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Cover Story

The cover photo for May features the new semicircular extension of the C Street entrance to National Headquarters. This new drive makes it easier and safer to get into and away from the buildings, while leaving the scenic beauty of the landscaping around the Founders Monument. The design was approved unanimously by the Fine Arts Commission of the Federal Government and the Landmarks Commission of the District of Columbia, both of whom rule on such matters.

The photo is by Mauldin of Chase Studios.
HOME and COUNTRY

Memorial Continental, the oldest of the three magnificent buildings which comprise National Headquarters, is a part of the new audio-visual presentation, “Home and Country,” which was prepared by the Public Relations Committee in conjunction with the DAR Museum. The film covers the history of the National Society plus information concerning the various National Committees, the DAR Museum and Period Rooms, the Library and other interesting aspects of one of the world’s largest women’s organizations. This 13-minute presentation is designed for visitors to National Headquarters and can be purchased for use by States, Districts and Chapters.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Congress this year marked the end of this Bicentennial Administration. These three years have been significant and exciting ones celebrating this important “landmark” in our history. This past year much has been done to forward the theme “‘Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.’” Proverbs 22:28.

The Advance Registration this year helped in shortening the registration lines and was a convenience to the members that availed themselves of it. During Continental Congress the grounds around the building were especially beautiful as much work has been done in new landscaping and repairing the damage done by the severe winter weather. Highlighting the Congress was the film, “Home and Country,” a short introductory review of the DAR. The film will be made available for use in the States later.

In reviewing the efforts and accomplishments of this administration which was executed under difficult circumstances, it has been marked by the cooperation and dedication of the members.

The President General is deeply grateful for all the support given this administration by the staff, the National Board and the Chapters. Deepest appreciation is expressed to each one. The importance of a good continuity in the society is necessary and will be assured by this continued cooperation. There is always more that can be done in the efforts of the society to forward its projects and objectives. All best wishes for the succeeding administration as they move forward progressively in the future.

Faithfully,

Jane F. Smith
Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith
President General, NSDAR
Early Medicine
In The Colonies*

BY EDWARD T. WILKES, M.D.

New York, New York

Thirty-four children were aboard the Mayflower, four newborns, and eighteen mothers, when it made its historic journey to the new Plymouth. The ship had been battered by severe storms and gales during the sixty-five day journey, and many of the Pilgrims and their crew were ill. Only one barber-surgeon was aboard, Giles Heale, and he “physicked and bled the sick,” a method commonly used in Europe.

The weather was still foul when the ship arrived at Plymouth harbor. The sick men were stacked in the rough, primitive Common House; the Mayflower itself was turned into a hospital ship for the ailing women and children, attended by Heale and Deacon Samuel Fuller.

After delays of six months, the Mayflower finally set anchor for England, and the barber-surgeon returned with it. Deacon Fuller and his wife took over. The deacon possessed only a “smattering of lore” which passed for medical science. Whole families perished from pneumonia, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and “the first awful winter.” In the Spring women lost their husbands and men lost their wives. The stores of food were exhausted. Hunger stalked. The Pilgrims who survived were weak with scurvy or malnutrition or from exposure and exhaustion.

Amazingly, few children died. This was because the mothers had cared for them at the risk of their own lives. “The death of both parents left many children orphaned. These were redistributed to other families and single men.”

This description is from the record of William Bradford which he kept during this agonizing period. Bradford was a gifted young man devoted to the welfare of the colony, and considered to be the greatest of pilgrims. At the age of thirty-one he became the governor of Plymouth.

He further wrote that “those who had health nursed the sick. They fetched them wood, made them fires, dressed them meat, and made their beds, washed their filthy clothes, clothed and unclothed them. A rare example and worthy to be remembered.”

On top of their brutal environment and hard labor, the colonists faced periodic epidemics of smallpox, diphtheria, and malaria. Tuberculosis was a constant threat. No trained doctor emigrated to the colonies for a long time. Thus the Pilgrim mothers were very much on their own.

What a remarkable breed they were!

Courageous, of course, since they were ready to leave their native lands to face an uncertain future, they had to create new homes in the wilderness with whatever they could get. They worked from dawn to nightfall doing endless chores, spinning their own cloth, growing and making their own food, nursing their sick and “borning” babies. Fear stalked them as Indians lurked around the settlements to attack them with a barrage of arrows. During Indian raids, they had to grab a rifle to help their husbands. The women risked being kidnapped, scalped and tortured. The harsh life schooled them in independence and initiative.

The smoky, rough-hewn cabins gave poor protection against the blustery winds and heavy storms. There was scanty heat from the fireplace to check the cold. A brass
The famous Old Apothecary Shop in Alexandria, Virginia, filled prescriptions for the Washington family. The shop displays medical and surgical items from the period of the Revolutionary War.
The colonial baby had a spartan struggle for existence. Life expectancy was known to be under 25 years. Unskilled midwives caused many deaths from childbirth. The widowed father had to marry several times to raise his family. Captain Hand of Sag Harbour, for instance, outlived five wives and buried them in the same graveyard.

Captain Hand

The stone reads: “Behold how thick the partners lie; vast and unsearchable are the ways of God.”

The colonists were always writing to the home country for medical advice and papers. Later, the educated colonist who came to these shores brought medical books covering every aspect of disease that might afflict the family. In time these colonists built up their own private medical libraries.

John Frampton, an English merchant, gave an enticing title to a 1577 translation of Nicholas Monardes’ popular medical treatise, calling it “Joyful News Out Of The New Found World Wherein Is Declared The Rare And Singular Virtues of Diverse And Sundry Herbs, Trees, Oils, Plants And Stones With Their Applications As Well For Physic And Chirugar, The Said Bringeth Such Present Remedy For All Diseases As May Seem Altogether Incredible.”

This book stimulated an interest on the part of the colonists in the secrets of nature and the mysteries the Indians might possess. Thus they had great faith in the herbs, minerals and animal products, a faith that persisted for many years after the colonial period.

We have learned much about medicine in the colonies from the journal of Governor Winthrop. He had a lively interest in medicine, and often prepared drugs himself.

Winthrop, unable to persuade the English pharmacists to come to the New World, corresponded with his English friends for advice. In 1643 he received a “List of Receipts to Cure Various Disorders,” which he circulated to the colonists.

Cotton Mather combined medicine with ministry, calling it the “angelic conjunction.” One of his co-practitioners was the midwife Margaret Jones, a “physician and doctoress” who became known as the first witch to be hanged in Massachusetts. Among the charges against her was an unfortunate side effect of her medications.

When the infants of Boston families were sent at that time to the country to be wet-nursed, Cotton Mather strongly advised against it. He wrote to mothers, “But if you have the Calamity of Dry Breasts; or your Health will not permit you to Give suck; entertain it with Submission to the will of God.”

Mather aroused great antagonism by attempting to introduce the smallpox inoculation.

The story of his efforts is related by Oliver Wendell Holmes: “In 1721, this disease, after a respite of nineteen years, again appeared as an epidemic. In that year it was that Cotton Mather . . . came upon an account of inoculation as practiced in Turkey, contained in *Philosophical Transactions*. He spoke of it to several physicians, who paid little heed to his story, for they knew his medical whims and had probably been bored . . . The Reverend Mather was right this time, and the irreverent doctors who laughed at him were wrong.”

One physician, Dr. Boylston, followed Mather’s suggestion and inoculated his only son for smallpox, the first ever to submit to it in the New World.

In New Amsterdam no license was necessary to practice medicine until 1638. The settlers were promised the medical services of a minister, teacher and “comforter of the sick.” Anyone else was self-appointed.

Inevitably medical quacks flourished. Even a tailor could set himself up as a doctor. It was not until 1760 that New York finally passed an ordinance making an examination necessary for anyone to practice medicine and surgery. The examination was given by a panel of three officials, including a Supreme Court judge, an Attorney-General, and the Mayor, aided by a qualified physician.

The term doctor was first used in America in 1769. The surgeons were next in line, but were still considered inferior to the doctor, and addressed as Mister. Rivalry developed between the surgeon and the barber, and in 1745 the distinction broke down, and they were no longer associated.

As the colonists prospered, medical care slowly improved. The clerics and lay healers began to be replaced by physicians and their apprentices. The affluent man usually went to a medical school in London, Edinburgh or Leydon for training. Often he learned by the preceptor system—he paid a fee for his training and served under a physician for seven years.

By 1776 there were 2500 practitioners of medicine in the colonies, of whom 400 held medical degrees. The rest were either preceptor trained or self-appointed. Only a handful were from the two medical schools in the colonies.

The physicians limited themselves to treating the prosperous. They were often sought for chronic cases that did not improve. A patient requiring special attention was often brought into the doctor’s home for care. It was not unusual for the doctor to live with the family of a sick person.

Actually, the colonial doctor was limited in his efforts to heal. There were few effective medicines and the causes of most diseases and their cure were as yet unknown. Many things which are a must for today’s doctor did not exist, such as the thermometer, the watch or stethoscope.

Thus large sums of money were paid to charlatans for nostrums, and drugs were bought or stolen from the Indians by enterprising colonists.

Midwives were of great medical help, especially for childbirth. We can see from one tombstone in Charleston, S.C. that “Elizabeth Phillips delivered 3000 babies.”

Until 1716 no qualifications were necessary to be a midwife. New York City then passed the first ordinance. In 1762 Dr. William Shippen Jr. opened a school for midwifery in Philadelphia. He brought back from Europe advanced ideas on obstetrics and got twelve students enrolled. Three years later he joined with Dr. Morgan Holmes to introduce the smallpox inoculation.
of Philadelphia in organizing the medical department of the College of Pennsylvania.

The following advertisement that Dr. Shippen Jr. inserted in the Pennsylvania Gazette of January 1765 is illuminating:

"Dr. Shippen, Jr. having lately been called to the assistance of a number of women in the country in difficult labors, most of which was made so by the unskilled old women about them; the poor women having suffered extremely, and their innocent little ones being entirely destroyed, whose lives might have been easily saved by proper management; and being informed of several desperate cases which have proved fatal to the mothers as well as to their infants and were attended with the most painful circumstances. . . . He thought it his duty to begin his intended Course in Midwifery, and has prepared a proper apparatus for that purpose, in order to instruct those women who have virtue enough to own their ignorance and apply for instruction, as well as those young gentlemen now engaged in the study of that useful and necessary branch of surgery, who are taking pains to qualify themselves to practice in different parts of the country with safety and advantage to their fellow citizens."

Dr. Shippen called his art a "branch of surgery."

The pioneer doctors did not concern themselves only with practicing medicine, but engaged in politics and social activities in the community. Three became governors, one a state superior court judge.

The famous Dr. Benjamin Rush, often called "The Father of American Medicine" because he transformed the practice of medicine into a respectable profession, was involved in every aspect of colonial society. His many accomplishments included pioneering in psychiatry, public health, medical education, and he crusaded against ill health.

One of his first crusades was that of urging patients with diseased teeth to have them removed. He was one of the first to suspect that much of the so-called gout, as well as rheumatism, were due to chronic infections of the teeth rather than to overeating, as was then believed. But he was faced with much opposition. His colleagues said that the Creator had given us teeth to eat with and to preserve health. The people, fearing the loss of their own teeth, agreed with this idea.

However, Dr. Rush persisted and finally persuaded a number of invalids from chronic rheumatism to have their infected teeth removed. Within two months nearly all of these cripples were off their crutches and the name of Dr. Rush became a household word in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Rush was one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania, and the first to hold a Chair of Professor of the Practice of Medicine in this institution. For a long time he was a warm friend of George Washington, and one of the most influential and forceful advocates of the Declaration of Independence.

About 1200 physicians served in the army during the American Revolution, about a third of the profession. The proportion reflected a general division of sentiment estimated at a third of the populace who wanted independence, a third opposed, and the rest neutral.

Among those who signed the Declaration of Independence were five physicians. They were Drs. Benjamin Rush, Pennsylvania; Josiah Berlett, New Hampshire; Lyman Hall, Georgia; Dr. Thornton Matthew, New Hampshire; and Dr. William Shippen Jr., Pennsylvania.

From 1620 to 1624 the London Company provided "guest houses" for sick men and strangers. In New Amsterdam the Auld Hospital opened in 1660 when a surgeon protested that ailing soldiers had inadequate care in the homes provided for them. In 1680 the Auld Hospital was torn down as unsuitable, and in 1736 a Workhouse and House of Correction was used as a poorhouse and hospital.

It is generally considered that the first real American hospital was Pennsylvania Hospital established for the sick poor of Philadelphia in 1752. It was sponsored by the Quakers with the enthusiastic support of Benjamin Franklin. It had a staff of six physicians who worked part-time without pay, and the hospital accommodated about 100 patients.

The College of Philadelphia opened the first medical school in 1765; two years later King's College opened a medical school. It is now known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

From these small beginnings, American medicine was on its way to becoming the most advanced in the world.
SYBIL LUDINGTON

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General, listed the following awards: citations of appreciation to the United States Capitol Historical Society, Mr. Fred Schwengel, President, and to Mr. Allyn Cox, muralist; the Augustin G. Rudd Award to Tamassee DAR School; and the Army Nurse of the Year Award to Colonel Mary Jane Carr, Chief, Operating Room, Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital.

Mrs. Earl J. Helmbreck, Curator General, reports the construction of the 29th State Room at National Headquarters. The Georgia State Room, a replica of the "Long Room," the Meeting Room in Peter Tondee's Tavern (demolished) in Savannah, where the first reading of the Declaration of Independence in Georgia took place -- August, 1776 -- has been constructed on the Ground Floor of memorial Continental Hall. Dedication: during Congress Week. The room features pine and plaster-like walls and a central brick fireplace. Tavern tables, Windsor chairs, and pewter objects will furnish the Georgia State Room.

The Arbor Day Foundation's 1976 Award Competition judged the National Society a winner in the Organization Category. Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, State Regent, Nebraska DAR, received the award on behalf of the National Society on April 23, 1977, in Nebraska City, Nebraska.

The C.A.R. opened an exhibit during Congress -- "Patchwork of Early American Life" -- of 12 newly designed cases, continuing its educational program of showing objects found in everyday life in the Colonial and Federal American periods.

HISTORIAN GENERAL'S PROJECT: Last fall, Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, Historian General, started work on a book about buildings that belong, or did belong, to DAR State Societies and Chapters. Building Survey Form questionnaires were sent out to be filled in and returned to National Headquarters, each to be accompanied by a black-and-white glossy photograph, preferably 8x10 inches in size. Material has been received on 86 buildings to date. That number does not represent all such buildings as several states, including some of the Original Thirteen Colonies, have not yet been heard from. Therefore, this project will be carried over into the next Administration, 1977-1980.

LOOKING AHEAD: The Flag of the United States of America will be 200 years old on June 14. On that day, in 1777, the Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted the following resolution: "That the flag of the [thirteen] United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."
The American people must now decide what kind of economy they want for the foreseeable future. They must realize that their government’s fiscal and monetary policies and the maze of government programs that increasingly intervene in their daily lives are the real issues that will determine their personal welfare:

— whether or not inflation will be effectively controlled or once again allowed to return to double-digit levels;
— whether or not capital investment will be adequate to create meaningful jobs for the growing labor force;
— whether or not government regulation and administrative controls will be changed to meet current economic realities to restore productivity and efficiency;
— whether or not the United States will provide effective leadership on international monetary, trade and investment issues.

In looking to the future, the American people should ask this basic question each time the government comes up with a new economic policy initiative: Will this action contribute to sustained and orderly economic growth or will it merely perpetuate the familiar stop-and-go patterns of the past involving increased government spending without regard for the chronic deficits and economic and financial expansion of the money supply, even more government controls over the private economy, and increased intervention in private wage and price decisions?

The proper role of government is to create an environment for sustained and orderly economic growth through its fiscal, monetary, and regulatory policies. The disappointing performance of the U.S. economy during much of the last decade emphasizes the basic need for more stable policies. In the mid-1960s the United States began an unfortunate series of exaggerated booms and recessions. Serious overheating of the economy created severe price pressures. Accelerating inflation caused recessions by restricting housing construction, personal spending and business investment. The recessions created unwanted unemployment which wasted resources and caused personal suffering. Rising unemployment too often triggered poorly planned and ill-timed government fiscal and monetary policies setting off another round of excessive stimulus leading again to overheating—inflation—recession—unemployment—and more government intervention.

From these experiences, there is one basic conclusion: our basic desire for economic progress, through improved living standards and employment opportunities, will be frustrated unless we better control the insidious inflation which has destroyed economic stability and today threatens not only our goal of sustained growth but the ultimate survival of all of our basic institutions. When inflation distorts the economic system and destroys the incentives for real improvement, the people will no longer support that system, and society disintegrates. I am convinced that our uniquely creative and productive society will also collapse if we permit inflation to dominate economic affairs. There is no tradeoff between the goals of price stability and low unemployment, as some critics have erroneously claimed. To the contrary, the achievement of both goals is interdependent. If we are to increase the output of goods and services and reduce unemployment, we must make
The intensity of my feelings about inflation has resulted in some critics labeling me as obsessed. However, I am not so much obsessed as I am downright antagonistic toward those who consistently vote for bigger deficits. We must always remember that it is inflation which causes the recessions that so cruelly waste our human and material resources and the tragic unemployment that leaves serious economic and psychological scars long after economic recovery occurs. It is inflation which destroys the purchasing power of our people as they strive—too often in a losing struggle—to provide the necessities of food, housing, clothing, transportation, and medical attention and those desirable things such as education, recreation and cultural opportunities. Inflation is not now, nor has it ever been, the grease that enables the economic machine to progress. Instead, it is the monkey wrench which disrupts the efficient functioning of the system. Inflation should be identified for what it is: the most vicious hoax ever perpetrated for the expedient purposes of a few at the cost of many. And there should be no uncertainty about its devastating impact, particularly for low income families, the elderly dependent upon accumulated financial resources, and the majority of working people who do not have the political or economic leverage to beat the system by keeping their incomes rising even more rapidly than inflation. When inflation takes over an economy, the people suffer. It is time that this basic point is emphasized by every responsible citizen and the full brunt is brought to bear on his elected officials.

In general, there must be more widespread recognition of the fundamental importance of stable economic growth in the future as the only true foundation for maximum employment opportunities and lower unemployment rates, for more moderate rates of inflation which will protect the purchasing power of all Americans and encourage more capital investment that will provide the permanent and productive jobs that people desire, for more efficient use of human and material resources and protection of our environment, and for fulfillment of our international responsibilities in monetary, trade and investment policies. Naturally, there are disagreements about how best to achieve these basic goals but I am convinced that a longer-term time horizon must be used.

—First, the diversity of problems must be recognized to avoid concentrating on a single issue. Inflation, unemployment, declining output, the availability of productive resources, international trade and investment, all must be considered simultaneously to create a balanced program for stable economic growth. The beginning point for sustaining economic growth without the boom and recession distortions of the past is to avoid a return of destructive inflation pressures. From 1890 to 1970, prices in the United States increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent. From December 1973 to December 1974, they jumped 12.2 percent. It seems so obvious that any long-term solution to our economic problems requires better control of inflation which has distorted the spending and savings decisions of all Americans. Inflation must be clearly recognized for what it is: the greatest threat to the sustained progress of our economy and the personal standard of living of most Americans.

—Second, government policies must solve more problems than they create. During a period of difficulty, it is expedient to respond to strident calls "to do something—anything to demonstrate political leadership." But this naively activist approach is too often the basic source of problems, not the solution. Courage and wisdom are always required to avoid actions offering the illusion of short-term benefits in exchange for further erosion of the free enterprise system that has served this nation so well in creating the premier economy in the world and providing the greatest degree of personal opportunities. The conventional wisdom that a few billion dollars of additional government spending somehow make the difference between success or failure of the entire U.S. economy—which is rapidly approaching an annual level of output of two trillion dollars—has always amazed me. There is an important role for governments in protecting certain basic public interests but the claim that governments can or should control the economy is totally false. We would all be better off if government officials would recognize that the real creativity and productivity of America depend upon the private sector.

—Third, and most important of all, there must be a proper balance in the shared responsibilities of the private and public sectors. This is a difficult assignment because of the confusion and pessimistic appraisals of the future caused by the political and economic shocks that have occurred. Maintaining and improving the creativity and productivity of the U.S. economic system against the attacks of critics who favor a big-government solution for the problems of society has become our greatest challenge. The simplistic cure of having government spend ever-increasing amounts of borrowed money has not solved many of our problems, but it has created serious economic distortions that will continue long into the future. We now have a federal government that is trying to do more than its resources will permit, to do many things that it cannot do very well, to do some things that it should never do at all, and to do all these things at the same time. As a result, we now have more government than we want, more than we need, and more than we can afford. Nevertheless, much of the current political rhetoric continues to claim that we aren't spending enough, aren't creating enough new government programs, and aren't pushing enough panic buttons. Despite the unmatched accomplishments of the U.S. economy, these critics attack the free enterprise system and demand comprehensive governmental control over economic planning for the allocation of our national resources, the rationing of capital to selected industries, guaranteed government jobs for all who want them, increased control over private economic activities, even a return to the counter-productive wage and price controls that have always failed. Although the American free enterprise system feeds, clothes, and houses our people more effectively than any other system in the world, provides the real basis for all our public services, and most importantly is fundamental to our individual freedoms, it is increasingly subject to criticism from those who seem to favor turning to less efficient approaches which would waste our human and material resources and eventually erode our economic progress and political freedoms.

Part of the problem is a matter of image. Those who support increased government spending and pervasive controls over our daily lives are often perceived as being more concerned.
and socially progressive. Those who allegedly "Care more" are given considerable attention when they call for more spending to solve the unmet needs of society, even though the growth of big government has become a large part of the problem and not the solution it is alleged to be. At the same time, those who favor the free enterprise system too often converse in simplistic slogans that lack humane appeal. Worst of all, many businessmen who come to Washington seem to want to surrender their existing freedoms in exchange for protection from the competition that has made our system so dynamic.

It is now time—in fact the need is long overdue—for those who believe in the free enterprise system to promote more effectively its basic values. America has become the world's premier economy because it provides basic incentives to its people to work hard and to be creative. To the individual family, this approach leads to a higher standard of living. To the business firm it means increased markets and larger profits. To our government, it means increased effectiveness and public support.

In short, too many Americans—especially those who have known only the affluent society—are unaware of the real source of economic growth in our country. The material abundance, the freedoms of choice, the opportunities for meaningful work are all largely the result of the creativity and productivity of our free and competitive economic system. This is the crucial theme that must be communicated to all Americans until they understand it. The American economy is the wellspring of our nation's basic strength in every sphere—political, social, military and economic. It is the source of our present abundance and the basis of our hopes for a better future. We can solve our recognized problems best by preserving and improving and strengthening rather than weakening our uniquely productive system. And in doing this we will preserve our other freedoms that have made America so great.

The United States now faces a basic choice. Yet we hear misleading political rhetoric that we can achieve our basic economic goals without making the necessary sacrifices required to produce and pay for the desired goods and services. Our magnificent country is capable of achieving any worthy goal it identifies but we must face up to many economic realities, particularly the obvious point that goods and services cannot be distributed to the consuming public unless they are first produced. We have the human and material resources necessary to operate our open and competitive economic system to achieve our goals if we will create the proper environment. How well we make these basic decisions will ultimately determine what future historians will write about America.

To find the answers, we must begin with the correct questions. What has made this a great nation? What has made people throughout the world talk about the American Dream?

Has it been the land and our natural resources? We have certainly been blessed with an abundance of resources. But in the Soviet Union we see a land mass that is much larger than our own and one which is equally well-endowed. Yet, the Soviet system provides much less for the people. They must turn to the United States for the grain they need to feed their own people and for our technology and capital.

Does our strength depend only on the qualities of our people? We are clearly blessed with one of the largest and most talented populations that the world has ever known. But in China today we see a population that is four times as large as our own, whose civilization at one time was developed far in advance of the rest of the world. Yet their present material standard of living and personal freedoms are most disappointing.

So while our land, resources, and people have been essential parts of the American story, there is a third factor that is too often missing in other countries that has contributed to America's progress. That crucial factor has been our national commitment to liberty and individual dignity.

For several hundred years, people have streamed to our shores in search of various freedoms—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom to seek their fortunes without fear or favor of the government. All these freedoms are planted firmly in our Constitution. But they have become such a familiar part of or lives that I wonder whether we now take them too much for granted.

There is nothing artificial about freedom, nor is there any guarantee of its permanency. As Dwight Eisenhower once said, "Freedom has its life in the hearts, the actions, and the spirits of men, and so it must be daily earned and refreshed—else like a flower cut from its life-giving roots, it will wither and die."

There are many ways this can happen, some of them very slow and subtle. For example, there has been an accelerating trend toward collectivist policies in the United States as people have been persuaded that the problems of our society have become so large that individuals can no longer cope with them. Many Americans now expect the government to assume responsibility for solving their problems and to do things for them that they once did for themselves. Government has been gradually cast into the role of trying to solve all the difficult challenges of modern life.

That trend began to accelerate in the 1960s as governments promised the rapid solution of complex political, economic, and social problems and the end of economic cycles based on the clever manipulation of government policies. We failed to note that resources are always limited, even in a nation as affluent as ours. Unfortunately, the inflated expectations and broken promises of the past have left a residue of disillusionment. Many young people are skeptical about our basic institutions and I can't say that I blame them.

International problems the energy crisis, disappointing harvests, excessive government regulations, wage and price controls, and thousands of other specific problems have contributed significantly to the unsatisfactory levels of inflation and unemployment. But the underlying momentum has been basically caused by the excessive economic stimulus provided by the federal government for more than a decade. For example:

—A quadrupling of the federal budget in just 15 years;
—A string of 16 budget deficits in 17 years;
—A doubling of the national debt in just 10 years time.

The greatest irony of these misguided policies is that they were based on the mistaken notion that they would specifically help the poor, the elderly, the sick, and the disadvantaged. Yet when these stop-and-go government policies trigger inflation and unemployment, who gets hurt the most? The very same people the politicians claimed they were trying to
Fifteen years have seen an acceleration of the trend toward big government and the diminishing of economic and personal freedoms in the United States. The federal government has now become the dominant force in our society. It is the biggest single employer, the biggest consumer, and the biggest borrower. Fifty years ago, total government spending comprised approximately 10 percent of the gross national product; in 1976, that figure will exceed 35 percent. If the government spending trends of the last two decades continue, the total government share of economic activity in the United States will be approaching 60 percent by the year 2000. If the government exercises such a dominating influence in the economy, it will also control many of the personal decisions of its citizens. History shows that when economic freedom disappears, personal and political freedoms also disappear. The inextricable relationship between economic freedom and personal freedom is sometimes overlooked by those who constantly seek to expand the powers of government, but it is plain to see in many countries around the world where these freedoms have been lost.

Unfortunately, there is no convenient scapegoat to blame our problems on. As modern governments have usurped the power to control increasingly our daily lives, they have done so with good intent, thinking that they are the proper authority to determine and then implement the ideals of society. In the process, governments have sacrificed individual freedoms for a collective system of rules needed to impose their view of what is best for each of us. But this behavior is merely a reflection of what they believe the people want. It is not “the government” that we should blame—that is a simplistic excuse—but the institutions of society, including the colleges and universities, that have created an environment in which equality of status is mistaken for equality of opportunity, and security—albeit a false sense of well-being—is exchanged for personal freedom. As a result, there is an increasing mood of frustration as public skepticism increases about our ability to handle the problems of the future. If this trend continues, most of the freedoms that we cherish will not survive, for personal, political, and economic freedoms are all intertwined and cannot exist alone. The great historian Gibbon noted this tendency in writing an evaluation of ancient Greece:

In the end, more than they wanted freedom, they wanted security. They wanted a comfortable life and they lost it all—security, comfort, and freedom. When the Athenians finally wanted not to give to society but for society to give to them, when the freedom they wished for most was freedom from responsibility, then Athens ceased to be free.

Our basic challenge, then, is to determine how much personal freedom, if any, we are willing to give up in seeking collectivist security. It is certainly not easy to live with the uncertainties that exist in a free society but the real personal benefits created are far superior to any other system. It is this heritage of personal freedom that has made America a land blessed above all others. To protect this remarkable privilege is a goal worthy of our greatest personal and institutional commitment.

