Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

January 1977
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Cover Story

The cover photo for January features the Battle of Princeton which took place on January 3, 1777. It is by William Mercer, the deaf-mute son of the American General, Hugh Mercer, who was mortally wounded in the fighting. The first stage of the battle, fought in the fields south of town, was between the American advance guard and British en route to join Cornwallis at Trenton. The redcoats had the upper hand until General Washington and the main force came up and attacked, putting them to flight.

The photo is used through the courtesy of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, President General, was privileged to serve on the Distinguished Awards Jury for Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge during November. Above she reviews material submitted for the prestigious Awards with Freedoms Foundation President, Mr. Robert Miller.
Dear Daughters:

Your many personal messages added greatly to my own Holiday. May you all have a wonderful New Year. May it be one of satisfaction for each of you in working to continue the aims of our society and in forwarding our programs which are designed to instill patriotism as well as appreciation for educational pursuits ever mindful of our interest in things historical.

Your President General congratulates the members and chapters on their fine projects which have been completed in this Bicentennial year. Their scope is far-reaching and will endure as a tribute from all the Daughters of the American Revolution to a country that still possesses unequaled freedoms in this world today.

With all of our projects this year we have not neglected the growth of our society. Achievement in this effort has been great with the membership reaching a high of over 200,000 and with 57 new chapters. This is the largest number of chapters organized in any one year. This should insure that our efforts will be carried on as we look to the future with anticipation of further serving our society and our country.

Last January in my message I quoted the inscription on the National Archives building, “The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future.” You have planted many seeds this year and have harvested much. Let us continue to remember our theme for this year, “Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.” (Proverbs 22:28)

Faithfully,

Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR
"The influence of women in the community of mankind cannot be made a question. They are one-half of the rational world, and are endowed by the Creator with moral and intellectual qualities in common with man; their relative might must therefore be felt in every civilized country." Bella Abzug? Gloria Steinem? No. Mrs. Sarah Hall, 1761-1830.

Who was this EWL—Early Women’s Libber? Did she hold political rallies such as the brave Susan B? Did she break into bars and hatchet beer barrels a la Carrie Chapman Catt? By no means! Sarah was a woman of refined manners and God-fearing spirit. Hers was a subtle battle against the inequities of her day. She mingled freely with men of intellect, she published quietly defiant articles, and by sheer determination, she raised herself from a “scanty pittance of knowledge” to a crowded storehouse of science, history, literature, and belle lettres.

Why hasn’t American lore recorded the name of this dynamic woman among such figures as Betsy Ross and Eleanor Roosevelt? My answer would be the very nature of her tactics. Her spirit was half moded in the 18th century, half in the 20th. She moved among her peers with grace and easy wit; but, her mind trod restlessly where the angelic women of her day dare not step. Because of the urge to advance further into tomorrow, she published such articles in Dennie’s Folio as: “On Female Education,” “Duelling,” “On the Extent of Female Influence,” and “Defence of American Women.”

Let’s meet Sarah Hall on a more personal basis as we leaf through a small, leather-bound, gold trimmed book entitled Memoir And Writings of Mrs. S. Hall, published in 1833 by Harrison Hall, Philadelphia, and including a biography of her life by Mr. Hall. The attractive gold-leaved book was long treasured by her descendants with a free spirit barely hidden under a conservative cloak.

Mrs. Sarah Hall was born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1761. She was the daughter of Rev. John Ewing, D. D., who was for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. She was brought up during the troublesome times of the Revolution when it was "not customary to bestow much cultivation upon the female mind."

However, because her father was one of the most distinguished scholars of his day, and a man of social habits, Sarah Ewing gleaned much from listening. She became addicted to the study of astronomy, a science in which her father had attained great eminence; she read history and belle lettres. That she resented the denial of equal rights in education can be seen from these lines she wrote in a work called ‘Lines for an Album’; ‘While intellect, of man the pride, to simple woman was denied.’

It might herein be noted briefly that album collections were at the height of popularity during her lifetime. Much like our autograph books or graduation memory-pages, they were handed to friends in the expectation of kindly sentiments being written. In general, Sarah conformed, but there were times when the real Sarah appeared to surprise the vain man or encourage a frightened woman.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, in the year 1782, Sarah married Mr. John Hall, the son of a wealthy planter in Maryland. She spent about eight years upon a beautiful farm on the shores of the Susquehanna. But her taste was for books, society, and friends. These could best be found in a city. So, using that particular feminine wile recently described by Sophia Loren the tact of “acting like a slave while being the boss,” Sarah maneuvered a return to Philadelphia, then called the Athens of America. Here she eased into a circle of literary society and enjoyed the advantages of a familiar acquaintance with some of the most learned men. Still, the most valuable acquisitions of her mind were now made in solitude, over the midnight
I never retired until twelve, and often not until two or three o’clock. That part in her which cried for justice urged her not to become a typical woman, one herself described as “a mere pet—a master’s eye to please, or drudge to promote his case.” Alas, poor Sarah, in one way she was typical of her time for she produced a family of eleven children.

Was Sarah less of a mother for her mental excursions? Her biographer states . . . “she was truly a most devoted wife and mother. She enjoyed the world only in the enjoyments of those for whom she lived. Their pleasures, pains, and interests were hers.”

When the Port Folio was established by Dennie in 1800, she was among its fortunate contributors. Thanks to the non-discriminatory practices of the Folio’s editor, some of the most sprightly essays and pointed criticisms which appeared in this paper were from the pen of Mrs. Sarah Hall. Consider some of these excerpts. From “Duellng:” “Let the dueller be completely disenfranchised—let him be rendered incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in any constituted body of the United States.” From “Defence of American Women,” in which she lambasts a lampoon upon American women: “Great as the American people are—they are yet but imperfectly known to the rest of the world; and important as they are becoming in the scale of nations, it is desirable that their character and habits should be correctly understood . . . Had the judicious critic under consideration asserted of us that we were destitute of grace, of taste, of style, that we had two left hands, we might have submitted in silence—though we should have pouted a little. The practice of that very ‘usefulness and economy,’ the want of which he so patriotically laments, is an injury to the elegance of our ladies . . . They are compelled to work. Let our calumniator himself acknowledge how often he has seen a WOMAN the stay and the ornament of her family. How often has he beheld the wife whose fairy visions of perpetual love and friendship have fled before the blighting influence of tyranny and ignorance; whose early prospects have been swept away by the indolence of her husband.”

As we of today read passages from Sarah’s writings, we might pause to question her “pursuit of happiness.” Apparently, this woman “admired and beloved for her intellectual qualities” was herself the stay of her family morally and spiritually. Harrison Hall records five physical moves dating from her marriage: She and John lived in Maryland from 1782-1790; in Philadelphia from 1790-1801; in Easton, New Jersey, from 1801-1805. Here, John, whose affluence had been dwindling, was now reduced to poverty. Here, too, his health began to deteriorate to the point of general incapacity. Another move in 1805 to John’s paternal estate until 1811. The couple with their family then returned to Philadelphia where John died in 1826. John himself might have been guilty of the tyranny, ignorance and indolence to which Sarah referred.

Possibly, too, this firsthand knowledge of spiritual subservience in marriage might have led Sarah to plea in an “Unfinished Prayer For Her Children:” “Make them useful to their fellow.”

Unfortunately for our early women’s libber, her source of public expression came under political attack and it seemed that the Folio might fold. To the rescue came her son, John E. Hall, who remained its editor for 10 years. Thence, to the paper, from her prolific mind, came a variety of essays to make Heinz with its “57” blush: Critical literary reviews, poetry, fashion comments, letters, prayers, Conversations on the Bible for children, Reminiscences, religious writings, inspirational works, such as “The Garden of Wedlock,” and, lest we forget, Lines for Albums. “The great variety of subjects recalls her versatility of talent. The many changes of the style in composition, each costume appropriate to its purpose, display her happy faculty of adaptation. And the frequent, sudden interchange of topic, from the serious to the sprightly, is expressive of the ease with which she was known to pass from ‘grave to gay’ from lively to severe.”

Again, her biographer says it for us. Commenting on a story involving a Christian-Jew marriage, she says in a critical vein: “Miss Edgeworth is quite willing to allow the Jews to be very clever, good people, but it is pretty plain that she does not think a Hebrew damsel a proper helpmate for a John Bull.”

(Why was she criticizing an English work? Because American literature was still in what Shakespeare so succinctly called the “mewing and puking stage”—its infancy.)

Angered at a criticism of women’s fashions by young dandies, our gal almost forgets she is a lady when she leers, “You can’t conceive what a latitude is assumed by the writings of the day. These well-dressed young gentlemen who will lie awake whole nights in carving the fashions of a new doublet—who criticize Cooper without knowing whether Shakespeare wrote drama or epic poems, who amuse themselves with sneers against our sex—. . . . We have freedom of the press, and freedom of religion; why should we not enjoy a freedom of fashions?”

In a poem entitled “Sketch of a Landscape,” Sarah raves about the beauty of Maryland’s natural charms, but she ends in these lines: “Nature’s bounties cannot fill that ardent craving in the mind of man for—Communion sweet with those we love.”

It has been said that to write, one must experience. How deeply Sarah knew the grace of “Communion with those we love.” Then again, how excruciatingly she must have felt her losses—two of her children died in infancy, a 22-year-old son was “snatched” from her by death, while another, Dr. Thomas M. Hall, who seemed destined to high distinction in the medical profession, was lost at sea. Worst was the lingering disease of her eldest son, John, which brought him to a premature demise.

In one of her letters, how keenly Sarah reveals her own feelings to another lady in affliction: “Nothing but a pious resignation to the will of Him Who bestowed on you such blessings, could have ever supported you under the unspeakable anguish of losing so many of your children. Your success in the religious education of your children must speak peace to your soul.”
What a many-faceted woman, this Sarah Hall! We have seen her as intellect, wife, writer, mother. What we need next to understand is her spirituality in these various roles. Her recorder says: “When her children were young, it was her practice to allure their minds to study, by such conversation as would awaken curiosity, and give direction to the taste, the judgement, and the heart.” These lectures were so familiar and cheerful as to be engaging. “What does that mean? Where is that place? Who is that person? Is this mode of expression elegant? Is that sentiment sound in morality?” To a young friend, she wrote: “From your portrait of a certain nameless lady, she would seem to possess in your eyes the three fundamental requisites, which I believe I have heretofore advised you to consider as absolutely indispensable: good temper, good sense, and religious principles.” For her own children, and posterity, she created Conversations on the Bible, informative instructive colorful dialogues upon Biblical stories and themes.

Among her multitude of talents was that of conversationalist. Unlike many of us today who, in spite of higher education, chatter away like squirrels at a convention, Sarah said a mouthful when she spoke. Calling upon Harrison again: “With a fund of knowledge, with all that delicacy of thought which so peculiarly belong to the educated female, and with a flow of spirits which forsook her not under the severest trials, she had wit, humor, and a remarkable copiousness and felicity of language. But the great charm of her conversation was its simplicity and ease.”

Easy in conversation, but what about her personal approach to religion? Was she the stiff-bodied, stern self-disciplinarian one might expect of a minister’s daughter? Much of what we’ve already learned would clue us in as to her behavior. “Her religion,” says H. Hall, “had none of that severity which would banish innocent festivity. It taught her to mingle instruction with amusement and to ascribe praise to the Giver of all good, for every enjoyment, as well as for every affliction, which marked the days of her pilgrimage . . . . She was loved for the bland influence of her unostentatious piety.”

This is a biography of a wit, a conversationalist, a spiritual person, but we who are DAR members, want to know—was this woman, born into the Revolution, patriotic? In this bicentennial period, we ask whether Sarah Hall loved America? YES.

In one of her purely historic offerings she devotes 10 closely printed pages to Reminiscences of Philadelphia, to gleanings from aged citizens in the year 1824. Her backward-turn-forward reviews the city’s early physical appearance, its citizenry, their homes, customs, furniture, servants, and even their safety from crime: “The language of that day, when they said of a person about to make a journey to England, that he was going home: and the peal of Christ’s Church bells, for the king’s birthday, or the discovery of the gunpowder plot, still rings in their ears. The Revolution made a change in all these matters of homage to the mother county, not more remarkable than that which it quickly produced upon the appearance of the city and the manners of the people.
and dishes were in general use. . . . Glass tumblers were but little used. . . . Dress was discriminative. . . . Worsted was then thought dress enough for common days. . . . Gentlemen wore light-colored clothes of every hue. . . . The ornamental parts of female education were bestowed on girls, but geography and grammar were thought too abstruse for their flimsy minds. . . . There were few (servants) hired; black slaves and German and Irish redemptioners made up the mass. . . . It is certainly in evidence of the honesty of our population, previously to the Revolution, that our front doors stood open all day. . . . Manners and customs pass away, and new inventions take their places—but all are good in their own times. . . . The age of our city does not much exceed a century and a half. Since the day of our independence, it has increased with astonishing rapidity, both in extent and opulence. . . . We often fear that our venerable statehouse, and old Christ Church, will start up some of these days in a dress of marble, in accordance with the modern morbid passion for magnificence."

In spite of her basic conformity to the restrained role of women in early America Sarah often did comment slyly and occasionally vociferously. More important, she watched history happening for the nation and for us women. She spoke out: "Men have discovered that women can learn and that they may learn, and they are now admitted to the benefits of men—history, the modern languages, and some branches of the natural sciences, besides the more eloquent accomplishments."

Sarah Hall died on April 8, 1830, at the age of 69. Her biographer says of her: "While she lived, it was her happiness thus to please and edify, entwining entertainment with instruction, the flowers of literature with the evergreen of piety. Among the gifted of America she is surely entitled to appear crowned."

REFERENCES:
Hall Family of Calvert County by Christopher Johnson, pages 291-301
Belaire Times, Aug. 25, 1933
Belaire Times, Sept. 1, 1933
Maryland Historical Magazine, September 1913

FACTS:
From Hall Family of Calvert County, pages 291-301
Colonel Elihu Hall (father of John Hall, husband of Sarah Ewing Hall) of Mt. Welcome, Cecil County, Md., b. 1724, d. Jan. 1790. He lived at Mt. Welcome, an estate of 2000 acres extending from the Susquehanna to the Octoraro. It stood on an elevation near the Susquehanna, and was a mansion of such importance as to be located on the map of Pennsylvania, made a few years before the running of Mason's and Dixon's Line (Johnson's Cecil County, page 80). Elihu Hall was appointed, 6 June 1776, Major of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the same Battalion, 9 September 1779 (Md. Archives xxl, 196) Mt. Welcome was where Sarah lived for a while. From Hall Family of Calvert County, pages 291-301.
John Hall (husband of Sara) born 6 May 1760, d. 1826.
From: Belaire Times, Sept. 1, 1933
David Ramsey (son of Charlotte Hall and Lt. Col. Nathaniel Ramsay) presided for a time over the Continental Congress, was imprisoned at St. Augustine, Fla., by the British, was a member of the "Old Congress" and published a history of the Revolution. From Belaire Times, Aug. 25, 1933
From Belaire Historical Magazine, Sept. 1913
Jacob Hall—surgeon's mate from July 16, 1778 to Oct. I, 1778 in Colonel Gamel Bradford's 14th Mass. regiment. From Oct. 1, 1778, to April 5, 1780, was surgeon of 3rd Regiment N. Hampshire, Continental Infantry.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

★ LOUISE K. ANDERSON (MRS. DAVID W.) in Manchester, New Hampshire on November 9, 1976. Before her election to Honorary Vice President General in 1963, Mrs. Anderson served as Vice President General 1950-53 and as New Hampshire State Regent 1947-50. She was a member of the Molly Stark Chapter in Manchester.

FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, President General, attended the observance of the tenth anniversary since the death of Dr. Alice Garrigue Masaryk, founder and president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, on November 29. The ceremony, sponsored by the Friends of Czechoslovakia, took place in the Assembly Hall of the National Headquarters, American Red Cross.

In December, the President General enjoyed two Christmas concerts in Constitution Hall: on the 5th, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, Historian General, and Mrs. Earl J. Hambrecht, Curator General, Mrs. Smith attended the concert presented by the U.S. Air Force Band and the Singing Sergeants; and on the 8th, the concert of the U.S. Navy Band.

On December 17, the President General participated in a Candlelight Open House event of the Arlington House Association. Later that evening she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schwengel at a buffet supper honoring Mr. Allyn Cox, the muralist at the Capitol.

NEW CHAPTERS FOR 1976 BREAKS RECORD: The largest number of new DAR Chapters organized in the single year was reported at the recent meetings held at National Headquarters--a total of 57.

BOOK ABOUT HISTORIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZED: Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, Historian General, has started the project of gathering information about historic buildings of all kinds that are owned, or have been owned, by DAR State Societies and Chapters. Building Survey Form questionnaires have been sent to the State Historians for distribution among the Chapters. When these have been filled in and returned, along with an 8x10 black-and-white glossy photograph, the work of compiling the information for publication in a book will begin. This is the first time that the NSDAR has made a survey of DAR-owned historic buildings.

200 YEARS AGO: After General George Washington crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, and defeated the Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey, on December 26th, he was faced with a cruel fact: the year's end meant the expiration of enlistments and the dissolution of his army. In order to avert this catastrophe, Washington boldly decided to take an unauthorized step: he offered a $10 bounty to each man who would extend his enlistment an additional six weeks. Fortunately for Washington, the Congressional resolutions granting him the power for such special authority arrived at Trenton the very next day.

Washington's immediate concern was the expected British approach from Princeton. And on January 2, 1777, General Charles Cornwallis arrived at the Delaware River to avenge the Trenton defeat of his Hessian troops. The battle plan executed by General Washington that night attested to his military genius. Leaving his camp fires burning to hide his action, he moved his troops under cover of the night into positions that led to the British defeat the next day at the Battle of Princeton. Most of New Jersey was thus freed from British control.

"This considerable feat had been accomplished by an army of fewer than 5,000 ragged, shoeless, ill fed, poorly equipped, often defeated amateur soldiers, mostly militia, operating against twice that number of veteran professionals, abundantly supplied with all martial equipment, and within a space of eleven days in the depth of winter." (The War of the Revolution by Christopher Ward.)

(Somerville)
Thinkers Can Conquer The World

BY MARGARET M. ANDRUS

National Chairman, National Defense Committee, NSDAR

In Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The Declaration of Independence which their representatives signed embodied the principles of individual liberty and personal freedom and a totally new concept in government—the idea that government derived its power from the consent of the governed.

Three thousand miles away, in the German state of Bavaria, Dr. Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law at the University of Ingolstadt, had just founded a secret association dedicated to opposite principles. Its express aim was to overthrow Christianity and abolish civil governments. Weishaupt did not advocate violence. He was a brilliant intellectual who believed that he and others like him should be running the world. In his own words, the goal of his secret Order, as he called it, was "to unite, by way of one common higher interest and by a lasting bond, men from all parts of the globe, from all social classes and from all religions, despite the diversity of their opinions and passions, to make them love their common interest and bond to the point where, together or alone, they act as one individual."

Part of the oath required of members of the Order read "I bind myself to perpetual silence and unshaken loyalty and submission to the Order, in the person of my Superior; here making a faithful and complete surrender of my private judgment, my own will, and every narrow-minded employment of my power and influence."

Weishaupt's plan required many adherents but few leaders. He advocated careful selection which would leave the enthusiastic but the weak in lower ranks, and allow the clever, the bold, and the cynical to rise to the top. In order to achieve world rule, it would be necessary to convince enough people that religion, governments, and private property were the real obstacles to human happiness.

The secret Order did not remain secret. The Elector of Bavaria, after a court of enquiry exposed its principles, ordered the Order banned and Adam Weishaupt exiled. When this happened, the remaining adherents of the Order went underground and continued their activities in the guise of reading societies throughout Germany. They planned to monopolize the writing, publication, reviewing, and distribution of all literature which, if they could succeed, would control the mind of the readers. Here was recognition of the importance of communications in achieving the maximum influence.

In the 200 years since Weishaupt set forth his theories, we have seen continental Europe go through a series of revolutions. Of these, the most successful has been the Russian Revolution which dethroned a czar and replaced the monarchy with a people's government—which has many similarities to Weishaupt's plan.

In the United States, at about the same time that Weishaupt was exposed in Germany, this country settled the peace following its war of independence, and embarked on its experiment in freedom. The contrast between the stability of our constitutional form of government and the rise and fall of the governments of the European continent has convinced many other nations that our example is better.

Unfortunately, with admiration comes envy. The United States evolved from colonies with a common language and common objectives. Even under such favorable conditions, the transition to a federal union did not take place without resistance from
some leaders and without qualms on the part of many citizens. It was only after persuasion, and finally constitutional changes embodied in the Bill of Rights, that our government was finally firmly established.

In our very successes, we also find dangers. Progress and prosperity have placed us in close relationships with other parts of the world. Rapid transportation and instant communications make it impossible for any nation to live in isolation. Even the most remote areas of the world have been brought into contact with the industrialized nations. Inevitably, once they discover that such a civilization is possible, they desire it for themselves. Again we see two opposites—the same opposites that appeared in 1776 when the American colonies chose a free government.

Change in a representative government takes time, because it grows from the willingness of the people to work to achieve it. Change in a strongly centralized government or a dictatorship can be ordered from above. The people in such a situation often willingly accept the restrictions imposed upon them by their leaders in order to receive the benefits they are promised.

The United States, founded on the principle of government expressing the will of the people, now finds itself face to face with dictatorships in which the will of government is imposed upon the people. Since the end of World War I, which President Wilson called a war "to make the world safe for democracy," the United States has been forced into a position of leadership and inevitable disagreement with other nations as to how representative government is achieved.

World War I, the first global war, was a traumatic experience, not only for the United States and our allies, but also for Germany and her allies. During the peace discussions at Versailles, President Wilson set forth his idea for a League of Nations which would eliminate future wars.

Even while World War I was going on, peace had been in the minds of many "men of good will." In 1915, a group of Americans, including former president Taft, Elihu Root, and President Lowell of Harvard, organized a "League to Enforce Peace," which they promoted by writing and speaking. The Democratic platform of 1916 contained a plank for a League of Nations.

It remained for President Wilson to propose such a League at the peace discussions at Versailles. Wilson was an intellectual who lacked the cynicism Weishaupt had indicated was necessary to achieve results. The League of Nations which he proposed and persuaded the Europeans to accept in 1919 had as its function "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security." Membership was open to all nations and self-governing dominions. It provided for a Council of which the five great powers were to be permanent members with four others to be elected. It established a permanent secretariat at Geneva and a Court of International Justice at the Hague.

This first attempt at a world organization for peace relied for its success on a desire for peace. It provided for sanctions of its members against any nation resorting to war in disregard of the League.

Wilson returned to the United States with every expectation that this country would accept the League of Nations. The American people wanted no part of a plan that would endanger their national sovereignty and bind their country to some international control. The U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. President Wilson, his dream repudiated by his own country, died a broken man.

His chief advisor, Col. Edward M. House, who had urged Wilson to present the idea for a world federation, accepted the refusal of the United States to participate in it, but did not believe it to be a permanent defeat. With the two young Americans who had assisted him in writing the World Constitution for the League of Nations, Allen Dulles and Christian Herter, Col. House continued to push for U.S. membership in a peace organization.

It was obvious that the League of Nations had failed to be accepted because Americans were not ready for such a new idea. Accordingly, this led to the formation of two groups to promote international sympathies, one in England and one in the United States. The United States group, under the original leadership of Col. House, developed into the Council on Foreign Relations.

