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COVER STORY

On the sixth anniversary of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1776, General George Washington mounted his first major campaign as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army: an attack on British-occupied Boston. This important colonial city was suffering through its second winter of occupation.

General Washington lacked men and arms; however, under his direction, the Continentals succeeded in secretly fortifying the areas surrounding Boston, including Dorchester Heights. Because of its elevation, this hill was a prime artillery position. Washington's carefully engineered bombardment so confused the British that on March 17, 1776, General Howe sent word of his intention to withdraw his troops from Boston by sea. Here was long-awaited success for the Commander in Chief's first campaign.

The cover photo shows General Washington on Dorchester Heights watching the British movements in Boston. It is from a water color by Frank T. Merrill and used through the courtesy of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Good news was received during the meetings of the National Board of Management the week of January 26th. The House Administration Committee of the United States House of Representatives unanimously approved the art plan for the Capitol Building, including the National Project of this administration, "A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America." I know that each of you is as happy as I am over this favorable action—now work can begin on the murals.

The sketch on the facing page, as explained by the muralist, Allyn Cox, shows one wall of one bay, and the whole surface of the vaulted ceiling above it, the vault as if flattened out, unrolled. Therefore, the upper part of the drawing is upside down. In execution it would actually curve down to the opposite wall.

The lower half of the ceiling, as rendered in the sketch, is dedicated to the First Continental Congress. The central panel shows Patrick Henry speaking to the Congress assembled in 1774, in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia.

Chapters attaining one hundred percent participation in this project will be presented with a certificate. We will also present certificates to States which are one hundred percent during the 85th Continental Congress in April. Your response to this project has been heartwarming.

Much activity is taking place at National Headquarters so that we may be ready for our Bicentennial Congress and for the influx of visitors that are expected during this year. For the first time in many years the building will be open on Saturday and Sunday in May so that the new Bicentennial exhibit in the Museum and the State Rooms may be viewed both by neighbors and tourists. It is possible that this may be continued until fall.

During this Bicentennial year, it is my hope that our membership will reach the 200,000 mark.

In the 85 years the DAR has been in existence, we have grown in numbers and scope. We have tried to fulfill the dreams of our Founders for a Society that promotes devotion to the ideals on which our Country was founded 200 years ago.

"All things work together for good to them that love God . . ."

Faithfully,

Jane F. Smith

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR
Charles Carroll of Carrollton by Thomas Sully 1834.
The name Charles Carroll of Carrollton has an intriguing sound and suggests a person of importance which this gentleman was. There was such a large number of Charles Carrolls at one time (I believe seven) in Colonial Maryland that people gave them titles in order to differentiate among them; but even then they are sometimes confusing.

The Maryland Carrolls were descended from an old Irish princely family of the Carrolls of Ely O’Carroll, Kings County, Ireland. The first Charles Carroll, called the Founder and Charles Carroll of Carrollton’s grandfather, arrived in Maryland at the age of 28 on October 1, 1688. He had left Ireland to escape the persecution of Roman Catholics only to find a similar situation in this country. He had been educated in France and England and bore a commission of Attorney General in his pocket, but because he resisted the subversion of then Lord Baltimore’s government and was imprisoned in 1691-92 “for high misdemeanors” he did not occupy the office. He later came into favor with the second Lord Baltimore under whom he served as Judge and Registrar of the Land Office and from whom he received numerous large tracts of land which totalled some 60,000 acres.

Charles Carroll, the son of the first Charles, inherited this property and was the executor of the Founder’s will in 1731. He tried to enlarge his inheritance and helped to develop the Baltimore Iron Works to which he subscribed 700 pounds. The profits from the iron works were good because the planters were having a hard time getting good prices for tobacco.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was born on September 19, 1737 to Charles and Elizabeth Brooke Carroll (2nd wife) in Annapolis. He was an only child. When ten years old he spent seven months studying writing and arithmetic, with perhaps some Latin at the Jesuit College in Bohemia, Maryland. In July 1748 he and several other boys went to France where they entered the Jesuit English College of St. Omers. This was attended by the sons of wealthy English Catholic gentlemen. It has magnificent structures erected after a fire in 1725. Latin and Greek were demanded and penmanship was emphasized while there was also instruction in religion, literature, theatre and the dance.

In 1754 Charles went to the College at Rheims where he studied history, geography, poetry and heraldry. He also attended schools in Paris and Bourger while adding law to his curriculum. His father spent four months in France and England in 1757 when they discussed home problems, went sightseeing and to the theatre.

After ten years in France, Charles Carroll moved to London where he had quarters and a servant at the Temple. He had to study with private tutors as Catholics were not allowed in the law schools. He entered into the life of an English gentleman and sought the company of those in high places such as Edmund Burke, Dr. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell. He purchased many books and horses for his father, wore the latest fashions and strived to overcome his shyness. In 1760 he became anxious about his mother’s serious illness—he had never heard from her—but did not go home. She died in March 1761, but it was four months before he knew it.

Charles courted a Louisa Baker, a wealthy Catholic ten years younger than he, but she refused to go to...
Maryland and he lost interest in her in 1764.

He followed with great interest the developing troubles between the Colonies and England and began to realize America should 'reject the constitutional monarch of England and predicted its independence."

Charles, aged 28, finally sailed for home on the Randolph in July 1764 arriving in Hampton, Virginia in late September. He had such a hard time getting passage to Maryland that he did not reach Annapolis until February 1765. An Annapolis paper of Thursday, February 14, 1765 said "Tuesday last arrived at his Father's House in Town, Charles Carroll, Jun'r, Esq. (lately from London by way of Virginia) after about 16 years from his Native Country at his Studies and on his Travels."

He was described as amiable, upright and accomplished young man who felt that a gentleman should devote time to running his estates and other business affairs. He gradually took over the operation of his father's estates and divided his time between Annapolis and Doughoregan at Carrollton. The name Carrollton was first given to a tract of land surveyed on February 10, 1702. The first grant for this land was made on April 10, 1723 to the Carroll family but it was not taken up until just before the Revolution by Charles Carroll of Carrollton for his father. "The only money that appears to have been given for the land was a rent of 20 pounds per annum, which the present Mr. Carroll got rid of by the act for the abolition of quit-rents, 1780."

Carroll greatly desired to be married, and in 1765 first became engaged to his cousin Rachel Cooke. The wedding had to be postponed from June to November because of his illness; then she became ill and died so he finally married another cousin, Mary Darnall on June 5, 1768. It was said of her that she possessed, "a great share of good sense, a solid judgment." They lived with his parents and had seven children of whom four died in infancy. There was much social life in Annapolis with trips to Philadelphia and New York City and attendance at state affairs.

Charles was a contemplative intellectual and at the age of 35 wrote of himself: "Notwithstanding matrimony and need of the climate my poor little carcas, and my spirits are kept up as you have guessed, by a variety of employments, business, exercise and study: in short I never allow myself time to be idle, or the spleen to prey upon me. To this perpetual occupation I ascribe the really equal flow of spirits, which I cannot (ascribe to) my constitution, being naturally of melancholy and contemplative case."

A contemporary description of Carroll said: "With his manner composed and his place in society established, Charles manfully maintained a good name as well as a good fortune for himself, his wife, and close members of his family."

He transacted a full life of business with tobacco, grain, livestock, orchards, grist and cider mills. There were crafts to keep the manors in repair and hundreds of slaves plus a few white indentured servants to be supervised.

It is impossible to go into the great activities of this many-faceted, very busy man especially as he became deeply involved in Maryland politics, in the American Revolution and in the Continental Congress. A few of the most important ones follow.

He was a leader in the movement of the Colonies toward independence from England who served on countless committees in his own state and in the Continental Congress.

In February 1776 the Continental Congress appointed a commission consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll and Samuel Chase to visit Canada to urge that country to join with the thirteen colonies against England. Their trip could be a paper itself as they journeyed by boat, wagon and canoe to Montreal between April 2 and 29th. They were accompanied by the Reverend John Carroll, a cousin of Charles. The French-Canadian leaders rebuffed the Americans and the elderly Dr. Franklin became seriously ill, so after twelve days in Montreal he returned to New York City leaving the other to continue their efforts to influence the Canadians. Failing to do so they left Montreal on May 29th and after meeting with George Washington in New York City, they returned to Philadelphia on June 10, 1776 where they reported to the Continental Congress.

While Carroll was in Canada, a Maryland Convention urged a reconciliation with England but on his return he caused a reversal of that resolution. Maryland joined the other colonies in advocating separation from England.

Charles Carroll did not take his seat in the Continental Congress until July 18, 1776; therefore, he did not vote for the Declaration of Independence but he did, at the age of thirty eight, sign it with numerous others on August second. It was said: "The story often repeated and as often denied, that Charles Carroll added 'of Carrollton' to his signature, when jestingly reminded by one of his colleagues that there were others of his name in Maryland and he would therefore incur little risk, though a pretty legend is, of course, not tenable as history." Actually Carroll had used that signature since his return from England in 1765.

He was appointed by Congress to the Board of War which had charge of raising, filling out and dispatching the armed forces, keeping a roster of the officers of the Continental Army and obtaining military provisions and artillery stores. He visited camps to learn needs of the soldiers and to keep General Washington informed.

Carroll and two others spent three months at Valley Forge to try to reduce and consolidate the number of regiments and to reform abuses in different departments of the army. They helped foil the plot of the Irishman Conway and other to replace Washington with Gates as Commanding General.

Carroll was also active in the Maryland Assembly with many matters pertaining to the War and particularly the disposition of confiscated British property. Carroll aided in forming the State's Declaration of Rights and its Constitution. He felt he was more needed there than in the Continental Congress so he retired from that in 1779.

His wife died on June 10, 1782 and his father died on May 30, 1783 making Charles Carroll of Carrollton his heir, a hard period for him.

We think we have inflation. Consider these items:
wheat twenty pounds per bushel, Hyson Tea one hundred pounds per pound and Indian corn forty pounds per bushel. That Carroll liked fine things is shown by his ordering 12 dozen quart bottles of the best Frontenac wine and five hundred pounds weight of the best Turkey coffee from his merchants in Marseilles in 1784. He gave 100 pounds toward the Potomac Canal and solicited subscriptions for the establishment of a Jesuit College in Georgetown.

His ten-year-old son and eleven-year-old daughter were sent abroad to school as he had been, and was typical of the times.

Carroll was one of a committee of four to report on the proposed United States Constitution to the Maryland Senate. It was then presented at a Convention in April 1788 but was not discussed clause by clause. What Carroll’s opinions were is not known as no records or letters were kept.

Charles Carroll attended the first Continental Congress under the Constitution in New York City in April 1789 as Federalist and served on the Judiciary Committee. There were great debates on the title for the President, tariffs, the President’s powers of appointment, the Federal Courts, foreign relations, the establishment of a Capital in the District of Columbia and a great many other matters pertaining to the organizing of a new federal government.

Again Carroll resigned from the Continental Congress to serve in the State Senate in 1792. There he remained through 1800. He opposed the election of Thomas Jefferson as President as he considered him too radical.

Carroll objected to the War of 1812 because he felt Great Britain was “the champion of oppressed nationalities against the tyrant of Europe, the French Emperor. Perfidy personified.” The tyrant was Napoleon Bonaparte. He corresponded with many people in the United States and abroad about the war and was glad when it ended in January 1815.

Carroll did much entertaining at Doughoregan and an Englishman, Adam Hodgson, gives a delightful description of a day spent there in July 1820 with four Signers. Hodgson tells of Carroll, aged 83, riding with his children in tow on long reins and of much congenial talk. On October 7, 1824, Charles Carroll and two other Signers participated in a pageant honoring Lafayette, “the nation’s guest,” at Fort McHenry followed by a ball on October 9th.

On the 50th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1826 there were three Signers still living who were invited with Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe to an observance in Washington, D.C.; but none attended. Both Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826 leaving Charles Carroll of Carrollton the sole survivor. He did attend a memorial service for them on July 20th.

Carroll was still active in his later years and a writer in the “American Farmer” said in part:—“He plunges into his limestone spring bath every morning before sunrise, and still rides on horseback with pleasure in good weather. A large portion of the day is devoted to reading. He retains his partiality for Latin and French literature.”

A noted actor, Macready, visited Charles Carroll and wrote of him: “In my life’s experience I have never met with a more finished gentleman.” Also, “I bade a reluctant adieu to one of the noblest samples of manhood I had ever seen, or am ever likely to look upon.”

The Frenchman, Alexis de Tocqueville, in his account of his travels in the United States wrote on November 5, 1831:—“This evening we paid a visit to Charles Carroll. "Charles Carroll is the last survivor of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence. He is descended from a very ancient English family. He owns the most huge domain in America now. The estate on which he lives comprises 13,000 acres and 300 Negro slaves. He has married his grand-daughter to the Duke of Wellesley. He is Catholic. Charles Carroll is ninety-five years old. He holds himself very erect, has no infirmity, his memory is rather uncertain. Nonetheless he still talks very well as an informed and likeable man. He was educated in France. He welcomed us with great kindness and friendliness. Conversation turned on the great time of his life, that is the Revolution. He reminded us with very natural pride that he had signed the Declaration of Independence, and that by doing so he risked, together with his life, the most considerable fortune that there was in America. I ventured to ask him whether from the beginning of the quarrel the colonies had had the idea of separating from Great Britain. "‘No,’ Charles Carroll answered me, ‘we were strongly attached in our hearts to the motherland. But she forced us by degrees to cut ourselves off from her.' He added with much warmth: ‘No, doubtless we did not believe that things would go so far. Even after we signed the Declaration of Independence, we thought that Great Britain, frightened by that, would seek to get closer to us, and that we could be good friends. But the English pressed their point of view, and we ours.' "We talked of the government of the United States, Charles Carroll showed that he regretted the old aristocratic institutions of Maryland. The general tone and content of his conversation breathed the spirit of the English aristocracy, mingled sometimes in a peculiar way with the habits of the democratic government under which he lived and the glorious memories of the American Revolution. He ended by saying to us: ‘A mere democracy is but a mob. The English form of government is the only one suitable for you; if we tolerate ours, that is because every year we can push our innovators out West.' "The whole way of life and turn of mind of Charles Carroll make him just like a European gentleman. Probably the great Southern landowners at the time of the Revolution were very much after this fashion. This race of men is disappearing now, after having provided America with her greatest spirits. With them the tradition of culminated manners is lost; the people is becoming enlightened, attainments spread, and a middling ability becomes common. The striking talents, the great characters are rare. Society is less brilliant and more prosperous.

(Continued on page 368)
SYBIL LUDINGTON

FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: At the invitation of the President of the
United States and the Secretary of Defense, the President General, Mrs. Wakelee
Rawson Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Treasurer General and Mrs. James
L. Robertson, State Regent of the District of Columbia, attended a briefing on the
military budget and related matters followed by a reception in the State Dining
Room at the White House on February 10th.

When the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck,
Curator General, attended the 21st Annual Washington Antique Show, Mrs. Smith was
presented with a miniature of George Washington for the DAR Museum. The framed oil
painting on ivory, the gift of Mr. Walter Patton, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts,
shows General Washington in a blue uniform with red trim, seated, with dress sword
resting on his right arm, and wearing the Order of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Shortly after this event, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Frank E. La Cauza, Historian General,
and Mrs. Helmbreck were guests of Mr. Roy Slade, Director of the Corcoran Gallery of
Art, when they viewed the "American Genius" exhibition.

During National Board of Management week, Mrs. Smith and the Executive Committee
were guests of honor at a tea hosted by the District of Columbia DAR at the D.C.
Chapter House. On February 4th, the President General and Mrs. Mason were guests of
the D.C. American History Month Luncheon held in the United States Capitol.

The President General's plans for her official visits to the States in Spring
1976 are as follows: Maryland, February 16-18; Hawaii, February 28; California,
March 2-5; Virginia, March 8-10; Illinois, March 11-13; Missouri, March 15-17;

ACROSS THE DESK: An announcement that the National Portrait Gallery of the Smith-
sonian Institution will publish the papers of Charles Willson Peale and his
immediate family, including James Peale, Raphaelle Peale, Angelica Peale Robinson,
Rembrandt Peale, Rubens Peale, Sophonisba Peale Sellers, Charles Linnaeus Peale,
Benjamin Franklin Peale, Titian Ramsay Peale, Sybilla Peale Summers, Elizabeth
Peale Patterson, Charles Peale Polk, Anna Claypoole Peale Staughton Duncan, and
Sarah Miriam Peale. The Smithsonian Institution would appreciate receiving informa-
tion on the existence of manuscripts pertaining to any of the above that may be in
private collections. If you have such, or know of anyone who does, please write to:
Dr. Lillian B. Miller, Editor, The Charles Willson Peale Papers, National Portrait
Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, F at Eighth Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20560.

A copy of a new book, First Ladies by Margaret Brown Klapthor, in which the DAR
is represented twice, has been received. The painting, A Reception at Mount Vernon,
that is reproduced as the double-page frontispiece in the book, hangs in the National
Officers Club Room on the second floor of Constitution Hall. And the portrait of
Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was the first President General of the NSDAR, was
presented to the White House by the DAR in 1894.

200 YEARS AGO: On March 17, 1776 the British evacuated Boston.
Panama Canal Surrender Proposal: A Major Geopolitical Pearl Harbor

The Honorable Daniel J. Flood (Pennsylvania), determined defender of United States sovereignty over the Panama Canal, spoke at length and with documentation to his House colleagues on this subject. His remarks are herewith reproduced, exactly as they appeared in the official Congressional Record, Volume 121, Number 181, pages H 12155-12156.

Thirty-four years ago, the people of our country and other nations were profoundly shocked by the unexpected attack on Pearl Harbor that virtually destroyed the U.S. Pacific Fleet and caused the loss of 2,343 officers and men of our gallant Army and Navy. But that was not the only place where an attack was then deemed possible. Another more vital target was our gateway to the Pacific, the strategic Panama Canal, where for many months before Pearl Harbor, extensive defense construction programs were underway; and these included the early stages for constructing a third set of larger locks for larger vessels.

Today, all is quiet at Pearl Harbor. As to the canal and its indispensable protective frame of the Canal Zone, both are now the objects of monstrous propaganda assaults in the United States spearheaded by our own Department of State. The main aim is bringing about the negotiation of a new canal treaty that would provide for the pusillanimous surrender by the United States of its sovereignty over the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama – Strategic Review, volume II, spring 1974, pages 34-43.

Among the massive propaganda activities were the recent briefing in the State Department of representatives of large U.S. multinational corporations doing business in Latin America for the purpose of gaining their support for the treaty program. This group, calling itself the “Business and Professional Committee for a New Panama Canal Treaty,” has set a $500,000 budget target that it hopes to raise from the business community—Journal of Commerce, New York, November 6, 1975. How the State Department could resort to this proposed campaign to fight against the best interests of the United States is beyond comprehension.

Another was an address by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on November 17, 1975, before the National Security–Foreign Relations Commissions of the American Legion, rehashing discredited State Department propaganda in an obvious attempt to make it appear that the Defense Department is squarely behind the treaty effort.

Other activities by the State Department in this direction include providing speakers to address Panama Canal employees in the Canal Zone, students at various universities in the United States, including the Army War College, congressional staff meetings, and various public opinion forming groups as well as the encouragement of biased articles in the mass news media.

The themes stressed in all these actions were that the effort to accommodate Panamanian demands has hemispheric support, that unless such demands are met the United States will have to face guerrilla warfare and terrorism at Panama that may destroy the canal, and that North American businesses throughout Latin America would become objects of violent demonstrations. (Congressional Record, November 10, 1975, page ES981)

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better expressions of defeatism or
greater distortions of facts. The demands of Panama are not universally supported in Latin America as so often alleged but are facing a rising tide of opposition by informed leaders, especially businessmen. As to the protection of the Canal Zone and canal, the United States defended both successfully during World Wars I and II, and the Korean and Vietnam wars, and the 1964 Red-led Panamanian mob attack.

Not only that, I know the people of Latin America well. They understand strength and respect it. Except for some of their vocal politicians, the reaction to a giveaway of the Canal Zone at first would be incredulity; later, it would be ridicule and contempt, and thus serve to invite the very depredations on North American properties in Latin America that State Department officials at last seem to fear so deeply.

What is now transpiring, as regards the canal, is a threat to national defense, hemispheric security, and interoceanic commerce. (Congressional Record, October 30, 1975, page E5713). As such, the issues are fundamental, transcend all partisan considerations, and must be decided on the highest plane of statesmanship if our course is to be wise. For a foundation for their consideration, it is essential to know certain elemental facts in Panama Canal history:

First, in 1901, the United States, in a treaty with Great Britain, assumed the long-range obligation to construct, regulate, and manage a trans-Isthmian Canal under the rules governing the operation of the Suez Canal. (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901.)

Second, in 1902, the Congress, following the recommendations of an Isthmian Canal Commission headed by Adm. John G. Walker, one of the ablest naval officers of his time, authorized the President to acquire by treaty the "perpetual control" of a canal zone and the purchase of all privately owned property in it for the construction of an interoceanic canal and its "perpetual" operation. (Sponsor Act of 1902.)

Third, in 1903, the United States, after the secession of Panama from Colombia, acquired by treaty "grant" full sovereign rights, power, and authority "in perpetuity" over the canal's protective frame of the Canal Zone for $10,000,000—Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, articles II and III.

Fourth, after acquiring sovereign control over the zone, the United States obtained title to all privately owned land and property in it by purchase from individual owners, making the area our most expensive territorial acquisition, estimated in 1974 to have cost $166,362,173, which is more than the combined costs of all other U.S. territorial extensions put together—Congressional Record, January 17, 1975, page H202.