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The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

- **Mary Blackwell Chinn Chiles (Mrs. Henry Clay)** of the Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, Missouri. Following her term as State Regent 1936-1939, she served as Vice President General 1939-1942.
- **Maude Haven Davis (Mrs. Chester)** of the Isabella Weldin Chapter, Kansas. Mrs. Davis served as State Vice Regent 1953-1956 and as State Regent 1956-1959.
- **Mary Griffin Goldsborough (Mrs. John Carter),** who was currently serving as National Chairman, Honor Roll. A member of the Mecklenburg Chapter, North Carolina, she also held the offices of State Vice Regent 1964-1967, State Regent 1967-1970 and Vice President General 1970-1973.
- **Frances Bryan Hoke (Mrs. F. Claggett)** of the Fincastle Chapter, Kentucky. Her National Offices were State Vice Regent 1956-1956, State Regent 1956-1959 and Historian General 1959-1962.
- **Mildred Tabel Tippet (Mrs. Philip Vivian)** of the Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Connecticut. State Vice Regent 1956-1959, State Regent 1959-1962 and Vice President General 1963-1966 were her offices held on the National level.
Monuments And Mysteries
Of The Vermont Allens

By JOSEPH C. CARTER

Professor of Journalism, Temple University, Philadelphia; Former Montpelier Reporter for Burlington Free Press

This article is a part of a larger research study titled: "Monuments of the Allens of Vermont: Including the 'Mystery' of Ira Allen's Grave."

That study—which has been in progress 44 years—records and comments upon the creation and placement of epitaphed memorials of the illustrious family of Revolutionary-War-era Allens (and some of their kinsmen) who played vital and colorful roles in the early history of the State of Vermont.

It shows how historians—professional and amateur—have narrated the details of the deaths, burials, and monuments of Generals Ethan Allen and Ira Allen.

It presents, in a year-by-year chronology, a documentary account of some of the personal activities of the Allens, through nearly two centuries, narrated against the backdrop of township, state, national, and world events. Incidentally, Ira Allen in 1782 joined Vermont Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, with Thomas Chittenden who, in 1778, had become first governor of Vermont.

Births, marriages, and deaths are reported in the chronology which comprises the main body of my study of the offspring of a northwestern Connecticut couple, Joseph Allen and Mary Baker Allen—offspring who comprised the spectacular Ethan and Ira; their quieter and lesser-known brothers, Heber, Heman, Levi, and Zimri; and their now historically obscure sisters, Lucy and Lydia.

Also included in the larger study are many human-interest facts concerning some of the in-laws and descendants of those Revolutionary-War-era Allens whose names are etched still so clearly on the extant stone monuments of Vermont's sleepy old burying yards, and written so permanently, too, in the official historical records of the Green Mountain State which the Allen men and the women they married helped to develop and set on its dynamic course.

Illuminating the larger study are descriptions and photographs of a wide variety of styles of Allen monuments and full texts of the undoubtedly Allen-written epitaphs on those monuments, besides colorful quotations from family correspondence and from 19th century newspapers which reported some of the events in the lives of that influential pioneer family. Through the larger study run clearly discernible threads of well-developed literary skill, strong religious faith, tender family devotion, and patience and fortitude in personal tragedy demonstrated so often by those old-time Allens of Vermont.

During a period of 90 years—between 1770 and 1834—at least 15 Allens discussed in this study died, eight of them under 40 years of age. Among them were two generals, a colonel, a major, a captain, and a lieutenant. The epitaphs on many of their monuments comprise only terse vital statistics, but some (notably those recording Allen deaths in the late 1700s and early 1800s) memorialize the deceased with such historically meaningful compliments as:

"... secured the independence of this [State] and the United States . . ."
"... expression of respect for the memory . . ."
"... patriot of the Revolution . . ."
"... in remembrance of a fond child . . ."
"... an affectionate mother . . ."
"... raised in Glory . . ."
"... one of that band of worthies . . ."
"... sagacious and intrepid defender . . ."
"... master spirit in the arduous struggle . . ."
"... services in the founding of the State . . ."
"... the noblest work of God . . ."

The erection of lasting monuments by members of the Allen family to their deceased is, in one sense, a routine story—each expressing its expressing sorrow, its love, and its desire to commemorate individual lives by an act common among civilized people—the placing of an inscribed "stone" in a family cemetery-lot.

However, the erection of some of the Allen monuments—even the burial places themselves—acquired, or was given by some writers, a complex of historical
distortion and not a few elements of mystery. Some of those elements perhaps were unavoidable when interpreted as pieces in a large and colorful mosaic of national and state events occurring in the troubled 1700s and 1800s.

The burial sites and the monuments of both Allen generals (Ethan and his brother, Ira) for more than a century have been the subjects of much controversy and many erroneous statements in newspapers, books, and magazines.

First, concerning Ethan, it seems quite possible—indeed probable—that in the spring months of 1789 his surviving kin placed his horizontal-slab monument, with its rather strange epitaph, in what later became known as Green Mount Cemetery at Burlington, Vt. And that first inscribed monument must have been the one viewed "with pious horror" by Connecticut clergyman Nathan Perkins in the early summer of that year.

Sixty years later (in 1849) historian and wood engraver Benson J. Lossing described Ethan's grave and monument which, Lossing wrote, stood "near the graves of his brother, Ira, and several other relatives." Surely Lossing, then a sojourner in Burlington, would not have known Ira's grave was there in 1849 unless it, too, had already been clearly marked by a monument. Again, in 1858, Lossing described the two graves—that of Ethan, "colosus of the group," and that of Ira, "the earliest historian of Vermont."

In 1855, a total of 66 years after Ethan's burial, the Vermont Legislature noted that the Revolutionary War hero's original monument had "become dilapidated and the inscription thereon effaced;" therefore a new memorial was voted by the Legislature to be manufactured and then erected at State expense. Three years passed and, in 1858, Ethan's spectacular Barre-granite column, with its four marble panels was set at his grave-site.

In its report to Governor Ryland Fletcher of Vermont that year the building committee acknowledged some of the early mysteries concerning the burial place of the "Hero of Ticonderoga":

"Failing to discover his remains beneath the tablet which had, for [nearly sixty-nine] years, marked the supposed spot of his burial, and which had been carried away piecemeal by patriotic pilgrims to his shrine, the public mind became much excited, and the most absurd rumors and statements were published, and gained extensive credence, as to his burial in various other towns and the abstraction of his remains by pious relatives or rapacious speculators.

"The Committee have never doubted as to the place of his burial; and by an unbroken tradition, the uniform understanding of the [general's] relatives, confirmed by the testimony of undoubted witnesses who were present at his funeral (which funeral was of a public and formal nature), it is decisively settled that that place is where the monument is erected, in what is called 'Green Mount Cemetery."

"The failure to find the remains beneath the tablet is, in the minds of the Committee, sufficiently accounted for by the fact that, some twenty years since [in 1838] the dead of the Allen family were arranged in a square enclosed by stone posts and chains, by Heman Allen, the nephew of Ethan Allen; and this tablet, then lying upon a dilapidated wall of brick work, was reconstructed with cut stone work, and it is presumed that, as a matter of convenience in giving a regular form to the enclosure [the tablet] was removed some few feet from its original position, and the Committee have no doubt that by excavation in the immediate vicinity of the monument the remains might be found; but as doubts would probably be raised as to their identity, as it was not necessary to the faithful discharge of the duty of the Committee, and would accomplish no essential good, they instituted no examination."

(Edward Perkins Marsh and John Norton Pomeroy, Report of the Committee under the Act [of the Vermont General Assembly] Providing for the Erection of a Monument over the Grave of Ethan Allen [in Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington], 1858, p. 5.)

In 1860 two historians, A. J. Coolidge and J. B. Mansfield, wrote that in the same enclosure in Green Mount Cemetery are "the remains of General Ira Allen."

Next, concerning Ira—the history of the famous Allen family reveals that none of its members suffered the loss of so many immediate kinsmen in so short a time as did Ira's own family unit. For between 1811 and 1814 two of his three children died and then he himself succumbed, in self-imposed exile, leaving his wife Jerusha (Enos) Allen, a widow with one son, Ira Hayden Allen.

General Ira died in 1814 in Philadelphia and was interred in the Free Quaker Burial Ground. Interred temporarily, that is. But even as recently as 1971—after 157 years had elapsed—the belief that he still rests in a cemetery in the Quaker City, or in the nearby Valley Forge area, still persisted in the minds of many otherwise knowledgeable people who have, willy-nilly, believed what they have been told in print by writers and rewriters of books, magazines, newspapers, and quasiofficial reports.

The facts of Ira's burial and the placement of his memorial stone are these, I believe: His funeral took place Jan. 17, 1814, in Philadelphia, two days after his death. In that year there were no telephones, radios, televisions, telegraphs, automobiles, airplanes, or railroads in Vermont. In fact, transportation and communication throughout the nation were slow and complex.

That summer Ira's widow and son moved from the Burlington-Wincoski area up to Irasburg which is near Newport close to the northern border of Vermont. The War of 1812 was still raging and the British, in the final year of hostilities, sacked and burned Washington, the capital of the nation. Two years later Ira's Philadelphia lawyer, John Ripley, died, and in 1847 Ira's Philadelphia estate was settled by administration. During that same year Heman Allen, of Colchester, served in Congress as representative from the Green Mountain State. The following year he was appointed U.S. marshal for Vermont and served four years. In 1823 the Lake Champlain Barge Canal was opened, thus permitting transportation almost entirely by water several hundred miles between Phila-
In the spring months of 1838—an historically very significant year for the family of Ira Allen—his widow, Jerusha Allen, and her widowed mother, Jerusha Enos, both died in Irasburg. By that year nine Allens had been interred in the family lot in Green Mount Cemetery—according to the dates on their monuments: Capt. Heman, 1778; Sarah, 1787; Gen. Ethan, 1789; Maria, 1811; Zimri, 1813; Gen. Ira, 1814; Jeannette, 1824; Elizabeth, 1834; and Jerusha, 1838.

As stated by Marsh and Pomeroy in their committee report in 1858 to Gov. Fletcher, “the dead of the Allen family [in Green Mount Cemetery] were arranged in a square enclosed by stone posts and chains, by Heman Allen, nephew of Ethan Allen.” Not alone by Heman, however. This philanthropic Allen’s law practice was good and he must have been fairly wealthy from savings and investments, for his benefactions to the church in Highgate (where he was then residing) were substantial.

But Ira H., the son of Gen. Ira, also was active that year preparing an appropriate memorial to be erected at his father’s grave in Green Mount Cemetery where Ira’s monument—there is no doubt about this—has now stood for more than 133 years. Ira H. also was wealthy—one of the richest men in Vermont—having become sole heir to his mother’s vast estate of lease-lands in the Town of Irasburg.

When was the body of Gen. Ira Allen transferred from Philadelphia to Burlington, as it seems to have been, although no “disinterment-for-proof” ever has been performed? Most likely it was transferred in 1814 during the final year of the War of 1812 before his widow and 24-year-old son moved from Colchester to Irasburg that summer. If not so soon, perhaps in 1815 or early 1816 when Attorney Ripley was still alive in Philadelphia and could arrange the transfer with the cooperation of Ira H. and Heman up in Vermont. Maybe between 1817 and 1822, a period when Ira’s adopted son, Heman, represented Vermont in Congress, was U.S. marshal, when Ira’s estate in Philadelphia was settled, and Ira’s niece, Elizabeth Finch, still resided there. Or perhaps between 1823 and 1828, the latter year the time when Attorney Ripley was still alive in Philadelphia and Burlington, as it seems to have been, although no “disinterment-for-proof” ever has been performed? Most likely it was transferred in 1814 during the final year of the War of 1812 before his widow and 24-year-old son moved from Colchester to Irasburg that summer. If not so soon, perhaps in 1815 or early 1816 when Attorney Ripley was still alive in Philadelphia and could arrange the transfer with the cooperation of Ira H. and Heman up in Vermont. Maybe between 1817 and 1822, a period when Ira’s adopted son, Heman, represented Vermont in Congress, was U.S. marshal, when Ira’s estate in Philadelphia was settled, and Ira’s niece, Elizabeth Finch, still resided there. Or perhaps between 1823 and 1828, the latter year the time when Ira’s widow, Jerusha, died and their son thus at last gained title to and direct income from the Allen acres in Irasburg. The exact year and month of the removal of Ira’s remains—if indeed it was performed—may never be known.

I have read nearly every line in the unindexed Minute Books of the Board of Health in the City Archives Office of the City of Philadelphia for the years 1816 (the minutes that year begin May 6) through 1841, and have discovered only general statements (after 1820) concerning such disinterments and removals, some of them into New England. But I found no permits issued in the name of Ira Allen, his family, business associates, or legal agents. Incidentally, the Minute Books for 1814 and 1815—and the early months of 1816—are missing.

If such removal took place after 1822, it would have been done probably by transport on various boats or barges from Pennsylvania to New York, thence up the Hudson River and, by way of the new Barge Canal, through eastern New York state into Vermont. And if transferred at all (before or after 1822), probably sealed (since his death) in a lead coffin, as was done with the bodies of naval hero John Paul Jones in Paris in 1792 and Maryland lawyer Charles Dickinson following his death in a duel in 1806.

The cut—that is, design—of the dignified monument erected in Elmwood Cemetery at Burlington, Vt., in 1825 to the memory of Samuel Hitchcock, of that city (who had died in 1815), must have been greatly admired by his cousin, Ira H., for the stone which he and his step-brother, Heman, chose for their father’s grave marker 13 years later is almost an exact copy of the Hitchcock stone. Samuel and Gen. Ira died less than two years apart.

Coincidentally, a monument honoring Richard Spragg, of Philadelphia, which stood in the Free Quaker Burial Ground there until it was removed in 1905 to Audubon, Pa. (near Valley Forge Park) closely resembles Gen. Ira’s monument which stands in Burlington beside those of his brothers, Gen. Ethan and Capt. Heman, all three of these Allens veterans of the Revolutionary War. The Spragg stone also was erected in 1838 during an era when pyramidal capstones were popular for topping cemetery monuments, including that erected in 1799 on the historic green in Lexington, Mass. A similar one, since 1830, has marked the interment of John Carroll in Old St. Mary’s Burying Yard, in Philadelphia, where Commodore John Barry, “Father of the American Navy,” also is intombed.

Much of the misinformation—the “false mystery”—concerning the site of the grave of Ira Allen is traceable to an account in Abby Maria Hemenway’s Gazetteer in which, in 1861, former Senator David Read of Burlington, Vt., declared Ira’s remains were deposited in Philadelphia’s public grounds with no stone to mark his grave. Succeeding writers and others engaged in Allen research have assumed Read’s statement accurate and have quoted from it, and also from each other, thus compounding historical ambiguities, falsehoods, and distortions.

In the year 1873—during the Reconstruction Era following the close of the Civil War in America—patriotic fervor among State legislators and other politicians apparently was running high, as was adoration of the nation’s heroes and martyrs. During that year the State of Vermont spent considerable money for and caused to be set up at Westminster, in Windham County, a spectacular central-spire monument to the memory of American patriots William French and Daniel Houghton who had been shot to death by “cruel ministereal tools” of King George III in 1775.

That same year in Green Mount Cemetery, at Burlington, a marble statue of heroic size was swung into place atop the Tuscan spire honoring Gen. Ethan Allen for his capture of Fort “Ti” nearly a century before.

And in 1873—although perhaps a few years later—Sarah Maria Allen, wealthy granddaughter of Gen. Ira Allen, caused to be erected in the Old Cemetery at Irasburg a splendid spire surrounded by smaller headstones, all in an elegant enclosure, thus honoring the memory of her Allens who had been associated with that
upland township since the 18th century. The style of that monument, bearing four unique side panels, seems to have been copied from the French-Houghton stone at Westminster. The Allen monument has stood at Irasburg "since well before 1892," municipal officers there have reported.

It may have been placed there soon after the deaths of Sarah’s brother, Charles, and his wife, Lizzie, both in 1877. One can surmise also that Sarah’s motive (perhaps she was encouraged by an enterprising granite-memorials manufacturer!) in placing the monument at Irasburg (the town named for her famous grandfather, just as another north-country township, Enosburg, bears the name of an Allen in-law) was to try to equal, if not outdo, some of the dramatic beauty of the sky-scraping shaft in Philadelphia in an attempt to discover Gen. Ira’s grave.

Of Sarah’s brother, Charles, and his wife, Lizzie, both reposed in Philadelphia 84 years. Evidently no one had reported. Regarding the grave “developed in 1898 when a group of zealous men visited the little cemetery at "Fatlands" and said that Jerusha, who was Sarah’s sister, was buried there. Evidently no one had suggested they should turn their search Vermontward! It may have been placed there soon after the deaths of Sarah’s brother, Charles, and his wife, Lizzie, both in 1877. One can surmise also that Sarah’s motive (perhaps she was encouraged by an enterprising granite-memorials manufacturer!) in placing the monument at Irasburg (the town named for her famous grandfather, just as another north-country township, Enosburg, bears the name of an Allen in-law) was to try to equal, if not outdo, some of the dramatic beauty of the sky-scraping shaft in Philadelphia in an attempt to discover Gen. Ira’s grave. They did not visit Burlington and they conducted their entire search on the assumption that Ira’s remains had reposed in Philadelphia 84 years. Evidently no one had suggested they should turn their search Vermontward! They did, however, locate the general’s “death certificate” which had been “returned” by the superintendent of the burial ground to the Philadelphia Board of Health in 1814.

In 1905 the Free Quaker cemetery was transferred—that is, a small part of its former contents was—to "Fatlands Farm" at Audubon, Pa. Then the "mystery" of Ira’s grave was further compounded in 1928 by historian James B. Wilbur who, in his heavily documented Allen book flatly declared the little cemetery at "Fatlands" is—note that word is—the "last resting-place of Vermont’s noblest son, Ira Allen."

Even John Spargo, grand historian of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, F&AM, wrote as recently as 1946, that Ira’s grave was, indeed, in Philadelphia but now—in 1946—is near Valley Forge, Pa. Historian Spargo urged that a small commemorative stone be set at the latter place.

The wheel of history (or should we call it the wheel of literature?) has whirled round completely, for in 1971 an issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine stated that Ira Allen’s grave is in Green Mount Cemetery in Burlington. Thus for 122 years (since 1849) he had been "tossed to and fro" between Burlington and the Philadelphia metropolitan area by writers, most of whom seem to have been unable or unwilling to search for any but a few of the essential and intriguing facts about the interment places and the monuments of the Allens of Vermont.

As an institution or agency, only the University of Vermont—of which Ira Allen has been accurately called "the foregoing of the founders"—has really awarded his memory the true appreciation which he so richly deserves. The University has its graceful Ira Allen Chapel, a fine bronze statue of its founder of the college green, and a unique and skillfully catalogued and preserved collection of "Alleniana." In fact, paraphrasing what Eliakim ("E. P.") Walton wrote more than 100 years ago, one might write of my collegiate alma mater, "UVM," that it "will forever stand, a monument to Ira Allen more brilliant than brass and more lasting than marble." What a warm and proud feeling these words would have given that versatile Masonic Brother who had joined Vermont Lodge No. 1 as one of its earliest members!

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A bronze statue of the famed Viking explorer Lief Ericsson marks the entrance to the Mariners Museum, Newport News, Virginia, which nestles in 880-acre wooded park facing the James River. Photo courtesy The Mariners Museum.
A Journey In Time

By JANE RANKIN

Santa Barbara Chapter, California

“The land was ours before we were the land’s” — Robert Frost

Records show that change of climate determined the nationality and character of our early American colonists.

Although the Vikings supplemented their living by raids as far as the Mediterranean, they settled in lands that offered fertile soil. Excavations prove Vikings, termed Russ, settled in the Neva basin in the ninth and tenth centuries. In 876 they settled in England, founding Jorvik, an independent kingdom at York and were only displaced by the Romans.

According to sagas of the tenth century, Norsemen in their slender open ships made the passage from Norway and the Lofoten Islands to Iceland in the face of storm and wind, but nothing was said of ice as a danger to navigation, and when Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland because he had killed a man, he easily sailed on to Greenland.

Scandinavian authors say that during the most prosperous days of Vikings in Greenland, the seasons were much milder than at present. "One settlement, Osterbyden had 190 farms, twelve churches, two monasteries and one bishopric. Apple trees bore fruit and some wheat was raised. Cattle raising and fishing produced a good living. They tell the best sailing route was through the strait north of Cape Farewell Island where even today no ships pass because of ice. Since Norsemen days glaciers have increased in size, and ice tongues cover the ruins of most of their settlements.

When Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, sailed west he was searching for an area with a climate that favored agriculture. According to ancient manuscripts in Copenhagen written in Icelandic, Ericsson sailed from Greenland, touched Labrador and several places south, describing them as bleak, too wooded and thus undesirable. He reached a fertile area in New England in 1000, and built a large house there in 1003. It is thought the runic marker discovered at 41°15'40"N-70°49'50"W marks the spot.

These manuscripts record in detail the early settlement of Leif, and that of Karlsefne in 1004. Leif named the area Vinland for the fine ripe grapes they found there because the old German who had accompanied him said they were better than those growing in Europe, and proceeded to make some wine.

Colonization continued and more settlements were founded. Norsemen lived in the area and carried on commerce with the homelands for over 200 years. But the 14th century was a time of great distress. In Norway crops failed year after year because of cold and storms. Provinces which were formerly able to support themselves were obliged to import food. People could not keep in touch with the Iceland and Greenland settlements. Later sagas tell of ice along the coast of Greenland which had not been there before, and that the northern route was closed by ice.

In America, advancing ice and storms drove away the
Sir Walter Raleigh by an unidentified artist, from the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, London, England. Raleigh’s son Walter, eight years old at the time of this painting, was killed about fifteen years later by Indians while accompanying his father on an expedition to South America.
seals and other animals so that the Eskimos were left hungry and began to make raids into the south. In the 15th century, peaceful farming settlers were finally driven inland by "fierce Eskimo tribes called Skraelings, who came by sea paddling great boats made of hides."

The Norwegians undoubtedly were assimilated into Indian tribes as the Spanish were later in Mexico, for linguists point to the Norse origin or root words of 25 dialects of the Algonquin language. Algonquins called their tribes nearest the rising sun Abnakis, meaning our ancestors at the east or dawn—literally—our white ancestors. In Maine, the Micmac Indians long observed a Viking custom. When a chief died, they chose his largest canoe. On it they piled dry wood and on the wood placed the body. They then set fire to the pile and sent the blazing boat out to sea.

The Ojibways were one of the tribes driven west. During 800 years, they have been traced from the Atlantic to Lake Superior. Indian place-names can be broken up into old Norse syllables with identical or similar meaning. (Lackawanna means low or shallow water.)

But for the change in climate that closed the northern route to immigration and the influx of fierce hungry Eskimos that forced the settlers inland, the Nordic race would have persisted to this day.

Even before Leif Ericsson, records show that fishermen from Brittany, Normandy and the Basques of Portugal made annual voyages to the cod and haddock fishing grounds south of Newfoundland, landed and wintered on the North American mainland to dry and salt their fish, returning home in the spring.

When the time came for people of western Europe to explore America, they found a much milder climate. The islands of the north were again stepping stones, but the history of America was left to the winds, for from latitude 30°N to 30°S trade winds pushed their tiny caravels west.

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa in 1451, the eldest in a family of four sons and a daughter. His father was a weaver, and also operated a wine shop. Columbus states that from his 14th year he was accustomed to embark on ships. In 1472, however, he declared before a notary that he was by trade a weaver.

In 1475 Columbus went with two noblemen friends on a voyage to Chios in the Aegean for a shipment of wine. In December 1476 he accompanied these two friends on a voyage to England, stopping at Bristol, Galway and the islands west and north of Scotland. In February 1477 he was in Iceland.

In 1479 he married, and a son was born in 1480, his wife dying soon after. About this time he became associated with his younger brother, Bartholomew who was skilled in limning marine charts.

After his marriage, Columbus moved to Porto Santo where he pored over the globes and maps of his deceased father-in-law, Bartholomew Perestrello, Governor of the Canaries, and a captain in the service of Henry the Navigator. He also studied the Book of Marco Polo and listened to reports of mariners who had been to the Canaries, the Azores and the Cape Verde group.

In 1482 Columbus went with a Portuguese expedition down the coast of Africa to the fortress of St. George the Mine, below the equator. And records show that in 1484 he went from Madeira to King John II of Portugal to beg for a caravel in order to search for an island beyond the Canaries.

In 1486 Diaz reached the Cape of Storms, and twelve years later da Gama rounded the stormy cape and reached Calicut on the west coast of India, returning with a cargo of gems and spices. The Dutch followed da Gama and pushed on to the East Indies where they began a rich commerce with the Spice Islands, and soon the Cape of Storms became the Cape of Good Hope.

Columbus, still studying the ancient globes and maps of known lands, knew from Marco Polo's descriptions that the great cities of China lay in the Temperate Zone. And when from the World Survey written in 1410 by Pierre d'Ailly, Martin Behaim, the well known cosmographer of Nuremberg produced a globe showing Cathay and India opposite Portugal and Africa, and about 120° west of the Cape Verde Islands, Columbus was convinced. Why sail north or south? He sought aid from Spain, but was refused.

Seeking further for a sponsor for western discovery, Columbus sent Bartholomew to King Henry VII of England with maps, globes, charts and quotations from Plato to prove existence of lands to the west, but Henry had troubles of his own in England, so turned a deaf ear to Columbus's plan—and lost a new world.

Martin Pinzon, the leading citizen of Palos, captain, pilot and wealthy trader was also interested in exploration. He went to Rome to visit the library of Pope Innocent VIII to find about lands in the eastern sea. There "he copied a map of Japan and a book, which he gave to Columbus."

Pinzon and Columbus visited many pilots in Palos, and found that one, Pedro Vasquez de la Frontera, had sailed straight west from the Canaries, but had encountered "a field of marine herbage known as the Sargasso Sea." He showed them on the chart where the area was, and advised them upon meeting the weeds of the Sargasso Sea "to keep straight on, for land must lie on the other side."

Ferdinand and Isabella were participating in a great celebration after having defeated the Moors when Columbus again asked for aid. At first they refused, then he was called back and given their approval.

Because the prominent Pinzon was associated with Columbus, he was given a decree by Ferdinand and Isabella "that two of the three caravels required for the voyage would be furnished by the town of Palos in discharge of a feudal liability to the Crown." Pinzon knew the other caravel was available among his friends. So it seems a myth that Isabella furnished or pledged her jewels.

Columbus was given papers for the impression of criminals, but to escape such a crew, he appealed to Pinzon "who furnished the sailors and equipment on being assured a share of the enterprise." So Martin Pinzon was by agreement an associate and substantial financier.

Columbus, Commander of the expedition, was aboard the Santa Maria, commanded by Juan de la Cosa, her
owner and map maker. The Pinta was commanded by Martin Pinzon, the pilot—his brother, Francisco; and in command of the Nina was Vicente Pinzon, brother of Martin, and the pilot was the owner, Pero Niño.

The flotilla sailed from Palos on Friday, August 3, 1492 with 102 men.

En route, "Pinzon on September 25, called Columbus' attention that according to a chart they both were using, the flotilla ought to be sighting certain islands." "On October 7, Columbus changed direction, and on the 12th, they sighted Watling Island." Hoping for Japan, the land of pink pearls that lay this side of China, they were eager to proceed.

Pinzon died unhonored, and Columbus is credited with having discovered the West Indies. But he had led the way, for in 1499 Vincente Pinzon, sailing for Spain and Cabral for Portugal touched Brazil which had been mapped as an island; and Juan de la Cosa and Pero Niño landed at Cartagena with Pizarro and Balboa on board.

Amerigo Vespucci, sailing for Portugal May 1501-Sept. 1502, followed the coast along Brazil to Patagonia and proclaimed the vast area a continent. And when in 1507, Professor Waldseemüller of the little college St. Dié among the Vosges mountains of Lorraine made a map of the new world, he placed America over the new continent in honor of its discoverer, and soon both continents carried the name America.

About 1480 Giovanni Caboto, an Italian navigator, went on a trading voyage to Mecca, the great caravan terminal and mart for exchanging goods of the East for those of the West. Filled with the idea it would be shorter and quicker to bring goods to Europe by sea if a route could be found, he moved his family to England. He knew there was a guild of Merchant-Venturers in Bristol that could raise the capital to sponsor a voyage to the west for several years, until in 1493 news reached England that Columbus had reached the Indies.

The first of all English documents connected with Anglo-American history is a patent in which Henry VII, grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, granted to "John Cabote, citizen of Venice," and his three sons "full and free and finde, whatsoever Iles, Countreyes, Regions or Provinces, of Heathennes and Infidelles in what Part of the worldsoever they bee . . . and have given license to set up our banners . . . getting unto Us the rule, title, and jurisdiction of same . . ." "Witnessse our Selve at Westminster, the Fifth day of March, in the XI yeere of our reigne. Henry R."

The omission of the word south made it clear Henry had no intention of infringing on Spain's right of discovery.

