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Cover Story

On November 16, 1776, British and Hessian troops attacked the American forces stationed at Fort Washington in New York City. The vastly outnumbered Continentals withstood the attack until late in the afternoon when the whole surviving force became prisoners of war. Among the casualties was John Corbin, a matross, who helped in leading, firing, and sponging cannon. When he fell, mortally wounded, his wife Margaret Cochran Corbin, filled the post of her husband until wounded herself. Because of her brave action, “Captain Molly” was granted a pension for life by the Continental Congress of 1779. The first woman fighting as a soldier to be wounded in action in the American Revolutionary War, she is buried on the grounds of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

The cover photo of Captain Molly beside her gun is from an original drawing by Richard Lebenson for the book, Patriots in Petticoats, by Patricia E. Clyne, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York and used with their permission.
SYMPHONY OF AMERICA

A Bicentennial Salute to the United State of America

Thunder on, O symphony of America—
Majestic symphony of myriad strains:
From the flute and tom-tom of Indian tribes,
Reverberating across the forests and plains;

To the courageous hymns of the Pilgrim settlers,
Giving voice to their faith in their Father and God,
Who led them across the sea of the vast unknown,
To plant new roots in a strange but fertile sod.

Staccato rhythms of the hoof-beats of horses,
As fearless riders hewed trails through the wilderness;
And a swelling tide: the voices of colonists
Demanding freedom and justice, if not redress.

The bugle, fife and drum that led the ragged,
Starving troops across a winter land—
A fortress of ice and snow—two centuries
Ago, to take an almost hopeless stand
Against a larger, overpowering foe.
But, cries for freedom rising in their throats,
Invincible of spirit, these struggling patriots
Wrested a hard-won victory from the Red-coats.

Around the oppressed and waiting world, America’s
Sonorous bell proclaimed the birth of Liberty!
The signers of the Independence Declaration
Increased the grandeur of the symphony.

Triumphant, America’s music inspired other
Nations to fight for freedom and victory . .
And the God-given rights of man reached out
To the peoples of the world in growing harmony.

Symphony of America, powerful, sublime—
Thunder on through the spiralling roads of Time!

—CARMEN BLUMENKRON
JOHN EDWARDS CHAPTER
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Third Place Winner of the American Heritage Committee Poetry Contest for 1976 with the overall title, “A Salute to the Bicentennial.”
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Thanksgiving Day, in this Bicentennial year, should be of special significance to us. As we look back on those first settlers who set aside a day to give thanks for their survival in a new land, we are aware of the hardships they encountered. We are aware too that they thought it important to be grateful for what they had. It was a day of rejoicing as they had accomplished what they set out to do—they had found a land in which they could practice their own beliefs and be free of tyranny.

Especially this year we are reminded of those who took part in the American Revolution and who, like those early settlers, made many sacrifices to be free of tyranny and to be able to live in a nation that valued its freedoms.

This year we should be grateful for the 200 years of liberty this country has enjoyed.

Let us be thankful for those who came to these shores and developed a country in which individuality and liberty could exist.

Let us be thankful for those patriots who guaranteed these freedoms by their sacrifices which led to our independence and structured our Constitution.

Let us be thankful today for a country in which every man enjoys these freedoms bequeathed to us.

May you enjoy this Thanksgiving time in the traditional way—with your family around you, grateful for our quality of life that is our heritage, and always remembering: “Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.” (Proverbs 22:28).

Faithfully,

**Jane F. Smith**

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR
Women of the American Revolution

By Wilma Ratchford Craig

Major William Chronicle Chapter

Gastonia, North Carolina
May I take you on a gossip tour of Women of the American Revolution? Imagine, if you will, that you are hearing a group of distinguished ladies of Revolutionary days talking about women they know or have heard about.

Top talk of the day is how General Washington commanded both sexes “the one by his excellent skill in military matters, the other by his ability, politeness and attention.” And Martha, his wife, just sat at the parties serenely knitting while the general led out all the ladies in turn. Mrs. Washington was never seen to dance although she always encouraged everything that would relieve the anxieties of the long winter months. At Morristown, there were sleigh rides, amateur theatricals or plays, concerts, and “brave little balls,” for dancing was a good way to keep warm.

You know Mrs. Washington was with General Washington every winter, sharing quarters and privations with him—“Old Man,” she called him.

Have you heard about the winter at Morristown when the Washingtons were staying in the Ford home? Whenever a sentinel gave an alarm, the Life-Guard—as the soldiers responsible for Washington’s safety were called—would immediately rush to the house where the General was staying, would barricade the doors, and throw up the windows. Five soldiers, with their muskets cocked and brought to a charge, were placed at each window, and there they would remain until the troops from the camp marched to Headquarters and the cause of the alarm was ascertained. It was frequently the case that some young suitor who had been sparkling until a late hour and attempted to pass a sentinel without giving the countersign caused the discharge of a musket and the ensuing commotion in the camp. These occasions were very annoying to the ladies in the camp, for both Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Ford (the lady whose house was headquarters) were obliged to lie in bed, sometimes for hours, with their rooms full of soldiers and the keen winter air from the open windows piercing their drawn curtains.”

Courtship went on during the war and sometimes was a trifle inconvenient to others. Did you hear about Alexander Hamilton courting General Schuyler’s daughter, Betsey, during the winter at Morristown? There is the story told by a Ford boy of Alexander Hamilton returning one night from courting Betsey Schuyler: Hamilton forgot the countersign, but on seeing the Ford boy, he got Ford to give it to him. Then Hamilton was allowed to pass. Perhaps he had just handed Betsey this lover’s verse which survived the years. It’s entitled “Answer to the Inquiry Why I Sighed”:

Before no mortal ever knew
A love like mine, so tender—true—
Completely wretched—you away—
And but half blessed e’en when you stay.
No joy unmixed my bosom warms
But when my angel’s in my arms.

Alexander and Betsey were married in December of the following year.

Did you hear what Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John, in 1776 at the Second Continental Congress? She wanted some changes made and told him “In the new code of laws I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors.” She told him if care and attention weren’t given to them that the ladies would foment a rebellion of their own because they had not had a voice or representation in making the laws. Her husband just brushed aside her “saucy” letter and paid no attention to what she said. Abigail couldn’t get her husband to champion her cause. She wrote her friend, Mercy Warren, with melancholy humor about her threat to foment a revolution and John’s saucy reply. Abigail said that John had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. That revolution for women was to come over a century later. Abigail was politically minded and intensely interested in affairs of the day, but she could easily see the reason that most women did not share her interest. Abigail insisted that the general welfare outweighed her own. For years she spent lonely days and solitary nights while her husband served his country in Philadelphia or abroad. She shared his political views and her husband boasted that her views were more statesmanlike than those of his colleagues.

Everybody knows the story of how Betsey Ross made the flag. We know from other records that before the flag was officially adopted by Congress of June 14, 1777, Elizabeth Ross was engaged in flagmaking. The state navy board of Pennsylvania passed an order to pay her the sum of fourteen pounds, twelve shillings, and two pence for making ships’ colors for the fleet in the Delaware River. After the resolution adopting the flag was passed, she was authorized to proceed to manufacture a large number of flags for the Continental Congress. She made flags for more than fifty years.

A Gossip in 1771 wrote “Tis said John Hancock courts Dolly Quiny.” Their courtship saw quarrels, reconciliations, and quarrels again. It wasn’t until after the battle of Lexington that Dolly or Dorothy, at the ripe old age of twenty-eight, married John Hancock in August 1775. The Hancock had two children: first a girl who only lived a year and a boy who only lived nine years. You know, the answer for the delay from 1771 to 1775 for the Hancock-Quincy wedding may be in the fact that John Hancock had a mistress, a widow named Dorcas Griffiths. Fate and the American Revolution were on Dolly’s side. Dorcas kept a shop selling tea, groceries, linen, and liquor. In 1774 when the British took over her shop, she had a new protector, a Captain David Johnstone of the British marines, whom she followed back to London. In England she put in a claim for property lost through loyalty to the Crown and was awarded an allowance. After Yorktown, government agents began weeding out questionable items on the King’s List and in 1784 there was a hearing. According to the record she “was a common prostitute and bred up her daughter in the same way. She was kept by the famous Hancock.”

The tea party at Edenton, North Carolina, where fifty-one ladies on October 25, 1774 agreed to not use tea until the taxes were removed, attracted attention in England too. That was one of the earliest records of the political activity of women.

Some people really felt deeply about Liberty. Did you
hear about those women who almost tarred and feathered a mother of a new born son because she named him after Thomas Gage, the local representative of the British government. And Baroness Reidesel who was traveling with the English forces thought Boston was inhibited by vicious patriots. The women, especially, were shameless in that they regarded (her) with repugnance and even spat at her.

The woman spy in March 1777, the “wife of a man gone over to the enemy,” went to General Howe to complain about the Americans having seized her grain. While talking to General Howe, she observed and learned that the British were building a large number of flat-bottomed boats to use in an expedition against Philadelphia to capture the city. She gave the information to Sackett who forwarded it to Washington. Washington got the ex-Quaker General Thomas Mifflin to go to Philadelphia and set up a spy system. When Howe occupied Philadelphia on September 26, the American secret service was ready and waiting. A few days later spies’ reports began to pour in at critical moments, several times a day until Sir Henry Clinton evacuated the city.

And did you know that General Howe had a lady friend in Philadelphia and a wife at home. When he returned to England, the lady didn’t go with him.

One of the author’s favorite persons is Lucy Flucker Knox. At age eighteen she was forced to choose between her Loyalist family or a twenty-four-year-old patriot. She chose Henry or Harry Knox. Lucy usually was at winter headquarters where “her spirit and gaiety encouraged the soldiers to endure hardships that they saw her bear with patience.” Not only her husband, but also General Washington, relied on her judgment in affairs of moment, while in social and ceremonial matters she was the arbiter or judge of the army, and afterwards the chief adviser of Mrs. Washington in New York and Philadelphia: “During the celebration of the first anniversary of the French alliance she managed to give a party on next to nothing at artillery headquarters at Pluckemin in Jersey and for desserts the servants strewed the cloth with cherries and strawberries. Then there were fireworks and a ball, at which General Washington with Lucy danced down twenty couples.” Lucy was stout, talkative, good hearted. She and Henry had twelve children, three of whom survived to maturity. Lucy was quite outspoken. One person tactfully said of her: “Her society was much sought by men of taste and talent, while the unreserved expression of her opinions to those with whom she conversed sometimes displeased persons who could not appreciate the independence of an original and intelligent mind.” A less tactful comment was “Mrs. Knox, fat, lively, if somewhat interfering, was a general favorite.” Henry and Lucy Knox were devoted, quite happy, with “many a domestic tempest which left no hard feeling.”

On record is an account of their quartet about using a horse Lucy considered her exclusive property: “her never meek or mild Harry addressed a servant within the hearing of an amused concourse of guests: ‘John, put Mrs. Knox’s horse back in the stable and do not take it out again until God Almighty, or Mrs. Knox, tells you to.’

Did you know that Mary Lindley Murray, a Quaker and an ardent Patriot, but the wife of a Tory rich merchant and landowner, really used her wit and beauty to help Washington and the Patriot cause that September 15 1776? The British landed on Manhattan Island, New York where American forces were. The Americans were confused and Putnam’s four thousand men were about to be caught in a trap. Mrs. Murray realized that the Americans needed time desperately, so she sent a Negro servant with a cordial invitation to the British General Howe and his staff to dine with her. He at first hesitated but Mrs. Murray insisted. The British enjoyed the food, the wine, and teasing Mrs. Murray about her Patriot friends. Mrs. Murray didn’t mind the teasing at all. The Revolutionary journals kept by both American and British soldiers say that Howe’s delay at the Murray home is the reason for Putnam’s escape.

Deborah Sampson, a girl whose home was bad enough for her and her brothers and sisters to be taken away to live with others, was bound out to a farmer who taught her to read and write. She made herself a suit of men’s clothing. In October, 1778, she left home to “look for better wages,” entered some woods as Deborah Sampson and emerged as Robert Shurtleff. She served as a common soldier for three years, was twice wounded. The second time she was discovered by a surgeon to be a woman. To keep her from being disgraced, the commanding officer devised a plan to rid the army of this female without blasting her reputation. She was given a letter and told to take it to General Washington. In silence General Washington read the letter, handed her a discharge and gave her enough money for her to get home. In later years she married Benjamin Gannett and had three children. The Female Review of 1797 published a romanticized version of her story.

Molly Pitcher was Mary Ludwig Hays. You recall she was with her husband at the battle of Monmouth. When he was wounded, she helped him to a place where he could rest most comfortably until the surgeons could reach him. Then at his request she went back to the gun and loaded and fired it, continuing to keep the gun in service during the battle. A few years later, her husband died of the wound he received at the battle of Monmouth. A poem written in 1876 tells her story: (Molly McAiley Renowned in History as “Molly Pitcher,” the Heroine of Monmouth, Died, January, 1832, Aged 78 years.)

All day the great guns barked and roared;
All day the big balls screeched and soared;
All day, ’mid the sweating gunners grim,
Who toiled in their smoke-shrouded dense and dim,
Sweet Molly laboured with courage high,
With steady hand and watchful eye,
Till the day was ours, and the sinking sun
Looked down on the field of Monmouth won,
And Molly standing beside her gun.

Now, Molly, rest your weary arm!
Safe, Molly, all is safe from harm.
Now, woman, bow your aching head,
And weep in sorrow o’er your dead.

Next day on that field so hardly won,
Stately and calm stands Washington,  
And looks where our gallant Greene doth lead  
A figure clad in motley weed—  
A soldier's cap and a soldier's coat  
Masking a woman's petticoat.  
He greets our Molly in kindly wise;  
And bids her raise her tearful eyes;  
And now he hails her before them all  
Comrade and soldier, what'er befall,  
And since she had played a man's full part,  
A man's reward for her loyal heart!  
And Sergeant Molly Pitcher's name  
Be writ henceforth on the shield of fame!  
Oh, Molly, with your eyes so blue!  
Oh, Molly, Molly, here's to you!  
Sweet honour's roll will aye be richer  
To hold the name of Molly Pitcher.  

—Laura E. Richards

Another woman who took her husband's place at an artillery piece was Margaret Cochran Corbin. After the death of her husband, she served the artillery until she herself was severely wounded and carried to the rear. She received as a disability check one-half of the pay drawn by a soldier in the service of the states and one suit of clothes.

Cornelia Van Cortlandt Beekhan was a Patriot who by adhering to the letter of the request of a lieutenant probably saved West Point. Lt. Webb had asked her to keep a valise containing a new uniform and some gold for him until he wanted it, saying for her not to give it up to anyone without a written order from him or his brother Sam. About two weeks after she had received the valise, Joshua Hett Smith rode up to the house and asked Mr. Beekham for the valise. He was going to give it to him. Mrs. Beekham asked for the order from Lt. Webb. Smith didn't have one: “Jack had no time to write an order, for he was sure you would give it to me when I requested you.” Mr. Smith did not get the valise. Later it was learned that while Smith was trying to get the valise containing the uniform, Major André (helper of Benedict Arnold) was hidden in Smith's home. André was about the same height as Webb. Had he gotten the uniform, André probably would not have been captured. “It cost André his life, Arnold his reward, and possibly King George a kingdom.”

The fighting Martins of Ninety-Six, South Carolina have an interesting story. The mother had eight sons in the war. Two of the sons' wives lived with her. The two soldiers' wives donned their husbands' uniforms and captured the papers of a courier and two British soldiers by ambushing them and demanding the papers. The girls then paroled the soldiers. The British turned back and stopped again at the home of the Martins to spend the night. Meanwhile the girls had gone back home, changed to their usual clothes and helped entertain the soldiers staying at their house. The dispatches had been forwarded to General Greene's headquarters by a trusted messenger within an hour after they were taken.

Rebecca Motte of South Carolina furnished the fire to burn her own plantation home when its destruction seemed necessary for the cause.

Mary Slocumb of North Carolina had a bad dream about her husband. Worried, she saddled a horse and rode overnight more than thirty miles in the general direction of the American forces. She found at the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. She found her husband safe, assisted with the wound, and that night rode all the way home again.

Mrs. Jane Thomas, mother of nine, with two sons and two daughters helping her, stood off a raid of Tories on her log house in which was stored the gunpowder for Sumter's troops.

In May, 1781, Emily Geiger of South Carolina, a slight dark haired girl just out of her teens, high-spirited, patriotic, volunteered to take a message from General Greene to General Sumter, some fifty miles away through Tory infested country. After impressing upon her the dangers, General Greene trusted her with the message. He read the message to her and told her if she found herself in danger of being captured to destroy the letter so she wouldn't have any evidence upon her person.

The first day she got along just fine. She spent the night at a friend's home along the way. The second day she also got along well until about noon when a group of Tory scouts caught her. They took her to a farmhouse and locked her up. As soon as the door was closed, she tore up the letter, chewed, and swallowed the pieces. When a Tory woman entered the room and searched her, of course, she found nothing suspicious. The woman told the officer: “You've frightened her until she doesn't know where she is going or where she came from. She's just a child, bashful, and ignorant. She is harmless.” They let her go. Emily continued on her way and reached Sumter's camp. The old “Game Cock of South Carolina” had a good laugh. On her return home, Emily also had an escort of the entire command of General Sumter as they went to meet General Greene.

Another girl was not so patriotic. There is a legend, not officially mentioned in the accounts of the battle of Kings Mountain, of Virginia Sal. She was Ferguson's mistress, and was the first to die on the mountain-top, and is buried with him beneath the stone. Other accounts of the aftermath of the battle tell of how the dead were buried so badly that wolves became plentiful. Hogs in the neighborhood gathered into the place to devour the flesh of men, so that numbers of people chose to live on little meat rather than their hogs, though they were fat. Half the dogs in the country were said to be mad. The scene the morning after the battle was quite distressing and melancholy as the wives and children of Tories came in great number to look for their husbands, fathers, and brothers—some of whom lay dead in heaps while others lay wounded or dying.

Nancy Hart of Wilks County, Georgia was a two-gun woman who drank and swore, admittedly ignorant of all niceties of living—a patriot, nevertheless. Some five Tory guerillas came to her home and charged her with taking part in a recent raid. She admitted it. Before leaving the house, the Tories ordered her to fix them a meal, killing one of Nancy's turkeys for her to clean and cook. Nancy's
daughters of the American Revolution, about ten or twelve years old, was in the cabin. Nancy sent her to get some water from the spring. The daughter took the cue and while getting the water, used an old horn to give her dad the signal to stay in hiding. Meanwhile the raiders stacked their guns and were enjoying liquor which Nancy had. Nancy joined in the drinking, but didn't get drunk. When she saw the men grow befuddled, she forced out some chinking between the logs and began slipping the raiders' guns out through the opening. Sukey, the daughter, was sent for more water and took the cue to tell her dad and the men to come. Nancy had gotten rid of two muskets and was reaching for a third when the raiders caught her at it. The party of five sprang toward her. She shot one dead, reached for the second gun, shot a second one. Sukey handed the last gun to her mama. Mrs. Hart blocked the doorway with it, calling on them to surrender their Tory carcasses. They surrendered when the men came. Her husband, called "a poor stick" by some, wanted to shoot the captives, but Nancy felt that was too good for them. They were hanged. One of her neighbors said of Nancy: "Poor Nancy, she was a honey of a patriot, but a devil of a wife."

We have talked about a variety of women of the Revolution. Most of the women remained at home carrying on the usual activities in addition to the extra responsibilities they had as many men were away at the war. Women like Rachel Craighead Caldwell of Mecklenburg County, then Guilford, courageously endured questionings of British officers, saw their homes and belongings burned or destroyed, and endured the anxieties of war. Some women followed their husbands in the armies; some women just followed the armies. The women washed, cleaned, and at times nursed the wounded. Sometimes the women sold spiritous liquors. The women showed their ingenuity many times as they did the things that needed doing. Mary Redmond succeeded more than once in helping to smuggle through letters from soldiers in the Continental Army to their wives and friends in Philadelphia. Will Carleton has written a poem describing her activities and entitled "Mary Redmond, 'The Little Black-Eyed Rebel'":

A boy drove in to the city, his wagon loaded down
With food to feed the people of the British governed town;
And the little black-eyed rebel, so innocent and sly,
Was watching for his coming from the corner of her eye.
His face looked broad and honest, his hands were brown and tough,
The clothes he wore upon him were homespun coarse and rough;
But one there was who watched him, who long time lingered nigh,
And cast at him sweet glances from the corner of her eye.
He drove up to the market, he waited in the line;
His apples and potatoes were fresh and fair and fine;
But long and long he waited, and no one came to buy,
Save the black-eyed rebel, watching from the corner
of her eye.
"Now, who will buy my apples," he shouted long and loud;
And "Who wants my potatoes?" he repeated to the crowd;
But from all the people round him came no word of a reply,
Save the black-eyed rebel, answering from the corner of her eye.
For she knew that 'neath the lining of the coat he wore that day,
Were long letters from the husbands and the fathers far away,
Who were fighting for the freedom that they meant to gain or die;
And a tear like silver glistened in the corner of her eye.
But the treasures—how to get them crept the question through her mind;
Since keen enemies were a-watching for what prizes they might find;
And she paused a while and pondered, with a pretty little sigh;
Then resolve crept through her features and a shrewdness fired her eye.
So she resolutely walked up to the wagon old and red;
"May I have a dozen apples for a kiss?" she sweetly said:
And the brown face flushed to scarlet; for the boy was somewhat shy,
And he saw her laughing at him from the corner of her eye.
"You may have them all for nothing, and more, if you want," quoth he;
"I will have them, my good fellow, but can pay for them," said she:
And she climbed upon the wagon, minding not who all were by,
With a laugh of reckless romping in the corner of her eye.
Clinging round his brawny neck, she clasped her fingers white and small,
And then whispered, "Quick, the letters! thrust them underneath my shawl;
Carry back again this package, and be sure that you are spry!"
And she sweetly smiled upon him from the corner of her eye.
Loud the motley crowd were laughing at the strange ungirlish freak,
And the boy was scared and panting, and so dashed he could not speak,
And "Miss, I have good apples," a bolder lad did cry;
But she answered, "No, I thank you," from the corner of her eye.

(Continued on page 1438)
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, President General, accompanied by Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General, presented a new American Flag to each House of Congress in behalf of the National Society. The Honorable Carl B. Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, accepted the Flag for the Speaker's Rostrum and leaders of the Senate witnessed the presentation of a Flag in the Office of Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller for the Rostrum of the Senate Chamber. Since 1901, the NSDAR has replaced these Flags whenever new ones have been needed.

Two October dates on Mrs. Smith's calendar that were not included in the list on this page last month: marking of John Douglass Brown House (known as the Fawcett House), in Alexandria, Va., by John Alexander Chapter, on the 8th; the Children of the American Revolution dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on the 14th honoring the President General. And at the National Volunteer Recognition Ceremony on October 21, a Veterans Administration Commendation was presented to Mrs. Smith for services contributed to the VAVS program by NSDAR members.

November dates: on the 12th, the President General will be the speaker at the annual luncheon of the DAR Ex-Regents' Association of New York, Mrs. William McKinley, President, at the Rye Hilton Hotel, Rye, N.Y. (From) November 14-20, the President General will serve on the 1976 National Awards Jury of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

RECENT MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS: The DAR Museum has received an important collection of American portraits and eighteenth century silver. The most notable painting, by John Singleton Copley, is of Colonel Thomas Marshall of Boston, and dates about 1755. Two other fine portraits depict Thomas' brother, Christopher and Christopher's wife, Rachael, and Christopher Marshall, a captain in the 10th Massachusetts Continentals, is portrayed in his Revolutionary soldier's uniform. A fourth member of this family, Rebeckah Barrett, age seven, is by Joseph Badger, and dates about 1765. Among the fourteen pieces of eighteenth century Massachusetts silver included in this collection is a tankard that belonged to Rachael and Christopher Marshall and is engraved with their initials. Mrs. Franklin Campbell of Wolfeboro, N.H., a member of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Massachusetts DAR, donated the collection in memory of her daughter, Elizabeth C. Wood. The Badger portrait is a gift of Kenneth Wood, also of Wolfeboro, in memory of his wife.

200 YEARS AGO: On the afternoon of November 16, 1776, at the Battle of Fort Washington, New York near the northern tip of Manhattan Island the vastly outnumbered Americans--2,800 against about 8,900 of the enemy--surrendered. One was a twenty-five-year-old woman, Margaret Corbin, whose husband, John, was killed defending the Fort. When he fell dead beside his cannon, she stepped forward into his place. During the battle she was severely wounded in the shoulder. "Captain Molly" was the first woman to take a soldier's part in the Revolutionary War and the first woman to receive a pension from the United States government for her wartime service. (Somerville)
The U.S. Constitution assigns "Common Defense" as a primary responsibility of the Federal Government. But the Constitution does not say that organized military forces are the only means of providing for the Common Defense; nor does it say that the Common Defense must await formal declaration of war. Common Defense is a primary responsibility of the State Department, the Defense Department, and indeed of the entire Federal Government. It is also a responsibility of the people themselves, who elect Federal officials.

Recent reverses in Southeast Asia represent a major defeat for the United States. It is a defeat that goes beyond the traditional military sphere, beyond the realm of traditional international relations. It is a defeat which will affect the Common Defense in ways which cannot yet be calculated. But the fact that the United States has been defeated without being destroyed gives the American people an unusual opportunity to identify their mistakes and take corrective action in time to avoid them in the future. If defeat occurs again, it may very well be our last.

One must proceed with the assumption that the people and government of the United States are still capable of providing for the Common Defense, of analyzing their mistakes and taking corrective action, and of sifting, identifying, and facing facts. One must assume that Americans still have the will and determination to survive as a free Nation.

The recent impeachment hearings were marked by uncommon statesmanship in the U.S. Congress. The same kind of statesmanship is needed again for the urgent task of reappraising the state of the Common Defense.

A Generation of Decline
Few Americans had any misgivings at the close of World War II concerning the State of the Common Defense. At that time the United States was the most powerful Country in the world—first in economic, industrial, and military strength, first in political influence. No nation posed an immediate threat to U.S. security. Today the communists are gaining control in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the United States. In the United Nations, the United States has been outvoted on many issues. In nuclear weapon strength, the Soviets surpass the United States in megatonnage; their margin of superiority continues to grow. In combat and commercial naval strength, the Soviets are continuing to forge ahead. Here at home, the Nation is struggling with inflation and with growing shortages of raw materials.

The steady decline of the United States as a world power began about the time the National Security Act of 1947 took effect. To understand how the ensuing changes in the U.S. national security organization have triggered decline it is useful to refer to some of the specific national security provisions of the U.S. Constitution and show how they were affected by the legislation enacted in 1947.

The Constitution states that the Congress shall provide and maintain a Navy. At the time the Constitution was written the United States was a sea-oriented, trading Nation. Many U.S. merchant ships and their crews served routinely as naval combat units in time of emergency and returned to commercial shipping when the fighting ceased. In those days the Navy,
merchant marine, and foreign commerce were virtually a single entity.

The Constitution uses more restrictive language with respect to land forces. It empowers the Congress to raise and support armies, with no appropriation for that purpose to be for longer than two years.

Short Wars and Soviet Slogans
Prior to 1947, the U.S. national security organization was structured to provide and maintain a Navy in the broad sense envisaged by the Constitution. The Secretary of the Navy was a member of the Cabinet, responsible directly to the President. He was the Cabinet-level coordinator—in support of national interests—of the Navy, merchant marine, and Coast Guard, as well as the fishing and shipbuilding industries. In the Congress, both the House and the Senate had Naval Affairs Committees to carry out Congressional responsibility for providing and maintaining a Navy.

The National Security Act of 1947 and subsequent legislation removed the Navy Department from the Cabinet and placed it in a Defense Department, along with the Army and the newly-created Air Force. For the first time in its history the United States now provides and maintains a standing Army and Air Force, as well as a Navy. With the Secretary of Defense now charged with direction, authority, and control of the combat forces, the Navy’s role is also confined to that of a combat force. No provision is made in present national security legislation for coordination of the maritime services in support of national interests in situations other than war or national emergencies.

High defense costs associated with maintaining land-based as well as naval services have limited Defense budget planning to short wars. On the basis of U.S. experience since 1947 it is clear that short-war planning has not provided for the Common Defense in the broader sense visualized by the framers of the Constitution.

A study of U.S. national strategy in relation to that of the USSR since World War II ended leaves no doubt that the Soviet Union is gaining and the United States is losing. After suffering tremendous casualties and devastation in two World Wars, the Soviets obviously realized that: (1) the most successful nations of history were maritime powers; and (2) those who habitually engaged in land wars bled away their human and material resources and declined more rapidly.