Sixth, during the decade, 1904-14, the United States constructed the Panama Canal with congressionally appropriated funds in what was the pest hole of the world and a land of endemic revolution, transforming the U.S. zone and surrounding areas in Panama into models of tropical health and sanitation.

Seventh, in a 1914 treaty between Colombia and the United States, ratified in 1922, Colombia recognized the title to the Panama Canal and Railroad as vested "entirely and absolutely" in the United States. In return, the United States paid Colombia $25,000,000 and granted it valuable transit rights in the use of both the canal and railroad—Thomson-Urrutia Treaty of April 6, 1914.

Eighth, in the 1936-39 Hull-Alford Treaty, and later in the Eisenhower-Remon Treaty of 1955, the basic sovereignty rights and obligations under the 1903 treaty were twice reaffirmed—Diogenes A. Arosemena G., "Documentary Diplomatic History of the Panama Canal" (1961), pages 433-49 and pages 471-94.

Ninth, in a memorandum of understanding accompanying the 1936 treaty, Panama recognized that the "maintenance" factor in existing treaty provisions includes authority for "expansion and new construction."—Congressional Record, July 24, 1939, page 9834.

Tenth, on August 11, 1939, after ratification of the 1936-39 treaty, the Congress, without adequate consideration, authorized the construction of a third set of larger locks—Public Law No. 391, 76th Congress—which work was started in 1940 and suspended in 1942 because of more urgent war needs, after expending over $76,000,000 on it, mostly on lock site excavations, a bed for railroad relocation, and a bridge across Miraflores Locks.

Eleventh, in 1950, the Congress, in the Panama Canal Reorganization Act, specified that the levy of tolls is subject to the terms of the 1901, 1903, and 1914 treaties, respectively, with Great Britain, Panama, and Colombia—Public Law 841, 81st Congress.

Twelfth, in September 1970, the widening of Gaillard Cut from 300 feet to 500 feet was completed at a cost of $95,000,000 making a total expenditure of more than $171,000,000 toward the major modernization of the existing canal.

Thirteenth, in 1974, the total U.S. investment in the canal enterprise, including its defense from 1904 through June 30, 1974, was estimated by the Secretary of the Army at $6,880,370,000.—Congressional Record, December 5, 1974, page H11356.

From this historical narrative, to which much more could be added, the evidence is conclusive that the United States is not an unauthorized settler resting on the banks of the Panama Canal but its lawful owner with full sovereign rights, power, and authority over both the Canal Zone and the canal; and no amount of demagoguery or diplomatic sophistry can alter the essential facts—House Document No. 474, 89th Congress, pages 127-34.

The obligations of the United States as regards an Isthmian Canal trace back to treaty of 1846 with New Granada—now Colombia. The first step toward its realization was the construction of the Panama Railroad, 1849-55, the second, the great French effort to construct the canal, 1879-89; and finally, the completion of the task by the United States, 1904-14.

Furthermore, the eminent naval historian and strategist, Adm. Alfred Thayer Mahan, 2 years before the canal was opened to traffic, recognized its significance and stressed that with the exception of the Cities of Colon and Panama, the zone is U.S. territory, that the canal bears to the Pacific a closer relation than Gibraltar does to the Mediterranean, and that in the entire length of our sea coasts from Maine to Puget Sound, no single position or reach of water is comparable.—A. T. Mahan Armathms and Arbitration (1912) pages 181-95.
An annually transiting some 15,000 vessels from 55 countries, including those of Central and South America, and with about 70 percent of its traffic either originating or terminating in the United States, the Panama Canal, in a realistic sense, is not only a part of the coastline of the United States but also the jugular vein of the Americas. Its existence and efficient operation have shortened the distances of the world and greatly strengthened the commercial ties of Europe, the Americas, and Asia.

As the maritime artery to the Pacific, the Panama Canal played a vital role in the logistic and tactical support of our forces there after Pearl Harbor, proving that it is a major element in U.S. sea power.

Canal operations in World War II led experienced engineers and navigators, after the suspension in 1942 of construction on the Third Locks project, to study the problems of marine operations as the basis for fundamental planning. Out of those studies was developed what is known as the Terminal Lake-Third Locks plan for the future canal, which won the approval of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a postwar project. Supported by experienced navigators, including Panama Canal pilots, this proposal enables the maximum utilization of all work so far accomplished on the canal. Most significantly it will provide the best canal for the transit of vessels practicable of achievement at least cost, can be accomplished under existing treaty provisions and by retaining the fresh water Gatun Lake as a barrier, will continue to protect the Atlantic Ocean from being infested with the poisonous yellow bellied Pacific sea snake. Moreover, when the canal problem is evaluated, the best solution can be accomplished.

How has Panama fared because of the location of the canal there? As was foreseen by its founding fathers, it has given that country the highest per capita income of all of Central America, with benefits from Canal Zone sources in 1974 totaling $236,912,000—a figure seldom mentioned. About one-third Panama's 1,600,000 population live near the Canal Zone because of employment opportunities. Without question, Panama is the greatest single beneficiary of the canal enterprise and her more thoughtful people know it, especially the thousands employed in the Canal Zone.

In the meantime, the U.S. civil employees in the Canal Zone and the U.S. Armed Forces there, who carry the heavy burdens of operating and protecting the canal, have been subjected to increasing harassments by Washington bureaucrats. Though these citizens live in a U.S. territorial possession and pay taxes they have no delegate in the Congress as have Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. This is a current example of taxation without representation and should be promptly corrected.

In the global situation, today, Soviet naval power operates in all oceans. Its strategy is to gain control over key water routes of which there are five. The Suez Canal-Red Sea avenue to the Indian Ocean is already under effective Soviet domination. The Strait of Malacca, by the U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia, has been rendered vulnerable to Red control. The Strait of Gibraltar is currently endangered by the events in Portugal.

The Strait of Magellan was saved by the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile, but the Panama Canal is now under massive assault aided and abetted by elements in the Department of State—the same type that brought about the installation of Mao in mainland China and Soviet power in Cuba.

Long recognized as the Mediterranean of the Americas, the Caribbean is the hemispheric danger zone. For its protection there are three main points in a defense triangle: Puerto Rico, Guantanamo in Cuba, and the Panama Canal. Terroristic revolutionaries in Cuba are now striving to bring about the "liberation" of Puerto Rico, in spite of the overwhelming vote of its people to remain under the United States. In cuba, Red power is demanding surrender of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo. In the interest of "normalization" on the Isthmus, Soviet agents have infiltrated the Panama Government and are poised to assume control when the opportunity comes. Thus the realistic question at Panama is not U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone versus Panamanian but continued undiluted U.S. sovereignty versus U.S.S.R. domination.

This challenge became acute on the 7th of February, 1974, when U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and Panamanian Foreign Minister Tack approved an eight-point "agreement on principles" to govern the negotiation of a new canal treaty. The so-called agreement, made without the authorization of the Congress and in complete disregard of massive congressional opposition, was an attempt to commit the United States to surrender its sovereign treaty rights in advance of signing the treaty over the most vital waterway of the United States to a small, weak, and technologically primitive country that after 1955 has not been able to collect its own garbage from the streets of Colon and Panama City.

As usual in such grave situations, the people of the United States are far ahead of their Government in appraising the dangers involved. Since February 7, 1974, I have received the views of citizens from all the 50 States; in opposition to any surrender at Panama, 8,157; in support of surrender, 15.

In addition, a number of State legislatures have adopted resolutions opposing surrender of the Canal Zone, among them Indiana, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia; also such organizations as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Many other civic, fraternal, and patriotic organizations have done likewise.

Clearly the time has come for the United States to make a major move in the Canal situation. To that end, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, in its annual report to the House of Representatives on January 2, 1973, summarized the two crucial canal issues to be resolved as follows:

First, retention by the United States of its undiluted sovereign control over the Canal Zone; and second, the major modernization of the existing canal.

The report added that all other canal issues, however important, including the sea-level proposal, are "irrelevant" and should not be allowed to confuse—House Document No. 92-1629, page 36.

Measures are now before the Congress to implement these recommendations and for authorizing a Delegate in the Congress from the Canal Zone. Action on them will clear up the current canal situation in short order and bring about a long lasting era of stability on the Isthmus and in the Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of recent ef-
forts to delay the canal question until after the 1976 elections, it has, indeed, become a major national issue with the people of the United States determined to prevent the surrender of the Canal Zone to Panama or any other agency. They understand that the projected giveaway of the Panama Canal would constitute a geopolitical Pearl Harbor that could determine the fate not only of the canal itself but also of the entire Caribbean basin, with all these would mean for the security of the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

At the conclusion of Mr. Flood's remarks, other members of the House rose to express agreement with his position. Excerpts from their remarks follow.

Mrs. SULLIVAN (Missouri), Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

... A recent General Accounting Office report stated that Panamanian employees of the canal organization receive "greater benefits than normally received by foreign national employees in other overseas locations." These benefits which the GAO references are partially the result of the application of the U.S. minimum wage to Government workers in the Canal Zone, and partially the result of implementation of the 1955 treaty with Panama. Today all employees of the canal organization, including non-U.S. citizens, are authorized to participate in the U.S. Civil Service Retirement System. Further, the Panamanian employee is allowed to retire at an age older than that of a U.S. employee, and in many cases is educated and housed by funds provided by the United States.

... For many years, there have been a number of us very concerned with the drift of U.S. canal policy. Until the time of 1967 draft treaties, we worked in confidence with the Government but always expressing our opposition to weakening our authority over the Canal Zone or the canal itself. But when the 1967 draft of the treaties were on sale on the streets of Panama while at the same time our State Department held us committed to confidentiality and refused to give Congress a copy of the treaties, then we informed the State Department that we could no longer remain silent. And the struggle on this matter has been public ever since. (P. H 12157)

Mr. HANSEN (Idaho):

... The detailed history of and reasons for maintenance of our position in Panama are very well documented.

In direct contradiction of these known facts, the Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Kissinger, has approved plans to give the Republic of Panama effective control of the canal and zone over the next few years. By what authority does the State Department presume to take this action?

The State Department, rather than acting as an agent of acceptable policy of the U.S. Government as it should, apparently accepts Panama's complaints and starts with the initial point of negotiation that the U.S. presence in Panama is not legal and is intolerable. The negotiators state that the United States will become embroiled in a level of direct confrontation and violence if we do not negotiate on these terms. The State Department has raised the hopes of the Panamanian people with untenable promises which the Congress has stated it will not accept or grant.

Who then is creating the potential for violence in Panama when promises are broken? Apparently the Secretary of State is ignoring the message which this House has repeatedly given concerning the worrisome negotiations. We in the Congress represent the interests of the people of the United States first and we must insist that those conducting these negotiations do the same. (Pp. H 12157-58)

Mr. BELL (California):

Is the gentleman (Mr. Flood) inclined to feel that perhaps the Panama Canal Zone area may be authorized to have delegates so that we would have the possibility of having delegates represent that area in this body?

Mr. FLOOD: Yes, I do. That would be the same as Guam and the same as the District of Columbia. Perhaps it would also include the Virgin Islands.

That legislation is pending before the House. (P. H 12158)

Mr. HANSEN (Idaho):

... is it not true ... that except for the aircraft carrier, generally the canal is adequate for military use at this time?

Mr. FLOOD: Yes; there is no question about that. Also, we always maintain the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, and for those purposes we have access to the canal for supplies, men, and materiel at any time. However, insofar as our Navy strategy is concerned, we maintain a Pacific and Atlantic fleet which operate in that way. That is for the so-called limited war.

Mr. HANSEN: In my discussion with high-ranking members of the military, it has also been brought out that as long as they can maintain some degree of mobility to get through the canal, which is a shortcut from one ocean to the other, they will be able to do with fewer ships than they would otherwise require because, of course, of the greater distance to be traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Does not the canal in itself represent a saving with respect to the size of the Navy we need to take care of ourselves?

Mr. FLOOD: That is correct. I think the Navy and the Department of Defense agree on that. (P. H 12158-59)

Mr. MURPHY (New York):

... there can be no compromise in the Panama Canal. Yet ... the proponents of such an ill-conceived notion, led by our own State Department officials, contend there is some dire need to renegotiate the existing treaty, and relinquish the control of one of the most important waterways in the Western Hemisphere.

To quote House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford on July 7, 1967: "The American people will be shocked by the terms"—of the proposed treaty negotiations—and "a Communist threat to the canal is a real danger!"

Ambassador Bunker recently spoke to the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles about the current state of the negotiations. I would like to address myself to his comments.

First, as reported in the New York Times and the Washington Star, he said the United States would "retain primary responsibility" in the operation and defense of the Panama Canal for the life of the new treaty, after which Panama would assume full operational responsibility. Mr. Speaker, we already have that "primary responsibility"—we have invested almost $7 billion to date in maintaining that status and in purchasing and creating, out of a jungle wasteland, probably our most important Atlantic-Pacific waterway. And Torrijos—the same man who, when he took over the country by military force, allowed only one political party to remain—would have the treaty last a relatively short time, probably no longer than 25 years. This does nothing more than to set a time certain for a Communist-
Mr. Bunker also notes that there is no formula yet for “the canal’s nondiscriminatory operation after the—new—treaty’s termination.” Nor would I expect there to be, since General Torrijos could quite easily control a major segment of the defense and economy of the United States by simply closing down the canal at his whim—for that seems to be his style of government.

Another segment of Mr. Bunker’s speech indicates that Panama would “grant the United States use rights in return for defending the waterway,” and that Panama “will participate in canal defense in accordance with capabilities.” The other side of that coin is, of course, that as the Panamanian defense ratio increases, the use rights of the United States diminishes. We are then forced into the position of simply trying to maintain access to the canal. We will have negotiated ourselves into the role of the aggressor.

Ambassador Bunker also claims we did not purchase the Canal Zone. I wonder, then, if he might explain the hundreds of land deeds and titles purchased from each individual landowner along the canal right-of-way, in the amount of more than $166 million—more than all other U.S. territorial extensions put together. Each of those tracts had its value determined by the Joint Claims Commission made up of Panamanian and American officials pursuant to the 1903 treaty.

The Ambassador also contends that we bought “not territory, but rights,” when we paid the Panamanian Government $10 million in 1903. While I disagree with his inference, I would ask him that even if this were true, is it any less of a “sale” now that the Panamanians wish to renounce? The rights are ours, bought and paid for 72 years ago. To simply sign them away is as ridiculous as asking for our 24 dollars back and returning Manhattan to the Algonquins.

Mr. Bunker also notes that there are other unresolved issues in the current negotiations, such as economic benefits which might be accorded Panama, and the locations of land and water areas for defense and operation of the canal. As for the first, as Mr. Flood pointed out, Panama already has the highest per capita income in all of central America, due to its major industry—the canal. One-third of the country’s population depends either primarily or secondarily on the canal for its livelihood. As for the latter, 72 years of defense and operation of the canal have determined a very effective distribution of resources and manpower which can easily be altered to suit the need of the moment without throwing away a $7 billion investment to possible Communist control.

Mr. Bunker concluded his speech with the statement that—

*It is time to stop debating these historical and legal questions. It is time to look to the future.*

I could not agree with the Ambassador more.

The administration is caught in the position of defending an indefensible outrage against the American people. It is, indeed, time to stop debating the obvious legal and historical questions. Debate for its own sake leads nowhere. Let us recognize the reality of our major responsibility in maintaining our only route between the two major oceans of the world shorter than the Straits of Magellan.

The future is now, Ambassador Bunker, and although we wish it were not so, the Communist bear is waiting for our signature on the treaty to give away the Panama Canal. (P. H 12159)

Mr. SIKES (Florida):

*... The State Department is bent on relinquishing sovereignty over the Canal Zone to Panama. This is being done without consulting Congress and without taking the case to the American people.*

A very unfortunate aspect of this situation is the fact that the Panamanians now have great expectations for an early takeover of the canal. The apparent commitment by the U.S. Government to this action places Congress in a very difficult situation. It will add to the pressure on the Senate to approve a treaty. Failure to approve a treaty would result in additional strife in the Canal Zone and criticism for the United States from the Third World. It is inconceivable that this is taking place despite the fact that Congress, and particularly the House, has repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the trend of negotiations. (P. H 12160)

Mr. ROUSSELOT (California):

*... it is my firm conviction that to relinquish U.S. sovereignty over the canal and Canal Zone would be a violation of the oath that the Members of the Congress have taken to uphold and defend the U.S. Constitution. Article IV, section 3, paragraph 2, of the Constitution clearly delegates to Congress the responsibility for territory and property belonging to the United States. Too often the Congress has allowed the executive branch—either by preemption or persuasion—to assume responsibilities rightfully delegated to the Congress. This has been the case with regard to the particular responsibility defined in paragraph 2 of article IV, section 3 of the Constitution:*

*The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.*

We are now told that the executive branch, through the Secretary of State, is carrying on negotiations with the Government of Panama to “agree on principles” for the secession to that foreign country certain sovereign rights held in perpetuity over the canal and Canal Zone under the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903.

Neither the President, his Secretary of State, his ambassadors, nor the U.S. Senate may act singly or in concert to give up U.S. sovereignty in the property of the Panama Canal. The 1903 treaty is part of the “supreme Law of the Land” as specified in article IV, paragraph 2, of the Constitution as follows:

*This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land.*

(P. H 12160)

Mr. LAGOMARSINO (Califonia):

*... (Mr. Flood) speaks for a majority of Americans who believe, as I do, that the United States would be making a monumental blunder if we surrender our control of the Panama Canal.*

I concede the State Department’s plans could improve our “diplomatic image” in Central America. Yet, at the cost of losing an essential strategic location, the price is much, much too high. Congress has the duty of protecting the interests of America and her people. The continuation of our sovereign control over the Canal Zone is just such an interest. (P. H 12160)
SPECIAL! SPECIAL!..............YOU ARE INVITED..............SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

Once-in-a-lifetime BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE MEETING during 1976 Continental Congress: Mark your calendars, and COME!

U.S.A. BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE MEETING--Monday, April 19, 1976
Department of the Interior Auditorium--10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

The Auditorium is just across the street from Constitution Hall; there is ample seating for everyone. Look for signs to guide you across the street; they'll be on all corners; you can't miss them. An exciting agenda will recognize DAR participation in the overall Bicentennial program. Awards and honors will go to winning ACTION reports from State Chairmen. Be present to share the recognition when YOUR state is commended. Get your copy of Progress Report #4 which contains each state's major project (if reported to the National Chairman). A very delightful Bicentennial gift will be presented to all "first comers," a gift to be treasured as a historical memento. Our meeting starts and closes promptly! COME!

BICENTENNIAL MINUTES: Additional copies may be purchased from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General 776 D St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Check to Treasurer General NSDAR Copies $1.00 per set.

ANNOUNCEMENT: For your very own...a Bicentennial paperweight of lucite enclosing the DAR/Bicentennial pin...made expressly for the NSDAR by J. W. Rockwell. Lovely and ornamental, the paperweight is useful...a practical... This NEW Bicentennial commemorative item will be available at Congress. The price is $10.00. (The pin enclosed is gold-washed on the gold-filled pin for wearing.) Secure the paperweight and/or LOGO item...also our beautiful Bicentennial pin. Quantities are very limited! You will want a Bicentennial memento; don't delay and be disappointed.

...MAJOR BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS...

CONGRATULATIONS to Pennsylvania State Society for the splendid "Bicentennial Gift to Pennsylvania Meditation Room" created in the William Penn Memorial Museum in Harrisburg. Styled as a meeting house in Penn's era, the Meditation Room is constructed of old unpainted wood as in Meeting houses of the time. It will have a balcony, panel walls, and plain furnishings including four benches from an early meetinghouse. The room offers opportunity for rest, prayer, and a source of serenity, according to the individual need. Dedication ceremonies on Feb. 29, 1976, were elaborately planned to include state dignitaries and special guests. We salute Pennsylvania Daughters for this gift given in appreciation of their rich Pennsylvania Heritage and chair pride in it. Directing the project was Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent; Mrs. Jan I. Leonard, State Chairman Bicentennial Committee, and Mrs. Joseph Vallery Wright, State Chairman, State Regent's Project Committee.

Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, "ROSALIE" Chairman, Mississippi State Society, reports that Mrs. Nathan Jones of New York was the honored guest at the annual Rosalie Board meeting in October 1975. Mrs. Jones was Regent of the Mississippi State Society 1935-1938 and it was her idea to purchase an antebellum home in Natchez as a DAR shrine. "Dixie Day" honoring Mrs. Jones was the first designated Bicentennial event for ROSALIE with a meeting, Luncheon and Banquet to pay tribute to Mississippi's Honorary State Regent. Many New York friends and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson shared the festivities of the day. The Bicentennial Gardens on 3.9 acres on historic grounds connecting ROSALIE to the bluffs of the Mississippi River are being readied for landscaping. Mrs. Max Pharr, State Regent, joins Mrs. Shelby in extending a cordial invitation to all DAR to visit ROSALIE during the Bicentennial Year. Thanks to Mississippi Daughters, "Local History Lives"!

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The Long Vigil of Mary Feake Roe

BY FLORENCE ROE WIGGINS
Patience Wright Chapter,
Laguna Beach, California

Very little has been written about the women whose husbands carried on the espionage during the American Revolution. It was a branch of the service that was held in contempt by many who did not realize its importance. The wives suffered not only the hardships of those days—managing the farms, nursing the wounds, enduring grief and anxiety as they cared for their families—but were often misunderstood and ostracized by their patriotic neighbors.

This branch of the service demanded not only undoubted loyalty and quick thinking from the men so dedicated but, too, the co-operation of their wives was often important, almost imperative. But the vast majority of these loyally patriotic women never received the credit due them.