So John Cabot on May 2, 1497 left Bristol in the Matthew with a crew of 18 men, almost all Englishmen accustomed to the stormy north Atlantic. The Matthew reached Cape Breton on the easternmost point of Nova Scotia on June 24. Cabot explored the wild beautiful country and raised St. George's Cross for England.

Juan de la Cosa's famous map of 1500 made on a bull's eye hide occupies a place of honor in the Naval Museum in Madrid, and there it stands as a contemporary geographic record to show that St. George's Cross was the first flag ever raised over eastern North America.

In 1522 when a Spanish treasure ship was seized by the French as it neared port, King Francis I realized the importance of exploration. In 1524 after signing the peace of Cambrai ending years of war with Spain, he employed the Italian navigator, Verazzano, to explore the North American coast. Verazzano sailed from Dieppe, and on March 10 sighted the shore of North Carolina. In a letter to King Francis, he called it "a new land" and named it Diea, but said this new land was "an obstacle to Cathay." Sailing north, he carefully mapped the coast, discovered New York Bay and entered the mouth of the Hudson—noting the fine harbor, then continued north as far as Nova Scotia.

Because Balboa had walked across the Isthmus of Panama, Europeans thought the continent was long but narrow, and that probably there was a water route through it. So in 1534, King Francis sent Cartier, a corsair and master pilot who had made a voyage to Brazil and more than once had visited the fishing banks off Newfoundland, to find a passage through the continent.

Cartier shipped his crew of 60 at St. Malo, and on April 20, 1534 headed his two small caravels across the Atlantic. Passing north of Newfoundland, he turned south through the Straits of Belle Isle and into the Gulf he named St. Lawrence on Aug. 10, 1535. At Baie des Chaleuts, boats were sent ashore to trade with the Indians. He next anchored in Gaspe Bay, and on a headland there he planted a great wooden cross with the arms of France, the first symbol of Bourbon domination on the new land. On a second voyage Cartier sailed up the great river to the falls at Montreal, but found no passage to the Pacific.

Neither England nor France followed up the early explorations of Cabot and Cartier with attempts at colonization. Meanwhile Spain was firmly established in land bordering the Caribbean and in Mexico. Her galleons were bringing cargoes from Peru. Moreover, she laid claim to all of North America on the ground of the Pope's decree of 1493, which established a "line of demarcation" whereby all discoveries east of the line drawn from pole to pole 370 leagues west of the Azores were to belong to Portugal, and all west of it to Spain. Furthermore, Spain ruled the western sea.

It was not until Queen Elizabeth's Sea Dogs defeated Philip of Spain's "Invincible Armada" in 1588 that sea lanes were open across the Atlantic.

But the idea of profit from trade derived from colonies in America did not enter the minds of English entrepreneurs. For to bring revenue into her Court, Elizabeth granted monopolies for the importation of commodities from the continent, which quickly expanded to trade with Russia and Turkey. The more goods brought in, the more her customs multiplied. Wine was a favorable commodity in trade, and the wine fleet to La Rochelle soon had
"Englishmen floating in wine."

The Dutch had seized control of the Indian Ocean from Portugal, and had taken possession of the Molucca Islands. The Dutch East India Co. was carrying on a thriving trade and had introduced spices, tea and coffee into Europe. But when the Dutch merchants raised the price of pepper from 3s to 8s per pound, Elizabeth determined to compete with them. So on Dec. 31, 1600, she incorporated the East India Co., "Conferring the sole right of trading with all countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Strait of Magellan for a term of fifteen years."

One hundred and twenty-five merchants responded with a capital of £72,000. These first subscribers bore the cost of each voyage, and reaped the whole profit which seldom fell below 100%. Soon, with Elizabeth at its head, the East India Co. had 1000 shareholders with a capital of $8,000,000. that paid 87 1/2 %. So all eyes were turned to the East, and in 1610-11, Captain Hippon planted the first English factories on the mainland of India.

As sheep raising was still more profitable than farming, tenants were continually thrown off the land, swelling the ranks of unemployed. And with them went the production of rural food from cows, pigs, poultry and garden plots.

Small provincial towns afforded little job opportunity,
calculated the Tiger's chances at the very spot where Lloyd's transacts its business today.

As the East India Co. brought in pearls and silk, a brilliant Court attracted the upper class into the orbit of the Crown, and impressed the whole country with the Sovereign's power.

Elizabeth had thousands of dresses, and her bathing room was wainscoted with Venetian mirrors. She set the pace for votaries of dress to follow. All kinds of fashions came in from abroad with the rush of new-found wealth, and instead of becoming sanely beautiful, they became insanely bizarre. A new starch monopoly made starch an instant delight. The main part of tailor Baker's fortune came from his famous picadils, elaborate ruffled collars worn at the neck of a dress or jacket, which he fashioned in his house in an old lane—now termed Piccadilly.

Harrison, trying to describe English attire wrote, 'Except you see a dog in a doublet you shall not see any disguised as are my countrymen of England. They wear ruffled collars big enough to make their heads look like John Baptist's on a platter, and stuff their breeches with sawdust. And women do far exceed the lightness of the men. What shall I say of their gilligascones to bear out their attire and make it fit plum around? I might name hues devised for the nonce, vey d'oye 'twixt green and yallow, pease-porridge tawny, popinjay blue, and the Devil-in-the-head.' Dickens tells us Elizabeth and ladies of the court wore red wigs.

No route had been sought through the American continent. Ships armed against pirates and privateers carried rich cargo around Africa, eating up months en route.

Sir Walter Raleigh was one of the leading men of his time, a statesman, scholar, courtier and soldier. He could see that overseas commerce was bringing wealth to one class of Englishman while others were finding it hard to keep soul and body together.

Growth of population, the lack of general education (only sons of gentlemen were eligible for schooling), the small opportunity for apprenticeship, tenants thrown off the land—produced hordes of unemployed, of vagabonds and thieves that infested the cities, especially London, the hub of England. Jails were filled to overflowing.

Doles authorized by the Poor Laws for parishes increased, yet so many went hungry they took to the road. The cost of food and housing soared, prices on imported goods doubled. The continual rise in taxes strained the resources of squires, and yeomen resented being objects of charity or subjects for jail. Life was bleak for all below the nobility and commercial classes. Then too, controversies were raging over religious observances and fees demanded by the Anglican church.

Raleigh was the first to realize the advantages of colonization. The vast land explored in America lay ripe for development. "It would solve unemployment by providing a place to send idle women and sturdy beggars, a way to empty the English jails, and a refuge for those who refused to worship according to the rules of the Anglican church. Furthermore, merchants could obtain lumber, tar and turpentine which they now had to import under heavy duties, and they could more easily find a water route to Asia."

As one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, Raleigh must have brought his ideas to her attention, for in 1578 she gave his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert a royal commission for six years authorizing him "to inhabit and possess any remote and Heathen land not in possession of any Christian prince or people."

Gilbert was 38, a soldier, sailor and member of the Court. He sailed from Plymouth June 11, 1583 with five ships. Evading the southern sea lanes controlled by the Spanish, he headed west. On July 30 he was off Newfoundland, on August 3, he arrived at the present St. John, and selected this site as the center of his operations. On August 5, he began the plantation of the first English colony in North America.

But he found the men "were neither sailors nor colonists, they were ne'er-do-wells and desperados." One ship was wrecked, the crew of another mutinied and returned to England. Proceeding south with three ships to explore, Gilbert lost the largest near Cape Breton, and on August 31 he decided to return to England, ran into a storm and was lost when his ship foundered. But his effort turned English minds to the west.

As the six years were about to expire, Raleigh asked the patent be renewed in his favor. Sir Francis Drake, Sir Philip Sidney and Raleigh's cousin, Sir Richard Grenville sat on the Parliamentary committee which recommended the royal charter be transferred to Sir Walter Raleigh for the founding of a colony.

In 1584 Raleigh sent Amadas and Barlow with two exploring ships. They discovered several harbors on North Carolina, Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and landed on Roanoke Island. They brought back glowing accounts of the beauty of the land and gentleness of the natives.

Delighted, Raleigh named this new found land Virginia in honor of the Queen.

The next year Granville convoyed Raleigh's first colony under Ralph Lane with 108 men to settle Roanoke Island. But after a year of hardships they were picked up and carried back to England by Drake who happened by on one of his voyages. They brought back with them tobacco, turnips and potatoes and first introduced these into England.

In 1587 Raleigh sent a colony of 150, seventeen of whom were women, under John White, and soon after they landed on Roanoke, Virginia Dare was born August 11, 1587. She was the grandchild of Governor White and the first English child born on American soil.

After a month directing the building of a fort, Governor White went home for more men and supplies, but the war was on with Spain, and he could not return. In 1588 Raleigh managed to send two pinnaces and fifteen colonists well provided with all that was most needed, but a Spanish squadron forced both pinnaces to run back for their lives, and after this frustrating attempt, two more years passed before White could sail for Virginia.

In August 1590 Governor White's trumpeter sounded all the old familiar calls as he approached the little fort.

(Continued on page 503)
AWARDS PRESENTED AT THE 1977 BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE MEETING:
APRIL 18, 1977

TOP NATIONAL AWARDS TO STATES REPORTING 'GREATEST' AMOUNT OF BICENTENNIAL NEWS COVERAGE 1976-1977:

INDIANA--136,751 inches, Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, State Chairman
NORTH CAROLINA--45,000 inches, Mrs. Walter Spaeth, State Chairman
CALIFORNIA--22,906 inches, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, State Chairman
TENNESSEE--22,037 inches, Mrs. Albert B. Whitley, State Chairman
MARYLAND--11,847 inches, Mrs. James E. Ray, State Chairman

Bicentennial Certificates, given in recognition of "BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION 1967-1977" were presented to all State Regents and Units Overseas, by the National Chairman on April 19, 1977.

Mrs. Robert V.H. Duncan, Honorary President General, Advisor to the U.S.A. Bicentennial Steering Committee 1971-1974 received a "Permaplaque Bicentennial Certificate" in appreciation for her assistance to the Committee.

To express a very special "Thank you", a Permaplaque Bicentennial Certificate was presented Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Vail for invaluable aid in developing the "Bicentennial Historiography", a handsome chest containing a comprehensive ten-year record of our participation.

Honor Certificates were received by 33 State Chairmen, U.S.A. Bicentennial Committee for having completed 100% the 1967-1977 Master Questionnaire:

Alabama--Miss Ann King
Arkansas--Mrs. Graham Partlow
California--Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach
Colorado--Mrs. Dennis P. Capps
Connecticut--Mrs. C. Robert Klein
Florida--Mrs. James L. Strair, Jr.
Georgia--Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill
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North Carolina--Mrs. Walter Spaeth
Ohio--Mrs. Norma H. Dement
Oklahoma--Mrs. Jim Wilkinson
Pennsylvania--Mrs. Jay F. Leonard
Rhode Island--Mrs. John Howleson
South Carolina--Mrs. R. B. Shealy
Tennessee--Mrs. Albert Boyd Whitley
Texas--Mrs. J. M. Ribble
Utah--Mrs. Thomas F. Hansen
Vermont--Mrs. G. Murray Campbell
Virginia--Mrs. John S. Bischoe
Washington--Mrs. Bob Bower
Wisconsin--Mrs. B. F. Henkelmann

The Bicentennial Chest
A view from Paulus Hook of Horsimus on the Jersey shore and part of York Island (1777?). During the American Revolution the British established an outpost on Paulus Hook. Patriot troops led by Col. Henry Lee attacked the post in August 1779 but withdrew when they failed to take one of three redoubts. In the foreground of this view a group of men cut branches for wood while making a stump fence. The bay is in the background. Library of Congress photo.
The association of the Washingtons and the Lees began early, and the first was not a very happy one for the Lees. In 1660, Richard Lee (the Emigrant) patented 4,000 acres at the Potomac Freshes, including the present site of Mount Vernon, but by 1677 he had been neatly frozen out of it by John Washington, George’s Emigrant ancestor. There was at least one lawsuit, and the Lees did not give up easily—in 1714 Richard Lee II left it to his daughter Ann Fitzhugh in his will, but that was only a gesture. The land was firmly in the hands of the Washingtons. However, the last owner of Mount Vernon was a Lee—John Augustine Washington, who was killed at Cheat Mountain in 1861, serving under Robert E. Lee.

This seems to be the only time in the long relationship of the two families involving any conflict. Even if Lucy Grymes was the “Lowland Beauty” of George Washington’s youthful passion, as tradition says, by the time she married Henry Lee of Leesylvania in 1753 Washington had recovered, and after he married Martha Custis the two families became close friends.

Henry Lee, Jr. was born at Leesylvania on January 29, 1756, and undoubtedly knew Washington from childhood, although he is not mentioned in Washington’s Diaries until April 16, 1775, when “Mr. Harry Lee Jun. spent the night at Mount Vernon—in the august company of General Charles Lee and George Mason.” Henry was 19.

Henry Lee’s brilliant career as a cavalry officer in the Revolution is one of the few things well-known about him. His military service laid the foundation for his life-long devotion to Washington, and for Washington’s love and regard for Lee. Captain Lee joined Washington’s army at Morristown, New Jersey in March, 1777, and from then on Washington’s reports to the Continental Congress contain many commendations of Captain Lee of the Light Horse with recommendations for his promotion, first to Major-Commandant of his own corps of cavalry, and then to Lieutenant Colonel in command of a Legion of cavalry and infantry—Lee’s Legion.

While Lee was still a major, he planned and executed the capture of Paulus Hook. For this (also on Washington’s recommendation), Congress awarded him one of the eight gold medals struck during the Revolution. He was the only officer under the rank of General who received a gold medal.

In October, 1780, Lee’s Legion was sent south to join General Nathanael Greene in the Carolinas. What they did here in one short year is brilliantly told in Harry Lee’s “Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department,” of which Col. Mark Boatin says (in his Encyclopedia of the American Revolution): “Written by a magnificent soldier who was also an accomplished man of letters, Lee’s Memoirs are not only an essential historical document for any study of the War in the South, but they are also one of the finest military memoirs in the language.”

In late September 1781, Lee was sent by Greene with dispatches to Washington at Yorktown. He took a brief time to go to Stratford, where he proposed to his second cousin, Matilda Lee, and was accepted, before he returned to Greene in South Carolina. In mid-February 1782, after two more small skirmishes against the British, he tendered his resignation to Greene. For all practical purposes, the war was over and he had been fighting almost without pause for over five years.

Harry and Matilda were married in April, 1782, and...
the years between 1782 and 1785 were quiet ones—in a way. He was out of the army and not yet in politics. This is the period in which he made Alexandria his "home-town," and the Lee-Fendall House his second home. Matilda's mother had married Philip Richard Fendall in 1782, and in 1784 the Fendalls decided to move to Alexandria. Harry bought the half-acre lot on which the house at 429 North Washington Street now stands, then conveyed it to his step-father-in-law, who immediately began building the house. Matilda was devoted to her mother; therefore, the Lees spent more time in Alexandria for the next few years than they did at Stratford.

It was at this time that Harry became a founder of the Virginia Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati and a delegate to the 1784 meeting in Philadelphia at which Washington presided.

In 1785, Lee became a delegate to the Virginia Assembly, but served only a month before he was elected to the Confederation Congress. However, during that month he introduced the act that made Lafayette a citizen of Virginia, and thus a citizen of the United States.

Washington and Lee had had many conversations and correspondence on the deficiency of the national government under the Confederation, but when he arrived in New York in January 1786, Lee was really shaken by the situation he found there.

Early in February he wrote to both Washington and James Madison on the "dreadful state of our federal government," referring to the inertia of Congress, the dreary outlook of obtaining money to meet obligations, and the poor diplomatic position of the U.S. with respect to Britain, the Barbary States, and the western Indians. His appraisal of the government was that "its death cannot be very far distant, unless immediate and adequate exertions are made by the several states."

In April, Lee quietly circulated Washington's answer among his fellow-congressmen. It said, in part: "My sentiments with respect to the federal government are well known. Publicly and privately have they been communicated without reserve, but my opinion is, that there is more wickedness than ignorance in the conduct of the States, or in other words, in the conduct of those who have too much influence on the government of them, and until the private views and selfish principles under which these men act are exposed to public notice, I have little hope of amendment without another convulsion."

Here is the major principle for which these two men stood—a strong national government. There is no doubt Lee followed his friend's lead, but he proved again and again that he did it wholeheartedly, even in the tragic event that led to his death.

Although Lee served on two committees which proposed amendments to strengthen the Articles of Confederation, nothing was done, and he highly approved of the call for a general convention to discuss revision.

This first session in which Lee served was not entirely futile. On June 28th Lee moved, and Congress passed, an act for the formal observance of the 4th of July. He also wrote the bill establishing an Indian Department which Congress passed.

Another motion he made was in sad tribute to the man he loved and respected second only to Washington. Nathanael Greene died of sunstroke at his Georgia plantation in June, and when word reached Lee, he wrote to Washington: "your friend and second, the patriotic and noble Greene is no more. How hard is the fate of the U.S. to lose such a son in the middle of life! Irreparable loss!" In Congress he moved that a monument be erected to Greene" at the seat of the federal government; that monument stands now in Stanton Square in Washington. Twenty-two years later, Light Horse Harry Lee died at that Georgia plantation and was buried beside his old commander.

With one brief exception, Lee served in the Confederation Congress for the remainder of its life. He was in New York at a session when the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in May, 1787. When the Convention submitted the new Constitution to Congress, it had rough going. The Convention had been called to amend the Articles of Confederation, and here was a whole new Constitution! However, George Washington had signed the letter of transmittal to the States and had been the first to sign the Constitution, and Harry Lee's support was unquestioning. Washington's letter did not claim that the Constitution was perfect—it claimed merely that the Constitution was needed and was the best that could be worked out under the circumstances. The Virginia delegation split, with Richard Henry Lee, President of Congress, strongly against it without a Bill of Rights. The final vote was to submit the Constitution to the States without amendment, and with Washington's letter.

Ratification faced rough going in Virginia, and Harry Lee needed no urging from Washington (as James Madison did) to seek election as a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention. He won and played a brilliant role. In opposition were some of the most eminent men of Virginia—Patrick Henry, George Mason, John Tyler, James Monroe and Benjamin Harrison. The federalists (small "f", because they were believers in a strong federal government, not a political party as yet) were represented by John Marshall, James Madison, Edmund Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, George Nicholas and Harry Lee. On the convention floor, Lee was one of the most ardent and effective of the federalists, particularly in assailing Patrick Henry, whose popularity, wit and eloquence made him the main-stay of the anti-federalists. Lee's most noteworthy speech in rebuttal to Patrick Henry included an expression of his national feeling:

"In the course of Saturday, and some previous rangues, from the terms in which some of the Northern States were spoken of, one would have thought that the love of an American was something criminal, as being incompatible with the proper degree of affection for a Virginian. The people of America, sir, are one people. I love the people of the north, not because they have adopted the Constitution, but because I fought with them as my countrymen, and because I consider them as such. Does it follow from hence that I have forgotten my attachment to my native State? In all local matters, I shall be a Virginian, in those of a general nature, I shall not..."
The Constitution was ratified on June 24, 1788, by a vote of 89 to 79, and it is certain Lee added a significant weight to the federalists. It is by no means certain they could have won without him—a swing of five votes would have changed the outcome.

George Washington was jubilant. On June 28, 1788 he wrote to C. C. Pinckney:

"No sooner had the citizens of Alexandria, who are federal to a man, received the intelligence by the mail last night, than they determined to devote this day to festivity. Thus the citizens of Alexandria, when convened, constituted the first public Company in America which had the pleasure of pouring a libation to the prosperity of the ten States that had actually adopted the general government. I have just returned from assisting at the entertainment."

Immediately after the Convention, Lee returned to New York, where the last Confederation Congress was in session. There he became increasing impatient at Congressional delay in getting the new government into operation. Finally, after a long summer of jockeying and postponement, principally over the location of the new Capital, it was Henry Lee who proposed on September 12th that electors be appointed on the first Wednesday in January, 1789, that the electors of each State meet to cast their votes for President and Vice-President on the first Wednesday in February, and that the new government be inaugurated on the first Wednesday in March "at the present seat of Congress." The motion was passed the next day. Thanks to Harry Lee, the new Federal Government was in operation at last.

That night, Lee wrote a letter to George Washington which expresses his love and admiration: "My Dear General, at length the new government has received the last act necessary to its existence. This day Congress passed the requisite previous arrangements . . . " (Lee does not tell Washington that the motion was his.) He goes on to say: "Solicitous for our common happiness as a people, and convinced, as I continue to be, that our peace and prosperity depend on the proper improvement of the present period, my anxiety is extreme that the new government may have an auspicious beginning. To effect this, and to perpetuate a nation formed under your auspices, it is certain that again you will be called forth. The same principles of devotion to the good of mankind, which have invariably governed your conduct, will no doubt, continue to rule your mind, however opposite their consequences may be to your repose and happiness. . . If the same success should attend your efforts on this important occasion, which has distinguished you hitherto, then to be sure you will have spent a life, which Providence rarely, if ever, gave to the lot of one man."

In the same letter, Harry Lee warned Washington of the small cloud of opposition to the federal government on the horizon, then no bigger than a man's hand, which grew into the storm that darkened and embittered Washington's second term in office.

Washington received many letters urging him to accept the Presidency, but this is the only one Jared Sparks felt important enough to print in full in the appendix of his "Life of Washington," indicating its influence in Washington's decision to accept the Presidency. On the 24th of September Washington wrote a long reply which reflects the confidential relationship he had with Lee. He wrote: "You are among the small number of those who know my invincible attachment to domestic life, and that my sincerest wish is to continue in the enjoyment of it solely to my final hour." But he also implied he would serve if called.

Washington's election was no surprise, but Lee was greatly pleased. In March 1789 he sent Washington a warm congratulatory note, to which Washington answered: "... my love and thanks for the sentiments contained in it."

Harry and Matilda Lee were staying in Alexandria with the Fendalls that winter, and on the 16th of April, Lee had the opportunity to pay public tribute to Washington. As Washington left Mount Vernon on his way to New York for the inauguration, he was met by a large delegation of Alexandria citizens who had prepared a public dinner in his honor. Mayor Dennis Ramsay read the following speech, which had been written by Harry Lee:

"Again your country commands your care. Obedient to its wishes, unmindful of your ease, we see you again relinquishing the bliss of retirement; and this too at a period of life, when nature itself seems to authorize a preference of repose!

"Not to extol your glory as a soldier; not to pour forth our gratitude for past services; not to acknowledge the justice of the unexampled honour which has been conferred upon you by the spontaneous and unanimous suffrages of three millions of freemen, in your election to the supreme magistracy; nor to admire the patriotism which directs your conduct, do your neighbors and friends now address you. Themes less splendid but more endearing, impress our minds. The first and best of citizens must leave us: our aged must lose their ornament; our youth their model; our agriculture its improver; our commerce its friend; our infant academy its protector; our poor their benefactor; and the interior navigation of the Potomac (an event replete with the most extensive utility, already, by your unremitted exertions, brought into partial use) its institutor and promoter.

"Farewell!—go! and make a grateful people happy, a people, who will be doubly grateful when they contemplate this recent sacrifice for their interest.

"To that Being who maketh and unmaketh at His will, we commend you; and after the accomplishment of the arduous business to which you are called, may He restore to us again, the best of men, and the most beloved fellow citizen!"

From October 1789 until November 1791, Lee was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and it was during this time that he became an opponent of the national government. This turnabout was caused by the appearance early in 1790 of Hamilton's first two fiscal measures, funding and assumption. Lee opposed these on the same grounds as did a majority of Virginians—Virginia had paid most of her war debts, and funding would
The Lee-Fendall House, Alexandria, Virginia is now a memorial to Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. On 17 February 1975, the John Alexander Chapter NSDAR marked the House with a bronze plaque. It reads: "Lee-Fendall House Built by Philip Richard Fendall in 1785 on land purchased from Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. Lee was a brilliant cavalry officer in the Revolution, close friend of George Washington, Virginia Assemblyman, member of Congress and Governor of Virginia. Born 1756, died 1818. His ashes lie in the chapel crypt at Washington and Lee University beside his son, Robert E. Lee."
chiefly benefit northern speculators. Lee’s nationalism gave way to his loyalty to Virginia and his devotion to the men who had served in his Legion. He apparently never expressed his anti-federalism to Washington, because there was a gap in their correspondence for awhile. It was not long, however, before he was as staunchly federalist as before.

In August 1790, Matilda Lee died in childbirth and grief-stricken Lee received a letter of condolence from Washington which said in part: “It is unnecessary to assure you of the interest I take in whatever nearly concerns you.”

In November 1791, Lee was appointed Governor of Virginia by the Legislature and served three consecutive one-year terms. The dominant concerns of his administration were three: Indian defense, a legal dispute between Virginia and the Indiana Company, and, after the outbreak of war between France and Britain in 1793, the enforcement of Washington’s neutrality policy within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

Briefly, Lee twice sent militia to guard the western frontier of Virginia against the Indians—and sent the bill to the Secretary of War, twice! General Knox paid the bills, under protest, and after the second, sent regular army troops to western Virginia—another first for Lee. The Indian Company dispute ended in the ratification of the Eleventh Amendment, which says a State cannot be sued by a citizen of another State. No single man had more to do with bringing it into existence than Lee.

The increasing intrusion of the French Revolution into American affairs brought Lee firmly back into the fold of Federalism, and he never deviated again to the day he died. After the outbreak of war between Britain and France, before receiving the news that Washington had proclaimed neutrality, he wrote the President inquiring whether such a step should not be taken. As governor, he strongly supported Washington’s policy.

This was a happy time in Lee’s personal life. On June 18, 1793, he married Ann Hill Carter at Shirley. Washington’s felicitations were unusually free and easy: “As we are told you have exchanged the rugged and dangerous field of Mars for the safe and pleasurable bed of Venus, I do in this, as I shall in everything you may pursue like unto it, good and laudable, wish you all imaginable success and happiness.”

However, Washington went on in this letter to tell Lee of the abuse and detraction then being aimed at him, expressing his feelings without reserve and saying that while he was up as a mark (the underscored was his) the arrows of malevolence would certainly be aimed at him.

Sympathy between Washington and Lee continued to grow during the summer and fall of 1793 as the newly established Democratic Societies and the anti-Federalist newspapers stepped up their attacks on the Government’s neutrality policy.

In the serious crisis of the Whiskey Rebellion, which had been developing for several years and came to a head in the late summer of 1794, President Washington called on Governor Lee to lead the 13,000 militia to be raised to “suppress the rebellious combinations” (as Washington called them) in western Pennsylvania. 6,000 armed men had mustered near Pittsburgh on August 1st. The rebellion was suppressed without bloodshed with the federal army remaining in Pennsylvania for less than three weeks.

Lee returned to Richmond to find that he was no longer Governor. His term, which had a few days to run, had been cut short by the Assembly which voted that by accepting command of the federal army, he had vacated his state office. While he could not have served again, under Virginia law, this vindicative little act was a demonstration by his political opponents (and Washington’s), now being called Republicans.

Lee was immediately elected to the House of Delegates, as he was for the next four years, and during the whole period, his was a strong voice for Federalism. But, it was a losing battle against the strength and growing power of Thomas Jefferson and his Republicans. This is a story in itself, particularly well told in James Flexner’s magnificent biography of George Washington, the last volume of which he called “Anguish and Farewell.”

In one of his last acts of confidence in and friendship for Harry Lee, in April 1799 Washington rode the ten miles to Alexandria to cast his vote—publicly, as was the custom—for Lee as representative for his District in Congress. Lee presented his credentials to the House of Representatives on December 11th, and on the 19th, was stunned by the news that Washington was dead.

Deeply stricken, Lee hurried to his room to prepare the Resolutions offered in Congress the next morning. Too moved to trust his own voice, they were read by his close friend, John Marshall. In them, the immortal words, “First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,” were spoken. They also included the motion to erect a monument to Washington in the city named after him.

Lee was chosen to deliver the Eulogy to Washington before both Houses of Congress assembled in the Lutheran Church on December 26th. In this oration of over 3,000 words, Lee reviewed his friend’s whole career, and although only that one phrase has lived, the rest is worth reading for Lee truly captured the qualities that made George Washington a monument in his own time.

Lee served until the Sixth Congress ended with the inauguration of his bitter enemy, Thomas Jefferson, on March 3, 1801. Ironically, his last act in Congress was to help defeat a bill which would have hindered the incoming President in the selection of his cabinet. True to the principles taught him by Washington, it did not matter who the President was; and because of these principles he was out of politics for good.

The event that led to Lee’s death in 1818 was also in support of Washington’s principles. Lee deliberately went to Baltimore on July 26, 1812, to assist Alexander Hanson in distributing his Federalist newspaper, which was against war with England. They were attacked by a mob, and Lee was so brutally beaten that he was reported to have been killed, as was General James M.