Incorporated in 1921, the Council on Foreign Relations, or the CFR, as it is frequently called, had a slow start. In 1929, however, it began to receive financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation. Once it had financial security, the power and influence of the CFR grew rapidly.

The 25 years between the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and that of World War II in 1939 comprised a difficult period for Western Europe and the United States. The defeated allies suffered from war reparations; the victors owed huge sums borrowed to carry on the war. The United States became the banker of the world, only to have its economy collapse in the stock market crash of 1929.

Germany after its post-war economic disasters accepted the leadership of an obscure Bavarian, Adolph Hitler, because he offered them hope and promised a rebirth of greatness. This writer, then a student, happened to be in Germany when Hitler seized power in January of 1933. The change that took place in the German people in the months immediately following was incredible. Violent and unpredictable as he was, there is no doubt that Hitler appealed to the nationalism of the Germans and revived their dreams of greatness, thus preparing the way for World War II.

In the United States, the American people watched the rise of Hitler and the accommodations England and France made to his increasing power without any real conviction that it would lead to another war. Even the outbreak of actual hostilities in Europe surprised them, and Pearl Harbor stunned them.

During the years from 1929 on, the Council on Foreign Relations had grown in numbers and influence. The original council in New York was expanded to include branches in other cities. By attracting newspaper editors and journalists, radio commentators and network presidents, business men and college professors into membership, the influence of the Council had increased out of all proportion to its numbers.

According to its own report issued on its 25th anniversary in 1946, the CFR had become an effective though unrecognized and unofficial branch of government. It offered, by means of Rockefeller funds, research by experts under four heads: Security and Armaments, Economic and Financial, Political and Territorial Problems. By 1939, the Carnegie and Ford Foundations also funded it. CFR members received increasingly important appointments in the State Department and other branches of the federal government. In fact, the CFR might be compared to a combined club and
In reading the lists of members of the New York Council and the branches in other cities, and the lists of directors of foundations, committees, and agencies, the same names reappear. It is possible to trace their progress as they move into decision-making or advisory positions. The interlocking relationships of these groups assures a continuous flow into government of well-educated, experienced, and compatible men already well-known to each other, or who have friends in common. As they succeed one another in public office, the transitions are smooth and few policies change.

The CFR has been referred to as the "Invisible Government." Actually, its members make no effort to hide, and once you know what to look for, they are highly visible. They make no secret of their leanings toward closer world relationships or of their opinion that the United States must accept "co-existence."

The official publication of the Council on Foreign Relations, *Foreign Affairs*, is found in most college and university libraries and many public libraries. It serves as a vehicle for transmitting current policies and molding opinion for future changes.

One of the most effective organizations which enjoy a tenuous relationship with the Council on Foreign Relations is the Foreign Policy Association. This might be best described as educational in purpose. The Foreign Policy Association has established World Affairs Councils in certain important cities. At meetings of these Councils—frequently luncheon or dinner—many important ideas are presented and support for them is gained. It was at a World Affairs meeting, for example, that Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker presented the arguments for relinquishing U.S. control of the Panama Canal. It was the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia that commissioned Henry Steele Commager to write the Declaration of Interdependence.

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There have been some Americans whose membership in the CFR or its related groups has been only passing. When they find that they agree with some of the arguments, but cannot accept the conclusions, they quietly go their own way. There are other members who enjoy the associations or even find them profitable, but remain completely detached. There are long-time members who fully share the belief that interdependence, or world government, or federal union—whatever name one chooses to give it—is the only hope for a continuation of civilization. In any case, the Council on Foreign Relations, with a national membership of perhaps 1,500, has a disproportionate influence on the direction of our government.

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The United States has continued to support UNESCO, a collection of agencies of the United Nations, although some of the UNESCO projects are totally at variance with our beliefs.

We accepted membership in the International Court of Justice as part of our U.N. membership, but the Senate passed the treaty with the Connally Reservation which stated in effect that the United States reserved the right to decide which issues were domestic and which ones would go to the Court. There have been repeated attempts to repeal the Connally Reservation, all, so far, unsuccessful, but with smaller and smaller margins in the vote. The general public lacks both interest and knowledge as to the importance of such a reservation, and the news media do nothing to provide the information. The burden rests on alert patriots throughout the country.

Another treaty which contains the germs of disaster for the United States is known as the Genocide Treaty or the Genocide Convention. 82 of the nations which belong to the United Nations have ratified the Genocide Treaty. The U.N. General Assembly passed the resolution in 1948. It declared genocide a crime under international law, and it sent out for ratification a Convention or Treaty on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. If the dictionary definition of genocide were accepted without qualification—"the use, or a user, of deliberate, systematic measures toward the extermination of a racial, political, or cultural group"—there would be less objection to the treaty.

When the Genocide Treaty was presented to the U.S. Senate in 1949, both the American Bar Association and the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, opposed it in committee hearings and it remained in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee until 1970. Since that time, cautious senators have been ever vigilant lest the treaty slip through on a vote when only a small number of senators might be present.

Why is a treaty dealing with the crime of causing harm to other people so controversial and why do we worry that it would place this country in a
dangerous position?

In the first place, the clause in the Constitution of the United States which says that treaties made under the authority of the United States become law. The courts have interpreted this to mean that a treaty can override the Constitution and domestic law, a fact which has already been a cause for concern. It was to protect us from doubtful interpretations of the courts in relation to some of the post-war U.N. agreements that Senator Bricker of Ohio introduced his Amendment. It provided that a provision of a treaty or other international agreement (notice emphasis) which conflicts with our Constitution or which is not made according to the method prescribed in the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Unfortunately, the Bricker Amendment failed by one vote to win the necessary two-thirds approval of the Senate, hence we have no protection from extreme interpretations of treaty provisions which would be contrary to our code of law.

The particular cause for concern in the Genocide Treaty is the use of words in Articles II and III. In Art. II, the definition of genocide is expanded to include acts causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, or deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part (italics ours).

Art. III includes as punishable acts “conspiracy to commit genocide” and “direct and public incitement to commit genocide.”

The terms and phrases are not further defined; consequently, we have no idea how a court might find that an individual or a group action had caused mental harm. Consider the divorces that have been granted in the United States courts on the ground of mental cruelty, and then imagine how an unfriendly non-American court might view charges against one of us—because Art. IV of the Genocide Treaty provides that trials are to be held in the state where the offense was committed (state here means country) or before an international tribunal.

A legal researcher, E. Scott Royce, after a careful examination of the Genocide Treaty and its potential dangers, concludes that ratification could bring great trouble to the United States. He sums up the arguments:

“Traditionally, opponents have argued that if the U.S. ratifies the agreement, Americans could potentially be accused from abroad and removed from the country without recourse to constitutionally-guaranteed rights for trial before some foreign or international penal tribunal. Although no such international court exists at present, Sen. Allen noted in 1974 that other signatories seem to be waiting ‘for the United States to come in and, in effect, be the fall guy.’ The possibility of overriding the Bill of Rights in this fashion is no idle threat.

“Proponents of the treaty often argue that America’s failure to ratify it opens this country up to charges of genocide such as those made by the Soviet delegate to the U.N. in December 1970. Ratification, they contend, would eliminate this embarrassment on the international scene. Consider, however, the effect of such empty charges compared to the propaganda value of formal charges filed against political or other leaders if we adhered to the agreement.

“Nor are such charges outside the realm of possibility. Based on past experience, ratification would probably bring a deluge of ridiculous accusations against U.S. citizens and officials for genocidal acts. Over the years Communist governments and domestic radical groups have repeatedly filed with the U.N. or issued to the press charges that the U.S. is engaged in genocidal policies.”

Probably not one American in a thousand has ever heard of the Genocide Treaty. Probably not one in a thousand is interested. Genocide is a strange word and in a nation where freedom of speech has always been a part of our lives, where we see candidates for public office trading insults one day and then working together the next, it is hard to believe that a thoughtless remark resulting in hurt feelings could be construed as “causing mental harm” and subject a person to trial on a charge of genocide, yet it could happen. Perhaps such a sharp reaction to remarks containing racial references is easier to believe since we have seen a man occupying an important public office forced to resign because he told a joke with so-called racial overtones in a supposedly private conversation. The opposite of “freedom of speech” would soon be “the silent generation” in a genocide-conscious populace.

A sophisticated observer of life once wrote: “The real conquerors of the world are not the generals but the thinkers.” Never has that statement been truer than now. Whoever can control the press, the radio, and the TV can so influence the attitudes and opinions of the people that the majority of our citizens will accept as reasonable and true whatever the media dispense. In the beginning, we spoke of Adam Weishaupt’s contention that the intellectuals should rule the world. We have demonstrated that a group of active citizens with common interests and objectives scattered through the various branches of our economic, educational, and governmental complexes can exert tremendous influence on the direction of our lives.

American public opinion since World War I has been the subject of careful study and experimentation. Daily bombardment by the press, radio, and TV can boost the sale of a mediocre product while a superior one remains on the shelves. We have heard all the claims for international or global interdependence. A generation of college students has learned the perils of patriotism. Some of them are now in positions where the education of the next generation is in their hands. Given their own indoctrination, plus the assistance from the current interdependence movement, only a determined effort on the part of Americans who believe that there is still a place for individualism and freedom in the world can preserve this heritage for future generations.

Bicentennial Issue
DAR Magazine
By Mail—$2.50
This replaces the usual June-July issue
In all fifty states and Units Overseas, the DAR commemorated the 200th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and NOW is the time to "put it all together" in permanent reports form!

URGENT: NOTE the early deadline for our final year: FEBRUARY 1, 1977.

(1) Questionnaires and reports MUST reach the National Chairman.
(2) Color slides and three-sentence commentary on STATE PROJECTS MUST reach Mrs. Frank R. Metzner, P.O. Box 742, LaMesa, California 92034.

Due to complexities of a wrap-up report, FEBRUARY 1st is the CUT-OFF date for receiving questionnaires, reports and slides! There are no exceptions.

The popular BICENTENNIAL LOGO designed by Mrs. E.S. Becker of New Jersey for use by the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemorating the Bicentennial period found ready acceptance and multiple users. Innovative Daughters have used the LOGO in hundreds of ways, drawing attention and recognition to the thrust of the Bicentennial. Now! Will you share with the National Chairman some of the ideas that are 'usual' ways of using the LOGO? Send NOTHING that must be returned, PLEASE! A few select LOGO's will be stored in the Bicentennial Chest (our time capsule) to illustrate the use of the Bicentennial Logo. Send a sheet or page ONLY... (no entire books to be included)... of a color photo will be acceptable. Thank you for using the LOGO of such advantage.

YES! Bicentennial Certificates MAY be presented in 1977. Contrary to some thinking, the Bicentennial Committee's work continues and ALL activities should be reported, if completion is planned before JUNE 30, 1977. If Certificates and other awards are to be used, there is no restriction. However, all anticipated work should be included in the FINAL REPORT which is due no later than February 1, 1977.

From Rhode Island comes late news of their fine Bicentennial project; Mrs. Russell H. Sweet, State Regent; Mrs. John Howeson, Bicentennial State Chairman. Restoration of two rooms at the Old Colony House in Newport with funds raised by Rhode Island Chapters moves forward in the second year of this major project, a cooperative effort with the state of Rhode Island. One of the most beautiful Colonial buildings in America, Old Colony House was completed in 1742, served as the scene of many impressive ceremonies. The Council Chamber and Court Rooms are restored and refurbished with especial care that original appearances once again may be viewed. Facing the Mall on Washington Square, it was here that General Washington was welcomed and received by French General Court de Rochambeau.

"Bits of Conway County Heritage", published as a Bicentennial project by General William Lewis Chapter, Atkins, Arkansas, is another of the splendid historical compilations sponsored and compiled by DAR Chapters.

Kanawha Valley Chapter, Charleston, West Virginia saluted the Bicentennial in many ways, one with an illustrated folder depicting historical sites of the area. Mrs. V.E. Holcombe, Regent, spearheaded many patriotic events, and guided Chapter observances. Copies of the Bicentennial brochure may be secured free of charge by writing Mrs. Holcombe at Apt. 201, 1330 Kanawha Blvd., East, Charleston, W. Va. 25301. (Please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.)
Old Put on a Powder Keg

BY KATHLEEN DUNCAN MAYER

General Israel Putnam Chapter,
Danvers, Massachusetts

Almost as soon as a study of the early events of the American Revolution is begun, the name of Major General Israel Putnam is apt to appear. Receiving, like George Washington himself, his commission by unanimous vote of a Continental Congress, more known for disagreement than unity, General Putnam was one of those rough and ready brand of fighting men that formed the fighting initiative of the Colonial army. He was neither learned and lettered like Jefferson and Franklin, nor skilled at oratory and debate like John Adams and Patrick Henry. He was not an organizer like Sam Adams or James Otis—no, Israel Putnam was a simple, brave and undauntable fighting man who helped the dreams of those scholars come true. He and his kind did what no army in 18th century Europe could do: they brought the invincible British Army to its knees! They held the door open for liberty!

On January 7, 1718 in a Putnam homestead already more than half a century old, Israel Putnam was born. He was the youngest son of Joseph Putnam who had stood virtually alone in his Salem Village parish in opposition to the accusations of the witch hunters of a quarter century before. His mother, Elizabeth Porter Putnam, had bravely supported her husband’s stand against the village church, in spite of the fact that Judge Hathorne of witch trial fame was her uncle. Joseph Putnam was forty-eight years old when this child was born and much involved with his farm, his town and his church. It is likely he paid little attention to this rugged lad and the boy grew up on his own.

Joseph died when young Israel was seven years old, and the boy was quite probably allowed to fend for himself. An opportunity to grow up in the heavy forests of Salem Village at the beginning of the 18th century made Israel Putnam a physically strong young man, skilled in the ways of the wild and confidently sure of himself.

There are several versions of a story about Israel Putnam and a bull. It is supposed to have happened in Danvers when Israel was still little more than a boy—a neighbor had a bull who became enraged and escaped enclosure. A sizable gathering of men were unable to get the animal back into a restraining pen. Israel volunteered to help. In a fruitless group maneuver, the bull charged and young Israel was nearly gored!

Israel Putnam was angry—really angry! It’s quite likely that the nervous neighbors had laughed heartily as the boy had scrambled to climb a tree for his own safety! No bull was going to make a fool of Israel Putnam!

He went home, put on a pair of heavy spurs and returned to the scene of the dilemma. Having teased the bull to chase him again, he climbed the same tree as before. When the bull got close, Israel leaped on his back and dug in the spurs. The bull broke into a furious charge with Israel astride keeping a death grip on its horns. For miles they raced across Essex County: Israel holding on tightly and the spurs doing the same.

When the excited, pursuing neighbors finally caught up to this unlikely rider, young Israel had ridden the bull into a swamp and the great animal had exhausted itself thrashing in the soft turf. The end of a rope was thrown to Israel; he tied it to the beast’s horns and the owner led the now docile animal out of the swamp and back home—with Israel Putnam still triumphantly riding the bull!

He was an immediate hero and he must have liked the...
feeling. All the rest of his life he was a ready volunteer in a variety of situations that have contributed to his legend.

In 1740 Israel Putnam, having sold his share of their common inheritance to his older brother David, took his receipts, his wife of two years and their infant son and moved to Connecticut. He bought 514 acres of land and settled his family near the village of Pomfret. The surrounding countryside is fine land and was already sparsely settled with a standing meeting house when the Putnam family set up housekeeping.

With his unique sense of personal involvement, young Putnam looked at any community problem as part of his own—whatever it was, he proposed to take an active part. There is a story that early in his Connecticut residence some of his neighbors were, during one winter, being terrorized by a raiding she-wolf. Israel suggested the problem be solved by tracking the creature to its den. A fresh snow-fall made locating the cave easy. The question then became: how to be certain the wolf was inside? Then what to do about it if she was!

Israel Putnam had his neighbors tie a rope around his legs so that he could be hastily removed on a given signal, and, so prepared, he took a torch and crept into the lair. It was a tunnel-like passage of some length, so narrow as to require his slithering in on his belly for some distance before the light of the torch reflected in the eyes of the crouching wolf.

Israel gave a jerk on the rope—the agreed-upon signal—and so hastily was he withdrawn by his uneasy companions that his clothing was torn and his body lacerated!

Still bent on getting the wolf, Israel Putnam now reentered the cave—this time taking a gun! Reaching the same spot in the cave at which he had viewed the shining eyes, he fired the gun—out he was jerked by his well-tied rope. He put the ladder against the burning building and, crouching wolf at his back, reentered the cave den and this time he triumphantly exited pulling a wolf carcass by its ears. The solution to the wolf problem was permanent!

A community reputation for courage made Israel an early choice for commission in the Colonial forces recruited to defend Connecticut against the Indians and the French in 1755. As a British Captain, Putnam marched his men into the Lake George area of New York.

After the massacre at Fort William Henry, the remaining Colonial and British troops went to Fort Edward to regroup. Now Major Israel Putnam and his less-disciplined company of Connecticut Rangers were stationed on a small island near the fort to man an outpost. Commanding General Lyman, fearing a renewed attack on his crippled force by the French, sent a labor detachment into the surrounding forest to cut timbers with which to strengthen the fort.

This lumbering party was attacked by Indians. Before they were completely surrounded, however, Captain Little managed to get a request for support to Fort Edward. General Lyman, suspecting a trick to get the fort opened, secured the gates and left the lumbermen to their fate.

Fortunately, the gunfire of this fray alerted Israel Putnam who ordered his rangers to wade ashore and go to the aid of Captain Little and his wood-cutters. As these men passed the walls of Fort Edward, General Lyman, himself, is said to have ordered Putnam and his men to enter the fort. Major Putnam pretended he couldn’t hear and urged his men toward the sound of the gunfire.

When the Connecticut Rangers arrived at the scene of the ambush, Captain Little and his men were trapped in a clearing and were being fired on from good cover by the Indians. Major Putnam, sizing up the situation at a glance, shouted, “This is no place for a stand! Forward—ROUT THE RED DEVILS!” This reckless advance threw the Indians into a panic and they fled into the brush—holy pursued by “Old Put.”

The successful engagement completed, it was with some discomfort that Major Putnam regrouped his company and returned to the fort. He had deliberately disobeyed his commanding officer—with the full knowledge of the entire fort complement. At the very least he expected a severe reprimand.

None came.

General Lyman, now ashamed of his own behavior, praised Major Putnam’s prompt and decisive action.

Prompt and decisive action was a way of life for this unusual man. On another occasion, Fort Edward experienced a fire that threatened to spread to the powder magazine stocked with 300 barrels of black powder.

The panic was pitiful!

Major Putnam’s sentry on the island reported unusual smoke rising from the fort and naturally “Old Put” went to investigate. Seeing a need for some of his prompt and decisive action, he called for a bucket brigade to be set up between the river and the fire, and called for a ladder. He put the ladder against the burning building and, climbing up himself, poured the water on the blaze.

The heat and smoke were intense. Three times his water-soaked mittens were burned off his hands. By the time the fire was under control—a matter of hours—he was badly burned but still active.

“You fight an enemy an inch at a time”—he is supposed to have said. Old Put’s career is enough to make even the most disinterested skeptic take one more look at theories of “predestination.” Surely this man was being saved for events to come.

From a particular outpost another sentry was disappearing each night—without a sound, without a trace, these men were just VANISHING! After several days, the commander felt he could no longer assign his men to such hazardous duty and he called for volunteers: naturally Major Putnam offered his services. He was told that if he heard any sound at all he was to shout, “Who goes there?” three times and, if he heard no proper identification, he was to fire.

Israel Putnam took up his position, listening to the darkness with all his cunning and experience. After several tense hours, he heard a soft sound like a small animal in the brush.

“Who goes there three times?” shouted Putnam and he fired!

Daylight revealed a huge Indian wearing a black bear-
skin—by this ruse the redman had gotten close enough to kill the other SENTRYs!

In August of 1785, Putnam was himself captured by Indians and they prepared to burn him at the stake. His fate appeared to be sealed when the fire was lit by the reveling redmen, but Heaven had other plans for Israel. A sudden shower extinguished the flames before he was harmed.

Fortunately, before a new fire could be started, word reached the French garrison and a young French officer appeared on the scene to intercede on Putnam’s behalf. Almost unable to take any kind of nourishment because of a tomahawk wound in the cheek, Old Put was not only weak and thin, he was so ragged and disheveled that he was not recognized. This “sick old man” was exchanged for a healthy Indian captive, and Major Putnam was returned to the British Army. Many years later in the Pontiac Wars, Israel Putnam fought side-by-side with the old Chief whose prisoner he had been.

In 1760 Israel Putnam served under General Gage in the taking of Montreal. His pluck again served his cause in the “Ottawa” incident: The English attack on the city had been delayed by the presence of the French cruiser which made attempts to cross the St. Lawrence exceeding foolhardy. Putnam volunteered to take on the French war ship. With the aid of two oarsmen and under cover of darkness, he was rowed out to the “Ottawa,” carrying a muffled mallet and some wooden wedges. Coming in close to the stern, he succeeded in wedging the ship’s rudder so she would not obey the helm. The following morning when the “Ottawa” attempted to get underway, she was caught helpless in the current of the river and driven ashore, where she was easily captured by the English and Colonials. Another victory for Yankee ingenuity!

As a member of the Connecticut Sons of Liberty, Israel Putnam bitterly and outspokenly opposed the British position on the Stamp Act and the tea taxes. When news of the stand at Lexington Green reached his farm, Putnam, left his oxen hitched and his plough in the furrow.

Like Cincinnatus going to Rome, he reported to Governor Trumbull in Hartford without even taking time to change his clothing. Ordered to Boston by the governor, this 57-year-old patriot rode 100 miles in 18 hours to reach Cambridge, Massachusetts, and offer his services to the cause of liberty.

When General Gage, now Commander of British forces in Boston, learned of Israel Putnam’s arrival in Massachusetts, he sent word to his former officer and offered Putnam a commission as Major General in his Majesty’s army in exchange for his support of the crown. No record exists of Putnam’s reply. Israel did, however, take advantage of his old friendship with General Gage to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The swap accomplished, he slyly reminded Gage that the granting of an exchange of military prisoners constituted an official recognition of the belligerency rights of the colonists. General Gage was this time the victim of another “Ottawa incident!”

Israel was given command of the Connecticut forces and commissioned Brigadier. He met Generals Ward and Warren and Colonel Prescott, and, being the most experienced officer among them, he set about fortifying the heights of Charlestown and preparing for Bunker Hill. The Colonials being critically short of ammunition, he instructed his troops not to fire until they were sure of a hit—until the enemy was within eight rods.

“Hold your fire ’til you see the whites of their eyes. Fire low; save your shot; powder is scarce. Pick the officers.”

Thus General Putnam checked too-hasty firing by his inexperienced troops.

Bunker Hill was a British victory but General Gage is supposed to have said, “Many victories like that one and we’ll lose the war!”

Not only did the Americans take a heavy toll of the enemy during this engagement, but almost of greater importance, they attracted the attention of the world. The British in 1775 were the most powerful military might on Earth—as feared in their time as Napoleon in 1800, as Hitler in 1940. No force could defy them—no force until the Colonists of Boston! One thousand Americans withstood two charges by crack troops of the King’s army—3,000 of them—and twice the Redcoats retreated in precipitate confusion. Unfortunately, on the third charge, lack of ammunition—not defeat—forced the Americans to give up their ground.