About the time the United States adopted a land strategy, the Soviets embarked on a major buildup of their merchant marine and Navy. While Western politicians made extravagant promises of lasting peace and conditioned their constituents to relax behind walls of infantry, missiles, and bombers, the Soviets launched a world-wide offensive of political infiltration, trade penetration, and military aggression-by-proxy. The United States has proved itself unable to respond effectively to Soviet-supported aggression until the situation deteriorates to where no alternatives remain save bombing and invading, launching missiles, or conceding defeat.

The Soviets pose as peacemakers and keep their land forces closer to home. Their merchant marine spearheads the political and economic campaigns, and supplies arms to key satellites for military aggression. The Soviets avoid open military confrontation with the Western allies. They cover their campaigns of conquest with soothing, self-righteous slogans such as “peaceful coexistence,” “detente,” and “wars of national liberation.” When their conquests proceed too rapidly and begin to alarm the West, their agents are prepared to back down and await other opportunities. “Two steps forward, one step backward,” counsel the Leninists.

Communist states call for peace negotiations with Western nations. But Leninists look upon negotiations as another means of gaining advantage, another means of lulling opponents into complacency, while communist agents continue toward their goals by clandestine means. “Peace is a continuation of war by other means,” said Lenin.

The U.S. land war strategy has exacted a staggering price in human and material resources. In addition to the human casualties and suffering, the land wars in Vietnam and Cambodia left behind billions of dollars worth of U.S. equipment and property—air bases, port installations, tanks, vehicles, aircraft, and other material associated with land war. That U.S. war material is now being used by the communists. Other untold billions in land-war material and installations were left behind in the aftermath of World War II, much of which has also fallen into the hands of regimes unfriendly to the United States.

The cost of U.S. involvement in land wars has been too high to ignore. We now have a fleeting opportunity to learn some important lessons, to rediscover historic truths. The U.S. land-war approach to national security must be reexamined. As the Athenian, Aristophanes, wrote in 414 B.C., “The wise learn many things from their enemies.”

Two other problem areas of utmost importance to the Common Defense, both outgrowths of U.S. preoccupations with land-war strategy, also need reexamination. The first is U.S. failure to provide for the security of its raw material resources.

The United States is running short of raw materials and is becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources, many as far away as the Indian Ocean. During World War II, and for a few years thereafter, the United States was virtually self-sufficient in most critical materials. It was that self-sufficiency which gave the United States the World War II reputation as the “Arsenal of Democracy,” and it was, among other things, on the assumption of continued U.S. abundance that the NATO alliance was formed.

Sea Lanes in Danger
Today, the United States, her NATO allies and Japan are have-not nations with respect to raw materials. Without continuous, reliable access to overseas sources of essential raw materials, including energy, the United States and its major allies could be prevented from acting in their own interests, or even forced into submission. The fact is that a resource-deficient alliance has little credibility in today’s world.

Land-war strategists argue that protection of critical raw material imports is not so essential for national defense, since the United States “plans” to fight only “short wars.” That concept sounds reasonable in theory, and a short-war strategy has succeeded in some cases where a stronger nation has attacked a weaker opponent in a limited land war. But in cases where a lightning attack was launched against a maritime alliance, as in the initial phase of both World Wars I and II, the attack failed to achieve a quick German victory. With sea access to the manpower and resources of the entire Free World, Great Britain and her allies were able to hold on, and eventually defeated
the Germans.

More recently, U.S. defense planners assumed that the fighting would end in Vietnam by 1 July 1967. As events proved, U.S. planners underestimated the determination and ability of North Vietnam and its allies to carry on in a land war. The United States should have prevented communist armies from entering North Vietnamese harbors while U.S. forces were ashore in Vietnam. But that option was discarded in the Pentagon—at the cost of thousands of U.S. casualties.

Communist Bloc navies are increasing their capacity to intercept U.S. and other NATO ships carrying critical raw materials. Meanwhile, U.S. preoccupation with short-war planning has resulted in gross neglect of its merchant marine (which is now capable of carrying only 5 percent of the raw material imports essential to U.S. industry), and in gross neglect of its capacity to protect shipping. Moreover, even U.S. and allied navies combined cannot assure control of the sea lanes essential to the Common Defense in a major emergency.

**The Geography of National Security**

Can the United States afford to rely on short-war planning for national security? Can the NATO alliance afford to ignore its dependence on secure sea lanes for mutual support and the import of raw materials in a major emergency? Should the Free World industrial nations invite major resource-supplying nations to join in a revitalized Free World alliance? How those and other questions are answered has an important bearing on the Common Defense.

Another problem of overriding importance to the Common Defense is the unprecedented threat to U.S. survival posed by the growing number of Soviet long-range nuclear missiles aimed continuously at U.S. territory. That problem originated at the close of World War II when nuclear weapon technology was harnessed to the lightning war theories of the land strategists. Is present U.S. nuclear strategy the best way to provide for the Common Defense? What are the alternatives? The least Americans can do is bring the problem into the open, discuss it, and satisfy themselves that their government has selected the best of all possible alternatives.

A key factor in judging the effectiveness of present U.S. nuclear strategy is the difference between the geographical situation of the United States and that of the Soviet Union. The United States occupies a relatively limited, heavily populated land area. Many major U.S. cities and industries are situated near seacoasts, exposed to attack from the direction of the oceans. The Soviet land area, on the other hand, is about three times as large as the continental United States. Major Soviet industrial areas are located over a thousand miles inland from open ocean, protected by vast land buffer areas, over which defensive weapons can be dispersed to intercept incoming weapons before they reach their targets.

But while the United States itself is relatively limited in area, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans provide sea buffer areas for nuclear defense, comparable to that which the Soviets can achieve on land. Use of the seas for defense of the United States, against non-nuclear as well as nuclear attack, would permit interception of incoming attacks before they get too close to U.S. territory. The United States must avoid any agreement that would deprive her of the right to base defensive weapons in the sea approaches to her coastal cities and industries.

**The View From Moscow**

To understand how present U.S. nuclear strategy affects the Soviet Union, the strategist must analyze the situation from the opponent’s point of view. The U.S. strategist should study U.S. nuclear forces from the Soviet point of view. As he scans the horizon from Moscow, the strategist notes that most of the nuclear forces threatening Soviet territory are located in a relatively small land area—the continental United States—which covers less than ten percent of the total 360-degree Soviet defense perimeter.

The strategist in Moscow listens to American spokesmen give assurances that the United States would never launch nuclear weapons in a first-strike attack. But his knowledge of strategy tells him that U.S. land-based missiles and bomber bases are vulnerable to surprise attack, and therefore are at full strength only when launched first, before they themselves are attacked. The Soviet strategist is therefore apprehensive that U.S. missiles and bombers may one day be launched first. Otherwise, he may reason, why would the United States invest so much in a land-based nuclear force so vulnerable to a first strike, if no one there is thinking in terms of launching those forces before they can be destroyed on the ground?

The Moscow strategist recalls his experience as a young officer in World War II. He listened to radio reports of Hitler and Stalin pledging friendship and cooperation. He recalls that, as the two dictators talked detente and signed treaties, the German Army quietly prepared and launched a devastating surprise attack on the Soviet Union. Soviet leaders thus learned as very young officers an important principle that all naval and military professionals must eventually learn one way or another: rather than believe the words of a potential enemy, one must look behind the words and concentrate on actual military strengths.

A Soviet strategist who looks at the threat posed by U.S. land-based nuclear weapons is compelled to consider the possibility of surprise attack by either side. He sees U.S. missile and bomber bases located relatively close to populated areas. He concludes that Soviet nuclear weapons launched against U.S. nuclear missile and bomber bases would destroy vast areas surrounding military targets. The U.S. strategy of building missile and bomber bases inside the United States permits an opponent to inflict more damage with his weapons than the United States could inflict on the more extensive Soviet land area with equivalent force. It is a fact that, as an expensive weapon system is developed and deployed, it generates a large constituency of its own which continues to urge that it be used.

**Deterrence and Challenges**

Many Americans are inclined to accept without too much analysis the military claim that a largely land-based U.S. nuclear force on instant alert will deter an opponent from initiating a surprise nuclear attack on the United States. But what may seem to be a credible deterrent from the American point of view might be regarded by an adversary as a challenge, an attempt to intimidate, or an intolerable threat.

President Franklin Roosevelt moved the U.S. Pacific Fleet from the West Coast to bases in the Hawaiian Islands in 1940 on the theory that such a move would deter the Japanese from starting a war. It is now clear that the U.S. Hawaii-based fleet posed a challenge, an intolerable threat to the Japanese leadership, which soon began...
planning for its destruction. It was a made-to-order target for the powerful Japanese fleet, and for those who urged their government to use that fleet in a surprise attack. The destruction at Pearl Harbor may well not have occurred had the U.S. Pacific Fleet been cruising in more secure waters close to the U.S. West Coast.

When, then, does exposure or forward deployment of major military forces cease to be a deterrent and begin to encourage an adversary to plan a surprise attack? Military experience suggests that any fixed fortress, deployment, or military routine, no matter how formidable initially, eventually succumbs to the patient planning of a determined aggressor.

What motivates an aggressor to resort to surprise attack? A review of the better-known surprise attacks of recent history shows that, if an aggressor can be certain of gaining a decisive military advantage, he will be tempted to launch a surprise attack. But a successful surprise attack requires detailed pretargeting and precise timing which can only be achieved if the targets are stationary. Mobile targets such as ships at sea create too many uncertainties for surprise attack planning.

Target for Destruction
Let us look at present U.S. land-based nuclear forces from the standpoint of the Common Defense. With so many nuclear weapons located within its territory, the United States is the number one target of a nuclear aggressor and therefore marked for certain destruction in event of a nuclear exchange.

On the other hand, if the majority of U.S. nuclear weapons were on or under the sea, an aggressor would be unable to gain a decisive military advantage by surprise attack on the United States. To defend against sea-based forces a potential aggressor would need weapons other than nuclear missiles aimed at U.S. territory.

If providing for the Common Defense is indeed the overall purpose of the government, the nature of U.S. geography virtually dictates a sea-based nuclear strategy.

But that does not necessarily mean that all nuclear weapons now controlled by the Army and Air Force should be turned over to the Navy. A sea-based nuclear-weapon force need not upset the current budget balance among the military Services, if maintaining the traditional balance is important to the Common Defense. The Navy is responsible by law for "protection of shipping," but the Navy need not own the ships protected nor the cargoes they carry. The Navy already protects ships carrying Army and Air Force equipment, and would continue to do so if they carried Army anti-ballistic missiles and Air Force nuclear missiles and bombers.

Basing U.S. nuclear forces at sea would make them virtually invulnerable to surprise attack and would serve as assurance to the Soviet Union that the United States does not need either to strike first or to retaliate instantly to assure the safety and effectiveness of its nuclear weapons. The increased immunity of sea-based nuclear forces to surprise attack would permit nuclear weapon ships to move about in a manner that would not require weapons to be aimed continuously at targets in the USSR. It would permit them to maintain a degree of alert somewhat below hair-trigger release. It would represent an initial step toward removing the cocked nuclear pistols from one another's temple. It would light the way to a more stable world where nations could defend themselves without posing a clear and present danger to the survival of others. It would produce, by several standards of measurement, more defense for less.

Hair-Trigger Thinking, Closed-Door Crises
The present U.S. land-based nuclear posture does not provide for the Common Defense. On the contrary, it generates first-strike, hair-trigger thinking on both sides and assures that either or both countries (but the United States is more vulnerable) would be destroyed in a nuclear exchange. Hopefully, the United States has not negotiated away its right to locate most, if not all, of its nuclear offensive and defensive weapons at sea.

The post-World War II record of decline and ineffective responses to communist initiatives clearly suggests that the U.S. government is poorly organized to compete successfully with the current Soviet drive for world supremacy. Neither traditional international relations nor traditional military solutions have proved adequate. A Cabinet-level agency which brings together a team of foreign trade and maritime services is needed to organize non-military initiatives and to provide a balance in the National Security Council to the land-oriented thinking of the State and Defense Departments.

Since passage of the National Security Act of 1947, the tendency has grown to debate the great issues affecting the Common Defense behind closed doors, often in a crisis atmosphere requiring quick fixes. Many in Congress, and in the Administration as well, show little aptitude for public discussion of the great issues and alternatives. Government officials must learn to distinguish between those matters which should be protected by secrecy and the broader issues of policy and strategy which require the understanding and support of the people. National policies and strategies formed in secrecy cannot expect to have the support of a free people when emergencies arise.

Americans need to hear more of how government national security policies, foreign commitments, and weapon programs contribute to the Common Defense. They need to understand why certain actions and programs are necessary—the history, the geography, the strategy—in language the layman can understand. They need to be satisfied that government provisions for the Common Defense are the best of all alternatives.

A Presidential Advisory Commission on the higher direction of the Common Defense is needed to oversee the full scope of the world situation and the alternatives for coping with it. The United States should have a catalogue of flexible initiatives as well as flexible responses. A Joint Congressional Committee on Common Defense should also be created to work with such a Presidential Commission and to review the world situation and the alternatives on behalf of the Congress.

Make no mistake about it. Unless Americans and the Federal officials they elect unite in the Common Defense, and unless their responsible leaders exercise more supervision over the national security bureaucracy, this Nation cannot survive as a free society.

It will be very difficult, short of a national emergency, to make the changes necessary for survival. It is at least worth a try.
Freedom Began In Louisiana

By ISABEL M. FRENCH, Ph.D.
The Louisiana Historical Society
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Let us go back to that glorious scene in Philadelphia, 1776, to that sultry July morning when the bell in the belfry of the old State House rang and rang—an excited crowd gathered—an official began to read: "When in the course of human events . . ." and when he ended, "...these United Colonies are . . . to be free FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES . . .", then amid resounding cheers, the Liberty Bell pealed forth to "proclaim liberty throughout the land . . ." This joyous scene is immortalized in the hearts of all Americans.

Do you know, though, that Louisiana might have been the first independent state in America and that New Orleans might have celebrated the first Fourth of July? Yes, Louisiana's six martyrs to the cause of liberty in 1769, might be as well-known today as Patrick Henry, Paul Revere, Thomas Jefferson—

IF the plea of one Nicolas Lafreniere, the colony's attorney general, had been heeded—his plea that Louisiana NOT be a pawn of empire, that its colonial legislature, the Superior Council, be respected and allowed to continue the colony's years of de facto independence;

IF Pierre Marquis' dream of a new nation, neither French nor Spanish, but a new AMERICAN republic on the banks of the Mississippi, had not been snuffed out by Spanish guns;

IF Charles III of Spain had refused the secret gift of Louisiana from his zany cousin Louis XV, in 1762;

IF Governor Elliott of Florida had not refused the conspirators' proposal to transform Louisiana into a republic under the protection of England;

IF the Duc de Choiseul had not rejected the proposal of his ambassador to England to permit Louisiana to set up a republic under the joint protection of France and Spain;

IF a Spanish Armada had not appeared before New Orleans with troops, some 2000 strong, led by one General O'Reilly who landed one afternoon in August, 1769, and proclaimed that "Louisiana is Spain's!" For they came to keep the Past upon its throne—;

And if one Aubry, the French acting governor, had not played the role of informer, thus dooming six of his compatriots to death before a Spanish firing squad.

Such speculation, you may say, can be sport only for historians. But these events did happen here and we can see them now as a hard-core first run in the long struggle for self-determination in the New World.

True, this first attempt here in Louisiana, ended in fatal failure.

For that reason, then, must the heroic roles of these six martyrs and their fellow rebels who got off with lesser punishments (prison and permanent exile), be forever banned from our American history texts?

No doubt, this long blackout treatment of Louisiana's revolt in 1768, can be traced to our provincial way of writing history. For us, standard studies begin with the Atlantic Coast—with Massachusetts and Virginia.

Every school child's first lesson in patriotism is confined to a diet of Paul Revere's Ride—to the "give me liberty or give me death" speech of Patrick Henry—and, above all, to those immortal lines of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence: "... all men . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights . . . Life, Liberty . . . consent of the governed . . ." Yet earlier, almost ten years, way down in New Orleans, at the delta of the mighty Mississippi, we can hear similar martial views and read of similar martial acts.

The setting is very much the same, too. For like Patrick Henry's and Thomas Jefferson's colonial Williamsburg,
so New Orleans was yet a provincial town on a river and the capital of the colony. Like Henry and Jefferson, too, Nicolas Lafreniere held political office, but a very high one, that of attorney general of the colony.

The year is 1768. The breeze off the river that morning, October 29, was warm and humid. That is the way it is in October in New Orleans, and that was the way it was in 1768. A special session of the Superior Council had been called about this Spanish business. Already the men, as they filed into the council chamber, felt hot and sticky in their 18th century velvet coats. And their tempers were not cooled by the shouts of defiance hurled through the open windows.

Out in front, in the public square, the Place d’Armes, were gathered some thousand people, among them many German and Acadian farmers from up the river. They had marched into the town the night before. (Recall the farmers of Lexington and Concord.) If they couldn’t stay French, they certainly did not want the Spanish. And by this time many an ear was timidly tuned to the unique idea of one army officer, Pierre Marquis, who talked loud about a republic—a free nation—for all—right here on the banks of the Mississippi!

The Council is ready to act. There is a petition urging the expulsion of Ulloa, the first governor sent over by Spain. Lafreniere, spokesman for the rebels, rises to speak. Educated in France, he had read the French philosophers—Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Diderot, and Abbe Raynal. Like Jefferson, he was well versed in their ideas—natural rights doctrine—the rights of PEOPLE versus the old divine rights of kings: The right of a people to revolt to win the right of consent, that is, to choose their own rulers.

Oh yes, Jefferson and Lafreniere had done their homework well. They read these magic answers to the mischief of monarchs. Both lifted these ideas up from the pages of the authors up to the public forum elevating these ideas into universal truths—Jefferson by his facile pen and Lafreniere now by his gift of oratory.

Cultured and Creole, he faces the members. These, like himself, are the top men in the colony, the richest merchants and planters. Voicing their sentiments, he makes a passionate plea:

"Without liberty there are but few virtues . . . We are not chattels to be given away . . ."

Is this the lone voice of a French colonial or a NEW people? Later up in Virginia, Patrick Henry was to declare: "I am not a Virginian, but an AMERICAN!"

We can see, now, that these voices were neither French nor English, but one American voice prophetic of a yet undefined belief that people should have the right to choose their own rulers. Thus the blending of dreams—Lafreniere, the Frenchman in Louisiana, and Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson in distant Virginia—these three sounding the New World’s doctrine of self-determination.

But for Louisiana, the time was too soon. All protest was in vain. Ulloa was expelled but now the Spanish arrive in earnest. “His Catholic Majesty is much displeased!” Blood must be shed for offenses against kings. The year is 1769. The leaders of the protest against Spain have been arrested, and six are to die for such “infamy.” Others are to be imprisoned for life, and still others to be banished forever from the colony. October 25th is the day set for the execution, at three o’clock in the afternoon, at the French barracks (where the old U.S. Mint now stands at Decatur and Esplanade).

The day dawned like any other day in a fitful world. On the whole it was an unpeaceful world, this October 25, 1769, made so by the tight rule of kings. Their constant jostlings and joustings kept the little man too often from the enduring business of living for too much of his time was spent in uniform.

The sun that morning was first over St. Petersburg, warming the red-rust rococo of the Winter Palace, where Catherine the Great cavorted and connived. Her faithful Cossacks kept her Russia in tight tow like a vast barracks. Westward day came to Vienna, clearing the shadows among the trees at Schönbrunn. But the cradle of the Holy Roman Empire was the Hofburg and Maria Theresa meant to keep it that way. Already she was plotting with Frederick of Prussia to push Poland off the map.

Northwards the sun caught the flash of bugles as calls rang out from barrack yards—Prussia to Bavaria, to Baden, on and on through that mosaic of tiny German states, each with its sentries guarding the gates of each Residenz—all waiting for the day when Bismarck in 1871 would muster them up into one mighty empire.

The sun reached Paris. Now Paris to kings meant Versailles, that painted palace where they held court—and other things. Here Louis XV was busy with Madame Du Barry, so busy in fact, he let the Duc de Choiseul mind the imperial store. Louis, limited to one idea at a time, simply said, “She is very pretty, she pleases me, and that should be enough.” Enough? Well, it was enough for France to lose her empire. France would have one more Louis and then the Revolution would end l’ancien regime. Louis XV did leave us some beautiful “Louis Quinze” chairs but we find no entry in his diary for October 25, 1769—would seem he was just too busy with Madame Du Barry.

The sun had trouble over London—the usual fogs blurred the bulk of Buckingham Palace. Never mind, for George III was trying hard to “be a king” in spite of his low IQ, in spite of 1768 when lords of the realm decreed, yes, we’ll keep a king but only to SIT on the throne—no shenanigans. But George III did meddle and ended up being a “father” of the American Revolution. When it was over he promptly forgot what the “fuss” was all about. “What-what-what,” he sputtered, as he took his tea.

The “fuss”—its rumbles had already begun: 1764, the sugar taxes; 1765, the stamp tax and the colonial congress called against it; 1767, the Townshend taxes. News of this ruckus had already got down to New Orleans. In October, 1768, Ulloa had reported home: “. . . troubles in New England continue to spread . . . the inhabitants there (Boston) are determined on total independence from old England . . .” And that other “fuss” in Boston,
the “Massacre” was just around the corner (1770 March 5).

South, across the Pyrenees, the sun surfaced the gray, grim walls of the gloomy Alcazar, that moldy bastion of Spanish monarchs, still hanging on to their ancient ideal of one king, one law, one faith.

Charles III was inside like a “caged condor” but he didn’t know it—didn’t know his empire was on its last legs. Its apogee of power had been reached; its epic of empire soon to go down in golden legend, now marred by violence to keep it going. Such reforms his ministers tried, such new floor plans for the empire would be “too little and too late”—change a chair here, move a rug there—its walls were still the same—to get more and more from the colonies, for no question about it, colonies are for kings! Counter ideas being voiced that colonies have people—people with the right to be heard? Bah, on them!

Louisiana? Frenchmen with no love for Spain? Bah, on them! With his crustated mind, how could a king grasp the truth in the cry of his subjects, “better to die on our feet than to live on our knees.” No more could he comprehend the plea that Lafreniere had just made to O’Reilly when they confronted each other at the Balaize: “We beg your Excellency NOT to consider Louisiana as a conquered country . . .”

. . . So now, Death, the king’s henchman, steps in and calls the tune . . . Five are to die for the Spirit of ’68 and ’76

It is three o’clock in the afternoon, and the sun is still high as it always is on any late October day in New Orleans. Hardly a breeze stirs the folds of the gold-and-crimson banner of the Spanish Bourbons at full mast in the public square, now called the Plaza de Armas by the Spanish. The streets of the town are deserted. Doors are shut; shops are shuttered. Silence hovers over all like a black curtain drawn down to hide a people’s sorrow.

At the other end of town, at the barracks, there was a bustle of preparation. All military sounds to arrange for an execution. Commands ring out sharp; boots beat on cobblestones as troops with fixed muskets file into the barracks yard and form a square. Soldiers of the Lisbon Regiment march to the rear—they are the firing squad.

A ruffle of drums—that slow slow moaning of muffled beats that always goes with death. The doomed men are led in. There is Nicolas Lafreniere, the leader; beside him, his young son-in-law, Jean Baptiste August de Noyan, just two years married. He was the grandnephew of Bienville, founder of New Orleans.

Next came Pierre Marquis, the fiery Swiss army captain; Joseph Milhet, a wealthy merchant (Louisiana’s John Hancock); and one more merchant, Pierre Caresse. A prominent planter, Joseph de Villere, also on the list for execution, had died in prison a short time before.

The men face their executioners calmly and speak quietly with each other. Their sentence of death is read to them in Spanish and in French. They refuse to have their eyes bandaged. “I have braved death too often,” said Marquis, pushing away the hand of the Spanish officer, “to fear it now.”

Lafreniere, we are told, before he himself gave the command to fire, shouted these last words: “I do not fear death . . . the cry of liberty has been heard, and it will conquer!”

And the families of these men—where were they at this tragic moment? We know that Madame Lafreniere and her young daughter, the bride of de Noyan, along with the wives and families of the other patriots, were on their knees before the altar in the little chapel of the Ursuline Convent next door to the barracks yard. From the convent archives we have this account:


“Ce fut un terrible moment d’angoisse . . .”—a terrible moment of anguish. Shots rang out on the other side of the chapel wall—the windows shook—the sobs of the now-widowed joined those of the Sisters. FIVE SHOTS! This was the end of the road for them all. Properties were seized by the new Spanish officials and families were scattered.

Thus ended in lacerating tragedy this first revolt by a colony in America against royal despotism. A lacerating tragedy in the lives of these prominent families and for their possessions. For the property of all these victims of Spanish “justice” was sequestered and sold according to Spanish laws against “traitors.” In justice to Spanish law, we must say here that O’Reilly reported that “. . . widows have received their dowries, the creditors the part due them . . .”

Now you are going to exclaim but they lost! These men of 1768! Louisiana still remained a colony, now of Spain. Yes, true they lost, these men of 1768, but they were the FIRST TO TRY! That makes them historically great! “In great things,” Erasmus once wrote, “it is enough to have tried.”

“Reality may be that which we do not see at the moment . . .” Could we not say, with the eye of the poet—“in this distant time I see these things”—see this 1768 Revolt as a forever memorable gamble—a forerunner of 1776?

“Who sees with equal eye, as God of all, A hero perish or a sparrow fall, Atoms or systems to be destruction hurled, And now a bubble burst, and now a world.”

(ESSAY ON MAN, 1733, Alexander Pope)

“. . . and now a world”—a NEW world—“A new nation conceived in liberty . . .” For Louisiana the time was not yet—it would have to wait . . . until 1812. For in that year on April 30th, it entered the Union as the 18th state.

(Continued on page 1444)
In response to questions...

May a project jointly shared by the Bicentennial Committee and another DAR Committee be counted for credit for both Committees? YES! Cooperation between committees and correlation of goals is URGED. Be sure to report to both committee chairmen on chapter and state level explaining the dual relationship.

Does an on-going chapter or state project count for 1977 Bicentennial credit? YES! Especially if the project continues toward completion with the addition of currently accomplished goals. (IF a project was completed and reported by March 1, 1976 it may not be counted again for credit.)

In measuring inches of Bicentennial publicity may articles be counted which use "Bicentennial" only in describing chapter and state action, rather than the full official designation "American Revolution Bicentennial"? YES! Although the full designation is preferred some news media policies allow use of the abbreviated "Bicentennial" only, often shortening wording on prepared copy. DO COUNT for credit all published material when the name of the state or chapter and the inclusion of "BICENTENNIAL" is part of the printed matter. (NOTE: It is very important to count ALL qualifying matter for the FINAL questionnaire due February 1, 1977.)

Is it approved for a Chapter to present Bicentennial Certificates or Awards to non-DAR recipients? YES! Presentation to selected persons or organizations for outstanding Bicentennial endeavors compatible with the objectives of the NSDAR provides excellent public relations. An "Awards Ceremony" is entirely appropriate and offers splendid opportunities for community services.

What will happen to Bicentennial records when the year of the committee is completed June 30, 1977? Each chapter and state chairman should file the complete file (covering 1961-1977) and thoroughly assay the contents, assembling them in chronological order. From this source, a permanent record should result, to be stored with valuable papers of the chapter or state organization. BE SURE that all contents are identified and either placed in plastic covers or enclosed carefully for safekeeping. This ten-year record will become increasingly valuable. BE SURE that all contents are identified and either placed in plastic covers or enclosed and include the FINAL questionnaire which is to be completed by ALL CHAPTERS and ALL STATE CHAIRMEN of the Bicentennial Committee. The National Chairman is responsible for compiling a permanent report; in order for COMPLETE coverage, chapters and states need to begin NOW completing the questionnaire, totals of which will be filled for each individual state.

REPEAT! Please send a copy of your Bicentennial State Conference Program. Send this program to the National Chairman at her home address:

Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson
307 West Riverside Drive
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

REPEAT! COLOR SLIDES NEEDED of each state's major project. Read the 1976 Packet letter from the National Chairman with full instruction on what, where, when and to whom the slides are to be sent. (Please . . . NO chapter slides are needed. Only state project slides are to be housed in the permanent file.)