(Continued on page 574)
In late September of 1780 Colonel Daniel Morgan rode into the Continental Army camp of General Horatio Gates at Hillsboro, North Carolina. As Colonel Morgan rode through the camp he could not fail to notice the aura of defeat which permeated the camp. This ragged remnant of a Continental Army had just completed a disorganized retreat of over two hundred miles from Camden, South Carolina. It was at Camden that The Southern Continental Army of General Gates had been decisively defeated by an English army led by Lord Charles Cornwallis. The battle and subsequent retreat had left only 700 men out of Gates’ original four-thousand-man army. Without adequate clothing, tents or blankets, most of the survivors were exhausted, half-clad, and virtually unarmed. Yet this ragged band of men were the only organized Patriot force, aside from some guerrilla units, to defend the Southern colonies from further invasion by the English. The situation of the American colonies in their struggle for independence from England was now surely desperate.

Proceeding to make his obligatory courtesy call upon his new commander, Colonel Morgan must have reflected upon his earlier service with Gates and the Continental Army. Morgan had first served with Gates in the Northern Continental Army, whose task was to defend New York against an English invasion mounted from Canada down Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Commanding a Continental rifle corps called Morgan’s Rangers, a body of expert marksmen and scouts, Morgan had played no small role in the Patriot victory at Saratoga. Along with General Benedict Arnold (one of the most effective commanders during the early phase of the American Revolution before his attempted treason), Morgan and his troops made a great contribution in the English General Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga. It was this Patriot victory which had convinced France to join in an active alliance with the fledgling thirteen colonies. However, when General Gates had filed his official report of the battle to the Continental Congress, Morgan’s name was not even mentioned and Arnold’s role was denigrated. Denied a promotion and not recognized for his part in the victory, Morgan resigned his command and retired to his home in Virginia. Morgan never forgave this slight by Gates, yet he was willing as a Patriot in perilous times, to serve under Gates again.

To understand Daniel Morgan we must look at his background and experience. Controversy still rages over the place of his birth. Most historians feel that he was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in the winter of 1736. His father, an ironmonger, was also engaged in farming. It can be fairly well documented that Daniel received little or no childhood education, for until the age of seventeen he worked on his father’s farm. Feeling that farm life was not for him, Morgan left Pennsylvania working his way South to western Virginia by doing odd jobs. Due to his prodigious strength he was easily able to find jobs clearing farmland for western settlers. Picking up a smattering of education he moved up the social ladder.
securing a job as a sawmill operator. Dissatisfied with that job he finally became a wagoner hauling supplies from Fredricksburg, Virginia to outlying frontier settlements.

With the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1755 he joined the English General Braddock’s ill-fated expedition to capture Fort Duquesne (site of modern day Pittsburgh) as a wagoner hauling supplies. A carefully laid French and Indian ambush caused enormous casualties among the regular English troops who were unaccustomed to fighting in a heavily forested area. Caught in the open and forced to advance in line the English troops were slaughtered by the well-concealed French and Indians. Only the Virginia militia (under the command of a twenty-three-year-old Colonel by the name of George Washington) attached to Braddock were able to use the natural cover and beat a fighting retreat. Morgan helped load some of the wounded into his wagon and saw General Braddock fatally wounded. Surely, it must never have occurred to Morgan that within twenty years he would be fighting English regulars himself.

Returning to Virginia Morgan was appointed an Ensign, the lowest ranking officer in the English Army, for his heroic actions. Ordered to raise a group of scouts, he was severely wounded in an Indian ambush. Bearing the scars of this encounter he returned to western Virginia at the conclusion of the French and Indian War. Nicknamed the “Old Wagoner” by the English after Braddock’s defeat, he would bear this title the rest of his life. His natural combative nature was constantly getting him into trouble along with his hard drinking and brawling. With his marriage in 1773 to Abigail Curry he began to settle down under his new wife’s influence. He even managed to buy a two-story frame house which he called “Soldier’s Rest,” and to take up farming.

After the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War at Lexington and Concord, Morgan was appointed a militia captain with the authority to raise a company of riflemen. With his bellicose reputation this proved no problem, and Morgan was ordered with his company of ninety-six men to join General Richard Montgomery’s invasion of Canada in late 1775. Serving directly under Benedict Arnold he participated in the unfortunate assault in a blinding snowstorm on Quebec on December 31, 1775. Surrounded by a superior English force, he finally agreed to surrender; however, he refused to give his sword to the English commander. Instead he handed it to a priest saying, “I’ll give my sword to you. No scoundrel of these cowards shall take it out of my hands!”

After suffering several months of imprisonment, Morgan was exchanged for a captured English officer. While under detention the English, recognizing Morgan’s abilities, had offered him a commission in the English army if he would change sides. He indignantly refused stating that he was not a scoundrel. Having heard of Morgan’s accomplishments in the Canadian campaign, General Washington ordered Morgan to report to the Commander of the Northern Army, General Horatio Gates, and form a corps of expert marksmen. This assignment culminated in the Battle of Saratoga. Disgusted by his treatment from Gates and angered by the Continental Congress’ refusal to grant him a promotion, Morgan retired and returned to his home in Virginia.

While fretting in retirement at home, momentous events were taking place in the Southern colonies. After the failure of General Burgoyne at Saratoga and the stalemate in the New England colonies, the English had decided to shift their main theater of operations. Except for an early English attempt to seize Charleston in 1775, the Southern colonies of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia had been relatively dormant during the early years of the American Revolution. By switching their main effort to the Southern colonies, the English hoped to make use of a large loyalist segment of the population. These loyalists, usually called Tories, formed a significant part of the population of the Southern colonies. Many of the Scots-Irish settlers were loyal to the English Crown while much of the Anglican clergy were Tories because of their close ties with the Church of England. Many settlers in the back country along the frontier were Tories because of their hatred for the Tidewater (coastal) planters who were mostly Patriots. The English hoped to arm these loyalist segments and use them to bolster their own forces. An indication of the Tory strength in the South is shown by the fact that Massachusetts furnished more troops to the Continental Army than
did all the Southern colonies put together.

The English planned their opening moves against the colony of Georgia. They hoped to seize Savannah, the most important port city besides Charleston. Supported by the British Navy Savannah fell after a short siege in December 1778. Using Savannah as a supply base the English advanced upon Charleston. In May 1780, after a prolonged siege, Charleston surrendered with nearly 5000 Continentals taken prisoner. Advancing Northeast from Charleston, English troops under the command of Lord Charles Cornwallis decisively defeated Gates at the Battle of Camden, South Carolina on August 16, 1780. Now both Georgia and South Carolina were under English control, and Cornwallis was preparing to invade North Carolina. Only the remnants of Gates’ army and some Patriot guerrilla bands stood between Cornwallis and the complete subjugation of the Southern colonies. This was the situation that Morgan faced as he entered Gates’ camp in September 1780. Morgan’s date with destiny at Cowpens was less than four months away.

Gates, thoroughly discredited by the disaster at Camden (mounted on the fastest charger in the army he had outrun his retreating troops and ridden sixty miles by nightfall of the day of the battle), was replaced by General Nathanael Greene on October 14, 1780. Greene, a Quaker who had supervised his father’s blacksmith shop in Cov- entry, Rhode Island, was one of Washington’s most trusted subordinates. He had fought in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, and Monmouth Court House. He had also endured the terrible winter of Valley Forge. To say that Greene was happy at the prospect of receiving an independent command in the Southern colonies would certainly have been an exaggeration. Upon receiving news of his appointment Greene wrote to his wife “What I have been dreading has come to pass.” It was nearly December before Greene could arrive in North Carolina, as he stopped along his way South to arouse the Patriot governors and officials to give what support they could in the way of arms, powder, clothes, and supplies. Most of Greene’s pleas fell on deaf ears. As Greene later wrote about his arrival at the Continental camp at Hillsboro “We are living upon charity and subsist by daily collections.” Greene knew that it would take some time for these bedraggled troops to be whipped into shape to become an effective fighting force. He also knew that to cease all offensive operations would only weaken the morale of his militia reinforcements. Therefore, Greene was determined to strike at English communications and supply lines. Greene was fortunate in that he had several partisan guerrilla bands in North and South Carolina which were admirably fitted for this kind of warfare. Partisan Colonel Francis Marion, “The Swampfox of The American Revolution,” was short of stature but had the combativeness of a bantam rooster. His partisan guerrilla band would make life miserable for Cornwallis with hit and run raids. General Thomas Sumter, the “Carolina Gamecock,” more rash than Marion, was another re- doubtable guerrilla leader. Colonel Andrew Pickens, dour of mind and seldom known to smile, was third partisan leader, behind Marion and Sumter, who kept alive the spirit of resistance in North and South Carolina while Greene was reorganizing his army.

Aside from the partisan guerrilla bands active in North and South Carolina the Patriot cause received a great uplift in October 1780 with the English defeat at the Battle of King’s Mountain. Major Patrick Ferguson, a Scot who was Inspector of Tory Militia, had been raising loyalists into military units to fight with the regular English troops. Ferguson had sent an extremely insulting message to the settlers of the Wautaugan area of Tennessee in which he threatened “...he would march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders, and lay their country waste with fire and sword” if they continued their support of the Patriot cause. These hardy mountain men decided to attack Ferguson first. Gathering together about a thousand men at Sycamore Shoals, the present site of Elizabethton, Tennessee, these patriots under the command of Isaac Shelby, Charles MacDowell, and Colonel John Sevier marched against Ferguson. Ferguson retreated and fortified himself on King’s Mountain in North Carolina. He sent a message to Cornwallis stating that he “... had taken a post where I do not hink that I can be forced by a stronger enemy than that against us.” The American frontiersmen advanced up the slopes of the mountain, taking advantage of every bit of cover. Their expert sharpshooters slaughtered Ferguson’s men. This was one of the few battles of the American Revolution that pitted American against American as Ferguson was the only combatant not American on the field. When Ferguson was killed, the remaining Tories surrendered. King’s Mountain was a much needed victory for the morale of the Patriot cause.

While the victory at King’s Mountain was welcome news to Greene, he knew that Cornwallis’ main army was still intact, and that soon Cornwallis would continue his invasion of North Carolina. Therefore, Greene decided to ignore orthodox military strategy and divide his already inferior forces. Concentrating his forces at Charlotte, North Carolina, Greene split the remainder of his troops. He assigned General Daniel Morgan (who on October 13 had been made a Brigadier General by the Continental Congress) to the command of his light infantry. This light infantry consisted of 320 Maryland and Delaware regulars and 200 Virginia riflemen. Greene also attached 100 light dragoons under the command of Colonel William Washington (once removed second cousin of George Washington) as a cavalry element. The rest of the Patriot forces, about 2500 men, Greene kept under his own command. His orders to Morgan were simple: sweep around Cornwallis’ left flank and harass English outposts and forts in western South Carolina. If the opportunity presented itself Morgan was to attack Cornwallis’ rear if the English forces advanced against Greene’s main army. The ex-Rhode Island blacksmith knew he was taking an enormous risk by splitting his command, but he relied on superior American mobility to escape destruction if Cornwallis concentrated his forces against Morgan or himself.

Cornwallis, who had concentrated his field forces at Winnsboro, fifty miles South of Charlotte, was in a quandary. While his total forces numbered over 8000
(Greene only had about 3000) over one-half of Cornwallis' troops were tied down in garrison and pacification duties in South Carolina and Georgia. Facing a two-pronged assault from Morgan and Greene, Cornwallis would have to arrive at a decision. Prudent military dictates indicated that he should concentrate his forces against either Morgan or Greene and crush the Patriots in detail; however, while prudent, this plan contained some risks. If he moved against Greene then Morgan might drive around his left and threaten Ninety-Six, an important English garrison guarding western South Carolina so named because it was ninety-six miles from the western frontier of South Carolina. Also, Morgan might sweep down on Augusta, Georgia and even threaten the important port of Savannah. If, on the other hand, Cornwallis concentrated against Morgan, then Greene might drive on Charleston, a key South Carolina port on which the English depended for supplies and communications from England. Cornwallis made his decision to destroy Morgan first and then advance against Greene. He would take his main forces and move against Morgan while he reinforced his garrison at Camden in case Greene moved South. He then ordered a third group under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton to move directly to engage Morgan while he would cut off Morgan's retreat. It would be Tarleton who would fulfill the date with destiny and Morgan at Cowpens.

Banastre Tarleton is certainly the most unappealing of the commanders in this narrative. Christopher Ward, author of the definitive two-volume work on the American Revolution, The War of The Revolution, considered Tarleton as a leader of cavalry "... unmatched on either side for alertness and rapidity of movement, dash, and vigor of attack!" Yet one of Tarleton's contemporaries, Lieutenant Rodrick Mackenzie, accused Tarleton of winning battles against those "... whom you luckily attacked when cooking their dinner." The ultimate opponent of Morgan was the complete antithesis to the "Old Wa-goner." Born in Liverpool, England of a wealthy family (his father had once been Lord Mayor), Tarleton had received an excellent education by attending the Universities of Liverpool and Oxford. An excellent cricket player he was poorly motivated by his studies. Quickly running through a 5,000-pound inheritance from his father, Tarleton had lived the good life in London of wining, dining, and wenching. Borrowing money from his mother, Tarleton purchased a Cornet rank, the lowest ranking English officer, in the elite First Regiment of the King's Dragoon Guards for 800 pounds. Transferred to America shortly after the outbreak of the American Revolution, he had distinguished himself by participating in the capture of General Charles Lee, then second-in-command under Washington, in December 1776. Promoted to captain shortly afterward, by January 1778 he had reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and was transferred to the Southern colonies to command the British Legion.

Tarleton and his British Legion would create a name for themselves that would echo throughout the South for generations. Wearing distinctive green uniforms and made up of American Tories, the British Legion quickly estab-

lished a reputation for ferocity and terrorism. Only twenty-six in 1780 Tarleton had already shown himself to be vindictive, cruel and cold-hearted.

By the fall of Charleston in May 1780 Tarleton had already begun to establish his reputation. He had cut Patriot communications with their besieged garrison at Charleston in April at the Battle of Monck's Corners capturing 300 horses and routing a larger Patriot force. He had smashed a Patriot militia group marching to the relief of Charleston on May 6. But it was on May 29, 1780 that Tarleton would receive the name of "Bloody Tarleton," a name that would remain with him throughout the remainder of the Revolutionary War. After the fall of Charleston Colonel Abraham Buford commanded the only organized Patriot forces in South Carolina. He was withdrawing to join Gates, while being pursued by Cornwallis. Unable to catch Buford with his infantry Cornwallis detached Tarleton with 300 cavalry to continue the pursuit. On May 29 Tarleton caught up with Buford at Waxhaws, South Carolina. Buford had nearly 600 regulars and militia, mostly infantry, under his command. Tarleton sent an officer to demand Buford's surrender. Buford's reply was, "Sir, I reject your proposal and shall defend myself to the last extremity!" Tarleton immediately attacked and scattered the American infantry, many of whom thought the truce was still in effect. Most of the Americans who tried to surrender were butchered, hacked up with bayonets and sabers. One man, Captain John Stokes, suffered 23 saber and bayonet wounds (he survived). Nearly all the American prisoners were severely wounded, over 150 of them too seriously to be moved. The Southern colonies raged against this brutality calling it "Tarleton's Quarter." After participating very conspicuously at the Battle of Camden Tarleton was assigned the task of destroying the Patriot guerrilla bands of Marion, Sumter, and Pickens. After several inconclusive skirmishes against the "Swamp Fox" in August, Tarleton defeated Sumter at Fishing Creek.

Tarleton's exploits had now made him the second most known English officer (after Cornwallis) in the South. Still only twenty-six it is not surprising that his successes had inflated his ego. Tarleton, by contemporary accounts, was described as short, but strongly built and very active. He tended to be insolent and domineering toward his subordi-nates, but he was considered very attractive by the ladies, being of a handsome countenance. After his actions against Sumter and Marion Cornwallis considered Tarleton to be the only English officer to be "... able to cope with the partisans." Laid down with a fever in September and October 1780 he had sufficiently recovered by December to resume his command and seek new laurels of victory.

Meanwhile, Morgan, implementing his orders from Greene, had left Charlotte on December 21, 1780 on a tough 48 mile march across the rain-soaked rivers and creeks of western South Carolina. Crossing the Broad River Morgan had reached the Pacolet River by Christmas Day. As this move seemed to threaten the English garrison at Ninety-Six, about 50 miles South of Morgan's position, Cornwallis ordered Tarleton to move West from Wins-
The Battle of Cowpens
Opening lineup
boring to protect this important supply and communications center. Tarleton reported that it looked as if Morgan’s move toward Ninety-Six was only a feint and he requested permission to advance upon Morgan. Cornwallis agreed and prepared to move to cut off the “Old Wagoner’s” retreat while Tarleton was to keep up the pursuit. Cornwallis also dispatched reinforcements to Tarleton, consisting of a battalion of the 7th (Royal Fusiliers), a battalion of the 71st (Highlanders), 50 extra cavalrymen from the 17th Dragoons, and 150 Tory militia. Along with his British Legion this gave Tarleton a total of 1100 men and two light 3-pounder cannon called “grass-hoppers.”

Morgan had been suffering from a lack of forage for his animals and from a terrible supply problem because of the rain-swollen creeks and streams. The supply situation had become so bad that Morgan had written Greene on January 4, 1781 that he would either have to retreat or move South into Georgia. Greene replied on January 13 ordering Morgan to “hold your ground if possible.” Greene also added that, “Colonel Tarleton is said to be on his way to pay you a visit.” Finding an unguarded ford across the Pacolet River during the night of January 15-16, Tarleton crossed with his forces. By 6:00 a.m. Morgan’s scouts had brought word of this crossing to the “Old Wagoner.” Breaking camp hurriedly Morgan moved to put the Broad River between himself and Tarleton. Meanwhile, Cornwallis had been extremely tardy in his advance to cut off Morgan’s retreat, taking eight days to cover 40 miles. Communications had become disrupted and Cornwallis received only one message from Tarleton during the period January 9-16. He felt that Tarleton must have been slowed by the swollen creeks so he further delayed his own advance. Rather than crushing Morgan between Cornwallis and Tarleton, it now developed that Tarleton would have to deal with Morgan by himself.

As Tarleton began to close the gap between himself and Morgan’s retreating forces, the “Old Wagoner” was still reluctant to seek a general engagement. On January 15 Morgan was preparing another dispatch to Greene requesting that he be allowed to continue his retreat when scouts reported that Tarleton with 1200 men was less than five miles away. Morgan knew that if he continued his retreat he ran the risk of being pinned in front of the Broad River and destroyed while he was attempting to cross. He had previously sent out word for all the neighboring North and South Carolina militia to rally to his force. The most obvious rallying point was a recognizable point of reference called Cowpens. Some of the North and South Carolina militia had rallied there prior to the Battle of King’s Mountain. Morgan immediately rode forward on the 16th to look over the terrain, first sending word that Cowpens would be the rallying point for all the militia. Hannah’s Cowpens or Cowpens, as it was called, was a piece of high rolling ground where men had wintered cattle for absentee owners who lived in Camden. The name Cowpens came from the fact that Hiram Saunders, a wealthy Tory, had built some cattle pens there.

Covering the route Morgan thought Tarleton would take to the battlefield, Morgan observed a tree-dotted meadow that began to rise to the crest of a small hill about 70 feet in elevation. About 600 yards behind the first hill lay another smaller hill with the same elevation. Behind this second hill the ground gradually sloped to a grassy plain which stretched to the Broad River, about five miles away. By nightfall of January 16th Morgan had placed his main camp between the two hills, distributed rations, and was awaiting the arrival of additional militia reinforcements. During the night of January 16th Partisan Colonel Andrew Pickens, nicknamed the “Wizard Owl,” arrived with 150 militia (some accounts mention only 70). In small groups throughout the night other militia troops straggled in. By daybreak of the 17th Morgan’s total troops numbered 600 regulars (including Tate’s Virginians) and 500 militia.

Throughout the night and early morning hours of January 16th-17th Morgan prowled through his camp using every opportunity to show the troops that he was supremely confident. He did this especially to reassure the militia who had a habit of running away from British regulars. As he moved from campfire to campfire he told his troops that on the following morning he would “crack the whip” over “Ban” or “Banny” as he referred to Tarleton. A young cavalryman in Colonel William Washington’s Dragoons later recalled that Morgan “went among the volunteers, helped them fix their swords, and joked with them.” In fact Morgan slept little that night.

Morgan’s tactical dispositions for the coming battle were extremely novel and unorthodox. On the first hill he deployed his Maryland and Delaware Continentals along the crest. These men were all veterans and could be expected to give a good account of themselves against English regulars. On the Continentals’ right he placed Tate’s Virginians who were expert riflemen. This gave Morgan nearly 500 men to defend the hilltop. He placed his most trusted subordinate, Colonel John Howard, in command and ordered him to hold the hill at all costs. About 150 yards in front of the hill he posted Colonel Andrew Pickens’ 300 North and South Carolina militia in loose formation among the high grasses. Another 150 yards in front of Pickens’ men he placed 150 men of the North Carolina and Georgia militia under the command of Major McDowell and Major Cunningham. These men were also expert marksmen and were deployed in skirmish line formation behind any available cover. As a reserve Morgan had Colonel William Washington’s 80 dragoons placed behind the crest of the second hill. Knowing that Tarleton outnumbered him in cavalry, Morgan had mounted 45 of Colonel James McCall’s Georgia volunteer and placed them in reserve with the Dragoons.

The first line made up of Cunningham’s and McDowell’s militia in skirmish order were to wait until Tarleton’s troops had approached within fifty yards. Then they were to fire especially at “the men with the epaulets,” that is the officers. After firing two volleys they were to retire through the ranks of Pickens’ militia. Then Pickens’ troops were to commence firing and stand until the pressure became too great and then retire to their left.
and make a circuit around the two hills and reform to the right of Morgan's Continentals on the first hill. Herein lay a potential for disaster. Would the militia rally and reform or would they continue retreating to escape the battlefield? Morgan had taken great pains to inform the militia officers that under no circumstances were they to allow their men to panic. The militia must withdraw slowly, rally, and reform so that they might deliver a devastating fire on the flanks of any of Tarleton's troops that were attacking the hill. Washington's cavalry was to be kept in reserve until called for by events.

Tarleton had reveille beaten at 2:00 a.m. on the morning of January 17th. Three light infantry companies, making up the advance guard reached Thickety Creek about 6:00 a.m. After a forward cavalry patrol had encountered a similar American patrol, Tarleton was now sure that Morgan was going to make a stand. His troops were generally tired, for they had just completed a difficult approach march of four miles over rough terrain, yet Tarleton wasted no time as he formed his lines about 400 yards in front of the American skirmishers. He stationed 50 dragoons on each of his flanks, while the center of his line was made up of his own British Legion. To the Legion's left he stationed the 7th (Royal Fusiliers) while on the Legion's right he placed his three light infantry companies. In reserve was the Legion cavalry (about 200 men) and the 71st (Highlanders). In trained regulars Tarleton had about 800 while Morgan had less than 600.

As the fifes played and the drums beat the British line began to advance in perfect formation. Noting McDowell's and Cunningham's skirmishers, Tarleton ordered 50 of his dragoons to attack and scatter them. With drawn sabers the dragoons advanced forward, unsure of the position of the Americans who were under cover. When the dragoons got within 100 yards of the American positions, these expert marksmen began to unhorse them. Fifteen of the cavalymen immediately went down. Amidst the screams of the wounded and dying horses the dragoons could only see puffs of smoke rising from the tall grasses. The dragoons began to quit the field in disorder.

Tarleton, still with his main line, then noticed that the American skirmishers were standing up and moving slowly to the rear. Not realizing that this was according to Morgan's plan, Tarleton thought that the Americans were retreating. He immediately ordered his entire line to advance. When the English had advanced to within 150 yards of Morgan's second line manned by Pickens' militia, they were met by a wall of fire. Aiming low for the officers and sergeants, it was a carnage. Most of the English casualties of the battle occurred here, as forty per cent of those killed were officers. Although the English line wavered, they continued to advance bayonets at the ready. By this time most of the American militia of the first line had withdrawn through Pickens' militia moving laterally rearward to reform behind the right flank of Morgan's Continentals. After another volley Pickens' militia followed them.

When Tarleton saw the withdrawal of the American militia he ordered his two "Grasshopper" cannons to fire on them, and he dispatched 50 of his dragoons to saber what he thought were "fugitives." Now occurred the first crucial point of the battle. If Tarleton's cavalry were able to scatter the withdrawing militia before they reformed, then Morgan at one stroke would lose one-half of his command. As the dragoons moved in for the slaughter of the militia, they were suddenly attacked in the flank by Colonel William Washington's dragoons and McCall's mounted infantry using sabers. Outnumbered five to two the English dragoons broke and quit the field with the American cavalry in hot pursuit.

It was now 7:15 and Tarleton, reorganizing his front, advanced on Morgan's regulars posted on the crest of the hill. Kneeling for greater accuracy and firing low these Continental regulars poured a punishing fire at the advancing English. The English line did not break, however, and they began to return fire. For nearly 30 minutes Morgan's Continentals and the English were locked in a bitter firefight. Finally the English were able to close with the American positions, and a hand-to-hand melee developed. Bayonet versus rifle butt and sword versus knife flashed along the crest of the hill. Both sides fought fiercely and the final issue remained in doubt. By 7:45 the position was unchanged so Tarleton ordered his reserve of 200 men of the 71st Highlanders to try to turn Morgan's right flank.

Morgan was now trying desperately to rally his militia. Some had simply quit the field and headed to the rear to "live to fight another day." Generally, however, the militia officers were able to rally and reform the men on the extreme right of Morgan's Continentals. One of the militia officers, Lieutenant Joseph Hughes, being fleet of foot, outran some of the fleeing militia, striking right and left with the flat of his sword. He screamed at them "You damned cowards! Halt and fight! If you don't stop and fight you'll all be killed!" As most of the militia reformed, Morgan readied them to fire a volley on the flank of the English troops attacking the hill crest.

But now disaster threatened the American forces. As the killed Highlanders advanced to flank the American right, Colonel Howard ordered one of his companies to face to the right to meet this threat. In the confusion of the battle the order was misunderstood, and the company moved to the rear instead. The other companies on the hill crest thought a general retreat had been ordered. They began to pull back also. As they fell back down the reverse slope of the hill, the English began swarming over the crest. Seeing disaster threatening, Morgan immediately hurried to Colonel Howard.

Morgan asked Howard, "Are you beaten?"

Colonel Howard replied, "Do men who march like that look as though they were beaten?"

Morgan retorted, "Right!" I'll choose you a second position. When you reach it, face about and fire!"

When the English observed the American retreat they thought the Continentals were routed. They swarmed over the hill crest, broke ranks, and rushed after the Americans. After an exhausting four-mile morning march and breaking through three American positions they thought the battle finally won. Suddenly the retreating American
English troops
American Troops
English Attacks
American & German Cowpens
Continental Retreat & Attack
Actual Battle
Retreat of American militia

Map
No. 3
Continents stopped, turned around, and delivered a devastating volley firing from the hip. At that same instant the reformed American militia fired a volley into the flank of the disorganized English. Howard’s regulars then delivered a bayonet charge. Washington’s Dragoons and McCall’s mounted infantry had returned from their pursuit of the English cavalry and delivered a saber charge against the English rear. The thoroughly demoralized English began to drop their weapons and attempt to flee. Sabered by the American cavalry and facing a bayonet charge by the American militia, the English began to surrender in large numbers, begging for mercy. It took many an anxious moment for Morgan and his subordinates to keep their troops from massacring the English prisoners because the American troops remembered vividly what Tarleton’s men had done to prisoners at Waxhaws.

The English Highanders continued to fight, finally surrendering after nine of their sixteen officers were killed or wounded. Seeing the disaster overtaking his troops, Tarleton decided to play his last trump—the 200 cavalrymen of the British legion that he had kept in reserve. But his cavalry refused to attack and fled the field. As the English Army historian Fortescue points out “The dragoons of the Legion, ill-disciplined at the best of times, and spoilt by their easy successes which Tarleton’s energy had gained for them, were not the men to face so desperate a venture.” Only Tarleton’s artillerymen continued to resist, and they had to be “struck down at their posts.”

Tarleton then beat a hasty retreat from the field with Colonel Washington in hot pursuit. Outdistancing the rest of his men, Washington caught up with Tarleton who turned on his pursuer with several of his aides. In a dramatic finale to Cowpens Washington took on Tarleton and his companions alone. Slashing at one of Tarleton’s officers with his saber the blade broke off at the handguard. As the Englishman moved to finish off Washington a fourteen-year-old American orderly, who had just ridden up, shot the Englishman. Tarleton then charged Washington himself. Washington was able to parry the sword thrust with his broken blade. “Reining his charger in a circle, Tarleton snatched his pistol and fired. The ball missed Washington, but wounded his horse.” This was the last shot fired in the battle as Tarleton galloped away.