After Bunker Hill the English government realized this was not another colonial skirmish, but a real war. The colonists were recognized as a worthy foe. General Washington called Israel Putnam to New York to succeed ailing General Greene in command of his troops on Long Island. Two days after he assumed this command, Putnam’s forces lost a disastrous engagement at Brooklyn. Israel Putnam had not even had time to survey the field when battle had begun. He retreated with Washington to Philadelphia and was left by Washington to hold that city.

General Putnam was a compulsive doer—a man of action. He cared not a pin for fancy uniforms and military show and he did not enjoy the delaying tactics of the found forces during this interval of the war. Surely he dound the society of Philadelphia more trying than the battlefields of New England. Israel Putnam was not an educated man and he was ill-used by the scholarly contemporary leadership in Philadelphia. He urged General Washington to make better use of him.

In 1777 George Washington put General Putnam in charge of defending the Highlands of the Hudson. Now Israel was back in an area he had known when he fought the French twenty years before. He proceeded to West Point and here again he added another to his list of legends; he made his famous ride down the face of the cliff known as Horseneck!

With 150 men and two cannon, General Putnam held the heights against General Tryon and 1,500 British regulars! When it became obvious that the Yankees could not hold out against another charge of Dragoons, Israel Putnam personally covered the retreat of his men and then—to the astonishment of all—he rode his horse at

(Continued on page 29)
A Bicentennial Retrospect:
18th-Century Opera in America

By HERBERT GEORGE KRAMER, S. M.
St. Mary’s University
San Antonio, Texas

Americans have written more than three hundred and fifty operas! That must sound to American ears as a great overstatement. We have listened to Menotti. We have seen Porgy and Bess, at least on film. Scott Joplin is finally being given a hearing. But more than three hundred and fifty!

I was alerted to the amazing productivity of American composers years ago when pursuing the work of Edward Ellsworth Hipsher who during the early 1900s was engrossed into assembling quite a storehouse of data on American opera. His findings of the 18th century were substantiated by other researchers like Julian Mates, John Tasker Howard and above all, that “inveterate investigator,” Oscar G. Sonneck.

Of course, our national operatic beginnings could hardly have possessed that finished artistry of the grandioso European productions we love to attend or have at home on recordings. That creativity blossomed a century later. If we are today surprised at hearing few of our many American operas, “unhappily more remarkable in quantity than in quality,” we might recall that of the 28,000 operatic scores preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris fewer than two hundred are being sung in the repertoires of the world’s great opera houses.

The first American to write an opera seems to have been James Ralph who was born in the late 1690s’ Sonneck adds: “probably in what is now New Jersey.” It was however in London that his work, The Fashionable Lady, or Harlequin’s Opera, was played. The publisher’s agreement for the publication is dated 1720, but it was printed in 1730. Ralph accompanied his friend Benjamin Franklin to London in 1724. In his autobiography, the latter comments: “Ralph was ingenious, genteel in manner, and extremely eloquent. I think I never knew a prettier talker. . . . Ralph was inclined to give himself to poetry, no doubting that he might make great proficiency in it and even make his fortune by it. . . . He continued scribbling verses till Pope cured him of it.”

Here Franklin in referring to Alexander Pope’s satiric remark of Ralph in his Dunciad (lines 165-166):

“Silence, ye wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
And makes nigh hideous—answer him, ye owls.”

Ralph spent his career in England (where he died in 1762) as a talented journalist whose pen, says Sonneck “was at the command of the highest bidder.”

The Fashionable Lady turned out to be rather coarse and grotesque, while remaining a “brilliant parody” whose fluent dialogue possessed a certain originality in being the first play of this type. “Acted nine times” at the theater in Goodman’s Fields, it contains sixty-eight airs. The composer of the tunes however is unknown.

The operas that captured music lovers in the cultural centers of America for another generation were British productions. The first ballad opera publicized by title for performance in America was Flora, or Hob in the Well, a one-act farce done in Charleston on Feb. 18, 1735. That was, by the way, only six years after its first performance in England, where it was performed about two hundred times. It was played rather frequently in the American colonies until 1798.

The most popular opera became The Beggar’s Opera...
by John Gay, which arrived in New York in 1750, after having played in London with enormous success for over twenty years. Siegmund Levarie calls this prototype of ballad operas "a middle-class if not vulgar answer to the preoccupation of the British nobility with Italian opera." It made its piquant point by dramatis personae who were by far not of the upper social stratum but rather of London's underground of thieves, murderers, pettifoggers and prostitutes. The repertoire of every theatrical company in the American colonies included this biting, "irreverent" piece.

The success of *The Beggar's Opera* was due in great part to its music. The opera ran off the incredible number of sixty-nine popular English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh songs, as well as parodies of well-known arias of continental operas. Incidental music was added for three dances. No wonder that one production in 1767 took three hours and five minutes, "without afterpieces". This should not be surprising because these somewhat make-shift stage productions followed the old English tradition of "a play with inserted songs." By the way, the first mention of an orchestra with an opera in America was at a performance in 1752 of *The Beggar's Opera* that played in Upper Marlborough, Maryland, "with instrumental Music to each Air." Gay asked a composer of German origin, John C. Pepusch, to write the overture for *The Beggar's Opera* and to orchestrate the songs for which he had already chosen the tunes. Some of Gay's experimental duets and trios are perhaps to be reckoned as forerunners of later operatic style. His choruses are rare but they serve to break up any monotony risked by solos.

This was the day of what, for lack of a better term, have been called "ballad operas," into which popular plays were often turned, often with disquieting "personal reflections" on social customs of the time. There was never such a thing as a "pure ballad opera." This form overlapped half a dozen other dramatic types. The actual terms used, some twenty of them, ran from "comic opera" to "burlesque opera" to "dramatic fable" to "comic masque" even to "tragic-comi-farcical ballad opera." The spoken dialogue, the libretto, not the music, was (strangely to our modern concepts) of principal importance. Every actor was expected to help along with the singing, a detail made clear in contracts with producers. All plays had songs. Music familiar to the audience was indispensable. An opera might present some new music, but it had above all to offer old songs that the composer often "stole from the very best sources," as Mates put it. New words were usually coined for the old tunes. Dances might intersperse the production between the acts or become a sort of dessert after the opera itself.

All along a comic plot was preferred to one of tragedy. In fact after studying opera for the generations before and after the American Revolutionary War, I have changed my mental image of our forefathers as staid and stolid citizens to lovers of joviality who took great pleasure in comedy and poking fun at the day's foibles.

The musicians of the orchestra had no definite place-

The leader violinist directed the group, not yet using a baton but by movements of the head and sundry other gesticulations. An actor or singer at times descended into the pit. We have an old engraving of a presentation of *The Beggar's Opera* in which a sumptuously-dressed musician is playing an amateur stick-and-bladder instrument in the pit, while the players of the lute and lyre are sitting underneath the stage.

The musical centers of colonial and post-revolutionary days were, first of all, Philadelphia, "the birthplace of the American theater," then New York, Baltimore, Charleston and Boston. Modern companies would not think of putting as many stage productions onto a season's repertoire as were currently offered then. In New York, already during the 1750 season, twenty-eight presentations were available, including eight musicals; and the 1757 season saw sixty-four productions: comedies, tragedies, farces and operas. During the last decade of the 18th century, Philadelphia's Old American Company "perambulated all over the colonies" with a repertoire of some fifty stage pieces and just as many musical entertainments. Salem once had a theater season of fifteen nights, nine of them reserved to operas. Even "insignificant villages" lured the stage companies. It was at Williamsburg that opera-loving George Washington made an entry into his ledger for June 2, 1752, to the effect that he loaned "cash at the playhouse, 1/3d." to his younger brother Samuel.

Highlighting the news for stage lovers of Williamsburg in 1752 and of New York in 1753 was the arrival of a company from England known as "The London Company of Comedians." They reached New York with a recommendation from Governor Dinwiddie testifying to the correct conduct of the gentlemen and ladies of the cast, a wise precaution in view of Puritan prejudice against the theater. During the first six months there, the London Company gave a repertoire of at least twenty-one different plays and farces, including operas.

When the American Revolution set boundaries between territories held by the two armies, the British officers set up their own theatrical groups. There were Burgoyne's Thespian, Howe's Thespian and Clinton's Thespian. Beleaguered New York had an especially ambitious theater program, at least as long as His Majesty's Army considered the war a simple nuisance. When it turned to its discredit, few Britshers preserved a taste for the theater. Both the years 1781 and 1782 witnessed only one opera in New York.

If so far operatic productions imported from England sufficed, it was only a matter of time before an American would try his hand at producing a ballad opera, to be sure, not as yet in a truly national art form, but in the tradition of the ubiquitous *The Beggar's Opera*. Andrew Barton (or someone using that pseudonym) wrote the first one. The American Company was to perform it at Philadelphia on April 20, 1767, under the name of *The Disappointment: or the Force of Credulity*. It was rehearsed but withdrawn as "unfit for the stage" because of its "personal reflections." Witty and clever though it was,
the language was even obscene, much worse than that of The Beggar's Opera. The libretto however became a popular piece of literature, so much so that a second edition was published in Philadelphia during 1796, in which the work was expanded to three acts. 24

This lively piece was advertised as "a new American Comic Opera," whose theme centered about the currently-told story of treasure buried on the banks of the Delaware. It brought together a country dance and eighteen "airs" (besides four new "songs" in the second edition). The airs included "Yankee Doodle." The historical fact is that this jolly piece was here mentioned for the very first time, thereby discreditling theories about its growing out of the Revolutionary War. 25

The days of a colonial mentality in America was soon to be numbered. From the year 1775 to 1783 allegiances were ruptured as the Revolutionary War progressed toward final victory for the colonies. After the courageous Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, would there be a musical resurgence of patriotism echoing the new national spirit? Perhaps not as much as we might have expected.

There was however an operatic spurt of enthusiasm over independence in 1781, fourteen years after The Disappointment was released and rejected. During November of that year, one month after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Philadelphia's patriots gathered for Francis Hopkinson's The Temple of Minerva that Hipsher calls "our first sincere attempt at 'Grand Opera'" 26 and Mates qualifies as "unquestionably America's first operatic effort." 27 Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791) was a native Philadelphian, a poet, painter, talented harpsichordist, inventor (known chiefly for his improvement for quilling the harpsichord), one of the foremost men of Philadelphia in Revolutionary days, whose British-taunting writings aroused ever-increasing sentiment in favor of the Revolution. He signed the Declaration of Independence and became our first Secretary of the Navy. He contributed more to music in colonial Philadelphia than anyone else. With all his critical circumspection, Howard calls him "the first native composer whose works are extant today," and he praises Hopkinson's music for its "freshness" and "considerable charm." 28

The Temple of Minerva 29 was Hopkinson's most important effort, a two-scene, exceedingly simple dramatic cantata in which four characters (and only four) appear: the Genius of America, the Genius of France, the goddess Minerva and Her Highpriest. The simplicity of this entire piece may reflect the short time left to Hopkinson for composing it after the Yorktown surrender. The four singers toss titbits to the victorious Franco-American alliance. It was adorned with an overture, solos, ensembles and choruses that catered frankly to "a very polite circle of gentlemen and ladies." Fittingly, The Temple of Minerva was played "at the hotel of the Minister of France." At the final curtain, the full chorus sang to the praise of General Washington, who by the way was not only an intimate friend of the composer but a great admirer as well. The admiration was mutual, as is seen in the correspondence between the two when later on Hopkinson dedicated to Washington a collection for the harpsichord that he called Seven Songs. 30 This work was by the way "the first book of music published by an Anglo-Saxon composer in the New World." 31

The production of The Temple of Minerva was indeed a high-point in a growing wave of optimism that would culminate the following November in a preliminary peace signature, followed by a final treaty between England and the American colonies signed on Sept. 3, 1783.

With independence securely won, repercussions to the new national spirit began to surface on the stage; for example, in The Blockheads, or Fortunate Contractor, an opera in two acts, performed at New York at an unknown date. A reprint was made in London in 1782. It is attributed to Mrs. Mary Warren. Nothing else is known of this piece, except that it was probably written as a "counterface" to Burgoyne's earlier Blockade performed in Boston by his Thespians in January 1776. 31

The year 1787 saw the first performance in New York of May Day in Town, or New York in an Uproar. This "comic opera" with "overture and accompaniments" was given for the benefit of Thomas Wignell, actor and co-manager of the New Theater in Philadelphia. Royall Tyler was the author, but the composer is unknown. 35

Darby's Return by the highly-respected theater manager and "America's first professional playwright," William Dunlap (1766-1839), seems not to have been considered an opera by Hipsher; at least he gives it no mention. But both Sonneck 34 and Mates 35 do. The former calls it "this once popular operatic sketch" which was "written by William Dunlap," while the latter presents it as Dunlap's rendition of an English import called The Poor Soldier, a "comic opera" which was seen earlier in America in its original form. In Dunlap's work, Darby sings two solos with chorus. What is particularly unusual about Darby's Return is the fact that Dunlap wrote it specifically for the entertaining, well-liked actor Thomas Wignell. In fact, Dunlap made an etching of Wignell in the role of a forlorn Darby leaning on his walking staff. 36 Dunlap's story goes beyond the early escapes of the "Poor Soldier." It relates Darby's return from travels, whereupon he describes his adventures with special emphasis on the American Revolution. The piece, according to Sonneck, 37 came "dangerously near" to hurting George Washington's feelings. Darby's Return was played in New York by the Old Americans on Nov. 24 and Dec. 15, 1789, as well as in Philadelphia on June 14, 1790 and June 6, 1791. 38

In 1790, a two-act "comic opera" by Peter Markoe was printed in Philadelphia under the name of The Reconciliation, or The Triumph of Nature. Enlarged from a translation of a German work, from which it differed considerably, the piece was never performed, although the author waited four months before his decision to withdraw it. Sonneck finds its poetry "stilted" and little suited to musical lyrics. However, pleased to be able to "submit . . . at least an excerpt from the operatic literature of the United States during the eighteenth century," he prints twenty-one measures of one of the opera's airs. 39

As the political status in America improved after the
Revolutionary War, the influx of capable musicians from Europe increased. The French Revolution contributed to emigration toward the new world of gifted members of the lettered classes. The result was an upsurge of musical professionalism in America that became evident during the last decade of the 18th century and continued into the 19th.\textsuperscript{40}

A significant step in American opera was made in 1794, when the earliest of some twenty operas on an Indian subject was produced. It was performed in New York with "unbounded applause,"\textsuperscript{41} in Philadelphia and in Boston under the title of Tammany, or, the Indian Chief. Both the original libretto by the political-minded Ann Julia Hatton and the music have been lost. The score was the work of New York's leading musician, James Hewitt (1770-1827), who had arrived from England only two years previously.\textsuperscript{42} We may judge somewhat the nature of his operatic music from other compositions symbolizing dramatic events, like his Overture in 9 movements, expressive of a battle and another Overture "to conclude with the representation of a Storm at Sea," as well as The Battle of Trenton, dedicated to General Washington.\textsuperscript{43} From the highly patriotic text of the songs of Tammany that were printed separately, we follow a rather shallow story of the daughter of an Indian chief named Tammany who rescues her from a member of Columbus's band of explorers. The latter gets his revenge by burning the wigwam in which Tammany and the girl take refuge. The most striking number is an adaptation of the Cherokee death song "Allunoonok." The New York press called the opera "that wretched thing," But its fervent theme was well received by the audiences. Tammany (or rather, Tammanend) was a real Delaware Indian Chief famed for wisdom, love of freedom and friendship for the whites. Somehow a political group took to him and called itself the **"Tammany Society,"** whose center of activity went by the unforgettable name of **"Tammany Hall."**

The pace of opera writing in America increased during the final years of the 18th century. 1794 witnessed the performance of Slaves in Algiers, written by Susanna Haswell Rowson. The music was prepared "with taste and genius" by Alexander Reinagle (1756-1809), co-founder of the New Theatre in Philadelphia and a prolific composer, whose most important compositions (including all those for operas) seem to be lost.\textsuperscript{44} Reinagle likewise wrote the score of The Sicilian Romance which appeared in the same city the next year. The libretto was by Henry Siddon.\textsuperscript{45} 1795 also saw J. C. Cross's The Purse, or The Adopted Child,\textsuperscript{56} written by Thomas Atwood. Entirely new music was composed by Peter Albrecht Von Hagen of a musical family recently arrived from Boston, where the opera had its first appearance. In the same month, New York presented another work, this one on the classic theme of Adriadne Abandoned by Theseus. Written by an unknown librettist, Pelissier's music was "expressive of each situation and passion," according to an advertisement.\textsuperscript{57} The Iron Chest by George Coleman, Jr., appeared in June at Baltimore's New Theatre, with the music by the organist-composer, Raynor Taylor.\textsuperscript{58} On July 2, in Philadelphia, a "musical farce" called The Savoyard, or, the Repentant Seducer had its first performance.\textsuperscript{59}

Little came after that year. 1797 witnessed The Launch, or, Huzza for the Constellation\textsuperscript{60} at Boston's Haymarket Theatre. John Hodgkinson wrote it. The music was "selected from the best composers, with new orchestra parts by Pelissier." Its merit was to be in its patriotic enthusiasm, in little else.

None of these turned out to be lasting; in fact, we know very little of any of them. Yet who would have expected that the young United States could produce seven new operatic pieces during a single year?

The last year of the century brought Sterne's Maria.\textsuperscript{62} Dunlap and Pelissier were responsible for it. Its music has not survived, except in three songs like "Ay! why on Quebec's bloody plain?" The 18th century closed with an advertisement of the presentation on July 4 of The Fourth of July, or Temple of American Independence,\textsuperscript{63} an "allegorical, musical drama." Pelissier wrote the music, the text writer is unknown. Perhaps typical of the lavish stage settings of the period is the advertisement detailing "a view of the lower part of Broadway, Battery
Harbor, and Shipping taken on the spot." A military procession "of all the uniform Companies of the City: Horse, Artillery and Infantry" was included.64

Few of us are prepared to see such variety, imagination and vitality in these early American operatic initiatives. If a person looks at them in modern technical hindsight, he might skip them in one fell swoop after a few wafts of incense to Dunlap, Hopkinson, Carr, Reinagle and Pelissier. But if he sees them with the patriotic eyes of a historian alert to Americana, he must admit that these American primitives demonstrate an exhilarating freshness of jovial zest and a break from European musical ties (that did not continue some decades later).

Numerous lacunae render it impossible to recreate the entire picture of early American opera. We know of many of the works enumerated in the present study only from newspaper advertisements or announcements. While a number of librettos are still preserved, I doubt that the complete score of any one of these works is extant. No music at all remains for most of them.

Critics might judge that nothing of value is lost anyway. It does seem strange, however, that, while we today are alert to publicizing our heritage in painting, in architecture, in literature and in almost any "lore," we are so little intrigued by similar remnants in the early zestful story of American operatic music.

Maybe our Bicentennial inquisitiveness will embolden us to revive some of our indigenous creativity in opera.

Bibliography

1 I have a record of 354 operas written by 167 composers. This tabulation is however far from complete, especially for the decades after World War I, the era at which my researches have begun to diminish. At least 13 American composers have written five or more operas.


Hipsipher, op. cit., p. 19.

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<td>Schenck, Henry</td>
<td>Hagerstown, MD</td>
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<td>Schutz, Conrad</td>
<td>York Co., PA</td>
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<td>Shaffer, Henry</td>
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Thompson, Seth ...................................... Halifax Co., NC
Townsend, Thomas .................................. Camden Dist., SC
Traver, Joseph ........................................ Dutchess Co., NY
Truby, Michael ....................................... Westmoreland Co., PA
Tucker, Roby .......................................... Prince George’s Co., MD
Turley, William ....................................... Fauquier Co., VA
Turner, Charles ...................................... Virginia
Van Blarcum, John ................................... Bergen Co., NJ
Van Keuren, Cornelius M. .......................... Ulster Co., NY
Vaughan, William Sr. ................................. Bedford Co., VA
Vier, John ............................................. Amherst Co., VA
Viets, Seth ............................................. Simsbury, CT
Wade, James .......................................... Prince Edward Co., VA
Wagner, Jacob ....................................... Philadelphia Co., PA
Warfield, John Worthington ...................... Anne Arundel Co., MD
Warner, Samuel ..................................... New Marlborough, MA
Waters, Isaac ........................................ Beaufort Co., NC
Watkins, John ........................................ Virginia
Weaver, Job ........................................... Middletown, RI
Weaver, Peter ........................................ Culpeper Co., VA
Webb, Theodoric ................................... South Carolina
West, Francis ......................................... Amherst Co., VA
West, John ........................................... Craven Co., NC
Westbrook, Moses .................................... Dobbs Co., NC
Whinery, William .................................... York Co., PA
Whitcomb, Abel ..................................... Boxborough, MA
Whitcraft, John ...................................... New London, PA
White, William ........................................ Columbia Co., NY
Whiting, Caleb ....................................... Worcester Co., MA
Wigal, Sebastian ..................................... Montgomery Co., VA
Wilcox, Jeremiah .................................... Middlesex, CT
Williams, John B. ................................... Georgia
Witter, Elijah .......................................... PA (formerly Westmoreland, CT)
Worcester, Oliver ..................................... Lincoln Co., MA
Yarborough, John ..................................... Wake Co., NC
Yarborough ............................................ Chester Co., PA
Yarborough ........................................... Culpeper Co., VA
Yost, George .......................................... Northampton Co., PA
Younger, Thomas, Sr. ............................... Halifax Co., VA
Younger, William .................................... Halifax Co., VA

Old Put

(Continued from page 19)

a full gallop down the steep stone steps on the face of the precipice. Tryon’s men were so awed by this heroic maneuver that no one fired and Putnam escaped—as usual! He was 60 years old.

This weary old soldier of the Revolution returned to his Connecticut home in 1779—obliged to retire from military service because one leg had become paralyzed. As best he could he tended his Pomfret farm until his death in 1790. His neighbors said of him that he had lived a “useful life.” One can look back on his life as one that helped build this nation, establish its image and carve its destiny.

A favorite story is the one about General Putnam’s duel:

Israel, via his insatiable wit and frontier logic, caused a young English officer to lose face, lose an argument and lose his temper simultaneously. In a fit of rage, the young man challenged “Old Put” to a duel and dramatically demanded, ‘Choose your weapon, sir.’ Without a moments hesitation, Israel Putnam replied, ‘Keg of powder!’

At the appointed time and place, the dismayed young officer and his second arrived to find “Old Put” sitting on a powder keg, with fuse inserted, calmly smoking his pipe. Wordlessly, he moved a bit to one side and motioned the Englishman to join him. When the young man had perched nervously in the space allowed, Israel held the bowl of his pipe to the extended fuse and then continued to puff away as the sputtering flame traveled toward the keg. The suspense of this wait proved too much for the dueler and, as the flame neared the end of the fuse, he leaped to his feet and ran from the field.

General Putnam continued to smoke as the cracking flame disappeared into the keg—followed only by a thin curl of smoke. The duel over—and not a word spoken—Old Put stood up and tipped over the keg to reveal a quantity of potatoes, an inventive mind and a quick wit: All three of which have stood Yankee fighting men in good stead!

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Goodrich, Charles, History of the United States Jenks, Palmer 1847
Morris, Charles Heroes of the Army J. P. Lippincott 1906
Daring Deeds of American Heroes—(old book with title page and cover gone) ALTA Edition Porter & Coates Published before civil war—no date available
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Rice, Charles B., History of First Parish Church in Danvers 1672-1872, Congregational Publishing Society Boston 1874
Proctor, Richard, Jr., History of the Seige of Boston, Little Brown Co., Boston 1849
Military and Naval Annals of Danvers published by Town of Danvers 1895
The Two Putnams, Israel and Rufus, Compiled by Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford 1931
Hayward, Charles F., Minutemen and Mariners Dodd Mead Company, New York 1963

JANUARY 1977 29
The United States is celebrating its 200th birthday—and the cockroach is sharing it with us—whether we welcome him or not. And perhaps, he will be the eventual ruler of our country, anarchist that he is.