1977 Bicentennial AWARDS: Specific categories are specifically explained in the 1977 Packet letter. In this our final year, please do your very, very best to assure that EACH State Chairman receives a "Special Recognition" award for reporting ON TIME with every question on the TWO QUESTIONNAIRES completed fully. This IS possible . . . All that is needed is to start early and observe deadlines. What a thrilling conclusion if every State Chairman is an honor recipient at 1977 Continental Congress. DO MAKE IT HAPPEN!
Florida

Amidst red, white and blue of the flag and a background of quilts, needlecraft, Revolutionary flags and nostalgic memorabilia, the Bicentennial meeting of the Florida State Society, convened.

The 74th annual State Conference at the Plaza hotel was called to order by Mrs. Francis Daniel Campbell, State Regent. She presided over the three day meeting with Abigail Barholomew Chapter hostess.

A memorial service in 100-year-old St. Mary's Episcopal Church was conducted by Mrs. Norman B. Merkel, State Chaplain. Flowers were placed in a cross in loving memory of 226 departed daughters. Special tribute departed past state officers: Mrs. Henry Kohl, past Treasurer, Seminole Chapter; Mrs. William E. Calvert, past Corresponding Secretary, Euchuussa Chapter; Miss Mabelle O'Neal, past Librarian, Orlando Chapter and Mrs. John L. Early, past Registrar and past Historian, Sara DeSoto Chapter.

Mrs. John Dean Milton was elected State Regent for 1976-78 at the conference close. Also elected as State Officers were Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracey, Vice Regent; Mrs. John Marshall Buckner, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. John Patrick Burke, Chaplain; Mrs. Louise Link Weathers, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Morton Frimann Hartmann, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Walter Holden Fowler, Treasurer; Mrs. Louis Thigpen, Registrar; Mrs. George Bloxham Futch, Historian and Mrs. James Lee Strait Jr., Librarian.

The opening procession included state dignitaries Mrs. Harold Poor Machlan, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent and the following Honorary State Regents: Mrs. James F. Byers, Mrs. George W. Semmes, Mrs. Austin Williamson, Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Mrs. George Castelman Estill, Mrs. George Elam Evans, Mrs. Lawrence Russell Andrus, Miss Eleanor Frances Town and Mrs. Harold Robb Frankenburg followed by the State Officers.

The special guest was Mrs. George Upham Baylies, Recording Secretary General, who was the evening speaker. Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Iowa State Regent, and Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews, Tennessee State Regent, honored the conference by attending.

Mrs. Richard Poffenberger, Regent of Princess Issena Chapter, was named outstanding Junior member. Miss Tammera Jane Fortenberry, sponsored by Choctawhatchee Chapter, was State DAR Good Citizen.

American History Month Essay winners were Roland Wyant, grade five, sponsored by Allapattah Chapter; Kelly Shannon, grade six, sponsored by Big Cypress Chapter; Michael Gregory Morris, grade seven, sponsored by Cyprus Chapter and Melissa Caplan, grade eight, sponsored by Sara De Soto Chapter.

Mrs. Baylies gave an informative and interesting talk on DAR as she presented a capsule view of the programs, including the seven youth oriented programs of the Society.

During the Tuesday morning session reports of State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees were made and awards presented to chapters. Special National Committee reports were given during the afternoon session.

Massachusetts

Our Nation's 200th birthday celebration gave color and charm to the 82nd State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters, held on March 24, 1976. Many attending wore Colonial styled gowns, and the decorations at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, were in keeping with the Bicentennial motif.

Preceding the morning session, Mrs. John H. Minor, State Chaplain, presided at an impressive Memorial Service, which included "Ave Maria" played on the marimba by the State Regent, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck. Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Chaplain General, was the principal speaker at the morning session. Her address included quotations from the prayers of George Washington, John Adams, and Abigail Adams, and ended on a confident note: "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty."

Among the honored quests were two Vice Presidents General, our own Mrs. George C. Houser and Mrs. John Howieson of Rhode Island; the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Corey H. Miller; Honorary State Regent, Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek; Past Librarian General, Mrs. George S. Tolman, III; Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, Mr. Asa E. Phillips, Jr. The Outstanding Junior was Miss Genevieve C. Tracy, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter.

DAR Good Citizens, Chairman, Mrs. Harry L. Walen, presented a $100 Bond to the winner, Miss Carolyn M. Cullinan, sponsored by Old Concord Chapter. The runner up received a $50 Bond, he was William M. Patton, sponsored by Boston Tea Party Chapter.

The Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, Mrs. John H. Semen, awarded the DAR Americanism Medal to Anastis J. Ghanotakis, a naturalized citizen, sponsored by the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter. Mr. Ghanotakis, an Ethiopian-Greek by birth, is a program analyst in the office of the State Department of Public Health. In honor of the
ized, you enchanted my mind.'"

Daughters of more than 50 years' standing were recognized. Among them were Mrs. Flora Frame, 91 years old, a member for 72 years and Miss Marion L. Decrow, a member for 64 years.

Mr. Joseph W. Tiberio, State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Guy M. Rupright, Public Relations Chairman, presented a Bicentennial Certificate to Mr. Robert S. Snyder and Mr. Nicholas Sarris for their work in discovering and recovering an historic tablet. This DAR tablet, placed in 1901, marked the house in which several men donned Indian Costumes and war paint, preparing to take part in the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773. When the building was demolished, the plaque disappeared.

Awards for 100% participation in the President General's project were presented by Mrs. Austin E. Lewis, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio.

The Conference ended with a fashion show of authentic 18th century costumes. As a stirring finale, the famous painting, "Spirit of '76" was enacted, with Mrs. Glen Bean and Mrs. Leslie W. Irwin on the drums, and Mrs. Fleck playing the fife.—Lucy Putman Hurley.

Ohio

Historic Dayton, Ohio, March 15-17, 1976 was the setting for the 77th Annual State Conference of the Ohio Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. All conference sessions were held at the Biltmore Towers Hotel with the State Regent, Mrs. Merritt S. Huber, presiding.

On Monday afternoon, an impressive Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. C. Gray Hussy, honored Ohio's 215 deceased Daughters during 1975-1976.

Following the festive Members and State Officers' dinners, Monday evening, the Assembly enjoyed a tribute to America by the "Air Force Band of Flight," Wright-Patterson Base. The band also participated in the formal opening of the Bicentennial State Conference.

After the Processional and the call to order at 8:15 P.M., the State Regent commended the 31 chapters of the Southwest District for their preparations and hospitality under the capable leadership of Miss Evelyn A. Winters, State Conference Chairman and Miss Dorothy F. Street, Southwest District Director.

Mrs. Huber introduced Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Reynolds, President, Ohio Society, Sons of the American Revolution who presented the State Regent with a silver Good Citizenship award. Other distinguished Conference guests were presented including Ohio's Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. James F. Donahue; Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Harvey A. Minton, Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser and Mrs. Norman H. DeMent; Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, U.S.A. Bi-centennial Committee National Chairman; visiting State Regents, Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Iowa, Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, Indiana and Mrs. Franklin Maughan, Utah; Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. James Wagnoseller.

The State Regent also introduced the State Officers, the Ohio Members on National Committees and the State Chairmen. The honored Chapter Regents introduced themselves and announced their chapter affiliation.

Introduced by Mrs. Nelson Embrey, State Chairman, National Defense, Mr. James M. Wagnoseller, Immediate Past National Commander of the American Legion, presented an inspiring message entitled "The Mood of America."

Following the introduction of the sixteen Conference Pages and the Recessional, a gala reception was held honoring the State Regent, the State Board of Management and the distinguished guests.

The DAR Schools Luncheon, held Tuesday noon with Mrs. Donald S. Blair, State Chairman, DAR Schools, presiding featured an address by Mr. Charles Hugh Edmonds, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

During the afternoon business session, Mrs. DeMent, Curator of Waldschmidt House, presented nine pins to the new members of the Waldschmidt House "100" Club and American History Month winners were announced.

Mrs. Huber, the State Regent was endorsed by the Ohio Society, DAR as a candidate for Vice President General at the 1977 Continental Congress.

At the Formal Banquet, Tuesday evening, the State Chairmen were honored. With the emphasis on youth, Miss Martha Knight, C.A.R. State President presented her annual report and the Bicentennial C.A.R. Debutantes and their escorts were presented.

Mrs. Shelby J. Edwards, DAR Good Citizens State Chairman, announced the Contest winners and presented a Paul Revere Bowl and a $100.00 U.S. Savings Bond to Miss Megan Lee, Ohio's Good Citizen.

An anticipated announcement was the presentation of Ohio's Outstanding Junior member, Mrs. Charles P. Jones.

Preceding Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson's outstanding message "Waking Up to the America Dream," the Dayton Music Club entertained with Traditional vocal selections.

The Bicentennial gift to Waldschmidt House, a coverlet of 127 squares, representing the Ohio Chapters was presented to Mrs. Huber. She later presented the coverlet to Mrs. Arthur J. Faulwetter, President of the Waldschmidt House Board of Trustees.

Prelude to the final Conference sessions Wednesday morning were the Pages and Waldschmidt House breakfasts. Two Waldschmidt House "100" Club pins were presented, seven Resolutions were adopted and the concluding State Chairmen reports were given.

The three-day conclave, with 460 registered members ended with the American Indian Luncheon with Mrs. Rodney E. Bauer, State Chairman, American Indians, presiding. Dean Charles Coleman, Dean of Students, Bacone College gave a most informative talk.

The Assembly sang "Blest Be The Tie That Binds" followed by the State Chaplain's Benediction and the adjournment of the 77th State Conference by the State Regent.—Ann Kitzmiller.

Minnesota

The Eighty-First State Conference of the Minnesota Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Miss Anne E. Quiggle, State Regent, presided at all sessions of the conference.

General Conference Chairman, Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, was assisted by the Regents Unit of Minneapolis. Chapters in the Unit are Captain John Holmes, General James Knapp, John Prescott, John Witherspoon, Keewaydin, Maria Sanford, Monument, Old Trails, St. Anthony Falls and Ft. Snelling. Unit Chairman is Mrs. Helene Von Berg, who also served as Hostess Chairman.

The Conference was formally opened on Monday at 9:30 a.m. in the East Room. The call to assembly preceded the entrance of the State Regent and Honorary officers, the pages and Color Bearers. The DAR opening ritual was conducted each morning during the Conference. Greetings from Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, were read. Other greetings extended were from the office of the Governor and the Mayor of Minneapolis along with representatives of other patriotic organizations. Honorary State Regents welcomed and introduced by the State Regent included Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, Mrs. Royce E. Anderson, Mrs. Laurence W. Corbett, Mrs. Sidney D. Pidgeon, and Mrs. Paul J. Wolf.

Mrs. Harper Wilcox presided at the National Defense luncheon on Monday, when Mr. Bob Ryan of station KROC, Roch-
Six long years of hostility and bloodshed between American and British forces had passed since Paul Revere was rowed across the British infested Charles River from Boston to Charlestown. Knowing well his mission, he lost little time spurring his mount to Lexington to sound an alarm warning of the encroachment of British soldiers. After alerting Sam Adams and John Hancock in Lexington on that night of April 18-19, 1775, he hurried toward Concord shouting the alarm to startled villagers and alerting the feisty Minutemen. But before he could complete his mission, he was captured by a small group of mounted Redcoats. Although he was released later that night, they stole his horse and dashed away to rejoin the main British force which was under fire.

This famous ride of the popular Boston patriot was to be followed in the last year of war by another ride, thundering with the same patriotism and heroism of Revere's nocturnal jaunt, but one which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who eulogized Revere, and many historians failed to remember.

This forgotten ride through rugged Virginia hill country was still several months away as winter waned in 1781 and the roar of cannon and the crack of muskets were becoming louder and more frequent in the South. Much of the fighting had taken place in northern towns and back country, but now engulfed most of the colonies which were destined to become a proud new nation.

In the South, the British were led by the rugged and aggressive militiamen, General Cornwallis. His armies had been dealt a decisive defeat by the Americans at The Battle of Cowpens in South Carolina, and later clashed in what was a bloody standoff at The Battle of Guilford in North Carolina. When balmy days arrived in April, and daffodils kindled the countryside into golden splendor, Cornwallis wisely decided to take his battered forces north to Virginia, negotiating muddy-red creeks and mosquito-infested swamps to reunite with British forces in the southeastern part of the state.

The British had been ravaging the Virginia countryside, led by the American traitor Benedict Arnold who cruised the James River between Chesapeake Bay and Richmond, destroying property and stealing the already meager supplies from the impoverished countryside. These British tactics were causing American hopes to wither despite some success in the South and hope for victory waned as the Redcoats surged across Virginia meeting little or no resistance. Although the Marquis de Lafayette was now in Virginia with 1200 Continentals, he wrote to General Washington and sadly declared that "I am not strong enough even to get beaten."

After establishing his base in Virginia, Cornwallis mused that this state was perhaps the foremost leader in the revolution. He knew that many of its spiritual leaders were now in Charlottesville serving as members of the General Assembly, Virginia's legislative body. The General Assembly had hurriedly retreated from Richmond in late May seeking a sanctuary from the unpredictable British. Charlottesville, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was 150 miles northwest of the flat tidewater country where Cornwallis was quartered.

These revolutionaries included Governor Thomas Jefferson who was the author of the "despicable" Declaration of Independence; Patrick Henry whose stinging words "Give me liberty, or give me death," still rang in British ears; Richard Henry Lee who introduced resolutions in the Continental Congress in 1776 that led to the Declaration's adoption; plus prominent Virginians Thomas Nelson, Jr. and Benjamin Harrison. To capture these revolutionary leaders and rout the legislature would be a severely demoralizing blow not only to Virginia but to every individual fighting for American independence. Cornwallis saw it as the catalyst for a quick and decisive British victory.

Thus, in early June, while British troops continued to ramble across Virginia, General Cornwallis ordered the youthful and notorious cavalry commander, Colonel Banastre Tarleton, his "hunting leopard," to carry out a highly secret mission. He was to proceed immediately to Charlottesville to capture the Governor and other revolutionary leaders and seize much needed supplies.

Wasting no time, Tarleton was soon moving at a deliberate pace as he and 180 green-coated dragoons and 70 red-coated infantrymen pushed past Richmond into the rolling foothills of Virginia, where the hazy Blue Ridge Mountains are first seen above the western horizon. Traveling mostly at night, they had encountered no problems and their movement was undetected as they approached...
Cuckoo Tavern in Louisa County on an uncomfortably warm and humid night for June 3. The air was filled with the drifting sweet fragrance of honeysuckle. But the luck Tarleton needed to see his mission succeed was about to end.

Within or near Cuckoo Tavern happened a Virginia patriot named John Jouett, Jr., a Captain in the Virginia Militia, who is better remembered as Jack Jouett. Although the reason for his presence in this vicinity is not recorded, his father owned land nearby and he probably had taken leave to tend to family business. He heard the approaching hoofbeats and quickly recognized the brightly clad riders as they approached the tavern at about ten o'clock. From their westward direction, he immediately suspected they were riding to Charlottesville to capture and perhaps hang the Governor and the other leaders gathered there.

Immediately upon sighting the green-coated dragoons and red-coated infantrymen, he was galvanized into action! The Governor must be warned! Using extreme caution so as not to be detected, he was quickly upon the back of his horse, Prince Charley, but was forced to take to little used back roads and mountain paths since the British were passing on the main road, itself little more than muddy ruts and deep gullies. Although the twenty-seven year old Jouett was six-feet-four-inches tall, and weighted over 200 pounds, he was an expert horseman, and it was said that Prince Charley was the best horse in several counties. Having been born in Charlottesville, he had traversed this back country since childhood and knew the little-traveled paths. He was confident he could skirt the forty-mile route to Monticello, the beautiful mountain home of Governor Jefferson near Charlottesville, and arrive ahead of the British nightriders.

Jack Jouett left no written account of his daredevil dash through the treacherous Virginia wilderness, but the hazards he confronted abounded. The thick undergrowth of briars and bushes, the low-hanging branches, and the rugged terrain were punishing to both man and horse. It is known that the dense thicket inflicted severe punishment to Jouett’s face, as thorns, briars and mangling vines slashed and tore it into a pulpy mass of blood, and he carried unsightly scars from these wounds to his grave.

In the hushed shadows of early morning, the giant horseman must have paused several times to rest and water his steaming mount. He dabbed cool water from a mountain spring on his bleeding face. As Prince Charley drank from the dancing stream, its water black in the darkness, Jack Jouett waited anxiously. He feared that he might arrive too late, only to discover that the British had captured or hanged Governor Jefferson, and burned Monticello. Although the moon was close to full, he was concerned about riding at night at a forced pace over the rugged countryside and fretted that he or Prince Charley might be injured or killed before a warning could be sounded. And perhaps even he might be captured by the cunning British who could have spotted him earlier at Cuckoo Tavern and might now be galloping in hot pursuit on blooded horses seized from Virginia plantations. But knowing that the Governor’s life was in jeopardy, he pushed his apprehensions and the darkness aside and rode on.

Meanwhile, Tarleton and his troops had stopped at eleven o’clock and rested for three hours. Later, in the early hours of morning, they came upon a slow-moving American wagon train headed for North Carolina loaded with arms and clothing. They captured and burned it on the spot rather than take the cumbersome vehicles and lose valuable time. As darkness slowly melted into gray, the British stormed up to a twenty-seven year old Jouett was six-feet-four-inches tall, and weighted over 200 pounds, he was an expert horseman, and it was said that Prince Charley was the best horse in several counties. Having been born in Charlottesville, he had traversed this back country since childhood and knew the little-traveled paths. He was confident he could skirt the forty-mile route to Monticello, the beautiful mountain home of Governor Jefferson near Charlottesville, and arrive ahead of the British nightriders.

As the earth began to level out beneath him he saw the mansion’s dome, tarnished silver in the first spark of dawn. He was numb with fatigue. The sting of briars and bush was hot upon his face. In the lead gray of early dawn the stately mansion came into full view and he breathed relief to see that it was dark and quiet; no British troops rode wildly over the lawns brandishing arms and torches.

When Jack Jouett began his ride at Cuckoo Tavern, he was a dashing figure in scarlet coat and a military hat with a plume. But the Governor and his servants who were aroused by the pounding hoofbeats greeted a ragged soul drenched in sweat, his face swollen and oozing blood. “THE BRITISH ARE COMING!! The Governor should leave at once!” Governor Jefferson remained amazingly calm upon hearing this shouted alarm. Although he was most appreciative of the Captain’s daring ride, he was in no hurry to leave his comfortable home. Jack Jouett was given some of the Governor’s best Madeira and his wounds were treated.

After resting briefly at Monticello, Jack Jouett again called on his stout-hearted steed since the legislators in Charlottesville were still to be warned. As he headed down the mountain, the day’s first sunlight trickled through the thick growth of maple, oak, and pine, dotting the forest floor with bright, dancing patches of light. The alarm was quickly spread throughout the sleeping town. In confused haste, the General Assembly convened with little pomp, and a motion was quickly passed to adjourn and meet three days later in Staunton, some forty miles farther west.

Meanwhile, Governor Jefferson, his family, and a few legislators who were overnight guests at Monticello, sat down to a leisurely breakfast, thinking the heavily armed
British were still hours away. They were proven wrong when a breathless neighbor pounded on the door and frantically told the Governor that the British were at the foot of the mountain.

Martha Jefferson and two small daughters were quickly piled into a carriage, and along with several servants, left for the nearby estate of Blenheim. It was a grievously distressed Martha who said good-by to her husband. It had been only two months since their five-month-old daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, died in Richmond; now there was no way of knowing if she and the girls would ever see husband and father again. He might be hanged on the spot if captured or carried off in chains to be tried as a traitor. She must have thought of the possibility that she and the girls might be captured by the sometimes brutal troops. As the carriage drew hurriedly away, she captured a fleeting glimpse of Monticello, and in her anguish she envisioned the British burning it to a hollow shell.

After helping the servants hide silver and other valuables, the Governor walked to a spot in the woods where his horse had been hidden. Using a small telescope, he surveyed Charlottesville and saw no sign of the British. Thinking his neighbor’s warning to be premature, Jefferson had started back toward Monticello when he noticed that he had lost a small dress sword he was wearing. He returned to look for the sword, and upon finding it, took another look at Charlottesville. Through the lens of his telescope jumped a swarm of dragoons and infantrymen, swelling the streets of the town. He promptly mounted his horse and rode quickly away to join his family.

As a result of Jack Jouett’s unselfish giving of himself, the future United States President escaped, and foiled the schemery the British thought could not fail. Governor Jefferson was reunited with his family in time for dinner, and all were safe after the hairbreadth escape from the hell-bent British. With the exception of some of the Governor’s wine that a few rowdy Redcoats helped themselves to, Monticello was not damaged.

The fiery leaders that the British were most intent on capturing made their escape before the enemy was upon them, but some legislators were not so fortunate. One of the legislators captured was a young man from western Virginia named Daniel Boone. He was retained in a coal cellar for one night and released the next morning. But Jack Jouett’s mission had undeniably succeeded.

The General Assembly was quick to realize that the heroism and gallantry of his feat had probably saved their lives. On June 15, only eleven days after the ride, they adopted the following resolution: “Resolved: That the executive be desired to present to Captain John Jouett an elegant sword and pair of pistols as a memorial of the high sense which the General Assembly entertain of his activity and enterprise in watching the motions of the enemy’s cavalry on their late incursion to Charlottesville and conveying to the assembly timely information of their approach, whereby the designs of the enemy were frustrated and many valuable stores preserved.”

The degree of promptness the General Assembly demonstrated in making the resolution was not followed in presenting the gifts to Jack Jouett. The pistols were presented two years later, and the old soldier waited twenty-three years for the sword.

Not long after the American victory at Yorktown he moved west to what is now Kentucky where the proverbial buffalo still roamed and wild Indians were numerous. He helped to forge the state of Kentucky from what was his native Virginia. He was soon to marry Sallie Robards and several children were born to them. Ironically, a son and a grandson were destined to achieve more fame than the Revolutionary War hero. The son, Matthew Harris Jouett, was a military officer during the War of 1812 but resigned and became a portrait painter of considerable renown. The three hundred of his portraits that survive are highly acclaimed.

Matthew’s son, James Edward “Fighting Jim” Jouett, was a naval officer, and was aboard ship at the Battle of Mobile Bay during the Civil War. During the battle, Admiral David G. Farragut’s famous command was directed in part to “Fighting Jim” when he bellowed, “Damn the torpedoes! Four bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!” James Edward attained the rank of rear admiral before retiring.

Jack Jouett died in 1822 and was forgotten except by those whose lives he had touched. Had it not been for his burning patriotism, quickness of mind, and ruggedness of body there may have been no victory at Yorktown, and perhaps the final pages of the history of the American Revolution would not contain words and pictures of battles won and victory achieved.

Although his remains lie far away on a quiet hillside in Kentucky, many now remember the gallant Virginian and honor him each year at Castle Hill on June 4 which is Jack Jouett Day in Virginia.

It is certain that many fought longer and suffered more than John Jouett, Jr. whose principal contribution to our fight for freedom took little more than six hours almost two hundred years ago. But the fruits of his long and painful ride are being enjoyed today by every American.

Bibliography

Books

Magazines and Newspapers

Miscellaneous
A year ago MICROTAPE was introduced to inform users of the services of the Microfilm Center. This page, which may be considered Vol. II, is a continuation of that issue.

Because of questions regarding facilities and use of the Center, some clarification is in order. In addition to those books and unpublished records which are on the shelves of the DAR Library, materials cover application papers of DAR members, U.S. Census records and microfilm of genealogical value which has been contributed directly to the Center, and of which there is no copy in the library. **We have no facilities for loan or sale of microfilm.**

Some microfilm rolls of the 1870 census were of such poor quality that they were not included in the original order of the census for the country, leaving Minnesota the only incomplete State. Fortunately, these are now available and in good condition so that we have been able to re-order these films which contain valuable records of Civil War veterans who migrated to Minnesota.

Our SPECIAL PROJECT for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 is acquiring the 1880 Soundex Index for each state comprising 2367 rolls in all. To date, 137 rolls have been contributed. Complete records for Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming are in the files.

Two machines have been added to the Center making a total of eight. Of these, three are Reader-Printers, which enable researchers to secure immediate reproduction of data.

Recent acquisitions are:

Todd Family Records 1780-1900. Letters written by various members of the family, legal documents, agreements, plats and surveys, and financial accounts. Given by Jemima Chapter, Kentucky.


Johnson Family and Related Families. (Massachusetts), Clarence C. Page, Compiler. Banks, Blackmer (Blackmore), Curtiss, Edmiston, LeBaron, Reade, Scofield, and others. Given by Patterson Chapter, New York.

Since Congress, nine life memberships and memorials at $100.00 each, have been contributed and the names of the donors added to the plaque in the Center. The Generosity of contributors has been so great that we have filled the original plaque, making it necessary to place an order for plaque number two. **WE THANK YOU ALL.**
Locating and marking graves of Revolutionary Soldiers was started by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897-98. During the first year 32 graves were reported. This task is continued yearly through reports compiled by each State Historian and submitted to the Office of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Previous Lists were printed in the annual Smithsonian Report which has been discontinued. (Check Price List from Office of Corresponding Secretary General for availability.) A card file of these located graves is maintained in the Office of the Historian General; however, no further information is available on an individual soldier from this office.