Morgan had won a magnificent victory. In reporting an account of the battle to General Greene, Morgan listed English casualties as 100 killed and 229 wounded; also, the Americans had captured 600 Englishmen and Tories. The other spoils were immense also: 100 cavalry horses, 800 badly needed muskets, two cannon, a traveling forge, and all the English musical instruments. In all, nine-tenths of Tarleton’s force was eliminated at the cost of only 72 American casualties, 12 killed and 60 wounded. Still concerned that Cornwallis might cut off his retreat, Morgan had cleared the battlefield by noon.

On the 21st of January Cornwallis had received the news of the disaster. He later wrote to a subordinate, “The late affair has almost broke my heart.” Although Cornwallis immediately took up the pursuit of the “Old Wagoner,” Morgan was able to escape easily. The rising star of Tarleton was now permanently dimmed. Although Tarleton continued to command English troops throughout the remainder of the Revolutionary War, he could never retrieve his reputation lost at Cowpens. Captured in the Yorktown surrender of Cornwallis on October 20, 1781, Tarleton was the only English officer not civilly treated by Washington and his subordinates. Although Tarleton would later become a full General in the English Army (January 1812) much of his later career would be devoted to defending his conduct at Cowpens.

Throughout the Thirteen Colonies news of the American victory at Cowpens caused great jubilation. It came at a time when morale was at a low ebb after the defeat at Camden and the fall of Charleston. Tories would now be hesitant to join the English, and many waverers flocked to join the Patriot cause. Cornwallis was forced to alter his plans for the coming campaign. It might also be said that Cowpens caused Cornwallis to make errors that contributed to his final defeat at Yorktown less than a year later. Also, the battle showed that the American militia, when properly handled, could be an effective fighting force. One-fourth of the English field forces in the South were destroyed. The colony of Virginia gratefully gave Morgan a horse and a sword for his achievement. The militia Colonel Pickens was made a Brigadier-General by the South Carolina legislature. The Continental Congress praised Morgan and several of his subordinates for obtaining a complete and important victory.” Greene was heard to remark “After Cowpens anything can happen.” General Greene was right, for Cowpens was one of “an unbroken change of consequences to the catastrophe at Yorktown which finally separated America from the British Crown.”

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**Note on Sources**

ABENDSCHONE (Eureka Springs, Arkansas) celebrated its 25th birthday at Grassy Knob, the home of Mrs. Einar T. Strand, Regent, at its monthly meeting, December 9th. It was a great day for the Chapter.

A variety of events had been planned, including a traditional Christmas luncheon, a Christmas program and ceremonies of tribute to Charter Members.

First, came the traditional feast featuring early Colonial dishes prepared by members vying with each other in offering delicacies of flavor and quality to be served at the noon-time luncheon.

Special guests were Mrs. James Albert Marmouget, State Regent of Arkansas, and Mrs. Milton C. Guether, who provided a program of historical and religious significance.

1976 marked the Silver Anniversary of Abendschone Chapter. Present for the event were three of the Charter Members, Mrs. James M. Bullock, Mrs. Willis Sutcliffe and Mrs. Constance Mikiska. Each has served the Chapter faithfully and well throughout the 25 years.

Mrs. Bullock has been elected Regent for three terms and has been for many years Chapter Registrar. Mrs. Sutcliffe has excelled in her service as Chapter Chairman for American Indians. Mrs. Mikiska’s contribution to the Chapter is of inestimable worth, having been Chapter Chairman of Lineage Research since the founding of Abendschone and was Genealogist for 3 years previous. During this period, she aided many of the Charter Members to establish their eligibility. As a working Genealogist, she has copied and duplicated volumes of records from Court Houses, and Cemeteries in Carroll County and surrounding areas, making them available to the State Genealogist.

In recognition of Mrs. Mikiska’s outstanding work, the chapter honored her with a gift of a 25-year Membership Pin. Her surprise and joy was the climax of a very happy event.

CHANTILLY (Westmoreland/Richmond Counties, VA) sponsored a Bicentennial program at the Westmoreland County Court House, Montross, Va. on Monday, 7 June 1976. This date marked the 200th anniversary of Col. Richard Henry Lee’s of Chantilly Plantation introduction of the Resolution, in the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia, calling for independence from England. Upon adoption this Resolution was given to Thomas Jefferson as a nucleus for the drafting of the Declaration of Independence.

Chantilly Chapter honored Col. Lee by placing a Bicentennial plaque under his picture that hangs on the wall to the right of Judge’s chair in the Courtroom.

Among the many special guests at this outstanding event were: Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Carl E. Stark; State Vice Regent, Mrs. E. M. Yochim; State Chaplain, Mrs. James M. Pharr; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Rhodes; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles R. Haugh; Vice President General, Mrs. John S. Biscoe; Past Vice President General Mrs. Robert B. Smith and District II Director, Mrs. Leonard R. Graves. Also present for this landmark occasion were: State Senator Paul W. Manns; James G.
Mc Cann, Jr., Chairman of the Woodmoreland County Board of Supervisors and all Board members as well as members of the Richard Henry Lee, SAR, and members of the Society of the Lees.

A luncheon at the Courthouse Museum for the special guests preceded the Bicentennial program at the Courthouse.

ASTORIA (Astoria, Oregon). A Bicentennial project of Astoria Chapter was the dedication of a marker on the grave of Ruth Gannett McMillen in the Mountain View Park at Forest Grove, Oregon.

Mrs. McMillen was the daughter of Joseph Gannett and his wife Abigail Cobb. Joseph Gannett was a soldier in the Revolution, serving as a Minute Man at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The McMillen family moved from New York to the Oregon Territory in 1843, establishing a home at Forest Grove where Ruth McMillen died in 1887.

Mrs. Harry Larson, a direct descendant of Joseph Gannett and a member of Astoria Chapter, unveiled the marker which was set in a circle of white marble.

Others participating in the ceremony were color bearers Donald Larson, son of Mrs. Larson, and Joseph Ferrara, Mrs. Larson's grandchildren, Steven and Leslie Hugo placed a red, white and blue floral wreath at the marker.

Astoria Chapter Regent, Mrs. Paul Schmelzer, led the Pledge of Allegiance. The invocation was given by Col. Clifton Pond, U.S. Army Chaplain, Retired, and a member of SAR. Mrs. Joseph Ferrara of David Hill Chapter gave the history of the Gannett-McMillen. The National Anthem was led by Laurence Jackson who closed the ceremony by playing Taps on an antique fife.

BLUE SAVANNAH (Mullins, S.C.) completed its Bicentennial project in November, 1976, with the dedication of a roadside marker near the old Moody Cemetery located on the highway between Marion and Latta, S.C. In this cemetery are interred Revolutionary soldier, John Smith, Sr., and Revolutionary patriot, Enos Tart.

John Smith settled here before the Revolution and was the progenitor of most of the Smiths in Marion County. During the Revolution this plantation was known as Tart's Mill. Enos Tart's mother was the sister of John Smith. Enos Tart was prominent in the community, serving as Sheriff of Marion District, South Carolina Representative and Senator, and Clerk of Court. He was the contractor for the District's 1823 Courthouse. All his sons died unmarried, so there are no Tarts descended from Enos.

In honoring these two patriotic men, the dedication program was as follows: Each speaker was introduced by Mrs. Bryant Cooper; Prayer—Mrs. E. P. Rogers; Greetings—Mrs. Langdon Dunn; Americans' Creed—Mrs. Jack Nye; Dedication—Reverend Carlyle Smith and Miss Agnes Smith, Regent; Unveiling of Marker—Miss Jackie Nye; Closing Remarks—Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Past State Regent and National Officer.

All those taking part on the program were descendants of John Smith. Special thanks and recognition go to Mrs. Bryant Cooper and Mrs. Frank Parish for their hours of research and tireless work in making this ceremony possible.

AUX ARC (Clarksville, AR), Mrs. Lilian Mickel (Mrs. R. W.) holds the National Award she won for Aux Arc Chapter. She won the Award for the series of articles published weekly entitled: THIS IS THE WAY IS HAPPENED 200 YEARS AGO. The articles were in the Clarksville weekly Graphic.

Members of the Aux Arc Chapter expressed appreciation to the Graphic for its help in enabling them to become the first and only Arkansas Chapter to win a National Award.

ANTHONY THOMAS (Waverly, Missouri). Organizational meeting held at the home of Mrs. Richard W. Bricken on Saturday, November 20, 1976. Mrs. Maurice W. Shier, State Organizing Secretary, St. Joseph, Mo., used the prescribed ritual for the organization of a chapter and installed the officers.

The new chapter, which had the honor of being organized in the Bicentennial year of 1976 and the distinction of being the 100th chapter in the state, both singular achievements, was named for the only known Revolutionary War soldier buried in this area. Anthony Thomas, son of Notley and Rebecca (Griffith) Thomas, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 4, 1759. He was married January 31, 1782 to Lucy Cissel (Cicil), daughter of John Cissel of Prince George's County, Maryland. They came with their family of eight children to Missouri in the fall of 1817 and settled in Saline County near the Lafayette County line. He died near Waverly on April 17, 1825 and is buried in the Thomas-Buck Cemetery on the farm of a great-granddaughter, Mrs. Leslie W. Corder (deceased), who gave the marker placed at his grave on June 2, 1957 by the Carrolton Chapter. His service record shows that his enrollment in the Flying Camp was reviewed and passed by Col. Charles Betty July 20, 1776.

Mrs. Shier presided at the tea table when the 100th Missouri Chapter cake was cut by Anthony Thomas's great-great granddaughter, Mrs. Henry McK. Cary. The cake, a gift to the chapter from Mrs. Shier, was inscribed with these words, “Anthony Thomas, 100th Chapter, November 20, 1976” was decorated in red, white and blue.

The chapter was honored to have the State Regent, Miss Sandra Johnson, Camdenton, Mo., attend the first regular meeting on December 20th at the home of Mrs. Tom Woodward, and to officially welcome Anthony Thomas Chapter.

BARON DeKALB (Decatur, Georgia), under the leadership of Regent, Mrs. Thad F. Blackstock, accentuated the Bicentennial in its 1976 programs. A ten minute report on “200 Years Ago This Month” was a feature of each meeting.

The peak of the celebration was the July 8th Liberty Luncheon commemorating the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Town Crier, a member in costume of 1776, rang her bell as she called “Liberty! Liberty! Independence is declared! Hear ye! Hear ye!” She then stood at attention as the Declaration of Independence was read in its entirety. Afterwards each member toasted her revolutionary ancestor.

A musical program of 18th Century patriotic American songs was presented. These included “A Toast” (to George Washington) by Francis Hopkins, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, published in 1778; “Chester” by William Billings; and “Hail Columbia, Happy Land” which was used at Washington’s inauguration.

The program closed with the prayer offered by Dr. Jacob Duché at the first meeting of the First Continental Congress in Carpenter’s Hall, Philadelphia, on September 7, 1774.

The biennial regent’s luncheon in No-
from all over Central Texas find it an 

attractive place to lunch each Friday.

Whenever possible our other programs 

were slanted to the Bicentennial theme. This 

year-long observances gave us a 

deeper appreciation of our American heri-

tage.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOORE (San 

Marcos, Texas). The restoration of a 
derelict and vandalized Texas State his-
torical monument and its beautification at 
a fascinating spot on Camino Real near 
San Marcos was a rewarding Bicentennial 
accomplishment of the Captain Thomas 
Moore Chapter.

The granite monument had long been 
missing its Texas Star and Wreath and 
there was little local interest in restoring 
the site where Colonial Spain had briefly 
located a villa, because of its derelict 
location. However, throughout the Bicen-
tennial era, the DAR chapter chairman 
encouraged county officials to police and 
clean up the location of the monument.

A concentrated effort was made by the 
chapter in 1976 to raise the money to plant 
a grove of red crepe myrtle trees and to 
identify its restoration as a Bicentennial 
project by placing the official American 
Revolution Bicentennial Administration 
logo and marker on the site. In late 1976 
the site was additionally marked with the 
Texas Historical Commission marker 
sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Patrick H. 
Welder II of Victoria, Texas, descendants 
of the original colonizer.

An additional interesting Bicentennial 
project was the chapter’s support for the 
restoration and furnishings of a small rock 
house listed on the National Register of 
Historic Places. Chapter members were 
leaders in promoting the project of having 
home-cooked meals in the quaint little 
building. The money raised in this manner 
has been used to authentically furnish it 
with primitive Texas furnishings and ac-
cessories of the 1840-1870 period. People 
from all over Central Texas find it an 
attractive place to lunch each Friday.

These interesting projects were spear-
headed by Mrs. Jack N. Stovall, the USA 
Bicentennial Committee chairman for the 
chapter since 1972 and the organizing 
chairman of the City of San Marcos Bi-
centennial Commission. Mrs. Bryan 
Baldridge was Regent while the project 
was carried out in 1975-1976. Mrs. Jack 
D. Hearn is current Regent of the Captain 
Thomas Moore Chapter.—Irma Bruce.

SAGINAW (Saginaw, Michigan). Mrs. 
J. R. Kendrick hosted a tea at her home 
for prospective DAR members. Mrs. John 
Denton, chairwoman, was assisted by 
Mrs. Kendrick, Mrs. E. Brady Denton, 
Mrs. Fred Cooper and Mrs. Edward Mac 
Croe.

Mrs. Burr Stapleton, Regent, introducte 
d the honored guests. After reading 
the DAR Creed she called on board mem-
bers and standing chairwomen to explain 
the objectives, goals, ideals and functions 
of DAR. Members reporting were Mrs. 
Chester T. Miller, Honorary Vice Presi-
dent General, Mrs. Clarence Bauer, Mrs. 
Heil Rockwell, Jr., Mrs. E. Brady Den-
ton, Mrs. Andrew Domson, Jr., Mrs. Fred 
Cooper, Mrs. Leonard Zarn and Mrs. 
Rowland O. Meyer.

Mrs. Chester Miller poured at the at-
tractively appointed tea. Standing at her 
left are Mrs. Fred Borchard and Mrs. 
Frederick Mikesell.

OZARK (Alabama) members and de-
scendants of James and Rhoda Carroll, a 
Revolutionary soldier and his wife, as-
sembled at the Old Carroll Cemetery in 
Ozark, November 18, 1976, to place a 
bronze DAR marker for the wife of a 
Revolutionary soldier and a granite family 
marker at her grave. Her husband had died 
and been buried in Johnston County, 
North Carolina, in 1834, before the 
widow and children moved to Alabama 
in 1836.

The local Carroll High School, bearing 
the family name, sent a ROTC unit to 
form an honor guard and present the 
colors at the ceremony. After a welcome 
address by Sam J. Carroll, Jr., Mrs. F. 
O. Deese, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Ben 
Windham, Chapter Chaplain, presented a 
brief ceremony, after which Mrs. Annie 
Louise Stuts, Chapter Historian, gave a 
sketch of Rhoda Carroll’s life. Mrs. Deese 
dedicated the bronze marker; the Rev. 
William Snellgrove, another descendant, 
dedicated the granite marker, and Miss 
Lottie Carroll, a student at Troy State 
College and daughter of Sam J. Carroll, 
Jr., unveiled both markers. Mrs. Stuts 
and Mrs. Windham were also Carroll de-
scendants. Approximately seventy-five 
people gathered for the ceremony at the 
old cemetery.

Following the ceremony, the Chapter 
made for its November meeting at the 
home of Mrs. Oscar Carroll Dunn with Miss 
Ann Mizell and Miss Helen Thomas as 
co-hostesses. Mrs. C. A. Alford spoke on 
the “Woman that Saved Thanksgiving,” 
and Mrs. Martin Price spoke on “The 
Spirit of ’76,” the painting that thrilled 
America in the American Centennial. 
Mrs. Deese poured coffee for the refresh-
ment hour that followed the meeting.

Mrs. Roy Parker (Mae Carroll) was 
presented an orchid corsage for being the 
oldest member of the family present. She 
was 87 years old. Later another orchid 
was presented to the oldest living family 
member, Mrs. Sally West, a resident of 
Wesley Manor Retirement Home, in 
Dothan, who is ninety years old.

JANET MONTGOMERY (German-
town, MD) has completed the binding of 
their minutes from 1909 to 1969 as a 
Bicentennial project. These minutes con-
tain much historical data. They were pre-
sented to the chapter by the Regent, Mrs. 
Jesse T. Price, at their Christmas meeting 
on December 4 at the home of Mrs. 
Clarence W. Miller. The State Regent, 
Miss Nannie A. l’Anson, was the honored 
guest as was the State Treasurer, Mrs. 
Rudolph J. Turco, a chapter member.

Quoting from the minutes of the first 
meeting of the chapter, “In as much as 
Montgomery County was named for Gen-
eral Richard Montgomery of Revolu-
tionary War fame, it is quite fitting that 
the chapter be named for his wife, Janet 
Livingston Montgomery, the daughter of
Robert Livingston of New York.” Thus the first DAR chapter in Montgomery County was organized and confirmed the Janet Montgomery Chapter on April 16, 1909 at Hungerford’s Tavern, Rockville, Maryland with forty-two members present. Mrs. Morris Croxall was elected the first Regent.

Historic churches and homes have been marked by the chapter, the latest being “Madison House” in Brookeville, Maryland where President James Madison and his Cabinet took refuge during the British burning of Washington, D.C. in the War of 1812. This house was marked as a Janey Montgomery Chapter on April 16, 1989.

The chapter has also marked the graves of DAR chapter members and the graves of the following Revolutionary War soldiers, as recorded in the minutes: General Crabbe, Colonel Allen Bowie, Colonel Sam Wade Magruder, Colonel Zadbock Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder, Nathaniel Magruder, Colonel Griffith, Henry Griffith, Corporal John Moore, Dr. Richard Waters, Major Richard Brooks, Lieutenant Samuel Brewer, Sergeant Henry Luke and Mr. Larhar.

As in the past and continuing today the three fold objectives of the chapter are Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education and Patriotic Endeavor.

WILLIAM PENN (Glenside, Pennsylvania) completed the Bicentennial Year by dedicating a Historic Tablet on the property, in Glenside, Pa., of Mr. and Mrs. Roland C. Ritchie. Mrs. Ritchie is the State Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee and Past Regent of the Chapter.

Attendance at the event included DAR members, guests, State and community leaders. The chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Pennsylvania State Regent and presently candidate for the office of Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Cuthbert Parrish, Pennsylvania State Treasurer; and Miss Sara V. Swoyer, South Eastern Director of the State.

The Marker commemorates the Battle of Edge Hill on December 7, 1777, and marks the grave of an Unknown Revolutionary Soldier. On that important, but little known day, the British were halted in their pursuit of General Washington by the men at Edge Hill. Under the leadership of Colonel Daniel Morgan and Colonel M. Gist, they so harassed the enemy, that General William Howe returned to the luxury of Colonial Philadelphia, leaving the Patriots to maintain their long winter vigil at Valley Forge.

As a part of the prescribed Dedication Ritual, the Tablet was presented by Mrs. Gordon B. Ball, Chapter Regent, to Mrs. Miller, who accepted in the name of the Pennsylvania State Society DAR. Also involved in the service were Miss Swoyer and Mrs. Everett S. McDaniel Jr., Chaplain of the Chapter.

At the ceremony Bicentennial Certificates were presented to community organizations which, through the years, have offered material assistance to William Penn Chapter.

TULSA (Tulsa, Oklahoma) has a membership of 350 with Mrs. I. V. Horner as Chapter Regent. It is one of three chapters of NSDAR located in the city of Tulsa. The Junior American Citizens Clubs sponsored by the Tulsa Chapter had a special Bicentennial Project—the making of a quilt. The quilt was done in our patriotic colors of red, white and blue. The full-size quilt featured silhouettes of all the presidents of the United States, formed with a red outline of each block. The Great Seal was also included in the quilt design and was done in the proper colors of the seal. The quilt was hand painted by members of the Junior American Citizens Clubs and the Chapter Chairman, Mrs. T. Dale Rider, with the use of Tri-Chem Liquid Embroidery.

The JAC Clubs received a special Bicentennial message from President Ford, special letters from President-Elect Jimmy Carter’s aides, officials of Tri-Chem as well as the project being listed in the Winter Magazine of Craft-Corner. The project was also approved as an Official Bicentennial Project by the Tulsa Bicentennial Commission.

Six patriotic programs are presented to the JAC Clubs during the school year and are given to the sixth grade students in ten clubs. Club membership for 1976 was 770 students with 670 students in the clubs for 1977.

One of the other projects of the Tulsa Chapter was the reactivating of flying our flag on the Woodward Park Flagpole. The flagpole had been dedicated in the early 1920’s and was so marked as a DAR project.—Shirley W. Hudson Rider.

YOSEMITE (Clovis, California). Margaret Woodland Everest, organizing and charter member of Yosemite Chapter, pays tribute to her mother’s pioneer spirit in her book-length novel, “My Kootenai.” The Kootenai River runs through Boundary County, Idaho, the place where Catherine Woodland chose to homestead.
one hundred sixty acres of wooded land in 1903. With her three small daughters, Catherine arrived in Idaho by train from Philadelphia, after the recent death of her husband. In the picture, Corrine is on her mother's lap, Margaret is standing and Mildred is seated.

The story is more fact than fiction and each chapter is the unfolding of happy exploring of a new home in a primeval setting. As Mrs Everest says, "In my story, I have told about life as we lived it then: we milked cows and churned our own butter; we walked three miles to the post office twice a week for mail; it was three miles to school and in cold weather, we'd wash our hands with snow to thaw them out; Indian squaws walked ten miles to bring water from the creek below our hill-top home and help mother do a washing which was hung on bushes or spread on the grass to dry—all for a dollar a day."

Margaret Everest's great grandmother, Louisa Cole Bradley, was a descendant of James Cole, the first settler on "Cole's Hill," Plymouth, Massachusetts.

From the "hill-top home" in Idaho, Margaret and her sisters attended school in Idaho and later, by virtue of their mother's marriage to a Spokane, Washington realtor, graduated from high school in Spokane. As Margaret enjoyed "everything about school," it is not surprising that she became a teacher in one-room schools in country places like the old homestead.

"My Kootenai" has been copyrighted for publication and has been running serially in a newspaper in Idaho since April 1976, as a Bicentennial feature. Members of Yosemite Chapter have subscribed to the paper for the story and expect it to be put in book form.—Jessie Tucker.

ROBERT MORRIS (Delaware County, Pennsylvania), Mrs. George W. Walker, Jr., Regent, asks the help of Daughters throughout the Nation in an urgent Conservation-American Heritage project.

Mrs. Henry A. Peirsol, Chapter Vice Regent, is spearheading a drive for a "support fund" which Congress said is necessary for it to add a beautiful 78-acre lagoon, along Interstate 95 south of Philadelphia airport, to the adjacent Tinicum National Environmental Center—the first in the country.

The owner of the lagoon wants to fill and commercially develop it. That would deprive people who boat and fish there, ruddy ducks which winter there and find it a safe haven from oil spills in the Delaware River, and motorists from throughout the Nation and world to whom it is a soul-inspiring sight as they travel along I-95.

Construction on the lagoon site would constitute a flood-threat to the national historic shrine, John Morton House, nearby. This is the oldest structure in Pennsylvania, the ancestral homestead of the man who cast the deciding vote in favor of the Declaration of Independence. It would also pollute a stream flowing into the Center and migratory bird refuge.

Mrs. Peirsol, who received a NSDAR Bicentennial Award last year for her Conservation efforts through recycling, said "Preserving this natural heritage for posterity is most appropriate in this first year of our Nation's Third Century and ties in with the current DAR theme 'Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set.'"

All Daughters may help by sending tax-deductible checks to "Tinicum Fund" c/o Mrs. Peirsol, 219 Lafayette Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa. 19081; and by writing to their own Congressman and United States Senators urging them to support HR 2817 which would authorize inclusion of the lagoon in the National Environmental Center.

Mrs. Jay F. Leonard, new Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society DAR, called the project "a fine example of self-help" when she addressed members of Robert Morris, Philadelphia, and Delaware County Chapters in January.

TIMUCUAN (Seminole, Florida) celebrated American History Month and its second anniversary with a dinner meeting in February 1977. Organized with a membership of 14, the Chapter has doubled its membership and made the Gold Honor Roll its first year and expects to make it the second year.

The Chapter has concentrated this past year on "making local history live" and, because so many of our members are completely new to DAR, on becoming familiar with the organization—using the slides and information provided by the National Society—to learn of its purpose, its organization, its insignia, lineage research, its schools.

"Timucuan" is the name of the Indians who ranged from Boca Ciega Bay across Florida to the Jacksonville area at the time the Spaniards landed on the West Florida Coast. Consequently, a trip was organized to Crystal River to visit the Indian Mounds and the museum of Indian artifacts maintained there by the State Park Service.

A second trip was sponsored to visit the Gamble Mansion, the oldest existing house on the West Coast of Florida. It is said that the vast oak trees there have stood for more than 200 years. A one-time sugar plantation, the old mansion is steeped in the history of early Florida.

For our second anniversary and American History Month, Mrs. Wayne Wilson of the Boca Ciega Chapter was our speaker. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the O'Berry Family which re-enacted its entry into Pinellas County during the summer of 1975 as its contribution to the Bicentennial. Mrs. Wilson spoke of the joys and tribulations the family encountered in crossing Florida by wagon train.

Mrs. Robert Owens, in charge of the Bicentennial Program in the Pinellas Schools, presented a slide program of historical places she visited along the Bicentennial Trail.

History has been truly relived for the members of Timucuan Chapter ("Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set."). Proverbs 22:28.), and we have grown in knowledge of DAR and in our struggle to meet the requirements of the National Honor Roll. We are proud of our effort.

MAJOR JAMES KERR (Kerrville, Texas), held a memorial ceremony on October 2, 1976, to dedicate a bronze DAR marker placed on the grave of Elizabeth Rankin Tatum (1803-1872), daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Robert Rankin of North Carolina. The ceremony was held at 2 p.m. at the Wharton...
family cemetery on Wharton Road, about five miles southeast of Kerrville.

Present for the occasion were Mrs. Georgia B. Edman, State Regent, Houston; Mrs. Leland R. Adams, State Historian, Austin; Mrs. H. M. Crosswell, State Conference Chairman, San Antonio; Mrs. Stanley A. Schmidt, Division VII Chairman, San Antonio; members of the Wharton family from San Antonio; about twenty descendants of Elizabeth Rankin Tatum from Center Point and Kerrville; and about forty members of the DAR chapter.

Mrs. Sam Gardner, Chapter Regent, welcomed the group. Mrs. J. C. Jacobson, Chaplain, gave the invocation. Mrs. Thomas M. Daniel, immediate past Regent and coordinator for the event, introduced the distinguished DAR guests. Mrs. Louis Dominguez, Registrar, told of participating in the cemetery census of Kerr County, including the Wharton family cemetery.

A brief biography of Elizabeth Rankin Tatum was given by Mrs. Robert E. (Vivian Wharton) Herold of San Antonio.

With the impressive DAR ritual Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Jacobson dedicated the bronze marker placed at the foot of the grave of Mrs. Tatum, while those present at the graveside joined in the responses.

Mrs. John W. Bouton, immediate past historian, recognized the descendants of Henry and Elizabeth Rankin Tatum through their three daughters, Mary Tatum (Mrs. H. M.) Burney, Martha Tatum (Mrs. W. D. C.) Burney, and Adeline Tatum (Mrs. Frank H.) Coleman.

**COLUMBIAN (Columbia, Missouri).**

Bronze plaques marking the graves of Revolutionary War Patriot, Jesse Copher, and his wife, Elizabeth Boone Copher, were dedicated by the chapter, Oct. 10, 1976. The ceremony held in the Copher Homestead cemetery in rural Boone County, Missouri, was conducted by Mrs. M. H. Schlotzhauer, Regent, and Mrs. Robert Leuenberger, Chaplain.

Jesse Copher was born June 29, 1756, at Culpepper Co., Va., the son of Thomas and Mary Copher. He served as a private on the frontier, was taken prisoner by the British in 1779 and escaped from Detroit with the legendary Simon Kenton. In 1781 he married Elizabeth Boone and moved to Missouri settling in Boone County. He died September 16, 1822.

Elizabeth Boone Copher, niece of Daniel Boone, was born July 21, 1765, to George Boone and Nancy Linville Boone. She grew up on the hostile frontier and encountered the perils of Indian raids and British attacks on Fort Boonesborough. Thus, she was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. She was the mother of eleven children.