The cockroach has earned his merit badge for persistence in the face of overwhelming odds. He's been around for 250 million years. When man appeared on the scene, Mr. Roach soon adopted man as his provider. Even early man left table scraps in his "family" room and, although there was no cozy warm TV set to hide in, Mr. Roach found such accommodations better than living beneath a cold damp rock or the bark of a dead tree. He left those for those bugs not smart enough to recognize man had a real future here on Earth.

When Columbus sailed to the West, the cockroach joined him to make sure Chris didn't pull any fast ones. The New World looked so good, the roach came over with the Pilgrims. There were already native species here, but they were laggards and had not yet recognized the benefits of living with man. Most of them still haven't caught on and spend innumerable cold wet nights huddled outdoors with lesser beasts.

The American roach is not a native species, but, like most of the U. S. population, was an early immigrant. It was a tropical species, that may well have come to us via the rum traders. This big cockroach apparently had a taste for more refined living than the early colonies could provide, and hopped a ship to Europe. The Europeans, who were not especially anxious to share their cultural lives with this pest, called him the American cockroach, among other things!

The cockroaches that have hung onto man's coattails are all tropical and like warm places. This kept them close to the hearth in the colonies, otherwise a few adventurous roaches would surely have crossed the Delaware with George Washington.

The colonists had many remedies but few effective ones. Vinegar, boiling water, lye, and other venoms have been poured upon him. Gunpowder has been burned in fireplaces to smoke him out—but it was more effective against the family living there. He's been fed plaster of Paris to plug him up, but to no avail.

When the West was opened, the roach found covered wagons as useful as sailing ships for broadening his horizons. We had not yet imported the European Corn Borer, Japanese Beetle, and other such delights, so the cockroach was an important pest, indeed. In 1882, J. A. Lintner experimented with Borax in New York to control this pest. The results were less than spectacular, but sure beat breathing gunpowder fumes. The USDA got into the act and published a bulletin in 1914 which described the use of Boric Acid for cockroach control.

Science has progressed since then, but it seems the cockroach has kept pace. The German cockroach, which gets its name from its association with the Prussian troops stationed here during the Revolution, is the most common and notorious today. He foresaw the shortcomings of early pesticides such as DDT and chlordane and promptly developed resistance to them.

Science countered with organo phosphates and other groups of pesticides. The German roach stayed one step ahead. He developed some resistance to these materials and also learned to live in new places. With central heating, he could move away from the kitchen stove. Indoor plumbing supplies moisture. We leave food crumbs in the kitchen, dining room, family room and even

(Continued on page 51)
This month, we take up the use of photography in public relations. Often overlooked, good photography can be one of the best ways to capture public attention and make your message stick.

Photographs bring an immediate response. Where 500 words paint a certain type of image, a photograph alongside crystallizes the moment, showing the reader exactly what the situations (or people, or things) look like. For this reason, care should be taken to have your photographs convey the meaning behind what is happening. They should amplify, not duplicate, what has been said in the article.

Try to come up with unusual, lively picture ideas. If you’re having a "Revolutionary" tea, you could show a Daughter in a period costume serving the tea to a guest in modern dress. One very effective news photo we received here was a shot of a young Cambodian refugee studying his DAR Manual for Citizenship—very simple, very moving, portraying exactly his first step toward becoming a part of his new country after his homeland was lost to him. Another photo study which we have mentioned before portrayed the DAR’s VAVS work through a collection of photographs—simple face shots of sixteen of the patients. No one looking at those faces could fail to be moved by the fact that someone—the DAR—was caring for and bringing happiness to these tired, forgotten old patriots.

Don’t crowd your shots. A photograph loses its impact if there are too many people in the foreground. Try to limit the number to two or three.

Of course, there are exceptions to these rules. When a chapter elects officers, a shot of all of them together is in order. And it defeats the purpose if a shot is too gimmicky to seem real. You should use your own judgment to decide what type of picture is warranted, but do keep your eyes open for ways to make it more effective.

If you’re planning a major event, call the photography editor of your local paper to see if he will send someone to cover it. Be sure to give him AT LEAST 24 hours notice (and more whenever possible) to give him time to work your event into the daily schedule. You should have someone on hand to step in, though, just in case an important news story suddenly arises and he has to pull the photographer off your event.

If your newspaper has a regularly scheduled picture feature, check with the editor to see if he would devote it to you for some big event. Arrangements for this should be made several weeks in advance, so plan ahead. The paper will most probably want to use their own photographers for this.

If submitting your own photographs, an 8 x 10-inch black and white glossy is the best possible kind. The glossy black and white finish yields the best reproductions and the size allows the editor to reduce or cut or otherwise change it as he sees fit.

Captions should be short and concise. Always list names from left to right, and type or print to avoid the possibility of error. When the paper’s photographer is covering the event, someone should be with him to supply names and other information as the need arises.
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

Happy New Year to each of you!

Our Congress report this coming April will be the last for this administration and hopefully it will be the best—thanks to all your efforts. By now, all source records you've been copying this past year should be in the hands of your State Chairman.

CHAPTER CHAIRMEN: Please be sure you have notified your State Chairman of the work you have done this year (since March 1, 1976) including: total number of original pages of source records submitted; total number of duplicate copies; number of Grandparent forms and cards sent to Washington; and the amount of any contributions made to the National Genealogical Records Binding Fund.

STATE CHAIRMEN: You should have received by now your annual report blanks. Please complete them as soon as possible and see that they are mailed before March 1 to your National Vice Chairman and to the office in Washington.—Jane Carfer Theobald.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Note concerning newly-acquired books listed in our column:

Regrettably the staff is unable to research material from books listed in our magazine column. Please, do not write for information from these books. They will be available from the NSDAR Library for research within a short length of time.—Jane Carfer Theobald.

From Georgia:


The Cargile Family

Deed between Charles and John Cargile and Redmon Thornton, Greene Co., Ga.
List of sale of estate of Charles Cargile.
Will of Thomas Cargile, Jasper Co., Ga.
Will of John R. Cargile, Butts Co., Ga.
Cargile Guardianship Bonds, Butts Co., Ga.
Will of Charles Cargile, Jasper Co., Ga.
Thomas M. Harkness and Susan T. Pitman vs. Jesse M. Campbell, Adm. of the Estate of Mary Cargile.
Letters and notes regarding family of Cargile.

John Marks, Rev. Soldier, Military Record and Family Records.
Matthew Barber family, Pittman family and Harvie family. Bible records of James W. Hardin and Ann Maria Bradley.
The Fantone Bible records.
Bible of Adam Joseph Winter and Emma Blanche Fantone.
Bible of Mary Christine Fantone Newstead (Mrs. Wm. Newstead).
The White family of Newton Co., Ga.
Will of Robert White.
Family Bible of Charles Hugh White.
The George family history, by Faith S. Daskam.
The Talbot Family

Talbot family of England and America.
Sketch of Talbot family, by Rosa Talbot Knight.
Sketch of John Talbot, First Earl of Shrewsbury.
Colonial record of Matthew Talbot, Gentleman.
Matthew Talbot 1st, and his descendants.
Charles Miole Talbot and his descendants.
Matthew Talbot and his descendants.
James Talbot and his descendants.
John Talbot and his descendants.
Isham Talbot and his descendants.
Civil and Military records of the Talbot family.
Genealogy of the Phillips family.
Matthew Talbot, Governor of Georgia.
Sketch of John Talbot, born 1734, Virginia and Matthew Henry Talbot, Colonel, Confederate States of America.

Marriages 1905.
Marriages 1827-1887.
Church history of Habersham Co. 1825-1901.
Ebenezer Methodist Church.
Bethlehem Baptist Church.
Mud Creek Baptist Church.
Providence Baptist Church.
Alley's Chapel Methodist Church.
Clarkeville Methodist Church.
Clarkeville Presbyterian Church.
Grace Episcopal Church.
Macedonia Baptist Church.
Amy's Creek Baptist Church.
Antioch Baptist Church.
Alto Baptist Church.
First Baptist Church.
Baldwin Baptist Church and
Marriages 1819-1821


Early Maryland Wills:
John Baldwin, 1682.
Jane Garbrett, 1722.
Stephen Garbrett, 1760.
Charles Hammond, 1713.
John Hammond, 1707.
John Hammond, 1753.
James Holland, 1753.
Elleanor Howard, 1705.

Roswell, Ga. Presbyterian Church Records:
Deed for land.
Families of Roswell in 1864 on Dr. N. A. Pratt’s visiting list.
Roswell’s oldest cemetery.
Presbyterian Cemetery, Roswell.
Dr. John Jones’ sermon.
‘Weddin’ ceremony of Rev. John Jones, D.D.
Letter for Mrs. Mary J. Hillyer.
N. A. Pratt family notes.
Henry Barrington Pratt, Bible translator.
Letter from John Dunwody, 1807.
Reminiscences of the Dunwody-Bulloch families.
Dr. Samuel H. Stout (response to honor).
S. G. Crisler letter, 1863.
William Richardson, Sr., West River, Md., family lineage.

Chattahoochee County Will Book A, index to (listing of names only, no page numbers).
John Daniel family.
J.W.L. Daniel family record.
J.W.L. Daniel Civil War letter to Sis.
James Alexander Daniel Civil War letters to wife, and also a letter to Joseph A. Cobb.
Bible record of Amos C. Speer and Martha Ann Moore.
David Hugh Manson Civil War letter to wife.
Major Wm. Skinner family, five generations.
Hames and Sullivan families.
Capt. Calvin W. Field family.
J.E.D. Shipp.
Arthur G. Ford, D.D.S.
Bible records of: Seaborn C. Bryan, Joseph H. Young, Robert Brower Ar vester Braswell, Thomas N. Renew, Henry Renew, and Wm. W. Childers and Cilicia Edgew (?)
Old Botsford Lutheran Church Cemetery.
Coney Family Cemetery.
Marion County cemetery records.
Buena Vista cemeteries.
Anthony Minter, Powhatan.
Land Grant to Richard Minter, 1779.
Archelaus Harris family record.
William Barwick, Revo. Soldier, his Son Nathan and descendants.
Joseph S. Garrett and Virginia E. Heard Bible.
“The Last to Fall” (Sailors of the Revolution).

John Bigham John.
John Smith Johnson.

Thomas G. Harvey.
Charles Peetorious (Naturalization).
Ariel Cook.
Dallas Wood.
Matthew Ramsey.
Allan McLaurin Ramsey.
Emily Watts Davis.
Richard Griffin.
George Watts.
James Washington Watts.
Allums family (in Hollis Bible).
William Jordan Barnes.
W.A. Benton.
H.C. Bowles.
A.N. Bruce.
Henry Cole Buchanan.
E. Buchanan.
James Bunkley.
Francis B. Carter.
John Tamp Cook.
S.B. Cook.
Eliza Culppepper.
Nathan Gardner Culppepper.
Charles Edgar Garrett.
Harris Bible.
Joseph Hollis.
J.T. Ingram.
G.H. Jordan (Marriage certificate only).
James W. Jordan.
Robert H. Jordan.
B.F. Jossey.
Matthew Thornton McCravy.
Ezekiel Thomas Miller.
Samuel Mills.
Thomas Claude Mitchell.
John Edwin O’Neal.
Benjamin C. Smith.
Willie Mathis Stinchcomb.
James William Stokes.
Tillinghast Bible.
W.W. Walsh.
Ahmer Steppe Webster.
Willson (Wilson).
C.C. Winfree.
D.F. Woodall.
William Henry Worrell.
Thomas Miles Watson.
The Scarlett Bible.
Laura Scott.
N.J. and Eugenia E. Milton.
Virginia Sarah Bryan (Mrs. William Machay).
F.K. Burford.
Benjamin Boatwright Lane and Philip Sitton.


Family records.
Adams.
Bacon.
Blackwell.
Blackman.
Bodfish.
Burgess.

Marriage of Wyatt Yarborough and Cynthia Connell.
Marriage of Hubbard Shaw and Gilly Turnell.
Margaret Allen to Jane and William Allen (Deed).
Polly McCaven to John Adcock (Deed).
Willima Allen to Sarah, wife (Deed).
Minutes of the Alabaha River Primitive Baptist Association.
Index to Wilbur Wren Stone Funeral Home Records, Wrens, Georgia.

Inscriptions from graves of Revo. Soldiers buried in Upson Co., Ga.

The Hon. Marvin V. Calvin family records.
Ninian Beall of Scotland.
Ira Treadway, Affidavit
John Perkins and wife, Rachel Martin of Banks Co., Ga.
Garland Cosby, Revo. War Soldier.
Logan Perkins of Buncombe Co., N.C.
Hill family cemetery at Long Cane, Troup Co., Ga.

Mallory-Raby cemetery, West Point, Georgia.

Cemetery in rear of Callaway-Hudson House near Long Cane.
Alford family cemetery, West Point, Georgia.

Rivers-Booker family cemetery, West Point, Georgia.
Troup Factory cemetery on Hardy Rd.

Perry family cemetery in Rosemont area off Highway #27.
Peter J. Malone.
Letter re. Battle of Gettysburg by Peter Malone 1867.

Thomas Ray Malone, M.D.

Cool Spring Baptist Church cemetery, Twiggs Co., Ga.

Newby-Lee cemetery.

Land family cemetery.

Wall family cemetery.

Deed between George Cabaniss, Sr. and Harrison Cabaniss.

Will of Sarah Kirk Cabaniss.

Grantee Index to Cabaniss records, Jones Co., Ga.

Deed between William Cabaniss and Sarah Cabaniss.

Cabaniss-Hunt House, Round Oak, Ga.

Cabaniss-Hungerford-Hanberry House, Jones Co.

Harrison Cabaniss Estate 1819, Jones Co.

McWhorter family Bible record.

Hungerford family Bible.

Will of Abraham Womack.

Will of John Moreland.

Old Mercier cemetery, Lincoln Co., Ga.

Dallas family records from Goshen Baptist Church, Lincoln-

on, Ga.

Richard O’Kelly family Bible.

Will of John Pitts.

Will of John Pitts.


Family of David Martin Anderson.

Family of William Nathan Anderson.

Revo. Pension application of William Anderson.

Revo. Pension application of Mary Anderson.

Wilcox family.

Adair History and Genealogy.

Swann Genealogy.

Merritt-Moore-Griffin letters of the 1870’s.

Gaulden family cemetery, Brooks Co., Ga.

Denson family cemetery, Brooks Co., Ga.

Will of Matthew Fulghum and

Will of Lewis Pilcher.

This completes the listing of the eleven volumes received from

Georgia.

From Texas:

Some Descendants of Gideon Johnson, Sr. of Virginia and
North Carolina with Notes of the Johnson Family Vol. 1.
Collected and Arranged by Miss Katherine Reynolds. Credit
Samuel Sorrell Chapter. Bound, table of contents.

Pedigree chart of Katherine Reynolds.
Descendants of Gideon Johnson, Sr.

Bible Records:

George Chadwell.
William Weakley Johnson.
William and Sarah Johnson Hubbard and
Reuben and Polly Hubbard Rorie.
Letter of Herbert Steele.

Tennessee Records:

Stewart county.

Montgomery county and
Williamson county.

Lineages from DAR Lineage Books.

Letters concerning service of Gideon:

Revolutionary Army acct.

Pension application.

Tennessee Records continued:

Census of various counties and
Court Records.

North Carolina Records:

Rockingham county

Marriages.

Census.

Deeds and

Will of Gideon Johnson, Sr.

Guilford county

Deeds.

Marriages and

Wills.

Rowan country marriages.

Other counties.

Some Descendants of Gideon Johnson, Sr. of Virginia and
North Carolina with Notes of the Johnson Family Vol. 2.
Collected and Arranged by Miss Katherine Reynolds. Credit
Samuel Sorrell Chapter. Bound, index, table of contents.

The Johnston family.
Notes from Descendants of Wm. & John Johnson (Colonial
Friends of Virginia by Alex. Johnston, Jr.).

Virginia Registers:

St. James-Northam Parish.
St. Peter’s.
St. Charles and St. Paul’s.

Hinshaw’s Genealogy of American Quakers V? Virginia
Marriages of Amelia county.

Prince Edward county.

Brunswick county.

Culpeper county.

Pittsylvania county.

Deeds of Amelia county.

Deeds of Louisa county.

Prince Edward county.

Goochland county.

Lunenberg county.

Wills of Prince Edward county and

Lunenberg county.

History of Pittsylvania county.

Fauquier county.

Letters from Harry Ferris Johnston.


Letters from William Perry Johnson.

Letters from various correspondents and the

Index to volumes 1 and 2.

Jesse Boone—His Ancestors and Descendants by Dr. J.E.
Hodges, Maiden, N.C. 1953. Credit Samuel Sorrell Chapter.

Only a few pages, an index.

From Virginia:

Supplement to First Records of “Cemeteries East of U.S.
Highway #11” Rockingham County, Virginia compiled by
Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revo-
lution 1965-1971—With Additions and Corrections To First
The chapter is indebted to Mr. J. Herschel Hensley, Elkton, Virginia for compiling the information on cemeteries in the Elkton, Virginia area. Few pages, index, not bound.


From Indiana:

Allen County, Indiana Deed Index 1829-1873 Grantor-Gran-
tee—Vol. 1-A.K. Credit Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter. Com-
piled by same chapter, typed by Eloise A. Hughes. Bound.
From Vermont:


Cemetery Records Danby, Rutland Co., Vermont. Dillingham.
Staples Farm.

Bible Records:
Family records of George H. Hawley.
George Lasher.
Aaron Goddard and Rev. Sewall Fullam.
John W. Cleaviland.
Lauraman C. Squier Kingsley.
Elisha Mayo.
Hugh Sutherland.
Theophilius Wade Allen.
Abner Pratt and David Hopkins.
Ira Hurd.
John Donlon—John H. Dailey.
James C. Enes.
Hattie Constable McEwen (?)
William Turner of Sandgate and Arlington, Vt.
George Barber.
Timothy Barber.
David Thompson and Henry B. Thompson.
George W. Hale.

Cemetery Records:
Laporte Road,_Mirrisville, Vt.
Cemetery Records, Addison County, Vermont. Munger Street, New Haven.
Galvin, Ripon.
Cook, Ripon.
Small cemetery, Lincoln.
Small cemeteries in Goshen, Starksbore and Hinesburg.
Revo. Soldiers buried in Old Bennington.
Will of William Hayward of Jamaica, Windham Co., Vt.
Land Deeds, Jamaica, Windham Co., Vt.
Record of the family of Ichabod Churchill.
Record of the family of Elijah Royce.
Marriage Records:
Jesse Safford, So. Woodstock, Vt.
Newspaper clippings in Hevey Family Bible.
Desc. of Clark Balch of Chester, Vt.

From North Carolina:


Parents of David Garrison, Sr.
David Garrison, Sr. Chapter 1
David Garrison, Jr. Chapter 2
James Garrison Chapter 3
Lavinia Garrison Chapter 4
Benjamin Harvey Garrison Chapter 5
Manson A. Garrison Chapter 6
Samuel Alexander Garrison Chapter 7
William Glass Garrison Chapter 8
Sarah Garrison Chapter 9
David Burton Garrison Chapter 10

Appendix A, B, C, D, E, F and Explanation of Symbols.

From Ohio: (Six volumes)

St. Paul's Evangelical Church.
Cemetery Record.
Old Hardscrabble Cemetery.
Myrtle Hill Cemetery.
Rest Acre Cemetery.
Greentoe Cemetery.
Beehetown Cemetery.
St. Martin of Tours Cemetery.
Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery.

Bible Records Contributed by People of Hancock County, Ohio. Credit Fort Findlay Chapter, their Bicentennial Project. Bound, index, table of contents.
Altman, Jacob
Ames, Lucinda North
Baker, Aaron
Ballard, Horace
Barber, Calvin
Lucius I.
Warren
Barrell (Burrell), John
Borrell (Burrell) Wm. H.
Brewer, Alpheus
Brown, Cyrus
Burrell, George E.
Coon, George W.
Jacob
Crawford, O. R.
Crites, Jacob T.
Joseph
Cusac, James M.
Dage-Dague
Davis, Justus Barker
Samuel, Jr.
Douglas, G. C.
Dukes, Parlee C.
Dunn, Elijah T.
Dunn, Nelson
Foreman, George R.
Glick, Allen C.
Guyton, Benjamin F.
Baptismal Record
Hamilton, William
Hamlin, John M.
Hampshire, Amos
Harris, Reuben
Humphrey, Jarvis
Humphreys, Dudley
Jacobs, R. E.
Kimins-Kimmons
King, John—1798
Rev. Robert
John H. —1843
McLeod, Joseph R.
McManus, Lemuel
Murlin, Daniel
Powell, John—1804
Reed, Eli S.
Shafer, Morgan D.
Shuck, Aaron
Shutt, John S.
Spayde, Adam C.
Spicer, Samuel
Sutton, Rev. Charles W.
Sweger, George
Van Eman, J. L.
Probate Court Records, Cuyahoga County now in possession of the Western Reserve Historical Society. Indexed by the Western Reserve Chapter. (Contents of Volume IX of Genealogical Records Committee, Western Reserve Chapter, NSDAR.) Bound, self-indexed.

Revolutionary Soldiers Who Lived or Buried in Lorain County, Ohio. Credit Elyria Chapter, compiled by the Bicentennial Committee. Bound, self-indexed references.

References:
Ohio DAR Rosters 1-11-111, of Rev. Soldiers in Ohio
Pension Records on microfilm at the Western Reserve Historical Library in Cleveland, Ohio
Elyria Chapter, DAR, Records of Lorain County Rev. Soldiers
Pension Applications—Lorain Co. Common Pleas and Ohio Supreme Court
Veterans’ Burial List in Lorain County Courthouse
DAR Patriots’ Index and Lineage Volumes
Lorain County Wills
1830, 1840, and 1850 U.S. Census Records for Lorain Co.
Lorain Co. Cemetery Records and Tombstone Inscriptions
History of North Central Ohio by Duff Vol. 1, pg. 144
Lorain County History 1879, by Williams
Lorain County History by Wright
History of Lorain and Huron Counties
Pioneer Women of the Western Reserve
Obituaries from Lorain Co. Newspapers by Dilman
List of Lorain Co. Residents in 1827—Elyria Independent Democrat
Family Genealogies—Pember—Ingersol and others
National Archives, Washington, D.C.
General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.


Descendants of Benjamin Mackall of Columbiana Co., Ohio and of Beaver Co., Penna. and The Edie Genealogy Families of Uley, Holgrave, Gutch and Overton
Record of the Marshall Family (History of the Indian Walk) and A Record of the Foss Family
Indian Tales (Tales of Nancy Frost)
Family Records of a Member—Morgan, Burrus, Dinsmore, Hickman and Cushman
Genealogy of the Enos Wait Family
Three Family Histories: Adam Goding, James Reily and Wogaman
John Smith Family of St. Clair Township, Columbiana Co., Ohio
Genealogy of Michael Reasor, Jr., Rev. Soldier, and the George Gillespie Family
The Anderson Family History
Four Wills
Wills of John Thompson
Births, Marriages, Deaths, Will and Deed


Wills of John “Bat” Dameron, Redman Kenner, Clark Hobe-son, Moses Webb, Thomas Berry, Jean Worman, and John Ingram
The Stayner Genealogy
Buscoton Family Records
Will of Moses Dickey
Sharp Family Papers
The Overton Family
Austin Bible Records
John Benham and some of his Descendants
George Goshorn and some of his Descendants
Will of John Brown
John Oviatt of Hudson, Ohio
Luther M. Oviatt
Humphrey Family Records
Edgar Bible, Smith Bible, Shorb Bible and Letter from Sister A. Alexis and Letter from William Warner
Barber Family Chronology, Drake Family Genealogy, and Clark Family.