Between March 1, 1974 and March 1, 1975 NSDAR located 590 graves in 26 States. Data on those graves are provided in the following tabulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALABAMA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Matthew</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Family cemetery (John Robbins Slaughter), Dadeville, Tallapoosa County.</td>
<td>Private, Maj. Leonard Marbury, Capt. Hatton Middleton, 1st Regiment of Horse, Georgia. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiedman (Wideman), Thomas</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1762</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Erwin Community, near Newport, Jackson County.</td>
<td>Private, Georgia Frontier Guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARKANSAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CONNECTICUT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caverly, John</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1731</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1825</td>
<td>Hall Burying Ground, Colchester.</td>
<td>Patriot and Captain, 12th Regiment Colchester Militia, Conn.; also Member of Committee to provide for soldiers and their families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Joshua</td>
<td>July 4, 1741</td>
<td>May 5, 1812</td>
<td>Colchester.</td>
<td>Corporal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins, Timothy</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>July 12, 1829</td>
<td>Woodtick Cemetery, Woodtick Road, Wolcott, New Haven County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Perrit, Colonel Webb, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrence, Samuel</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1788</td>
<td></td>
<td>Woodbury.</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEORGIA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnett (Arnet), John</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1855</td>
<td>Lone grave in pine field, near C. V. Waters farm, 4½ miles off Route 301S, Sylvania, Screven County.</td>
<td>Private, Culpepper's company, Love's North Carolina regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodes, Matthew</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Mar. 5, 1831</td>
<td>“Old City” Cemetery, Clarkesville, Habersham County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, James</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1857</td>
<td>Family burying ground, on farm of Ralph Powell, 5 miles from Sylvania-Buck Creek, Screven County.</td>
<td>Private, 1st Virginia Regiment, Captains Dickinson, Cummings, Callish and Lawson, Colonels Read, Hendricks, Parker and Ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ILLINOIS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapp, Adam</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1764</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1841</td>
<td>St. John’s Lutheran Church Cemetery, Mill Creek, Union County.</td>
<td>Served in North Carolina Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linsky (Lyerle), Christopher</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1822</td>
<td>Old Salem Cemetery, Riddle Hill, Springfield, Sangamon County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Colonel McRees, 10th Regiment, Continental Line, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxey, Joel</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1844</td>
<td>Woodlawn Cemetery, Bloomington, McLean County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Owen, Colonel Lucas, Virginia. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell, John</td>
<td>Apr. 25, 1765</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1857</td>
<td>St. John’s Lutheran Church Cemetery, Mill Creek, Union County.</td>
<td>Served from Morgan District, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meissheimer, Peter</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Logan Cemetery, Lancaster, Union County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, Alexander</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1845</td>
<td>Lag Church Cemetery, Hanover, Jo Daviess County.</td>
<td>Private and sergeant, New York Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIANA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolin, Thomas</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1768</td>
<td>July 9, 1830</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Canadlot, Perry County, St. Francis Xavier Cathedral Cemetery, Vincennes, Knox County.</td>
<td>Private, served in Colonel Lytle’s regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelen (Edeline), Louis Victor</td>
<td>Dec. 23, 1730</td>
<td>Apr. 21, 1791</td>
<td>St. Francis Xavier Cathedral Cemetery, Vincennes, Knox County.</td>
<td>Captain, served in Militia; also Judge of Court for the District of Vincennes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parson (Pierpont), Matthias</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>July 15, 1833</td>
<td>Johnson Cemetery, Lasamie Township, Tippecanoe County.</td>
<td>Served in Spencer’s regiment, New Jersey Continental Troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay (Ramsey), William</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>County Line Cemetery, near Mooresville, Hendricks County.</td>
<td>Sergeant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McShane, Edward</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Indian Creek Baptist Creek Cemetery, between the church and Millersburg Road, Cynthia, Harrison County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pribble, James</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1762</td>
<td>June 4, 1851</td>
<td>Mt. Azumori Cemetery, Route 10 and 159, Foster (or Fallswilich), Peñobscot County</td>
<td>Enlisted in Nottingham. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Richard</td>
<td>4/3/1744</td>
<td>1/19/1829</td>
<td>Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, 4701 Brownsboro Road, Louisville</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorli, Jacques Joseph</td>
<td>Jan. 7, 1742</td>
<td>June 11, 1810</td>
<td>On his farm, near Baldwin, St. Mary Parish</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingham, Elias</td>
<td>Sept. 28, 1753</td>
<td>May 17, 1829</td>
<td>Chase Cemetery, Chesterfield Road, Chesterfield, Hampshire County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Jacob</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Leonard-Curtis Cemetery, Worthington, Hampden County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovejoy, Jacob</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1752</td>
<td>July 20, 1836</td>
<td>Blake Cemetery, Barrington</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells, Samuel</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Fosterville, Lyndeborough Center, Hillsborough County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seavey, Moses</td>
<td>Apr. 5, 1755</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Rye, Rockingham County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melch, Mathias</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Hodgdon Family cemetery, Barrington</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Ebenezer</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Barrington</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Isaac</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Barrington</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, John</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Jan. 3, 1794</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algar, Archibald</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>May 25, 1847</td>
<td>St. James Episcopal Church Cemetery, Edison</td>
<td>Private and patriot, signed Association Test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Benjamin A</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1838</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Colonel, Sergeant, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, John</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1797</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucklerew, Peter</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1810</td>
<td>VanLiew Cemetery, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Patriot, supplied boats, food and munitions to the army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case, Joshua</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>July 9, 1777</td>
<td>Succasunna Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Succasunna</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, Benjamin</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1816</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Sparta, Morris County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarkson, John</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>May 30, 1828</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coddington, James</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1801</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coddington, John</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1806</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootheal, Alexander</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1812</td>
<td>St. James Episcopal Church Cemetery, Edison</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootheal, Isaac</td>
<td>Oct. 13, 1745</td>
<td>May 1, 1812</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow, Elies (Eliesus)</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1824</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, Cornelius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Oak Ridge, Edison</td>
<td>Corporal, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, John</td>
<td>March 14, 1752</td>
<td>Before Nov. 29, 1815</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, George</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1776</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Oak Ridge, Edison</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake, Joseph</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1803</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunham, Elijah</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>May 26, 1858</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunham, Elijah</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>Aug. 26, 1821</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Benjamin</td>
<td>March 31, 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1790</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Hugh</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1826</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Jeremiah</td>
<td>1712</td>
<td>May 17, 1841</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, John</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1827</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgar, William</td>
<td>1724</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1776</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitz Randolph, Ephraim</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1729</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1777</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitz Randolph, Joseph</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>July 6, 1796</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Henry, Jr</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1838</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbon, Richard</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1824</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilman, Charles</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1817</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilman, John</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>July 7, 1795</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs, Thomas</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>May 26, 1825</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadden (Haddon), Thomas, Jr</td>
<td>June 24, 1760</td>
<td>July 30, 1803</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampstead, James</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>May 7, 1802</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headen, Jacob Rutsen</td>
<td>Baptized Feb. 22, 1738</td>
<td>March 18, 1745</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herriot, Samuel</td>
<td>June 17, 1756</td>
<td>June 6, 1817</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcomb (Holcombe), Samuel</td>
<td>Mar. 18, 1745</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1817</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inslee, Grace Moore</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1794</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelcham, James</td>
<td>Apr. 10, 1753</td>
<td>Mar. 18, 1820</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackey, Robert</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1821</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langstaff, James</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1841</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langstaff, John H</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>July 2, 1830</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaFevre, Minard</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1800</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning, Benjamin</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1832</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning, John</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1811</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, James</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1716</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1810</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Michael</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1837</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1762</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1815</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mursulc John</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1816</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roe, Peter</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1819</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne (Osborne), Henry</td>
<td>About 1749</td>
<td>June 12, 1839</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Samuel F</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1745</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1779</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterson (Paterson), William</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1745</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1806</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perrin (Perrine), James</td>
<td>1717</td>
<td>Mar. 25, 1799</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Woodbridge, Middlesex County</td>
<td>Private, Middlesex County, N.J., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Daniel</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1846</td>
<td>Delphi Cemetery, Pompey, Onondaga County.</td>
<td>Major, served in Capt. Buell’s company, Waterbury, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, William</td>
<td>1739</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>New School Church Cemetery, New Scotland, Albany County</td>
<td>Private, served under General Willett, 3d Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, William</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1823</td>
<td>Howlett Hill Cemetery, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in Colonel Lamb’s 2d New York Artillery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Elijah</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1757</td>
<td>May 1, 1828</td>
<td>Derrick Cemetery, Greene County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balch, Joseph</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1762</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1830</td>
<td>Rhode Mill Cemetery, Salmon, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served under General Willett, 3d Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betts, James, Jr.</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1754</td>
<td>Dec. 5, 1817</td>
<td>Old Jordan Cemetery, Town of Elbridge, Jordan, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigelow, Josiah</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1759</td>
<td>May 20, 1807</td>
<td>Thorn Hill Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 1st Connecticut Line: also in Battle of Stony Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackman, Samuel, Jr.</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Liverpool Cemetery, Salmon, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Ensign, served in Captain Cook’s company, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bostwick, Reuben</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1756</td>
<td>July 16, 1813</td>
<td>Durham Cemetery, Durham, Greene County</td>
<td>Private, served in 1st Connecticut Line: also in Battle of Stony Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowen, Elijah</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1756</td>
<td>May 20, 1807</td>
<td>Thorn Hill Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Ensign, served in Captain Cook’s company, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigham, Josiah</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1763</td>
<td>Mar. 4, 1813</td>
<td>Old Vars Cemetery, Hartwick, Otsego County</td>
<td>Private, served in 1st Connecticut Line: also in Battle of Stony Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brittain, Thomas</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1744</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1830</td>
<td>Maplewood Cemetery, Holley-Byron Road, Clarendon, Orleans County</td>
<td>Captain, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britton (Brittle), John C.</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>July 21, 1842</td>
<td>Ioncia Cemetery, Vanbrun, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served under Colonel Colon VanCortlandt, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Josiah</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>May 12, 1818</td>
<td>Beacher Cemetery, Jewett, Greene County</td>
<td>Private, served in Hartwick, Otsego County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buell (Buell), Jonathan</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1745</td>
<td>Apr. 13, 1823</td>
<td>Bushnell Cemetery, Lexington, Greene County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushop, Elijah</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1746</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1824</td>
<td>Old Cemetery, Fabius, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callahan, Patrick</td>
<td>1735</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>East Siddney Cemetery, Sidney, Delaware County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case, Giles, Sr.</td>
<td>May 24, 1757</td>
<td>Apr. 19, 1817</td>
<td>Elbridge Cemetery, Elbridge, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers, Currie</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1845</td>
<td>Canajoharie Cemetery, Maryland, Otsego County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chase, Josiah</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1748</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1827</td>
<td>Cold Brook (or Spafford) Cemetery, Spafford, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Eleazer</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1848</td>
<td>Cheyotet Cemetery, Germantown, Columbia County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapp, Paul</td>
<td>June 24, 1752</td>
<td>Oct. 25, 1843</td>
<td>Lakeview Cemetery, Canajoharie, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland (Cleaveland), Nehemiah, Jr.</td>
<td>July 2, 1759</td>
<td>June 9, 1848</td>
<td>Canajoharie Cemetery, Manlius, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland (Cleaveland), Roswell</td>
<td>July 2, 1759</td>
<td>June 9, 1848</td>
<td>Canajoharie Cemetery, Manlius, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Eleazer</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1729</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1840</td>
<td>Cheyotet Cemetery, Germantown, Columbia County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cole, Bethuel</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>June 8, 1828</td>
<td>Lakeview Cemetery, Canajoharie, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coning, Andrew</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1747</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1827</td>
<td>Field Cemetery, 4 miles from St. Peter’s, Bethlehem Township, Albany County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copp, Timothy</td>
<td>Dec. 30, 1755</td>
<td>Mar. 24, 1836</td>
<td>Thorn Hill Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish, Joel</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1763</td>
<td>July 28, 1851</td>
<td>Howell Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crary, Nathan</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1762</td>
<td>Mar. 21, 1852</td>
<td>Pierrpont Hill Cemetery, Pierrpont, St. Lawrence County</td>
<td>Corporal, served under Capt. Amos Banks, Connecticut Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English, Andrew</td>
<td>Feb. 8, 1752</td>
<td>May 20, 1832</td>
<td>Tully Cemetery, Tully, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Sergeant, served in Capt. Peter Porter's company, Colonels Brown's Regiment, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, James</td>
<td>July 17, 1752</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1824</td>
<td>Ontonagon Valley Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick, Michael S.</td>
<td>July 17, 1757</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Onondaga Cemetery, Vicinity</td>
<td>Ensign and lieutenant, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clawson, Michael</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1757</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1844</td>
<td>Family plot on Amasa Wright farm, Guilderland, New York.</td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. Abraham Livingston, Colonels Brown's Regiment, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, James</td>
<td>Mar. 21, 1762</td>
<td>Mar. 28, 1829</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage, Eliza</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>May 31, 1833</td>
<td>Tully Cemetery, Tully, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardner (Gardiner), Nicholas</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1768</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1831</td>
<td>Holland Patent Cemetery, New York</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gour, Jeremias</td>
<td>May 16, 1762</td>
<td>Mar. 2, 1813</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Isaac</td>
<td>Mar. 21, 1757</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1814</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, John</td>
<td>May 6, 1761</td>
<td>Nov. 7, 1802</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granger, Amos</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1768</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1811</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guernsey, Elias</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1748</td>
<td>May 22, 1805</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Robert</td>
<td>May 7, 1754</td>
<td>1807</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmon, Gurnes</td>
<td>July 22, 1747</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1822</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House, Jonathan</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1769</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1804</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghtaling, William</td>
<td>Mar. 30, 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1831</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe (How), David</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1834</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyt, Sylvanaus</td>
<td>July 12, 1750</td>
<td>June 10, 1814</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungerford, Stephen</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1758</td>
<td>May 3, 1833</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde, Oliver</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1754</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1837</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inglesby (Inglesboe), John</td>
<td>May 15, 1763</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1836</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersoll, Thomas</td>
<td>May 17, 1767</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ives, Benjamin</td>
<td>Oct. 29, 1791</td>
<td>Oct. 23, 1818</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Elias</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1754</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1843</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs, Simeon</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1750</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1843</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, Paul</td>
<td>June 10, 1755</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1839</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome, John</td>
<td>May 18, 1754</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1843</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Hugh</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1753</td>
<td>Mar. 4, 1839</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, William</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1753</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolley (Joly), Hugh</td>
<td>Aug. 24, 1752</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1843</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg, Horace</td>
<td>Apr. 20, 1765</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1825</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg, William</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1756</td>
<td>Mar. 21, 1819</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, Peter</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1754</td>
<td>Apr. 13, 1839</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakin, Joel</td>
<td>May 1767</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakin, William</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 1757</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1835</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaMunyon, Thomas</td>
<td>July 1, 1763</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1849</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston, John L.</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1759</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1815</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston, Peter</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1743</td>
<td>1797</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loomis, Elijah</td>
<td>July 17, 1761</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1848</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludlow, Daniel</td>
<td>Aug. 2, 1750</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1814</td>
<td>Family plot, near Dunnsville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Tryon County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusk, William</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1744</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 1835</td>
<td>Flat Brook Cemetery, cane, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, Col. Willett's regiment, the Levies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallory, Gilbert</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manley, Jesse</td>
<td>Mar. 28, 1757</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1748</td>
<td>Elbridge Cemetery, Elbridge, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Militiaman, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manley, Luther</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Elbridge Cemetery, Sandford, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Filer and private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCarren, John</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Thorn Hill Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1756</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1823</td>
<td>Old Jefferson Cemetery, Jefferson, Schenectady County</td>
<td>Served in Captain Wells' detachment, 3 Regiment, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger, Peter</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Jamesville Cemetery, DeWitt, Schenectady County</td>
<td>Served in 3d Orange County Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moffett (Moffet), John</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1763</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1830</td>
<td>Saxonson Cemetery, Saxeateles, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 4th Regiment, Lexington Alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morehouse, Abijah, Jr.</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1748</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1809</td>
<td>West Ridge Cemetery, Malta, Saratoga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 4th Regiment, Westchester County, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morley, Ebenezer</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1832</td>
<td>Jamesville Cemetery, VanBuren, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in Captain Briggs's company, Colonel Reed's regiment, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearing (Nearing), Laamli.</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1756</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1843</td>
<td>Baldwinsville Cemetery, VanBuren, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Served in Ulster regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northway, Zenas</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1744</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1843</td>
<td>Cathill Cemetery, LaFayette, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, Joel</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1753</td>
<td>May 6, 1825</td>
<td>Westford Cemetery, Westford, Otsego County</td>
<td>Captain, served under Colonel Enos, Beardsley's regiment, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgury, John David</td>
<td>Sept. 22, 1761</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1826</td>
<td>Oakwood Cemetery, on lot, Route 310, Syracuse, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in Captain Sylvanus Wilcox's company, Ashley's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olmstead (Olmsted), David</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1748</td>
<td>Feb. 8, 1815</td>
<td>Jamesville Cemetery, DeWitt, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Filer and soldier, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olmstead (Olmsted), Jared</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1739</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1846</td>
<td>Cold Brook (or Spafford) Cemetery, Spafford, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. Sylvanus Wilcox's company, Ashley's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pringle, Samuel</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1760</td>
<td>Sept. 12, 1850</td>
<td>Foggy Cemetery, Spafford, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Served in 3d and 4th Regiments, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redmond (Redman), David</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, Chenango County</td>
<td>Ensign, served under Capt. Richard Shute and Colonel Bardsey, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reelick, Jacob</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. Samuel Hallet, Albany County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rens, Dennis</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1797</td>
<td>Dec. 1836</td>
<td>George Hook farm, Johnsonville, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, Orange County, N.Y., Militia. Served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rens, Dennis</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1821</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1820</td>
<td>Howlett Hill Cemetery, Oneida County</td>
<td>Served in 4th Regiment, Ulster County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rens, Dennis</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1821</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1820</td>
<td>Howlett Hill Cemetery, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. Samuel Hallet, Albany County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross, Edwin</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served in 5th Regiment, Massachusetts. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross, Samuel</td>
<td>骨路 1744</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served in Captain William's company, Colonel Patterson's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe, William</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served on Captain William's company, Captain Patterson's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammons, Jacob</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1758</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1840</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. Samuel Hallet, Albany County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour, Zadock</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1757</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1845</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served in 5th Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaffer (Shaver), Henry C</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe, Augustus</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, served in Ulster County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOVEMBER 1976**