Espionage in the early days of the fight for Independence was far from well organized. After the battle of Long Island when Washington met such a disastrous defeat that New York remained in the hands of the British until the close of the war, an intelligence service was recognized to be a dire need. It was essential that men be found who were well acquainted with the region and who would seek out the plans and movement of the enemy—men who would be able to carry on as efficient a service in New York as Paul Revere and his spies were doing in New England.

One patriot who was appointed for this dangerous service was a soldier who had fought in the recent battle, Sergeant William Roe of Lattingtown, Long Island.

Many of the Long Island patriots returned to their homes after the battle. The Island was now enemy-held, and they were deeply concerned for the welfare of their families and their property. Mary, William Roe’s wife, knew that the patriot cause was dear to her husband’s heart and she really did not expect that her stubborn, red-headed husband would give up the fight. Too, she knew that he was well aware that their home would be well protected because of her father’s Tory sympathies (Charles Feake, Mary’s father, was one of the 1300 men who signed the loyalist petition.) Knowing all this, she tried to discourage the children’s hope for their father’s return. But one evening she followed them to the farm gate to watch with them.

As she leaned one arm on the top rail of the gate and shaded her eyes against the sun’s red glow in the western sky her eyes searched the lane that led to the winding road along the Sound. She was cradling small Jacob on her left arm and could feel two-year-old John tugging at her skirts. It was well past the children’s supper hour and with a sigh she turned toward the house.

She called the little girls, Sarah and Elizabeth, who were standing tiptoe on the low rail of the fence, and Charles, the young man of seven summers who had climbed atop the gate-post to gain a better view of the lane. As she walked slowly on with the two babies, she heard a shout from the other children. Turning quickly, she recognized with a surge of relief the familiar figure coming up the lane. The three older children were now racing to meet their father but Mary waited at the fence, and we can be quite sure, she leaned against it for support in her sudden relief.

The marriage of William and Mary in 1764 united two families that had been friends for several generations. Mary’s great-great grandfather, Robert Feake, came from England with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630 and was made a Freeman the following year. In 1632, he married Elizabeth Fones Winthrop, niece of Governor John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1640 Elizabeth’s staunch support and protection of an Indian servant girl who had been unjustly accused of witchcraft, forced the family to flee to Connecticut. Later they moved again to Long Island.

William Roe’s ancestors came from England about 1665 and settled near the Feake family. They were close friends as well as neighbors long before either William or Mary was born. One history of that time tells us that a nephew of Mary’s great-grandfather, John Feake, was a “close and trusted friend” of David Roe, William’s great-grandfather.

After Will’s return from the battle of Long Island he refused to discuss the war. For years he and his father-in-law had debated the patriot cause with heated arguments, but Will, knowing what his future assignment was to be, realized he must not draw attention to his patriotism. In the early days of the Revolution, he was a sergeant in Captain Richard Manee’s Company of Colonel Josiah Smith’s regiment of Queen Co. Militia but after his return to civilian life, he quietly packed away his uniform, resumed his trade as cordwainer and attended to his farm.
It is not know just how soon William’s “underground” activities began. History tells us that he “furnished secret intelligence to the American Cause during 1777 and later” but Mary was never told the details of those dangerous missions. Will thought it would be a protection to her not to know. But the nights when he was away were long, lonely vigils that she could not be spared.

In August of 1778, another baby boy joined the family circle. Small Daniel was a happy, roly-poly baby and his advent did much to give the home a normal look to the people of Lattingtown.

The fall of that year there were far more midnight rides than usual and William began to wear a tense look as he went about the farm tasks. It must have been in the late fall that the coded message arrived telling him that he had been informed against and he must “flee for his life.” It was a warning, he knew, that must be heeded immediately. He must leave his home, his family and run for his life—“flee to the mainland to escape British vengeance.”

Mary’s faith in prayer had been tried through many long nights but when William left that night and she knew her husband’s life was in immediate danger, we are told that she dropped to her knees and was still there when dawn brightened the eastern sky. Her prayers that night were, no doubt, for the safety of her husband but must she not have realized, too, what Will’s sudden departure and the reason for it would do to her own life?

Mary’s position with the community as well as with her family was far from enviable. Lattingtown was enemy country and her husband was now known as a spy. Charles Feake was a proud Tory who felt that his daughter’s feeling about the war, and against Mary when she never wavered in her loyalty to the patriot cause and to her husband.

During the dark days that followed Will’s flight, it is quite possible that Mary might have compared her experience to that of her famous great-great grandmother, Elizabeth Winthrop Feake, who had publicly championed the cause of the martyred Anne Hutchinson when she was driven from Boston in 1638. Elizabeth had been severely and publicly censored by her famous uncle, Governor John Winthrop, and was subjected to all the loneliness that comes with championing an unpopular cause. Mary, too, by loyally supporting her husband, soon learned what it meant to stand alone, ostracized by both family and community. She tried to keep life as normal as she could for her six little patriots who were so proud of their father, but her own life was far from pleasant. With her head held high, Mary faced her little world with neither apologies nor explanations.

In fact, there were no explanations that Mary could have offered about Will’s flight. Even after letters began to travel back and forth across the Sound it was impossible for Sergeant William Roe to give details of his escape.

Mary, herself, wrote only of the pleasant, family life. Charles was making progress in reading (she tutored the children); the baby had a new tooth; she was weeding her garden; Sarah was learning to sew. But Will read between the lines. He was well aware of the hardships that Mary was enduring and he made every effort possible to have his family moved across the Sound. However, it was not a task easily accomplished with a war in progress. In the spring of 1782 he finally gained permission and a truce was arranged so that in May he was allowed to return to Long Island for his family.

The reunion was a joy-filled one. The years had brought many changes. Elizabeth and Sarah (now known as Sallie) had blossomed into attractive young ladies. Charles, brown eyes shining, was a sturdy twelve year-old who hung on his father’s every word. The rosy, healthy little boys were now eight, seven and four. Best of all to William was his serene faced wife whose four years of disciplined living shone in her eyes.

The move to “ye main Shore” was a hasty one for Will had only a three days truce. They established a new home near Stamford, Connecticut but their happiness at being together was all too brief. In December of that year, William was taken prisoner by the Hessian hirelings of the British army and hurried off to a prison in New York City.

Mary and the children were stunned by this unexpected blow but the friendly patriots of Stamford rallied to their need for friends. The family’s Christmas was brightened by the thoughtfulness of their new neighbors.

The signing of the treaty that established the end of the war dragged on through the summer of 1783 and Will did not gain release from prison until it was signed in September of that year.

There is no record that the Roes ever returned to Long Island. Like thousands of other families they became interested in the constant flow of emigration into the new country opening up before them. Kentucky was the favored new frontier, a land of rich soil, of forests and clear running rivers. Best of all, bounties of land were available to soldiers who had served the Colonies.

In 1786, William and Mary, with their family and five slaves, left the safety and quiet beauty of Stamford for the challenging promise of pioneer life in Eastern Kentucky.

Source Material:

"David Roe And His Descendants," by Torrey.
The Winthrop Woman by Anya Seton.
NATIONAL OFFICERS
Chaplain General's Bicentennial Pilgrimage: Tour to Arlington National Cemetery and Mount Vernon will leave from the de Salle Street entrance of the Mayflower Hotel Sunday, April 18 at 8:30 am. Following the wreath laying ceremony at Arlington and Mount Vernon, a trip will be made up the Potomac with a boxed lunch to be served on board. Return to Mayflower by 12:30 P.M. is anticipated. Reservations for Pilgrimage in the amount of $13 should be sent to Mrs. O. Harold Folk, 3351 Stephenson Place, NW, Washington, D. C. 20015. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope with check.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 18, 2:30 P.M. Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General’s Reception Room at 1:30 P.M.

Organizing Secretary General: See Registrar General

Treasurer General: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 10:50-11:50 A.M.

Registrar General: Joint meeting with National Membership Commission, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall, National Officers’ Club Hall, 2nd Floor, 10:30 A.M. Membership Commission includes Organizing Secretary General, Librarian General, Genealogical Records Committee, Lineage Research, National Membership Committee, and Seimes Microfilm Center.

Historian General: Joint meeting with the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution and American History Month Committee, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 9:45-10:45 A.M.

Librarian General: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 9:30-10:15 A.M. Joint meeting with the Registrar General 10:30 A.M.

Curator General: Joint meeting of all DAR Museum connected committees, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 8:30-9:30 A.M. Meeting to include Museum Advisors, Docents, National Vice Chairmen, Friends of the Museum and Special Museum Events.

Special Event: DAR Museum: Monday, April 19, Museum Gallery, Coffee and Reception, 11:00 A.M.-12:00 noon.

Reporter General To The Smithsonian Institution: See Historian General.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES
American Heritage: Round Table, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, 10:00-11:45 A.M.

American Indians: Business Meeting, Monday, April 19, Oklahoma Heritage Kitchen, 2:00 P.M. Memorial Continental Hall, lower floor. Breakfast, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 7:15 A.M. $5.50, Reservations before Congress: Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, 1011 North Park Avenue, Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035. During Congress: Lower Level, Constitution Hall, St. Mary’s School Booth.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Monday, April 19, C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd floor, 9:30-11:30 A.M.

Children of the American Revolution...
**Guest Speaker, Memorial Convention**

Monday, April 19, 9:00 am.

**DAR Good Citizens:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, Assembly Room, DAR Administration Building, 2nd floor, 10:30-12:00 noon.

**DAR Magazine: Joint meeting with Magazine Advertising, Wednesday, April 21, Administration Building, Magazine Office, 2nd floor, 8:00-9:00 am.**

**DAR Magazine Advertising:** See Magazine Committee

**DAR Museum:** Reception and coffee, Monday, April 19, Administration Building, Museum, 1st Floor, 11:00—Noon. See Curator General.

**DAR Schools:** Luncheon, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:15 pm. $9.25.

**DAR Service for Veteran Patients:** Luncheon, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:00-10:30 pm. $8.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, 107 North Houston Street, Athens, Alabama 35611. During Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, Mayflower Hotel.

**DAR Service for Veteran Patients:** Luncheon, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:30-8:30 am, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, 701 West Speedway, Dermott, Arkansas 71638. During Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, Mayflower Hotel or Mrs. J.A. Marmouget, Mayflower Hotel.

**Flag of the U.S.A.:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 8:00—9:00 am. National Vice Chairmen, State and Chapter Chairmen and interested Members invited.

**Genealogical Records:** Meeting—See Registrar General. Workshop, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall National Officers’ Club Hall, 2nd floor, 2:30-4:00 pm.

**Honor Roll:** Meeting, Monday, April 19, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, 10:00—11:00 am. Certificates may be picked up in the Lafayette Room, South, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 19, 2:00—4:00 pm. Tuesday, April 20, 9:00 am—3:00 pm. Wednesday & Thursday, April 21 & 22, 9:00 am—4:00 pm.

**Junior American Citizens:** Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, Constitution Hall, Dressing Room I, Ground floor, 7:45 am. Contest and publicity exhibits will be on display in Dressing Room I the entire week of Congress.

**Junior American Citizens:** Meeting, Monday, April 19, National Officers Club Hall, Constitution Hall, 2nd floor, 8:15—10:15 am. Junior Dinner, Monday, April 19, National Press Club, Main Ballroom, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 5:00—7:00 pm. $10.00 Reservations before Congress: Send check payable to “Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR” with stamped self-addressed envelope by April 10th, to Miss Caroline Bailey, 1033 Cecil Place, NW, Washington, D.C. 20007. During Congress: Reservations received after the 10th will be held for pickup at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Junior Executive Committee Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, Assembly Room DAR Administration Building, 2nd floor, 1:00—2:30 pm.

**Lineage Research:** See Registrar General

**Motion Picture:** DAR AWARD DINNER OF THE MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Sunday, April 18, Motion Picture Association of American Building, 1600 Eye Street, NW, MPAA lounge and dining room, 5:30 pm. Dinner and Preview. By INDIVIDUAL INVITATION ONLY. MOTION PICTURE & TELEVISION BREAKFAST AND ROUND TABLE, Tuesday, April 20, East Room, Mayflower Hotel, $5.00. 7:30 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, 1 Sage Terrace, Scarsdale, New York, 10583. During Congress: Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, Mayflower Hotel.

**National Defense:** Luncheon, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 12:00 noon—2:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Murray F. Rose, 3604 Pinetree Terrace, Falls Church, Virginia 22001. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Tickets—$9.25.

**Program:** Meeting and Yearbook clinic, Tuesday, April 20, Administration Building, Program Office, 3rd floor, 1:30-3:30 pm.

**Public Relations:** Joint meeting with DAR Speakers Staff, Tuesday, April 20, Constitution Hall, National Officers’ Club Hall, 2nd floor, 7:45—9:00 am.

**STATES**

**Alabama:** Meeting, Monday, April 19, American National Red Cross Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 17 and D Streets, NW, 9:00 am-12:00 Noon. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Room, 5:00-6:30 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, 107 North Houston Street, Athens, Alabama 35611. During Congress: Mrs. David U. Patton, Mayflower Hotel.

**Arkansas:** Breakfast, Thursday, April 22, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:00-8:30 am, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, 701 West Speedway, Dermott, Arkansas 71638. During Congress: Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, Mayflower Hotel or Mrs. J.A. Marmouget, Mayflower Hotel.

**California:** Tea, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 5:00-7:00 pm, $8.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Francis A. McKee, 772 West Ninth Street, Claremont, California 91711.

**Colorado:** Meeting, Monday, April 19, DAR Administration Building, Colorado Room, 3rd floor, 9:30—10:30 am. Tea, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 4:00—6:00 pm, $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, 202 East Street, Golden, Colorado 80401. During Congress: Mrs. Mitchell V. Evans, Mayflower Hotel.

**Connecticut:** Open House, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Concord Room, 7:00—10:30 pm.

**Delaware:** Luncheon, Tuesday, April
Florida: Tea, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joseph Wolf, 223 North Star Road, North Star, Newark, Delaware 19711. During Congress: Miss Josephine C. Sharpless, Mayflower Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 2:30 pm. Dinner, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 6:00 pm, $13.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. L. J. Bahin, 1915 Rugby Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337. During Congress: Mrs. L. J. Bahin, Mayflower Hotel.

Illinois: Dinner, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ball Room, 6:30-10:00 pm, $14.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, 643 Park Drive, Kennilworth, Illinois 60043. During Congress: Mrs. Lex B. Tickner, Mayflower Hotel.

Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Indiana State Room, 2nd floor, 10:30-11:30 am. Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 3:00-5:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, 872 Sunset Towers, Evansville, Indiana 47713. During Congress: Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, Mayflower Hotel.

Iowa, Nebraska & North Dakota: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:00 pm, $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, 5815 Florence Boulevard, Omaha, Nebraska 68110. During Congress: Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, Mayflower Hotel.

Kansas: See Colorado.

Kentucky & Ohio: Reception, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, East/State Rooms, 8:30-11:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Thomas Burchett, 2529 Harkworth Street, Ashland, Kentucky 41101. During Congress: Mrs. W. Paul Hale, Mayflower Hotel.

Louisiana: Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 5:00-7:00 pm, $7.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, Box 832, Lake Providence, Louisiana 71254. During Congress: Mrs. Schneider, Mayflower Hotel. Come and go, Monday, April 19, Louisiana State Room, lower floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 9:30-11:30 am. Dedication Service, Thursday, April 22, Louisiana State Room, lower floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 11:00-12:00 pm.

Maine: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Maine State Room, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall, 10:00-10:45 am. See New England States.

Maryland: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 12:30-2:00 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. E. R. McGovran, 7404 Radcliffe Drive, College Park, Maryland 20740. During Congress: Mrs. E. R. McGovran, 7404 Radcliffe Drive, College Park, Maryland, 20740. Reception, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room, 10:15-11:15 pm.

Massachusetts: See New England States.

Michigan: Reception, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 8:30-11:00 pm, $7.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George F. Merwin, 43461 Cottisford Road, Northville, Michigan 48167. During Congress: Mrs. George F. Merwin, Mayflower Hotel. Meeting, Monday, April 19, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Minnesota: Dinner, Sunday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 6:30-9:00 pm, $11.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. C. J. Robinson, 520 Pleasant Street, Mankato, Minnesota 56001. During Congress: Mrs. C. J. Robinson, Mayflower Hotel.

Mississippi: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Room, 7:30 am, $6.25. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. M. Tate Thigpen, P.O. Box 327, Picayune, Mississippi 359466. During Congress:
Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd floor, 2:30-3:30 pm. Tea, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 4:00-6:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Martha G. Robinson, P-7 Raleigh Apts., Raleigh, North Carolina 27605. During Congress: At the door. $8.00.

North Dakota: See Iowa.

Northwestern States: See Wyoming.

Ohio: See Kentucky.

Oklahoma: Meeting, all delegates and members, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Oklahoma Colonial Kitchen, lower floor, 9:00-10:00 am. See Colorado.

Oregon: See Northwestern States.

Pennsylvania: Meeting, State Board of Management, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Concord Room, 2:00-3:30 pm. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Colonial Room, 12:30-3:00 pm, $10.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James F. Hutton, 147 E. Old Gulph Road, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania 19096. During Congress: Pennsylvania Foyer, Monday, April 19, 9:00-12:00 Noon.

Rhode Island: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Rhode Island State Room, 3rd floor, 10:00-11:00 am. See New England States.

South Carolina: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 12:30-2:00 pm, $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Azalea Drive, Mullins, South Carolina 29574. During Congress: Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Mayflower Hotel.

South Dakota: See Northwestern States.

Tennessee: Meeting, Sunday, April 18, Tennessee State Room, 1st floor, Memorial Continental Hall, immediately after Memorial Service. Tea, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, State Room, 5:00-6:30 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert Watkins, Northwood Drive, Parsons, Tennessee 38363. During Congress: Mrs. Oscar French Noel, Jr., Mayflower Hotel.

Texas: Tea, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Ball Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, 4635 Ivanhoe, Houston, Texas 77027. During Congress: Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, Mayflower Hotel.

Utah: See Northwestern States.

Vermont: See New England States.

Virginia: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 20, Hotel Washington, Grand Ballroom, 1:00-2:45 pm, $8.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Christabel Frost, 10711 Norman Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030. During Congress: Mrs. Christabel Frost, 10711 Norman Avenue, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

Washington: See Northwestern States.

West Virginia: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 21, Mayflower Hotel, Presidential Room, 12:30-2:30 pm, $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Dudley Pierce, 530 Third Street, South Carolina 29574. During Congress: Mrs. Dudley Pierce, The Madison Hotel.


Wyoming: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:15-8:45 am, $7.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert E. Rennard, 314 West 2nd Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001. During Congress: Mrs. Robert E. Rennard, the Mayflower Hotel.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing: Meeting, Thursday, April 15, Constitution Hall, Lafayette Room South, 1st floor, 1:30-3:30 pm. Members only.

Resolutions: Meeting, Monday, April 12, 1:30 pm. Tuesday, April 13, through Saturday, April 17 at 8:30 am-5:00 pm. Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor. Monday, April 19 through Friday, April 23, 8:00 am. Memorial Continental Hall, Genealogical Records Committee Annex, 2nd floor.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: See Historian General

Constitution Week: Meeting, Tuesday, April 20, C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd Floor, 8:00-9:00 am. Display table for Scrapbooks will be in Dressing Room 1, ground floor, Constitution Hall, Monday, April 19 through Friday, April 23.

DAR Membership Commission: See Registrar General

DAR Museum Docents: See Curator General

Friends of the Museum: See Curator General

Seimes Microfilm Center: See Registrar General

Units Overseas: Luncheon and Meeting, Thursday, April 22, Kennedy-Warren Dining Room, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 12:15-1:45 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Cda. de Risco 171, Mexico 20, D.F. During Congress: Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Mayflower Hotel, after April 15th.

U.S.A. Bicentennial: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Department of Interior, 18th and C Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. Interior Auditorium, 10:00-11:30 am.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel. Senate Room, 7:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Fred Osborne, Boonesboro Road, Winchester, Kentucky 40391.

National Chairmen's Association: Breakfast, Sunday, April 18 (Members Only), Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 8:00 am, $5.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, 7314 Hughes Court, Falls Church, Virginia 22046.
National Officers Club: National Officers Club Executive Board Session, Thursday, April 15, DAR Administration Building, National Officers’ Club Room, 2nd floor, 1:00-4:30 pm. Business Meeting, Friday, April 16, National Officer’s Club Hall, Constitution Hall, 2nd floor, 10:00 am.-12:30 pm. Registration 9:00 am.


Vice Presidents General Club: Meeting and Breakfast, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:30 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John S. Biscoe, 1810 Orchard Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22302. During Congress: Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Mayflower Hotel.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

DAR American National Chorus: Rehearsal, Monday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, 1:30 pm. Tuesday, April 20, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, 1:30 pm. Wednesday, April 21, immediately following close of Congress Session, Constitution Hall. Mrs. Anson H. Russell IV, 3960 Lake Road, Sheffield Lake, Ohio 44054, Director, All American National DAR Chorus.

Congress Program: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall, Conductor’s Room, 1st floor, 12:00-1:15 pm.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Monday, April 19, outside President General’s Reception Room, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall, 1st floor, 10:00-10:45 am.

Credentials: Meeting, Friday, April 16, Administration Building, O’Byrne Room, Ground Floor, 10:00 am. For instruction of Committee Members.

Guest-Hospitality: Meeting, April 19, Constitution Hall, Conductor’s Room, 1st floor, 9:30-11:00 am.

House: Meeting, Friday, April 16, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd floor, 10:00-11:00 am. Meeting, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall, Auditorium, 9:00-10:00 am.

Marshal: Breakfast, Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Potomac Room, 8:00-10:00 am.