QUERIES

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


MASSEY-MASSIE-MACEY, and like sounding family names. I have 90% of all by 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.


KUNTZ-GRUENwald: Catherine Kuntz d. June 8, 1885, Allentown, Pa. Need birthdate, parents, also date of mar. to
Johan Jacob Grunewald (War 1812).—Mrs. Edna B. Prokop, 1028 N. 31st Rd., Hollywood, Fla. 33021.

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.

LEE EWING-MORROW: William Lee mar. Mary Ewing in Logan County, Kentucky in late 1700s or early 1800s. Sons were David Tinsley, John V. and Ephraim. David mar. Sally Morrow, Sept., 1822. Desire any records or information on this family.—Mrs. William F. Williamson, Drawer 247, East New Market, Maryland 21631.


LIPSCHMUTT-THITLOCK: Need parents of Thomas Lipscomb of Va., b. 1750, d. 1805, m. (1) Gillie Whitlock—(2) Elizabeth ?. Four children: Clement, John, William, Polly.—Miss Billie Lipscomb, P.O. Box 242, Lecompte, La. 71346.

ECHOLDS-COBBS(COBB)-CHILDRESS: Can you help me locate a Bible record in possession of the late Judge J. W. Penn, Gadsen, Ala. in 1939? Used on DAR paper, cannot locate current owner or copy.—Jan Blackwell, 7012 Aztec Rd., N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87110.

BARTLETT-PYNCHON: Need ancestry of Hannah Bartlett who married Capt. Geo. Pynchon, Dec. 21, 1738 and died Aug. 10, 1751. United with the First Church of Springfield, Mass. the year before she was married, by letter from the Church of West Springfield, then known as the Second Church of Springfield.—M. A. Donley, Bishop Gray Inn, Davenport, Fla. 33837.


ST. JOHN GAY HOWELL-FREEMAN: Need Revolutionary War service records for any of the following: Col. Elijah St. John, b. 1766; his Father, Mark St. John, d. 1770; his Mother, Ann Gay St. John; his wife, Nancy Howell St. John; his Father-in-law, Abraham Howell and his Mother-in-law, Abigail Freeman Howell.—Elizabeth Edwin, Box 514, Cascade, Montana 59421.


WALTERS TREST: Need info. on both these persons and their ancestors. Jim Tom Walters m. Bell Trest, both liv. in vic. of Jones or Jasper Co., Miss. ca. 1865. Postage refunded.—Mrs. Jack A. Powell, 17 Crane Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201.

HOLDER: Need info. on first husband of Nancy Jane Green Ulmer Holder, who was killed in the War between the States. Could he have been James R. Holder b. 1835? Nancy Jane and husband were liv. in Jasper Co., Miss. in 1860, their first child was William Franklin Holder. Also, would appreciate any info. on James R. Holder’s ancestors. Postage refunded.—Mrs. Jack A. Powell, 17 Crane Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201.


(Continued on page 62)
COMMODORE RICHARD DALE  
(Albany, GA). Joining other Southwest Georgians on July third the Commodore Richard Dale Chapter and Thronateeska Chapter, both of Albany, and the Peter Early Chapter of Blakely sponsored a float in the LET FREEDOM RING Bicentennial Parade in Albany. This float, "Our First Flag," was chosen as one of six to participate in the Bicentennial observance at the Mills Memorial Stadium the same night, and represented the motto of the National Society, "Home and Country."

Mrs. Herman M. Richardson, Registrar General and a member of the Peter Early Chapter, portrayed Betsy Ross busily sewing stars on the first flag of our country while Mrs. Leonard DeLamar, Second Vice Regent of the Georgia State Society and a member of the Commodore Richard Dale Chapter, watched her progress. Mrs. Gordon Kilgore, Regent, Thronateeska Chapter, sat at the spinning wheel representing the seal of the National Society. Children from the Thronateeska Society, C.A.R., Le Le and Elisabeth Edwards completed the float—a Bicentennial salute to our nation on its 200th birthday.—Marie DeLamar.

FAYETTEVILLE (Fayetteville, N.Y.) One benefit of the Bicentennial is the remarking of many graves of Revolutionary soldiers. In some areas, such as Pompey Hill Cemetery, Fayetteville Chapter verified and marked the graves of the 32 Revolutionary soldiers who came to the rugged hilly country of a military tract south of Syracuse.

Pompey Hill Cemetery was selected for the colorful marking dedication ceremony because it has the largest number of known revolutionary soldiers buried in any one cemetery in Central New York State. The Chapter members felt dedicating this cemetery was an inexpensive but positive action to perform in this Bicentennial year, an effort for posterity, insuring that the historical record of these 32 soldiers will be preserved forever.

Approximately 300 soldiers of the Revolution were buried in Onondaga County. Most served quietly and died the same way. Two hundred years later, little is known of their lives beyond the record of service. Much of what we know comes from military records and applications for residing in military tracts, or pathetically, to apply for government pensions. Of the 32 men within the Pompey Hill Cemetery, some were teachers, farmers, blacksmiths and one was a physician. Elisha Smith served under General Gates and was present at the capture of General Burgoyne. Now and again records reveal an interesting story, but for the most part men we honor have long faded into oblivion.

Mrs. Francis J. Kelly, Chapter Historian and a proficient genealogist, is meticulous that her information is accurate. She unscrambled conflicting records and obtained official lists from historical societies, libraries and cemetery records so that the special NSDAR Marker could be placed at Pompey Hill Cemetery with the names of veterans buried there.

Those who prepared the dedication ceremony were: Mrs. Edward H. Cabaniss III who was program chairman and coordinated efforts and contacted all those who participated and were invited; Mrs. Warren E. Jerome, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Charles Whittington, Bicentennial Chairman corroborated. Also, Mrs. Francis J. Kelly, Chapter historian, and all publicity was in the hands of Mrs. D.J. Koester.

KATHERINE LIVINGSTON (Jacksonville, Florida) "Ding-a-ling! Ding-a-ling! Hear ye! Hear ye! In our bicentennial year at our biannual meeting we install our board members in the name of our Revolutionary ancestors, for without them we would not be here," thus said our Chaplain at the closing bicentennial luncheon in May.

Hendricks Avenue Elementary School was presented a large Bicentennial Flag by Miss Kenille Hewett, Chapter Historian, and Mrs. J. Turner Carroll, an Honorary Chapter Regent. Miss Hewett is a past Chapter Regent, past State Constitution Week and American History Month Chairman, a State Page for many years and on the House Committee in Washington. She is serving as Chapter Registrar now. Accepting the flag for the school was the Principal, Mrs. Juanita K. Wilson.

Our Chapter was co-hostess of the Area Regent’s Council for the Naturalization Court activities with lemonade, cookies and sandwiches being served by the seven chapters in the area, along with the usual distribution of patriotic literature.

At our national birthday celebration in
October, to which we invited prospective members, we had a stand-up luncheon and our speaker was Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, a Registered Parliamentarian, who told us of the beginnings of our “Parliamentary Procedures,” this year being Roberts’ 100th anniversary of his first book on “Rules of Order.”

Other programs are “Proclaim Liberty Throughout the Land,” the Bicentennial theme by Harris T. Remley, a local, as well as a national patriotic speaker; “Pelham Manor, The Forgotten Battle of the Revolution” by author Dr. Alfred Frankel of Mt. Vernon, N.Y. who now makes his home in Jacksons ville; color slides of “Historic Gardens of Gunston Hall,” ancestral home of George Mason, one of the Founding Fathers; our State Regent, Mrs. John Milton, on this year’s theme “Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set,” and Miss Kenille Hewett on “Women Patriots of the American Revolution.”

YE OLDE NEWTON (Haddonfield, N.J.). In a brief ceremony the Borough of Collingswood, New Jersey was presented with an album of photographs depicting the town as it appears in 1776. The presentation took place at the Collingswood Free Public Library immediately preceding the regular meeting of the Library Board of Trustees.

The book, which took nearly a year to complete, is the work of Mrs. Charles A. Walter and Miss Mary T. Bannan, Bicentennial Chairman and Public Relations Chairman, respectively, for Ye Olde Newton Chapter and is a Bicentennial gift from them and from the chapter as a whole. Collingswood is the “home town” of Ye Olde Newton Chapter, and for that reason the Borough was selected as the subject of the pictures. The album will be kept in the New Jersey Room of the Collingswood Library where it will be available for viewing by present and future citizens of the town.

Some of the photographs include shots of the Old Newton Cemetery where 24 Revolutionary soldiers are buried, the Thackara House which was built in 1754 and is the oldest house in town, the beautiful Knight Park, a sixty-acre area in the center of the borough, as well as many of Collingswood’s schools, churches, and businesses.

Mr. William P. Wilson, President of the Library Board, accepted the gift on behalf of the library and all the people of the Borough. Others participating in the ceremony, in addition to Mrs. Walter and Miss Bannan, were Mrs. L. E. Alff, Regent of Ye Olde Newton; Mrs. Lawrence Hand, Library Supervisor; Mrs. Isabel Keyser, Director of the Library; Mrs. W. B. Williams, Administrative Coordinator of the Library; and the following members of the Library Board: Mr. John Stanton, Vice President; Mrs. Mary S. Langran, Secretary; Mr. George Palmer; and Mr. William Johnston, Jr.—Mary T. Bannan.

Near the location of old Fort San Carlos III, the stockade is to commemorate the site of one of the two Revolutionary War Battles fought west of the Mississippi River. Mr. D. L. Huggins, Park Superintendent, told the visitors that the completed display, to be dedicated on July 4, would have audio-visual equipment and portraits of the principals in the Revolutionary skirmish.

“Poste de Arkansas” was established on the edge of the western wilderness in 1686 under the direction of La Salle. It became the site of French and Spanish forts and trading stations, the scene of Revolutionary War action, a territorial capital, and a battleground of the Civil War. The remoteness of the swampy settlement, however, caused the first territorial legislature to move the capital upriver to the new town of Little Rock in 1821.—Mrs. Charles Long.

DAVID HUDSON (Hudson, Ohio) has completed an ambitious project of research and business to honor early settlers whose grave markers in two local cemeteries had become illegible or no longer existed. Mrs. Paul Motz, Mrs. Robert Herron, and Mrs. William Sprole did the research necessary for identification of these patriots of the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812. The chapter contracted for the recutting of three stones, the placement of three new stones, and the leveling of foundations under eight stones. Also in place now is the new pillow stone of Anna Hudson, first wife of David Hudson, which has been placed in front of the broken original stone now remounted in a new foundation.

The dedication of these gravestones came in a ceremony at the closing of Hudson’s Memorial Day Parade. They were presented as the chapter’s bicentennial gift to the community of Hudson, as was a new war memorial in Markville Cemetery inscribed “Sacred to the memory of all patriots who gave of themselves so that strength, heritage, and freedom may be ours.” This large memorial stone was first a gift to the chapter from Vincent Buzzi of North Hill Marble and Granite Co. in Akron. Guests of honor who rode in the DAR parade car and were present at the dedication were Mr. Buzzi and Mrs. E. M. Stitt, Northeast District Director, Ohio Society DAR.

Another parade in Hudson, on Bicentennial Sunday, was supported by the entire community. Among the many floats, military units, marching units, and bands was the DAR entry, four men dressed to depict the well-known painting, by Ohioan A. M. Willard, “Spirit of 1776.” The flag bearer, two drummers, and fife player wore shirts, vests, trousers, spats, and military coats and hats authentically reproduced by seamstresses within the local DAR membership. Each person marching was a direct descendant of a soldier who had fought in the Revolution. Hudson DAR members dressed in appropriate costumes handed out American flags to children along the parade route.

FORT LeBOEUF (Waterford, PA.) held the first Bicentennial event in the community when Flag Chairman, Mrs. Donald Schmitt conducted the ceremony dedicating the George Washington Flag, a gift to the chapter from the Schmitt family in honor of four generations belonging to the same chapter.

The state granted permission for the chapter to fly the flag at the Washington Monument due to the “very prominent point in the military career of George Washington on his mission to Fort LeBoeuf.” The flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army during the Revolutionary War is a blue field with thirteen six pointed stars.

An appropriate program at the dedication ceremony included the reading of Washington’s Prayer by Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Ronald Lewis. Each member present was given a copy of the prayer with a picture of the flag.
A lovely tea followed the ceremony with Mrs. Edward Christoph, Mrs. Garfield Douglas, Mrs. Charles Shaw and Miss Dawn Renee Schmitt as Hostesses.

Holding the “George Washington flag” at the dedication ceremony are Mrs. Joan Schmitt and Donald Schmitt, donors of the flag to the chapter, in colonial costume. In the background around the flag are members and guests left to right: Mr Ross Bunting, Marie Harwood, Bessie Bunting, Wilmina Doolittle, Nellie Dennis, Glady's Hull, Roseann Lewis, Blanche Hicks, Dorothy McCull, Myrtella Shaw, Virginia Christoph, Lula Phelps, Helen Dawley, Rhea Jenkins, Sue Rice and Audrey Sanders. The statue of George Washington Can be seen in the background.

ELIZABETH DUNCAN (Irving, Texas) planned the marking of John Frederick Sivert's grave in Sand Hill, W. Va. The ceremony was conducted for them by Mounds chapter, Moundsville, W. Va. The Regent, Miss Mary Hubb, was assisted by Mrs. H. W. Chaddick and Mrs. Alice Littell.

Services began at the Sand Hill M. E. Church with a special program honoring Frederick Sivert, the Pastor supplying special music for the occasion. Family members had been invited and attended in large numbers. The group then went about 7/10 mile down the country road to the site of the graves of Frederick and his wife, who were buried on the old farm. The sandstone markers were worn from age and were not readable, but their location was known by a Mr. Harold Jones, who had hunted in the area as a boy and remembered warnings of his father not to step on the grave of the Revolutionary Soldier.

The local 4-H Club had cleared the underbrush growth of some forty years, cut steps up the high embankment, set up a flag pole and brought in chairs for the gathering. They also cleared a path to the remains of the old home and the rock-walled well some 300 yards away.

The recognition service began with suggestion from the Regent that in honoring this war hero, we were not only honoring the past of our Nation, but also seeking to conserve our strength for the future. The group was led in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the presenting of the Colors and the firing of a salute by the Honor Guard of the American Legion. The unveiling of the stone was accomplished by Mrs. O. D. (Estelle Enos) Bates, whose twenty years of research brought together some 200 Sivert descendants from as far away as New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and California to celebrate this grave marking. Mrs. Bates has published two books outlining history and listing descendants of John Frederick Sivert, and on request, explained her developing interest that led to the finding of the ruins of the old homestead and the graves of Frederick and Martha Curtis Sivert.

BRATTLEBORO (Brattleboro, Vt.) participated in the rededication of the Fort Bridgman monument in Vernon, Vermont June 23, 1976, the service being sponsored by the Vernon Bicentennial Committee.

Fort Bridgman was built about 1740, one of the first in Vermont. It was destroyed by Indians several times and is recalled in recent times by the novel "Not Without Peril" by Marguerite Allis. The monument was originally dedicated by the Brattleboro Chapter DAR on June 27, 1911; several townsmen were present at the rededication who were also at the original service. A flagpole and flag have been added to the site at the rededication.

Mrs. Florence Lawson, Regent of the Brattleboro Chapter, made the rededication. Speakers were Mrs. Edward Sprague, Treasurer of the Brattleboro Chapter, and Erwin Johnson, both of Vernon. Mrs. Sprague spoke on the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Vernon while Mr. Johnson, a descendant of one of these soldiers, spoke on the several forts in the vicinity of Fort Bridgman along the Connecticut River just prior to the Revolution during the times of the troubles of the New Hampshire Grants. At the time Fort Bridgman existed, Vernon was known as Hinsdale, first of New Hampshire, then New York and finally Vernon. Prior to the Fort, the area was part of Northfield, Massachusetts.

Representing the DAR at the rededication were Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Percy Farr, secretary, Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Benjamin Butterfield as well as Mrs. N. E. Sederquist.

MISSION CANYON (Santa Barbara, CA). Mrs. Elmer W. Kirkwood, Regent, and her committee met in Almeda Park to rededicate the tree which was planted in February 1932, honoring the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The then 4-year old sapling is not 48, the same age as the Chapter, founded in 1928.

With the aid of the City Park Department, branches of the redwood tree were secured to form the background of the California poppy creations (Eschscholtzia californica) and "gold" nuggets (gilt sprayed pebbles) which decorated the tables at the Montecito Country Club on Sept. 9, Admission Day. Constitution Week was celebrated in this unique way to spotlight the admission of California to the Union in 1850. Mrs. John M. Reed, State Chairman, spoke on "The Constitution and a View of its Times" and "California's Admission to the Union." The official Proclamation of Mayor David Shiffman was read by the Vice Regent, Miss Margaret Straight. Three public library displays attracted widespread attention, featuring Colonial and Victorian antiques brought to California, and documents of the Gold Rush period, and including large framed copies of the Constitution itself.
The State Regent’s Bicentennial projects of the cedar statue “Men of Vision” in San Diego, and Poppy Park in Lancaster have been enthusiastically supported by the sale of Bicentennial jewelry and poppy pins.

The Chapter was represented at all District VII, Southern Council meetings, State Conference and Continental Congress.

With membership at an all-time high of 117 in our 48th year, sparked by the imaginative efforts of the Membership Chairman, Mrs. W. Kenneth Cox, Mission Canyon Chapter is enthusiastic for the future as it heads towards its Golden Anniversary in Oct. 1978.—Helen E. Whitman.

BLUE SPRUCE (Lakewood, Colorado) spruced up the landscaping of the only existing sod house along the front range of the Rockies by planting a blue spruce tree. A bronze plaque cast by Mr. Roy Olson, President of the Wheat Ridge Historical Society, accepted this beautification of the historic site from Mrs. Paul L. Earle, Regent. A prayer for blessing upon the enterprise was offered by the chapter Chaplain, Mrs. William E. Pierce. A group of young Junior American Citizens sponsored by Blue Spruce Chapter sang “America The Beautiful” under the direction of Mrs. Lester McClurg, also a chapter member.

Restoration of the sod house, affectionately known locally as “Soddy,” has been a Centennial-Bicentennial community project together with the Colorado State Centennial-Bicentennial Commission. Built in 1886 on land granted October 1, 1867, by President Andrew Jackson to a veteran for his aid in the United States Army’s Campaign against the Navajo and Apache Indians, Soddy has been a family home until recently. It started life as a farm house, and in 1900 its owners built a brick house next to it for family expansion. Today the two structures stand unique in the midst of growing Wheat Ridge a few miles from downtown Denver. In 1973 Soddy was named to the National Register of Historic Places. The brick house is a museum.

The sturdy blue spruce tree from which the chapter took its name is the State Tree of Colorado. At maturity it reaches 160 feet taking four to six hundred years to attain this height. Blue Spruce Chapter is ever mindful of the dignity and strength its name symbolizes.

JOHN EDWARDS (Mexico City). Joseph John Jova, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, visits with members of John Edwards Chapter, Mexico City along with the Scout colorguard following the wreath laying at the Washington Monument. To the right: Mrs. Frederick Charbo, Regent; Mrs. Robert Longyear, Vice-Regent and Conservation chairman; Amb. Jova and Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Chairman of Units Overseas and Chapter Bicentennial Chairman.

The Regent served on the Site Selection committee to find a suitable relocation area for the large bronze Pondero statue. It was a gift from the States in 1910 for Mexico’s Centennial. During the 1912 difficulties, the statue was removed and when replaced, was set backward on its base. Its new location will be in Chapulpec Park.

The Cherry Pie Festival, held on Washington’s birthday was a joyful Bicentennial celebration, in the Embassy Residence. Members baked 70 of the 200 pies served and assisted on the planning committee for the 1800 guests.

In the American Cemetery, handsome brass standards were dedicated for the Mexican and American flags recently given. Thirteen trees were planted commemorating the colonies, then 37 more added so all the States would be represented in the Avenue of Bas. —Eileen Charbo.

GENERAL MACOMB (Macomb, Illinois) hosted a DAR DAY September 16 at Holiday Inn. A school day theme was planned to add interest to a full day of teaching the “Needs and Deeds of DAR.” Mrs. George E. Pinks, Div. I Director, was present. The meeting was called to order by a near one-hundred-year-old hand schoolbell loaned by Miss Kathryn G. Callihan, past Chapter Regent.

Illinois Daughters are informed. This is all because of well-planned Roundtables held spring and fall in six of the seven Divisions in the state. In Division IV encompassing 34 chapters located in the Chicago area, six Roundtables are sched-uled. Division Directors conduct the business meeting and plan educational programs.

During the summer state chairmen prepare directives for chapter chairmen. This year these were assembled into a Regent’s Packet by Mrs. William P. Jackson, State Corresponding Secretary. She distributed the packets to regents attending the DAR DAYS. At the meetings each chairman was allowed four minutes to speak, projecting ideas other than those included in her directive. Exhibits were set up early each morning with literature and supplies available. A popular booth was that of the Juniors manned by Mrs. David Rogers, Junior Membership Chairman and Regent of High Prairie Trail Chapter.

The first September 1976 DAR DAY was held Sept. 14 at Champaign. Miss Genevieve Shade, Alliance Chapter Regent, extended the welcome and presented Mrs. Jackson, a member of the chapter, with an honorarium for her having brought deference to the chapter by her election as State Corresponding Secretary.

The second DAR DAY at Collinsville marked the 52nd anniversary of Drusilla Andrews Chapter of Granite City. Hostess regent, Mrs. Ralph Wilson, was named Illinois Outstanding Junior in 1976.

The tour ended at Morris with the Alida C. Bliss Chapter and Mrs. Carl O. Harmon, Regent, in charge. Mrs. Harmon, also State Chairman of American History Month committee, and Mrs. Graham, State Press Book chairman, traveled on the caravan although hosting a DAR DAY.

Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., State Regent, and Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, State Vice Regent, were gratified with attendance at all the DAR DAYS and the quality of the instruction rendered by enthusiastic state officers and committee chairmen.

CAPTAIN JOHN CORBIN (Orange, CA) for whom the chapter was named, was a Matross (assistant gunner), First Company of Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment under Francis (or Thomas) Proctor and was killed in action 16 November 1776 while manning a two-man cannon emplacement during the battle of Fort
John Corbin was the son of John and Elizabeth Corbin from Virginia. He married Margaret Cochran in 1772. Margaret was the daughter of Robert Cochran, a Scots-Irish pioneer in Western Pennsylvania. When Margaret was five, her father was killed by Indians and her mother was taken captive (1756). She was raised by an uncle until her marriage to John Corbin.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, John Corbin enlisted and served as a matross until he was killed in action at Fort Washington. The doomed defense took place when General Howe attacked with his Redcoats and Hessians in a land-and-water attack with forces outnumbering three to the defenders one. After Corbin was felled, his wife, Molly, took over the firing of his cannon until she, too, received enemy grapeshot. Molly was seriously wounded. After the surrender was parolled to "Green's Regiment across the river at Fort Lee."