<p>| <strong>1389</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stil, Richard</td>
<td>July 18, 1755</td>
<td>June 4, 1790</td>
<td>Field cemetery on Dimmore farm, Cedar Hill, 5 miles from South Bethlehem, Bethel-town Township, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slingerland Tenius (Tulsi)</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1795</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan, Israel, Sr.</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1759</td>
<td>July 9, 1836</td>
<td>Pompey Hill Cemetery, Pompey, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slosson, John</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Pompey Hill Cemetery, Pompey, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Caleb</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1833</td>
<td>Field cemetery on Dimmore farm, Cedar Hill, 5 miles from South Bethlehem, Bethel-town Township, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1762</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1837</td>
<td>Old Rondout Cemetery, New Haven, Onaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanton, Amos</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>Aug. 14, 1806</td>
<td>Oadwood Cemetery, Syracuse, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens, William</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1752</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1801</td>
<td>Mount Hope Cemetery, Elbridge Village, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphen, David</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1756</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1845</td>
<td>Catskill Cemetery, Catskill, Greene County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Lott.</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1756</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1840</td>
<td>Lone Star Cemetery, Mathes Road, Aloe, Orleans County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towne (Town), Isaac</td>
<td>December 1756</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1819</td>
<td>Cold Brook (or Staphord) Cemetery, Spofford, Otsego County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trowbridge, Seth</td>
<td>June 1, 1763</td>
<td>May 10, 1836</td>
<td>Tully Cemetery, Tully, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tryon, William</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1839</td>
<td>Van Aunek Cemetery, Fiquerdle, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubbs, Joseph</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1819</td>
<td>Howell Hill Cemetery, Onondaga County, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner, Calvin</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Sept. 17, 1830</td>
<td>Liverpool Cemetery, Salina, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutt, Moses</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1760</td>
<td>Feb. 24, 1837</td>
<td>Elbridge Cemetery, Elbridge, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vail, Daniel</td>
<td>Feb. 19, 1749</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1832</td>
<td>VanAernam farm plot, 4 miles from Dunnsville, Guilderland Township, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Annum (VanAernam), Everard</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Annum (VanAernam), Isaac</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Annum (VanAernam), Jacob</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1732</td>
<td>May 5, 1813</td>
<td>VanAnnum farm plot, 4 miles from Dunnsville, Guilderland Township, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Annum (VanAernam), John J</td>
<td>Jan. 30, 1730</td>
<td>Apr. 29, 1814</td>
<td>Severson farm cemetery, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Annum (VanAernam), John W</td>
<td>July 3, 1758</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1831</td>
<td>Van Annum farm plot, 4 miles from Dunnsville, Guilderland Township, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Auker, Levi</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Private plot on J. Strange farm, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Auker, Henry</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1755</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1825</td>
<td>Plot on Van Auker farm, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dike, David</td>
<td>May 11, 1742</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1835</td>
<td>Oneosoutha Creek Cemetery, Slingerlands, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Fleet, Daniel</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>May 19, 1840</td>
<td>Beidlaesville Cemetery, VanBuren, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Valkenburgh, John</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Farm of Marth Armstrong, Dunnsfield, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Wie, Arie</td>
<td>July 30, 1736</td>
<td>May 20, 1807</td>
<td>Prospect Hill Cemetery, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veeder, Volkart</td>
<td>1747</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Private family plot, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veen, John</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Private plot, Route 156 on Watervat Rivier Resands, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrooman, Walter</td>
<td>Baptized June 12, 1790</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sergeant and ensign, 4th Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, George</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Family lot on VanWormer's farm, Route 397, Slingerlands, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagner, John</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>Family lot on VanWernor's farm, Route 397, Slingerlands, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Timothy</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1836</td>
<td>Tully Cemetery, Tully, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, Eliah</td>
<td>May 21, 1761</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1832</td>
<td>Elbridge Cemetery, Elbridge, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, John</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1750</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Family lot, Route 397, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, William</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>Dec. 12, 1835</td>
<td>Family lot, Route 397, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, Eliza</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1735</td>
<td>Apr. 10, 1813</td>
<td>Decatur Cemetery, Decatur, Osage County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wemple, Abraham</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Private plot on Route 156, on Watervatier Resands, Guilderland, Albany County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West, Alva</td>
<td>September 1754</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1820</td>
<td>Liverpool Cemetery, Salina, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelock, Samuel</td>
<td>May 1758</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1827</td>
<td>Pompey Hill Cemetery, Pompey, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittbeck, Isaac</td>
<td>Sept. 6 4, 1739</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1793</td>
<td>Family lot at Limestreet, Coxsackie, Greene County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Adonijah</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1751</td>
<td>Oct. 29, 1837</td>
<td>Warner Cemetery, Van Buren, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Henry</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1753</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1839</td>
<td>Small cemetery on Route 45, west of Tully Lake Road, Otsego County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Matthew</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1839</td>
<td>Jameson Cemetery, Jamesville, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilder, James</td>
<td>Mar. 14, 1755</td>
<td>Jan. 4, 1813</td>
<td>Skaneateles Cemetery, Skaneateles, Onondaga County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkinson, John</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1758</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Lakeview Cemetery, Skaneateles, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served in Cumberland County, R.I., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Joseph</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1759</td>
<td>May 17, 1846</td>
<td>Tully Village Cemetery, Tully, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Littlefield, Colonel Siver, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winn (Winne), John D.</td>
<td>Baptized Nov. 17, 1759</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1837</td>
<td>Cemetery on Mallory farm, 4 miles from South Bethlehem, Bethlehem Township, Albany County</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Regiment, Albany County, N.Y., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winn, William</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Harris Creble farm, 5 miles from South Bethlehem, Bethlehem Township, Albany County</td>
<td>Private, served under Capt. David Shepard, Col. Seth Pomeroy, Massacu- setts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witbeck, Isaac</td>
<td>June 4, 1739</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1793</td>
<td>Family property, about 400 feet from County Highway, Cohoes, Greene County</td>
<td>Private, signed the Coxsackie Declaration of Independence, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Ichobad</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1817</td>
<td>Manlius Cemetery, Manlius, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Edward, Jr.</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Draper Hill Cemetery, Westford, Otsego County</td>
<td>Minuteman, served under Capt. David Shepard, Col. Seth Pomeroy, Massacu- setts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Matthew</td>
<td>Baptized June 4, 1745</td>
<td>June 17, 1827</td>
<td>Field cemetery on Young farm, New Scotland, Albany County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Lt. Abraham Ten Eyck, New York Levies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTH CAROLINA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boss (Bost), George</td>
<td>About 1755/56</td>
<td>June 8, 1808</td>
<td>St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church Cemetery, near Concord, Cabarrus County</td>
<td>No further information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, William</td>
<td>Nov. 24, 1755</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Highway 72 south of Red Springs to Highway 710, left on County Road 1318, Robeson County.</td>
<td>Colonel, North Carolina Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colloway, Elijah</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Family cemetery, off Route 163, about 9 miles from West Jefferson, Ashe County.</td>
<td>Served at Battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, James</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>July 19, 1807</td>
<td>Old Brown Church Cemetery, near Claridon, Bladen County.</td>
<td>Served in Bladen County Militia, under Capt. James Shipman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carothers, John</td>
<td>May 1755</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1838</td>
<td>Steele Creek Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford, David</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1820</td>
<td>Poplar Tent Church Cemetery, Poplar Tent Road, near Concord, Cabarrus County.</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusumango, George</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1753</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1837</td>
<td>Baptist Church Cemetery, Cullowhee, Jackson County.</td>
<td>Private, wagoner, South Carolina, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowey, Robert</td>
<td>Dec. 26, 1727</td>
<td></td>
<td>Family cemetery, about 9 miles east of Elizabethville, on banks of Cape Fear River, off Highway 87, Bladen County.</td>
<td>No further information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble (Gambill), Martin</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1812</td>
<td>Family cemetery, 12 miles northeast of West Jefferson, Ashe County.</td>
<td>First lieutenant and captain, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibb, John</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1755</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1847</td>
<td>Obeth Methodist Church Cemetery, off Highway 126, near Glen Alpine, Burke County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina, Militia, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilchrist (Gilchrest) John</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>May 21, 1802</td>
<td>Milgrove Cemetery, near Duffie, Hoke County.</td>
<td>Served in North Carolina Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahn, Johannes</td>
<td>June 12, 1712</td>
<td>Apr. 21, 1780</td>
<td>Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery, Hickory, North Carolina.</td>
<td>Patriot, rendered material aid. Private, North Carolina Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Joseph</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1725</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1811</td>
<td>Reelfoot Baptist Church Cemetery, Highway 63, Leicester, Buncombe County.</td>
<td>Private, South Carolina Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latimer (Lattimore), John</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1821</td>
<td>Baptist Church Cemetery, Lattimore Road, near Shelby, Cleveland County.</td>
<td>Private, enlisted in Surry County (now Stokes County). Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabe (Maitl), John</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>July 21, 1842</td>
<td>Family cemetery, between Darbyshire and Lawsonville, on land owned by Lindsay Mabe, Stokes County.</td>
<td>Private and orderly sergeant, North Carolina, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray, Jesse</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1760</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1839</td>
<td>Duncan-Hardie-Ray Cemetery, off Highway 221, Beaver Creek, Ashe County.</td>
<td>No further information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, John</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Plum Branch Cemetery, south of Elizabeth- bethtown, near old A. A. McKay home, Bladen County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina, Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsend, William</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1750</td>
<td>July 21, 1830</td>
<td>Cemetery west of Lumberton on Highway 71, between Country Club and Route 1338, near Pambroke, Robeson County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina, Militia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OHIO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criles, Jacob</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Crooked Run United Methodist Church Cemetery, Dover Township, New Phila- delphia, Tuscarawas County</td>
<td>Private, Washington County, Pa., Militia, Capt. Samuel Cunningham's 2d Bat- talion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey, John</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Old Cemetery (unmarked grave), Bloom Township, Scioto County.</td>
<td>Private, Artillery, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicker, Thomas, Jr.</td>
<td>June 1, 1760</td>
<td>June 1818</td>
<td>McKillip Family Cemetery, on Willard Kirk farm, Gregg Road, Jefferson township, Jeffersonville, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Pensioner, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PENNSYLVANIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allison (Allison), Francis</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>May 11, 1813</td>
<td>Old Presbyterian Church Cemetery, New London Township, Chester County</td>
<td>Surgeon and physician, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atthland, Philip</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1728</td>
<td>July 12, 1804</td>
<td>Allentown Meeting House Cemetery, Meeting House and Canal Roads, Parade Town- ship, York County.</td>
<td>Private, York County, Pa., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Isaac</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1700</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1832</td>
<td>Anderson Plot, ½ mile east of old Pickering Schoolhouse, Shuskykill Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Ensign and lieutenant, Pennsylvania Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew, Benjamin</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1752</td>
<td>Mar. 31, 1815</td>
<td>Great Valley Baptist Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Captain, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew, John, Esq.</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1724</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1815</td>
<td>Great Valley Baptist Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Major, Chester County Regiment of Flying Camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner, Henry (Hearch), Jr.</td>
<td>July 31, 1758</td>
<td></td>
<td>East Coventry Mennonite Church Cemetery, East Coventry Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Corporal, served in 2d Regiment, Continental Line, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, James, Esq.</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1821</td>
<td>Fegan Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Londondrerry Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Patriot, Member of Constitutional Convention: Delegate, House of Representatives, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOVEMBER 1976
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
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<th>Death</th>
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<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, John</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1755</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 1823</td>
<td>Sayles Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Pikeland Township, Chester County</td>
<td>Private and major, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull, Thomas</td>
<td>May 28, 1744</td>
<td>July 13, 1837</td>
<td>St. Mary's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Warwick Township, Chester County, Center Cemetery, Lawrence Township, Hyde, Clearfield County.</td>
<td>Lieutenant colonel, Flying Camp, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell, Hugh, Jr.</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1759</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1829</td>
<td>Lower Brandwine Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Brandywine Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served in Flying Camp under Captain Watson, Major Hays and Colonel Taylor's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig, John</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1825</td>
<td>Lower Brandwine Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Brandywine Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Captain, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington, John</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1756</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1833</td>
<td>Lower Brandwine Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery, West Brandywine Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Lockhart, Colonel Gardner, Chester County, Pa., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis (Davies), Hezekiah H.</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1747</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1837</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Flying Camp, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis (Davies), John, Esq</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1753</td>
<td>July 11, 1827</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Captain, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Llewellyn (Llewlyn)</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>May 10, 1800</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Ensign, 1st lieutenant, colonel, served in 1st and 9th Pennsylvania Continental Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehrenzeller, Jacob</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1757</td>
<td>July 18, 1838</td>
<td>Grove Methodist Church Cemetery, West Whitenand Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Assistant Surgeon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall, Thomas</td>
<td>About 1738</td>
<td>July 8, 1781</td>
<td>Round Hill Cemetery, Monongahle, Washington County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Boyd, Colonel Porter, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Francis</td>
<td>About 1725</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Old Eagle School Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Ensign, lieutenant, brigade major and regimental quartermaster, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifford, William</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1846</td>
<td>Hoag Cemetery, 4 miles south of Harbor Creek Township, Erie County.</td>
<td>Private, served in Captain Bunner's company, 2d Battalion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock, Richard</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1750</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td>Allegheny Cemetery, Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County.</td>
<td>Private, served in York County and Lancaster County, Pa., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, John</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1754</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1838</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Major, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, William</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1757</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 1812</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Captain, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartman, Johannes</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>May 1877</td>
<td>St. Peter's Lutheran and Reformed Church Cemetery, West Pikeland Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served in Morgan's company, Chester County, Pa., Militia; Col. John Hannum's Regiment of Foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazzard, Jacob, II</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Old Eagle School Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irwin, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1757</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1836</td>
<td>Old Soldier's Cemetery, West Brandywine Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, in Capt. William Black's company, 5th Battalion, Cumberland County, Pa., Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinnings, John, Jr.</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Middle Smithfield Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Middle Smithfield Township, Coolbaugh, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, served in 4th Battalion, Philadelphia County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, David</td>
<td>May 12, 1769</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1820</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan, Mark</td>
<td>May 1761</td>
<td>May 2, 1833</td>
<td>McClure Cemetery, Curwensville.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captains Hazzard and South and Samuel Gill, Colonels Charles Runsey and Henry Hollsworth, Major Edward Parker, Maryland, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, Robert</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1832</td>
<td>Great Valley Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served in 3d Battalion, in Philadelphia County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsey (Lindsay), William</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1817</td>
<td>St. Luke's Church Cemetery, Artemus, Philadelphia.</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGee, John</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>June 24, 1804</td>
<td>Old Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served in 4th Battalion, Chester County Associates, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean (McClean), Charles</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>July 23, 1799</td>
<td>Old Church Cemetery, Tredyffrin Township, Chester County.</td>
<td>Private, served in 4th Battalion, Chester County Associates, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Birth Category</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Birth Category</td>
<td>Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMin, Samuel</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>Moore, James</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1760</td>
<td>Murdbaugh (Murdag), Joseph</td>
</tr>
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**RHODE ISLAND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, William</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1758</td>
<td>Mar. 24, 1817</td>
<td>Union Village Cemetery, Old Louisquisset Pike, North Smithfield.</td>
<td>Patent, served as nurse at Yellow Springs Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boswell, William</td>
<td>About 1760</td>
<td>After July 14, 1829</td>
<td>Line Cemetery, North Road near Confederate line, Foster, East Greenwich Cemetery, east side of Shippeetown Road, East Greenwich.</td>
<td>Colonel, served in 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capron, Phillip</td>
<td>May 9, 1745</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggeshall Joseph</td>
<td>Aug. 16, 1754</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1830</td>
<td>Middletown Historical Cemetery, west side of Main Road, opposite Prescott farm, Middletown.</td>
<td>Ensign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1740</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1822</td>
<td>Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, Trinity Church Cemetery, Spring Street, Newport.</td>
<td>Captain and Major, served in 2d Company, Rhode Island Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeTernay, Charles Ludwig D'Arcas</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1790</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1870</td>
<td>Trinity Church Cemetery, Spring Street, Newport.</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan, James</td>
<td>Mar. 21, 1803</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1804</td>
<td>Trinity Church Cemetery, Spring Street, Newport.</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan, John</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1813</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1813</td>
<td>Cumberland unmarked cemetery, in trees off Pine Swamp Road, near foot of Tower Hill, Cumberland.</td>
<td>Ensign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifford, David</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1746</td>
<td>June 21, 1790</td>
<td>Trinity Church Cemetery, Spring Street, Newport.</td>
<td>Lieutenant, served in 2d Regiment of Foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard (Hazard), Thomas Matthews (Matthews), Lovett</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1758</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1779</td>
<td>North Burial Ground, Providence.</td>
<td>Served from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, Thomas</td>
<td>May 4, 1746</td>
<td>June 2, 1831</td>
<td>Portsmouth Historical Cemetery, south side of Union Street, Portsmouth.</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randall, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1789</td>
<td>Dec. 29, 1829</td>
<td>New Pawtuxet Cemetery, Harrison Avenue (Lackewood), Warwick.</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Randall, Job...</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1806...</td>
<td>New Pottawatomie Cemetery, Harrison Avenue, Ledge, Warwick.</td>
<td>Colonel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaver, Obed...</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1843...</td>
<td>Hawkins lot, rear of Greenville Manor, Church Street South, Greeneville.</td>
<td>Patriot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippee, Caleb...</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1747...</td>
<td>East Greenwich Cemetery, Shippeetown Road, East Greenwich.</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singleton, Anthony...</td>
<td>Oct. 4, 1795...</td>
<td>Trinity Church Cemetery, Spring Street, Newport.</td>
<td>Pensioner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, James...</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1748...</td>
<td>Cemetery off Pleasant View Avenue, on bank of reservoir, Spragueville, Smithfield County.</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Jesse...</td>
<td>June 12, 1760...</td>
<td>Sunset Cemetery, Sunset Avenue, off Mineral Spring Avenue, North Providence.</td>
<td>Ensign and lieutenant, 1st Regiment, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Nehemiah...</td>
<td>About 1731...</td>
<td>Sunset Cemetery, Sunset Avenue, off Mineral Spring Avenue, North Providence.</td>
<td>Enlisted from North Providence, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steere, Jonathan...</td>
<td>Jan. 14, 1798...</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurston, John Brint...</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1799...</td>
<td>East Greenwich Cemetery, Shippeetown Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadron, Thomas...</td>
<td>Jan. 16, 1782...</td>
<td>Westcott Cemetery, Westcott Lot, west side of Mountain Laurel Drive, junction of Sweet Briar Road, Cranberry.</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, Andrew...</td>
<td>July 5, 1820...</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, off Main Road, Portsmouth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westcott, Jonathan...</td>
<td>May 26, 1780...</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Daniel...</td>
<td>Dec. 22, 1782...</td>
<td>Family, off Diamond Hill Road, opposite Whipple residence, Cumberland.</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox, William...</td>
<td>Apr. 28, 1782...</td>
<td>Union Cemetery, east side of Main Road, Portsmouth.</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, James...</td>
<td>May 3, 1764...</td>
<td>June 29, 1761...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, off Highway #14, near Laurens.</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Duvall, Colonels Casey and Hayes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, George...</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1805...</td>
<td>June 1839...</td>
<td>Camp Creek United Methodist Church Cemetery, Lancaster County.</td>
<td>First lieutenant, served in Battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodlett, William...</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1760...</td>
<td>June 1836...</td>
<td>Cemetery, Dacusville Road, Marietta.</td>
<td>Lieutenant, served under Captains Collins and Nesbitt, Colonels Thomas and Roebuck, South Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery, Charles...</td>
<td>1748...</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1826...</td>
<td>&quot;Old Brick Church&quot; (Ebenezer) Cemetery, near Winnsboro on State Highway #213, Fairfield County.</td>
<td>Private, served under Francis Marion, South Carolina; also in Sumpter's brigade, Camden District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutton, Jonathan...</td>
<td>1753...</td>
<td>May 20, 1818...</td>
<td>Beersheba Presbyterian Church Cemetery, near York, York County.</td>
<td>Served from New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aiken (Akin), John...</td>
<td>1750/56...</td>
<td>July 24, 1821...</td>
<td>Pisgah Cemetery, Hampstead Road, Pisgah Hill, west of Mount Pleasant, Maury County.</td>
<td>Millitiaman, South Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armistead (Armstead), Robert...</td>
<td>June 29, 1761...</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 1852...</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery, Mount Pleasant, Montgomery County.</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babb, John...</td>
<td>1765...</td>
<td>1827...</td>
<td>Cemetery on Charles Gorman farm, Paris, Henry County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruce, Phillip...</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1755...</td>
<td>May 10, 1826...</td>
<td>Bruce Cemetery, Fayetteville, Lincoln County.</td>
<td>Served at King's Mountain, one of first Circuit Riders for Methodist Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Daniel…</td>
<td>About 1745...</td>
<td>June 27, 1829...</td>
<td>Carter's Station Cemetery, Greenville, Greene County.</td>
<td>Served from North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, John, Jr...</td>
<td>1756...</td>
<td>1836...</td>
<td>Carter's Station Cemetery, Greenville, Greene County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazier, Alexander...</td>
<td>About 1757...</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1841...</td>
<td>Old Grant's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery, District 5, Montgomery County.</td>
<td>No additional information available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMillen, Alexander...</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1749...</td>
<td>Aug. 23, 1837...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Knoxville, Knox County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts and Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankin, William...</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1750...</td>
<td>Dec. 13, 1833...</td>
<td>Timber Ridge Cemetery, Greenville, Greene County.</td>
<td>Private, teamster and quartermaster of wagons, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed (Read), John Nash...</td>
<td>May 25, 1763...</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1826...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, near Smyrna, Rutherford County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia Troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie (Richie), Alexander...</td>
<td>1762...</td>
<td>1849...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, New Tazewell, Claiborne County.</td>
<td>Militiaman, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipton, John...</td>
<td>1750...</td>
<td>1815...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Johnson City, Washington County.</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seawell, Benjamin...</td>
<td>1741...</td>
<td>July 16, 1821...</td>
<td>Buried on his land, McMurray Place, near Lebanon.</td>
<td>Colonel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, Christopher...</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1760...</td>
<td>Nov. 22, 1850...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Dickson, Dickson County.</td>
<td>Private, South Carolina State Militia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEXAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Baley (Bailey)...</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1753...</td>
<td>Aug. 1840...</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Elsian Fields, Harrison County.</td>
<td>Private, spy, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalson, Jean Baptiste...</td>
<td>1745...</td>
<td>1854...</td>
<td>Jirou Cemetery; later moved to north side of Pipkin Park by the Temple of The Brave, Beaumont, Jefferson County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**VERMONT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bennett, William...</td>
<td>1763...</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1838...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley, Moses...</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1765...</td>
<td>Feb. 14, 1826...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Served in Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewster, Enos...</td>
<td>Aug. 20, 1731...</td>
<td>May 10, 1810...</td>
<td>Smith Cemetery, South Road, Woodstock.</td>
<td>Patriot, Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbank, Joel...</td>
<td>1758...</td>
<td>June 18, 1815...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Served in Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill, Ichabod...</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1754...</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1826...</td>
<td>Shaw Cemetery, West Woodstock.</td>
<td>Private and sergeant, Lexington Alarm, Massachusetts; also Vermont Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb, Binney...</td>
<td>1725...</td>
<td>May 7, 1803...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Timothy...</td>
<td>1762...</td>
<td>Feb. 17, 1828...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Corporate, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day, Standish...</td>
<td>1765...</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1852...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dooly (Dolen), John...</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1750...</td>
<td>Mar. 30, 1812...</td>
<td>Cushing Cemetery, Woodstock.</td>
<td>Served in Captain Hatch's company, Colonel Cushing's regiment, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunham, Josiah...</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1748...</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1834...</td>
<td>Handy Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County.</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and additional facts</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall, Abraham</td>
<td>Apr. 12, 1756</td>
<td>Jan. 20, 1828</td>
<td>Walker Cemetery, South Woodstock</td>
<td>Private, served in Capt. Zacceus Wright's company, Colonel Brook's regiment, at White Plains, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall, Isaac</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1833</td>
<td>Fullerton Cemetery, South Woodstock</td>
<td>Served in Continental Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendall, Jacob</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>June 3, 1836</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery, South Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Private, served in Captain Tay's company, Lt. Colonel Webb's regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, Eliza</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Family Cemetery on Greene's farm, South Woodstock</td>
<td>Captain, Connecticut Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phelps, Winslow</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>June 28, 1820</td>
<td>Fullerton Cemetery, South Woodstock</td>
<td>Private, in Captain Haskell's company, Col. Asa Whitchcomb's 23rd Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers, Stephen</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1809</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock</td>
<td>Sergeant and surgeon, Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (Royce), Elijah</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1843</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Private, served in 2d Connecticut Regiment, under General Spencer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson, Philemon</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1847</td>
<td>Bush Cemetery, Alburg, Grand Isle County, Vermont</td>
<td>Vermont service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson, George</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>July 18, 1841</td>
<td>Shaw Cemetery, West Woodstock</td>
<td>Private, served in Massachusetts Continental Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Sylvania</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>May 20, 1847</td>
<td>Smith Cemetery, South Road, Woodstock</td>
<td>Served under General Schuyler and Captain Wright, Albany County Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steemhange, James</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bush Cemetery, Alburg, Grand Isle County, Vermont</td>
<td>Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Andrew</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Apr. 21, 1834</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, John</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>Dec. 2, 1793</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, Nathaniel</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>May 13, 1788</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Served in Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaughan, Daniel</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>June 3, 1845</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Bridgham, Colonel Bailey, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn, Seth, Jr</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 1839</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Private, served under Captain Huffman, Colonel Bailey, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Jesse</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1842</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Oliver</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>June 19, 1823</td>
<td>Handkey Cemetery, West Woodstock, Windsor County</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Eleazer</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>Mar. 23, 1845</td>
<td>Shaw Cemetery, West Woodstock</td>
<td>Private, served in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VIRGINIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cary, Richard</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1799</td>
<td>Peartree Hall Site Cemetery, Newport News, Warwick County</td>
<td>Patriot and Captain, Warwick Militia; also Member of Committee of Safety and Member of Convention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall, George</td>
<td>After 1743</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Old Stone Church Site Cemetery, Leesburg, Loudoun County</td>
<td>Private, Capt. Peter Wannier's company, 6th Battalion, Barks County, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereford, John</td>
<td>1725</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Old Stone Church Site Cemetery, Leesburg, Loudoun County</td>
<td>Private, served under Colonel Fletcher, Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Thomas</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>February 1825</td>
<td>Taybern-Bernard-Hill Cemetery, Rocky Mount, Franklin County</td>
<td>Served in Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hough (Huff), John</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>May 10, 1840</td>
<td>Pigg River Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, on Route 750, between Callaway and Ferrum, Franklin County</td>
<td>Colon, Virginia Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay, Reuben</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1747</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Family cemetery, Springfield farm, 2½ miles west of Gordonsville, off Route 30 and State Route 643</td>
<td>Patriot, wife of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson, Lucy Gyrnes</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1830</td>
<td>Fork Episcopal Church Cemetery, Doswell, Hanover County</td>
<td>Captain, Served from Virginia. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Thomas, Sr.</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1754</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1836</td>
<td>Fork Episcopal Church Cemetery, Doswell, Hanover County</td>
<td>Continental Troops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperry, John</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1757</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1842</td>
<td>Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Louisa</td>
<td>Drummer, served in Captain Johnson's Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson (Thomasson), John</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Little River Baptist Church Cemetery, Louisa</td>
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</tr>
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**WEST VIRGINIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and additional facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davidson (Davidson), Joseph</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1759</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1838</td>
<td>Stour's Farm, Brushy Creek, near Clarksburg, Preston County</td>
<td>Private, spy and scout, Col. John P. Dovell's regiment, Capt. George Jackson's company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gard (Guard), John</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1742</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1824</td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Church Cemetery, off Route 3, near Williamsstown, Wood County</td>
<td>Private and wagonmaster, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:**

Carolyn Lenora White McQuesten (Mrs. Herbert Eugene) in Andover, Massachusetts.
A member of the Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence, Mrs. McQuesten served as Massachusetts State Regent 1944-47 and as Vice President General 1947-50.
The Revolutionary War

Battles Fought In The West

By LEONARD U. HILL

Piqua, Ohio

While the major part of the War of Independence was being fought in the East by the Thirteen Colonies, a smaller but very important part was being contended for over in the Ohio River country, including the last military action of the Revolutionary War. The English colonies had started along the Atlantic coast from 1607 to 1732 with some of the charters reading "from coast to coast." The mountains and the well-established Iroquois Indian tribe held back pioneers to the West until about 1770 when settlement began rapidly in Kentucky instead of Ohio. At that time there were five Indian tribes in Ohio and none in Kentucky. Also in 1768 at Fort Stanwix a treaty was signed making the Ohio River the boundary line between the Indians and the white people. That boundary line was changed in 1785 to a line that later became the better known Greenville Treaty line.

The French discovered the St. Lawrence River, and exploring up that river, found the five great lakes connected therewith. Following the explorers, the fur traders soon developed a large lucrative business. The French Jesuits carried on missionary services to the many Indian tribes and sent yearly reports back to their superiors in France. These reports have been translated into English and have been collected into a series of more than seventy volumes. Explorer LaSalle learned from the Indians about a large river system going in a different direction and in 1682 discovered and explored the Ohio and Mississippi. Permanent French settlements were made at Detroit in 1701, then much farther inland at Cahokia in midwestern Illinois in 1699, at Kaskaskia a few miles farther south in 1700, and at Vincennes in western Indiana in 1730.

English fur traders from Pennsylvania and other colonies established a trading post on the upper portion of the great Miami River in 1747 in western Ohio. Two years later a French military expedition led by Celeron left Montreal and traveled down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers and up the great Miami River to the English trading post. He found the post too large to attack. The English traders were warned to cease trading there or suffer the consequences. Instead of complying, a stockade was built around the 25 x 60 foot trading post building. Ever since it has been known as Fort Pickawilliny. In 1752 a larger military expedition from Detroit broke up this English trading post.

In 1756 the Seven Years War erupted between France and England. It spread to America and was called the French and Indian War. When a peace treaty was signed in 1763, French Canada became British Canada and included the region south of the Lakes and west to the Mississippi River.

Later in 1763 the King of England decreed the land between the mountains and the Mississippi could not become extensions of the thirteen colonies. This highly displeased the colonists and was probably the first of their grievances, which kept accumulating until the War for Independence erupted in 1775. That same year Henry Hamilton was made governor of the western British domain with headquarters at Detroit, which was fortified. Hamilton, apparently by British authority, paid to Indians money for each white person's scalp brought to him. He was known as "the hair buyer." Small garrisons were established at Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes.

At this period of time Kentucky had a fair-sized population. Being a part of Virginia, the citizens of Kentucky held a representative meeting in June 1776 and selected George Rogers Clark and John Jones to go to Head-
quarters in Virginia with a plan to drive the British off the land north of the Ohio River claimed by the colonies. The plan was accepted, and in early 1777 Colonel Clark and his company boated back down the Ohio with arms, ammunition, and authority to raise an army sufficient to defeat the British and to hold that good Ohio country for colonial expansion. Kaskaskia was taken on July 4, 1778; Cahokia, four days later. Governor Hamilton and his forces at Vincennes on the east bank of the Wabash surrendered to Colonel Clark and his water-drenched army on February 24, 1779. At intervals over a period of three weeks the troop walked through water which at various times was up to their waists.

The following year on May 25 Captain Henry Bird with 150 whites, a large body of Indians and two small cannons was sent by the British authorities from Detroit into Kentucky. That British force destroyed two stations and started back to Detroit with between 300 and 400 prisoners—men, women and children. In retaliation Colonel Clark with Kentucky volunteers fought and defeated in August 1780 the Shawnee Indians near present day Springfield, Ohio. The Shawnees moved thirty-five miles northwest onto the Miami River.

Two years later Captain James Caldwell led a force of British Canadians and many more Indians into Kentucky in August of 1782 and fought the battle of the Blue Licks killing 79 Kentuckians. On a large monument at that spot is inscribed "the last battle of the Revolutionary War."

Again in retaliation Colonel Clark led a volunteer army across the Ohio river on November 2, 1782, and up the great Miami River about ninety miles to the relocated Shawnee village (now known as Piqua, Ohio). Most of the Indians had departed, but some were killed or captured. The War in the East had ended at Yorktown in 1781. The peace treaty was signed September 3, 1783, which granted independence to the thirteen colonies and a clear title to the Ohio country.

Under the Continental Congress the Northwest Territory was formed in 1787 and provisions made for its organization. The next year permanent settlements were made at Marietta and Cincinnati. The United States of America had started on its expansion to the Pacific Ocean.

Bibliography
Mussey, David S., American History, 1929
Hanna, Charles A., The Wilderness Trail, 1909
Archaeological and Historical Publications of Ohio
Columbia Encyclopedia, One Volume Edition, 1942
Your response to both the Press Book and Feature Story Contests this year was most exciting. Thirty-six states entered forty-one volumes in the Press Book Contest, and the feature story entries ran into the hundreds. The quality of the entries is also improving steadily and we were even more grateful this year to have impartial "outside" judges to take the weight of decision out of our hands. Both contests demonstrated a great deal of hard work on your part throughout the year, and we're eagerly awaiting the 86th Congress and hoping for even bigger and better things (we're never satisfied ...).

Guidelines for the coming year's Feature Story Contest appeared in the March issue. Those for the Press Book Contest are as follows:

**STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST**

Mrs. Robert Tallman, Chairman

1) Maintain a REASONABLE size press book for ease of handling and limited display area; 2) All materials printed in the DAR Magazine and state newsletters should be confined to a separate section of the book and placed behind the press clipping section; 3) Every press book must have an index page listing all chapters in the state and the amount of publicity for each. This should also list the total number of photographs; 4) Please eliminate all embellishments such as drawings, stickers and illustrative materials not printed in papers and magazines. It is understood that in many instances these items lend to the attractiveness of display, but they do NOT qualify as press book materials. WE MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A PRESS BOOK AND A SCRAP BOOK. 5) All obituaries are to be assembled in one section of the press book and this section should be placed in the back of the book; 6) Only clippings you may count or display concerning Continental Congress must have appeared in your state newspapers. The ONLY exception to this rule is in the case of a specific individual who is identified at least by her name and state; 7) PLEASE make sure your press books are sturdily bound. They suffer a lot of abuse in mailing, and though they are lovingly handled here, they are moved a number of times; 8) Press books are judged on the Thursday before Congress. All entries should be here no later than Wednesday, April 13. 9) If mailing your press book, please mark it to the attention of Mr. Mallory in the Mail Room at NSDAR Headquarters. The books are stored there until the judging room is available.

The judging card for the Press Book Contest is outlined below to give the criteria used in judging:

**Completeness of Coverage of Comprehensive DAR Program:** Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education, and Patriotic Endeavor (75 points)

**General Appearance:** arrangement and neatness, originality and cover (15 points)

**Index Page Requirements:** (10 points)

Every clipping must have a dateline and the newspaper name. No writing can appear on the clippings. No photographs or illustrations, other than those published in newspapers or magazines are allowed.

Awards will be given three winners in each of three categories:

- **Category I** States with 35 chapters or less
- **Category II** States with 36 to 75 chapters
- **Category III** States with 76 or more chapters

If you have any further questions, contact Mrs. Robert Tallman, Chairman, NSDAR Press Book Committee, 4119 South Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22204.
LAWRENCE VAN HOOK (Maquoketa, Iowa) was organized on May 23, 1970.

The Chapter has received a number of honors, which included the State Regents Silver Platter for having the largest increase in membership, and the Good Citizen Girl sponsored by our Chapter won District and First runnerup in State Competition.

In the spirit of the Bicentennial on a beautiful autumn day, a ceremony organized by the members, where nearly 100 people attended a dedication ceremony at the Hickory Grove Cemetery near Emeline, Iowa on October 11, 1975 to mark the gravesite of William Potter, a veteran of the American Revolution.

William Potter was born in Virginia and served in Lt. Nathan Lamme's Co. of foot, belonging to the 10th Virginia Regiment.

After the war, he moved to the state of Ohio and on to Jones Co. Iowa, where he died on June 24, 1853 at the age of 88.

A special fife and drum corps made up of three high school students from Maquoketa, led the color guard, members of the American Legion and VFW to the gravesite.

Mrs Dale DeHoet, past Regent, led pledge of allegiance followed with the invocation by Mrs Paul Dale, State Chap- lain.

Mrs A.W. Sunleaf, Chapter Regent, introduced the special guests and the speaker for the day, Mr. Otto Reel, past commander of the local legion post, who spoke on the "Ten Spirits" of America which he urged the group to preserve as their tribute to the Bicentennial.

Mrs. Carl Bartels, Honorary State Regent, officiated at the ceremony which marked the gravesite and Bertha Nims, Chapter Chaplin, gave the response.

The unveiling of the gravestone was by Marcia Potter of Maquoketa, Iowa and Karen Smithson of Bellevue, Iowa direct descendants of William Potter.

A wreath of flowers was then placed in front of the grave by Mrs Harold (Ruth) Leibrand of Forrest City, Iowa great, great, great granddaughter of William Potter.

A military salute was given and taps was sounded by two students from Maquoketa as a Final Tribute to a Veteran of the War of Independence.

Following the ceremony all guests were invited to the Emeline Presbyterian Church for refreshments and visiting.

AMBROSE MEADOR (Brandenburg, Kentucky) had the honor of sponsoring the East Central Divisional American History Essay Contest winner, Miss Lisa Corum. Mrs. William Paul Hale, State Regent, presented Lisa with the award, an engraved medallion, at the chapter's fifteenth anniversary and Bicentennial luncheon on June 5, 1976.

A brief history of the founding of the chapter was presented by Lottie Wilson, who served as regent for four years. As the chapter was named in honor of her ancestor, Mrs. Wilson told of Ambrose Meador’s participation as a patriot in the Revolutionary War. Naturally, she expressed pride in her great-granddaughter, Lisa, who is the ninth generation descendant.

Mrs. Hale presented the NSDAR American Heritage Award to the chapter and to Mrs. Lucille Seymour, American Heritage chairman. Mrs. Seymour researched the history of one-room schools in Meade County, Kentucky, and is compiling a book for publication.

As guest speaker, our Kentucky Regent choose as her topic, “Quo Vadis, Americus?” In asking, “What path, America?”, Mrs. Hale emphasized the moral and religious laws on which the founding fathers based the United States Constitution. With the Bicentennial year focusing on the past, Mrs. Hale stressed the urgency of our government officials and lawmakers in returning to these fundamental principles.

COLONEL CHARLES LYNCH (Alta vista, Va.). Pictured is a map of “Historical Places in Campbell County” and figurines of Patrick Henry, Gen. William Campbell, Col. Charles Lynch, Sarah Lynch and Lt. Col. Lewis Andrew Pick. These were used as a part of a Bicentennial Window Display by the Colonel Charles Lynch Chapter during April, 1976.

Lisa, age 10 years, received her award in the presence of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Lottie Wilson, Organizing Regent; her grandmother, Mrs. Marjorie Wilson Watts, Regent; and her mother, Mrs. Pamela Watts Corum, Bicentennial chairman.
CAPT. WM. MCKENNAN (Hockessin Delaware) placed a historic marker on the old Mermaid Tavern in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware in observance of the Bicentennial. The first of its kind to mark an old hotel in Delaware, it was dedicated on July 10, 1976 with special ceremonies.

Mrs. George Ford, Chapter Regent, was in charge of the program for the event. Greetings were brought by Miss Josephine Sharpless and Mr. Clarence Xander, Regent and President of the Delaware State Societies of the DAR and SAR. Dr. Harold Hancock, head of history department at Otterbein College in Ohio, also had remarks.

A resume of the inn’s history was given by Sallie Evans Akester, an eight-generation descendant of James Walker, who was granted the first license in 1746.

The unveiling of the plaque and the dedication service were conducted by Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Everett Ellis, Chapter Treasurer. The Rev. Ellis, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, blessed the marker and pronounced the benediction. Chris Draper of the New-Ark Fife and Drum Corps, in colonial attire, served as drummer boy.

Mrs. Sara Pennington Evans, a seventh-generation descendant, also a past Chapter Regent, donated the plaque in memory of her mother, Mrs. Emma Walker Pennington, who resided in this historic home for 56 years. Mrs. Pennington was an organizing member and the chapter’s first historian.

Mermaid Tavern is on the National Register of Historic Buildings and is a Delaware Heritage Building. Liquor was served in this inn until 1866. It was the polling place for the third election district in New Castle County from 1802 to 1890 and served as a post office from 1848 to 1900. The organizations of the Farmers’ Mutual Insurance Company of Delaware took place here in 1839 also the Farmers’ Mutual Insurance Company of Mill Creek Hundred in February 1852 and Harmony Grange in July 1784. It served as a meeting and eating place until about 1885 for other groups.

There were 63 in attendance at this Bicentennial celebration including members of the Pennington and Walker families, chapter members, state officers, and guests.

OCTORARA (Quarryville, Pennsylvania) dedicated a bronze plaque in memory of Revolutionary Soldier Colonel James Thompson 1745-1807. This was the Bicentennial project of the Chapter. Over eighty descendants, church members and friends attended the service in the Middle Octorara United Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. Mrs. Waltanna Scott Shank, a sixth generation descendant of Colonel Thompson gave a history of the Thompson Clan. Refreshments were served in the Church social room following the Ceremony.

Pictured are, Karerr Shank a granddaughter of Mrs. Shank and eighth generation descendant and Mrs. Arthur E. Gaul, Regent of the Chapter and Bicentennial program chairman unveiling the plaque. Four Chapter members are descendants of Colonel Thompson.