Men’s Dinner: Monday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room (lower lobby), 5:45 refreshments, 6:30 pm dinner, $12.00. Black or white tie optional for gentlemen attending Opening Night Ceremonies. Reservations with check before Congress: Grahame T. Smallwood, Jr., The Union League, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. No tickets mailed, but door list kept.

Pages: Registration, Monday, April 19, for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only, Constitution Hall, Pages’ Lounge, Lower Floor, 10:45 am. Registration of Pages only, Constitution Hall, Pages’ Lounge, Lower Floor, Monday, April 19, 11:30 am. Orientation and instructions of all Pages, Constitution Hall, 12:45 pm.

Pages’ Ball: Pages’ Ball, Tuesday, April 20, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 9:30 pm-12:30 am. The Ball is given by the National Society for all Pages serving the Congress.

Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall Stage, 11:00 am-1:30 pm.

President General’s Reception Room: Meeting, Monday, April 19, Constitution Hall, President General’s Reception Room, 1st floor, 10:00 am.

Press Books: Monday, April 19 through Friday, April 23. Press Books will be on display in Constitution Hall, Lafayette Room East, 1st Floor, 9:00 am-4:00 pm.

Registration Line: Meeting Friday, April 16, Administration Building, New Jersey Room, Ground Floor, opposite O’Byrne Room, 10:30 am.

Seating: See Credentials Committee.

N.S.C.A.R. National Convention April 22-25, 1976

Thursday, April 22—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd, floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 a.m.—all day

Friday, April 23—Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Park Hotel. Cotillion Room—8:00 p.m.

Saturday, April 24—Convention Business Session, Sheraton-Park Hotel—9:00 a.m.
National Banquet, Sheraton-Park Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Sunday, April 25—Annual Pilgrimage
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General
and
Mrs. Earl J. Helmbrech, Curator General
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Monday, the nineteenth of April
at eleven o'clock
to preview the Exhibition
Decorative Arts in America —
the Revolutionary Period.
NSDAR Museum
Washington City, District of Columbia
Enter on Seventeenth Street
JUNIOR EVENTS 1976

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

MONDAY—APRIL 19

8:15 a.m.-10:15 a.m.—Junior Forum & Workshop Meeting—Mrs. E. Neil Patton, National Chairman, presiding. National Officers’ Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). Miss Sharon Burns, Chairman, Junior Forum & Workshop Meeting, urges all Juniors and interested Daughters to attend, inviting them to bring questions and suggestions. Brief reports will be given by members of the National Junior Membership Committee.

The Junior Exhibit will be presented. During Congress Week it will be displayed in the Assembly Room (second floor).

10:45 a.m.-11:30 a.m.—Chiefs’ Meeting & Registration—(assistants & chief pages only) Pages’ Lounge.

11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Pages’ Registration—Pages’ Lounge.

1:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.—Pages’ Instruction Meeting & Rehearsal—Constitution Hall.

5:00 p.m.-7:30 p.m.—Junior Dinner—Main Ballroom, National Press Club, National Press Building, 14th & G Sts., N.W. Send reservations to the Dinner Chairman, Miss Caroline W. Bailey, 1033 Cecil Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope and your check or money order for $10.00 made payable to the “JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, NSDAR.” If reservations are received after April 12th, tickets may be picked up at the Junior Bazaar Booth, D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. State and Division winners of the Outstanding Junior Contest will be presented at this time.

8:00 p.m.-10:15 p.m.—Opening Session Eighty-Fifth Continental Congress—Announcement and Presentation of the National Outstanding Junior 1976!

JUNIOR BAZAAR BOOTH

MONDAY-THURSDAY—APRIL 19-22—8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; FRIDAY—APRIL 23rd—8:00 a.m.-12 noon. Located D Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. The Bazaar Co-Chairmen, Mrs. Dennis Dodds and Mrs. Donald E. Holihan, and their staff will be glad to help you make selections from handmade items—made and donated to the Junior Booth by Chapters throughout the nation. Available also will be a plentiful supply of DAR Insignia note paper; a wide selection of Bright of America items; Jewelart Jewelry including the stellar “Panache” collection and Page costume jewelry; and the chic Presidential Signature Scarves. The 1976 National Junior Doll, “Miss Jane,” is being sponsored by the Illinois Juniors, Mrs. Frank Naccarato, Chairman, Doll Committee, in honor of Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General. “Miss Jane” and her lovely wardrobe of clothes will be on display during the week at the Junior Bazaar Booth. Voices—$1.00—at the booth. All profits from Junior Booth sales go to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund which benefits our two DAR schools.

TUESDAY—APRIL 20

9:30 p.m.-12:30 a.m.—PAGES’ BALL—Grand Ballroom—Mayflower Hotel.

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 21

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

FRIDAY—APRIL 23

Approximately 10:00 a.m.—DRAWING FOR “MISS JANE”—NATIONAL JUNIOR DOLL 1976.
NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

The nominating committee is a very important committee and should be chosen with care. This committee has great responsibilities. It must know the bylaws of the Chapter in order that only those eligible will be considered. It must know the duties of each officer so that when the member is offered a place, their duties can be specified in detail. The qualifications of each nominee in relation to the office she is to fill, should be examined and discussed before she is asked to become a nominee.

Qualification as a leader, temperament in working with others, willingness to cooperate with members and the desire to consider, first the Society which she is asked to serve, and not selfish interests should be delved into by the committee. This committee must be strictly impersonal; must agree to keep the discussion of these members in confidence; weigh each qualification and find the proper office for the person to fill.

Any member has the right to send a name to the committee, with the qualifications of the proposed member, but this does not mean that the committee has to offer an office to the person, if in its judgment, it is not in the best interests of the Chapter.

No member of the committee has the right to speak for the committee or to obligate it in any way, until the committee meets and by a majority of the committee, agrees upon the nominee and not then unless authorized by the committee.

The consent of the member to serve is necessary, even though not required by the bylaws, as there is no point in presenting names of unwilling members.

Nominations of candidates for all national offices of the National Society are made from the floor of the Continental Congress.

Twelve of these officers are known as executive officers and are elected by ballot at the Continental Congress every third year.

The executive officers hold office for three years or until their successors are elected with their term of office beginning at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are elected.

Every year is election year in the National Society, for each year seven vice presidents general are elected for a term of three years. These are elected by ballot and a majority vote elects. If more than seven candidates for Vice President General receive a majority vote, the seven receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected; and in case the seven highest cannot be determined on account of a tie, lots are cast under the direction of the chairman of tellers and a teller selected by each of the candidates.

Each of the Vice Presidents General must have been endorsed for this office by a majority vote by ballot of a state conference of the state in which she holds membership as a candidate for election at a Continental Congress which must be designated in the motion for endorsement. No endorsement for Vice President General may be made more than fifteen months in advance of the Continental Congress so designated. Of the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, no two may be members of the chapters of the same state or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States of America.

No candidates, except the twenty-one Vice Presidents General, may be endorsed or announced for any national office until after the adjournment of the Continental Congress preceding the congress at which the election for these offices is to be held.

A candidate for the office of Vice President General need not be a delegate to the Congress at the time of election. However, her nominator MUST be a delegate and her personal teller should not be a delegate.

The name and address of a candidate endorsed by a State Conference for the office of Vice President General must be certified by the Candidate and by the State Recording Secretary to the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the Continental Congress.

In recognition of valuable service to the National Society, the office of Honorary Vice President General may be conferred for life at any Continental Congress, by a majority vote, upon a member who has held the office of Vice President General, provided that: (1) The number of Honorary Vice Presidents General shall at no time exceed thirteen; (2) No two may be members of chapters in the same state; and provided that, (3) A vacancy in the office of Honorary Vice President General occurring after January 31st of any year shall be filled by the Continental Congress of the following year.

The name and address of a member to be proposed for Honorary Vice President General shall be sent to the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the Continental Congress, provided the consent of the member has been obtained.
WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM
Mezzotint by Charles Willson Peale
I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest.¹

These could have been the words of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Patrick Henry or Thomas Jefferson. Instead, they were spoken in the British House of Commons - on January 16, 1766 by William Pitt, the elder, who was to fight throughout the last years of his life for fair and humane treatment of the American colonies.

Americans usually think of the war for independence in terms of our own patriots, not always knowing about the eloquent voices raised in England for the cause. The “bad guys” in the struggle were not always dependably bad, since many an Englishman of the 18th century risked unpopularity and the censure of his king and countrymen to speak against England’s treatment of her subjects on this side of the Atlantic.

Pitt was ill and not present in the House of Commons when the resolution was taken to tax America through the Stamp Act, but he was sufficiently recovered by January of 1766 to speak against it. He said,

A subject of greater importance [never] engaged the attention of this house [except] when near a century ago it was the question whether you, yourselves, were to be bond or free.

There is an idea in some that the colonies are represented in Parliament. I would fair know by whom an American is represented here. The idea does not deserve serious refutation.

The Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and temper; they have been driven to madness by injustice. Will you punish them for the madness you have occasioned?²

The Stamp Act was repealed, but this caused only a momentary lessening of the tensions between England and its colonies, which the passage of the infamous Townshend Acts in the following year did nothing to assuage. Relations deteriorated rapidly during the next few years, and in December 1773, in protest against all the oppressive measures recently taken by the government against the colonies, the Tea Tax in particular, enraged citizens of Boston dumped 340 chest of valuable tea into Boston harbor.

Writing of this to the Earl of Shelburne, Pitt, always fair, said that the Bostonians should reimburse the East India company for the tea, but deplored the attitude of the British government in taking advantage of the tumult in Boston “to crush the spirit of liberty among the Americans. If that mad and cruel measure should be pushed,” he warned, “England has seen her best days.”

By 1775, William Pitt, having been created Earl of Chatham, was no longer eligible to sit in the Commons, but was now elevated to the House of Lords. Learning certain facts about the occupation of Boston by British troops under General Gage, Lord Chatham made one of the great speeches of his career, urging their recall and demanding the end of military tyranny against “that injured, unhappy, traduced people . . . a brave, generous, united people, with arms in their hands and courage in their hearts.”

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"The spirit which now resists your taxation," he continued, "is the same which, by the Bill of Rights, established the fundamental maxim of your liberties: that no subject of England should be taxed but by his own consent."  

Two years later, with the war well under way, Lord Chatham, having just learned that the British military was using Hessian mercenaries and Indians against the colonies, was horrified. In a speech to the opening of parliament, he warned, "You cannot conquer America," and said, "If I were an American, while a foreign troop was in my country, I would never lay down my arms. Who has dared to authorize the tomahawk and scalping knife against our brethren and countrymen in America?"

Lord Chatham did not live to see the end of the conflict, though he predicted it accurately. His son, William Pitt, took of the cudgels and became a forceful opponent of the war against the American colonies.

Another who spoke out for the Americans was Edmund Burke, one of the greatest orators England produced among hundreds of great ones. Burke's words, however, do not quite carry the conviction of Chatham's deep involvement with principle, but are slanted more toward expediency, and thus seem a little cold after the earl's emotional pleas for better treatment for the colonies.

In his great speech on American taxation, delivered in 1774 before the House of Commons, Burke begged his government to, revert to your old principles—seek peace—leave America to tax herself. Bind America by laws of trade; do not burden them by taxes. Your scheme yields nothing but discontent, disorder, disobedience; and such is the state of America that after wading up to your eyes in blood, you could only end where you begun.

Finally, drawing the analogy between the American crisis and the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain, he sounded this warning to the English ministers of state: Tyranny is a poor provider. It knows neither how to accumulate nor how to extract.

Other great parliamentarians, including the Earl of Shelburne, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Camden and Charles Fox, supported America by voice and pen, along with lesser ones. Nor was all English support expressed in high-flown oratory, but was also voiced in letters, journals, and even in arguments in mansions and coffee-houses.

A frequenter of both of these latter English institutions, James Boswell, an improbable and somewhat fainthearted partisan of America, one provoked the wrath of the arch-Tory, Dr. Johnson, by this attitude. "I unluckily attempted to argue in favor of our fellow subjects on the other side of the Atlantick," he recalled in his famous biography. But Dr. Johnson, "being thrown into violent agitation while answering or rather repremanding me, alarmed me so that I heartily repented of having unhappily introduced the subject."

It appears, however, that Boswell did not retract, but, in his own words, "grew warm" and even "talked of the corruption of the British parliament," contrasting it with the probity of the Roman senate of antiquity. This so infuriated his friend, the good doctor, that he would allow the Roman senate no more virtues than he allowed the Americans, which were none at all. Boswell ends the story ruefully: "We were fatigued by the contest, which was provoked by my want of caution."

Lesser subjects took up their pens for America. Near the beginning of the troubles, Gerard Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Calcraft, pointed out that every man in the colony of Massachusetts "is obliged to have a musket, a pound of powder, and a pound of bullets always by him, so that there is nothing wanting but a knapsack to equip an army for marching." He added with foresight, "They will perhaps dictate their own terms at last, as the Roman people in their famous secession. I think you have no right to tax them."

After the quartering act was passed, William Beckford wrote to Pitt, "Recall your troops and I am confident the Americans will make any reasonable provision."

Several controversial figures of the day entered the fray for America. One of these subjects of the king, Dr. Richard Price, a non-conformist minister and a friend of Franklin, wrote a pamphlet entitled, Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty, the Principles of Government, and the Justice and Policy of the War with America that enraged the government. The Corporation of the City of London, on the other hand, heartily approved it, since its wealthy merchants, seeing their American markets falling away, deplored the war. These, through their idol, John Wilkes, half martyr, half mountebank, saw to it that Dr. Price received not only their thanks but the keys to the City.

Of all the commentators on the English political scene in the 18th century, none was better informed than Horace Walpole, and few more prejudiced. Son of Sir Robert Walpole, famous Whig prime minister, and himself a member of parliament for many years. Horace Walpole was a snob in social matters, yet he appears to have had a fundamental sense of probity and fairness. His writings about the American struggle are a mixture of sarcasm, wit and good sense.

Although he deplored the break from the first and very early predicted the outcome, he was not in the beginning an active proponent of the American cause, though we find him ridiculing the ministry as early as February 1766, in a letter to a friend abroad: "George Grenville and the Duke of Bedford, who so mercifully checked our victories, in compassion to France, grew heroes the moment the Americans will make any reasonable provision."

After writing a wryly amusing account of General Gage's first defeat, he said, "The Congress, not asleep neither, have appointed Washington, allowed a very able officer. We had better have gone on robbing the Indies;
it was a more lucrative trade."^{12}

As the struggle in America advanced, Walpole's letters became more seriously pro-colonies. On September 7, 1775 he wrote:

I most heartily wish success to the Americans. They have hitherto not made one blunder; and the Administration have made a thousand, besides the two capital ones of first provoking, and then of uniting the Colonies. . . . If England prevails, English and American liberty is at an end.^{13}

And after the Declaration of Independence:

Oh! The Folly, the madness, the guilt of having plunged us into this abyss.^{14}

Walpole greatly admired Washington, who, he said, "has shown himself both a Fabius and a Camillus. His march through our lines is a prodigy of generalship."

After Burgoyne had been despatched to America to retrieve the situation, Walpole waxed caustic about the latter general's pompous manifestos and the lack of success of British arms. He wrote his friend abroad: "The conquest of America is put off to the millenium. It is hoped that General Howe is gone some place to beat some army that is more practicable than dislodging Washington." Then, alluding to the stepped-up American naval activity, "The English people stare a little at being bullied on their own coasts, after being told that five thousand men would overrun all America. France sits by and laughs."^{15}

Inhumane treatment of American prisoners was causing many Englishmen to censure their government for its indifference. There is the following entry in Walpole's journal for December 19, 1777:

The ill treatment of the American prisoners in England occasioned such murmurs that a subscription was set on foot for them and near 3,000 pounds were immediately subscribed.^{16}

In November 1781, the news that Lord Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown reached the English people. Walpole, entirely serious for once, wrote to Sir Horace Mann:

I cannot put on the face of the day, and act grief. Whatever puts an end to the American War will save the lives of thousands . . . Nor is it right to vaunt of having been in the right when one's country's shame is the solution of one's prophecy.^{17}

The letters and journals of many other Englishmen of that time show their sympathy with this mood. It is a monument to these men of character that they could thus hold human values and liberty dearer than the demands of selfish patriotism.

Authorities:
1. William Pitt, the elder
2. Celebrated Speeches of Chatham, Burke . . . Anon., Philadelphia, 1845, p. 10
3. Ibid. p. 29
4. Ibid. p. 42-43
5. Ibid. p. 91
6. Ibid. p. 94
7. Boswell's Johnson, v. IV (Croker ed.)
9. Ibid. p. 251
10. DNB—Price, Richard; Horace Walpole letters, v. 4, p. 408 (Cunningham ed.)
12. Ibid., v. VI, p. 236
13. Ibid., v. VI, p. 230 et seq
14. Ibid., v. VI, p. 250 et seq
15. Ibid, Letter to Sir Horace Mann, Aug. 11, 1777
16. Journal of Horace Walpole, 12/19/77
17. Letter of Horace Walpole to Horace Mann, Sept. 1781 (Cunningham ed.)

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:


PLEASE NOTE
At its request, the J. E. Caldwell Company has been removed from the list of firms approved to manufacture DAR Markers. For a list of authorized suppliers for these items, please consult the DAR Handbook.
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Books at random received by the Genealogical Records Committee, Department 20.
Credit the State of Pennsylvania and Franklin County Chapter. Material by Janet Z. Gabler. To be bound.
Cemetery records copied from original stones for Franklin County Chapter DAR

Table of Contents:
Antrim Church of the Brethren, Antrim Twp.
Briner Graveyard, Greene Twp. near Sileam Dam Airport Road
Doylesburg Catholic Churchyard, Fannett Twp.
Doylesburg Methodist Churchyard, Fannett Twp.
Cedar Grove Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa. near North Franklin St.
Fetterheff Chapel, Guilford Twp.
Gipe’s Graveyard, Guilford Twp.
St. John’s Lutheran Churchyard, Greenvillage, Pa., Greene Twp.
Methodist Church Cemetery, Greenvillage, Pa.
Keasey’s Graveyard, Field Graveyard on Shearer Farm near Willow Hill, East, Metal Twp.
Kuhn Graveyard, Field Graveyard near Kuhn’s Bridge, Antrim Twp.
Lurgan United Brethren Churchyard, Lurgan, Pa.
Marion Mennonite Churchyard, Guilford Twp.
Marion United Brethren Churchyard, Marion, Pa. Now United Methodist, Guilford Twp.
Mt. Rock Brethren in Christ Church at Mt. Rock, Corner Church and Scenic Drive.
Mount Union Evangelical United Brethren Cemetery, Greene Twp.
Pleasant View Mennonite Church Cemetery, Warm Spring Road, Hamilton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa.
Pond Bank Mennonite Churchyard, Guilford Twp.
Reformed Mennonite Churchyard Falling Spring Road, Guilford Twp.
Salem Ridge Mennonite Churchyard, Antrim Twp.
Salem Ridge Mennonite Churchyard, New Church, Antrim Twp.
Shanks Church of the Brethren Churchyard, Antrim Twp.
Stake Graveyard, Fannett Twp.
Stouffer Graveyard, Stouffer Avenue, Guilford Twp.
Zion United Brethren Burial Ground, Upper Horse Valley.

Credit the State of California and Edmund Randolph Chapter. Material by Noble G. Abbott. To be bound.


Shultz of Augusta County, Virginia

Table of contents:
Generation I George Shultz
David Shultz
Generation II Heirs of George Shultz
Heirs of David Shultz
Miscellaneous Records
Related Families—Smith, Hawpe and Mizer
Cemetery Records
Baptismal Records
Marriage Records—Augusta County and Rockbridge County.

Credit the State of Ohio and the Fort Greeneville Chapter. Bound. Transcribed by Anita Short, C.G.
Land tax of Preble County, Ohio 1820-1821.

Table of Contents:
Part 1—Tax Duplicate for the year 1820.
Part 2—Tax Duplicate for the year 1821.
Explanation: This record was copied from the Duplicate now in the possession of the Preble County Historical Society. The book was found by an Indiana resident in an antique shop. It was purchased and sent to Anita Short, who in turn restored it to the county historical society.

Trinity Lutheran Church Records—Versailles, Ohio.

Table of Contents:
Church Location
Church Deeds
Church History
Church Record Book Index
Membership
Infant Baptisms
Marriages
Adult Baptisms
Funerals
Pastorates
Communicants
Minutes of Congregation
Minutes of Council
Index.
Credit the State of Indiana and the Francis Vigo Chapter.
Bound. Compiled and presented by Margaret Ruth Fish (Mrs.
Mervyn Fish).

Thomas Fish of Pennsylvania—Ohio—Illinois . . . Family
Outline.

Fish Family Names:
Addie Fiorella
Alice
Andrew Jackson
Andrew Talman
Bertha Mae
Bessie Bentley
Catherine Ruth
Carrie E.
Clarence John
Craig WM.
David Richard
David Reed
David Roscoe
Dorothy (French Bradbury)
Dorothy (Thompson)
Edna (Roberts)
Elizabeth Mary (Lake)
Elizabeth (Umfleet)
Emily (Farr)
Emma Jane
Ethyl Emily
Florence (Finley)
Francis Marion
Gertrude Emily
Gordon
Guy WM., Sr., Jr.
Hattie S.
Helen Harriett
Helen Irene
Jabez
Joe Schirard
Joel A.
John
John Roberts
John Wesley
Josiah
Lady Nina
Lester Bentley, Sr., Jr.
Lizzie Bertha (Saums)
Margaret Ruth
Martha Adaline (Addie)
Martha (Reed)
Martha Lou
Martha Ellen (Potts)
Mary Alice
Mary E. (Deinison)
Mary Esther Dora
Mervyn Nelson
Nancy (Vallandingham)
Rachel Ivy (Calvert)
Roy Newton
Sally
Sarah Adaline (Addie)
Sue Ellen
Susannah (Combs)
Thomas
Thomas Jefferson
Vivienne Mary
Willie Everett
Wm. Henry

Knox County, Indiana. Compliments M. Jeanne Coan & Mary
R. Hribal.