Molly (Margaret Corbin) spent her remaining days near West Point, New York. Captain Molly Corbin died 16 January 1800 and was buried in a hamlet known as Swimtown. Her remains were later moved to the Post Cemetery at West Point, the only woman from the Revolutionary War to be buried there.

**PEACE PARTY (Pittsfield, Mass.).** On a beautiful Sunday afternoon approximately 200 people attended a special open house for members of the Berkshire County Historical Society at Arrowhead, once the home of Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, headquarters of the Berkshire Historical Society, and a registered national historic landmark.

The occasion was the formal dedication service on the lawn of Arrowhead for the Peace Party Chapter’s Bicentennial gift of a new flag and flagpole. The thirty foot fiberglass flagpole, topped by a brass eagle, bears a brass plaque with the DAR Insignia and black block printing identifying the flagpole and flag as the Bicentennial gift of the chapter.

Mrs. David C. Ford, Regent, presided at the dedication ceremony assisted by Miss E. Louise Ferry, former Chaplain. The presentation was made by Mrs. Ford, and the gift was accepted on behalf of the Society by Mrs. Arthur E. Crane, President, and Mr. Donald S. Smith, Executive Director.

After the service refreshments were served inside Arrowhead and members were invited to tour the buildings.

**SUN DIAL (Ames, Iowa)** dedicated an historical marker July 4th, 1976, during the three-day Ames American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration. A bronze tablet, 15 by 20 inches in size, was mounted on a granite boulder and placed at the southeast corner of Sheldon Avenue and Lincoln Way in Ames. This location is across from the campus of Iowa State University, and marks the site of the first house built in West Ames, circa 1856-1858.

**REBECCA PICKENS (Dillon, SC).** March 31, 1976 was the day for Dillon County’s Big Bicentennial Celebration.

Special events included the dedication of the newly-created Dillon County Flag at the Dillon Court House followed by a 100-unit parade down Main Street ending at Memorial Stadium where many booths had been erected by many local civic organizations. Among these was a booth sponsored by the Rebecca Pickens Chapter. Members of the chapter dressed in colorful Colonial attire participated throughout the day selling homemade baked goods, crafts, flags, etc. One of our ladies donated an afghan on which chances were sold. The booth was decorated with an early American theme using posters by members of our Junior High Schools 9th grade Art Class, banners, and flags.

Proceeds from this event will be used for various chapter projects, one of which is publishing a record of Dillon County’s Cemeteries.

Washington on the upper end (north) of Manhattan Island, New York (later named Ft. Tryon).

Land Patent signed by Franklin Pierce, president of the United States.
PIQUA (Piqua, Ohio) Bicentennial Obser-vance was held September 13-19, 1976, culminating with a rededication of Piqua's 1853 fire bell originally placed that year in the old City Hall.

As part of the Bicentennial program a new bell shelter was constructed and the bell rehung. On the brick pillars bronze plaques were inset, one furnished by the city Bicentennial committee and the other by the Piqua Chapter. The site of the new shelter is on the grounds of the present Central Fire Station.

Taking part in the rededication services were chapter members Mrs. M. F. Jessup, Chaplain, who read from the DAR ritual; Mrs. David Humerickhouse, Regent, who gave the plaque presentation. Also participating were Lou Havenar, Bicentennial Chairman, Piqua Central High School Choir; and Lt. Col. William Baugh, who gave the address. Col. Baugh is a former Piquad who was a POW in Vietnam for nearly six years.

Piqua DAR members who were present at the ceremony in costume were Mrs. Humerickhouse; Mrs. Lloyd Beach, past Regent; Mrs. Scott Garbry, Treasurer; and Miss Mary Mitchell, Historian.

JOHN SAPPINGTON (Afton, MO) received an invitation to participate in the Sesqui-Centennial (150 years) Birthday Celebration of the Jefferson Barracks Military Base, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in cooperation with the military organizations.

A display was made to carry out that theme, featuring dolls dressed in uniforms of the Army Nurse Corps from beginning 78 years ago to the present day. Dolls dressed as George Washington and Betsy Ross; three dolls furnished by the American Red Cross in St. Louis, one in camp uniform, one in street dress and one in early hospital uniform; also, a doll in pioneer farm dress and an Indian doll depicting the wife of a Chief and another the daughter of a Chief. Other dolls dressed in colonial costumes were displayed along with twenty-nine pictures in color of the Military from the Revolution to the present time and created much interest.

DAR information material was displayed in front of the dolls, such as: The DAR Magazine, the Congress Herald of April 18, 1973 titled "DAR and the Army Nurse Corp;" Fact Sheets, "Landmark" book, "What the Daughters Do" and DAR School pamphlets. More than 550 people viewed the display on July 10th and 11th, a great deal of interest was shown and questions asked of the John Sappington Chapter Officers who were on hand to answer inquiries.

COL. GILBERT POTTER (Massapequa, New York). Shoo-Flay Pattern quilt, made by members of Colonel Gilbert Potter Chapter, NS DAR, is on display at the Amityville, N.Y., Public Library. Pictured with the quilt are Mrs. Clifton Bogardus (left), Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Raymond Weber (right), Vice Regent.


Gilbert Christian, the first known permanent settler in the Kingsport area, was first land owner of the Netherland Inn property. He attempted settlement in 1761, making permanent settlement in 1775. In 1780, he commanded his Sullivan County militia in the Battle of King's Mountain. In 1790, he was chosen by Governor Blount for Sullivan County's highest honor, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Territorial Militia. In 1802, his son Robert laid the town of Christianville in this area which is the present Kingsport.

Reverend Edwin White, former pastor of the historic Old Kingsport Presbyterian Church, led the opening prayer.
REBECCA WESTON (Dexter, Maine) on June 20, as a Bicentennial project, held an impressive ceremony at the site of the first schoolhouse erected in the town of Dexter. A small piece of land having been granted to the Chapter, a shapely, sizeable granite rock was moved to the site and an appropriate bronze plaque, noting the date 1807, placed thereon.

Following greetings by the Regent, the ceremony opened with the singing of America by a group of school children all of whom were dressed in costumes of the period. The marker was unveiled by two children, Diane Kathryn Chenevert and Stewart Leslie Davis, descendants of the Small and Russell families, early settlers of the town. The service of “dedication of an historic marker” was conducted by the Regent and Chaplain with acceptance by Mr. Weston Sherburne, chairman of the Dexter Town Council.

Regents, Vice Regents and members from several chapters throughout the state were present including Mrs. Howard L. Davis, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Harold W. Bates, State Vice Regent, who brought greetings from the state NSDAR.

This first schoolhouse, built in 1807, was twice moved, renovated and remodeled and is now in use as a neighborhood clubhouse. Following the ceremony at the original site some fifty guests attended a silver tea at the schoolhouse in its present location and placed a small bronze date marker on the building.

NANCY HORTON DAVIS (Dallas, Texas) enjoyed a delightful luncheon and a very special program. Forty members were treated to a beautiful salad plate by our hostess, Mrs. Howard Fitch, assisted by Mrs. J. C. Allen. Five new members were welcomed into the chapter, three of whom are Juniors.

Following the Bicentennial theme, there was on display an exquisite antique silk and velvet embroidered patchwork quilt, a family heirloom of Mrs. Lloyd Campbell, one of our former Regents. A unique needlepoint Bicentennial Flag, created by Mrs. William H. Tabb, our immediate past Regent, was donated as the prize for a highly successful raffle, proceeds from which were given to support our Bicentennial project. We are cooperating with other Dallas Chapters to furnish a room in the Dallas County Heritage Society’s restoration of our City Park buildings, representing early Dallas.

The program was a charming presentation and report on Continental Congress, given jointly by our Regent, Mrs. Peter K. Lutken, Jr., and Mrs. James K. Allen, who were our delegates in Washington, D.C. in April. Dressing in Martha Washington costumes, the ladies gave a detailed and most informative report. They closed with this original song, to the tune of “Yankee Doodle.”

CHIEF JOHN ROSS (Harrison, TN).

Descendants of two Revolutionary War soldiers, Thomas Palmer and his war companion and life-long friend, William Moore, dedicated a monument in their honor on July 17, 1976 at Conner Cemetery, located 30 miles north of Chattanooga. This cemetery is in an isolated and almost unknown location. The first grave made here was John Conner, the infant grandson of Thomas Palmer, in 1848. When Thomas Palmer died in 1852, at age 92, he was buried here beside his wife and by William Moore and his wife.

Following the Revolution, Thomas and William guarded prisoners of war in Winchester, Virginia. On September 20, 1786, these two soldiers married sisters Emily and Mariah Atkins in a double wedding ceremony in Winchester.

Almost immediately they migrated together to Bedford County, Virginia, then to Greene and Cocke Counties, Tennessee. Then again in 1835, when Thomas was 75, they migrated together again with their families to the north end of Hamilton County, Tennessee and were the first white settlers in that area.

Mrs. Reba Wilson and Mrs. Gertrude Davenport, great great granddaughters of Thomas Palmer, spearheaded the drive to erect and dedicated a new monument to these two Revolutionary war soldiers.

The entire dedication program was given by descendants.—Reba Wilson.

REBECCA CORNELL (Rahway, N. J.)—MATOCHSHONING (Metuchen, N.J.) met on September 12, 1976 in the churchyard of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church, Perth Amboy, N.J., to dedicate a marker honoring James Madison Martin, (1750-1829) Revolutionary War Patriot. An appropriate joint ceremony was conducted by Mrs. J. Nelson Smith, Regent, and Mrs. Vester Troxel, Vice Regent of Rebecca Cornell Chapter, and Mrs. Dale Sutton, Regent of Matochshoning Chapter. Acting as Chaplain was Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts, Monmouth Court House Chapter, Freehold, N.J., who also led with the singing of the National Anthem. The informative biographical sketch and the unveiling of the marker were done by Mrs. J. A. Smith and Mrs. Edward G. Moulton, respectively, both descendants of James Madison Martin.

James M. Martin was born in 1750 in Piscataway, N.j. He married Ann Wright in 1780. James was a private in Maxwell’s Brigade of the Continental Army and also served in the Middlesex County Militia. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth and with the troops at Schuylkill Valley. There were 19 of the Martin family in the Revolutionary War. Among the losses, James Martin recorded were: “5$ Spanish tobacco” and “one pair of black everlasting breeches”. After the war, James Martin and his family of 5 children moved to Perth Amboy where he died at the age of 79 in 1829.—Nora Sutton.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (Carlisle, PA) has had a rewarding Bicentennial year. A large American flag was presented to Hamilton Library by the Chapter honoring its members both past and present. Twelve Good Citizens and their mothers were honored at a tea. Each girl received a pin and corsage. Dr. Milton E. Flower, a professor emeritus of Dickinson College, was the speaker. Dr. Flower’s mother, Mrs. C. Guiles Flower was a Past Regent of this Chapter, and also a Past State Registrar. The Chapter was represented with a float in the county’s Bicentennial parade in Carlisle. The float depicted the women and children of a pioneer family busy with their chores and defending their home. The float was made possible through contributions from various members of the Chapter. Much interest was shown by those watching the parade.
SANTA LUCIA (Salinas, CA) participated in the ceremony officially opening Boronda Adobe as a California State Historical Landmark. Fulfilling their Bicentennial pledge the Chapter planted a redwood tree on the grounds.

The faithfully restored 132-year-old rancho is furnished with some of the original Boronda possessions and is considered a classic example of Monterey Colonial architecture. It is historically valuable as having a part in the heritage and history of the early Spanish Californians. Members of the colorfully costumed Morago (De Anza) expedition stopped at the Adobe on their way north. They were following the path the Morago party took 200 years ago from Sonora, Mexico to Monterey, California. On June 17, 1776 a smaller party headed 125 miles north where they founded San Francisco.

This year the Santa Lucia Chapter was proud to present the 50-year DAR pin to their organizing Regent, Mrs. John A. Currie.


ALEXANDER LOVE (Houston, Texas). Mrs. Alice Sneed West received her 50-Year Membership Pin from Alexander Love Chapter in 1976. Pictured are Mrs. West and Mrs. Nadyne B. Bowen, Regent of the chapter. Several members attended the ceremony at a coffee in Mrs. West’s home.

KIANDAGA (Naples, New York) was organized in 1921, Charter Number 1539. Elwy Lyon Byington Widmer (Mrs. Frank Widmer, Sr.) is the only living charter member. She has served as Regent seven years; as First Vice Regent as well as Registrar and Chaplain; she has acted as chairman of many of the DAR Committees. In 1976, she attends all meetings and is at present Chairman of the chapter’s Good Cheer Committee.

Mrs. Widmer celebrated her 92nd birthday in July. Every year since its organization, she has taken an active part in the affairs of Kiandaga Chapter.

Elwy Lyon Byington Widmer is a direct descendant of one of the founders of Naples—Lieutenant Colonel William Clarke, the fifth. He was a Massachusetts Minute Man. His name appears with the rank of First Lieutenant on the Lexington Alarm Roll of Captain Nathan Watkin’s Company.

Mrs. Widmer is shown here wearing a gown which was worn by Zilphia Watkins Clark (Mrs. Myron H. Clark) at the Inaugural Ball of President Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire in 1853 in Washington, D.C. Myron H. Clark was a grandson of Colonel William Clarke, the fifth and served as Governor of the State of New York in 1855 and 1856.—Anna W. Fox.

THOMAS CARTER (Pittsylvania County, Virginia) honored Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent of Virginia, on July 24, at a Bicentennial Tea held, very appropriately, in the prerevolutionary Woodlawn, home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Farson, Jr.

The first known owner of Woodlawn was Judge James Henry of Accomac (a first cousin of Patrick Henry) who was Mrs. Farson’s Revolutionary ancestor. The property has been in the family continuously since prior to 1767.

Shown at the tea table which carried out the Bicentennial motif are Miss Bertie Yates, District III Director, Mrs. R. R. Clement (William Taylor) Mrs. Sallie Hines (Thomas Carter) Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent, Mrs. Farson (Regent, Thomas Carter) Mrs. H. L. Grubbs (Dorothy Henry) and Mrs. J. A. Gates (Longwood).
MORAVIAN TRAIL (Scio, Ohio). The dedication of a bronze plaque honoring eight Revolutionary War soldiers buried in the old Cadiz cemetery was the culmination of the Bicentennial project of the Moravian Trail Chapter. Eighty members and guests enjoyed a Flag Day luncheon at St. Teresa’s Activity Center in Cadiz. After the luncheon a Bicentennial program was held to dedicate the plaque which had previously been set in the cemetery. Drummer Scott Vorhees and a color guard of Rickie Beckert and Kevin Jones of the Boy Scouts opened the ceremony by the Reverend Father Adam Stromski. The cutting of the ribbon was by Mrs. Howard Jackson, Regent, and placing the wreath was Mrs. Richard Dunlap. The address, “These Honored Dead” was delivered by Charles Wallace, president of the Harrison County Historical Society. Ed. Wilson, chairperson of the Harrison County Bicentennial organization gave a reading, “I Am an American.” Taps were played by Terre Carson.

The ceremony was planned by the chapter’s Bicentennial Committee, Mrs. Dean Baker, Mrs. George Finnicel, Mrs. John B. McKillop, and Mrs. Howard Jackson.

The names of the soldiers who were honored by this plaque were Joseph Alexander, John Brannon, William Ferguson, John McFadden, Sr., David Milligan, Sr., James Rankin, John Ross, and William Wagstaff. All were from Pennsylvania except William Wagstaff who was from Virginia.

PETER MINUIT (New York, NY). As one of the chapter’s major Bicentennial events, members and guests were entertained at a Cocktail Party and viewing of a unique exhibit entitled, “The Founding Fathers.” Through the courtesy of chapter member Dorothy Messmore and her husband Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Messmore, the husband-and-wife team who own the well-known NYC theatrical scenery company, Messmore & Damon, (established in 1914 by Colonel Messmore’s father) we were able to view the $75,000 exhibit which they had had built for Time, Inc. Inside the sixteen-foot high replica of Independence Hall is a large diorama featuring the re-enactment of the writing of the two great documents which created the United States: The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The 18-inch high models of the famous framers are spotlighted as they stand to speak through the sound track which describes the meeting of Continental Congress at which the Constitution was written, giving the viewer a “you are there” feeling. There is also a smaller diorama featuring Thomas Jefferson as he drafted the Declaration of Independence.

During the afternoon, a beautifully crafted Bicentennial china bell from the Danbury Mint was raffled off for the benefit of the CHAPTER DAR projects.

We were also invited to tour the Messmore & Damon Studio where work was in progress on the stage sets for the Carol Burnett Television Show which starred Beverly Sills on Thanksgiving Night, 1976 over the CBS Network.—Zerva McDaniel.

GETTYSBURG (Gettysburg, Pa.) during the past two years, as a Bicentennial project, has planned the buying and placing of antique furniture in their American Heritage Room in the Adams County Historical Society Museum. A child’s rocker, doll cradle, and two dolls were presented for the room by the Marsh Creek Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The room was dedicated on May 14 by Attorney Charles W. Wolf in memory of his step-mother, Elsie B. Wolf, a former member of the chapter and a school teacher who won distinction for her work with the black children in the community. Attorney Wolf and his late father, J. Guy Wolf, made a generous contribution toward the project in Mrs. Wolf’s memory.

Mrs. Guile Lefever, Chairman of the Room Committee, was assisted by Mrs. C. Arnold Hanson, Mrs. J. Kermit Hereiter, Mrs. Raymond F. Sheely, and Mrs. Robert Wills. Seated in the child’s chair in front of her grandmother is Miss Jane Lefever, a member of the C.A.R. A Patriotic Tea followed the dedication.

In July the chapter entered an award-winning float in the Independence Day parade depicting “Molly Pitcher.” Later in the month we were proud to present a Medal of Honor (a first for our chapter) to a nonagenarian, Dr. Wilbur E. Tilberg. The ceremony took place at the Gettysburg Lutheran Home where Dr. Tilberg now resides.

REBECCA STODDERT (El Paso, Texas) has reason to be proud of its involvement in the Bicentennial observances in our city. One of the local projects was the purchase of the Magoffin Home, to become a historical museum, owned jointly by the city of El Paso and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission. This historic building, well over one hundred years old, and with its original furnishings, was the home of Joseph Magoffin, son of southwest pioneers. He served as county judge and served four times as Mayor. It was dedicated, and opened to the public free of charge for two days. Thirty of our chapter members acted as docents for the crowds attending. A re-enactment of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence was presented in the Civic Auditorium by Mayor Henderson and others in costume; our members were ushers, handing out programs and collecting signatures for the Time Capsule to be opened in one hundred years. A small metal casket containing artifacts from the chapter is in the capsule. Chapter also contributed generously toward the purchase of a Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington for the El Paso Museum of Art.

Perhaps the biggest Bicentennial achievement was the organizing of JAC clubs in El Paso schools. Mrs. L. Baldwin Woodfin chaired this project. Working tirelessly for many months she organized clubs in 36 schools with just under 36,000 youngsters participating. The accompanying picture shows immediate past-regent, Mrs. Howard E. Moore, accepting the Youth Involvement Award at Continental Congress from Mrs. Robert L. Jackson, National Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee.—Alice M. Willis.

FARMINGTON (Farmington, Illinois) enjoyed a Bicentennial Tea and Open House at Old Inn Farm and Home, Fairview. The restored Inn which once served as a stop on the Blue Post Trail has been restored by Dr. and Mrs. Lowell B. Fisher who now reside there. Honored guest was Mrs. George E. Pinks, Division I Director, who was in the receiving line with Chapter Regent Mrs. Lawrence I. Bordner, Canton. Members attended from the following Illinois NS DAR Chapters: Genesee, Rebecca Parke, Rene Cossett Jr., General Macomb, and Thomas Walters, as well as Spoon River Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.

(continued on page 69)
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ADVANCE REGISTRATION
86th Continental Congress

National Officers, Honorary National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents and duly elected Delegates are eligible to register in advance. Members who do not choose to register in advance, may register in person upon arrival for Continental Congress in the O'Byrne Room, as in previous years. All Alternates must register with the Credentials Committee in the O'Byrne Room.

INSTRUCTIONS and SUGGESTIONS

1. Complete Advance Registration Card. Be sure to use full name when signing.

2. Advance Registration Cards for Chapter Delegates must be signed by the Chapter Recording Secretary to certify that the member named was duly elected as Chapter Delegate.

3. Dues have been paid as required by the Bylaws of the National Society.

4. Checks should be made payable to: "Treasurer General, NSDAR."

5. Mail both the Advance Registration Card and check to:
   Chairman, Credentials Committee, NSDAR
   Administration Building
   1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

6. Bring Receipt with you to the Advance Registration desk, Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall, upon arrival for Continental Congress to obtain your Credential envelope.

7. All Chapter representatives (Advance Registered or not) must be listed on the yellow Credential Blank submitted by the Chapter Regent.

8. Advance Registration will close February 1, 1977.


10. Changes may be made until March 1, 1977. Notice of changes must be made in writing and the Receipt enclosed to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, in order for refunds to be effected.
The first organized military fleet action by American forces, now known as the Battle of Valcour Island, has been known among historians as an army action. The fleet under command of a brigadier general had been army-built and manned. It was officered by army men with some seafaring experience as privateersmen or merchant officers. Yet this small fleet must be considered a part of the nucleus of the Continental Navy, in spite of the army's part in its creation. The lack of a formal line of demarcation between army and navy duties and responsibilities caused many similar situations. Washington, early in the war, had commissioned four schooners for military activity. The army also had a great many seamen in uniform; one regiment almost entirely composed of seafaring men served as a marine-transport service (forerunner of the army's present Transportation Corps), as well as combat. Army officers served at sea and naval officers commanded soldiers. Expediency established the duties of the two services in the absence of definite regulations and responsibilities.

In the spring of 1775 the Americans captured Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Congress had been urging an invasion of Canada with the hope of adding a 14th colony to the revolt. General Phillip Schuyler and his energetic second in command Brigadier General Richard Montgomery were ordered to seize any points in Canada considered vital to the security of the Colonies. In August, Montgomery started from Crown Point for St. Johns with Schuyler following on his heels. A second army under Benedict Arnold left Massachusetts, marching through the woods, to meet the New York army before Quebec, Arnold was instructed to put himself under the command of Schuyler, the commander of the Continental Northern Army.

St. Johns, located on the Champlain side of the rapids of the Richelieu River, capitulated, a British shipyard was destroyed and a cutter, rechristened the Enterprise, captured. Schuyler returned to Ft. Ticonderoga, sick, leaving Montgomery in command. This proved to be a blessing. Schuyler's adept handling of supplies from Ticonderoga prevented the Northern army from starving. Taking Montreal and rolling on to Quebec, the Northern army ground to a halt when Montgomery was killed in a desperate New Year's Eve assault on that city. Benedict Arnold was left in command.

Congress sent Brigadier General John Thomas to replace Arnold. He lifted the siege of Quebec in May 1776 in the face of a relief force pushing its way through the ice of the St. Lawrence. Thomas was stricken and died of smallpox and Brigadier General John Sullivan, a New Hampshire lawyer, was given command. In June 1776 Horatio Gates was appointed head of the retreating army. This appointment set off a dispute between Gates and Schuyler as to which was the commander of the Northern army. The instructions of Congress were vague. The two generals quarreled, yet worked together remarkably well. In June the two of them began meeting in Albany to plan future strategy for the Northern army.

Arnold, in the meantime, realized the need for time—time for winter to arrive to impede the southward advance of the British. He also recognized the need of naval power on Lake Champlain. Champlain, in the absence of roads through the dense forest, was the only north-south throughway. Arnold wrote both Washington and Schuyler; both concurred, urging a fleet be built on the lake.

Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of Canada, planned at the same time, with the blessing of the home
ministry, to invade New York via Lake Champlain to secure the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys and to link up with Howe’s forces which were then in the process of capturing New York City. The colonies would then be split in half. Carleton busied himself that summer of 1776 building an invasion fleet at St. Johns. Ships built in England were sailed to Chambly, disassembled and reassembled above the rapids of the St. Johns, to form the backbone of the fleet. Two hundred, locally built, St. Lawrence flat-bottomed bateaux and twenty gunboats completed this fleet. A gundalo rechristened the Loyal Convert by the British had been taken intact from the retreating Americans that spring, taken apart and reassembled at St. Johns to join the fleet.

The British fleet was composed of the Inflexible, a sloop said to have been reassembled in twenty-eight days, the Loyal Convert already mentioned, two schooners, the Maria and the Carleton, the radeau Thunderer and the locally built. The radeau was nothing more than a large sailing barge similar to the famous Thames River barges from which it was probably modeled. The Thunderer was the most powerful vessel on Lake Champlain, being armed with two large howitzers, six 24-pounders, and six 12-pounders.

When abandoning St. Johns in June 1776, the Americans brought with them the frame timbers of a small vessel. These were used to build the cutter Lee at Skenesborough. The Americans had three vessels in operation on Lake Champlain at this time, the Enterprise, the Royal Savage, and the Liberty. The Revenge was on the stocks at Ticonderoga and at Skenesborough there were four large galleys and nine gundalos being built. The American object was to form a fleet to delay or defeat the British on Lake Champlain as they pushed southward.

In this summer of 1776 the American cause appeared doomed to the status of a suppressed insurrection. The Canadian invasion had collapsed. General Washington was in the process of committing his greatest tactical blunder of the war by confining his troops in trenches with their backs to water in Brooklyn where General Howe almost penned them up. Gates and Schuyler were still at each others throats which tended to help split the unity of the patriots’ cause, yet they each backed Benedict Arnold as the man to command the American lake squadron.

Arnold arrived at Skenesborough in July and began, with his usual energy and enthusiasm, to make the ship yard hum. He also had time to get himself into trouble. He brought charges resulting in the court-martial of Colonel Moses Hazen for allowing supplies seized in Montreal to be plundered. While Arnold was testifying in his trial, Colonel Hazen interjected a counter-charge, charging Arnold with stealing from the Montreal merchants for his personal gain. The court, exceeding its authority, ordered Arnold’s arrest. General Arnold, like General Patton of World War II fame, let everyone within hearing know just what he thought of the whole court and each member.

General Gates, as Arnold’s immediate superior and convening authority, dissolved the court, sent the record on to Congress and wrote “The warmth of Gen’l Arnold’s temper might possibly lead him a little further than is marked by the precise line of decorum if there was fault on one side there was too much acrimony on the other. Here again I was obliged to act dictatorially & dissolve the court-martial the instant they demanded Gen’l Arnold be put in arrest. The United States must not be deprived of that excellent officer’s services in this important moment.”

Aside from his personal problems, Arnold was then in a very uneven race with the British shipbuilders working on their fleet at the northern end of Lake Champlain. They were able to utilize both the supplies and experienced personnel of the Royal Navy. Arnold had to draw the plans for the vessels, instruct house carpenters and backwoods builders in shipbuilding techniques and wait for rigging and other shipboard supplies to be obtained and carted through the forests from the eastern seaboard. Schuyler did yeoman service in procuring supplies and men for Arnold’s fleet, yet privateering, self-interest and apathy continued to hamper the work. Arnold made sailors, gunners and marines out of farmers, clerks and backwoodsmen with the help of the few seafaring personnel available. To add to his troubles, a Captain Jacobus Wynkoop announced himself Commodore of Lake Champlain and fired a shot at the Congress as she moved away from her mooring under General Arnold’s orders. A very angry Arnold arrested and removed Wynkoop from his ship, the schooner Royal Savage.

On August 24 Arnold and his green crew in a fleet of boats built of equally green, unseasoned wood set sail. While underway, Arnold vigorously drilled his crews preparatory to the coming battle. His gunners, because of the limited supply of shot and powder, never fired their guns until engaged with the enemy. Arnold also found time to reconnoiter Lake Champlain noting physical features useful for both offense and defense. Planning ahead, he intended to use Ile Aux Têtes as a base. He found it in British hands. Windmill Point and Ile La Motte were too insecure leaving Valcour Island as the most logical and best site to encounter the enemy. Valcour Island is roughly in the middle of Lake Champlain’s 110 mile length (about six miles south of the present city of Plattsburg, N. Y.) and some 900 yards off the western or New York shore. The island, heavily wooded, had a fine harbor at its southern extremity. It was here that Arnold arranged his fleet in a crescent-shaped formation which allowed each vessel to fire its broadsides at an approaching enemy. Spring lines from the after gun ports to the anchor cables were utilized in swinging each vessel into and out of position. The trees of the Island hid the masts of Arnold’s vessels. It was the custom in those days to screen the gun crews from enemy sharp-shooters with weather cloths (canvas hung on stanchions affixed to the railcaps). Canvas was in short supply so most of the vessels used evergreen boughs as weather cloths. Thus the little fleet was unwittingly camouflaged.

It was now early October. While the small fleet settled in their rough crescent position, Arnold sailed north to “bait the hook.” He tantalized the British with his appearance, letting them know they faced opposition to the
south. Once seen, he disappeared from their view sailing south to rejoin his fleet. On 9 October he held a council of war with all of his captains aboard his galley, the Congress. It was one of history's most crucial strategic councils. His captains, including General Waterbury, his second in command, wished to engage in a running fight in open water so they could retreat to safety beyond Crown Point. He argued that the fleet then would be saved to fight again. Arnold dissented, as Mahan (our great naval historian) stated, "with sounder judgement." Arnold insisted the object of the battle was to damage and delay the enemy, to give the Americans time to strengthen themselves to resist the coming British thrust toward Albany, not to save the fleet.

Communicating by letter with General Gates Arnold described the situation and his choice of the Valcour Island position adding he would return if Gates did not approve. Gates replied that he approved and was most satisfied that the fleet did "ride in Valcour Bay, in defiance of our foe in Canada." The irony was that Gates letter dated 12 October was written after the fleet had already suffered heavily and was then desperately struggling to return to Fort Ticonderoga and safety.

Carleton finished building his fleet and started up Lake Champlain in early October after observing Arnold sail by and disappear to the south (the currents in the lake flow from south to north, thus "up the lake" means south toward Ticonderoga). Officered by Royal Navy officers, Carleton's fleet outweighed Arnold's about two to one in metal.

The picket boat Arnold had stationed in the main channel fired a warning gun at eight in the morning of 11 October as it raced to its position in the crescent. Baze Wells, a sergeant from Connecticut, newly commissioned a lieutenant aboard the Providence, wrote in his diary: "Friday 11 Oct this Day the wind at North and Clear there was Snoe to be Seen on the mountains on the West Shore about Eight A.M. the Guard boat came in and fired an alarm and brought news of the Near Approach of our Enemy. About ten A.M. a twenty-two Gun Ship hove in Sight and two Sixteen Gun Schooners and two Sloops and one floating Battery which mounted twenty-Six Guns twenty-four Pounders & A large number of boats. They Soon Gave us Battle we Returned the Same to them they Soon Disabled one of our Schooners and Obliged our men to Leave her and Get on Shore the Battle Lasted Eight hours Very hot they Landed men on Shore on boath Sides of us Which took some lives . . . After Dark orders was Given for our fleet to Retreat to Crown-point accordingly we did and come by them undiscovered.""2

Thus two hours after the warning gun the British fleet came into view and swept by the American position. The watching Americans saw the 300-ton, full-rigged ship Inflexible, 22, a radeau of 26 guns, two schooners, two gondolas, four long-boats, and 44 smaller craft, all manned by 700 seamen, pass in review. This fleet possessed 93 guns to the American's 73.

Becoming suddenly aware of the Americans the British fleet came about and beat to windward. Arnold's position was strong and he had the wind in his favor. The major British vessels were superior in every way except for fighting heart, just too powerful for the Americans. Realizing, this, Arnold had, or so it appears today, planned well. To be sure, the Americans were found. To prevent the British commanders, Capt. Pringle and Sir Guy Carleton, from waiting for a more favorable southerly wind Arnold sent a decoy of three galleys and a schooner to entice them into combat. The British took the bait.

Firing on the leading British ships, the decoys turned tail and ran for their spots in Arnold's crescent. The Royal Savage, ineptly handled, ran aground while coming about. The British, seizing upon the accident, emptied every gun of the lead ship, the Carleton, into the helpless schooner. After a feeble attempt at defense the crew abandoned her to be replaced by a British contingent who quickly left her as she was set afire by American hot shot. By noon time Arnold's vessels were fully engaged by most of the British Fleet. His position and the wind allowed only the smaller of the British vessels and the gunboats to engage in the action. The Carleton which led the attack upon the Royal Savage and subsequently the rest of the crescent, became disabled and unable to maintain her position or to maneuver. She was towed away with some difficulty by one of the row galleys.

This seven hour battle against such odds was the most valiant of Arnold's life. He blazed away at the enemy as if victory were in sight and its outcome could never have been in doubt. Arnold himself pointed, aimet and fired the guns of the Congress, the amateur crews then servicing each gun for the next round. Arnold was everywhere shouting encouragement to his inept crews who stood up to the frightful hammering of the enemy's heavier ordnance like veterans. Musket fire from the British Indian auxiliaries from the trees on Valcour Island added to the Americans misery as it swept the decks killing over half of the officers. The lighter American boats were hard hit; the Washington lost her mainmast, every officer of the New York was dead or wounded, the Spitfire's three guns were dismounted and the rigging of the Congress was in shreds. The latter had been hulled 12 times. The British had suffered an equally severe mauling, except for the Inflexible and the Thunderer, both too large to enter the harbor and the fight.

Joshua Pell, one of the British Army officers participating, blamed impetuosity for the failure of the British to blow the American fleet out of the water. "Our arm'd Boats immediately rush'd in amongst them and engag'd them without waiting for orders, the Carleton went to their assistance, and kept up a continual firing until dark, during which time we destroyed a schooner . . . and greatly damaged another; unluckily for us, the wind chang'd and hindered the other part of our squadron from giving the Carleton any assistance; had not this happened, in all probability, the Rebels whole fleet would have been destroyed. Our loss consisted in 2 Arm'd Boats been sunk; about 10 men kill'd and sixteen wounded.""3

The British at five in the evening withdrew believing the next day would see the destruction of the American fleet. Drawing out of range they anchored in a semi-circle, confining their foe. They had no sooner withdrawn when...
the Philadelphia slowly settled on the bottom. While his crews bandaged their wounds and cleaned and made repairs to their vessels Arnold held a council of war with his key officers. Most agreed the fleet could not survive another day and a few wished to surrender. Arnold told them they would escape during the night. Darkness fell early in this mountain area in October. The British were busily cleaning up and repairing in preparation for the next day's engagement as Arnold and his vessels ghosted away in the fog and storm that had set in with the darkness.

Many writers give the impression that the Americans left against the prevailing currents heading south between the west shore and the anchored British fleet. Common sense points to a longer, safer route.

Drifting north between Valcour and the west shore, thence around the northern end of the Island, the Americans caught the north wind and the main channel and set sail for the southern reaches of the lake. Hiding some ten miles to the south of Valcour in the vicinity of Schuyler's Island the little fleet attempted to restore itself. Two gondolas were so damaged they were scuttled. The afternoon of the second day saw the fleet again progressing slowly southward when the wind turned against them. They anchored for the night and awoke the next morning in a dense fog.

The sun soon burned the fog away to reveal the British fleet rapidly bearing down. As is so often found on mountain-rimmed lakes the wind was blowing in different directions over adjacent areas of the lake. The Americans had an unfavorable breeze; the British a favorable wind which they soon lost as they drew nearer. The trimmer British vessels outmaneuvering the sluggish Americans soon pounded the trailing Washington into surrendering. Led by the unharmed Inflexible, they soon surrounded Arnold's Congress pouring broadsides after broadsides into her at close range. However, they had not reckoned with Arnold and his stubborn men.

The Americans returned a hot answering fire for some two hours. The British, underestimating the enemy, relaxed a little. Suddenly, the Congress now burning fiercely used oars, broke through the British encirclement into the wind and herded the remaining four gondolas on shore where they all burned to ashes, their flags still flying defiantly. Arnold and his remaining men headed for Crown Point some ten miles distant. It was an obstacle race with the British auxiliaries, the Iroquois, as obstacles. Pausing at Crown Point Arnold and the Americans hastened on to Fort Ticonderoga and safety.

Carleton and the British occupied the abandoned works at Crown Point and reconnoitered to and around Fort Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga looked too strong to Carleton. His ships were all shot up from the last engagement (some had to be scuttled) and in need of major repairs. His crews were hampered by injuries and with winter coming on Carleton withdrew to his base in Canada.

It was Arnold who first foresaw the need of a fleet to stop the British. Aided and backed by Washington, Schuyler and Gates he planned the fleet and the battle it fought. This battle, the only true fleet action of the Revolution was a tactical defeat, yet it was a strategic victory. The fleet had been traded by Arnold for time; time to build an army to deny passage to the British on this north-south wilderness throughway.

Our great naval historian, Admiral A. J. Mahan, summed it up concisely:

"When Benedict Arnold on Lake Champlain by vigorous use of small means obtained a year's delay for the colonists, he compassed the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777."

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**Footnotes**

1. Arnold-Gates Correspondence, American Archives, 5th Series, II, 440, 481, 591, 1015.

**Bicentennial Cockroach**

*(Continued from page 30)*

The roach was quick to note this. And electric appliances, such as clocks and TV's, provide hiding places and heat even in cool bedrooms. Some of the new "total" foods, which have all the vitamins and minerals one needs, have found a high place in the roach's menu, too.

In spite of all we've done for him, the roach continues to view us with disdain. He has brazenly eaten the bindings off bound volumes in the Treasury Department for the paste. He rides in our jet planes and nuclear submarines. He has even invaded the Capitol. A freshman Congressman would not return to Washington after his first term, complaining: "I could fight apathy; I could fight the military; But, I couldn't fight the damned cockroaches."

The German cockroach is known as the Yankee Settler in Nova Scotia. And with his Yankee ingenuity, he'll probably keep abreast with science and legislation and take advantage of all opportunities. He'll accompany man on the first space station. And, he'll be around to celebrate our country's 300th birthday. In the meantime, he'll sit back in his air-conditioned home and sip his and most American's favorite beverage, beer. And, if a TV is close by, he'll watch the baseball game, just as many other Yankee settlers will.

*The author received degrees in Entomology from Iowa State University, North Dakota State University and North Carolina State University. He served as Technical Director for the National Pest Control Association for nearly ten years and is currently Technical Director for Western Termite & Pest Control Co. He has made radio and TV appearances, served on industry task forces in Washington, D. C. and writes a monthly question and answer column in the industry trade journal, Pest Control.*
Mrs. Coray Henry Miller
Pennsylvania State Regent 1974-1977
and
candidate for the office of
Organizing Secretary General NSDAR
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Members of the Board and honored guests of the 80th (Bicentennial) State Conference are shown above seated, from left to right: Mrs. Harold A. Russell, Librarian General; Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith President General; Mrs. Miller, State Regent; Mrs. George U. Baylies, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General; Miss Josephine C. Sharpless, State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Benjamin Musick, Honorary State Regent of Oklahoma. Standing, left to right, Mrs. Frank S. Prutzman, North Eastern Director; Mrs. David H. Rank, North Central Director; Mrs. Millard S. Turner, North Western Director; Mrs. W. Donald Watson, South Western Director; Mrs. Joseph Jacob Klumpp, State Librarian; Mrs. Clarence M. Shaffer, State Historian; Mrs. Cuthbert Parrish, State Treasurer; Mrs. William Todd DeVan, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Don S. Harvey, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. James H. Arner, State Chaplain, Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., State Vice Regent; Mrs. George Hay Kain, Jr., South Central Director; Miss Sara V. Swoyer, South Eastern Director.
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Mrs. Miller is shown above in the 18th Century Colonial gown worn at the Pennsylvania State Society's 80th (Bicentennial) State Conference held in Philadelphia "Where It All Began"...
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Front row, left to right: David Hagley, driver; Mrs. Nicholas vanReed Hunter; Mrs. Howard W. Barndt; Miss Hazel Graham Glessner; Mrs. Harry P. Gorman, State Chairman American Indians; Miss Sara V. Swoyer, South Eastern District Director; Mrs. Frank Gates, Jr., State Chairman Transportation and Tour Director; Mrs. Miller, State Regent; Mrs. A. Ellsworth Grove; Miss Margarette M. Ruch; Mrs. Frederick N. Brass; Mrs. Lowell Williams; Mrs. George Thoma; Miss Lucy Witherow; Mrs. Samuel S. Laucks, Jr.; Miss Gladys A. Tozier; Mrs. Raymond E. Shoop. Second row, Miss Dorothy Irwin, State Chairman Constitution Week; Mrs. William R. Jacob; Mrs. John Fahnline, Jr.; Mrs. Roland C. Ritchie, State Chairman Honor Roll; Miss Mary Jefferis; Mrs. Rudolph Weitzel; Miss Helen M. Baird; Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, State Chairman DAR Museum; Mrs. Perry G. Russell, State Registrar; Mrs. Allen Schmidt; Mrs. Sara Merritt; Miss Estella M. Werst; Mrs. George E. Humphrey, Sr., State Chairman Flag of the U.S.A.; Mrs. A. T. Slagle; Mrs. M. M. Condo.
GREETINGS FROM THE 80TH PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE

Mrs. Coray H. Miller, State Regent

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Michigan

The 76th State Conference of the Michigan Society was held at the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Michigan. A General Membership Dinner was held with the ladies in Colonial Costume and a Grand March. The Daughters were entertained by the Kurt Bell Choir, from the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Grand Rapids.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Eldon A. Behr. Assembly call was played by Greg Alley of Grand Rapids. Hostess Chapters were the Lansing Chapter and Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter. The State Board and Guests were introduced. State Officers gave their reports. The State Regent gave special recognition to 50-year members.

The Guest Speaker for the Wednesday National Defense Luncheon was Mrs. Lawrence Andrus, Past Reporter General, Honorary State Regent of Florida, and National Chairman National Defense Committee. The Wednesday afternoon session was presided over by State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt. State Chairmen gave their reports. Mrs. Hunt accepted gifts for the Society, one of which was the Honorable Discharge paper of Elijah Pike, a Revolutionary Soldier, dated 1780 and bearing the signature of George Washington, given by a member of the River au Sables Chapter. Memorial Services noted the loss of 88 Michigan Daughters, three of which were former State Officers.

Wednesday evening following a Reception, the Daughters enjoyed a Banquet in the Ballroom with a musical program presented by the Schubert Club, an all-male Choral of Grand Rapids.

At the Thursday morning session the Credentials Committee reported the total number of members present was 219. State Chairmen reports were concluded. Workshops during the Conference were “Program Planning and Honor Roll” and “Lineage Research and Registrar.”

During the General Membership Breakfast a new club was organized called the “Salty Members,” consisting of the general membership who faithfully attend every State Conference.

The Michigan Luncheon, with Mrs. William G. Milligan, State First Lady, as speaker was held at 12:30 P.M. Thursday in the Ballroom of the Pantlind Hotel. Mrs. Milligan’s address was “Land for Tomorrow,” and stressed the fact that: Man was made for Earth and not Earth for Man. In honor of Mrs. Milligan, the Hotel Management served an all-Michigan luncheon.

The State Regent, Mrs. Behr, reminded members of the State Bicentennial ceremony in Detroit, dedicating the Plaque honoring the memory of the 4518 persons removed from the Russell Street City Cemetery many years ago, now resting in an unmarked area.

After singing of “America the Beautiful” by the assembly, and the Benediction given by the State Chaplain Miss Marion Morse, the Conference was adjourned.—Vivian Webster Boomer.

Missouri

The DAR ceremony was a feature of the day-long celebration planned around the larger dedication of the new Henry County Museum and Cultural Center. Moving spirit of the day was Mrs. T. Seddon Dickinson, past Southwest District Director, State Officer, member of Rachael Donelson Chapter, Springfield, Missouri and associate of Udolpha Miller Dorman. She is currently President of the Henry County Historical Society and Museum Curator.

The building was constructed by Anheuser Busch Company, whose generous donation helped materially in transformation to its present status. The Museum’s front room is named for Mme. Courtney, as much of her jewelry and memorabilia were returned to Clinton. Her finest costumes were given to Margaret Truman Daniel, whose father, President Harry Truman, lived in Clinton for a time.

Mrs. and Mrs. C.W. Kemper gave the plaques presented by Alvin Ortner, and she the Flag Tributes. Judge Haysler A. Prague made the address.—Lorna C. Kemper

PLEASE NOTE

At its request, the J. E. Caldwell Company has been removed from the list of firms approved to manufacture DAR Markers. For a list of authorized suppliers for these items, please consult the DAR Handbook.
A new perspective is on the horizon. With the high cost of living going higher, it's gotten to be quite a challenge to find honest value for today's ever shrinking dollars. But on a recent Fall ramble through the Pennsylvania Dutch countryside, I chanced to find something that really intrigued my husband and me; the old textile factories of Reading have become a shopper's mecca. By some clever questioning, I came off with some interesting answers. It seems that by special arrangements with some of the world's biggest manufacturers of men's, women's and children's clothing, they have been establishing factory outlets. The outlets are getting in top of the line, honest, first run seasonal items in women's, men's and children's fashions. With labels still on the clothing, and the retail prices still on the tags, I've seen real bargains with savings of 30 to 70% on beautiful, well-made, up-to-date fashions.

I also found out that scores of chartered buses enter Reading daily for a round of the outlets, with a luncheon at a local eatery like the picturesque Stokesay Castle or the famous Reading Crystal. They come from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington D.C. What a delightful way to spend a pleasant day. The trips are great fun and a lovely way to do some shopping.

The biggest is the 1100 Block of Moss Street, and I was told this should be your first stop. They have about 16 factory outlets all on one street with scores of name brand merchandise in each one. They have top label dresses, pantsuits, raincoats, fur-trimmed and leather outerwear, underwear and shoes. By no means is it limited to one sex. Fantastic buys in some sharp-looking men's jackets and 3-piece suits. A complete line of furnishings for the whole family is found on Moss Street!

They used to call Reading "pretzel city". I am sorry to say I still like the Philadelphia soft pretzel, but Reading has truly become the "Factory Outlet Capital" of the world. For information on directions or how to arrange a bus trip, just write to the Consumer Relations Department DAR, 1135 Moss Street, Reading, Pennsylvania 19604. I understand they not only send you complete instructions but discount gift certificates for your trip to make it more exciting and more profitable. Sound like fun? Try it, I know you'll be delighted. We were.
Queries

(Continued from page 37)

LEWIS-DABBS: Need infor. and parents of Corbin Lewis, b. ca. 1783, Va., mar. (1) Polly Rawlins, 1801—(2) Nancy Dabbs, Charlotte Co., Va. ca. 1815 (?). He immigrated to Ala. ca. 1820 (?).—Mrs. K. Koeberling, 1915 Knoll Dr., Bellbrook, Ohio 45305.