MYAKKA (Venice Fla) Seven members of Myakka Chapter have had a Bicentennial “Barrel of Fun” since May 15, 1974. That was the day they first performed their Bicentennial play “Echoes of 1776,” written by Mary (Carlyssle) Carter (Mrs. Ivan L. Carter). Since then, the Myakka Players have been on the road performing “Echoes of 1776” in over twenty-five different locations, telling audiences of the founding of DAR, and about the lives of twenty of the fifty-six Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The satisfaction the Myakka Players have received from their efforts to inform their audiences has been the pleasure of meeting some of their States’ finest citizens, especially other Daughters. As well as visiting Sara De Sota, Caloosahatchee, Charlotte Bay, Gainesville, and Manatee Chapters, they have taken their Bicentennial Play to other interested organizations such as Rotary Clubs, church groups, county fairs, and Bicentennial programs all over the State, including the towns of Sarasota, Bradenton, Gainesville, Ft. Myers, Englewood, Port Charlotte, Nokomis and of course, Venice.

In the play, chapter members took the parts of the Founding Daughters who were Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mary “Miss Molly” Desha, Mrs. Ellen Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and First President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and Kelly, a maid.

The Myakka Players will not cease giving “Echoes” when the Bicentennial year ends. Since it tells of the founding of DAR, it is “timeless,” and they will continue to accept invitations to perform for DAR chapters throughout 1977. For Myakka Chapter it has been a privilege to honor DAR, the Bicentennial, the American Revolution and the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON (Rhineback N.Y.). For many years the genealogical and local history library of Chancellor Livingston Chapter had been housed where summer’s heat and winter’s cold made it largely inaccessible to anyone wishing to use it. When the sale of the building in which our library was located made it necessary to move the books it was decided to approach the local library and see if some space in its new building would be available.

The Starr Library was most cooperative, and provided approximately 88 linear feet of shelving as well as room for a locked cabinet in which manuscripts and rare books could be kept.

From May until mid-October a committee of eight members met weekly and dusted, listed and packed books, pictures, and documents. Acid resistant boxes were bought for storing some of the latter. Duplicates of some books were set aside to be sold, a Bible containing genealogical records was returned to the family it concerned, very old German Bibles were donated to local libraries with historical collections, a Dutch Bible from the 1600s was placed in our chapter house and unneeded furniture was sold. The services of a trained librarian were volunteered and a comprehensive catalog is in the process of being completed.

More than 500 hard-cover books, many issues of genealogical periodicals, approximately 300 original indentures, photographs of old local buildings, handwrit-
ten genealogies of Dutchess Co. families, bound copies of a local weekly newspaper printed from 1906 to 1922, and some old maps are now where they may be used—but not borrowed—by patrons of the Starr Library.

By making these materials more available it has been possible for the Chancellor Livingston Chapter to cooperate with the Rhinebeck Historical Society in furnishing a Bicentennial display in a local bank.

Even many members of our Chapter were unaware of some of the historically valuable items that are in our possession, such as a privately printed Livingston book that was limited to 275 copies, and a 1774 document signed by patriots of Walpole, Mass. who pledged themselves to buy nothing produced in the British Isles.

Now students from local schools and colleges as well as genealogists and other readers have been making good use of these materials whose very presence in the community was largely unknown prior to this move.

HARRISON COLONY (Harrison, Arkansas) is proud of one of its accomplishments. We established a genealogy room in the North Arkansas Regional Library located in Harrison, Arkansas, and have spent approximately $1000 for genealogical material for it. Before 1974, the library had few genealogy books and no microfilm and no genealogy room. In July, 1974, Martha Eleonora Andrews Pierce, a member of Harrison Colony Chapter, died. She requested all memorials given in her name be given to Harrison Colony Chapter and stipulated the Chapter spend the money on genealogy books and microfilm to be presented to North Arkansas Regional Library.

The committee named to select the material was Miss Eula Albright, chairman, Mrs. Ulys Jackson, Mrs. Tom Brown, Mrs. Randall Earnest, and Mrs. Evelyn Griffiths, with the Regent Mrs. W. G. Eslinger ex-officio member. Much time and work was spent in careful selection of books, magazines and microfilm. Up to March, 1975, $710.68 was spent on books and magazines. Mrs. Evelyn Griffiths, now deceased, was a member of the committee and also Librarian of North Arkansas Regional Library. As the new books arrived, she saw the need for a genealogy room and established one.

The public immediately became interested in genealogy. A plaque as a memorial to Mrs. Pierce was hung in the room.

In March, 1976, a new reader and reader printer for microfilm was installed at the library. This set up a program for microfilm, one of the coming attractions of genealogy. Also, in March a new Regent, Miss Virgie Morris, was elected and became ex-officio member of the committee. The remainder of the memorial money $204.00 was spent on microfilm rolls of 1860 Arkansas and Missouri Census Records. These were presented to the Library.

This is only the beginning of a genealogy library. Many patrons are using the genealogy room and finding it attractive and informative. Books are being donated in memory of friends. We now have a genealogy library that compares favorably with others and a room recently redecorated with soft green carpeting and draperies. It is indeed a room our chapter is proud of.

GRANBY (Lexington, S.C.). Sunday, April 4, 1976, was designated at Heritage Sunday in Lexington in a 10-day Bicentennial Observance. Lexington is located in the central part of the state approximately 12 miles west of Columbia, the state capital.

In an impressive ceremony a DAR marker was placed on the grave of a Revolutionary War Patriot, John Yost Meetze (Johann Jost Mütte). The grave is located in the old Meetze family cemetery on the banks of Lake Murray, approximately four miles northwest of Lexington.

An Honor Guard of the U.S. Army, Fort Jackson, S.C. presented the colors. The Flag Ritual was led by Mrs. George Nye, Vice Regent. Rev. Dermon Sox, Jr., Pastor, St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Meetze Church) gave the Invocation.

Mrs. A. L. Harman, Chapter Regent, welcomed the attenders, many of whom were descendants of John Yost Meetze. Distinguished guests recognized were: Congressman and Mrs. Floyd Spence, a Lexington native and owner of the property where the Meetze cemetery is located; Mrs. Olin K. Burgdorf, State Regent; Mrs. Fred W. Ellis, Jr., State Regent-Elect; Miss Hattie Belle Rester, Past State Chaplain; Miss Violet Lester, State Historian; Mr. George Boozer, Chairman Lexington Bicentennial Commission; Ms. Nancy Fox, President of the Confederation of S.C. Carolina Historical Societies.

A tribute to John Yost Meetze was given by the Honorable Hugh Rogers of Lexington. Mr. Rogers is a former mayor, an attorney, a distinguished citizen of Lexington and a descendant of John Yost Meetze.

John Yost Meetze was born in Ederbringenhausen, Germany in 1758. After the Revolutionary War he married and settled in Lexington County, S.C. He was licensed to preach in the Lutheran Church in 1812 and was one of the founders of several Lutheran Churches in this region. He was a patriot soldier, diligent farmer, skilled craftsman and dedicated churchman.

The following five members of Granby chapter are descendants: Mrs. Sara Roberts Boozer, Mrs. Nita Harmon Boyd, Mrs. Gladys Harmon Cook, Mrs. Verta Ballantine Shealy, Mrs. Martha Kyzer Strickland.

The marker dedication was given by Mrs. A. L. Harman, Regent.

ELIZABETH McINTOSH HAMMILL (Manassas, Va.). On May 12, 1976, friends and relatives traveled to Leeds Episcopal Church near Hume, Virginia, to participate in the ceremony of placing a DAR Insignia marker on the grave of May Leachman Smith by the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter. Since it was such a long distance for many, the family served a luncheon at the Parish Hall before the ceremony.

May Smith was a true patriot, assuming responsibility for her sisters and brothers in a motherless home at an early age. She worked for the Federal Government at the Maritime Commission, and in March, 1925, married Robert Hancock Smith. She was a member of UDC, Colonial Dames, Eastern Star, and DAR. She was a Regent of Fairfax County Chapter (Virginia) from 1953 to 1956, and later transferred to Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter. We all loved her dearly.

Fifty-three persons attended, of whom 13 were members of Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter. Fairfax County Chapter was represented by Mrs. Walter Sanders. Almost all the others attending were relatives of May Smith.
BERTHA HEREFORD HALL (Leesburg, Florida) When the Leesburg Time Capsule is opened in the year 2076, a xerox copy of the history of our chapter will be found. Along with it will be our current Year Book and one of the Metal Bicentennial auto tags sold by our Bicentennial Committee.

The capsule, which is a handmade copper box, was promoted and sponsored by the Lions Club. It was presented to the City of Leesburg on the Fourth of July, 1976, at an unveiling ceremony of a Memorial Monument dedicated to the defenders of American freedom.

Our Regent, Ellah Kramer, and Bicentennial Chairman, Marian Ford, attended with other DAR members.

SUFFOLK (Riverhead, N.Y.). This Bicentennial Quilt of sixty-three blocks was made by Suffolk Chapter. It honors the sixty-seven ancestors of the one hundred ten members of the Chapter. The names of the ancestors are done in red at the top of the block, then in the center is an incident (embroidered) pertaining to the role played by him in the Revolutionary War. The names of the members who joined on his lane are done in blue, and the white blocks are sashed with blue with red and white stars at the crossings.

Some of the blocks are handsomely embroidered in detail and the quilt blocks actually tell the story of the Revolution, beginning with the first honoring a "tea spy," then the Committee of Safety-Battle of Quebec, followed by the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, then the Battle of Long Island at which many of the ancestors took part and the "Setauket Spy System." The scene now shifts off Long Island to the Battle of Monmouth and to other states, then back again to Long Island with the occupation of the British forces and the end of the War.

The planning and much of the work was done by the Chairman, Edna H. Yeager, Past Regent and Bicentennial Chairman. She was assisted by Mrs. Miriam Merrick.

The sketches, unless designed by the block's owner, were done by Mrs. Ann Wanat, Mrs. Eileen Carmer and Mrs. Mabele Lipetz.

The quilt, the members felt was a beautiful tribute to their ancestors in this Bicentennial year. It has been displayed in various Historical Museums and received much favorable comment.—Edna H. Yeager.

GENERAL WASHINGTON (New Jersey). During the fall and winter months, Mrs. David J. Hobin, a member of General Washington Chapter and State Chairman of the National Committee of the DAR Museum, New Jersey, has been representing Mrs. Isaac Watson at various affairs in Trenton. The Isaac Watson House is the New Jersey State DAR Headquarters.

A group of women, in costume, have each represented the woman of a Historic House of Trenton. They have appeared at various functions such as a women's group at Trinity Cathedral, the Trenton Museum, club and school groups, Trent House and a Nursing Home.

We are proud of Betty Hobin, a member of the Founders Committee, for this endeavor. She has distributed leaflets at each meeting. Our Mrs. Watson is becoming well known in our Trenton area. Betty tells what Mrs. Watson did, how she did it, her problems in the wilderness and her happy times.

DISTRICT IV (California) dedicated the District IV Redwood Liberty Tree Memorial Grove of 140 trees, 6 to 8 feet tall, on May 7th at the site, which is by the "Abbey" in Joaquin Miller Park, Oakland. District IV consists of the 16 East Bay Chapters which are Acalanes, Ann Loucks, Berkeley Hills, Campanile, Copa de Oro, Edmund Randolph, Esperanza, John Rutledge, Jose Maria Amador, Mount Diablo, Oakland, Peralta, Piedmont, San Joaquin, Sierra and Toison de Oro. Also participating were La Puerto de Oros Chapter, San Francisco; East Bay Regent's Association; and the Rancho San Antonio Chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists.

Along with members from the above chapters were Mr. Newton B. Drury, Chairman of the Board, Save-the-Redwoods League; Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., President of the California State Parks Foundation; Mr. Fred Seulberger, on the Advisory Commission of the Parks and Recreation Department and representing Oakland Mayor, Mayor John Reading; Mr. W. Elwyn Dunstan, Chairman of Alameda County Bicentennial Commission. Also in attendance were Chief Ranger, Mr. William Pasky, and some of his rangers who were responsible for planting the trees and watering them every week during the long dry winter.

The Bicentennial Commissions of both Alameda and Contra Costa Counties have endorsed this Redwood Liberty Tree Project, as has the Commission in Washington, D.C.

A bronze marker has been set in a large stone which forms the back for a bench where one may sit and enjoy the view of the Mormon Temple, across Oakland and the Bay to San Francisco.

 Already 35 more Redwood trees are being planted in the District IV Grove in memory and appreciation of members, relatives and friends, and honoring those of the present who are still dedicated workers.

Mrs. Sidney W. Sorensen was District IV Director during this project and Mrs. Ernest G. Duarte was District IV Bicentennial Chairman. The project will continue under Mrs. Duarte, who is the new District IV Director.

MARY FELLOWS PENFIELD Penfield, New York) celebrated the Bicentennial by honoring the memory of nine Revolutionary War Soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Penfield: Herrington Baker from Vermont (1756-1833); Isaac Beatty from New Jersey (1755-1834); Samuel Lewis Brooks from Connecticut (about 1752-1849) his brother Thomas Brooks also from Connecticut (about 1763-1835); Elisha Fullam from...
MASSACHUSETTS (1752-1824); William Owen from Massachusetts (1764-1833); Henry Paddock from Dutchess County, New York (about 1758-1821); Daniel Penfield for whom the town was named from Connecticut (1759-1840); and Lebbeus Ross from Rhode Island (1761-1816). Direct descendants of six soldiers came from as far away as Indiana and New Jersey to join in the ceremony as well as lateral members of the Penfield family. At the cemetery service following the playing of "Yankee Doodle" by music students of Penfield High School, Regent, Miss Eleanor Fellows, welcomed the guests and Chaplain, Mrs. Adelaide Bailey, led everyone in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Reverend Robert Towner of the Penfield Baptist Church, the first built in this town, gave a benediction and the first one built in this town, gave a prayer, and Mrs. Katherine Thompson, Penfield Historian, told about the early days in Penfield when the first settlers arrived. Then a descendant or guest speaker told about each soldier's war service and his life as flag bearers Pamela Lunemann and Melissa Irish held a Bennington Flag at the soldier's grave. Reverend Towner gave the benediction and the service ended with the playing of Taps.

Research to establish the soldiers' war service and to find out about their lives was done by Chapter Historian, Mrs. Mildred Huehn, and Registrar, Mrs. Donna Irish. The Penfield Press and the Penfield Post Republican newspapers printed biographies of each soldier in the weeks preceding the ceremony.

An unusual buffet picnic followed the cemetery service at the shelter at Harris Whalen Park for the descendents and guests including New York State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Eddy; Director of District VII, Mrs. George Read; New York State Vice Chairman National Defense, District VII, Miss Mary E. Shults, New York State Bicentennial Chairman, Mrs. Edwards Karpinski; and former Director of District VII, Mrs. Robert Standish as well as representatives of some of the other chapters in District VII. Mrs. Eddy honored us after lunch by speaking on "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." A year of planning and work ended happily with the descendants of the soldiers deeply touched at being included in this Bicentennial celebration. —Donna R. Irish.

JACOB FERREE Coraopolis, Pa.) enjoyed many historical programs and observances from September 1975 with emphasis on the Bicentennial.

A State Flower Quilt was embroidered and assembled by members for a benefit. Presentation of a high school R.O.T.C. medal to a girl was made at North Allegheny High School. A Freedom Tree was planted and dedicated at West Allegheny High School honoring Capt. Herbert W. Moore, Jr. a missing in action Vietnam veteran who had attended that school. 100 relatives and many from the community and service organizations took part with the Chapter sponsoring. An outstanding program was given about the restoration of the Revolutionary fort at Legionville in Beaver County and the work of preserving a log cabin. Patriotic and sacred music was presented at several meetings and the National Defense Guest Night featured slides of ruins of early iron furnaces in Pennsylvania. Good Citizens Awards went to four girls and a boy from area high schools and the 7th and 8th grade History Medals to two boys.

The highlight of the year was the float we entered in the Memorial Day community parade. "Home and Country" as shown in picture carried three adult DARs and three young people. It was prepared by a committee with the help of husbands and received second place in the floats in the parade.

KOOS KOOSE (Deposit N.Y.). In January it was the privilege of Koo Koose Chapter to launch its Bicentennial activities and those of the village by presenting an American flag to the Deposit Community Historical Society. For sometime the Chapter has had a program of selling flags and accessories to the community so it seemed especially appropriate for the Regent, Miss Ruth Axtell, and Mrs. Leonard Hauber, Chaplain and flag chairman to make the presentation.

Over the years it has been the custom to have a Washington Tea in honor of George Washington. This year we had a more elaborate party in the First Baptist Church and called it a Colonial Tea. It was one of our few moderately cold and sunny days in February—a fact which helped to make it a gala tea and truly enjoyable afternoon for the eighty members and guests who attended. In the foyer two Juniors, Mrs. Robert Shogan and Mrs. Richard Gero, arranged an historical display of pictures and products of local industries past and present.

The delightful program was arranged by our First and Second Vice Regents, Mrs. Clifford DeNys (a Junior) and Mrs. Roland C. Briggs. American History Month essay winners from Hancock and Deposit read their essays and were presented medals and awards in Bicentennial silver dollars. A senior Girl Scout troop presented the DAR playlet, "Portrait of a Colonial Lady." The musical compositions for the play were all of music of 200 years ago. We were fortunate in being able to present five young sister vocalists and a string ensemble of professional quality from the local high school to do the musical interludes. In May a marker placed in the "Revolutionary Cemetery" for Jonas Underwood and to conclude our activities we participated in the local Bicentennial celebration by selling flags, taking part in opening ceremonies and parading.

STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY (Santa Fe, New Mexico) chose the most unusual of all Bicentennial observances. In 1975 a visit was scheduled to the Prince rooms in the Palace of Governors. Unexpected delay in completing renovation in El Palacio de Gobernadores in La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assissi created the unusual event. Curator Mike Webber conducted the Chapter and guests through the Prince Rooms closed to the public.

Mary Beardsley Prince was named first State Regent of New Mexico while her husband was territorial Governor of New Mexico (1889-1893). The reception room was used by Territorial Governor Lew Wallace (1878-1881) as his study while writing "Ben Hur." This anteroom contains Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Anglo mementos, paintings, pottery, and books. Mrs. Prince's portrait hangs there.
Other rooms are devoid of furnishings, archaeological excavations revealing several floors from the 17th century. Poured or puddled adobe from about 1650 remain from small room made from larger ones after the 1680 Indian Revolt. The tour walked on planks laid across excavations. Walls are stripped. Beams reflect 18th and 19th century events, one burned by a fire. Selente window remains and household articles have been unearthed.

The state dining room, the Prince bedroom, and their study when restored will contain an artifacts display. Stephen Watts Kearny china collection will be exhibited in the hallway outside the reception room.

Having spearheaded a citywide Liberty tree planting Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter proudly adds the Prince Bicentennial visit to its major events of 1976.

HENRY CLAY (Annandale, Va.). On May 1 members of the chapter were the first to participate in this series of Saturday tours of National Headquarters. Mrs. Helmbreck, Curator General, received the chapter and welcomed them to the halls of their National Headquarters. Miss Goff and Mrs. Rensberg, volunteer docents, conducted the group through many of the State Rooms, the Library and the Museum.

Following the formal tour the chapter conducted its monthly meeting in the Assembly Room. Following the ritual, the reading of the President General's message, and National Defense remarks by Mrs. W. J. Pittman, Chairman, Mrs. Helen Colbert, Historian, accepted on behalf of the Chapter a State award for the best feature article on Americanism, written by Miss Maxine Harloue, Constitution Week Chairman.

Arrangements were completed for memorials memorials to two deceased members, Mrs. Martha Yeo, through a contribution to the Tamarac DAR School in Tamasee, South Carolina, and Mrs. Sadie Watkins through a DAR grave marker.

Mrs. Irma Jackson, Program Chairman, read a play written by Jackie Filipi, a sixth grade student, that was a National Second Place winner in the Junior American Citizens Contest.

The Chapter is pleased to announce the election of Miss Nancy Goff to the office of Senior National Assistant Organizing Secretary of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Miss Goff is a past Regent of the Chapter and is currently Chairman of the Junior American Citizens work in Virginia.

Following the benediction by the Regiment, Mrs. Benjamin H. Burrell, members resumed their interest in the Museum and gift shop.

REBECCA PARKE (Galesburg, Illinois). Officers pictured: Center front Mrs. Horace Clark, Regent; 2nd row from left Mrs. Walter Johnson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Jess Smith, 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. John Bailey, Historian; back row from left, Mrs. Willard N. man, Chaplain; Mrs. Eugene Gintner, Secretary; Miss Florence Humphrey, Librarian; Mrs. Priscilla Eddy, Corresponding secretary; Mrs. Leland Smith, Registrar; Miss Marjorie Main, Treasurer.

In observance of their 75th anniversary, Mrs. Leland Smith, Bicentennial Chairman, dedicated a plaque naming twelve revolutionary soldiers buried in Knox County, Illinois to Hall of Patriots in Knox County's Court House, Galesburg; namely: Adam Bruner, Peter Bruner, Timothy Clay, Asahel Gilbert, Jacob Gunn, Abraham Hamptonston, John Harrington, Abraham Hempinstall, David Manley, George Sornberger, John Strange, Jesse Witty.

Following the dedication their annual "Flag Day Luncheon" was held at Sheraton Motor Inn with Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., State Regent, as speaker on what part Illinois played in the Revolutionary War. Although Illinois was not a State at the time, the governors of Virginia sent George Rogers Clark and his frontier men to Fort Kaskaskia to drive the British from this area.

The chapter received its charter issued June 5, 1901 with Mrs. Edith Cole Collivate as Organizing Regent, with the name of Rebecca Gibson Parke, patriot of Massachusetts. Mrs. Ella Parke Lawrence, Regent 1906-11, was designer of the Illinois State Flag, which was adopted 1915. Mrs. Lawrence encouraged members to sponsor money-making projects in order to purchase a chapter house. This dream was realized in 1951 with Chapter House, 576 North Chambers Street, Galesburg.

For 24 years the chapter has sponsored the General Henry Knox Society, Children of the American Revolution. Deborah Harrison is President and Mrs. Richard Blitsacky is Senior President.

DON JOSE VERDUGO (LaCanada, California). Our members were invited through the Crescenta-Canada Bicentennial Committee, to exhibit their Americana treasures at a Bicentennial Exhibit held during a Sunday Open House at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena—home of the famous Mars Viking I and II missions.

A collection was skillfully and artistically reproduced copies of our cherished Constitution and related documents attracted much attention. A background of fine old patchwork quilts included two handsome Friendship-Brides quilts of long ago.

Mrs. Bryan Kerns is shown with her father's uniform worn during service in the Philippines. The historic musket and sword attracted much attention, along with old wooden tools, fine silver pieces, china, old dolls, an old school bell, a fireplace muffin or pie warmer—and much, much more. The picture shows only one corner of this interesting display of Americana memorabilia.

We found the public keenly interested, asking all sorts of questions.


CRATER LAKE (Medford, Oregon). The enthusiasm shown by chapter members in participating in Bicentennial activities has been gratifying. Jackson County Library observed Flag Day by displaying a large collection of flags which was informative as well as arresting to the public eye. This colorful display was arranged by our chapter's State Chairman Special National Committee for U.S.A. Bicentennial, Mrs. William Henry Walwyn, assisted by Mrs. Louis J. Izzi, committee chairman for Flag of United States of America.

July 4th was celebrated in Medford with a Bicentennial Parade sponsored by the Medford Chamber of Commerce. Crater Lake Chapter participated with a car
Main Branch of the Queensboro Public Library.

Mr. Schwartz, teacher in Jr. High School 217, conducted a walking tour through the cemetery assisted by an excellent brochure, artistically illustrating and historically recounting the famous families and soldiers of Jamaica. This brochure was made by York College students.

This year Rufus King Chapter had the honor of giving an ROTC medal to Christopher Boruch of St. John's College and Mrs. Walter Griffin, our Good Citizen Chairman, presented a Good Citizen Pin and Certificate to Marguerite Dorrner of John Adams High School. On June 13th a 3 x 5 nylon State Bicentennial Flag was presented to the Starke family of Massapequa, Long Island who have a huge flagpole on their waterfront property at the foot of a canal leading to Great South Bay.—Emma S. Eberlin.

CHANCELLOR WYTHE (Richmond, Virginia) conducted a ceremony July 4, 1976, at the grave of George Wythe, distinguished Revolutionary Patriot, first Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence, first Professor of Law, first Chancellor of the Chancery Court of Virginia, member of the Virginia Convention that framed and ratified the Federal Constitution, and tutor of John Randolph, Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall while Professor at the College of William and Mary. He died in 1806, and was buried in the Churchyard of Saint John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, where Patrick Henry made his famous speech.

The Chapter felt there was no better way to celebrate the 200th birthday of our Nation than to place a wreath on this distinguished Virginian's grave.

Participating in this ceremony were, The Rev. H. Thomas Pateman, Rector of St. John's Church, The Rev. John J. Howard, SAR, The Hon. Thomas J. Biley, Mayor City of Richmond, The Hon. Larry E. Murphy, Administrative Assistant to the Lieutenant-Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Richmond American Legion Honor Guard, C. W. Phifer, Commander.

The wreath was placed on the grave by the Regent, Marguerite Lewis Britton.

This ceremony was broadcast by two television stations, Channels 6 and 12 and four radio stations announced the ceremony from Wednesday until Sunday. The Times-Dispatch and News Leader gave extensive coverage. The ceremony was attended by approximately 300 people.

One member, Mrs. Carpenter, came from Louisiana with her two sons. Kevin, the youngest, born July 4, 1975, is in the picture with the Regent and District Director.

After the ceremony, we attended an outstanding re-enactment of the Virginia Convention of 1775, featuring Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" speech, by the Barksdale actors in St. John's Church, presented by The Richmond Independence Bicentennial Commission and the Department of Recreation and Parks.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON (Hightstown, New Jersey). One of several activities to celebrate the U.S.A. Bicentennial was the dedication of a marker in Brainin­erd Cemetery, Cranbury. At the luncheon before the ceremony in the garden of Mrs. William G. Stults of Cranbury, Mrs. Robert M. Sutton, State Regent, Mrs. Jerome Bon­giovanni, State Recording Secretary, and Miss Eunice Brown, State Treasurer, were introduced. They viewed a display of handcrafted articles made by the chapter for the State Regent's Heirlooms '76 Ba­azaar. One item for the chapter's contribution was a floral arrangement of shells made by a 55 year Member, Miss Margaret Bergen of Florida. This delicate gift was raffled at the luncheon and a check given to Heirlooms '76 with all best wishes to our visiting State Regent for a successful project.

The ceremony was attended by members of the following chapters in New Jersey: Chimchewunika, Church and Cannon, Crane's Ford, Francis Hopkinson, General Mercer, John Rutherford, Penelope Hart, and Short Hills. Other honored guests were the Mayor of Cranbury, the First Presbyterian Minister, co-chairmen of the Cranbury Bicentennial Committee, President of Cranbury Landmarks, Officers of the Cranbury Historical & Preservation Society, members of the Cranbury Chapter, SAR, residents of Cranbury and friends.

The Cranbury Ancient Fife & Drum Corps with the Cranbury Chapter, SAR Color Guard marched and played for the

RUFUS KING (Jamaica, New York) is proud of its accomplishments. Mrs. George Bixby and Regent Emma S. Eberlin researched Prospect Cemetery, Jamaica, N.Y. They found and verified 52 Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots. On June 14th they placed flags on these graves.

In their efforts to have the Cemetery made a Landmark, they enlisted the services of the Community Planning Board #12, Community School Board #28 and several schools. The schools participated in the cleaning up of the cemetery, and the researching of famous families of Jamaica.

On June 18th we all engaged in a Dedication Ceremony launching a Bicentennial Restoration of Prospect Cemetery. Jr. High School 217's orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner" and P.S. 8 contributed the Color Guard. Mr. Adam G. Giantz of the Borough President's Office and Mr. Ronald Lee Gaudreau, Vice President of the New York City Bicen­tennial Corp., accepted a plaque given by the Restoration Association. Mrs. Eberlin presented the Research of the 52 Revolu­tionary Soldiers and Patriots to Mr. Er­hardt of the Long Island Room of the
Talbotton, Georgia) has emphasized the Bicentennial theme this year. Chapter Regent, to be given by the chapter to one hundred libraries and museums. These 80 graves were found during the research for this book.—Mrs Myles A. Walsh.

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. TOWNS (Talbotton, Georgia) has emphasized the Bicentennial theme this year. Chapter programs emphasizing the Bicentennial have included "Women of the Revolution;" "Making Local History Live Through the Study of Early Homes of Talbot County;" "Philadelphia: the Birthplace of Our Freedom;" and an original skit on lineage research for those who helped sound the note of freedom.