Table of Contents:

Book H-26 —Knox County Death Records

February 1, 1882—October 24, 1895

Book H-27 —Knox County Death Records
October 25, 1895—September 30, 1899

Book H-28 —Knox County Death Records
October 1, 1899—September 30, 1900

Book CH-38—Vincennes, Indiana Death Records
March 5, 1894—September 30, 1900

(Containing that part of Book CH-38 covering
the dates of the above three County books.
This record contains only the deaths not listed
by the County.)

Index.

Credit the State of Texas and the Texas Genealogical

Footprints with Footnotes, a Family History, the Meekins Fam-
ily.

A preface page, worthy of not only the above book, but all
books and love put into the books sent in by the States and
their Chapters, we felt would be worth repeating to our inter-
ested readers.

“We live in the past by knowledge of its history, and in
the future by hope and anticipation. By ascending to an associ-
ation with our ancestors, by contemplating their example and
studying their character, by partaking their sentiments and
imbibing their spirit, by accompanying them in their toils, by
sympathizing in their sufferings and rejoicing in their successes
and triumphs, we mingle our existence with theirs and seem
to belong to their age.”—Daniel Webster.

Credit the State of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania
Genealogical Society. To be bound. Indexed, Table of Con-
ents.

Miscellaneous Records—Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Clarion,
Greene, Huntington, Jefferson, Northumberland, Snyder, So-
merset, Union, Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania.

Table of Contents:

Baptismal Records, Methodist Episcopal Churches, Emlenton
and Register City
Bible Records:
Bailes Family
Bryan Family
Clifton Family
Crock Family
Deshler Family
Gross Family
Hadden-Trader Family
Livingston Family
Martin Family
McClister Family
Miller Family
Nichols Family
Parsons Family
Pitzer Family
Pugh Family
Shroyer Family
Tynes Family
Welshance Family

Birth and Baptismal Certificates

Cemetery Records:
Bethlehem Presbyterian, Beaver County
Concord, Beaver County
Corsica, Jefferson County
Independence Methodist, Clarion County
Job Ritchey Farm, Bedford County

MARCH 1976
Kings Creek, Beaver County
New Rehobeth Presbyterian, Clarion County
Old Mill Creek, Beaver County (Rev. Soldiers)
Paris, Pennsylvania/West Virginia Line
Phillipston, Clarion County
Ritter, Westmoreland/Somerset Counties
St. Luke's, Bedford/Huntington Counties
Strattonville Methodist, Clarion County

Court Records, Northumberland County

Death Records:
Greene County
Northumberland County 1852-1854
Land Record, Philadelphia County
Letters
Marriage Records, Greene County

Tax Lists:
Versailles Township, Allegheny County 1832, 1859
Washington Township, Westmoreland County 1792, 1802, 1828
Wills (various counties)

Credit the State of Maryland and the Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter. To be bound. Table of Contents, index.

Ranklin County, Virginia Cemetery Records—Rocky Mount, Virginia—Weirtz Community.

Table of Contents:
Angle Cemetery—Weirtz Community, County Road 699
Bernard-Hill Cemetery “Tanyard”—Tanyard Road, Rocky Mount
Saunders Cemetery—Main Street, Rocky Mount

Credit the State of Texas and the Texas Genealogical Society. Bound. By Miss Katherine Reynolds. Indexed, Table of Contents.

Miscellaneous Records of Tennessee—Smith, Sumner, DeKalb, White and Hardeman Counties.

Table of Contents:
Foreword
Counties
Smith County, Tennessee
Court Minutes
Deeds
Marriages
Wills
Sumner County
Court Minutes
Deeds
DeKalb County
Deeds
Marriages
White County, Tennessee
Deeds
Wills
Hardeman County, Tennessee
Marriages
Letters
Index

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.

CORRECTION:
"Page 1029—Nov. 1975 DAR Mag., Col. I. The name of the groom is F. W. CARTER (Pvt. Francis Watkins Carter of 20th Tenn. Regiment, C. S. A.—a younger brother of my grandfather.) I knew him and his wife, personally. He died 1923 in San Diego.—Yours sincerely, Rosalie Carter"

ERRORS! December issue.
Page 1139, column 2
COMPTON—ANDERSON—MORTON—HAMBREEK—
TABER: Mary mar. William Hambrick, etc.

Page 50, column 2
EVANS-JOHNSON: Van Nuys, California 91405

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 marker with names of soldiers who served or died there.—Contact Miss E. de la Cova, 78 Price Avenue, Lansdown, Pa. 19050. Ex-State Historian.


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

HURD: Want ancestors of George W. Hurd, b. May 4, 1831, perhaps in Penn., d. October 24, 1887, Hoppers Mill, Ill. After death of parents supposed to have come West, at age 2 with sister Gertie, age 8, with other families, names unknown.—Mrs. Jean Hurd Jones, Box 1123, Longview, Texas 75601.


WOOFFOLK-(WOODFORD): Need maiden name of Malcolm Woods wife, Angellica, b. 1760, (where?). Could be Epps or Peyton. Lived in James City and Charles City, Cos., Va. in 1784 to 1788. Moved to Bourbon Co., Ky. in 1790.—Mrs. Sylvia Beeson, 529 Pomona Ave., Coronado, Calif. 92118.

GARDNER: Need parents of Caroline Narcissa Gardner of Georgia who mar. 1851, Emory Purefoy Gause of Brunswick Co., N.C. She was sister of Sara Ann Melissa Gardner.—Mrs. Tipton Jones, 4216 Larchmont, Dallas, Texas 75205.

HUTCHINSON: Need parents of Caroline Narcissa Gardner of Georgia who mar. 1851, Emory Purefoy Gause of Brunswick Co., N.C. She was sister of Sara Ann Melissa Gardner.—Mrs. Tipton Jones, 4216 Larchmont, Dallas, Texas 75205.

HUTCHINSON: Need parents of Nelson Bailey Hutchinson, b. ca. 1813, N.C. and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Bailey, b. ca. 1810, N.C. They moved to Texas.—Mrs. Tipton Jones, 4216 Larchmont, Dallas, Texas 75205.

WOOLFOLK-(WOODFORK): Need parents and wife of
Thomas Woodfolk, who was Father of Narcissa Woolfolk Ashby Berry, b. Ky. ca. 1804, Mariah Woolfolk Ashby, E. W. R. Woolfolk and John L. Woolfolk.—Mrs. Tipton Jones, 4216 Larchmont, Dallas, Texas 75205.

WEST-OWEN: Need to know who is in possession of the Bible of Joseph West, Sr. (1718/1798) and Jane Owen of Pittsylvania Co., Va. Also any information about Hannah West, Dau. of Joseph and Jane West and who was the father of her children, James and Harman.—George West, Sr., Honey Creek, Iowa 51542.


REVELL-KERBY: Need infor. on any of these: Steven Revell, b. ?, 1792 near TILLMAN, S.C. to John & Mary ? Revell. Steven m. Jeruthia Kerby, b. ?, 1796 to James & Mary ? Kerby. Any infor. approx. infor.—Mrs. R. B. Revell, 801 E. Carolina St., Tallahassee, Fla. 32303.


RICHARDSON: Who were parents of William Boliver Richardson, b. 3/19/1833 in N.C. & mar. Elizabeth Dean as 2nd wife ca. 1876.—Mrs. R. B. Revell, 801 E. Carolina St., Tallahassee, Fla. 32303.

MINTON, MINTERN: I desire information concerning Mary Minton, who married Job Allen, II of Morristown, New Jersey. Her Mother was possibly Mary Hare.—Mrs. Harlan McGregor, P.O. Box 68, Newburg, Md. 20664.

ALLEN: Job: Born 1709, died 1767. Want information concerning his wife, Christian (a). Want any information you may have about her.—Mrs. Harlan McGregor, P.O. Box 68, Newburg, Md. 20664.

WILEY: John: Born in Indiana in 1813/14, migrated to Iowa prior to 1850. Settled in Keokuk Township, Wapello County. Wife was Ann ?, born in Pennsylvania ca. 1824. Want any information.—Mrs. Harlan McGregor, P.O. Box 68, Newburg, Md. 20664.


YOUNG: Was Sarah Young, b. 1820 and mar. to Lewis Roush, the granddaughter of Robert Young? He was b. 1756 in New Hampshire and buried Tupper Plains Cemetery, Meigs Co., Ohio. Who were her parents?—Mrs. Andrew J. Gleason, 533 Elk mud Lane, Johnstown, Pa. 15905.

WHELPLEY-HICKOK: Desire dates and infor. on Thomas Whelpley, Father of Susanna who mar. Jurista Hickok 1816, Jefferson, Ohio. Also for Samuel, Father of Thomas.—Hazel Young, Box 44, Brewster, Minn. 56119.

SHOAFF-WOLFENBERGER: Desire infor. on ancestors of Jacob Shoaaff, b. 1794 in Lebanon County, Penn. Married Martha Wolfenberger, b. 1800 in Lebanon County, Penn., daughter of John Wolfenberger of Lancaster County, Penn. Jacob and Martha Shoaaff’s parents were born in Penn.—but who, when and where? Their children were John, Ross, Elizabeth and Martha.—Mrs. J. W. Shoaff, Molt, Mt. 59057.

BURROW: Infor. needed on Alexander Burrow, Father of John William Burrow and Nancy Collins; killed by Indians 1812, Maury Co., Tenn. Hayze Burrow, b. & d. in Va., Father of Alexander. Sanf Burrow said to have d. Baton Rouge, La. after discharge from army, N.O., La., 4-1-1815.—J. W. Burrow, 703 W. Barton, West Memphis, Ark. 72301.

LOTHROP: Need name of ? Lothrop, who mar. Mary Knight (?). Migrated from North to New Orleans, left to fight in Civil War and was killed. One Son, Milton, Any Lothrop, please contact.—Ms. Ruth Wright Lothrop, 1007 Sallie Sue, Marshall, Texas 75670.


ROSECRANS: Gen. Wm. Stark Rosecrans. Lineage, please. He was descended from a Soldier in the American Revolution. Book about the family was lost in a flood before I got infor. to DAR.—Irene Fontaine Won, 126 Leland Rd., W., Pittsburg, Calif. 94565.


COGSWELL: Jedidiah, born 1765 New Jersey, died 1852 Fleming County, Kentucky. Need parents.—Jewell Y. Wimbish, 506 South Britain Road, Irving, Texas 75060.

POLLEY (POLLY): Robert Polley, did he fight in American Revolution on either side? Born in North Carolina 1757, lived in South Carolina and Georgia. Came to Texas in 1831.—T. O. Bell, 1819 Bell Street, Longview, Texas 75601.


KENDRICK-LAUGHLIN: Need ancestors of William Kendrick, b. 1812 Kentucky or Virginia, mar. Evaline Lauglin, b. 1813 Kentucky or Pennsylvania. Settled around McComb, Illinois. Illinois 1850 Census shows them to have the following children, all b. Illinois: Catherine, Theodore, Ellein, Irvin, Nathaniel, J. E., James W. and Charles G.—Patricia Brooks, 813 North C. Street, Arkansas City, Kansas 67005.

CHENEE-BENSON: Need proof of Maryland residence of Aquila Cheney, Sr. & Jr. Aquila, Sr., b. 1760/61 in Medfield, Mass. (?), d. in Greene Co., Georgia, mar. 1st, in 1788 to Julia (Juliana?) Benson of Baltimore—she born 1763, d. in Maryland. Who were her parents? Aquila, Sr. and Julia lived in Havre de Grace, Maryland. Aquila, Jr., b. 1790 Maryland, d. 1867 Monroe Co., Georgia, mar. 1st. in 1810 to Elizabeth Middlebrook(s), b. 2-12-1791, d. 1865 Monroe Co., Georgia.—Mrs. David V. Wurst, P.O. Box 964, Ocala, Florida 32670.


Pioneer Cemetery, Big Flats, Chemung County, N.Y. Presented by Mrs. Thor Bjorn Anderson, Maplewood, N.J.

First Row:
Minerva, sister of Charlotte Austin, died March 13, 1851, in the 19th year of her age.

Second Row:
James, son of Soman and Rebecca Delany, died Oct. 13, 187?, aged 1 yr. 9 mo. 3 d.
Lewis, son of Daniel and July Ann Scofield, died Feb. 5, 1844, ae. 11 yrs. 5 mo. 29 ds.
Abraham Schofield died Nov. 26, 1844, ae. 61 yrs. and 2 mos.
Thomas, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Schofield died Apr. 21, 1843, ae. 23 yrs. 3 mos. and 18 days.
Louisa, wife of Joseph Schofield died May 29, 1847, aged 22 yrs. 1 mo. and 25 days.
Infant daughter of Joseph and Sally Livesay died April 15, 1858, ae. 9 ds.
Morris B., son of Joseph and Sally Livesay died Sept. 30, 1849, aged 3 yrs. 1 mo. 8 ds.
Sarah May, daughter of Irving and Libbie Sholtz died Jan. 16, 1876, ae. 1 yr. 5 mo. 22 ds.
Clarrinda, daughter of Joseph and Sally Livesay, died March 28, 1858, ae. 14 yrs.
Elizabeth Delany died June 13, 1857, ae. 47 yr.
Abigail, wife of Thomas Miller, died Apr. 5, 1857, ae. 71 yrs. 1 mo. 4 ds.
Thomas Miller died Oct. 4 1861, aged — (broken)
William H. Palmer born June 28, 1801 (sunken)
William E., son of W. H. and E. H. Palmer, died June 5, 1870, ae. 37 yrs. 4 mo. 75 ds.
Abigail, wife of James W. Decay died July 19, 1873 (sunken)
Eliza N., wife of Wm. H. Palmer, born Dec. 12, 1802 (broken)
James W. Decay, born Apr. 9, 1799, died Jan. 12 1882

Third Row:
Mr. Silas Chapin died Dec. 30, 1828, in the 36 year of his age
Roswell Goff died Apr. 30, 1833, aged 34 yrs. 10 mo. 22 ds.
Mary, daughter of John and Pamela Goff, died—184- ae. 19 yr., 6 mo.
Walter C., son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tompkins, died Aug. 6, 1841 ae. 3 yrs. 4 mo. 4 ds.

Ebenezer Snow, died Sept. 18, 1850, ae. 69 yrs.
George W. son of Joseph and Sally Livesay, died Mar. 25, 1841, ae. 1 yr.
Mary, daughter of Comfort and Abigail Bennitt, died Feb. 22, 1841, ae. 6 yr. 1 mo. 2 ds.
Comfort Bennitt died August 1844 ae. 34 yrs. 7 mos. and 20 dys.
Stone, completely illegible
Drusilla, daughter of (Illegible) and Hannah Delany died Feb. 24, 1832
Horace, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Rowley died Feb. 13, 1871 ae. 9 mos. 10 ds.
William Rowley died Sept. 26 1877, ae. 45 yrs.
Judah, son of Erastus and Huldah Rowley died May 8, 1863, ae. 7 yrs. 15 dys.
John F. Delany died March 11, 1858, ae. 71 yrs.
Hannah, wife of (Illegible) Delany died June 26, 18-7- ae. 4 yrs.
Polly, wife of Andrew Teter, died June 8, 1861, ae. 46 yrs., 5 mos. 27 ds.
Lorinda, wife of John Van Tassel, died Feb. 27, 1782 (67) ae. 33 yrs. 3 mos.
Sally M., wife of John G. Decay, died Feb. 20, 1865, ae. 40 yrs. 7 mos. 26 ds.
Abigail, daughter of John G. and Sally M. Decay, died July 15, 1862, ae. 2 yrs. 6 mo. 26 ds.
Stone, illegible
Phebe M.
Stone, illegible
Emma, daughter of Conrad and Abigail P. Gardner, died Sept. 16, 1861, ae. 4 yrs. 6 mos.
Mary, daughter of John and Pamela Goff, died 184- ae. 19 yrs. 6 mo.

Fourth Row:
Mary, daughter of John C. and Arleta McConnell, died Jan. 25, 1841
Peggy, wife of Abraham Bennitt, died April 10, 1839, ae. 52 yr. 5 m. 20 d.
Abraham Bennitt died Mar. 7, 1854, ae. 75 yrs. 7 mos.
Pantha, wife of Frederic Woolcott, and daughter of Abraham and Peggy Bennitt, died Oct. 15, 1849, ae. 34 yrs. 29 ds.
Washington, son of Frederica and Pantha Woolcott, died Sept. 25, 1843, ae. 2 mo. 3 ds.
Abram Joseph, son of Nelson H. and Hannah D. Bennitt, died Nov. 2, 1839, ae. 1 yr. 2 mos.

Fifth Row:
Minerva, daughter of Garret and Charlotte Ackerman, died Aug. 28, 1841, ae. (?) mo., 5 ds.
Harriet, wife of Robert R. Underwood, died May 29, 1852, ae. 28 yrs. 8 mo. 25 ds.
Herman W., son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tompkins, died Sept. 25, 1850, ae. 5 yrs. 10 mos, 15 dys.
Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Tompkins, died Jan. 29, 1866, ae. 55 yrs. 7 mo. 22 ds.
Wm. E. Tompkins died Dec. 20, 1867, ae. 35 yrs. 3 mos, 16 ds.
Judah P., son of —Smith. (rest illegible)
Maggie
Judah R. Rowley died Nov. 14, 1867, ae. 61 yrs.
Margaret, wife of Judah Rowley, died Mar. 21, 1847, ae. 44 yrs. 2 mo. 21 ds.
David, son of Judah and Margaret Rowley died May 26, 1846.
(on same stone) Emily
Sabrah, daughter of Joseph and Betsy Rowley, died May 13, 1862, ae. 18 yrs. 9 mo., 29 ds.
Joseph Rowley died March 20, 1863, ae. 70 yrs, 11 mos, 3 ds.
Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Rowley, died Feb. 13, 1873
Phila A. Tibbets died Sept. 4, 1851 ae. 51 yrs. Wife of Isaac Tibbets.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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In response to requests from Public Relations Chairmen who want to get an early start on the 1976-77 Feature Story Contest, we are printing the new categories and the rules early this year.

Areas of emphasis for next year's contest are as follows: Bicentennial U.S.A.; American Heritage; Juniors: Special DAR Programs—American History Month, Constitution Week, patriotic celebrations, exhibits, etc.

All entries in the Feature Story Contest MUST adhere to the following: 1) Must be received by April 1, 1977 by the National Chairman; 2) All entries must be mounted with a separate title page listing the following: category of entry, chapter name, location, Chapter Public Relations Chairman, her address, name of state, national Vice Chairman, name of newspaper, date of publication between March 1, 1976 and February 28, 1977; 3) No photocopies of articles are acceptable for the contest; 4) Late articles and articles not using aforementioned presentation will be disqualified.

As always, the Congress Herald will be published each day of Continental Congress this year. The Herald, edited by Mrs. Jean I. Chianese, is a fact sheet recording events, highlights and interesting snippets of information concerning the meetings and delegates. If you have any "gems" you would like to share with the other members, please let us know. These could include unusual hobbies, achievements or occupations of delegates; funny or touching things that happened on a bus trip to Washington; notices of workshops and meetings; special guests (such as state Senators and Representatives), etc. You can either send us the information in advance—which would help us get it in earlier in the week—or let us know when you get here. The Herald will be available after each evening session (and at the end of the final session on Friday) at the outer doors of Constitution Hall.

There also seems to be a bit of confusion concerning the Congressional Public Relations Committee. This committee operates in conjunction with but independently of the National Committee. All inquiries about the Congress Herald or Congress Public Relations should be made downstairs in the Press Headquarters. A Page will locate the proper person for you. All inquiries about the Feature Story Contest or about National Public Relations during the rest of the year should be directed to Mrs. Barr or Miss Pidgeon in the Public Relations Office on the third floor of the Administration Building.

After the National Public Relations report, award winners will be posted on the first floor bulletin board.
Woodrow Wilson: Living Martyr

BY ROBERTA MENDEL, M.A.
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Thomas Woodrow Wilson, educator, lecturer, essayist, sometime-historian, public official, and twenty-eighth President of the United States was born in Staunton, Virginia on December 28, 1856. Two years later his father, a Scottish Presbyterian minister and teacher, moved his family to Augusta, Georgia, and it was here that "Tommy" spent his early childhood—normal in all respects save one: He did not learn to read until he was nine years old.

William Bayard Hale speculates that this may have been due to his mother's disenchantment with her own force-fed education, or it may have been due to his father's averseness "to having his son get his first glimpse into the world of knowledge otherwise than through himself." However, it is equally possible to assume that a small boy's education paled in comparison to the excitement of the Civil War (which ended in the same year that Tommy's father thought it time for him to start his letters), and thus, was neglected more from the circumstances of the time than from any reasoned philosophical scheme. In any case, although Wilson may have been illiterate up to this time, he certainly was not unlettered, for reading aloud from the writings of such authors as Dickens and Sir Walter Scott was standard practice in the Wilson home. Also, Wilson and his cousin Jessie Woodrow Bones, delighted in acting out such stores as "Leather Stocking Tales."

When Wilson was sent to school, he attended the best that Augusta could offer. He was a good student for he had accumulated a large stock of practical as well as philosophical learning from his father. In school, when an idea struck or a subject interested him, he attacked it with gusto—and if an idea was slow in maturing, he willed it to surface, his fingers literally glued to the typewriter until it did. In fact, the typewriter seemed to hold a fascination for him throughout his career. Even when President, he insisted on typing his own messages. It was as if this machine, in some way, calmed his ever-active mind.