MOONEY-BARROW: Need parents, siblings of William Mooney, d. 9 Mar., 1818 Telfair Co., Ga.; wife Sarah Ann Barrow, d. 1843, bur. Ala. Their ch.: James, John, Mary Ann, Wm. and Thomas, my G. F., who d. 1874 in Tx.—Virginia Dibrell, 8011 N. New Braunfels, #116, San Antonio, Tx. 78209.

Satchell-Sachell: Wish to correspond with anyone interested in this surname. Joseph Satchel, b. 1778 Dorchester Co., Md.; m. Aliza Wilson in 1804; d. 1829 Ross Co., Ohio. Did he have brothers? First mention of name in Maryland, was 1653.—Nancy Impastato, 12071 Laurel Terr. Dr., Studio City, Cal. 91604.


LEWIS, Francis: Will any descendant of Francis Lewis, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, please write to me.—Miss Hazel Harper, 6611 Potomac Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22307.
PEGGY WARNE CHAPTER
PHILLIPSBURG, NEW JERSEY

Honors Their Regent

MISS MARGARET ANN POST

1976 NEW JERSEY
OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
NEW JERSEY CHAPTERS
proudly honor
The Bicentennial with Past Heritage from Their Chapters

Dedication of Marker Sept. 12, 1976 in churchyard of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Perth Amboy honoring James Madison Martin, (1750-1829) Revolutionary War Patriot, Rebecca Cornell Chapter and Matochshoning Chapter. Left to right: Mrs. John A. Smith, Matochshoning Chapter; Mrs. Edw. Moulton, Rebecca Cornell Chapter.

Burrough-Dover House (1710-1793)
Owned by Pennsauken Historical Society
Submitted by Valley of the Delaware Chapter

Monument honoring the men who defended "Chesnut Neck, New Jersey" on October 6, 1776. Erected through the efforts of General Lafayette Chapter, DAR. The Chapter Commemorated the Nation's 200th Birthday by installing an electronic recording of this Historic Event.

Ferro Monte Chapter Daughters celebrating the Bicentennial on their float "Spirit of '76" in the Stanhope, N.J. parade on August 28th. Left to right: Nestie Mooney; Herberta Riggs, Regent; Jean Cunningham; Jane Stearns, Treasurer; Aimee Martin, age 1; Susan Martin, Vice Regent.

Built about 1760 Parker's Tavern is located on Rte. 202 in Bernardsville, N.J. During the Revolution it was a popular meeting place for Washington's officers and men during encampment at Morristown. The building now houses the Bernardsville Library.

Basking Ridge Chapter

Mrs. J. Courtney Thurer, Regent - Saddle River Chapter

During the Bicentennial Year, the Peggy Warne Chapter placed a DAR Historic Marker on the home of Pvt. John McKinney, located in Broadway, New Jersey. This stone home was built in 1805 on a portion of the 500 acre homestead of William McKinney, John's father. John McKinney is the American Revolution ancestor of Mrs. C. Edward Price, an Ex-Regent of Peggy Warne Chapter.
NEW JERSEY CHAPTERS
proudly honor
The Bicentennial with Past Heritage from Their Chapters

From left: Mrs. John Hastings, Board of Trustees of Rutherford Library; Miss Beatrice Bryant, John Rutherford Chapter Bicentennial Chairwoman; Mrs. Paul Beckwith, Head Librarian of Rutherford Library; Mr. Earl Butler, World War Two Veteran; Mrs. Myles Walsh, New Jersey State DAR Bicentennial Chairman; Miss Eunice Brown, New Jersey State DAR Treasurer; Mrs. Earl Butler, Regent, John Rutherford Chapter DAR.

Dedication of flag and flag pole at Rutherford, New Jersey, Library — Bicentennial Gift of the John Rutherford Chapter, NSDAR on June 14, 1976.

Historic Cummins House, built in 1794, is located in Warren County, N.J. and dates back to pre-Revolutionary days. It has remained in the Cummins Family for seven generations and will be marked later this year by the General John Maxwell Chapter of Belvidere in a special Bicentennial Dedication Ceremony. It is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wyckoff Cummins, whose ancestors originally settled the community of Vienna, N.J., then known as Cumminstown, about 1770. The stone used in the construction of the farmhouse was gathered locally and consisted of a combination of sandstone and iron ore.

Church and Cannon Chapter celebrated a 25th anniversary luncheon at Maplewood Country Club. Thomas Fleming spoke on "The Battle of Springfield." Honored were Mrs. Milton F. Brown, organizing regent of the chapter and State DAR Officers. Left to right: Mr. Thomas Fleming, Speaker; Mrs. Robt. M. Sutton, State Regent; Mrs. Richard Swain, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Milton Brown, Organizing Regent.

Jersey Blue Chapter participated in New Brunswick, N.J.'s Bicentennial Sunday on June 20, 1976. The chapter had a display of "attic treasures" from Buccleuch Mansion and took part in the waterfront pageant at the Raritan River boat dock. Colonel John Nelson Society, CAR members demonstrated the making of cornhusk dolls and pomander balls. L to R—Mrs. Harry L. Motto, registrar; Mrs. Michael A. J. Ferencik, Regent, and Mrs. Elmo J. Miller, vice-regent, and Miss Heather Motto were among the members and children in colonial costume who added color and grace to a day of delightful celebration.

ELIZABETH PARCELLS DE VOE CHAPTER, N.J., participated in 200th anniversary celebration of construction of Fort Lee by General George Washington. Left to right: Mrs. Willard P. Meyers, State Americanism Chairman; Miss Mary M. Unsel, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Robert E. Kahle, Vice Regent. Foreground: Michael William Unsel, member John DeVoe Society, C.A.R.

Schuyler-Hamilton House, owned and maintained by Morristown Chapter as their Chapter House and Museum. In its entrance hall is proudly displayed a certificate from the Historic American Buildings Survey, United State Department of the Interior, designating Schuyler-Hamilton House as a national historic site. Built circa 1760 and also known as the Campfield House, it was owned during the Revolutionary period by Dr. Jabez Campfield. During the winter of 1779-1780 an Army surgeon, Dr. John Cochran, was quartered in Dr. Campfield's home, and here Washington's Aide, Alexander Hamilton, courted Mrs. Cochran's niece, Betsy Schuyler. According to legend, Alexander proposed to Betsy in the doctor's garden.
GREETINGS FROM
THE NEW JERSEY DAUGHTERS

STATE HEADQUARTERS - WATSON HOUSE
Trenton, NJ.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY - NSDAR

BEACON FIRE CHAPTER
Miss Katherine Sherwood, Regent

Mrs. Helen Fabelty (Clarence J.) #52177
Mrs. Helen Griffin (John F.) #255063
Mrs. Jean Mueller (P. Henry) #495874
Mrs. Marjorie Sederland (Wm. W.) #348874
Miss Katherine B. Sherwood #194456
Mrs. Margaret White (Harvey W.) #457090

Deborah D. Ammann (Mrs. Steven) #592527
Janet R. Beith (Mrs. Wm.) #579526
Mary P. Bragg #559459
Lucy L. Budzik (Mrs. Paul) #442559
Carol B. Burset (Mrs. B. W.) #501044
Mary L. Brown (Mrs. J. C.) #578971
Kathryn H. Burkley (Mrs. Ralph) #562376
Susan F. Chesmore (Mrs. Edw.) #597256
Ruth S. Granger (Mrs. Edw.) #594242
Florabelle K. Davidson (Mrs. M. S.) #509634
Inez O'Neal Davis (Mrs. S. D.) #595228
Ann G. DeLaurentis (Mrs. J. V.) #509841
Eliza L. Dyer (Mrs. J. L.) #530389
Barbara O'Neill England (Mrs. R. T.) #501345
Katherine L. Fahlbruch (Mrs. F. D.) #530292
Mary H. Fenimore (Mrs. W. J. A.) #485751
Catherine F. Fernwalt (Mrs. J. D.) #508136
Kayce O'Neal Forgan (Mrs. L. L.) #592530
Susan B. Gale (Mrs. C. R.) #507577
Mary D. Gonzalez (Mrs. E. A.) #564892
Margaret H. Groney (Mrs. R. J.) #572501
Eliz. J. Harshirschfinger (Mrs. C. E.) #512906
Jane L. Harpold (Mrs. C. J.) #364977
Margaret A. O'Neal Hearon (Mrs. R. C.) #497356
H. Elizabeth Hefi #538881

CRINKCHEWUNSKA CHAPTER
Inez O'Neal Davis (Mrs. S. D.) #592528
Mrs. Malcolm G. Smith, Regent

Ann G. DeLaurentis (Mrs. J. V.) #509841
Eliza L. Dyer (Mrs. J. L.) #530389
Barbara O'Neill England (Mrs. R. T.) #501345
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COLONEL THOMAS REYNOLDS CHAPTER
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Deborah D. Ammann (Mrs. Steven) #592527
Janet R. Beith (Mrs. Wm.) #579526
Mary P. Bragg #559459
Lucy L. Budzik (Mrs. Paul) #442559
Carol B. Burset (Mrs. B. W.) #501044
Mary L. Brown (Mrs. J. C.) #578971
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Margaret A. O'Neal Hearon (Mrs. R. C.) #497356
H. Elizabeth Hefi #538881

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The image contains a page from a document listing names and roles associated with various chapters and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The names are organized into sections for different chapters, such as the Monmouth Chapter, Millville Chapter, and Polly Wyckoff Chapter. Each section lists members' names, titles, and potentially other pertinent details. The text is formatted in a list format, with names and titles presented in a standardized manner. The document appears to be a register or directory for the organization, detailing the participation and roles of individual members across different chapters.
Margaret A. Swasey (Mrs. Chester C.)
Mabel T. Swift (Mrs. Warren H.)
Ella Mcc. Vabech (Mrs. H. W.)
Elizabeth C. D. Vann (Mrs. Eugene E.)
Edith B. Roberts (Mrs. Conrad J.)
Alberta D. Westby (Mrs. Geo.)
Georgia D. Wigg (Mrs. Herbert E.)
Marjory M. Williams (Mrs. Roger W.)
Wanda B. Wood (Mrs. Donald A.)
Claude M. Woods (Mrs.)
Nancy O. Wysocki (Mrs. Peter)
Theresa Zabritskie (Mrs. P. C.)

PRINCETON CHAPTER
Mrs. P. Peter Fiore, Regent

Agar, Helen (Mrs. H. H.)
Baird, Mary (Mrs. F. J. J.)
Cook, Mary E. (Mrs. A. S.)
English, Julia (Mrs. F. M.)
Cordwell, Gertrude (Mrs. A. C.)
Foster, Jenny (Mrs. J.)
Rose, Eliza (Mrs. F. H. L.)
Foster, Jennie (Mrs. J. T.)
Fullam, Dorothy (Mrs. W.)
Graf, Elizabeth (Mrs. E.)
Houghton, Miriam (Mrs. J. H.)
Hoyder, Cora (Mrs. C. C.)
Hudson, Julia
Hulgren, Jean (Mrs. J. K.)
Jones, Mary (Mrs. M. M.)
Lenox, Jacqueline (Mrs. S. D.)
Losch, Joanne (Mrs. E. F.)
Malcolm, Dorothy (Mrs. N. R. H.)
Margueret, Edith
Noble, Lucius (Mrs. J. H.)
Paul, Helen (Mrs. F. W.)
Pearce, Linda (Mrs. C. K.)
Poulson, Gertrude (Mrs. W. A.)
Raymond, Mary (Mrs. C. A.)
Scorer, Josephine (Mrs. S. O.)
Tindall, Hannah (Mrs. C. G.)
Williams, Suzanne (Mrs. B. L.)
Woodbridge, Josephine (Mrs. G.)

Bahr, Mary (Mrs. F. J.)
Cook, Mary E. (Mrs. A. S.)
English, Julia (Mrs. F. M.)
Cordwell, Gertrude (Mrs. A. C.)
Foster, Jenny (Mrs. J.)
Rosen, Eliza (Mrs. F. H. L.)
Foster, Jennie (Mrs. J. T.)
Fullam, Dorothy (Mrs. W.)
Graf, Elizabeth (Mrs. E.)
Houghton, Miriam (Mrs. J. H.)
Hoyder, Cora (Mrs. C. C.)
Hudson, Julia
Hulgren, Jean (Mrs. J. K.)
Jones, Mary (Mrs. M. M.)
Lenox, Jacqueline (Mrs. S. D.)
Losch, Joanne (Mrs. E. F.)
Malcolm, Dorothy (Mrs. N. R. H.)
Margueret, Edith
Noble, Lucius (Mrs. J. H.)
Paul, Helen (Mrs. F. W.)
Pearce, Linda (Mrs. C. K.)
Poulson, Gertrude (Mrs. W. A.)
Raymond, Mary (Mrs. C. A.)
Scorer, Josephine (Mrs. S. O.)
Tindall, Hannah (Mrs. C. G.)
Williams, Suzanne (Mrs. B. L.)
Woodbridge, Josephine (Mrs. G.)

REBECCA CORNELL CHAPTER
Mrs. J. Nelson Smith, Regent

Cleland, Mrs. Ruth
Cleland, Mrs. Ruth
Cleland, Mrs. Ruth
Meinzer, Helen E. (Mrs. H. Y.)
Sulja, Marda E.
Clevland, Mrs. Ruth
Dobb, Eleanor M. (Mrs. Albert H. Jr.)

RED BANK CHAPTER
Mrs. Merlin Davis, Regent

Alice Barker (Miss)
Charmaine Bright (Mrs. Andrew)
Elaine C. Buch (Mrs. Robb, N.)
Ruth Doughty (Mrs. Sylvanus)
Bertha D. Duck (Mrs. Martin)
Beverly Gerberd (Mrs. D. L.)
Miran F. Graube (Mrs. W. E.)
Halphen S. Hughes (Mrs. Ezra T.)
Dorothy M. Kitchen (Miss)
Anna M. Lath (Mrs. Beach, F.)
Ella M. Miller (Mrs. Richard)
Florence M. Neogi (Mrs. John)
Christine M. Waschek (Mrs. Robb)

SADDLE RIVER CHAPTER
Mrs. J. Courtney Theurer, Regent

Frances A. Alt (Mrs. Cornelius A.)
Lou Jane Bikert (Mrs. Wm.)
Adelaide Bonk (Mrs. chaos)
Mary Crawford (Mrs. Alan)
Eileen Crosthwaite (Mrs. John H.)

Chapter Reports
(continued from page 46)

The farm was originally awarded as bounty land in the Military Tract to a veteran of the War of 1812 who lived in the "Duchy" of New York. The veteran kept it a few months and then sold it to Peter Pumeya for $1,280. Mr. Pumeya came from New Jersey in 1834 and mortgaged the farm for $850 to get money to build the outstanding home and Inn. It was completed in 1841.

The supporting beams over the entire house are hand-hewn and put together with mortise joints and pegs. The house, except floors, is of walnut, cut and hewn from walnut trees from a grove which then stood east of the house. The original glass also remains. The total structure is of Williamsburg design.

It is reported that Abraham Lincoln ate at the Inn while on one of his several trips to Fulton County and Spoon River Country.

The many guests of Farmington Chapter were served from a beautifully decorated table with a Bicentennial theme in the colonial dining room, after which they toured the historic Inn.
The Perfect Location for Business & Pleasure.
Right in the heart of Downtown Richmond at 5th and Franklin Streets. A lot of our leading stores, restaurants, and businesses are located within easy walking distance. The Coliseum and Capitol Square are just around the corner. So the next time you want reservations at the perfect location call 644-4661. By the way, we also offer complimentary in-room movies, free parking and reasonable rates. The John Marshall Hotel Richmond, Virginia 23219

In 1776, Luray Caverns were already 200 million years old!

JOHN RHODES CHAPTER

Your bank for all reasons.

“Post none but Americans on guard tonight.”
George Washington
Loantaka Chapter, DAR, Madison, New Jersey.
Honoring Our Regent
Mrs. Merlin Davis
Red Bank Chapter, Pitman, N.J.

MORRISTOWN CHAPTER DAR
VIRGINIA wins NATIONAL ARBOR DAY AWARD

(L-R): Mrs. Fred Morrison, National Coordinator, Arbor Day Foundation; Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent Virginia, and Mr. Phillip Thornton, Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service.

Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent of Virginia, accepted the Arbor Day Award in Nebraska City, Nebraska. The plaque was given in Recognition of Excellence to the Virginia Daughters for their work in Conservation.

Guided by their State Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. R. Heber Richards, the Virginia Daughters planted 264 memory trees in honor of Revolutionary patriots as part of the Bicentennial activities. They planted over 94,000 trees and seedlings as part of a special urban “green belt” program.

THE VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT PROUDLY ENDORSES THE CANDIDACY OF MRS. CARL E. STARK FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR AT THE 86th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS APRIL 1977
PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY CHAPTER, NSDAR
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Honors with Pride and Affection its Regents and Charter Members

Mrs. Robert B. Tynes
1953-1956
Charter Member

Mrs. David Y. Malbon
1956-1959
Charter Member

Mrs. Owen J. Moore, Jr.
1962-1965

Mrs. Rebecca C. Herbert
Organizing Regent
1951-1953
deceased

Mrs. E. Guy Robertson
1959-1962
deceased

Our Bicentennial Regent
Mrs. Everett A. Mitchell, Jr.
1974-1977

Mrs. Robert L. Armacost
1965-1968

Mrs. Bernard F. White
1968-1971

Mrs. H. Calvin Spala
1971-1974

Charter Members
Mrs. Walter F. Bailey
Mrs. Donavan Bonney

Mrs. Paul R. Forbes
Mrs. R. J. Robertson, Jr.

Miss Ruth M. Ford
Charter Member
Kaye Walker Mitchell  
(Mrs. Everett A. Mitchell, Jr.)  
Junior Member  
1974 Virginia State Outstanding Junior  
NSDAR Page 6 years  
Virginia State Page 9 years

MaryAnne Long Nixon  
(Mrs. Charles D. Nixon, Sr.)  
Junior Member  
1975 Virginia State Outstanding Junior  
NSDAR Page 4 years  
Virginia State Page 4 years

Margaret Smith Colona  
(Mrs. William H. Colona, Jr.)  
Junior Member  
NSDAR Page 2 years  
Virginia State Page 2 years

Marilyn Sheffield Spain  
(Mrs. H. Calvin Spain)  
Junior Member  
NSDAR Page 1 year  
Virginia State Page 1 year

Mary Emily Chapman Oakley  
(Mrs. James S. Oakley)  
Junior Member  
NSDAR Page 2 years  
Virginia State Page 2 years

Miss Janet Gale Walker  
Junior Member  
Virginia State Page 1 year

Virginia State Pages, Junior Members
Adriene Yvonne Principe, Ramona Lazise Principe, Melissa Maree Principe  
Former Pages

Grace White Riganto  
(Mrs. Maury Riganto)

Margery Kitzmiller Standing  
(Mrs. Robert Standing)

Margaret Bonner Smith  
(Mrs. Clarence J. Smith, Jr.)  
NSDAR Page 3 years  
Virginia State Page 4 years

Miss Betty Tipton Edwards  
NSDAR Page 4 years

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Virginia Beach, Virginia

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Margaret Bonner Smith
(Mrs. Clarence J. Smith, Jr.)
Sr. State President, C.A.R.
Ex-Sr. State Chaplain, C.A.R.
Ex-Sr. State Organizing Secretary, C.A.R.
Organizing Sr. President, Cavalier Society, C.A.R.
Vice-Regent, Princess Anne County Chapter, NSDAR
Treasurer, Princess Anne County Chapter, NSDAR
State Conference Page Chairman
State Conference Platform and Processional Committee

Jon David Huddleston
State 2nd Vice-President, Va. Society C.A.R.
Ex-State Registrar, Virginia Society, C.A.R.
2nd Place — National Merit Award, 1974-1975

Charles Dallas Nixon, Jr.
State Chairman American Literature, Virginia Society, C.A.R.
Chaplain, Cavalier Society, C.A.R.
Ex-President, Cavalier Society, C.A.R.
3rd Place — National Merit Award, 1975-1976

Samuel Walton Huddleston, II
State Chairman of Membership, Virginia Society, C.A.R.
President, Cavalier Society, C.A.R.

This page was made possible through the courtesy of:
The Avamere Hotel, Cavalier Nurseries, Hilton Inn of Virginia Beach, Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Carr, Miss Betty Edwards, Mrs. Stewart Huddleston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Nixon, Sr.
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JANUARY 1977
DISTRICT I CHAPTERS

of

The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution

Proudly Salute

Bacon’s Castle

Bacon’s Castle, Surry County, Virginia
Built by Arthur Allen in the middle of the 17th century.

The Manor House is classified as a rare example of Jacobean or Tudor Gothic architecture in the United States.

In 1676 the followers of Nathaniel Bacon Jr. in revolt against Virginia’s Royal Governor William Berkley seized the Mansion and occupied it for several weeks and indulged in ransacking and making havoc.

The House is now owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

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Eastern Shore of Virginia
Free State of Warwick
Fort Nelson
Great Bridge
Hampton
Newport News
Princess Anne County
Sarah Constant

Mrs. Harry Keitz, District Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
Stratford Hall, the home of the distinguished Lee family for over one hundred years, is one of the most famous historic sites in America.

Built between 1725 and 1730 by Thomas Lee, the Great House with its dependencies is one of the noteworthy Georgian structures of America. The plan of the house is the traditional “H” of the Seventeenth Century, with the hall occupying the center.

The Great Hall, as it was known in the Eighteenth Century, arouses admiration of architect and laymen for its symmetry and proportion. It is richly panelled, with a range of Corinthian pilasters unique in the colonies.

The exterior of the house appears massive and austere. The walls are of fine brickwork in Flemish bond, with glazed headers in the lower story, and, in the upper, wide corners and arches of red rubbed brick.

The outstanding features of the exterior, however, are the steps and chimneys. The four massive chimneys on the East and West wings of the mansion are connected to form tower platforms, another unique feature of Stratford Hall.

Stratford Hall was built by Thomas Lee, a self-educated man, who held the highest office in the colony of Virginia, as president of the King’s Council. Thomas Lee was the father of six famous Lee brothers, all of whom contributed immeasurably to the foundation of our great nation.

Two sons of Thomas Lee; great-great uncle of Robert E. Lee, were Richard Henry and Francis “Light foot” who were the only brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Stratford Hall was also the home of George Washington’s favorite cavalry officer, “Lighthorse” Harry Lee and the birth place of the beloved General Robert E. Lee, the revered commander of the Confederate Army during the war between the states.

General Lee is also recognized for his great service as president of the college that is now known as Washington and Lee University.

Stratford passed from the Lee family in 1822 and was bought by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association in 1929. It is operated by a Board of Directors representing the 50 states and Great Britain. It is a restored working colonial plantation, open every day from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm.

The Potomac River and the beautiful historic countryside of Westmoreland County, Virginia, provide a picturesque setting for the thousands who visit Stratford each year.

District II Virginia DAR
Mrs. Leonard R. Graves, Director

District Chapters
Augustine Warner
Bermuda Hundred
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CORRECTION
In the 1975-76 Honor Roll Report, published in the October issue of the DAR Magazine, the following corrections should be noted:
Vineyard Trails, California: Gold Honor Roll since its organization;
James Knox, Tennessee: 3 Gold Stars instead of 2;
Captain William Sanders, Texas: 3 Gold Stars.

To Our Subscribers ...
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NEWAL NOTICES bound in your DAR Magazine if you have already sent your check. Due to the heavy work load at this time of year and the ensuing Holidays, approximately six weeks are required to process subscriptions. Please do not write or call the office: back issues will be sent as rapidly as possible.
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