At the November meeting, Mrs. James J. Muldrow, State program chairman, gave little known facts about the Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the Meriwether County Bicentennial observance on May 1st and 2nd, the chapter earned recognition for its display emphasizing "America in Review Through Family Records." A list of members and a list of their Revolutionary ancestors were highlighted in the display. Sources for records were listed with examples of each. Thumbnail sketches of the Revolutionary ancestors of members of the chapter were published in several issues of county newspapers. Included in the sketches were names of descendants now residing in the local area.

SACRAMENTO (Sacramento, CA) hammered, stapled, scotch-taped, and sewed together this prize-winning float entitled " Petticoat Patriots." Seven American heroines alive at the time of the American Revolution were depicted by members of the Sacramento Chapter. Mrs. Joseph Stacy, Regent, portrayed Betsy Ross; Mrs. Daniel B. Martin represented Deborah Sampson; Mrs. John Nylander took the part of Abigail Adams; Mrs. Kenneth L. Campbell and Mrs. Ruchard T. Moore were in turn Rebecca Boone; Mrs. William Plummer played the role of Molly Pitcher; Miss Nancy Campbell acted as Dolley Madison; and Mrs. Calvin E. Chunn dressed as Martha Washington.

Props for the float included some real antiques like the 100-year-old flag held by Betsy Ross, the 200-year-old spinning wheel operated by Rebecca Boone, the ancient musket held by Deborah Sampson, and the 150-year-old pistol held by Molly Pitcher, as well as reproductions of a colonial rocking chair, desk, and pewter tea service. Costumes were outstanding, and most of them were made by the members. Martha Washington’s dress consisted of 18 yards of satin trimmed with 12 yards of lace and pearl braid.

This float won two awards in the Old Sacramento Parade on July 3rd: a trophy prize for the Best Bicentennial Entry and a trophy First Prize in the Amateur Float Division.

In the Carmicheal Parade on July 4th, this float won a trophy for First Place, Sr. Division, Theme Float, and also $150 prize money.—Merry Stacy.

DR. ELISHA DICK (Alexandria, Va.) has long been a supporter of Gadsbys Tavern in Alexandria. In 1955 the Chapter restored the third floor of the adjacent City Hotel and furnished the rooms in the style of colonial innkeepers’ quarters. Recently, both Gadsbys Tavern and the City Hotel were acquired from American Legion Post #24 by the City of Alexandria. Complete restoration and renovation took place and the buildings were opened as a museum with a self supporting restaurant included.

In connection with a continuing interest in the historic buildings, the Chapter recently donated a corner chair and a Vue d’Obtique to be used with a Camera Ob-
1785 in Pelham, Massachusetts, and came with him to Illinois in 1832, after having resided in Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania. She died in 1850 and was buried beside the grave of her husband, who, although only 15 when the Revolutionary War began, served several enlistments between 1775 and 1779.

The daughter was Chloe S. Harkness Childs—whose father’s and maternal grandfather’s Revolutionary service made her, as her mother, in every sense a “daughter of the American Revolution.” Born in Pennsylvania in 1808, the eleventh child of James and Elizabeth Harkness, she came to Illinois with her parents after two of her brothers had walked to Peoria County from western Pennsylvania in 1828. Six years after her father’s death in 1836, she was married to John Childs. In 1844, less than a month before she would have turned 35, she died and was buried near her father’s grave. Going back in history, Elizabeth and Chloe could trace their lineage to over fifteen men who settled in Plymouth County from England in 1600s and included original land owners, deacons, soldiers, free men, court representatives and tavern keepers. Through the Edson family, they could trace their ancestry to Francis Cooke, who came over on the Mayflower in 1620 and was the 17th signer of the Mayflower Compact of the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts.

GENERAL HENRY LEE (Lake Village, Arkansas) took part in a Flag Ceremony on May 2, 1976. The Community Festival was held by citizens of McGehee to dedicate a new flag pole with a plaque at its base on the lawn of the Desha County Court building. Mrs. Bryan Myuer, Jr. led the procession with the American Flag and Mrs. Hilliard Stroud, Chapter Regent, followed bearing the General Henry Lee banner. Inside the library, Mrs. Robinson C. Tutt with her husband displayed heirlooms in the Tutt family from the period of the Revolution.

COLONEL THEUNIS DEY (Midland, Texas) marked the burial place of Revolutionary Soldier, Alexander Hodge and his wife Ruth, ancestors of Chapter Regent, Mrs. Solon P. Crain. The Hodes are buried on their plantation, Hodge’s Bend, located near Sugarland, Texas. The chapter provided wrought iron entrance gates to the cemetery then traveled the 500 miles from Midland to Sugarland via charter bus to attend and participate in the dedication ceremonies.

Restoration of Hodge’s Bend Cemetery was the Bicentennial project of the Fort Bend Historical Commission who, at the same time, dedicated an official Texas Historical Marker at the site.

Hodge was a member of Francis Marion’s South Carolina Brigade during the American Revolution. He migrated to Texas in 1825 as a member of Stephen F. Austin’s Old Three Hundred, the first Anglo-American colony permitted in the Mexican province. He and his family were prominent in Texas’ fight for independence. In honor of his service to two republics the United States and Texas flags used in the ceremony had each flown above their respective capitols.

Mrs. Crain was speaker for the occasion.

SAN RAFAEL, Las Flores, Oneonta (California). Two hundred years after de Anza’s expedition one of the official Bicentennial observations in California and one in which three DAR Chapters participated, was the re-enactment of the Anza Expedition of 1775-1776.

The re-enactment began in Mexico as a joint observance with our neighbor to the south. Costumed horsemen and women began the long trek on September 29, 1975, 200 years to the day of the start of the original expedition. The route, departure and arrival times and dates were followed as closely as modern times could permit. The arrival at the San Gabriel Mission was on schedule, January 4, 1976 and the group was welcomed with “many peals of bells” and demonstrations joy joy from descendants of original Mission Indians and other peoples.

After a delay of several weeks the re-enactment cast prepared to ride again and following the reading of Father Font’s words of faith and encouragement delivered to the original group, the bells rang out and the riders started the second half of the trek.

The two men riding as Anza and Father Font were brothers and descendants of settlers of the first expedition. A departure from the original formation was the addition of a Color Guard of five mounted U.S. Marines dressed in authentic 1775 uniforms. Riding with the group as settlers were Mrs. Roy Fetterman, Vice Regent of San Rafael Hills Chapter and Dr. Fetterman both native Californians.

The lunch stop the first day was in the city of South Pasadena, once a part of Rancho El Rincon de San Pasqual. Here, members of the Las Flores and Oneonta Park Chapters, wearing Colonial costumes, added a bit of historical drama as they paid tribute to the memory of Mary Aldis Draper, one of the famous women of the American Revolution. During the war the widow Draper provided tables of bread, cheese and cider for the weary soldiers who passed her home. When her supplies were exhausted she enlisted the aid of other women.

Later in the day a brief stop was made in the city of Eagle Rock which had also been a part of a great rancho, the 36,000 acre Rancho San Rafael. Here, two members of the San Rafael Hills Chapter also provided a bit of American history with their dramatization of the story of another great woman of the Revolution, Mary Ludwig Hays, better known as “Molly Pitcher.” During the heat of battle when weary and wounded soldiers suffered from thirst Mary carried pitchers of cool water from a near-by spring to the men as they called out, “Molly, pitch her.” Thus her nickname. These Daughters too were dressed in appropriate costumes and from their metal pitchers and tin cups they served the Marines and anyone else in the group who wished to be refreshed.

On the second day of the ride a sortie rode forth from the main body of riders...
to visit the Los Encinos Historical Monument. The diaries of Fathers Crespe and Castenada with the Portola Expedition in 1770 mention the stop here and it is assumed that Anza might also have done so. Here the visitors were served a repast far from any resemblance to the daily rations issued the Anza riders 200 years ago which consisted of hot chocolate in the morning and chili beans at night. The latter predicated of course on whether or not there was water or firewood at the camping site.

Mrs. Harry Fisher, California State Chairman of the Flag of the U.S.A. was present in Colonial costume with her display of Historic Flags handcrafted by her and other members of the Don Jose de Ortega Chapter.

The two day portion of the re-enactment through Los Angeles ended at the Leonis Adobe in Calabasas, the site of another former Rancho. Many welcoming spectators were dressed in costume, some as Indians and others in early California-Spanish styles.

The expedition of 1776 and the re-enactment 200 years later were successfully completed. Both were peaceful missions, and with the exception of the one woman who died in childbirth on the first night of the original trek there was no loss of life. The 1776 group increased by several births on the trip. The 1976 group does not boast of any such accomplishment. A survey of the 1965 San Francisco telephone directory disclosed a listing of 32 of the original 35 names of families who came from Mexico and settled the Spanish City of San Francisco.

Those participating in such historical activities which are taking place during this Bicentennial year cannot help but feel very humble in the presence of the memories of people such as those who dared to settle this strange land; those who dared design and sign the Declaration of Independence; those who gave “their lives and fortunes” that those who followed might continue to enjoy such freedoms as have been achieved.

DANIEL MORGAN (Gaffney, South Carolina) was busy with Bicentennial Celebrations during this year. Mrs. Ruth Neville Riemann of Denver, Colorado, the oldest known living direct descendant of General Daniel Morgan, and her daughter, Mrs. Rob Noel of Kenilworth, Illinois, arrived at the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport. They were met by a group from Spartanburg, Cowpens and Gaffney: Mrs. Marruth Cooksey, Regent of the Daniel Morgan Chapter, Mrs. Winnie Eastwood, Mrs. Leila Hatcher, Miss Lenora Jefferies, Dr. Montague McMillan, Mrs. Edith Wolfe and Mrs. Margaret McGuinn.

Other activities included the laying on of a wreath at the monument of the Battle of Cowpens, the enactment of the Battle of Cowpens, preceded by a parade, a Bicentennial Banquet and a tea.

The Daniel Morgan Chapter has 31 active members and 15 non-resident members, one living as far as Hawaii. The chapter is proud to have a part in the contribution toward the mural of the Battle of Cowpens in Washington.

General Daniel Morgan led the brilliant victory on the site of Cowpens Battle-ground over an elite corps of British Regulars on January 17, 1781. - Leila Hatcher.

JOHN HOULTON (Auburn, Indiana) observed Memorial Day by laying a wreath on the courthouse square of Dekalb County, honoring all servicemen who have died in defense of their country. Participating in the ceremony were Mrs. John Martin Smith, Chaplain, Mrs. E. J. Allen, center, Vice Regent, and Mr. Lawrence D. Roberts, right, Regent.

Rev. James Caldwell (Jacksonville, Illinois) is proud of the four generations of the “Ruth Jackson Stevenson (Mrs. Howard Stevenson)” family. Shown in the picture seated is Mrs. Stevenson, standing are her daughter Anna Louise Stevenson Bealmear (Mrs. William), who became a member of Children of the American Revolution in 1926, and later a member of this chapter. Her granddaughter Rebecca Bealmear LaKamp (Mrs. David) who became a member last year. Her great grandson, Jeffrey Steven LaKamp, who is a member of the Ellen Hardin Walworth Society, Children of the American Revolution, which is sponsored by the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter. Their Revolutionary War Ancestor is Lt. James Whipple of Mass. 

LANSING (Lansing, Michigan) as part of its Bicentennial project, marked the grave of Martin DuBois, Revolutionary Soldier, buried in Fitchburg Cemetery in 1854. Born in New Platz, New York, on October 21, 1764, DuBois was a private and bugler in Colonel Wessenfel’s Regiment, Ulster County, New York Levies in 1777. The Martin DuBois line traces descent from Geoffroi du Bois, a companion and friend of Duke William the Conquerer.

Martin was the son of Conrad DuBois who also served in the American Revolution. Martin married Marguerite Avery, who died on the same day of her husband’s death, and both are buried in the same grave. Martin had come to Michigan and lived with a son in the Bunkerhill Township area of Ingham County, Michigan. The grave bears a previous marker of the Sons of the American Revolution.
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

As we approach the deadline for materials to be submitted to State Chairmen, if they are to be included for credit on the 1977 report, each Chapter Regent is asked to check with her Genealogical Records Chairman to be sure all such records are completed, recorded in her file, and sent on to the proper person.

I hope each chapter has noted the change in the 1977 Honor Roll affecting Genealogical Records. Credit is now allowed for either the presentation of 5 pages of source material (original copy—not carbons, and not Grandparent forms) or a contribution to the National Genealogical Records Binding Fund. Please be sure any such contribution is so designated.

An important reminder: if you wish your material to be bound through our office, your check to cover binding must accompany your copy. No contribution can be credited or sent to the bindery until the check has been received.

State Chairmen will receive the annual report blanks shortly. It is important that each Chapter Chairman send a full and complete report to her State Chairman by the date requested.

Thank you all for your cooperation and do get your records in—Jane Carfer Theobald.

CORRECTIONS!! October 1976

BREWER, Burwell (Burrell): B. Va. c. 1730, d. Old Wilkes, Ga. 1799. "Fort Brewer" was named for him. Fought the Indians, British and gave produce and assistance. Received 640 acres bounty land for Rev. Patriotism. In Va. his father was Geo. Brewer of Isle of Wight (1670-1744). One of his fighting sons was Lt. Wm. Brewer who served with Gen. Sumter in S.C. Families: Patrick, Milliken, Meriwether, Callaway, Lewis, Holman and others entered this bounty land in 1784 and were part of "Fort Brewer" fighting tradition. Desire more facts and tradition.—Miss Helen Walpole, 1465 N.E. 123 St., Apt. 609, North Miami, Fla. 33161.

MASSEY-MASSIE-MACEY, and like sounding family names. I have 90% of all these names who attained adulthood in America prior to and inclusive of all who were over 10 years of age at time of the Civil War. I also have information of where and when they lived and family-trees of the majority, beginning with the immigrant ancestor of each. I want to find, as applied to remainder of family members, proper placement in the correct ancestral line. I will gladly exchange information in accomplishing my purpose.—Judge Frank Massey, c/o Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, Texas, 76102.

VAN SYCKLE-SICKLEY-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.


WILLIAMS, Elijah Watson (1815-1865) m. Sarah Karr Sims (1815-1858, dau of John Sims, b. 1781, & Margaret Neswerger, b. 1790, who m. 1809). Allied: Madden, Abercrombie, Young, Glover, Milan, Beavers, Wait. Owner: Mrs. Zack Williams, Van Buren, Ark.

HOUSTON, John Stroud (b. 1817, Shelby Co., Ohio, son of HUNTER, Andrew (1764-1850) m. (c1787) Lydia Burchfield PETTUS, Thomas (b. 1761) m. Rhoda (Dawson) (b. 1773). WILLIAMS, Elijah Watson (1815-1865) m. Sarah Karr Sims McCULLOUGH, Evan L., Sr. (b. 1809, son of John McCullough, b. 1767, & Barbara, b. 1771) m. Elizabeth (b. 1797, Lancaster, Pa., Juliana Elizabeth Hubyler (b. 1776, Lancaster, Pa.). Henry Hamilton (oldest son, b. 1803, Lancaster) m. Caroline Williams (b. 1811, Cincinnati, Ohio, dau of Jacob & Eunice Williams) & migrated from Ohio to Lewisburg, Ark. between 1841 & 1843; by 1846, in Covington, Ky. (Copied from papers originally belonging to E. H. Crowe; found in walls of a building being torn down in Washington, D. C.)

McCULLOUGH, Evan L., Sr. (b. 1809, son of John McCullough, b. 1767; & Barbara, b. 1771) m. Elizabeth —. Allied: Tate, Woodward. Owner: Mrs. J. O. McCullough (Van Buren, Ark.)

CHINN, John (will dated 1792) m. Elizabeth Travers, dau of Col. Raleigh Travers of Rappahannock Co., Va., a member of House of Burgesses. (Not a Bible). Among allied lines: Washington, Ball.


CATHEY, George (d. 1801, ae 77 yrs) m. Frances Henry (d. 1801, ae 74 yrs)—both bur. Mecklenburg Co., N.C. Bros., Alexander & John Cathey rec'd land grants in Anson Co., N.C., 1749 & 1751. George Cathey was a member of Rowan Co. N.C. Committee of Safety. Contributor: Effie Allison Wall (Mrs. David), Marianna, Ark.

FRIEND, Charles Flemming (1812-1865) m. 1832, Martha Jane Barbour (1820-1866). Allied: Ashworth, Pine.

Owner: Mrs. Roberta Friend Eberhardt Biggs, Proctor, Ark.

FRIEND, Robert William m. 1st, Nancy E. M. —; m. 2nd, 1871, M. J. Carr (dau of Robt. William Carr of Thomas Landing, Tenn. & Melvina Jane Carr of Cuba, Tenn.). Owner not named. (See above & below owner)


STEWART, William, Sr. (1756-1833) m. Mary (d. 1822, ae 65 yrs). Son, Bartholomew Green Stewart, Sr. (1786-1840) m. 1809, Sallie Maulding (b. 1791, dau of Richard Maulding, d. 1835, ae 70 yrs, & Elizabeth Maulding, d. 1810, ae 48 yrs). Allied: Matthews. Owner: Mrs. Dorothy Stewart Weaver, Edmondson, Crittenden Co., Ark.

FORT, David Morris (b. 1811) m. Adeline D. Goode (b. 1826). 1st child b. 1842.

Owner: Mrs. Dorothy Stewart Weaver, Edmondson, Ark. RICHMOND, Berryman Green (1811-1888) m. 1834, Sarah T. Anderson (1817-1878). (Some of the parents of this couple may be recorded herein, but not identified as such) Allied: McCaigden, Gatewood, West.

Owner: Mrs. Irene Richmond Shannon Lake, Comorant, Miss.

FLANARY, Daniel Anderson (b. 1796) m. 1818, Frances Alton (b. 1800).

Owner: Thomas Newton Bracy, Marion, Ky.

BRACY, John m. 1842, Syrena M. Planary (b. 1822).

Owner: Thomas Newton Bracy, Marion, Ky.

GRIFFIN, Richard, Rev. Patriot, (b. 1734; d. 1805, Laurens Dist., S.C.) m. 1754, Nancy Ann Clarke (1737-1792) & had 17 chn. Son, Joseph Griffin (b. 1782) m. 1802, Parthenia Coleman. Allied: Carwile, Childs.

Owner: Mrs. John M. Kinard, Newberry, S. C.

GRIFFIN, Isaac (1779-1829, son of William Griffin, Jr. & grson of William Griffin, Sr., both Rev. soldiers) m. 1811, Keziah Booth (1796-1875).

Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.

JONES, William Bizzle m. 1863, Elizabeth Ann Clark (b. 1839). "Mother d. 1875; Father d. 1878." (Jones? or Clark?) Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.

YOUNG, Tandy Key (1794-1861, son of Merlin & Tabitha Young) m. 1813, Smith Co., Tenn., Rachel S. Meroney (1794-1858, dau of Phillip & Patsey Meroney). Allied: Stanback, Dalton, Brunson, Ingram, Howell.

Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.

YOUNG, (6 chn listed, b. 1792 thru 1805.) Owner not named.

SMITH, Minor Winn (b. 1784). m. Jane Berry (b. 1788).

Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark. HOUSEMAN, John Moore (b. 1776) m. 2nd 1818, Martha Chamberlain (b. 1792).

Elizabeth Priscilla Houseman (dau of John M. by his 1st wife) m. 1834, Robert Dowden Gore. Allied: Lynn, Penrod, Tennyson, Cooke, Weatt, Hatley. (This Bible listed as GORE BIBLE, but Elizabeth Priscilla Houseman Gore's death date, 1871, is first recording in this copy—thus the name of Gore was erroneously given this Bible). Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.

HAYES, James (b. 1761, Rockingham Co., N.C.; d. 1832, son of James Hayes of Rockingham Co., N.C., who d. 1795, ae 96 yrs., & wife Sarah, who d. Davidson Co., Tenn., 1831, ae 93 yrs.) m. 1810, Margaret McCarrol (d. 1853, ae 80 yrs, dau of John McCarrol who d. 1800, ae 71 yrs, & wife Margaret who d. 1830, ae 85 yrs.). Margaret McCarrol Hayes

Owner: Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.
Present:—Samuel Meredith, Nathan Crawford, Nelson Crawford,
other charges is the following Viz. To this sum levied in advance
The Court proceeded to assess the County Levy and among
The Commissioners appointed to draft a plan of a Courthouse, Clerks Office and Jail for the use of this County this day returned
And at Court held for the said County at the Courthouse on Monday the 19th day of November, 1804. Present Nathan Crawford, Landon Cabell, William B. Hare, Philip Johnson, William Cabell, Hudson Martin, Gentlemen Justices.

The Commissioners appointed to draft a plan of a Courthouse, Clerks Office and Jail for the use of this County this day returned their report accompanied by the plan required which is received by the Court. And it is ordered that the said Commissioners be further authorized and requested to report from time to time any change they may deem necessary to be made relative to the said buildings to be approved of by the Court. A plan of a brick Courthouse for Amherst County be—the lower story which is 16 feet pitch, for the upper which is nine, reference will be hard to the other side.

The main building to be 40 feet by 34 feet with a circular end, a Portico of ten feet width at the other extremity to be of one story only. The Bench to have an elevation of four feet, the bar of the two, the Gallery of eight and all to be ballistered in front. The windows in the lower story to be of eighteen lights in the upper fifteen.

Jail 20 feet by 36 feet, two story high first pitch 11 feet, second 9 feet, one Room below 20 feet square well and conveniently furnished for a Jailor, the other below 16 by 20 door from jailor’s room, strongly lined with iron for Criminals. The upper rooms one 16 by 20 finished as a lodging room for the use of the jailor and the other 20 feet square comfortable for Debtors with a fireplace therein.

A plan of a Clerks Office to be of brick and covered with Tile. The pitch twelve feet and single story

And at a Court held for the said County at the Courthouse on Monday the 18th day of February 1805. Present—Samuel Meredith, Will Cabell, Hudson Martin, David S. Garland, Benjamin Rucker, Will Burrell, Philip Johnson, Reuben Norvell, William B. Hare, Joel Franklin, John Warwick, Sam T. Cabell, William Ware, George Dillard, Gentlemen Justices.

It is ordered that the order made herein at October last with respect to letting the public buildings be rescinded as to that part which directs the time in which the said buildings shall be let, and that the time for letting the said buildings be appointed by a future order of this Court.

Amherst County viz. Thereby certify that in the foregoing order of Court dated the 10th Day of Feby. 1805 the following Genth viz Wm. Cabell, Hudson Martin, Wm. B. Hare, John Warwick and Sam Jordan Cabell voted in the negative, although their dissenting voice were not certified to be entered of record.

Amherst County viz. Thereby certify that in the foregoing order of Court dated the 10th Day of Feby. 1805 the following Genth viz Wm. Cabell, Hudson Martin, Wm. B. Hare, John Warwick and Sam Jordan Cabell voted in the negative, although their dissenting voice were not certified to be entered of record.

The Sec of War has notified me the following appointments of William v. Blue Capt. with ____ section, William Saunders first Lt ———, John Crump Lt with _______ Morgan, Paymaster, Bartlett Anderson 2Lt. (illegible), (illegible line, Philip Booth vice Starks 2nd master, Francis H. Payton Surgeon, Thaddeus Capron & James W Wallace mates with great consideration
I am your obedient servt
Alexander Hamilton

P.S. the above appointments thought mistake mentions as yours are for Col. Bentley (illegible are the following.
John Meridith 1st Lieut via Brent Paymaster, John Stephens Do vice Tate Adjutant, Uriah Blue 2nd Lt. vice Humphries 2c
Robert Ball Ditto vice title declined, Richard Do vice Wills who it is, Robert Little Do vice Camp—will not accept, this case they shall not accept Edwards Conrad Surgeon, Thomas Triplett, (illegible)

Col. Parker
The above material was notarized by J. ?. Melton whose Commission Expired April 14, 1962.

Hoke Family Bible Records. This Bible is presently in the possession of Ada Herbert Kolleda (Mrs. Dell), Rt. 1, Waldo, Ohio 43356.

Marriages:
Annie E. Hoke was married to John S. Smith, March the 6th, 1862 in Loudon by Rev. John Ault.

Births:
John S. Smith was born May the 13th, 1838
Annie Elizabeth Hoke was born August the 25th 1839 died 1911 age 72 years.
Mary Matilda Smith was born in the year of our Lord Jan 1st, 1862 Franklin Co. Pa. near Mergusburg
William Hoke was born Feb. the 21 (27?) in the year of our Lord 1812
Mary S. Hoke was born Nov. 30 in the year of our Lord 1810
Harry Shearer Smith was born May the 16th in the year of our Lord 1873
Anita Mabel Smith was born December the 23rd in the year of our Lord 1876(57).
William H. Smith was born May the 13th in the year of our Lord 1841
Arthur McClellen Smith was born June the 1st in the year of our Lord 1866
John Rush Smith was born December the 1st in the year of our Lord 1868
William Hoke was born November the 18th in the year of our Lord 1870
Michel Hoke was born July the 23rd in the year of our Lord 1835
Ann Elizabeth Hoke was born August 25th in the year of our Lord 1838
William Hoke was born August the 12th the year of our Lord 1841
Barbara Ellen Hoke was born March the 5th year of our Lord 1843
Charlotte Matilda Hoke was born on March the 3rd in the year of our Lord 1848
John Arthur Chambers Hoke was born in the October 3rd in the year of our Lord 1846

Deaths:
Mary S. Hoke departed this life May the 30th in the year of our Lord 1871
John S. Smith departed this life Feb. 6 on Sabbath morning at 5 o'clock 1910
Annie Elizabeth Smith departed this life April the 2nd on Sabbath eve at 6 o'clock 1911

Clarence V. Smith departed this life at his home in Waldo, June 19th in the year of our Lord 1935. Buried in Waldo
William Hoke departed this life April the 4th in the year of our Lord 1882
William H. Smith departed this life June the 29th in the year of our Lord 1865
Latie Mabel Smith departed this life June the first 1878 aged 2 years 5 months, and 8 days. Buried in Waldo
Harry Shearer Smith departed this life December 6th 1890, aged 17 years 6 months, 20 days Intered in the Waldo Cemetery

A. E. HOKE
William Hoke was born February the 21 in the year of our Lord 1812
Mary S. (Shearer) Hoke was born November the 30th in the year of our Lord 1810
Michael Hoke was born July 23 in the year of our Lord 1835
William Hoke was born August the 12 in the year of our Lord 1841
Michael Hoke died November the 14 1846 and was buried in the graveyard in Mergusburg (Penna)
Elizabeth Hoke wife of Michael Hoke died August 1834 and was buried in Mergusburg, (Penna, Compilers note)
Barbara Ellen Hoke was born March the 5 in the year of our Lord 1843
John Arthur Chambers Hoke was born October 3 in the year of our Lord 1846
Charlotte M. Hoke was born in the year of our Lord March 3 1848

PRENTISS FAMILY RECORDS. Owned by Helen Williams Thomas. Copied by Phyllis Gilbert Thomas, Abi Evans Chapter, Tecumseh, Michigan. Alice D. Serrel, Michigan State Chair.

MARRIAGES
James Prentiss was born June the 24, 1792
Betsey Prentiss was born Dec. the 10, 1796
They was married March the 7, 1816

Sarah Prentiss was married March the 7, 1839
Warren Prentiss was married Jan. 2, 1851
Clara Prentiss was married Oct. 17th, 1853
Calvin Prentiss was married Nov. 27th, 1855
* Copier's Note: Clara Prentiss was also known as Clarrissa Prentiss. No spouses are recorded in this Bible.