However, his attitude toward classwork and formalized study was lackadaisical at best. According to Archibald Patterson, a fellow student at the University of Virginia, Wilson "paid little attention to examinations." Although he attended all the required classes, his preparation was minimal. He never did get his law degree, partially because of ill health, but more probably because the courses bored him. At any rate, he did have a fling at law practice in Atlanta, Georgia, decided it was not for him, and, in 1883, entered Johns Hopkins University from which he obtained a doctorate in history in 1885.

Wilson seemed to have found his professional milieu. His dissertation, Congressional Government, drew plaudits and aided him in gaining a position on the faculty of Bryn Mawr College. From there he went to Connecticut Wesleyan University, and, in 1890, he returned to Princeton—which he had attended as an undergraduate when it had been known as the College of New Jersey—as a professor of jurisprudence and political economy. For all his ascetic scholarly appearance, there was nothing of the stuffed-shirt about him. He took an active interest in sports, but it was his wit and the carefully reasoned lectures, delivered in a most exuberant manner, which won the students. In fact, he so captivated them that they often forgot to take notes. This quality of reasoned per-
This stress on responsibility and duty was Wilson's hallmark throughout his life, and as President it was to cause him much anguish when it clashed with rights that many people felt were guaranteed them by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Wilson was able to maintain his leadership in New Jersey despite the opposition of powerful machine politicians and an array of large corporate interests because he treated each legislator as an individual, did not dictate, did not threaten, and possessed that rare talent: tactful, reasoned and effective persuasion. His optimism, his sureness of his own rightness, his religiosity coupled with a scholarly, business-like manner, an ascetic unprepossessing physical appearance and an almost insouciant arrogance, often left acquaintances with the erroneous impression of a cold thinking machine, a supremely egotistical man. This was an image that his enemies were happy to encourage.

However, Wilson saw himself as a shy rather humble person of whom he said, "I sometimes feel like a fire from a far from extinct volcano, and if the lava does not seem to spill over it is because you are not high enough to see the caldron boil." Intimate friends and those who worked closely with him sensed, if they did not overtly see, this aspect of Wilson. According to at least one, his biographer Ray Stannard Baker, this "caldron," coupled with his insistence on hearing and digesting all sides of an issue, was what burned him out in the last years of his life. This view is world's apart from that of Arthur Link and Dr. Edwin A. Weinstein who measure Wilson's decline from his first severe stroke in 1906—something that Dr. Weinstein is still trying to prove "scientifically"; from Thomas A. Bailey who faults Wilson's bout with influenza in April, 1919; from social historians such as Henry F. May, Gilbert C. Fite, and H.C. Peterson who stress Wilson's inflexible Calvinistic Puritanism; from William C. Bullitt's Freudian analysis; or from that plethora or economic historians and commentators who see Wilson as either a glory-hound, a supreme manipulator, or a tool of Allied—especially British—interests.

At any rate, those qualities which had been apparent to his university colleagues and acquaintances were beginning to permeate the political arena. It was clear that he would be no man's lackey. If friendship or family loyalty clashed with rightness and dusty, it was friendship and family loyalty which would have to give way, for once he was convinced that he was right, nothing could turn him from his purpose. As President, the nation would learn this—much to many of its members' sorrow.

Some—varying shades of socialists as well as members of the Senate (irrespective of political association) who had occasion to feel the lash of his tongue—would see his future actions as fascistic; but Wilson's redeeming grace was his own disinterested view of public office: "I am responsible for running the government as best I know how; but I am not the government. The people are the government." W

Wilson was certainly a believer in aristocratic governorship, but in the manner of an Edmund Burke, not in the manner of a Schuschnigg, a Mussolini, a Hitler, or at the other end of the aristocratic spectrum, a Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, notwithstanding the opinions of historian Herbert Nicholas, Wilson considered Jefferson incredibly naive. As for Nicholas' linking him with Jean...
Jacques Rousseau, one would need an extremely elastic imagination to equate Wilson's idea of "the people" with Rousseau's "general will," or Rousseau's utopianism with Wilson's utopianism, for Wilson strove for an aristocratic zocratic utopianism, a utopianism diametrically opposed to Rousseaulian democratic utopianism—and one doomed to failure. Despite his pious and, to himself sincere evocation of "the people," Wilson, as a man out of his time, never could understand "his people"—nor they him.

In 1912, Wilson emerged the victor in the three-way Presidential election between himself, William Howard Taft, and Theodore Roosevelt. He had been the compromise candidate of his party—running on an anti-Tammany Hall, "New Freedom," platform—not winning nomination until the forty-sixth ballot. Again he took his campaign promises seriously and, as President, pushed through such domestic reforms as the Underwood Tariff, coupled with the nation's first income tax (something that future generations would not thank him for), anti-trust legislation, and establishment of the Federal Trade Commission.

On the foreign front the internecine squabbles of Europe seemed no more explosive than usual, so he busied himself with such matters as repudiation of "dollar diplomacy," revocation of that thorn in Britain's side, the Panama Canal toll exemptions, public policy statements, regarding the self-determination and right of protection of small weak nations, and keeping a wary eye on the machinations of the Huerta government in Mexico—the wary eye eventually becoming the Pershing fist as Pancho Villa continued to prey on American citizens in the Texas-New Mexico borderlands.

However, by November, 1914, Wilson could no longer ignore the war in Europe, for England had declared the North Sea a war zone, an action reminiscent of Napoleon's continental blockade more than one hundred years earlier. The doctrine of freedom of the seas was being challenged, and it was apparent that although England had the naval strength to enforce her blockade, Germany would in all likelihood retaliate—if only for honor's sake. Such a state of affairs could only augur badly for United States' economic interests, which already felt put upon because of Wilson's far-reaching reforms, and for Wilson, politically, because his reforms had exposed deep ideological differences between various segments of his progressive supporters. It seemed imperative that he act, but had to tread lightly. However, at first he did nothing for he feared that the United States would be drawn into a war she was not mentally or physically prepared for—yet! The pragmatist in him opted for a policy of strict neutrality (later modified to one of armed neutrality—a misnomer if ever there was one). Had he adhered unwaveringly to his first policy of even-handedness and impartiality, perhaps Senators Norris and Borah would have been proven right, and the war would have been nipped in the bud, but given Wilson's background and religio-philosophical makeup this proved impossible. His own sympathies, his very being, lay with the English rather than with the Germans. He was convinced that unless the Germans surrendered voluntarily, the United States would be morally required to intervene on the side of the Allies in order to "save" his conception of western civilization. Wilson could not conceive of a victorious Germany, for the Germany of 1914 was antithetic to all that he held dear.

Unintentionally, his action, or inaction as the case may be, perceptibly nudged Germany to extremes until, out of sheer frustration and the instinct of survival, she gave warning and, in January, 1917, instituted a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare. Wilson was thoroughly convinced that he had done all that he could to avert war. It had taken him almost three years to maneuver his conscience into a position where he could morally and righteously condone war. Capping his certitude was the Zimmerman Telegram which, at a propitious moment, was leaked to him by the British. On April 2, 1917 he asked Congress to declare war; on April 6, it obliged.

Just as he left the grubby details of patronage to his underlings, Wilson now left the practical details of war to his subordinates. He became the moral leader, the holy crusader against the wrongs perpetrated against the peoples of the Old World. "Democracy," "peace without victory," "self-determination" became his watchwords. He embodied all his hopes for the future in a document—the Fourteen Points—which he hoped would be the evolutionary basis of a more liveable world, a constructive world rooted in cooperation and common law.

Unfortunately, after the war this abstract document was variously interpreted. For instance: Who was to get self-determination—the peoples of an economic area? Those of a geographic area? Those of a particular ethnic heritage? What makes a nation? When Wilson and others at the Paris Peace Conference attempted to grapple with the practicalities that these and other questions posed, they found that Wilson's high-minded but abstract principles collided head-on with equally nebulous but deep-rooted emotional practicalities. Wilson's blueprint for world peace became the instrument for a future conflagration much worse than the one it sought to neutralize, for "what was re-shaped in 1919-20 was the map of Europe, not the habits of its people."

Wilson realized, perhaps more fully than anyone else, the import of what came out of the conference. This realization, as well as the repudiation by "his people" during the Congressional elections of 1918 and later in the Presidential elections of 1920, probably had more of a negative affect on him than the stroke he suffered in September, 1919, for whereas one attacked only his physical structure, the other struck at the very substance of his being, his very purpose as God's earthly instrument.

Woodrow Wilson was not the "mulish enigma" that ex-President Taft and some historians would have one believe. Nor was he a "simple" person like his Presidential predecessors, Roosevelt and Taft. He was a highly complex, but consistent, dedicated, and well-intentioned individual who began every endeavor with a bang, but ended each with a whimper. This was not due to an (Continued on page 352)
CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY (Toms River, New Jersey) in conjunction with the town of Toms River, was proud to commemorate the holding action of a small number of Colonial patriots who, under the command of Captain Huddy, withstood attacks by the British who finally burned the town and the blockhouse. The King’s soldiers took Captain Huddy prisoner, and later hanged him.

Motivated by Mrs. Herbert Miller, Past Regent of the Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter, attention to this commemorative event gave impetus to the Bicentennial activities in the Shore Area of Toms River and Ocean County in New Jersey.

Pauline Miller, affectionately called “Polly,” has gained a noteworthy reputation for her book, The Early History of Toms River and Dover Township. In 1969, the Governor of New Jersey appointed her to the State’s Historic Sites Commission. Currently, Mrs. Miller is the State DAR Historian and is working closely with the DAR Chapter Historians throughout the State to locate all the graves of New Jersey’s Revolutionary soldiers and the marking of the graves of the five New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

She serves as speaker, consultant, resource authority on New Jersey history and in various capacities including: Chairman, Dover Township Bicentennial Committee; President, Ocean County Historical Society; Member, Advisory Council, Deserted Billage of Allaire; Vice Chairman, Central Region, League of Historical Societies of New Jersey; Vice Chairman, New Jersey State Association Cultural and Heritage Commission and owns her own business as an Independent Title Searcher.

Interwoven in the dynamics of Mrs. Miller’s living are services to Youth Groups, Adult School, Little League Baseball, Scouting and religious and fraternal organizations. In these associations with the public “Polly” has been the creative and initiating force which, today, finds fruition and gratifying fulfillment to others and to herself.

We know that her many friends, throughout the State, will join the members of the Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter in giving recognition to Mrs. Pauline Miller for her contributions in the areas of Patriotism, Education and History.

TULLAHOMA (Tullahoma, Tennessee). An American Revolution Bicentennial Tea with many of the members dressed in the styles of the Revolutionary period was held on the regular November meeting day at the home of Mrs. John W. (Frances Lewis) Harton, an active and devoted member of the Tullahoma Chapter since 1929.

Hostesses in addition to Mrs. Harton were her daughters, Mrs. Robert G. Ratcliffe, Jr. and Mrs. Nat I. Washburn, Jr., and Mrs. Galen Wallace. Mrs. Harton and another daughter, Mrs. A. B. Neil, Jr., of the Campbell Chapter of Nashville, received the guests. Mrs. Harton wore a Martha Washington costume, and Mrs. Neil was dressed as George Washington.

The tea was planned to coincide as closely as possible with the time of the tea given by the women of Edenton, North Carolina, in 1774, to protest the British tax on tea and manufactured goods.

Members and guests at the tea signed a register with a quill pen. This register was a facsimile of the resolutions signed by the Edenton women at the protest tea. Mrs. Joseph B. Shapard, Sr. presided at the registration table.

Following a welcome by Mrs. Puckett, Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Shapard, Jr., First Vice Regent, told the story of the Edenton Tea, and Mrs. Washburn, Chaplain, closed with a devotional reading. A program of piano music was presented during the afternoon by Mrs. Edward Erickson and Mrs. Felix Motlow.

WOMEN OF '76 (Brooklyn, N.Y.) has Mrs. Harry E. Geib as Regent. On Sunday, November 15, 1975, a memorial service was held for Elise Hoxie Parcells in the Elm Grove Cemetery, Mystic, Connecticut, and a grave marker given by the Women of '76 Chapter was dedicated. Miss Marian Gilfillan, cousin of Mrs. Parcells and a member of the Anna Warner Bailey DAR Chapter of Groton, Connecticut, and the Misses Mildred and Helen Behlen took part in the services. Mrs. Parcells was a Past Organizing Secretary General and Honorary New York State Regent.—Helen Behlen.

JOHN ALEXANDER (Alexandria, Virginia). At the 27th Alexandria Antique Show, a Bicentennial Exhibit of items owned by chapter members was featured. An 18th century living room with two display cabinets showed furniture, china, silver, maps, coverlets, and handwork articles.
This show is sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, and is the oldest antique show in Virginia.

MARTIN SEVERANCE (Pasadena, Ca.) and sixteen other chapters of the area (CA District X) have cause to be proud of their Bicentennial Project—50 years of Bound DAR Magazines including indices available.

The Pasadena Public Library Director, Mr. Robert Conover, attended the fall meeting of District X at the La Canada Country Club, where Mrs. Richard J. Friend, District Director, proudly presented him with the issues from 1925-1974, bound in blue with gold lettering. Mr. Conover, in turn, presented Mrs. Friend with a handscribed scroll of appreciation from the City of Pasadena, listing all seventeen chapters of District X. The bookplates were inscribed with the names of Mrs. Richard J. Friend of Don Jose Verdugo Chapter and Mrs. Harvey Harkness, Los Flores Chapter. This was thought appropriate as Mrs. Friend has been active with her chapter of which she is a charter member; also National Vice-Chairman, Western Division, Americanism. Mrs. Harvey Harkness was the organizing director of District X 1972-1974 and continued as Bicentennial Chairman of the District 1974-1976. According to Mrs. Dale V. Bush, who was chairman of the project, “This indeed does ‘Make Local History Live’ as the Pasadena Public Library is of Spanish architecture and does care for treasures of books, art, and music.”

Other chapters contributing were Alhambra-San Gabriel, Altaadena, Claremont, Covina, Encinitas, Gen. Edward F. Beale, John Greenleaf Whittier, Oneonta Park, Pasadena, San Marino, San Rafael Hills, Santa Anita, Serrano, Sierra Madre.

THE JEFFERSON (Saint Louis, Missouri) restored and dedicated a bronze historical tablet at their annual Washington Birthday Celebration. Commemorating the successful expedition of a small force of Spanish, French, and Indians from St. Louis to Ft. St. Joseph, Michigan, January 2, 1871, the nearest point flying the British flag, this triumph was significant because it finally freed the territory of the Mississippi River from further assault by the British. The original tablet was destroyed when the riverfront was razed. The present tablet, redesigned by Mrs. Thomas M. Tebbetts, chapter member, is placed for display in the historic Old Courthouse and was presented by Mrs. Joseph Murphy, Regent, to Mr. Charles Ross, Special Assistant Superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Mrs. Edward E. Koeneman, State Chaplain and chapter member, wrote the dedication. Present were Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Regent, various National and State Officers, and area State Chairman and Regents.

Mrs. Richard Haynes, Chapter Bicentennial Chairman, assembled a display of chapter members’ precious family heirlooms and authentic collection items of the Colonial Revolutionary Period, at the Frontenac Plaza from March 25th through March 29th. Featured was a case of fascinating artifacts and two windows filled with authentic furniture and items. A colorful display of flags of the period hung in the two rotundas and authoritative lectures were given during the week by Mr. William Wunderlich. Opening night Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts presented the colors with bugles blowing. Following the Pledge of Allegiance and a short ceremony and flag lecture, refreshments were served to invited guests—area Patriotic Societies, DAR Chapters, and St. Louis Bicentennial officers. This was declared an official Bicentennial Celebration by the St. Louis Spirit of ‘76 with permission to use the official National Logo.

Mrs. Paul Racen, Chairman, has established an education program for the Bicentennial, available to parochial, public, and private schools. Included are transportable displays; a circulating library of unusual history books; educational tapes of historical topics; large posters suitable for framing; American folk music illustrated by DAR members; and a mounted collection of 50 professional photographs of architectural highlights, statuary, and historical homes in St. Louis.

RUTH BREWSTER (Washington, D.C.). In the home of Mrs. James L. Robertson, former Regent of Ruth Brewster Chapter and currently State Regent of the District of Columbia, a tea was given by the chapter honoring four of its fifty-year members and one twenty-five-year member.

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The four fifty-year members which are pictured above are Mrs. Thomas B. Dimmick, Mrs. Meryl Simpson, Mrs. William Stone, and Mrs. Phillip Wheeler. Miss Hester Sias the twenty-five-year member who was honored has also been chapter Treasurer for most of her twenty-five years. Tea was served and Mrs. Alton P. Gainer, Regent, extended greetings and congratulations to the honored guests. Mrs. Robertson then pinned on the fifty-year pins and the twenty-five-year pin.

Mrs. Dimmick displayed a copy of the first yearbook printed by the Ruth Brewster Chapter and discussed interesting historical incidents in the Ruth Brewster history.

The Ruth Brewster Chapter was named after Ruth Brewster Adgate who was a great granddaughter of Elder William Brewster of Mayflower fame and a mother of a Revolutionary patriot, Matthew Agate. In 1911 when 16 women in the District of Columbia were organizing a new chapter they paid honor to this Revolutionary mother and an ancestor of the organizing regent and of several of the applicants by choosing her name for their new chapter. A present member, Mrs. Harry O’Neill, is also a descendant of Ruth Brewster.—Marsha Pekar.

LAWRENCE KEARNY (Cape Coral, Fla.). On November 10, 1975, the chapter held an inspiring “Candle Ceremony” honoring the original thirteen States. Thirteen red, white and blue candles were arranged on a rough plank holder, with a single green candle to one side. Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Couture, read the names of the States in the order in which they ratified the Constitution, and told something interesting connected with each one. Appropriate music was played as each State was named, and members rose to honor the State from which their Revolutionary ancestor entered the service of his country. When the thirteen candles had been lighted, Mrs. Couture lighted the green one, saying as she did that it symbolized the youth of our nation and the hope and faith of our founding fathers. The ceremony concluded with the members standing in the candlelight and softly and reverently singing “America.”

On November 15, 1975, Mrs. Edward H. Couture, Regent, dedicated a new structure built by the German-American Social Club of Cape Coral, naming it the “Von Steuben Hall” in honor of Baron
Frederick William von Steuben, Inspector General of the American Continental Army, Mrs. Couture stated that the American Revolution brought together peoples of all nationalities in whose hearts burned the flame of liberty. People from far-off lands joined the American Colonists to help lift from their shoulders the yoke of tyranny. Patrick Henry, in the famous speech in which he concluded, "Give me liberty or give me death!" was prophetic when he declared to the Virginia Assembly, "We shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us." Prussian-born General von Steuben was such a friend. In concluding, the Regent said, "We must never forget—the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." She asked the noble Spirit that guided our past to keep watch over the new building, and that the activities therein would always reflect honor upon the name it henceforth will bear.

URBANA (Urbana, Ohio) presented two oak trees to Urbana College which is celebrating its 125th Anniversary. Arrangements for the planting were made by Mrs. Leland Giffen, U.S.A. Bicentennial Chairman.

The Chapter was privileged to sponsor the historical movie "1776" which was shown at the Urbana Cinema, February 25 through March 2, 1976. Art classes in the city and the county schools prepared advertising posters and journalism classes were invited to create the front page of the local newspaper as it might have appeared on the morning of July 5, 1776 using today's journalistic tools.

The Chapter has accepted an invitation from the Urbana Chamber of Commerce and the Champaign County Bicentennial Committee to participate in the July 4, 1976 parade.—Sarah Hessiegesser.

GENERAL RICHARD GRIDLEY
(Glendale, CA). Members participated again in the colorful "Days of the Verdugos," dedicated this year to the 200th birthday of our country.

The highlight of the celebration was the parade on the final day in which the ladies joined. They were dressed in Colonial costumes and rode in gaily decorated cars with the DAR banners. The Regent, Mrs. Lee M. Springer, Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Hill, Mmes. Arnold Sweet, Fred Johnston and Mrs. Ruby Wilkins took part. The cars were driven by Mr. Donald Ashman and Mr. Page Whyte.

Known as "Days of the Verdugos" the eleven-day fiesta honors the romantic heritage passed down by the Spanish-speaking settlers of early California. Foremost among those ranchers who left their mark on the lifestyles of Los Angeles Basin inhabitants was José María Verdugo, whose Rancho San Rafael centered in the beautiful valley which is now the city of Glendale.

Verdugo, a Spanish soldier, was given a 36,403 acre land grant by the King of Spain. It was the first and one of the largest grants ever made in the area.

The forerunner of today's grand celebration was a three-day Spanish Fiesta, which began in 1938. It included performances by Mexican singers and dancers, marching bands, equestrian units, drill teams and floats. The Fiesta was held annually until 1941, when World War II brought it to a halt.

In 1947, a large parade called "Glen- dale on Parade" was organized. The following year a carnival was added. Thus, the first "Days of the Verdugos" celebration, now observed annually, was born.

A committee was formed to direct the event and incorporated as "Glen- dale Days of the Verdugos Association." Today the Association provides guidance for "Days of the Verdugos" festivities. Each year thousands of hours of volunteer service by local civic and social groups, as well as by individuals, are invested to make the fiesta the outstanding event it has become.

LAKewood (Lakewood, OH) One of the highlights of the year during this special period in our history is the honor of having Mrs. Gilbert D. Nelson, a past Regent, appointed to represent the Lake- wood Chapter on the planning committee to aid in the development of the Genealogical Committee of the Western Reserve Historical Society for the National Bicen- tennial Genealogical Conference, Cleve- land, Oh., August 8-12, 1976.