Mrs. Tom Allen of Sikeston, Missouri and Mr. Max Woods of Columbia, Mo., direct descendants of the Cophers, researched and made arrangements for the colorful and impressive ceremony which was attended by descendants and friends from Missouri, California, Oregon and Texas. Seven descendants took part in the dedication. Rev. J. H. Stidham gave a sketch of the patriots. The markers were unveiled by Mrs. Carter Foster and Mrs. John Dietrich of Sikeston, Missouri, and wreaths were placed on the graves by Mrs. John V. Woods and Mr. Verdell Stidham, Columbia, Mo.

**BEULAH PATTERSON BROWN (Newark Valley, N.Y.).** Cynthia VanGelder, six-year-old daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Robert VanGelder of Alpine, N.Y. is formerly from Greenland; she is shown receiving her American Flag presented by Mrs. Erwin K. Allen, Flag Chairman of the Chapter.

Cynthia was one of the ninety-three persons who were sworn in as New Citizens at the largest Naturalization Court ever held in Tompkins County. On November 17, 1976, each new citizen was presented with a Naturalization Folder, Canon of American Citizenship, a copy of the Declaration of Independence and a small American Flag. The Tioga County Bicentennial Commission and the Beulah Patterson Brown Chapter were joint sponsors of the Flag Ceremonies at which Prof. Ernest N. Warren, McRoberts Professor of Law at Cornell University spoke, and the Oath of Allegiance was administered to the New Citizens by the Tompkins County Clerk.—*Constance U. Storrs.*

**FONTENADA (Pompano Beach, Florida).** Planting a 12-foot black olive tree for “Century Three” at the Pompano Beach Recreation Center was the Regent’s Project. Pictured from left: Regent, Mrs. John W. Schaff; First Vice Regent, Mrs. George Hughes; Historian, Mrs. J. E. Bryant and Mrs. James H. Endicott, Conservation Chairman.

As part of the Bicentennial Projects we had a booth in the “Broward County Pioneer Days” at Port Everglades in Fort Lauderdale which was attended by several thousand people. National DAR activities were brought to the attention of the public with artistic displays.

Estahakee Chapter of Boca Raton were our guests at a Constitution Day Celebration. Miss Patricia Hill reviewed the book “Miracle At Philadelphia.”

All DAR Past Regents who are members of our Chapter and all those having DAR membership for over 25 years were honored at a special meeting in February 1977. Mrs. William H. Turnbull, a 60-year member, was given special recognition.

Our eighth-grade State history essay winner, Donald Preston Patterson Jr., was given the $25 bond at the Diamond Jubilee State Conference in Miami Beach on March 3, 1977.

Because of winning this State honor, Donald is being given a $500 tuition scholarship for 1977-78 by Col. Alan Moorman, President of the Palm Cove Beach School which Donald attends. The essay detailed the battle of Kings Mountain, North Carolina in keeping with the required subject “Battles of the American Revolution.”

Florida State Regent, Mrs. John Dean Milton, was our guest of honor and installed our officers at the May 1977 meeting.

**NINETEENTH STAR (Peru, Indiana).** Misses Mary and Ruth Berkebile, Co-Regents, are Junior Members and identical twins. They are talented musicians in voice, piano, organ, violin, and concert duo-piano artists.

For a Nineteenth Star Bicentennial project, the Co-Regents organized a Fife and Drum Corps. The expenses were underwritten by the Wabash Valley Bank. The three high schools in Miami County were represented.

The Fife and Drum Corps won second trophy at the Loyalty Day Parade, and first
on the Fourth of July. The Fife and Drum Corps played in the Bicentennial celebrations in the surrounding towns and cities. They gave forty concerts, including the two local nursing homes, and won six awards.

The Wabash Valley Bank presented Mary and Ruth Berkebile a plaque engraved, "For unselfish sacrifice of time and talent to make the Nineteenth Star Chapter DAR Fife and Drum Corps Miami County's greatest Bicentennial effort. Our greatest thanks."

The Chapter float, a Colonial scene, won first at the Loyalty Day Parade, and second on the Fourth of July.

Another Bicentennial project was refurbishing the graves of the three Revolutionary soldiers buried in Miami County. Mary and Ruth Berkebile gave two duet-piano benefit concerts for this project.

The old markers were laid in concrete on the graves. New granite headstones were installed for Charles Rector, Mount Hope Cemetery, Peru; James Wiseman, Reyburn Cemetery, Peru; William Martin, Jr., Chili Cemetery, Chili.

The Nineteenth Star Chapter fifty-year members, Mrs. Nina L. Bauer, Mrs. Harry Edson, and Mrs. Martin Lanahan, Charter member, will be honored this spring.

In observance of Constitution Week, the Peru Tribune donated a full page for printing the Constitution of the United States, using a DAR caption.

Our Bicentennial publicity was deposited on top of the Indiana time capsule, and will be opened first in the year 2076.—Zara G. Gardner.

TEHA LANNA (Stephenville, Texas), has been Bicentennial conscious, as have so many chapters over our great land this year. Our first project was the purchasing and planting and dedicating of a red maple in the new Jaycee park for the youth of our community. Next was the two year project of donating to our President General’s project of the ceiling murals. Then we donated to and helped with labor and worked on the Committee of the moving of the oldest Church in our community to the museum grounds and restoring the Church. It was a Community project and was made ready for dedication on 4 July 1976. Several of our members, including our Regent, Mrs. Albert Smith, worked on the different committees. We honored our ancestors in the May issue of the DAR magazine. Our final project was the location, finishing, and presenting of a trestle table of solid mahogany to the Museum House Reception room. This was presented in an appropriate ceremony by the Chairman, Mrs. Geo. B. Sparkman to the President of the Museum Complex. Dr. Richard King. Even though we have done more expensive projects, these are lasting and with the love and dedication of the local DAR members.—Mrs. Geo. B. Sparkman.

SAVANNAH (Savannah, GA). “A Table With A Mission” is how the local press refers to a Queen Anne walnut drop-leaf table which was recently purchased by the Savannah Chapter, and is now being sent as the chapter’s contribution toward the furnishing of the Georgia Room in the DAR Museum in Washington, D.C.

This 1760 table, purchased from Carl Meadows, an antique dealer of Savannah, is the result of months of searching. This is the first piece of furniture to be placed in the Georgia Room which is to be named “Tondee’s Tavern,” a significant site in Georgia’s history where the following events took place:

1. There, on January 23, 1775, Peter Tondee and 44 others were chosen delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia.
2. The petition against taxation without representation was drawn up there and sent to the King of England.
3. On May 10, 1775, the decision was made for Georgia to formally sever ties with England.
4. On the following night, plans were made and executed to seize 500 pounds of powder from the King’s magazine in Savannah and send it to Boston for use at the battle of Bunker Hill.
5. The Council of Safety was elected.
6. On July 4, 1775, the first Provincial Congress of Georgia met and elected Archibald Bulloch as the first President.
8. There, on October 22, 1775, Peter Tondee died, never having known independence.
9. On August 10, 1776, Archibald Bulloch mounted the steps of the tavern and read the Declaration of Independence to the people of Savannah, Georgia’s first Capital.

Because of these historic facts, Mrs. Harold Tuthill, State Bicentennial Chairman, with the assistance of Mrs. Hugh Peterson, State Chairman of the Georgia Room, introduced the proposal to furnish Tondee’s Tavern as the Georgia Room at the DAR Museum.

The purchase and contribution of this table was made possible by a successful Bicentennial project initiated during the regime of Mrs. Norvell Ashburn, immediate Past Regent, the sale of commemorative plates depicting Tondee’s Tavern. This plate, designed and presented to the Savannah Chapter by Mrs. Blair W. Davis, depicts the raising of the first “Liberty Flag” to fly in Georgia which was raised on the Liberty Pole in front of Tondee’s Tavern.
family were among the organizing members.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was followed by the National Anthem played by the Halifax County Senior High School Band.

The Honorable W. W. Bennett, Jr., Commonwealth’s Attorney of Halifax County, was the guest speaker. His remarks were most interesting concerning the history of the Betts family and the significance of our heritage from our early ancestry.

Following Mr. Bennett's speech, markers were unveiled and dedicated: Spencer Betts, Revolutionary Soldier-Berryman Green Chapter, DAR; Mrs. R. R. Reaves, Regent, Mrs. R. L. Lacy, Chaplain and Mrs. C. D. Hicks, Historian; Elisha Betts-the Virginia State Societies, USD 1812; William Spencer Betts and George Munford Betts-the Halifax County Chapter, U. D. C.

Mrs. James H. Willis, of Greensboro, N.C., a great-great-great-granddaughter of Spencer Betts, accepted the markers on behalf of the Betts family descendants.

PETTAQUAMSCUTT (North Kingston, RI). A handsome Bicentennial afghan, designed and made by Mrs. Eastman Page of Esmond, Rhode Island, now has a permanent home at the headquarters of the National Society in Washington, D.C. The afghan was accepted by Mrs. Earl Helmreich, Curator General for the DAR, in honor of Mrs. Laurence Vorries of Harmony (better known to all DAR members as “Mama” Vorries) who served for 15 years as National Chairman of the registration line in Washington during DAR’s annual Continental Congress. ‘Mama’ Vorries was also Northeast Division chairman of the National Officers’ Club and Rhode Island State DAR Regent from 1955 to 1959. Now an Honorary State Regent, she is a member of Gaspee Chapter.

The white afghan, knitted in classic afghan stitch, is embroidered with red, white and blue designs representative of the nation’s history—including two flags, one with 13 stars and another with 50 stars, an eagle, and the Rhode Island state insignia.

A formal presentation of the afghan was made on Tuesday, January 25, 1977, at Waterman Heights Nursing Home where Mrs. Vorries is presently residing. The presentation brought back memories of the days when she had served as chairman of the Rhode Island Room, one of the period rooms in Memorial Continental Hall. She is currently co-chairman of the Rhode Island Room and a life member of the Museum. Besides “Mama” Vorries and Mrs. Page, others present at the presentation were Mrs. Russell H. Sweet, State Regent, and Miss Helen J. Malmsted, past Vice President General.

MARGARET MONTGOMERY (Conroe, Texas) began thinking about projects we wanted for the celebration of the birth of our nation. We agreed we wanted things that would reach into the future in ways that might help future generations keep our heritage.

We are a small chapter, so we had to work hard for two years in order to finance our projects. This past January we presented our gifts.

Our largest project was a gift of a Micro-film Reader-Printer for our Montgomery County Library. This will not only help the work of their genealogical Department but will contribute to the whole community in many ways.

The picture shows the presentation of our check for $475.00 to the library head Mr. Hank Blasick by our Regent, Mrs. H. R. Surratt. The others in the picture, reading from left to right are: Mesdames J. M. Barrett, W. C. Vercellino, W. D. Tiner, Bicentennial Committee Chairman, Nat Davis, Jr., E. G. Mathis and T. J. Adams.

Since our chapter has never had large enough funds before to give scholarships to the DAR schools, we undertook to do this at this time. We gave a full scholarship to Tamassee and a Medical Scholarship to Kate Duncan Smith.

These gifts were given in love and pride for all the sacrifices and growing pains our ancestors endured to make possible the bastion of freedom that is ours to enjoy.

COLONEL ISRAEL CONVERSE (Randolph, Vermont). The colonial “ladies”, pictured here, are part of a group of dolls that were displayed in December, 1976, at the Randolph National Bank, in Randolph, Vermont. Resplendent in costumes of the era, in a setting of period furniture and wallpaper, they represented famous women and wives of signers of the Declaration of Independence. A specially made, hand-lettered “old English” sign gave necessary information regarding the display.

A Bicentennial project of Col. Israel Converse Chapter, the dolls, dressed by chapter members, were for sale; the proceeds to be used toward purchasing markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the area of Central Vermont.

It was interesting doing research on the costumes of the period between 1750 and 1800, and heroines involved. Each doll had her name attached (Abigail Adams, Molly Pitcher, etc.), thus, anyone interested in a certain “lady,” could inquire about her by contacting a DAR member.

The sales of the dolls has been most encouraging. One traveled to New Zealand with an AFS student, from Randolph, a gift to a small girl in the family. Another is being sent to England; a third to Japan, thus encouraging good will and helping our treasury.

A “Colonial Tea” during 1977, Bicentennial year for Vermont, was planned to promote the sale of the remaining dolls.—Betty M. Diefenbach.

HARVEY BIRCH (Scarsdale, New York) celebrated its Golden Anniversary at a luncheon on November 19, 1976, fifty years to the exact date of its organizational meeting. Harvey Birch was the hero of James Fenimore Cooper’s “The Spy” and it is said that this book was written while Cooper was living in Scarsdale.

Honored guests at the luncheon included Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. George Upham Baylies, Recording Secretary General and candidate for the office of President General; and Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, National Chairman, Motion Picture and TV Committee, all members of the Harvey Birch Chapter. Also present were Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, New York State Regent elect and Regents from chapters in the neighboring communities. The guest speaker was The Honorable Malcolm A. Wilson, former Governor of New York State, who spoke on “The Citizen and Government.”
CATEECHEE (Anderson, S.C.) members and descendents of Revolutionary soldier and hero, Jehu Orr, made a pilgrimage to his graveside at the Rutledge Cemetery, Craytonville Community to honor his memory and to place a DAR marker on his grave. The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Norman DeMent, Past State Regent of Ohio; Mr. Sam M. Orr of Winston-Salem, N.C.; Mrs. Gerda Prevost McCahan and Mr. Christie Prevost of Greenville, S.C. and Mrs. Lula Orr Farmer of Anderson, S.C., all descendents of Jehu Orr. Among the members of Catechee Chapter also attending were the following: Mrs. William D. Acker, Jr., Regent; Mrs. Sam Orr Gilmer, 2nd Vice Regent; and Mrs. Parker Bowie, Chaplain.

NATURAL BRIDGE (Natural Bridge, Va.). At the February luncheon meeting of the Natural Bridge Chapter held at the Rockbridge Center, the winners of the history essays in the various local schools were guests along with their parents.

Also Timothy Saunders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Saunders of Glasgow, was presented the DAR Good Citizen Award by Mrs. L. D. Perkins, the Good Citizen Chairman.

Tim is the first boy in Rockbridge County to receive this award. He is a senior at Natural Bridge High School, President of the Student Council, member of the Forensic Club, Library Club, and Annual Staff. He represented Natural Bridge High School at the Model United Nations held at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington last year. When a junior, he represented his school at Boy's State. He teaches a Sunday School class at the Glasgow Baptist Church. When in the 7th grade he received the DAR Good Citizenship Medal. Tim plans to attend Bluefield College, Bluefield, Va., then he will choose a Seminary for preparation for the ministry.

Mrs. E. L. Campbell, Jr., chairman of American History Committee, introduced the following four students who won 1st place in the history essay contest and who read their winning papers.

Bradford Braford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Braford, Jr., won first place at Natural Bridge Elementary School and 1st place in District VI for his essay entitled "Battle Between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis." The other winners with the titles of their papers were: Kenneth Rowsey, Glasgow Elementary School, "The Battles of Lexington and Concord"; Ben Burks, Parry McClure Elementary School, Buena Vista, "Capture of Fort Ticonderoga"; Theresa Clark, Brownsburg Intermediate School, "Battle of Yorktown."

Mrs. S. D. Tilson, Jr., outgoing Regent of the Natural Bridge Chapter, has been elected Vice-Director of District VI of Virginia.

BROKEN ARROW (Pell City, Alabama) entertained with a Bicentennial Tea, December 18, 1976. State Regent ASDAR, Mrs. David Uriah Patton, and her twin sister, Mrs. Sarah Legge, were honored guests.

GENERAL WILLIAM LEWIS (Morilton, Arkansas). A program on the life of the Marquis De LaFayette was given at the November meeting of the General William Lewis Chapter.

The program was given by Mrs. David C. Swan of Hot Springs. She was introduced by her husband's mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Johnson, of Russellville, Arkansas. Miss Lula Doyle Baird, program chairman, laid the scene briefly for the American Heritage program which followed.

Mrs. Swan also displayed and told the history of seven LaFayette Legacy commemorative plates, a limited edition made in France. They portrayed the history of seven periods in the life of the Marquis De Lafayette when associated with the American Revolution.

Mrs. Swan also displayed a copy of the original map of the Battle of Monmouth, Freehold, New Jersey. It was during this battle, 28 June 1778, that Molly Pitcher took her husband's place when he fell in battle.

Mrs. Cleo Check, Regent, presided during the business meeting. Miss Louise Ashley led the DAR Ritual and Mrs. Earl Bowen read the President General's message. Among reports was one by Mrs. Horace Crofoot, National Defense Chapter Chairman.

Members and Mrs. Swan were invited to enjoy a display of family heirlooms which featured silver, cut glass, jewelry, copies of land grants, letters, valentines, exquisite old framed fans, Bibles, apothecary jars and many other cherished keepsakes.

Attending were 21 members and one guest, Mrs. Swan. Mrs. Ralph Turney, hostess and Mrs. Horace Crofoot, co-hostess, served coffee and cake.

AKRON (Akron, Ohio). The Ariel Bradley Society, C.A.R. was organized in May, 1976 with eleven charter members under the sponsorship of the Akron Chapter. The organizational meeting with presentation of the charter was held at the Mogadore High School which is on the original site of the Ariel Bradley homestead. The meeting place was made possible through the cooperation of the Mogadore Board of Education. A number of state and regional officers were present at the meeting.

The tea was held at the home of Mary Mays with Willie D. Watson in charge of decorations. Special emphasis was given to developing interesting Christmas displays, using the greeneries as had been used by the pioneer citizens: boxwood wreaths swinging from narrow red ribbon decorated the windows, pine cones, a wooden box filled with yard greenery and stalks of cotton, ready to be picked, red carnations snuggled into pine branches along with magnolia leaves, silks and lit candles.

Chapter Regent, Mary Williams, was official hostess, assisted by all charter members who dressed for the occasion, added Christmas spirit as they served more than one hundred guests, who came from surrounding towns throughout the District.
The Senior Organizing President of the new Society is Mrs. Charles M. Lazar of Akron. Other officers are Russell Minx, President; Bruce Stanbury, Vice President; Karen Stanbury, Recording Secretary; Richard Minx, Registrar and Treasurer; Wendy Wise, Chaplain; and Belinda Wise, Historian.

Ken Nichols, author and historian of the Summit County area, suggested the name Ariel Bradley for the new society and was the guest speaker.

Since its organization the society has been quite active. They presented a program on the history of our flag, wearing appropriate costumes. During the summer the President, Russell Minx, and Treasurer, Richard Minx, represented the Society at the dedication of the Memorial to the Unknown Soldier at Fort Laurens State Memorial at Bolivar, Ohio, and attended the Eastern District Conference in Dearborn, Michigan. They also attended the organizational meeting of the "Spirit of 1776" Society in Canton, Ohio.

Recently the Ariel Bradley Society planted a Buckeye Tree at the Seiberling Nature Center on Smith Road, Akron, for the Metropolitan District Parks. They are also proud of the fact that their president, Russell Minx, has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Eastern District National Vice President.

CHIEF COLBERT (Tuscumbia, Alabama). A large gathering of descendants and friends joined with Chief Colbert Chapter to dedicate a handsome bronze marker honoring Revolutionary War dead buried in Colbert County, Alabama, at a ceremony held May 23, 1976 in Court Room No. Three, Colbert County Court House, Tuscumbia. Names of soldiers and patriots inscribed on the marker (18 1/2" x 24 1/2") are Wyatt Bishop, John Harvey, John Smith, John Southerland, Edward Pride and Anthony Winston.

The University of North Alabama (Florence) ROTC Color Guard in Colonial costume presented the Colors followed by the invocation by Rev. Ronald L. Seigenthaler, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Tuscumbia. John Albright, sixth generation grandson of Anthony Winston, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. The National Anthem was sung by the assembly.

Gene M. Hamby, Jr. (Attorney), guest speaker, paid tribute to the Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Wm. R. Johnson, Regent, and Mrs. Martha Deloney Terry, Chaplain, dedicated the marker which was then unveiled by sixth generation grandsons Goodloe Pride (Edward Pride) and Fennel Mauldin (John Smith).

Mrs. John West, Bicentennial Chairman, presented the marker to Colbert County to be placed (permanently) in the front foyer of the Court House. Mr. Bruce Gargis, Chairman, Colbert County Commission, accepted the marker for the County.

Rev. Richard Kim, Rector, Grace Episcopal Church, Sheffield, pronounced the benediction. The Chapter had previously presented the DAR Americanism Award to Rev. Kim.

Officers of Alabama State Society present were Mrs. David Uriah Patton, Regent; Mrs. Frank P. Gates, Historian, and Mrs. Arnold Biglia, Organizing Secretary.

Following the ceremony the Chapter hosted a reception in the upstairs foyer honoring State Officers and descendants of Soldiers and Patriots whose memory was commemorated.—Sue Carter Johnson.

SANTA MONICA (Santa Monica, California) remains very proud of its 80-year-young member who, as a Bicentennial gesture, attended Continental Congress in order to present a family heirloom to the National Society and then progressed to New York for a second presentation.

The Deo-on-go-wa Chapter of Batavia, New York met in the Social Room of the Holland Land Office Museum for a buffet luncheon honoring our Mrs. Bernice Peck Dodge, who had lived in Batavia as a child. Mr. Robert Emens, President of the Historical Society, and several society members were present as Mr. Donald Constable, Curator of the Museum, accepted her gift of a jacquard woven coverlet in red and white which had the inscription "N. Kendall; Bethany, Genesee County, N.Y. 1837" woven into opposite corners. This coverlet and the blue and white one inscribed "Nancy Kendall; Scipio, N.Y. 1830" (which Mrs. Dodge had presented to the National Society) were truly family treasures as Nancy Kendall had been the Great Aunt of Mrs. Dodge’s father, William Gilbert Peck.—Mrs. William R. Saenger.

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE (Freehold, New Jersey) met at the United Presbyterian Churc of Millstone located at Perrineville, New Jersey to dedicate a plaque to the memory of William Davison, a Revolutionary War soldier, buried in the graveyard of the church.

The dedication ceremony was held after the church services with the members of the congregation and the minister, Reverend Curtis Larson, taking part in the ceremony, which Mrs. Robert Wimmer, Regent of the Chapter, had arranged. The plaque was placed in the vestibule of the church. Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts, Bicentennial Chairman, read the history of William Davison as Mrs. John H. Lyle unveiled the plaque. The entire assembly joined in the salute to the flag. Mrs. J. Nelson Smith, Regent of Rebecca Cornell Chapter of Rahway, New Jersey, was present and also took part.

This was a Bicentennial project and as far as is known, it is the only grave of a Revolutionary soldier buried in Millstone Township. Some of his descendants still live in the neighborhood.

William Davison was born in Perrineville, son of John Davison, a blacksmith, on October 10, 1758 and died September 21, 1832. He married Katherine Holman, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Ann Per- rine Holman.

He served as a private and sergeant in the State Militia from 1777 to 1780, under Captain Robert Dixon’s Lighthorse, Middlesex County Militia and then under Captains James Morgan, John Dey and Peter Perrine.

The chapter has also placed a memorial scroll in the memorabilia room of the Old Brick Dutch Reformed Church in Marlboro, New Jersey, with sixteen names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in that churchyard.

They have been engaged in finding as many names as possible of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Monmouth County. This was done in conjunction with the other six chapters of DAR of Monmouth County and a master list is to be compiled of their findings.—Mary C. Lyle.

ABIGAIL ADAMS (Des Moines, Iowa). One of the most memorable events of the 1976-1977 year for Abigail Adams Chapter took place on Sunday afternoon, October 10, 1976.
Two bronze historical markers have been placed. The one in Pulteney Park commemorates early clearing in Steuben County by Charles Williamson, the land agent of the Pulteney Estate; the one in Wheeler, N.Y., honors Dr. Marcus Whitman, pioneer physician who was missionary to the Nez Perce Indians in Oregon.

Revolutionary soldiers graves have been located and marked. Our "Pioneer Burying Ground" was saved from becoming a parking lot through the efforts of the Chapter.

Many educational projects have been and are being carried on. In every National emergency the Daughters have worked for the Red Cross and are currently making afghans and bootees for the Veteran's Hospital in Bath, as well as giving many hours of personal service.

On January 8, 1977, Baron Steuben Chapter held its 80th Birthday Luncheon at the Ramada Inn. Friends from DAR chapters in Districts VI and VII were present. Mrs. Charles M. Eddy, New York State Regent, brought a message of congratulation and of hope for future objectives, urging to "Remove not the ancient land mark which thy fathers have set."

**BAINBRIDGE (Bainbridge, Ga.).** In January of 1976, Mr. Sam Griffin, editor of the local paper, asked Mrs. G. Frank Battles, Jr., lineage research chairman, if she would assist in the publication of a special Bicentennial issue of the paper by researching one or two early settlers of Decatur County. The county was not formed until 1823, so they thought it rather hard to find anything in connection with the Revolutionary War.

The Bainbridge Chapter had already marked one grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Joel Darsey, but during the research she found three more who were buried in family cemeteries in unmarked graves. The National Society gave permission to place the porcelain Abigail Adams in the local paper, asked Mrs. G. Frank Battles, Jr., lineage research chairman, if she would assist in the publication of a special Bicentennial issue of the paper by researching one or two early settlers of Decatur County. The county was not formed until 1823, so they thought it rather hard to find anything in connection with the Revolutionary War.

The Bainbridge Chapter had already marked one grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Joel Darsey, but during the research she found three more who were buried in family cemeteries in unmarked graves. The National Society gave permission to place the porcelain Abigail Adams in the park, do- nated John Paul Park, June 15, 1976, with the placement of a plaque in the park honoring John Paul and his wife, Sarah. The park is on land given to the city by John and Sarah Paul for a cemetery.

John Paul bought and platted the land that became the city of Madison, naming it after one president, and the County Jefferson, after another president.

He was one of the framers of Indiana State Constitution and was elected the first Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson County. He was also the first State Representative from Jefferson and Switzerland Counties and when he took his seat in the senate he was made president of the body.

The indenture of the land for the pioneer cemetery (and now John Paul Park) was made on March 9, 1826. Records show however that burials took place on the grounds as early as 1817 and as late as 1897.

This was the real Bicentennial celebration for John Paul Chapter.

Prior to the ceremony members of the Madison Consolidated High School Band played. The American Legion raised the flag on a new flag-pole in the park, donated by some of the descendants of John Paul.

The Madison DAR Chapter purchased the plaque to mark the park in honor of John Paul and his wife. It was unveiled by Mrs. George R. Metford and Miss Edna Lanham.

Mrs. Sidney E. Cofield, Regent and Bicentennial Chairman with Mrs. Metford served as master of ceremonies for the event. Mrs. Cofield paid tribute to John Paul saying—of old Pennsylvania-Dutch
Descent, he inherited the qualities that made his strong character.

John Paul gave generously of his lands for public uses, such as this spot for a pioneer cemetery, and in every way he advanced the interests of this new section, becoming in every respect the foremost man in the community.

Devoted to the interests of this town of his own making, valorous as a soldier, just and competent as a statesman, fearless as a pioneer, we citizens of Madison are here to revere his memory.

WATERLOO (Waterloo, Iowa) participated in the Bicentennial Parade from Cedar Falls to Waterloo on Saturday, June 26, 1976. A float which depicted the NSDAR Insignia and a banner of the Waterloo Chapter was driven by Mrs. Bert Medhaug. Miss Joyce Medhaug and Caroline Wendell accompanied Mrs. Bert Medhaug in the float.

For Bicentennial projects Georgiia Betsywho sold historical Bicentennial maps, and Neva Kisling worked with Van Buren County to bind books of grave records which gave our Chapter and state credit for genealogy.

The Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Waverly Chapters held a joint meeting at which we were honored to have our State Regent present a Workshop at the Municipal Airport. Slides were shown by Mrs. Wallace showing the process in the continuing development of the Tamassee school in South Carolina.

Dana Drape, our Good Citizen entry, is the NE District winner and advanced to the State Good Citizens Contest.

PRUDENCE ALEXANDER (Dallas, Texas). "The pioneer school house symbolized the American dream and the stars and stripes symbolized, then as now, the aspirations for a strong union," said Mrs. R. B. Van Buren of Prudence Alexander Chapter as she presented this 1888 38-star flag to the Dallas County Heritage Society for Renner School, now restored and located at Old City Park in Dallas. The flag was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel S. McKamy, Dallas pioneers, who attended the school and whose four daughters, holding the flag, Mrs. J. F. Skelton, Mrs. James A. Ratteree, Mrs. Frank Caldwell and Mrs. Tom E. Smith, are Chapter members.

Old City Park is a living museum depicting a 19th century North Texas community and besides the school presently includes farmhouses, a transportation complex, doctor's office and apothecary shop, a church, general store, log cabin and antebellum buildings. Designated as the official Bicentennial project for the City of Dallas, it was the scene of a week of celebration culminating in the July 4 presentation of the Heritage Society's restorations to the City of Dallas.