Births of the Children
Lovina Prentiss was born Dec the 21, 1816
Cyrus Prentiss was born Feb. the 9, 1818
Sarah Prentiss was born Sept. the 19, 1820
Warren Prentiss was born Sept the 16, 1823
Calvin Prentiss was born Aug the 8, 1829
Luther Prentiss was born Sept the 28, 1832

Deaths of Parents
James Prentiss Died April the 19 1839 Aged 47 Years
Betsey Prentiss died April 16 1845 Aged 48 Years 4 months & 6 days

Deaths of the Children
Lovina Prentiss Died Feb the 28 1817 Aged 2 months and 6 days
Cyrus Prentiss was Drowned Oct the 3 1840 Aged 22 years and 8 months
Sarah Grubbs Died Feb 17 1897 Aged 77 years, 5 months
Clarrissa Pierce Died April 2 1898 Aged 68 years-7 months 24 days
Warren Prentiss Died 12 May 1902 Aged 78 years, 8 months
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What’s Your Line

By LAURA JONES THOMPSON

National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee

Abbreviations

Continuing the list turned in by Miss Shirley Ann Pease
of Missouri, past State Lineage Research Chairman. This
list was contained in the Article “What’s Your Line?”
It appeared in the January issue of the DAR Magazine,
1976, and stopped with R.I.P.; Requiescat in pace: Rest
in peace.
sic: thus; when placed in brackets after a word or expres-
sion it means that such word or expression is exactly as
shown in the record copied or quoted
sine die: without date (in case of a court or other meeting,
an indefinite adjournment)
s.l.g.: sine legit: without legitimate issue
s.p.: sine prole: without issue
spr.: spinster or sponsor
t.: temp; tempore: in time of
t.p.: title page
ip.; twp.: township
unm.: unmarried
ux.; uxor; uxoris: wife
v.; vidi: see
V.R.: Vital Records
V.D.M.: voluns Deus: Minister
x: placed between the given name and the surname at
the bottom of a document indicates that the person named
confirms and thereby assents to the document. (Even when
the words “His (or her) mark” appear above or below it,
it doesn’t necessarily mean that the person could not
sign his name. Since for some documents and at some
times signing wasn’t necessary if the person assented and
sealed the document).
/: in early records a slant across the lower part of a P
indicates omission of “er” or “ar”
--: a line over a letter often indicates a contraction, or
omission of a letter

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honors

THE STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr.
State Regent

Seated left to right: Miss Patricia Sayers, Historian; Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., State Regent; Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Howard F. Lee, Recording Secretary.

Standing left to right: Mrs. Robert B. Perkins, Librarian; Mrs. Albert E. Powers, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Harold B. Ewoldt, Treasurer; Miss Karen Kiser, Registrar; Mrs. William P. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles E. Lee, Chaplain.
The Rev. Abram Dubois Wilson was soon dispatched with appropriate instructions, and on Oct. 16, 1837, the new church was organized. Rev. Wilson, his mission accomplished, then returned to the East, leaving the eight members of the new church to organize a Sabbath School and conduct prayer meetings in the schoolhouse or one of the log cabins.

The new group soon requested the New Brunswick body to provide a pastor to nurture the new flock at Fairview. When no one else responded, the elderly Rev. Wilson volunteered to go. He arrived with his family in Fairview July 31, 1838, bringing along a young physician, Dr. J. V. D. Gaddis.

On November 26, 1838, the cornerstone of the present structure was laid. The ground was a gift of Peter Pumeya, one of the first settlers in Fairview. It was a tribute to the faith and vision of these original eight members that a building to seat 600 was later completed. The style of architecture was similar to that which was common to churches in New Jersey and the Mohawk Valley of New York.

The church building itself was in the process of construction, a contract was let for an academy building a short distance east of the church where the present chapel now stands. This was to have two stories, the upper floor for church purposes, the lower floor as a school. Church services were held in the building as early as January, 1840. Despite hardships of various kinds the church building was finally completed and it was dedicated on Sunday, October 3, 1841. Fittingly, the Rev. Abram Wilson preached the dedicatory sermon.

The church was now constructed and dedicated, but there remained a heavy debt. A plan proposed to help liquidate the indebtedness was to sell pews to private individuals. This proposal resulted in a storm of controversy and criticism, but was carried out nonetheless.

The original pews were made of black walnut except for the seats which were of white walnut, or butternut. The building had two log windows at the extreme west end of the church, each with 105 panes of glass. These were removed in the early 1900s to make room for the beautiful new pipe organ, a gift of William B. Polhemus. There have been other changes in the church's appearance and interior, but its beauty is the result of the love and care of generations of Fairview's people.

The church in Fairview was organized on Oct. 16, 1837 as the First Dutch Reformed Church. It is the oldest church west of the Allegheny Mountains and the oldest Reformed Church west of the Alleghenies. It is a member of the Reformed Church in America, a denomination that dates back to 1628, only eight years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

The Reformed Church of Fairview has been cited by the Daughters of the American Revolution as the oldest Reformed Church west of the Alleghenies, and a suitable plaque commemorating that distinction has been installed near the entrance. (See photo). The church is a member of what is claimed to be the oldest Protestant church in America with a continuous existence. Its history dates back to 1628, only eight years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

As early as 1836 some families from Somerset County, New Jersey, were migrating westward to the much advertised Military Tract in west-central Illinois. They settled in or near Fairview, and others followed.

This church on the prairie, with its roots extending back to the very beginning of our pioneer history, still stands as a monument to the faith of those sturdy men and women who placed their trust in a Supreme Being and their hope in the destiny of a new land. Today it is inspiring to attend services in this historic and beautiful building with the DAR plaque on the front.
SECOND DIVISION ILLINOIS DAR

The First Presbyterian Church of Galena was organized October 25, 1831. This Church building was erected in 1838 and is thought to be the oldest Church in continuous use in the Old Northwest Territory.

Correspondence welcomed by Second Division Director

Mrs. Ward B. Manchester
613 N. Orange St.
Morrison, Ill. 61270

Sponsored by

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

Regent
Mrs. Mark Sisson
Mrs. Sherman Shaw
Mrs. Noble Henze
Mrs. Thomas Smith
Mrs. H. Francis Henneman
Mrs. Ralph E. Hill
Mrs. John Davidson
Mrs. Merle W. Ackland
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Miss Laura Chalmers
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Mrs. Sterling Wheeler
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Princeton
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Stockton
Streator
Sycamore

NOVEMBER 1976 1419
Pontoppidan Lutheran Church, two and one-fourth miles southeast of Elliott, Illinois, is historically Scandinavian, and Norwegian in particular.

It would seem on the surface that in today’s sophisticated society, an ethnic church in a rural setting could be in trouble. But the Pontoppidan Lutherans appear to be a successful anomaly to that possibility with 179 members, 143 of them confirmed in the church, as the congregation will be celebrating its 100th year on Saturday and Sunday, July 24-25th.

The Norwegian people who came to Ford county in the year 1873 were mostly immigrants who had first settled in Kendall County, Illinois. Many of them married there and began farming before moving to the Elliott area where farmland was available at a less expensive price.

An organizational meeting was held on May 30, 1876 and it was agreed to organize a congregation with a charter membership of 21 families and 2 single persons.

In 1881 the present wood frame building was erected at a cost of $3000. A small house in the vicinity was rented at $2.00 a month for the pastor.

The church has been greatly improved during the years. It is still the center for the religious and social life of its members. The fundamentals of faith and the Norwegian-American culture are there, as strong now as in that far different era of a century ago.

Continuing the fundamentalist tradition of its beginning, the Pontoppidan Church expresses its faith with the conviction of the words of Christ “without me — ye can do nothing.”
HONORING
ILLINOIS OUTSTANDING JUNIOR 1976

JANET BETH WALLEN WILSON

Regent
Drusilla Andrews Chapter
Granite City, Illinois

WITH LOVE AND AFFECTION
Her husband, Ralph, and children, Eric, Elizabeth, and David

NOVEMBER 1976 1421
Historic Churches in the
Fourth Division of Illinois

The Long Grove Community Church, built in 1847, designated an historic landmark as the oldest sanctuary still in use in Northeastern Illinois, lies “just beyond the Covered Bridge and up the hill” in a quaint authentically restored village. Behind the old iron gates the peaceful graveyard, shaded by great shag bark hickory trees, is the final resting place for most of the original New England settlers and German immigrants from Alsace and the Rhineland, attracted by the fertile farm land, now with headstones dating back to 1818, with inscriptions and verses in German, graced with intricate hand-chiseled designs. In 1846 they organized into a congregation. Services were in German until 1918 (records were kept in German until 1935) and collections were taken up in a “klingel boitl,” a velvet pouch tied to a long stick. Should a member try to ignore the request, the collector would tickle the reluctant contributor under his chin. The church got its first bell in 1854 (cost $50.). The steeple was erected in 1874. In 1902 a pipe organ was purchased, a hand-pumped affair manned by a choir boy, who, if unlucky enough to doze off during the long service, would be wakened by a yank on the ear.

Ivanhoe Congregational Church, placed on the Illinois Register of Historic Places is the oldest organized church in Lake County. Founded in 1838 when 16 persons met in the log cabin of Alfred Payne, later in cabins of pioneers in Mechanics Grove (later Ivanhoe) and in schools until 1856 when the present building was dedicated. In 1957, while remodeling, workmen discovered hand-hewn timers used in the original construction. As early as 1845 this was the center of heated arguments about slavery resulting in a resolution declaring slavery “a most daring sin before God.” This church, formed a year before Lake Co. contributed greatly to the life of Lake County. The 118 year old church bell still rings out in a mellow and beautiful sound for both joyous and sad occasions and the building stands as a religious symbol of inspiration to the community and surrounding countryside of Mundelein, Lake County, Illinois.

The First United Methodist Church of McHenry was organized as a prayer group in the tiny four year old hamlet in 1840, meeting in the old schoolhouse and various buildings and served by Circuit Riders whose license to preach was renewed yearly at Conference. Snowstorms or muddy roads were reasons for the Circuit Rider not to appear so services were irregular. The sanctuary was built in 1859 for $400, with donations of land for the church and parsonage and member’s time. A hole in the ground served as the furnace room. Candles provided light. As most came by horse and buggy, a horse shed was built in the rear in 1877. The “best sounding bell in the county” called members to worship from 1886 to the present day. Worship in the same building for 118 years gives the distinction of being the oldest church building in McHenry Co. with continuous use by the same congregation.
**Barrington Center Wesleyan Methodist Church** parishioners were the Methodist-Episcopalian families who worshipped in homes and schools for 13 years before they built a replica of some remembered house of worship back in New England or, at least, not far from the coast. The lines are austere but with a flourish here and there, unusual in a country church. The original building, 35 x 52 feet, featured an unusually high steeple, perhaps to guide the traveler in the dense forest. Used from 1861-1865 as a recruiting station for farm boys enlisting for the Civil War and through some miracle all names were preserved. On the west lawn a large boulder with a bronze tablet embedded, lists recruits signed up in the war years. As is usual with country churches, a large parcel of ground was dedicated for a churchyard. A stroll through it makes one conscious of the risks encountered on the frontier. Markers reveal that death came early to many. Children especially were victims of epidemics, malnutrition and accidents. Renovation and remodeling have modernized the plant but it remains a lovely church in a beautiful and tranquil setting.

**First Presbyterian Church of DuPage Township** (organized 1833) bears the name of a French hunter and trapper, DuPazhe, who settled at the junction of two branches of the DuPage River, previously known as The Forks, Scott’s Settlement, and Fountaintdale. Here he built a trading post consisting of log huts enclosed in a stockade, the first settlement of any importance in this part of Old Cook County. Before the outbreak of the Blackhawk War, a great stream of those hardy, God-fearing persons who were to organize the church, began to flow from the eastern states to the prairie wonderlands. The outbreak of war in the spring of 1832 filled the minds of settlers with alarm, preventing their Eastern friends joining them. Blackhawk, a Sauk Indian warrior believing his tribe wrongfully deprived of land, appeared in March, 1832 with 1,000 war painted warriors. Settlers fled hastily to Ft. Dearborn during the short fight. Blackhawk surrendered (Aug. 1832) after his warriors were practically annihilated in a battle at Bad Axe River (Wisc.) and settlers returned to homes, crops, and the church. Articles of faith were adopted with a solemn covenant that members would walk and work together in fellowship. The day of the first meeting, “Old Hickory” (the first public schoolhouse in Old Cook Co.) could not hold the multitude. The meeting was therefore held beneath the grateful shade of the beautiful oak and hickory trees, the shimmering waters of the river half hidden by the tall grass, glimpses of the distant prairie seen through the openings of the forest and nearby a group of Indians looking on with wondering gaze, watched in silence the worship of their white brothers, clad in the simple dress of those early days. Members upheld strict rules “to totally abstain from the manufacture, traffic, and use of ardent spirits.” In 1841 another interesting resolve was made to set aside a Day of Thanksgiving, believed to have been the first in the country. In October, 1847 the DuPage Church was privileged to host the founding of The Presbytery of Chicago.

**Barrington United Methodist Church** in 1840 organized Methodism in small groups, meeting weekly in homes. The first settlers came from New England to seek new land and opportunity, bringing Methodist preachers, known as circuit riders, across the Alleghenies. The “Yankee Pioneers” built a structure on Sutton Rd. in Barrington Station. As the village grew, a more centrally located church was needed and in 1858 members living nearer the new “town” church transferred there. They outgrew this building, sold it to the Roman Catholic group and moved again in 1872. By 1925 they needed more space and purchased the larger Zion Evangelical Church, built in 1880, standing in the center of the village named for Great Barrington, Mass., serves as a monument to those pioneers who helped found the area.

A little booklet “Faith from Doubt” tells the checkered existence of St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Morris, repeatedly managing to regroup its forces and try again even after crushing defeats. The Rev. Clinton Locke became rector in 1856. The parish grew rapidly but his talents were noticed and in 1859 he was called to Grace Church, Chicago, during which ministry he founded the world famous St. Luke’s Hospital. In 1866 a cornerstone was laid for a magnificent church but lamentably the entire amount (some $40,000, to $60,000.) was absconded, leaving the edifice in medias res. The blow was mortal. The property had to be sold and proceeds placed in trust. The mission floundered but never disbanded. Finally they were able to purchase the carriage house and stable of the Gould Estate, a fieldstone structure dating from the middle 19th century, formerly a prison for Confederates and site of the first Grundy Co. Fair. Virtually a ruin, parishioners, with the gracious assistance of the McElvain Construction Co., rebuilt the structure. The church became self supporting. Differing views on the major social issues of the ‘60s fanned flames of misunderstanding, reducing members and funds. Once more they rose to resume their integral community role, bound to the City of Morris by historic and constitutional ties.

**Barrington United Methodist Church** in 1840 organized Methodism in small groups, meeting weekly in homes. The first settlers came from New England to seek new land and opportunity, bringing Methodist preachers, known as circuit riders, across the Alleghenies. The “Yankee Pioneers” built a structure on Sutton Rd. in Barrington Station. As the village grew, a more centrally located church was needed and in 1858 members living nearer the new “town” church transferred there. They outgrew this building, sold it to the Roman Catholic group and moved again in 1872. By 1925 they needed more space and purchased the larger Zion Evangelical Church, built in 1880, standing in the center of the village named for Great Barrington, Mass., serves as a monument to those pioneers who helped found the area.
ILLINOIS FIFTH DIVISION CHAPTERS
Proudly Present
HISTORIC CHURCHES OF ILLINOIS

Honoring
Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr.
Illinois State Regent
member Fifth Division

Berlin Christian Church was built of logs 1824 outside of Berlin. The present structure was erected in Berlin 1857.

North Sangamon Presbyterian Church (Indian Point, located between Athens and Greenview) First settlers in 1800; current members are direct descendants of first membership. This structure, home church of Illinois State Regent, Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., was dedicated in 1862. Five members have entered the ministry and two have become missionaries.

Montgomery Methodist Church, Montgomery Co., founded 1836 was named for General Richard Montgomery, Revolutionary War hero.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was built 1865 in Carlinville, Rev. David Dresser, the clergyman during the erection of the church, was the son of the minister who married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd.

Salem Church, Quincy, had its beginnings among the German immigrants, 1836, and was formally organized 1848. A widely circulated 'old wives tale' was that the church women assisted in the molding and firing of the bricks used in the building.

Congregational Church, Pittsfield, organized 1837, was called the grand-daughter of the old historic church of Massachusetts Bay.

Centenary Methodist Church, Jacksonville, had its beginnings in a log cabin 1821, replaced 1830 with the first brick church in Illinois. Peter Cartwright and Peter Akers, circuit riders and presiding elders, were prominent in the life of the church. Present edifice built in 1866.

Houston Methodist Church, Schuyler Co., built 1864, serving the community until the present time with membership from early descendants. First known as Oakland Church.

Bethel Church, Logan Co., dedicated 1873; first house of worship, of logs pinned together with wooden pins was built 1854.
The Old Covenanter Church and Cemetery is located some three miles east of Walnut Hill, reached by traveling the County Line Road, then north on a side road now little used, for about one-half mile. The present building comparatively modern is the third church edifice which has housed the congregation from early pioneer days to the present time.

According to information handed down through generations and by faded documents the first Covenanter congregation was formed by merging three bodies of Presbyterian worshippers, each too small in number at that time to successfully support separate organizations.

The first Covenanter congregation was formed sometime between 1825 and 1830. Among the charter members were the families of Kell, Boggs, Cunningham, Smith, Rainey and Storment. The first move towards building a church was made in 1832, but matters moved rather slow and it was not until 1837 that Thomas Kell was authorized to complete the first church that was ever erected in the community. The building was 30 x 40 feet in size and constructed with lumber hauled from St. Louis by oxen.

In 1845 or 1846 a rapidly growing congregation decided to build a new and larger church, but it was not completed until 1854.

Mrs. John M. Marlin
Director
Regent

City                 Director               Regent
Alton               Mrs. Robert T. Lenhardt
Belleville          Mrs. Donald Worley
Belleville          Miss Jewell Roberts
Carlyle             Mrs. Orville A. Riggs
Centralia           Mrs. Albert C. Reichman
Collinsville        Mrs. Milton Shelman
Edwardsville        Mrs. T. F. Stadelman
Effingham           Mrs. Norman E. Schultz
Flora               Miss Christine McQuiston
Granite City        Mrs. Ralph Wilson
Greenville          Mrs. Laurel G. Turley
Lawrenceville       Miss Lindsay Burrell
Marissa             Mrs. Olen E. May
Marshall            Mrs. Frederick Carroll
Olney               Mrs. Berlin T. Campbell
Robinson            Mrs. Keith Price
Salem               Mrs. Albert Wood
Sparta              Mrs. Andrew Sebastian
Vandalia            Mrs. Rollie Harris, Jr.

Chapter
Ninian Edwards
Belleville Mound
Pleasant Ridge
Prairie State
Collinsville
Edwardsville
Ann Crooker St. Clair
Vinsans Trace
Drusilla Andrews
Benjamin Mills
Toussaint duBois
Marissa
Walter Burdick
Olney Jubilee
James Halstead Sr.
Isaac Hull
Fort Chartrees
Old State Capital

Sixth Division supports Mrs. Paul G. Meyer candidate for Recording Secretary General
The pioneers who came in 1798 to the Illinois shores of the Ohio River and settled at the site which is now Golconda were of Scotch-Irish descent from South Carolina. Many were staunch Presbyterians determined to establish a church in this new community. Their dream became a reality October 24, 1819, less than a year after Illinois became a state.

The building was erected in 1869. During the Ohio River flood of 1937 it was used as a refuge for the homeless victims with the floodwaters eventually reaching the basement. In 1968 the tower was damaged during an earthquake. It has also been struck by lightning at least three times. In 1975 the church was designated an Historical Site by the Presbyterian Historical Society.

DIVISION VII

Director — Mrs. Ivan E. Feller

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Chapter</th>
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The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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NOVEMBER 1976 1427

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Center left: 10 markers placed in Maple Hill Cemetery, Fairfield and 

Center right: Bronze plaque placed in Wayne County Courthouse, Fairfield, honoring our 10 Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Wayne County, Illinois.

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McLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Left to right: Mrs. Jerald Radue, Regent 1976-78; Mr. Jake Ringger, Chairman of McLean County Board of Supervisors; Mrs. Donald G. Armstrong, immediate Past Regent 1974-76.

The Bicentennial Project chosen by Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois, was to present to McLean County a plaque honoring all known soldiers of the American Revolution buried in the county. The site chosen for the plaque was the new McLean County Law and Justice Center currently under construction. The original dedication date had to be postponed until October 28, 1976, as the wall where the plaque was to be attached was not completed.

To finance the plaque, another Bicentennial Project was undertaken. With the cooperation of the Bloomington Normal Genealogical Society, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter sponsored the reprint of the "1879 McLean County, Illinois History" with an added index of nearly 15,000 names.

The Chapter is grateful to Mrs. Donald Armstrong for initiating and promoting the placing of the plaque and the reprint of the history during her term as Chapter Regent 1974-76.

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Please send your Change of Address to the Magazine Office at least six weeks prior to your move. If you do not notify us personally of your change, the Magazine must now pay the Post Office 25¢ for each notification. In addition, that issue of the Magazine is destroyed.

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Mrs. Henry B. Wallace, State Regent of Iowa, has chosen as her project for the coming year, the purchase of Chairs for the Betty Davis Wallace Center in the Smith-Mettetal Building at Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, South Carolina.

These two pages were prepared by the Sutherland Printing Co., Montezuma, Iowa
1975 DEDICATION OF MARKER OF RED ROCK LINE (at Missouri Line) which was Iowa’s State Bicentennial Project under Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Past State Regent. The marker supplies factual data on U.S.-Indian negotiations and treaties. The map shows the various Indian Treaty Boundaries preceding the “Red Rock Line.” The “Red Rock Line” is the perpendicular line in the center of the map. This project received National Bicentennial Award at Continental Congress 1976. Lr: Mrs. Loyd Beecher, Iowa State Historian and Bicentennial Chairman; Mrs. John Essig, Regent Open Fire Chapter, Eldora; Mrs. W. C. Stuart, Regent Old Thirteen Chapter, Chariton. At right: Mrs. Duane Darrah, leader of the Walnut Lone-Tree 4-H Club which erected the Marker for the DAR.

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CEDAR FALLS CHAPTER

DEDICATION OF BRONZE PLAQUE—Cedar Falls Chapter DAR held a Community Assembly September 13, 1975 at Riverview Park in Cedar Falls. Highlight was the dedication of a bronze plaque, placed on a boulder in the new park near the new bridge, naming both in honor of PETER MELENDEY, pioneer citizen and Mayor. Mrs. Beecher, State Bicentennial Chairman; Mrs. Boone, Past State Regent; and Mrs. Yakish, N.E. District Director, are pictured with Cedar Falls Chapter members.

JULIEN DUBUQUE CHAPTER gave $500 to this J. C. Bicentennial Project. The Restoration of Old Washington Park was to renew its heritage as a gathering place for varied activities. The gazebo was dedicated on June 20, 1976 and is a replica of one that stood in the park in 1877. The new gazebo is 15 ft. in diameter and 33 ft. tall. It is made of steel in hopes it will still be standing in 2076.

“PETER MELENDEY ALL THE WAY”

Bridge—
Park—
Book—
Honoring Pioneer Mayor

1 442 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
IOWA HERITAGE
A JOURNEY INTO THE PAST — TO KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING
"Destroy Not The Ancient Landmarks"

"OLD BRICK" CHURCH 1856

Friends of Old Brick, an organization formed to stay the demolition of this church, consists of citizens, professors, students, church and DAR members. This "architectural gem" was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It is the second oldest building in Iowa City and a companion to "Old Cap." Whether the Friends are successful depends on their ability to raise funds to buy the church. It may be used as a student and community center.

"OLD ZION" CHURCH — RAZED 1881

Methodism was the first sect to firmly root itself in Burlington. In the building of this church, work speeded up when the opportunity to rent—if completed—to the First Territorial Legislature presented itself. The Legislature convened there on November 12, 1836. Today the site is marked by two bronze plaques—one placed by Stars and Stripes Chapter DAR and the other by Methodist Church.

These excerpts taken from "HAWKEYE HISTORY" by Martha Jordan Soland, Bicentennial Chairman of Stars and Stripes Chapter. She won National DAR AWARD for her historic writings.

"OLD STONE CAPITOL" RESTORED 1976

Rededication of this revered old building took place on its steps on July 3, 1976. Governor Robert Ray and other dignitaries were there. The Old Capitol witnessed many events in early Iowa history. Her steps held crowds for mourning in 1865, where one year earlier 40 students gathered to enroll in a tragic war. The HOUSE CHAMBER is shown here after being restored. Photo is taken from under the gallery which was added when remodeling indicated one had been removed. This building is open to the public. DAR Chapters assisted with funds and hosting the Opening.

DREAMERS OF STEAMERS

William "Uncle Bud" Colby conjures up memories of days and steamboats gone by on the Mississippi River. At 96, Uncle Bud was a part of those days. Steamboat Days celebrated the Bicentennial Birthday in Burlington. Stars and Stripes Chapter DAR was active in this event. They broadcast Bicentennial Minutes four times daily, published historical columns and placed a plaque for Revolutionary War Veterans in County Courthouse.

Steamboat Days Review—Supplement to the Hawk Eye, the Weekly Hawk Eye and the Des Moines Sunday Register.
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Freedom
(Continued from page 1376)

Here, then, in the Mississippi Valley—in Louisiana, to be exact, really begins our New World story of that long hard trek toward freedom. Here, back before our American Revolution, six men sealed with their blood the refusal of a people to be no more pawns of empire. What difference that these men were French, Canadians, Swiss?

What really matters is that in these days of need for global perspective, our national record must be expanded to include the whole picture of events in our part of the world. For as Arnold Toynbee says in his gigantic STUDY OF HISTORY, “... human affairs do not become intelligible until they are seen as a whole.” This alone makes the Louisiana story worth telling, for 1768 is a landmark date and Louisiana has given this great date to history.

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>Bess Shurtleff Burrows (Mrs.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barker, James</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Carol McMillan (Mrs. Larry)</td>
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<td>Coggswell, Thomas, Lt. Col.</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>Martha Stengman (Mrs. J. J.)</td>
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<td>Grunne, Frederick, Ensign</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Florence Treg (Mrs. B. L.)</td>
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<td>Dodge, Daniel</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Betty Main (Mrs. Kenneth)</td>
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<td>Betty Dolling</td>
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Bicentennial Conference Theme: 1776 - 1976 “Still The Dream”

Bicentennial Fashion Show and Memorabilia Display
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Models for the fashion show to benefit Surgeon’s Quarters were Mrs. Lloyd Bostian; Mrs. Frank Hegcock, a Junior member, State Recording Secretary and J.A.C. State Chairman; Mrs. M. R. Fey, Surgeon’s Quarters Board; Mrs. James W. Greer, Jr., a Junior member, State Chairman of American Heritage, and Chairman of the Fashion Show; Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, NSDAR Public Relations Chairman and guest; Mrs. Otto E. Pfanz, Surgeon’s Quarters Board. In the foreground are Melissa and Andrew Pierce, children of our State Regent.

STILL THE DREAM
I walked the gentle hills of Valley Forge
All white with dogwood in the sun of May,
I saw, not flowers, but snow and wounded weary men
Upon the slopes of Valley Forge that day.

I walked the stone-walled lane near Concord town,
The arching bridge across the placid stream,
And it was April once again and stalwart men
Stood ready to defend a universal dream.

I saw again that motley crew of country men
Who faced the British soldiers on that April day,
And forced a limping, losing, slow retreat
Along the stonewalled shadowed country way.

I thought how bravery is born of freedom’s need
And men, through ages past, rise up to answer when
A nation’s life, a nation’s liberty depends on them;
Thank God, that liberty is still the dream of men.

Wilma Black
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Plaque will be placed at Surgeon's Quarters with woodcut of restoration.

(Continued from page 1379)
ester, Minnesota, was the guest speaker. His topic was "What in the world is going on."

Monday afternoon the Memorial Service was held with Mrs. Donald P. Egert, State Chaplain, giving the call to Rememberance. Mrs. Dorothy E. Adkins, State Registrar, read the names of the deceased member and her chapter. At this time a white carnation was placed in the wreath by the Pages, Mrs. A. J. Kranz and Miss Marj Landmesser. Music was provided by Mrs. Rodney Rasmusson and Mrs. A. L. Martinson.

Mrs. C. J. Robinson, State Vice Regent, presided over the Chapter Regents Dinner Monday evening. Chapter Regents gave two minute reports of the highlights of their year in office. A musical program was presented by Mrs. Rupert A. Kingsley and Miss Pamela McElwain, Flutist, accompanied by Mrs. Martinson.

Reports of Officers and Committee Chairmen were read during the Tuesday morning business session. Mrs. George C. Roth, Chm., gave the second reading of the Resolutions which were adopted. Election of new State Officers took place. Following the singing of "Bless Be the Tie That Binds" and the Benediction, the Colors were retired and the State Regent declared the Eighty-First Conference adjourned.

The Awards and Honors luncheon was held Tuesday noon. Honored guests were the DAR Good Citizen winners from the seven districts. For the first time one winner was a young man, Joseph Vetal, Cretin High School, St. Paul, MN.

Tuesday evening the Conference Banquet was held in the Cardinal Room. Special music was presented by the Minnesota Boys Choir with Mr. Paul H. Pfeiffer as Choir Master. Following the banquet a reception was held honoring the retiring and newly elected officers.—Helen H. Trelstad.
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</thead>
<tbody>
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They knew these things in their season — and yet there was something more
And they thought not only of harvest, when they thanked their God for His gift.

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