The scope of the Conference will center on the following topics: people and records of the Revolution, the preparation and printing or publishing of genealogical material, the nature and use of some major genealogical collections and family history studies at American Universities.

Over 60 nationally known authorities in the field of genealogy are scheduled to speak, to name a few, Dr. James B. Bell, Director, New England Historic and Genealogical Society; Meredith B. Colket, Jr., Director, The Western Reserve Historical Society; John F. Dorman, Editor, The Virginia Genealogist; Mrs. George F. Falley, author of Irish and Scotch-Irish Research; Dr. George E. McCracken, Editor, The American Genealogist; Milton Rubincam, Book Review Editor, The National Genealogical Society Quarterly; Dr. Clifford Neal Smith, Compiler, Fed- eral Land Series; Dr. Kenn Stryker- Rodda, Editor, New York Genealogical and Biographical Record; James Walker, Genealogical and Local History Specialist, National Archives; Dr. Robert E. Ward, Editor, German-American Genealogy.

Individuals who are interested in ad- vance registration for the Conference are invited to write to the Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH. 44106, Attention: John Large, Jr. Advance registration for the Conference is $60.00 (regular registration $80.00). Spouse registration is available for individuals attending the Conference sessions at $30.00 (regular registration $60.00) which includes special activities. Programs, which include a poster, and registration forms are available upon re- quest.

CLEARWATER (Clearwater, FL). Browder Rives, Chapter Regent, reports that an all out effort by each member made their Bicentennial Christmas Tea and Ant-ique Bazaar an outstanding success, attended by over three hundred people. Eleanor Douglass and Doris Nohren, Vice-Regents, were Chairmen of the affair, which was held on Tuesday, December 9, 1975 at the Bellair Auditorium, Clearwater, Florida, from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

There was a white elephant booth with beautiful gifts for sale at bargain prices; a Colonial Bakeshop with cookies, cakes, jellies, breads and pies, all homemade and donated by the members. Another booth contained handmade articles of Christmas decorations, macrame, handcrafted shell articles, needlepoint, knitted articles, plants and a variety of other handmade items.

The Juniors had a lovely booth and sold many articles. Both Juniors and prospective C.A.R. members, wearing attractive Bicentennial costumes, passed out pro- grams, acted as hostesses and assisted in the drawing.
Three antique dealers displayed gorgeous antiques. One had, among several other lovely items, a Centennial quilt. Another displayed five opaque glass vases in the form of the torch from the Statue of Liberty, souvenirs from the U.S. Centennial in 1876. The pièce de résistance was a display of the original manuscript of “God Bless America” valued at over $60,000.

One of our many door prizes was a large pewter platter which had been won by our Chapter through competition with other area clubs for the most original Bicentennial table setting at one of our local stores.

Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller donated a solid gold Bicentennial charm which was happily won as a door prize by one of our own members.

The Madrigal Singers, a unique singing group in the area, entertained at the tea. Our local papers gave us outstanding publicity. Several pictures and articles appeared in the newspapers and a local businessman purchased a $1,000 advertisement promoting this affair.

WASHINGTON (Washington, Iowa) planned and decorated a 12 foot tree at Historic Conger House as a part of the “Old Fashioned Christmas” held December 6, 7, 13, 14, 1975. A Bicentennial theme was used.

“Make Freedom Ring” was the banner for the tree decorated with knitted red, white and blue bells, red and white crocheted rope, paper “Paul Revere” lanterns and colorful rosettes like those used in early political rallies. The American Heritage committee was in charge. Replicas of Independence Hall, Carpenter’s Hall and Old North Church surrounded the tree. Guests walked down an avenue of early American flags—Red Ensign, Betsy Ross, Gadsden, Grand Union, etc., to view the tree.

The chapter has just completed a 15-week series of pictures published in the Washington Evening Journal of historic homes in Washington along with the history of each one.

Currently members are researching outstanding women (now deceased) who made notable contributions in service to the community. This bicentennial project will be published as a biographical series in the local newspaper.

SANTA ANITA (Arcadia, CA). In commemoration of our Bicentennial and in recognition of her patriotic service, the members of Santa Anita Chapter presented a “Bicentennial Bell Gavel” to Mrs. Everett E. Jones, California State Regent. The gavel was made for Mrs. Jones by Mr. Charles H. Elgar, an active member of the San Gabriel Historical Society, and retired Postmaster of that city.

Santa Anita is pleased with the Bicentennial significance of this gavel for Mrs. Jones because of its historical link to the California State Bicentennial Project—a monument to the MEN OF VISION, placed in the Serra Historical Museum in San Diego at the end of American History Month, February 29, 1976. Standing side by side, MEN OF VISION is to be the statues of two figures carved from native California wood depicting the men of the Revolutionary era, the Citizen-Soldier on the East Coast and the Padre, Soldier of God on the West Coast.

The head of the gavel in the shape of a bell is made from a piece of olive wood, the handle is of orange. The pieces of wood stem from seedlings brought from Spain by Father Junipero Serra shortly after he established the San Gabriel Mission on September 8, 1771. Mission San Gabriel was then the fourth of twenty-one Missions established along the California coast from San Diego to San Francisco by Franciscan missionaries led by Father Serra. These Padres were building permanent settlements and teaching Christianity to the California Indians at the time our ancestors were defending their families and freedoms.

One can imagine that the trees from which these woods were cut for this special gavel experienced many changes before growing near the protection of the Mission Padres, meanwhile observing the activities of the past 200 years with both disfavor and approval. We are grateful that before the trees were removed, and carefully preserved in 1960, they had witnessed the establishment of Christianity in California and the founding of the United States of America.—Jeanne M. Mizener.

DUBOIS COUNTY (Huntingburg, Ind.). On March 19, 1976, Mrs. Alice Gabriel marked the Bicentennial year by celebrating her 102nd birthday anniversary.

And the number of years combined that Mrs. Gabriel, her daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters have been DAR members well exceeds 200 years, with time left over.

When she celebrated her 100th birthday in 1974 the crowd was so large a motel had to be reserved for the relatives who gathered at Ft. Meyers Beach, Fla. where the family was vacationing. Included in this gathering were nine descendants of Mrs. Gabriel’s who have become DAR members on her line.

The family has seen a lot of DAR action and Mrs. Gabriel is justly proud of her daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters who are involved in DAR.

Becoming a member of Dubois County (Ind.) Daughters of the American Revolution in 1946, she has had a steady line of descendants joining DAR since then.

In 1947 her three daughters, Mrs. Harold McMurtrie, Mrs. E. L. Wells and Mrs. D. L. Lichtenwalter became members of the Dubois County DAR. Later Frances transferred to the White Lick Chapter at Mooresville, Ind. Later her granddaughters, Mrs. Robert Menke, Mrs. Joe Wulfman, Mrs. George Holland and Mrs. Robert Jones became members.

Great granddaughters who became members as they reached age 18 were Mrs. Reid Weir, and Mrs. Wayne Middendorf, making a total of 10 members of her family including Mrs. Gabriel, who have become DAR members.

All of Mrs. Gabriel’s family are members of the Dubois County DAR with the exception of Mrs. Lichtenwalter and Mrs. Jones who are members of White Lick at Mooresville.—Helen Mason.

NORTH RIDING (Manhasset, N. Y.) placed markers on the graves of four Revolutionary War Veterans in the Sands Family Burying Ground in Sands Point, L. I.

A feeling of awesome reverence hovered over us as we gathered together in this ancient burying ground with many of its old stones still standing; others fallen; some broken, and some still covered with earth. With our beautiful flags flying, sil-
huddled against the tall trees and blue sky, our Regent, Mrs. Thomas McCarthy, welcomed our guests and introduced Mrs. Robert Bowen, Mr. Earl Marshall and Miss Eleanor M. Buhlber, the three descendents of the Sands family who were present.

The invocation was given by our Historian, Miss Eleanor M. Buhlber, followed by a salute to the flag. The dedication was delivered by our Chaplain, Mrs. Harold Johnson and then we all joined in silent prayer.

Mrs. Meredith Warren, Vice Chairman, Bicentennial Committee, gave a biographical sketch of each patriot’s services as our Regent placed markers on the graves.

The first was Col. John Sands, born Feb. 22, 1737; died June 25, 1811. He was of the fifth generation of Sands in America, and was born at the family’s “Inland Farm,” now known as the Willets House and headquarters of the Cow Neck Peninsula Historical Society. He was a colonel of a regiment of militia in the Battle of Long Island and following the defeat of Washington’s forces, escaped to Westchester County. Subsequently, he returned to protect his home and family from Tory marauders and was captured and sent to British headquarters in Oyster Bay. After some time he was released and returned to his home, where he engaged in undercover assistance by raising funds which were taken to Washington’s army.

Benjamin Sands, b. Nov. 24, 1735; d. Oct. 14, 1824 was a member of the Committee of Safety and the Sons of Liberty. He was Chairman of the committee which passed a resolution on Sept. 23, 1775, separating the areas of Cow Neck and Great Neck from the Town of Hempstead, which was predominantly Tory, resulting in the establishment of the Town of North Hempstead. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress in New York.

Simon Sands, b. July 12, 1727; d. Apr. 5, 1782, was a brother of Benjamin Sands and also a member of the Committee of Safety. He served in the militia under his nephew, Col. John Sands.

Noah Mason, b. 1757; d. 1841. His gravestone reads, “A Soldier of the Revolutionary Struggle.” He was born in Uxbridge, Mass. and served in two campaigns, including the Battle of Rhode Island, before fighting under General Gates at the Battle of Saratoga, in 1777. He was severely wounded there.

ANN PAMELA CUNINGHAM (Columbia, S. C.). Fifty years ago, March 3, 1926, the Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter was founded in Columbia, South Carolina. We celebrated on March 3, 1976, our Golden Anniversary with five of our charter members still actively involved—Mrs. C. Wilmot Brown, Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Mrs. John S. Reynolds, Mrs. Alfred Scarborough and Mrs. Joseph Walker as well as Mrs. D. M. Rickenbaker and Mrs. Walter F. Going who have been DAR members for fifty or more years. Our birthday party was held in the home of Mrs. James F. Dreher with special guests: Vice President General, Mrs. C. Mower Singley, State Regent, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. W. Ellis, Jr., District IV Director. Mrs. W. J. Colvin, Jr., as well as regents of the other Columbia-area chapters.

In observance of the American Revolution Bicentennial, our chapter on May 25, 1975, dedicated a highway marker on Highway 221, Laurens County, S. C., showing the direction to a monument erected by the SAR in 1959 on the home site, Rosemont, of Ann Pamela Cuningham. The family cemetery is within this area as well as Liberty Springs Presbyterian Church at Cross Hill where the Cunninghams were members. Shown in the picture from left to right are Mrs. Robert Webster, Ann Pamela Cuningham’s great-great niece, a member and former regent of our chapter, who unveiled the marker, Mrs. Daniel W. Hollis, South Carolina Representative of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, our State Regent, and Mrs. Ernest L. Meggs, Chapter Regent.

ALAMOSA (Alamosa, Colorado). Mrs. LeRoy McGuffin, who has been blind from birth, was a guest speaker at the November meeting of the Alamosa Chapter held at the country home of Mrs. Jack Felmlee with Mrs. Wilbur Wiescamp as assistant hostess.

Mrs. McGuffin expressed her appreciation as a blind person for the opportunity given her to gain an education in the United States of America. She said that in many countries the blind were not given the opportunity because there were no schools for the blind nor for the deaf children. She demonstrated the use of the Braille Writer and the old Slate and Stylus method and she showed one of the eighteen volumes of the Braille Bible, reading to the group from St. Luke. There were several Braille Bible books for children provided by the Christian Record Foundation, adapted to the use of blind parents and children. There was a Biography book, physical and political maps, as well as “THE STORY OF THE FLAG.” Mrs. McGuffin displayed the Braille Flag of the United States of America recently given to Southern Peaks Library in Alamosa by the local DAR chapter, and explained how much it meant to a blind person to be able to feel this flag and thus to see it.

Mrs. Richard Peterson, Regent, presided at the business meeting in which chapter business was cared for. A tribute was paid to those farsighted women who founded the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on October 11, 1890 in Washington, D.C. and the growth of DAR was sketched briefly. A social hour followed.

BALCONES (Austin, Texas) is a newly organized chapter which needed a history project, and Regent Mrs. Leland Adams (Jean) asked for ideas.

Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert L. Norton, Jr., who is also Curator of the French Legation, a museum staffed and maintained by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, responded.

Norma Noton had organized, programmed and scheduled a series for the State School for the Blind. “Touch and Tell” history lectures, or “A Day in 1840,” to run for a three month period, were to be held in the Carriage House of the Legation. She had written the lectures, assembled the antiques, as well as the tape recordings, but did not have docents to work with children.

Presented to the chapter, First Vice Regent, Mrs. Lynn Harding, reported that all members responded with enthusiasm.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York City). As its major U.S.A. bicentennial project for 1975 Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, in cooperation with the New York City Bicentennial Corporation, held a gala ceremony October 30 dedicating a bronze tablet honoring John Adams, our Nation's first Vice President and second President, on the 240th anniversary of his birth.

The tablet is at No. 2 Charlton St., in Greenwich Village, in an area now designated by the City's Landmarks Preservation Commission as an Historic District. The tablet also marks the nearby site of Richmond Hill Mansion, the first Vice Presidential Mansion 1789-1790 when New York City was the Nation's first Capital.

The Carriage House has a carriage with leather seats, a buggy whip, and harnesses to be examined. The French Legation will be used for a series of lectures for the older children, who will learn the importance the sense of touch plays in the identifying of antiques. Hand made furniture, china, some pressed glass and crystal, will be studied. Spinning wheels, quilts with various quilting patterns of stitchery, hand loomed fabrics and early needle work will complete the series.

ANN SIMPSON DAVIS (Columbus, Ohio). A Revolutionary War Veteran's grave marker was dedicated October 25 at the grave, near Columbus, of John Davis, who served on General Washington's staff. His wife, Ann Simpson Davis, lies beside him. As a 15-year-old girl, Ann Simpson delivered messages through enemy lines for General Washington. She and John Davis married after the war, and later settled near Dublin, Ohio.
EUGENIA WASHINGTON (Washington, D.C.). At the monthly luncheon meeting, the Bicentennial celebration started on December 13, 1975 for the Eugenia Washington Chapter as "TEA & ANARCHY" sang for the members and invited guests.

Mrs. Robert L. Miller, Regent, and her daughter, Joanna, Treasurer, in March of 1975 organized a singing group, aged 18 to 30, dressed in Colonial costume and called "TEA & ANARCHY." They have researched the clothing samples of colonial dress which still exist in museums across the country, with the help of Lucy Meuse, a Colonial clothing expert. The music has been taken from original music and broadsides, as well as secondary sources. The songs cover the period from 1750 to 1783. They have appeared before many DAR Chapters, other patriotic societies as well as civic affairs.

"TEA & ANARCHY" was invited to attend the Waterford Virginia Fair, which lasts for three days. On George Washington's Birthday they did a program for the Arlington County Virginia Library, as part of the Bicentennial celebration.

LUCY JEFFERSON LEWIS (New Madrid, Mo.). In 1974-75 Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter had a membership of 58; organized 39 J.A.C. Clubs, received 18 National awards in the JAC Contest and presented 39 Thatcher JAC awards and certificates; 12 Good Citizen girls sponsored in schools in the County, also 8 Bronze History medals and certificates in American History Essay contests in 3 schools; Flag presented and dedicated at Immaculate Conception School, also placed marker on grave of deceased member.

The chapter sponsored 11 Good Citizens in 1975-76 with Betty Northcut of deceased member.

The Invocation at the memorial service held in St. John's Church was given by the Reverend Monsignor Louis W. Albert, pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church. St. John's Church was built in 1894.

Montgomery County's plans for the Bicentennial were detailed by Jerry Daniels who represented the Bicentennial Commission for the county. Two de-
JOSEPH HART (Columbus, Indiana).
A Bicentennial Salute honoring the 18 Revolutionary War Soldiers buried in Bartholomew County was held October 18, 1975, by our chapter.

An impressive ceremony was held at the Bartholomew County Courthouse with the Bicentennial Chairwoman, Mrs. John H. Rowell and Mrs. Maurice A. David, in charge. The dedication ceremony was conducted by Mrs. Wayne O. Davis, Regent, and Mrs. Delph O. Harrold, Chaplain. Invocation was given by Dr. Joe G. Emerson, Congressman Lee H. Hamilton was the guest speaker for the occasion. The bronze plaque was donated by Mr. Lowell H. Engleking, local industrialist.

The 18 patriots honored were: William Campbell, John Carney, Joseph Carter, Arthur Chenoweth, Thomas Cook, Richard Hazelwood Crittenden, Jr., Benjamin Enslay, Stephen Goble, Thomas Green, Joseph Hart, Nicholas Jones, Adam Lash, Thomas McQueen, Jonathan Moore, Henry Passage, Benjamin Redman, John O. Stonebarger, and Solomon Tracy. As the roll was called, recognition was given the descendants that attended.

Recently, two other Bicentennial projects were completed. A set of four Historical Flags was presented to the Fodrea Community School for their collection. Eight members spent 1,000 hours making transcriptions and an index of Barbolomew County Commissioner's Record Book I, from 1821 to 1851. Two rolls of microfilm were presented to the following: Barbolomew County Commissioners, which are stored in the county's bank vault; Cleo Rogers Memorial Library, Seimes Microfilm Center, and a copy for chapter file to assist anyone requesting same. Seven Thousand index name cards from commissioners records were given to the Barbolomew County Museum, for its library.

Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Jones with Jacksonville Chapter's Anniversary cake.
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The Members of Prince Georges County Chapter, D.C. DAR, have sustained a great loss in the death of our friend and associate, Florine W. Walther, (Mrs. Henry J.) who died on January 30, 1975. She was an organizing member of the Chapter—organized 60 years ago, April 8, 1916, and she also had a leading role involving the transfer of the Prince Georges County Chapter from the State Society of Maryland to the District of Columbia State Society in 1936. In addition to serving many times as Regent and in other Chapter offices, she served the National Society as General Chairman of the House Committee, Continental Congress and Chairman of the Auditing in 56 to 62. She was national Vice-Chairman of Transportation and in charge of the second bus on the first school tour.

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MARCH 1976 351
Potomac Chapter, DCDAR.

In Loving Memory of Mrs. William I. Goodwin

Potomac Chapter members, shown in colonial costume at Christmas luncheon, December 1975.

RARE BOOK PRESENTATION

Presentation of a book entitled “The Building of a Monument” by Susan Riviere Hetzel, Charter Member Number Thirteen, NSDAR, to Mrs. Donald Hayes, (left) State Librarian, DCDAR, by Mrs. W. Herbert Lamb, (center) Past Regent of the Chapter named for Miss Hetzel. The book is a History of the Mary Washington Memorial Associations organized by Miss Hetzel and her mother for erection of the Shrine in Fredericksburg, Va. in 1894. Witnessing the ceremony is Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan, (right) Chapter Regent.

Woodrow Wilson

(Continued from page 335)

aberrant intractability born of neurological storms, but to his unrealistic optimism, his over-blown self-confidence, and those very high moral principles which were his strength and mark of greatness. He had that rare quality of emotional communication which forced people to think him capable of the impossible—and when he could not produce the impossible, they turned on him with all the virulent petulance one reserves for a spurned lover. For all of his intellectual charisma, he never understood the people, “his people,” and they never understood him. Both were crying in the wind; and herein lies the tragedy of Woodrow Wilson, living martyr: to his ideals, to his pride, to “his people,” and—above all—to his God.

Footnotes

2. Archibald W. Patterson, “At the University of Virginia” as reprinted in ibid., p. 11.
3. James Kerney, “Last Years” as reprinted in ibid., p. 146.
4. Ibid.

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Maryland’s Statewide Bicentennial Project is the furnishing of a room in the Robert Long House (812 South Ann Street). In the Registered National District of Fells Point, the Robert Long House, built circa 1760, is a rare example of an early Baltimore residence. It’s restoration is under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fells Point. Robert Long was active during the Revolutionary War in various capacities; as a procurer of materials and supplies for the army. The historic significance of Fells Point lies in its

Mrs. Ralph O. Smith, State Regent
Mrs. James E. Ray, State Chairman
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MARYLAND STATE OFFICERS

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Back Row, left to right —
Mrs. Raymond F. Jaeger, State Librarian; Mrs. I. K. Dye, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Ralph R. Lane, State Historian; Mrs. E. Donald Dietrich, State Registrar; Mrs. J. Stapleforte Neild, State Assistant Treasurer; Miss Jessie Webster, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ralph C. Kemp, State Editor; Mrs. John J. Iago, State Parliamentarian.

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These Carter Braxton Chapter, organized 1912, will celebrate the Bicentennial Year by dedicating a Marker in Patapsco State Park, at the sight of Ellicotts upper mills.

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HONORING

Major General Richard Montgomery
for whom
Montgomery County, Maryland
was named in 1776

Richard Montgomery was born at Swords County, Dublin, Ireland, December 2, 1738. He served a very distinguished career in the British Army. He was commissioned an ensign before his 18th birthday, served in the French and Indian War in Canada, and many other areas. He was promoted to a captain in 1762 and returned to England. Resigning from the British Army in 1772, he sailed for America. He married Janet Livingston, a daughter of Judge Robert Livingston on July 24, 1773. They moved to Rhinebeck, New York and after three years in New York, he was elected a member of the New York Provincial Congress from Dutchess County. Sympathetic to the Colonial cause, he was soon pressed back into the military life and became involved in the colonists' struggle for independence.