Renner School was built by two carpenters, the architecture typical of schools, meeting houses and Masonic lodges constructed across the South during the late 19th century. Built of pine and cypress with bois d'arc piers, the school contains a cloakroom and school room downstairs for the lower grades, with one large school room upstairs for older students. Lighting was provided by hanging kerosene lamps, and a pot-bellied stove attended by students provided heat. Boys sat on one side of the room and girls on the other.

Prudence Alexander Chapter has also held a silent auction and boutique to provide furnishings for a Victorian parlor at Old City Park in conjunction with other Dallas DAR chapters. Mrs. Robert Mayo is Chapter Bicentennial Chairman.

NORTH RIDING (Manhasset, New York), Flag of the USA Chairman, Mrs. Robert J. Morris, presenting three Braille Flags and 10 Braille copies of the Flag Code to Dr. Robert J. Smithdas (center), Director of Community Education of the new Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, Sands Point, N.Y. Dr. Smithdas, deaf and blind since childhood, is seen communicating with Evan Marx, his assistant. The Center, operated by the Industrial Home for the Blind, is believed to be the first facility designed for the rehabilitation and training of a deaf-blind person. It also prepares people who are approaching either condition to adjust and cope with their problem.

WILLIAMSBURG (Williamsburg, Va.) sponsored a naturalization ceremony on the fifteenth of December at the historic House of Burgesses at the reconstructed Virginia Capitol. It was the last in a series of Bicentennial naturalization ceremonies held in Virginia.

A total of 43 persons from 16 nations became U.S. citizens. Mrs. Carl E. Stark, DAR State Regent of Virginia, said the immigrants were privileged to receive their citizenship during the Bincentennial year and on the 185th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

Retired General Leonard Chapman, USMC, Commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, was present at the invitation of Mrs. William Massey III, Williamsburg Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Domenic Magliere, Americanism Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance. Following the ceremony, officers of the Chapter gave flags to the new citizens. Commissioner Chapman told the candidates, who were selected from a group of 100 persons who passed a naturalization hearing earlier in the month, that no other country comes close to matching the willingness of the U.S. to accept persons from other nations. He said, "All the rest of the countries in the world do not take as many immigrants in total as does the United States. How many more do we have room for, many, I hope."

Chapman reminded the new citizens that it is "the right to govern ourselves, along with the freedom and opportunity for the individual, which have attracted so many foreign-born to our shores."

DANIEL MORGAN (Gaffney, S.C.) has come to the end of its Bicentennial Celebration. The Daniel Morgan Chapter has been proud to have had a part in the year-long celebrations throughout the county, particularly the Cowpens Battlefields. Both of these places are quite close to Gaffney and anyone having read the history knows of the interests in the Cowpens and Kings Mountain areas and the importance these two battles played in the freedom which we now enjoy.

We had programs of particular interest on our Constitution, our Flag, making history "come alive," "Let Freedom Ring," our Tamassee school and others. We were well represented at our state meetings.

Of particular interest in our money-making project was a bridge benefit where we made money for our DAR schools. The benefit was held in the home of Mrs. W. R. Brown, in the afternoon and evening. Door prizes, donated by local merchants, were given and refreshments, donated by chapter members, were served.
The picture shows the presentation of the Flag to the Cherokee County Chamber of Commerce located in Gaffney. Mrs. Buford Worthy, Jr., chairman of Americanism and the Flag committee presented the Flag to Mr. Jack Blanton, president of the Chamber, as Mrs. J. B. Hatcher, Regent, read the dedicatory lines. Mrs. Worthy and Mrs. Hatcher are dressed in their Bicentennial costumes. Also Mrs. S. M. Wolfe and Mrs. C. Q. Hayes were present for the presentation.

The program put on by the members of the Colonel James William Society, C.A.R., was excellent. It is most gratifying to see the young people so interested in our great heritage and future.

We lost one member by death and gained four new members, one of them being a Junior member.—Leila Hatcher.

ALEXANDER DONIPHAN (Liberty, Missouri) makes local history live.

“Hearts Under the Fashions” was the theme the chapter used to present its unique style show at the City of Liberty Bicentennial celebration on July 5, 1976.

On this beautiful summer day over 1500 people gathered at Bennett Park to celebrate the Bicentennial of our nation. We, Daughters of the American Revolution were pleased to be assigned a place on the program. “Hearts Under the Fashions” portrayed the history of the old Liberty Spring around which the town of Liberty was settled in 1822. A replica of the old spring was used as the setting for the fashion show. Old authentic costumes were worn by chapter members, their families and friends, as they portrayed a series of scenes of historical events centered around the old spring and the town.

The closing scene, with all members of the cast on stage, reenacted the ceremony of Sunday, April 12, 1970 when the Alexander Doniphan Chapter placed a bronze plaque at the site of the old Liberty Spring and dedicated it to the Pioneer Settlers.

The script was written by Mrs. Victor Remley, a local writer. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Earnest Shepherd, welcomed the guests and introduced the show. Mrs. Joe H. Capps, chapter member, also National Bicentennial Chairman, was the narrator.

Other bicentennial projects were: the planting of 1776 flowering trees; Restoration of the “Fruit Drying House” at Watkins Mill State Park; Past Regent, Mrs. Ernest Black and members of her family portrayed the “Betsy Ross Flag Scene” at the Clay County Bicentennial event; Contributing to the George Caleb Bingham Art Fund; Placing a DAR marker on the grave of a Revolutionary war soldier; the Revolutionary ancestor of one of our chapter members has been located in Clay County, the DAR marker has been received and plans are being made for the ceremony of placing the marker.

Our chapter was one of the two in West Central District who were presented Bicentennial Flags by Mrs. LeRoy Ramey Lewis, District Director, for being Hostesses to District Meeting in the Bicentennial year.

OLIVER MORTON (Jones County, Georgia) celebrated its 55th anniversary on February 16, 1977. Mrs. Fred Harvey gave the memorial service for the deceased members who had served their homes, communities and nation well.

Mrs. E. S. Hamrick, Mrs. Carl Williams and Mrs. Frank Childs featured the historic, educational and patriotic highlights of the Chapter’s 55 years. Mrs. C. W. Finney and Mrs. J. A. Pursley, two charter members, were honored on this occasion, for their many years of loyalty and service.

Mrs. Bobby Mays was cited for cataloging in a most attractive manner, the collection of genealogies, clippings, pictures and history of Jones County, and the outstanding events.

Mrs. Louise Morton, Regent, cut the birthday cake and blew out the candles at the tea table of refreshments. Mrs. Homer Nelson and Mrs. Albert Bloodworth were co-hostesses.

NEW YORK CITY (New York). Three unusual events highlighted the New York City Chapter’s 1976-77 season.

1) Our annual commemoration of George and Martha Washington’s wedding day was graced this year by the presence of Mrs. George U. Baylies, recording Secretary General. She addressed the luncheon gathering at the Plaza, which included members, area regents and distinguished guests, on the subject “Our Values Prevail.” Decorations of golden acorns and leaves echoed the emblem of her candidacy for President General and Mrs. Baylies was presented with one of the world’s largest acorns. The noted pianist, Nina Deutsch, entertained the company with a recital of 19th and 20th century classics that included Chopin, Schumann, Cole Porter and Charles Ives.

HUDSON BERRY (Pendleton S.C.). One of the most dynamic and effective leaders which Anderson County (S.C.) has ever had was Pearl Cochran Fant (Mrs. Rufus Fant, Sr.). Her interests and talents were amazingly varied and her energy boundless.

In 1917 she helped to organize Hudson Berry Chapter of which her mother was to become the first Regent. She, herself, was a devoted member of Hudson Berry Chapter for 31 years. During all these years, Tamasee was a continual concern of hers. This school had been organized in the S.C. mountains not far from Pearl Fant’s home in Anderson, and Pearl had been one of its 500 founders. She urged its support upon members of her chapter and saw to it that generous donations were made to Tamasee each year.

One of her first achievements was to organize the County Tuberculosis Association, which was to raise funds to care for indigent, tubercular patients.

In 1923, Pearl Fant became more and more disturbed over the lack of health care in her county. So her federation of women petitioned the County Delegation for funds to establish a Health Department and hire a County Health Nurse. The delegation voted a modest $5,000 for this purpose, and the Anderson County Health Department was organized in the home of Pearl Cochran Fant. But she saw another urgent need not being met by the Health Department. There was no hospital care for indigent women at the time for childbirth. So the federation established a Maternity Shelter—with only $163.00 cash!

Nor was the physical welfare of the people of her county her only concern. She saw the need for mental stimulus, too. So when one of her federation women...
brought a box of 15 books to place in one of the schools to "circulate," Pearl Fant asked, "Why doesn't the town have a library?" So with this objective in mind, she secured a donation of $81.00 to buy books; and thus Anderson County's first circulating library was born!

She set out also to beautify her town and succeeded within two years (1932-34) in getting affiliated clubs and interested citizens to plant 80,000 trees in and around the city! Working with the State Forester, her federation women collected and labeled 52 species of trees and 500 varieties of plants and flowers which grew in the county.—Mary R. Richardson.

COMMONWEALTH (Richmond, Virginia) celebrated its 75th Birthday February 6, 1977. We were honored to have Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Vice President General, with us, and Mrs. Carl E. Stark, State Regent; also Mrs. Eldred M. Yoehim, State Vice Regent and Mrs. Ralph E. Rhodes, State Recording Secretary. The State Chairman of Public Relations, eight Regents of District II, the President of the Richmond Regents' Club, as well as our Junior Group and Chairman, Mrs. Clinton E. Jones, were present along with many members.

The Honorary Chapter Regents wore Money Corsages which were later presented to Mrs. Stark for her State Project. She was very happy with her basket of money. Seven 50-year Members were recognized. Mrs. S. Henry Jorg, our own member, gave a delightful history of our chapter "Looking Backward—Looking Forward," recalling pathos and joy, laughter of happier hours; remembering those women of broad vision and strong leadership who served this chapter.

Pictures were shown of nine historical markers placed by Commonwealth Chapter since its origin, and they were of great interest.

Tea was served with Mrs. John Biscoe and Mrs. Stark cutting the Birthday Cake. We owe a debt of gratitude to all who helped make this Tea such a success, for without their cheerful cooperation this celebration could not have taken place.—Josephine Smyth Earnest.

DISTRICT X (Nassau County Chapters, New York) observed Constitution Week and American History Month with many varied individual and cooperative chapter activities. In an effort to secure better press coverage for each of these DAR sponsored celebrations, Nassau County Executive Ralph G. Caso was asked to issue Proclamations which also listed the names and locations of each of the nine DAR chapters serving the Nassau County area of New York's District X: Anne Cary, East Rockaway; Colonel Aaron Ogden, Garden City; Jerusalem, Wantagh; Lord Stirling, Hempstead; North Riding, Manhasset; Oyster Bay, Ruth Floyd Woodhull, Freeport; Seawanaka, Sea Cliff; William Dawes, Rockville Centre.

The photographs of the issuance of these Proclamations showed County Executive Caso presenting them on behalf of the nine chapters to the District X Director, Mrs. Charles Ardovino (Oyster Bay Chapter); District X Regents Roundtable Chairman, Miss G. Lorraine Oliger (Lord Stirling Chapter); and to New York State Chairman, National Defense Committee, Mrs. Frederick J. Haug (North Riding Chapter) who made the arrangements.

WAUPUN (Waupun, Wisconsin) with Mrs. Mildred Giebink, Regent, held a silver tea in honor of the chapter's 75th Anniversary. Two State Officers were guests: Mrs. George Howden and Miss Mary Howden. Mrs. Howden gave a brief biography of the Four Founders of the National Society: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Wadsworth and Mary Lockwood.

Mrs. Beverly Larson arranged a display of mementos, including the original Charter, scrapbooks, honor roll awards and pictures.

Mrs. James Drummey, Historian, gave a resume of the history, purpose and accomplishments of the Waupun Chapter during its 75 years.

In January 1902 13 women, descendants of American Patriots, met in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkley and organized Waupun Chapter. The membership now numbers 12 local and 11 nonresident members.

At the close of the meeting each member and guest received a porcelain bell and guest received a porcelain bell decorated with an historical emblem and embossed in gold with "Waupun Chapter DAR 75th Anniversary."—M. Giebink.

JOHN COFFEE (Enterprise, Alabama) held a flag presentation ceremony at the Coffee County Agriculture complex in New Brockton, Alabama, recently.

Mrs. Jay Porter, Regent, made the presentation of the flag to Coffee County Probate Judge James Sawyer, who accepted it on behalf of the citizens of Coffee County. The flag is one which has flown over the nation's Capitol and was sent to Mrs. Porter by Alabama Congressman William Dickinson.

A certificate commemorating the occasion was also presented to Judge Sawyer. This will be placed in the Administration Building of the farm complex.

Mrs. Walter Warren opened the ceremony with the reading of a poem, "The Flag." Mrs. Porter then made the presentation of the flag after which two Boy Scout representatives raised the flag and led the attending group in the Pledge of Allegiance. The ceremony was then concluded by a prayer led by Mrs. T. B. Bryant.

After this ceremony, another flag that had been sent to Mrs. Porter by Congressman Dickinson was presented to the two Boy Scouts, Robert and Ricky Strickland, and two Scout executives, Jay Porter and Charles Tyson. This flag will be flown over Camp Alafia, the Menawa District Boy Scout Reservation located near New Brockton, Alabama.

SAMUEL SORRELL (Houston, Texas). Cold rain and chilling winds did not put a damper on the enthusiastic group of members and friends of the chapter who gathered to participate in the dedication of the chapter's Bicentennial gift to America.

Since the chapter's Golden Anniversary coincided with our Nation's 200th Birthday, it seemed a most fitting use of the money saved throughout the years by the chapter for a "Special Project".

A beautifully sculptured concrete bench placed in a grove of magnolia trees in Buffalo Bayou Park was presented by Mrs. R. D. Gillespie, regent, to Dr. A.
496 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Roy Price, Chairman of the Horizons Task Force, who accepted the gift on behalf of the Houston American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Other official representatives present were Allen Thomson of the City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department and Charles Lansden, manager, Civic Affairs Committee, Houston Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Lester Weis, Bicentennial Chairman, who initiated the project, deserves the greatest credit for her diligence in pursuing it through to its successful completion. Members of her committee who assisted are Mrs. Paul Wise, whose mother, Mrs. Junius Wesley Reynolds, was Co-founder of the chapter; Miss Bess Reynolds, a charter member; Mrs. Stewart Morris and Mrs. James A. Clapp, III.

Mrs. John J. Moritz, Jr., was in charge of the program that included the Philip Rootes Thompson Society C.A.R., who served as Flag bearers.

Following the ceremony, the C.A.R. took a tour of the Heritage Homes in Sam Houston Park.

MME. ADRIENNE DE LAFAYETTE (Vallejo, Calif.) honored their Bicentennial Chairman, Mrs. Virgil Carriker, at a recent meeting. Mrs. Carriker was presented the United States of America Bicentennial Certificate by the Chapter Chaplin, Mrs. Ethel Gearhart, in recognition of her work on the Bicentennial.

The main project of the chapter during 1974 through 1976, was the selling of Bicentennial jewelry to purchase a plaque to be placed at St. Peters Chapel on Mare Island Naval Shipyard, marking it as an historic site. St. Peters Chapel is the oldest Military Chapel still serving the military family and conducts both Catholic and Protestant services. St. Peters Chapel was dedicated in 1901.

In 1974, several members attended the opening ceremony of Vallejo's Bicentennial Rites, the pageantry of flags and the raising of the Betsy Ross Flag over the City of Vallejo.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Carriker, the chapter presented Vallejo's Mayor Florence E. Douglas with a DAR Bicentennial Medallion, Suisun City Mayor Guido Colla and Fairfield City Vice Mayor Bill Jenkins with Liberty Bell lapel pins and Bicentennial Medallions. Booklets, "Our United States Heritage" were presented to the three mayors and to local schools.

In 1975, Mrs. Carriker also promoted the planting of poppy seeds at Dan Foley Park, by fourth grade students from Cooper Elementary School. She sponsored an historical Bicentennial program for fourth, fifth and sixth grade students from Steffan Manor and Pennycook Elementary Schools.

Projects in 1976 were the presentation of a Betsy Ross Flag to the Napa-Solano Girl Scout Council Office. The Chapter held a Bicentennial Tea with some members dressing in attire appropriate to the year 1776. Background music for the tea featured recorded songs, ballads, hymns and fife and drum beats of the authentic marches of the American Revolution. The chapter sponsored the unusual traveling exhibit, the Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan at Vallejo's Bicentennial weekend, with Mrs. Carriker as chairman. The caravan consisted of four red, white and blue vans, each representing one of the Armed Services. The caravan was the Department of Defense's major contribution to the United State Bicentennial. Each van in itself was a mobile museum.

Mrs. Carriker also has worked with the City of Vallejo Bicentennial Commission, along with her meritorious work in the chapter.—Betty J. Morgan.

FINCASTLE (Louisville, Kentucky). Miss Dorothy Dreisbach, a retired supervisor of elementary education in the Louisville Public Schools (now merged with the Jefferson County Schools), has been collecting music boxes for a number of years. Some of these have been gifts, some were local purchases or purchased from catalogs while others were purchased on trips. Each music box had a special story connected with it. The ones she showed at this time were the Christmas collection. As she held the music box and started it to play she would tell where it was found, some event that led to the acquisition of that particular one or how she found the music part and had a friend make an appropriate holder.

She directed our attention to the tone and explained how the size, shape or material from which the holder was made would affect the tone of the music.

As Miss Dreisbach talked she moved about the room so that the audience could see and hear the delightful music. She encouraged audience participation by asking "What do you think this one plays?" Surprisingly the audience guessed correctly most of the time.

Fincastle Chapter was most fortunate to have Miss Dreisbach present this delightful program at its December meeting.—Mrs. Richard B. Eddy.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (New York, NY) celebrated its 80th Anniversary with a tea and reception on November 9, 1976. At the same time the chapter held its Third Annual Television Awards Ceremony. Mrs. Thomas H. Bar- ton, Regent, officiated and Mrs. J. Frank Wood, Motion Picture & Television Chairman, presented the awards to WNET/Channel 13 for "The Adams Chronicles."

Awards were presented to Mr. John Jay Iselin, President, for WNET/Channel 13; to Miss Virginia Kassel, producer of the series; and to Mr. George Grizzard, who portrayed John Adams. The awards were a piece of native gem stone with the DAR Bicentennial pin & brass name-presentation plate affixed. Miss Kassel was the first woman to receive the chapter's award.

The chapter was congratulated on its 80th Anniversary by many honored guests, including: Mrs. William H. Sulli- van, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. George U. Baylies, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Vice Regent and State Regent Elect.

Other state and national officials present were: Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, State Director, Districts 1 & 11; Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, National Chairman, Motion Picture and Television; Mrs. Alfred Olson, State Chairman, Motion Picture and Television; Miss Ethel Probst, State Director, Motion Picture and Television; Mrs. Roy Price, Chairman of the Horizons Task Force, who accepted the gift on behalf of the Houston American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Other official representatives present were Allen Thomson of the City of Houston Parks and Recreation Department and Charles Lansden, manager, Civic Affairs Committee, Houston Chamber of Commerce.

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1977-1978 NSDAR NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP/NATIONAL DUES:
   A. Based on National figures of February 1, 1977, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through February 3, 1978? Give 2/3/78 membership for your Chapter. Deaths occurring between Dec. 1 and Feb. 3, do not count. Transfers in or out of a Chapter occurring during the same period shall not count for Honor Roll credit.
   B. Were National dues for all Chapter members received in the Treasurer General’s office before Dec. 1, 1977? (Members admitted or reinstated after May 1, 1977, are exempt.)

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
   Did your Chapter:
   A. Admit by application at least one Junior member (age 18 through 35) after February 1, 1977 and including February 3, 1978 National Board meeting?
   B. Sell National Junior Membership products submitting a minimum of $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION:
   Was your Chapter:
   A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1977 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
   B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State meeting during the past year?

4. NATIONAL DEFENSE:
   Did your Chapter:
   A. Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes to a report on National Defense at each regular meeting?
   B. Have one full program on National Defense? (Outsiders speaking on National Defense of the U.S.A. are acceptable.)

5. DAR OWNED SCHOOLS:
   List total amounts of money contributed and/or other gifts.
   A. $ Kate Duncan Smith?
   B. $.............Tamassee?

6. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/3/78 membership, including subscriptions to public, church and school libraries, doctors' offices, etc.?

7. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 1, 1977 and February 3, 1978? (Minimum of $15.00 whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.)

8. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories:
   HISTORICAL
   American History
   NSDAR Museum
   Lineage Research
   Placing Historical Marker
   EDUCATIONAL
   American Heritage
   American Indians
   DAR Library
   DAR Schools
   TRANSPORTATION
   *Qualifies once under Educational or Patriotic.

9. YOUTH WORK: (must check 5 out of 8) Did your Chapter:
   A. Provide Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
   B. Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   C. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   D. Present a Flag of the United States of America to a youth group such as C.A.R., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Club, schools, etc.?
   E. Contribute at least 5 typed original pages of Genealogical source records to your National Chairman?
   F. Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
   G. Promote interest in American History in your schools?
   H. Promote DAR service for Veteran-Patients?

10. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions must be made to all.)
    $....NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund.
    $....Investment Trust Fund.
    $....Contribution to Seimes Microfilm Center.
    $....Cataloguing Museum and Period Rooms Collections.
    $....Occupational Therapy and Medical Scholarships.

11. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 7 out of 9). Did your Chapter:
    Tell the DAR story through press, radio and/or TV?
    Give "Washington Landmark" to: A....DAR Good Citizens? B....Press, radio, TV, or non-members? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify).
    Contribute at least 5 typed original pages of Genealogical source records to your National Chairman? B.....Donate to the National Genealogical Records Binding Fund? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
    Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
    Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
    Present a Flag of the United States of America to an historic site, public place, or any other adult organization? (Historical flags will not qualify).
    Promote DAR service for Veteran-Patients?

12. NSDAR-SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES:
    Did your Chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observance of:
    A....Constitution Week?
    B....American History Month?

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to all 12 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1978 Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to 11 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1978 Silver Ribbon (#10 must be answered “Yes” with amounts listed)

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed “YES” to 10 questions entitles Chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate (#10 must be answered “Yes” with amounts listed)
In the long and painful annals of good works, no name leaps out with more concussive impact than that of Carry Nation. Other women—taller, heavier, just as angry and dedicated to like missions of alteration—flitted across the scene and faded from the minds of a generally relieved public.

My story is the result of reading “Vessel of Wrath” by Robert Lewis Taylor. Carry Nation and her hatchet have long passed into legend. But at the turn of the century, this extraordinary human phenomenon was the most discussed woman in the world.

Stated loosely, Mrs. Nation was against alcohol, tobacco, sex, politics, government (national, state and local), the Masonic Lodge, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan, in approximately that order. While it would be unfair to Mrs. Nation’s memory to limit her peeves to the foregoing, these had priority, and of course, her greatest work, her costliest physical damage, was accomplished in the area of suppressing drink.

Curiously, Mrs. Nation’s straight-from-the-shoulder methods had the effect of evoking protest from both her foes and her cronies, who felt, often, that she went too far. It was one thing to threaten a man with a hatchet; it was something else to hit him with it. She regarded the distinction as over-subtle. The enthusiasm of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union waxed and waned over the conduct of its sole member who supported parliamentary drill with hand weapons.

Any reasonable historian must admire Mrs. Nation’s armorplated indifference to censure. She was denounced as a quack, a humbug, a fourflusher, a felon, a bully, a busybody, a common scold, a secret drinker, a man in woman’s clothes, a nymphomaniac, an Amazon-gone-amok, a reincarnation of Lucrezia Borgia, a possible werewolf and a professional peddler of cheap souvenirs.

Her opponents were even so unkind as to pounce on a trifling infelicity of mind that ran through nine or ten of the family. Mrs. Nation discussed this touchy subject without embarrassment. The defect showed up in various ways, all of them interesting. An aunt, during certain lunar phases, made repeated attempts to clamber up on the roof and convert herself into a weather vane. A cousin, at the age of 40, unexpectedly returned to all fours. The above cases cleared up for good in time, but Mrs. Nation’s mother, on the other hand, suffered from the fixed delusion that she was Queen Victoria. Her predicament was well known in the neighborhood, and gave rise to household complications. Around their plantation home in Kentucky, she preferred to be addressed as “Your Majesty” but nobody paid her regal homage except the Negroes, and that humorously.

Carry herself had fallen prey to “visions” as a child, but in adulthood she was sane by any standards. It is impossible to dismiss Carry Nation as the product of mental weakness.

In 1917, while men were abroad fighting Germans and drinking French wine, American women plotted the unholy 18th Amendment, ushering in home brew, bathtub gin, bootleggers, speak easies, saxophones, flappers, Calvin Coolidge, gang murders and millions of ruined stomachs. On the local level, Mrs. Nation’s effect was
for the martyr's crown. She often told friends that she the thousands disappointed by the omission was Mrs. Nation herself. At the peak of her frenzy, she yearned for the martyr's crown. She often told friends that she aspired to a violent death. "Oh, I want to be shot. How glorious to be a martyr to the cause!" A good many octogenarians still living in Kansas remain non-plussed why she was thwarted in this ambition. It may well be that she simply had bad luck.

Wichita, which Carry Nation selected as the launching pad for her first big explosion, had lately endured the ministrations of Wyatt Earp and nearby Coffeyville basked in unquiet pride as the boyhood home of Billy the Kid. From border to border Mrs. Nation's chosen ground was crowded with men and towns of unexampled repute. From border to border Mrs. Nation's chosen ground was crowded with men and towns of unexampled repute.

Against the force of such as these, Carry Nation's wrath was hurled with suicidal courage. Scientists have proved that human strength is not necessarily proportionate to heft. In one saloon, transported by whatever demonic force possessed her, Mrs. Nation picked up a giant cash register and hurled it into the street. Awe-dazed onlookers said the feat would have been impossible for the average grown male. Witnessing this, the bartender, who had drawn a pistol and was planning to shoot her, panicked, fired two shots into the ceiling and ran out the back door. Still under seizure, Mrs. Nation ripped a heavy steel door off a refrigerator, promptly clearing a room as she did so.

Mrs. Nation inspired women to revolt on other levels. Her influence was, and remains immeasurable. In the 1800s, vast armies of females commenced to surge and mutter, declaring for freedoms as diverse as their traditionally whimsical natures. Amelia Jenks Bloomer collected a following and launched a campaign for universal pants. Women, all women, were to be stuffed into them whether they liked it or not. Victoria Woodhull established a clairvoyancy parlor in Cincinnati. Margaret Sanger, a nurse with specialized interests in sex, interfered with his duties as principal deacon of the nearby Baptist Church."

Carry Nation's family was strongly religious and somewhat partial to brandy. The combination was not unusual in a region that made extreme levies on both soul and body. Her grandfather was the lordliest member of the clan and also the booziest. "Every morning my grandfather would put in a glass some sugar, butter and brandy, then pour hot water over it, and while the family were sitting around the room, waiting for breakfast, he would go to each, and give to those who wished a spoonful of this toddy. When each had taken a nip, he drank off the rest, then ate a whacking good meal. He devoted other hours to toddies, juleps, cobblers and even rum and appeared to enjoy them all. None of this activity interfered with his duties as principal deacon of the nearby Baptist Church."

Nearly all of Carry's family were people of substance. Her grandfather was an authentic lineal descendant of the Dukes of Argyll. This unquestionably affected his daughter, who it was mentioned thought she was Queen Victoria. Encouraged by an indulgent husband, she enveloped herself with the trappings of royalty. Her gowns were fashioned of purple velvet, and on her head, even at breakfast, she wore a crown of crystal and cut glass. Her speech became continuous and her patience with commoners grew scant. At length she saw the family members, including her husband, only by appointment.

Carry's father was a thoughtful but restless Irishman, who sat back, unperturbed, interested and filled with mirth, anxious to see how far his wife might go. After one audience with Her Majesty, he laid in an ornate rubber-tired carriage upholstered in crimson plush and drawn by matched mares with silver-mounted harness. He added a coachman in high silk hat and a Negro boy trotted behind for the purpose of opening and closing gates. In the lead was a giant slave, stuffed in a scarlet hunting coat, with a brass hunting horn, to blast out visits of more than routine importance.