In 1775, he was appointed one of eight brigadier generals by the Continental Congress and his orders were to supply 3,000 men and officers from New York for the invasion of Quebec. He received a mortal wound and died December 31, 1775 at the early age of 37 years. He was credited with having more military experience than almost any other man in the Province of New York.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY
Portrait courtesy of the Montgomery County Historical Society

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Mrs. Jackson (right) receives Bicentennial Flag from Miss Marjorie Lynch, ARBA, at the 84th Continental Congress
by Regent, Zera Howe, and Chaplain, Harriet Smith, assisted by members of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter of Taylor County, W. Va. The grave was decorated with an American flag and a bouquet of garden flowers. Miss Ellen Moncel, a descendant, of Columbus, Ind., read a biography of the soldier.

Edward Haymond's grandfather, John Haymond came from England to settle in Montgomery County, Maryland in 1720. In 1733 Edward came with his parents, Calder and Eleanor Owen Raymond, to settle in the area now known as Pickett's Fort, Marion County, W. Va. On Aug. 26, 1776, Edward enlisted in the 8th Penn. regiment under Capt. Wilson and Col. Mackey. They marched up the Allegheny river against the Indians; thence to Philadelphia, where he was transferred to Morgan's Riflemen, serving with this group for one year. He was then reassigned to the 8th Penn. under Capt. Brohead and sent to Pittsburgh, where he was discharged by Lt. Col. Stephen Bayard. He is listed on the roll of Capt. Zackwe Morgan at Fort Pitt before 1774. It is said that he served five years in all.

On Jan. 18, 1780 he was married to Sarah Woodfin, said to be daughter of the

(Continued on page 376)
MRS. WILLIAM R. MONEY
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Charles Carroll
(Continued from page 304)

These various effects of the progress of civilization and enlightenment, which are only hinted at in Europe, appear in the clear light of day in America. From what first cause do they derive? I do not yet see clearly."

Carroll kept his interest in public matters but refused to comment or take part in them. He did serve on the Board of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first railroad in the United States, about his last activity. His last letter was to refuse to serve as Chairman of a general committee to observe the 100th Anniversary of George Washington's birth.

Charles Carroll died on November 14, 1832 surrounded by family and servants with a priest giving the last rights. His last words were: "Thank you, doctor."

During his last illness he wrote: 'I have lived to my 96th year; I have enjoyed continued health, I have been blessed with great wealth, property, and most of the good things which the world can bestow—public approbation, esteem, applause; but what I now look back upon with the greatest satisfaction to myself is, that I have practiced the duties of my religion.'"

The paper would not be complete without a brief description of Carroll's homes. His birthplace, Carroll Mansion in Annapolis, Maryland is still standing in fair condition and is lived in by the Redemptionist Fathers. Carrollton Manor, built by Charles Carroll in 1765 on Tuscarora Creek, is in excellent condition but is not open to the public. Charles Carroll preferred to spend most of his time at the Doughoregan Manor, northwest of Baltimore, built about 1780 and added to several times. It is a complex of buildings united into one 300 foot long structure, the original part of which was Georgian in architecture. This building, still occupied by Carrolls, is in excellent condition as is the nearby chapel, one of the few remaining private chapels in the United States.

In his later years Carroll spent the winters in the Deshon-Caton-Carroll House in Baltimore where he died. This was owned by Richard Caton, son-in-law of Charles Carroll, and is operated as a museum today.

All these mansions are large, pretentious brick structures testifying to the wealth and good taste of the Carrolls.

References:
* Life and Correspondence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Kate Mason Rowland—2 Volumes, 1898.
* Alexis de Tocqueville's Travels in America.
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Miss Helen Mar Ford — Cahawba
Mrs. H. F. Foreman — Peter Forney
Mrs. S. E. Godfrey, Jr. — Lewis
Mrs. C. V. Goodner — Cheaha
Mrs. John Gregath — Dripping Springs
Mrs. John D. Grigsby — Emassee
Mrs. John E. Hanby — Tuscaloosa
Mrs. L. H. Houston — Burleson Mountain
Mrs. Ben Johnson, Jr. — Jones Valley
Mrs. Carl H. Jones — Fort Conde
Mrs. James A. Koonce — Alamance
Mrs. Carroll Y. Linder — Warrior Rivers
Mrs. D. Eugene Loe — Francis Marion
Mrs. I. L. Eleazer, Jr. — Mobile
Mrs. Robert L. Partin — Light Horse Harry Lee
Mrs. Jay H. Porter — John Coffee
Mrs. George L. Reynolds — Birmingham Territory
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Mrs. F. A. Shelton — Sunset Rock
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Mrs. D. T. Stuart — Canebrake
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Mrs. C. Logan Taylor — Chinnabee
Mrs. Mary Alice Tucker — Tohopeka
Mrs. Roger Williams — William Speer

STATE CHAIRMEN:
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Mrs. David L. Anderson — Public Relations Chairman
Mrs. Harris Blackmon — State Program Chairman
Mrs. Lee Allen Brooks — District Chairman
Mrs. Marion B. Brunson — District Director
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Mrs. J. S. Faulk, Jr. — District Director
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Mrs. Willis C. Henderson — Resolutions
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Major Virginia Ingram — Flag of the USA
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Mrs. W. R. Johnson — V Ch. Lineage Research
Mrs. W. S. Johnson — V Ch. Lineage Research
Mrs. J. M. Julich — Lineage Research
Miss Ann Robinson King — USA Bicentennial
Mrs. John R. Lathram — Revisions of Bylaws
Mrs. W. H. Lowery — Americanism and DAR
Mrs. J. Oden Luttrell — Finance
Mrs. James P. Lynch, Jr. — Honor Roll
Mrs. W. S. Manasco — Americanism & DAR Manuel for Citizenship
Mrs. Wallace McRoy — Americanism & DAR Manuel for Citizenship
Mrs. Richard Moxley, Jr. — Alabama Day
Mrs. Lewis W. Powell — V Ch. Jr. Membership
Mrs. Henry A. Schulte — DAR Good Citizens
Mrs. F. Alvin Smith — Conservation
Mrs. Frank Smyth — DAR Insignia
Mrs. Alice Chapman Thompson — Americanism & DAR Manuel for Citizenship
Mrs. R. W. Thompson — Constitution Week
Miss Anne L. Waugh — DAR Good Citizens
Miss Alice V. Wheelus — Alabama Roster
Miss Annie B. Wheelus — Alabama Roster
Mrs. Rebecca S. Williams — Motion Pictures

CHARTERS:
Old Three Notch
Choctaw
Fort Mims
Tidence Lane

MARCH 1976

William Rufus King
Matthew Smith
Twickenham
Chicago Chapter

The First Chapter
Organized March 20, 1891

CELEBRATING THEIR 85th ANNIVERSARY

Proudly Honors Their
FOUNDEES AND PAST REGENTS

Founding Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effie Reeme Osborn (Mrs. Francis Stewart), Organizing Regent, 1891-1892</td>
<td>1892-1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Adams Barber (Mrs. John O.)</td>
<td>1893-1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances E. Willard (Miss)</td>
<td>1896-1897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Scott Block (Mrs. Willard T.)</td>
<td>1897-1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annie Yeager Reeme (Mrs. Josiah B.)</td>
<td>1899-1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Welles Stuart (Mrs. Charles B.)</td>
<td>1901-1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Stuart Shepard (Mrs. Henry M.)</td>
<td>1903-1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Spalding Brown (Mrs. William T.)</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabelle Mason Galt (Mrs. A. T.)</td>
<td>1905-1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Jones Bundy (Mrs. John C.)</td>
<td>1906-1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clara Jones Larson (Mrs. Robert M.)</td>
<td>1907-1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary H. Krouth (Miss)</td>
<td>1908-1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annie Lawrence Kerfoot (Mrs. Samuel H.)</td>
<td>1909-1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura Dayton Fessenden (Mrs. Benjamin)</td>
<td>1910-11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Lyon Burke (Mrs. Edmund)</td>
<td>1911-1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Blodgett Hart (Mrs. J. P.)</td>
<td>1913-1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annie Mason Bullock (Mrs. Joseph C.)</td>
<td>1914-1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clara Long Wait (Mrs. Horatio L.)</td>
<td>1916-1917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laura M. Hubbard (Miss)</td>
<td>1917-1918</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline Fairfield Corbin (Mrs. Calvin R.)</td>
<td>1918-1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frederica Ellsworth Marshall (Mrs. M. P.)</td>
<td>1919-1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella Pitts Goodwin (Mrs. Daniel)</td>
<td>1920-1922</td>
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<td>Mary Gore Miller (Mrs. Milton B.)</td>
<td>1922-1924</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanine Kerfoot Beckwith (Mrs.)</td>
<td>1924</td>
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<td>Marian A. Robins (Miss)</td>
<td>1924-1926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eva Hopkins Hamilton (Mrs. H. Howard)</td>
<td>1926-1928</td>
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<td>Phoebe Dake Cleveland (Mrs. Daniel)</td>
<td>1928-1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellen A. Martin (Miss)</td>
<td>1930-1932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josephine N. Manning (Miss)</td>
<td>1932-1934</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emma Nelson Manning (Mrs.)</td>
<td>1934-1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelia N. Hunt (Miss)</td>
<td>1936-1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Smith Everhart (Mrs. William)</td>
<td>1938-1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harriet Leonard Stone (Mrs. Leander)</td>
<td>1940-1942</td>
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<tr>
<td>Addie Maffet Ramage (Mrs. George W.)</td>
<td>1942-1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelia Miller Tibbits (Mrs. Elisha)</td>
<td>1944-1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judith P. Sinclair (Miss)</td>
<td>1946-1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennie Paul Smith (Mrs. Earnest N.)</td>
<td>1948-1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlotte Reed Everett (Mrs. William S.)</td>
<td>1950-1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sylvia McClintock Lewis (Mrs. E. R.)</td>
<td>1952-1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charlotte Woodward Coe (Mrs. Albert L.)</td>
<td>1954-1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Boyer Durhoner (Mrs. Allen C.)</td>
<td>1955-1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louise Dickinson Sherman (Mrs. Penoyer L.)</td>
<td>1956-1960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emiline Fato Walker (Mrs. James H.)</td>
<td>1960-1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Steele Adams (Mrs. Egerton)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Mattocks Chapman (Mrs. Simeon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Macbeth Glessner (Mrs. John J.)</td>
<td>1966-1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alma L. Kimball (Miss)</td>
<td>1969-1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mella Everhart Ferriday (Mrs. James M.)</td>
<td>1969-1972</td>
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Past Regents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry M. Shepard</td>
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<td>Mrs. John N. Jewett</td>
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<td>Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman</td>
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<td>Mrs. James H. Walker</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick Dickinson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick W. Becker</td>
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<td>Mrs. LaVerne Noyes</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank R. McMullen</td>
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<td>Mrs. Abby Farwell Perry</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Dow Washburn</td>
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<td>Mrs. Sarah Raymond Fitz-William</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Baden Austin</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank Revillo Fuller</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles Webster Shippey</td>
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<td>Mrs. Samuel William Earle</td>
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<td>Mrs. Louis Fowler Hopkins</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas John Dixon</td>
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<td>Mrs. Raymond William Stevens</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Finney Williamson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick J. Dickson</td>
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<td>Mrs. James Henry Jackson</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. DeForest Richards</td>
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<td>Miss Florence Denneen</td>
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<td>Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neill</td>
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<td>Mrs. Herbert J. Maass</td>
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<td>Miss Margaret Albertson Okeson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Cyrus A. Partenheimer</td>
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<td>Mrs. Stanley Gibson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carl A. Birdall</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harold I. Meyer</td>
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<td>Miss Elizabeth Dunn</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harold A. Lowry</td>
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<td>Mrs. Guy M. Blake</td>
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<td>Mrs. Benjamin P. Mullen</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. Judson Tucker</td>
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<td>Mrs. Earl F. Hopewell</td>
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<td>Miss F. Lynette Sherman</td>
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<td>Mrs. Adam French</td>
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ALABAMA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

Presents

With Pride, Love and Affection

MRS. HOLLIS EDWIN WOODYERD

State Regent

Candidate for the Office of

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

at the

Eighty-fifth Continental Congress

PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURE SCARF

Offered by Junior Membership Committee

Beautiful red/white/blue acetate 20" scarf contains the signatures of all U.S. Presidents from 1776 to 1976.

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For single orders, price is $4 each. Send order and check payable to "Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR" to: Mrs. E. Neil Patton, National Chairman, 6513 Brawner Street, McLean, Va. 22101.

ALL PROFITS TO GO TO JUNIOR'S "HELEN POUCH MEMORIAL FUND."
MAYAIMI CHAPTER - NSDAR - BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
Miami, Florida

Mayaimi Chapter, initiates its celebration of the 200th birthday anniversary, United States of America by presenting an official Florida State Bicentennial Flag to City of South Miami, Florida. Mayaimi was officially organized there in November, 1951. The Chapter thus became a member of the Florida State Society, NSDAR.

Shown taking part in ceremony are: The Honorable Jack Block, Mayor; three Mayaimi Daughters — Mrs. George Elliott Patterson, Regent; Mrs. John Dean Milton, Vice-regent, FSSDAR, past Chapter Regent; Mrs. Lloyd G. Kelly, Chairman Bicentennial Committee.

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Now, more than ever, you’ll enjoy The Macon Hilton’s famous hospitality . . . why? Well, just look at our new line-up of ways to serve you.

Besides our complete facilities for meetings, banquets, receptions and conventions, we offer free, in-house movies, a Sunday buffet and daily Businessman’s Luncheons. We’re only minutes from the Coliseum, Grand Opera House, Downtown and Macon Mall shopping.

You may visit our Silver Dollar Lounge, featuring free hors d’oeuvres during Happy Hour and enjoy live entertainment nightly. Or dine in the renown Beef Barron Restaurant on Macon’s finest cuisines. And for a quick snack, our Coffee House is at your service.

See what we mean? Treat your friends and yourself like royalty . . . come to Macon’s Hospitality Hotel. For more details on how we may serve you, call 746-1461.

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Means

"Hospitality"

First at Walnut
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Honors its State Regent

MRS. FITZHUGH HASTINGS PANNILL

State Regent 1973-1976
Armand's

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the New Orleans French Quarter

Luncheon: Monday through Friday
Dinner: Monday through Saturday
Brunch: Sunday

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Greetings from
JOHN SEVIER CHAPTER
Johnson City, Tenn.

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When requesting subscription information, please include complete name, address and ZIP code.
MRS. FREDERICK JOHN FRICKE

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

April 1976

STATE REGENT OF NEW MEXICO, 1973-1975
VICE-REGENT, 1971-1973
DISTRICT DIRECTOR, 1971-1973
TREASURER, 1969-1971
LIBRARIAN, 1965-1967
(MASTER LIST of genealogical books in N.M. compiled from private and public sources)

STATE CHAIRMAN
GENEALOGICAL, 1960-1962
(2nd N.M. Book of Bible Records edited)
CONSTITUTION WEEK, 1964

Past President
State Officer's Club, 1972-1973
State Officer's Club, 1967-1968

ALMA FRICKE was a member of C.A.R. and is presently a National and State Promoter.

A 3rd generation DAR with both paternal and maternal lineages proving decent from an Ancestor who aided in achieving American Independence.

2 chapters were organized in the state during her term as State Regent making a total of 18 chapters.

A state history of the New Mexico DAR was completed during her term as State Regent covering the years 1957-1971.

For her project as State Regent, Mrs. Fricke selected a NEW MEXICO DAR BICENTENNIAL LINEAGE BOOK to contain the approved lineages from 1896-1975.

This page is presented by her family with love and appreciation:
Mr. Frederick John Fricke; Dr. & Mrs. Frederick John Fricke, Jr.; and daughters Adrienne Leigh, Erika Linn; Dr. & Mrs. Stephen Richard Missall and daughters: Eileen Rouleau, Sarah Brooks.

MARCH 1976 375
John Woodfin killed by Indians at Kerns Fort. They settled in May 1785 on the right hand fork of Wickware Creek and Haw Run, on a 400 acre farm, acquired under a land grant signed by Patrick Henry. They were the parents of eleven children.

Sarah Woodfin Haymond and three of her children died in 1816 and buried in the Haymond cemetery. Some time after this, Edward went to Indiana to join his father and brother John, then living in the present site of Sharptown, Franklin County, Indiana. He returned to W. Va. on a visit in 1818. At this time he applied for a pension based on his military service. The pension was approved but before any payment was received, he died June 14, 1820 at the home of his son John, and was buried in the family cemetery near his wife and children.

The Haymond Methodist church stands on the former Haymond farm, organized by the early Haymonds and their pioneer neighbors. The first structure stood across the road and was of typical log construction. Here Thomas, brother of Edward, preached, being an early Methodist circuit rider. The present white frame church is active today, services being held each Sunday. The old cemetery is on a knoll above the church and is still being used for the burial of Haymond descendants and others of the neighborhood and members of the church. It is cared for by members of the church.
SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY, DAR
Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent
Mrs. W. Donald Watson, District Director

Built in 1876, first in U.S.
NATIONAL PIKE CHAPTER
Mrs. Donald L. Mohr, Regent

Grave marker of Philipp Burbach,
Revolutionary Soldier
FORBES ROAD CHAPTER
Mrs. William E. Gnagy, Regent

Fort Necessity, Uniontown, Pa.
GREAT MEADOWS CHAPTER
Mrs. Samuel C. Garner, Regent

Monument at site of Fort Crawford,
New Kensington, Pa.
MASSY HARBRISON CHAPTER
Mrs. Harry Long, Regent

Mingo Meeting House
MONONGAHELA VALLEY CHAPTER
Mrs. Alden F. Miller, Jr., Regent

Plaque located at
Immanuel United Presbyterian Church,
McKeesport, Pa.
QUEEN ALLIQUIPPA CHAPTER
Mrs. Howard M. Hix, Regent

Episcopal Church built in 1790;
later Greene Academy
GREENE ACADEMY CHAPTER
Mrs. Walter Altski, Regent

Fort Gaddis
FORT GADDIS CHAPTER
Miss Marybeth Davis, Regent

David Bradford House,
Washington, Pa.
WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER
Mrs. Earle M. Bayne, Regent

Grave marker of Jacob Ferree,
Revolutionary Soldier
JACOB FERREE CHAPTER
Mrs. J. Frank McCormick, Regent

Fort Pitt Block House,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH CHAPTER
Mrs. Wilbur J. Singley, Jr., Regent

Oliver Miller Homestead,
Connellsville, Pa.
COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE CHAPTER
Miss Gladys Boner, Regent

Grave marker of Isaac Meason,
Revolutionary Soldier
JACOB FERREE CHAPTER
Mrs. J. Frank McCormick, Regent

Isaac Meason House,
Connellsville, Pa.
PHILIP FREEMAN CHAPTER
Mrs. Joe M. Whiteley, Regent

Oliver Miller Homestead,
Connellsville, Pa.
COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE CHAPTER
Miss Gladys Boner, Regent

Drake's Log Cabin,
Apollo, Pa.
FORT RANG CHAP;ER
Mrs. William C. Guthrie, Regent

Log House of Robert Hanna
PHOEBE BAYARD CHAPTER
Mrs. Daniel L. Whitehead, Regent

Built in 1876, first in U.S.
NATIONAL PIKE CHAPTER
Mrs. Donald L. Mohr, Regent
Proudly Honors

State President

Texas Society of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution

MISS CHARLA ANN BORCHERS

State President Texas Society Children of the American Revolution 1975-1976
State Vice President Texas Society 1974-1975
State Recording Secretary Texas Society 1973-1974
State Chairman Texas Society 1972-1973
South Central Region Recording Secretary 1974
Received N.S.C.A.R. Endowment Fund Pin 1975
President Shadrack Barnes Society C.A.R. Victoria, Texas 1974-1975
MRS. THOMAS MARTIN EGAN

A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, at the Eighty-fifth Continental Congress, April 1976, is welcomed by Wythougan Chapter Daughters, as State Conference hostess Chapter. To Honor Mrs. Egan, "Chapters from the South to the North of Indiana were represented." Mrs. Egan addressed the assemblage, using as her subject, "A DAR SALUTE TO THE BICENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY OF THE U.S.A."

The state Regent of Indiana and the Indiana Daughters cordially request the Daughters of the NSDAR and their friends to visit Indiana, this Bicentennial year of our nation. During your tour, do not forget the Historic DAR Chapter Houses and the Bicentennial Exhibit, 'The Diorama of the Life of George Rogers Clark, an exhibit that the Indiana Daughters are proud to have chosen as one of their three Bicentennial Projects and as such were "Participating Sponsors." The exhibit is located at the Indiana State Museum, 202 Alabama Street, Indianapolis. For further information on historic spots, contact Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, 872 Sunset Towers, Evansville, Indiana 47713.
# VANDERBURCH CHAPTER
Evansville, Indiana

The following members proudly honor their revolutionary ancestors bicentennial year of our nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth G. Alexander*</td>
<td>Richard Cromwell, Md.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Maude Ashby</td>
<td>Stephen Ashby, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clyde T. Baugh</td>
<td>Elijah Stout, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Larry H. Beisel</td>
<td>Abiel Harding, Mass.</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Bender</td>
<td>Bartholomew Driggs, Conn.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carl Berkemeier, Jr.</td>
<td>John Hunt, N.C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gilbert B. Bosse</td>
<td>James Hoge, Jr., Pa.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Glenn H. Breen</td>
<td>William Foster, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Daniel Byrne</td>
<td>Mary Harrison Cravens, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ellis A. Carson</td>
<td>Zebulon Harrison, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clyde C. Cavanah, Jr.,</td>
<td>Benjamin Tallman, Va.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mark S. Clark**</td>
<td>Arden Evans, Va.</td>
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<td>Misses Bess &amp; Freda Cook</td>
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