Carry Nation wrote, "If I ever had an angel on earth, it was my father. I have met many men who had lovable characters, but none equalled him in my estimation. He
was not a saint, but a man, one of the noblest works of God.’” This regal eulogy from a woman who made a career of fighting the male sex, mostly in saloons and in the streets and with any available utensil, seems out of character, but her sincerity is shown by an action of her youth. She borrowed a rat-tail file from a Negro shanty and tried to hone down her teeth to resemble her father’s.

No further point need be made that Carry Nation’s forebears were out of the common run. Her mother was addled and her father was a prankster. The union produced, in the child, passions extraordinarily warm. In her middle career she brightened people’s lives and a great many literate persons found Carry Nation charming. Her tongue was sharper than her hatchet, but when it served her need for publicity, she descended to a fine broad base of slapstick.

One has only to read Mrs. Nation’s autobiography to realize her astuteness. It is a remarkable work, flinty in its attitude toward sinners, often self-damning though hinting at a close connection with Providence. In the preface she wrote “At the age of almost 64 I feel that my work is nearly done—one request I make of my dear sisters of the WCTU is to turn your powerful influence against ‘lodging’ especially against the paganism and idolatry called Free Masonry, in which are originated the roots of all kinds of lusts . . . I can with a clear conscience say that one of the most alarming compacts with immorality is the Masonic Lodge. There is not one obligation which is not intended to generate a root of evil; there is not one obligation which is not in violation of God’s law. This is the work of Satan from beginning to end.”

Any careful historian must record that Mrs. Nation’s phrasing was colored by personal bias. During the last half of her life, she remained convinced that her first husband Dr. Gloyd, a career drunk, was led down the garden path by the Masonic Lodge, and she was furthermore miffed that the outfit laid on him a pledge not to reveal certain club vows, signals and curses. Try as she might, she could never pry them out of him.

Mrs. Nation lived most of her young life with the slaves, her mother being occupied with court affairs and her father often absent driving livestock in the general direction of the market places. The child’s experiences were scrambled. She was 7 or 8 before she had eaten a meal at “white folks’ table.” By her own admission, Carry had class; she was the toast of the plantation in the department of all-around mischief and bad conduct.

Much of Carry’s intercourse with the Negroes was comic, but she was also given immeasurable affection and a genuine love of God. At night in a Negro shanty, they carried two miles to a stream fringed by ice. There she was hauled screaming into water over her head. She views her father often absent driving livestock in the general direction of the market places. The child’s experiences were scrambled. She was 7 or 8 before she had eaten a meal at “white folks’ table.” By her own admission, Carry had class; she was the toast of the plantation in the department of all-around mischief and bad conduct. Much of Carry’s intercourse with the Negroes was comic, but she was also given immeasurable affection and a genuine love of God. At night in a Negro shanty, they carried two miles to a stream fringed by ice. There she was hauled screaming into water over her head. She views her father often absent driving livestock in the general direction of the market places. The child’s experiences were scrambled. She was 7 or 8 before she had eaten a meal at “white folks’ table.” By her own admission, Carry had class; she was the toast of the plantation in the department of all-around mischief and bad conduct.

Thus the marked girl’s life in Kentucky, a period of waiting, strong impressions, and unconscious preparation for the booming times to follow.

The Moore family hopped, skipped and jumped from place to place in Kentucky and then made a move to Missouri. No reason for these many moves except that Carry’s father liked to move. Moore was happiest when the furniture was being piled into the wagons and carts. On the trip from Kentucky Carry contracted a bad cold that developed into a prolonged illness. Both her body and spirits failed rapidly. During a year that she spent mostly in bed, amateur seers, the local minister on up through the members of her family, to the slaves, tried to revive her health by gloomy reminders that her condition had sprouted from Sin. They assured her that she was under sentence of punishment by a wrathful God. Even her father, who was on no more than nodding terms with Jesus, fell prey to the awful, self-satisfied predictions of the pious and urged the wretched invalid to prepare her soul “for a possible flight to Heaven.” Carry fought for her life, and repented of sin and survived the havoc worked in the name of religious salvation.

Part of her recovery included fire-and-brimstone revival meetings. Evangelists were important in the period, especially so to Carry Nation. Still desperately ill, at the close of a sermon the evangelist launched the usual solicitation for converts, whereupon Carry’s father spoke with the evangelist, pointed to his daughter, who burst into tears, dragged herself down the aisle while her father and the revivalist shouted in triumph. “I wept in a longing to do better, I was afraid of going to the ‘Bad place’; especially was I afraid to think of the time when I should see Jesus come. I wanted to hide from Him.” Carry’s cousin told her “I believe you know what you are doing.” “But I did not. Oh how I wanted someone to explain it to me.”

Two days later she was plucked from her bed and carried two miles to a stream fringed by ice. There she was hauled screaming into water over her head. She views this baptism as epiphonal, “for the little Carry who walked into the water was quite different from the one who walked out. I said no word. I felt that I could not speak, for fear of disturbing the peace that passeth understanding. Kind hands wrapped me up and I felt no chill.” A good guess is that she was unable to feel anything at all, especially chill or heat, for she was pretty much confined to her bed for the next five years. If the dunking was aimed at spiritual orientation, it succeeded, because the girl became a converted invalid. The convert was miserable, both in mind and in body, but she felt somehow that she was on the right track.

The swelling turbulence of the oncoming Civil War, plus her father’s lackadasical business approach had caused a pinch in the family’s fortunes. At this time the slaves heard talk of abolition and with the smell of the sweet scent of freedom, announced, “We quits.” No man to worry, Moore simply gave everybody orders to pack, the family was heading south. A beneficial effect of the trip down was that the child Carry became miraculously cured of her ills.

It was 1865 that Dr. Charles Gloyd, a physician,
materialized and became the county schoolteacher. He made a successful application for room and board at the Moores. The mother agreed but issued a royal ban against his speaking to Carry and prohibited him from being alone in a room with her. However, Gloyd started Carry reading his collection of Shakespeare and one afternoon in the parlor enfolded her to his Shakespearian bosom and gave her a kiss. By her own account she shrieked "I'm ruined!" but the report proved premature and she decided she liked what had happened and permitted their acquaintance to ripen. The courtship lasted nearly two years. Gloyd was attentive, constant, but with lapses in which he seemed curiously vacant, or unsteady. Carry's mother made reference to the word rum and addicted, but her daughter wrote that she had no idea of the curse of rum and did not fear anything, for she was in love, and doubted him in nothing.

On their wedding day Gloyd had apparently started quite early in the morning, and consulted the jug with more than his normal zeal. This certainly was an extraordinary marital start for a girl whose name would ring down the generations as the symbolic destroyer of drink. For several weeks after the ceremony, he moderated his drinking to keep pace with his wooing and then the facade collapsed. Gloyd was a physician but he let his practice slide and within six months was dead.

Carry was pregnant and sick with apprehension that her offspring might be in some way marked by the father's intemperance. A daughter was born and in early childhood developed a horrible condition on her cheek that worsened every day. Carry blamed her condition on the fact that "She owned to faith in God, but refused to attend church or Sunday School, and would not read the Bible." After a great deal of suffering and doctoring, Charlien married, but her reason tottered and in 1904 she entered a State lunatic asylum.

On the death of Dr. Gloyd, Carry got a job teaching in the public schools but threw up her badly needed job over a technique of incredible triviality.

All but impoverished, the reformer-to-be now set out callously to snare a man, a second husband. She left the final choice to Providence, putting the matter thus, "I made it a subject of prayer and went to the Lord. I said 'Lord, you see the situation. I cannot take care of mother and Charlien. I want you to help me. If it be best for me to marry I will do so.'" Approximately a week from the moment of her decision, Carry was walking down the street and spied a distinguished looking man. He turned and lifted his hat, wrote her a letter the next day begging her to enter into correspondence. His name was David A. Nation. A widower, Nation had a family of his own, and hopefully would acquire a foster mother. He was described as "not handsome" and in a pinch he might have been regarded as a good catch for an unemployed witch; how a buxom young widow of breeding could have viewed him seriously is beyond comprehension. But Carry wanted him, and married him in 1877. After becoming Mrs. Nation, the reformer saw that the combination—"Carry A. Nation"—indicated the high chore for which she had been singled out by God. In the succeeding years she derived further hints from both the words and the initials "C.A.N." meant, of course, that she must not fail. But not so with Mr. Nation, for after pooling their resources and buying 1700 acres he became a well-known unsuccessful farmer. Then the bridegroom decided his true vocation was law, so he went into Columbia, leaving Carry on the farm, and took to loafing around town trying to drum up a lawsuit. He never succeeded.

Facing starvation on the farm, Carry followed Nation into town, borrowed $3.50 from a sympathetic ditch-digger and went into the business of running a hotel. $2.50 was spent fumigating for rats, mice and bedbugs, $1.00 for meat, rice, potatoes, coffee and sugar and Carry now was the tenant-operator of the Columbia Hotel. She did the cooking, washing and dining room work. Mr. Nation sat behind the desk in the hotel lobby. He gave the place class, for he dined with the guests and in between times strolled around town.

It is not surprising that Carry's health and morale began to crack under the strain. Carry's assignments were staggering but she accepted them as being sent directly from the Lord and vowed "all my time, means and efforts should be given to God." She promptly became the greatest nuisance in the history of the town. She went around confronting everybody on the streets, demanding "Do you love God?" Carry's popularity declined to a state wherein few doors were left open to her. But rebuffs served to stiffen her will. She became obsessed with illicit sex, and appointed herself a vigilante committee of one, concentrating on parked buggies. She took to carrying a wicked-looking umbrella and brandished it on all occasions of malefaction.

Somewhere along the way she became known as "Mother Nation, the good and wicked witch of the West, the keeper of the community conscience." A popular game in Barber County was to speculate on what course she might veer off on next. She decided to strike a blow against booze. In Kansas, after 1880, liquor could be sold only for "medical, scientific and mechanical" purposes, so druggists equipped their shops with a bar, to accommodate the legions of suffering who daily arrived for medical aid. One could complain of bubonic plague "it come on me right after breakfast" and obtain a prescription.

Carry busied herself making a canvass of the places, drugstores and "joints" that sold liquor openly. She made note of those she saw in there and would confront them on the street with such remarks as "Hellow, you rum-soaked Republican rummy" or "Stand aside, you felonious purveyor of bottled drugs from Hell." At this rewarding stage of her life Mrs. Nation met a kindred spirit, Mrs. Wesley Cain. Not the least of Mrs. Cain's possessions was a hand organ which Carry immediately drew into use. After a practice session to polish up a dual arrangement of hymns with temperance overtones, they headed downtown into history.

Before the doors of a saloon Mrs. Cain unlumbered her hand organ and the two broke into songs, Mrs. Nation singing "Who Hath Sorrow? Who Hath Woe?" and Mrs.
Cain rendering “Nearer My God to Thee” on the machine.

Carry Nation, with her resounding future before her, could not wait for an improvement on the American drinking scene. She, personally, was ready to “trample” out the vintage where the grapes of wrath were stored, and at least at the start, she meant to do it alone.

It was around 3 in the afternoon, 1900, that Mrs. Nation left in her buggy, weighed down by rocks, brickbats and bottles. She was headed for Kiowa. Both the horse’s and Mrs. Nation’s spirits were dampened when they reached a small bridge. A dozen or so man-like creatures with tails and cloven hoofs and three-pronged forks, formed a barricade across the roadway. Mrs. Nation instantly recognized them as emissaries from the infernal regions, and raising her hands cried “Oh, Lord! Help me!” and was gratified to see “the clouds part, and a dazzling beam of light shine thru, “after which she noted” a towering figure astride a white horse and wearing a golden halo.

The visitor waved a sign and the diabolic creatures were no longer in front of my buggy.” The encounter with Satan’s agents gave a tonic boost to Mrs. Nation’s feelings. Her destination was Dobson’s saloon. She wrapped each rock, brickbat and bottle in newsprint. “I stacked these smashers on my left arm, all I could hold.” Dobson was polishing glasses, as customers quietly sat nearby, but the quiet was interrupted by a shout of “Men! I have come to save you from a drunkard’s grave!” Everyone turned to stare at the large, motherly black-clad figure who let fly a brick at the gilt-framed mirror. “I told you last spring to close this place, Mr. Dobson, and you did not do it. Now . . . I am going to break it up.” Taking careful aim, Mrs. Nation peeled rock after brick after bottle off her arm that left the bar and shelves denuded of everything but broken glass. Her accuracy was uncanny, bordering on the miraculous. Carry broke into song “Who Hath Sorrow? Who Hath Woe?” Her line of supply gone, the reformer cried “Now, Mr. Dobson, I have finished. God be with you.” There was no reply, Dobson was in a state of shock.

A raid on the Lewis Bar followed, mirrors, glasses, chairs, windows all fell under her armament. The broken long bar mirror afforded her another vision; directly where a brick had struck, she saw Satan, grinning, sticking out his tongue, waggling his horns. Choking with rage, she determined to dispatch him home, or in the vulgar phrase, see that he went to hell. She threw a billiard ball through the mirror and her “Thanks, God” was audible to all in the room. The saloonist demanded recompense but by law saloons were illegal and it had become standard practice to wink at liquor sales. The mayor and his colleagues came to a baffling decision: nothing at all had occurred.

Carry’s blow-up set off a deafening chain reaction and for weeks she was swamped with telegrams, letters and invitations to speak, even an offer to join a minor league baseball club.

Carry now began to think about the grand assault on Wichita. She had refined her art to meet the demands of changing terrain. She phased out rocks, bricks and bottles, and chose an iron rod a foot long. Rocks could be used only once, while an iron rod and cane were suited to repeated attacks. In preparation she took to the Scriptures and thrilled to find each letter luminous with golden light. Spurred by this manifestation, she commenced to clip-clop about the house on her knees. She was ready and the results were an attack on everything in sight, a chandelier, the brass rail, a slashed painting of “Cleopatra at the Bath,” spilled whiskey and beer and the arrest of Mrs. Nation. She was booked on the charge “malicious destruction of property” but she asked that this charge be changed to “destruction of malicious property.” She insisted on addressing the judge “Your Dishonor.” Wichita’s divided opinion on its noisiest visitor boiled down to the question, “Is Carry Nation crazy?” Officials wanted to avoid the loss of votes, which surely would occur if she were committed to an asylum. Mrs. Nation had the sympathy of the crowd, support became national. The national president of the WCTU stated that if anti-saloon laws cannot be enforced, then force may be used to compel the resorts to close. Of the action of Mrs. Nation she said “Kansas is a prohibition state, and the laws should be enforced. If no other means were possible, I believe Mrs. Nation’s course was justifiable.”

Carry gave out interviews “I will accept bond tomorrow so I can get out and smash more of these joints.” It was at a WCTU meeting in Wichita, after passage of resolutions against whiskey and men, Carry was tapped for an impromptu speech. She shrieked, “Who will be a sacrifice unto the Lord?” Nearly everyone leapt up to cry “Me! Me!” Carry answered “Praise God, women! We may all die for the cause!” They then knelt in prayer and she instructed the Lord to give them the strength of giants. To supplement this strength they found iron bars, chunks of scrap iron and stones, but the prize catch was the weapon carried by Mrs. Nation, a hatchet. Her career had achieved its final sense of identification. Thence forward she would seldom be photographed without the avenging tool.

Swinging it, she warned “Don’t come near my hatchet! It might fall on you, and I won’t be responsible for the results!” With cries of “Peace on earth, good will to men”—“Praise the Lord” and “A-men!” they smashed. A saloonkeeper was asked “Why didn’t you knock that woman down?” and his reply may someday be inscribed in bronze, as a memento of the old gallant West: “God forbid that I should strike a woman,” one hand placed minister-like in his vest, his eyes uplifted, both feet awash in two inches of free-running whiskey.

Each smashing was followed by arrest and cries of “Lynch them!” “Tear and feather them!” “Who’s got a rope?” They obtained their release on bail paid for by temperance enthusiasts.

Mrs. Nation next armed her group with hatchets and formed the National Hatchet Brigade, for concerted attacks on saloons throughout the state. She would cry “Smash, women! Smash!” Fights broke out and Carry was beaten, cuffd and kicked, but the moment she was scrubbed up, her belligerence revived. She became the most frequent and sought-after jailbird in America. Fines
Journey In Time

(Continued from page 464)

But no answer came. White had arranged that if the colony moved away they should carve the name of the new settlement on the fort or on surrounding trees, and if there was danger or distress, they should carve a cross above.

The one word Croatan was all White ever found. There was no cross.

Although Raleigh planted no permanent colony, he secured the possession of North America to the English, and prepared the way for successful colonization.

It has been thought that Indians on Croatan Island carried the Roanoke settlers away peacefully, because Virginia settlers later found children among the Indians with blue eyes and light hair, and believed them to be descendants of White’s colony on Roanoke.

And some conjecture that an English woman was given in tribute to Wahunsunakok, the great chief of the Powhatan tribe who ruled the area, and that she was the mother of the little tomboy (born 1595) who haunted Jamestown, saved John Smith’s life, warned the settlers of an Indian attack, and later married an Englishman, Pocahontas—who some have described as having blue eyes and tawny skin.

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At the beginning of the troubles which led to the War of the Revolution and the independence of the British provinces in America, Georgia was the youngest, the most remote, the most sparsely settled, the poorest, and consequently, the least important of the thirteen.

She had not suffered as had other provinces from hostile legislation, for no act of the British parliament of which the other colonies complained had ever directly affected her, save only the Stamp Act, which had never been enforced within her borders. Her people had little to complain of, and much for which to be grateful. Moreover, she was surrounded by the savage allies of the royal government and would, consequently, suffer more at their hands in cases of war than any of her sister colonies.

Her Governor, Sir James Wright, a native of South Carolina, was an able man, not unpopular with his people, for the province had prospered under his administration as it never had before, and all of his personal influence and all the patronage of his high office were used to prevent Georgia from joining the other colonies in armed resistance to British aggression. The result was that she was the last to join the confederation and send delegates to the Continental Congress. But, for twelve months before the Declaration of Independence, Georgia was in line and had her delegates in the Second Continental Congress.

Georgia's first delegates to attend Continental Congress included one who was as loyal to the colonial position as any one in Georgia, as long as the movement did not lead outside the Empire, but who could never fight for separation.

Of the five appointed, Archibald Bulloch, John Houston and John Joachim Zubly, took their places in Philadelphia in September, 1775, but Zubly, as honest and fearless as anyone in Georgia, abandoned his seat when the drift toward independence set in. He returned to Savannah and his congregation, to be banished the next year with half his property confiscated. In February, 1776, the Georgia delegates were Archibald Bulloch, John Houston and Dr. Lyman Hall, who had been reelected; George Walton and Button Gwinnett had been added to take the places of Noble Wimberley Jones and John Zubly. On these men would rest Georgia's decision in the momentous question of independence, for no instructions were given them. They were asked to remember that Georgia was sur-
rounded with dangers on all sides, and that the closer the union with the other colonies the better. They were told, therefore: "to propose, join and concur in all measures as you shall think calculated for the common good and to oppose such as shall appear destructive."

When independence was voted in the Continental Congress, the three Georgians present to sign the Declaration were Button Gwinnett, Dr. Lyman Hall and George Walton. This was August 2, 1776. On August 10th a messenger reached Savannah with a copy. President Bulloch read it to the council and then repaired to the public square where the document was read to a gaping multitude, and then to the liberty pole it was carried to be read again and be emphasized by thirteen booming cannon. So compelling were its words that mobs of people hurried to the battery to hear it read a fourth time, to be followed by a salute from the siege guns there. That night a great funeral procession carried through the streets of Savannah an effigy of George III and buried it with high mockery. As the news spread, the outlying parishes held their celebrations.

Who were these three men who signed for themselves and the people of Georgia, and "with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor"?

Consider the vagaries of fate that placed these three names on the most exalted roll of honor for all time. Also, consider that all those who participated in the struggle against tyranny were the radicals of their day, and as the fight to sustain the great Declaration progressed, were rebels and traitors to their king.

The three Georgia signers are usually listed in the order of the signing: Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton. Only George Walton used an abbreviation of his first name. However, Dr. Lyman Hall of St. John’s Parish (later in 1777 to become Liberty County) had been in the struggle and the most persistent of the lot from the beginning.

None of the three Georgia signers was born in Georgia. Dr. Hall, the oldest, was born in Connecticut in 1721, aged 55 at the signing. George Walton, the youngest, was born in Virginia in 1740, aged 36 at the signing. Button Gwinnett was born in England in 1732, aged 45 at the signing. Dr. Hall lived to the age of 63; George Walton, to the age of 64; but Button Gwinnett’s life was cut short within a year of his signing the great declaration at age 46. These three had little in common except for being caught up in the great movement for the liberation of man.

Dr. Hall was the best educated and the only truly professional man in the lot, although George Walton had completed his "reading of the law" and was to enter practice the year he joined the movement. Dr. Hall’s father was possessed of a competent fortune. He entered his son at Yale College at the age of sixteen, where he graduated after four years’ study. He chose the practice of medicine as a profession, and upon completion was admitted to practice with the title of M.D. He married and with other Congregationalists dissatisfied with Connecticut, he moved to Dorchester, South Carolina in 1752, but, again dissatisfied, within the year moved with about forty other New England families to Sunbury in the district of Medway in Georgia. He became very successful in his practice of medicine. Being of superior intelligence, probity and consistency of character, he won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Doctor Hall was a close observer of the “signs of the times,” and he was among the earliest of southern patriots who lifted up their voices against British oppression and misrule. He and the people of his community were New Englanders who had never abandoned their “Pilgrim Father” principles.

The older settlers of Georgia, many of whom were directly from Europe and many who were just beginning a new life in the wildernesses of the frontier, had these ardent principles of freedom less woven into their characters, and therefore the Parish of St. John, at the first cry of liberty, seemed to have all the patriotism of the province centered there. The closing of the Boston Harbor, and the other outrages in New England, highly incensed these New England spirits, and Doctor Hall became their leader early in 1774, calling public meetings to arouse the people to make common cause with their brothers of the North. Doctor Hall almost despaired of success in persuading Georgia to send delegates to the First Continental Congress, called to meet at Philadelphia in September, 1774. The people of St. John’s resolved to go it alone, if need be, secede from Georgia, and join South Carolina. They elected Doctor Hall to the Continental Congress, and although he was not an accredited delegate of a colony, the Congress, by unanimous vote, admitted him to a seat, as an observer. In July 1775, Georgia had become sufficiently aroused, and they elected five delegates to the Second Continental Congress of which Doctor Hall was one.

Doctor Hall warmly supported Mr. Lee’s motion for independence, and voted for it on the fourth of July, 1776. He signed the Declaration of Independence on the second of August and soon after returned home for a season.

Doctor Hall was a member of Congress nearly all the while until 1780, when the invasion of Georgia by the British, called him home to look after the safety of his
family. He arrived in time to remove them, but was
obliged to leave his property entirely exposed to the fury of
the enemy. He went north, and while the British had
possession of Georgia and revived royal authority in
government, his property was confiscated.

He returned to Georgia in 1782, just before the enemy
evacuated Savannah. The next year he was elected Gov-
ernor of the state. He held the office one term, and then
retired from public life. His only son died in early youth,
and soon after, Doctor Hall died in the year 1784, aged
64.

A footnote in a little book published in 1848 states:
"During the present session (1848) of the legislature of
Georgia, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was appro-
priated for the purpose of erecting a lead monument to
the memory of Lyman Hall and George Walton, two
delegates from Georgia who signed the Declaration of
Independence. Their remains are to be removed to Au-
gusta where the monument is to be reared."

Button Gwinnett was born in England in 1732. Al-
though of limited means, his family managed to give him
a common education, and apprenticed him to a merchant
in Bristol. After completing his term of service, he mar-
rried and commenced business on his own account. He
was lured by the promises of great wealth and distinction
in America and resolved to emigrate. He arrived in
Charleston, S.C., in the year 1770. There he commenced
a mercantile business, but after two years, sold his stock
and moved to Georgia, where he purchased large tracts
of land on St. Catherine's Island. He purchased a number
of slaves, and devoted himself to agriculture.

Native born Englishmen were in the habit of regarding
the colonists as inferior to themselves and they were apt
to assume a bearing toward them highly offensive. In
some degree, Button Gwinnett was obnoxious to this
charge, and he looked on his rapid elevation in fortune
and public life as an acknowledgement of his superiority.
He had, definitely, delusions of grandeur, and his feelings
of superiority were too thinly disguised not to be seen
by others. It soon engendered among the natives a jeal-
ousy that was fully reciprocated by him. This was doubt-
less the cause of all the difficulties that surrounded the
close of his life, and brought him to his tragic death.

It was in the beginning of 1775 that Gwinnett first
openly espoused the cause of the patriots, and the Parish
of St. John elected him a delegate to the Continental
Congress. In February 1776 he was again elected a
delegate by the General Assembly of Georgia. He voted
for the Declaration of Independence on the fourth of July,
and signed it on August 2nd.

Gwinnett remained in Congress until 1777, when he
was elected a member of the state convention to form
a constitution. Soon after the state convention adjourned,
Archibald Bullock, president of the council, died and
Gwinnett was elected to that station, then the highest office
in the state. His ambitions brought him to favor a scheme
for the invasion of Florida, and he envisioned himself
as Brigadier General leading the expedition to military
 glory. He made himself a candidate for the office, but
was defeated by Colonel Lachlan McIntosh, a man highly
esteemed for his manly bearing and courageous disposi-
tion. He viewed McIntosh as his rival and personal
enemy. A decided alienation of their former friendship
took place and the breach was constantly widened by
the continued irritations which Mr. Gwinnett experienced at
the hands of Colonel McIntosh and his friends. He chal-
 lenged McIntosh to a duel. They met with pistols at twelve
feet, and at the first fire both were wounded, Mr. Gwinnett
mortally. He left a wife and several children, but they
did not long survive him.

George Walton is the most familiar Georgia signer,
especially to members of DAR who work for the preser-
vation and restoration of his home, Meadow Gardens at
Augusta. He was born of obscure parentage in Frederick
County, Virginia, in 1740, and had an extremely limited
early education. But he was possessed of an enquiring
mind and an ardent thirst for knowledge. He was appren-
ticed to a carpenter, an ignorant man who considered the
boy's time spent in study as wasted. But George read
anyway at night by a light-wood fire, and finished his
apprenticeship with a well-stored mind.

George followed a brother to Savannah and began the
study of law in the office of a Mr. Young. He finished
his studies early in 1774 and had just started practice when
he was caught up in the blaze of indignation against
British injustice. He was one of the men who called the
meeting at Peter Tondee's Tavern.

George Walton was favorable to the proposition for
independence, and used all his influence to bring about
that result. He voted for and signed the Declaration of
Independence and his fortune and honor he there pledged
were freely devoted to its support. He remained in Con-
gress to the close of 1778, when he returned home and
was appointed by the legislature colonel of a regiment
of the state then threatened by invasion by the British
from the sea. He was in the battalion of General Robert
Howe at Savannah, when Colonel Campbell landed and
besieged the city. Walton received a severe shot wound
in the thigh, and fell from his horse. He was taken
prisoner, but soon after exchanged.

In October 1779 the legislature appointed him Governor
of the state but he served only until January 1780 when
he was again elected to Congress for two years. In the
following October he withdrew from Congress when the
state legislature again elected him Governor, which office
he held for a full term. He was appointed Chief Justice
of Georgia, serving until his death.

In 1778 he was elected U.S. Senator where he remained
one year, then retired to private life. He died at Augusta
February 2, 1804.

George Walton had one child, a son, who became
Secretary of the State of Florida, and with him his widow,
Dorothy, lived until her death.

References:
The Revolutionary Records of Georgia, 1769-1782, compiled and published under
authority of the State Legislature, by Allen D. Candler, Atlanta, The Franklin-Turner
Co., 1908; Vol. 1.
A Short History of Georgia, by E. Merton Coulter, Chapel Hill, The University of
North Carolina Press, 1933, Page 120.
The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, By B.J. Lossing, New York, J.C.
Derby, Publisher, 1848, pages 227-237.
The Man From Monticello, by Thomas Fleming, condensation including complete
draft of Declaration of Independence, showing corrections and additions, Readers
1958, pages 136-137.
"A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America"

National Project

100% Certificates:

*ALABAMA
*ALASKA
COLORADO
*DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
*DELAWARE
FLORIDA
HAWAII
*IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KANSAS
LOUISIANA
*MAINE
*MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS

*MEXICO
MICHIGAN
MISSISSIPPI
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW MEXICO
NEW YORK
*OREGON
RHODE ISLAND
UTAH
VERMONT
*VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON
*WISCONSIN
*WYOMING

*States awarded certificates in April 1976
1976-77 DAR MAGAZINE CONTEST

State Grand Prize: Gold Certificate

NEVADA
Mrs. Edgar W. Fountain, State Regent

Division Winners: Silver Certificates

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Catherine Schuyler, New York

East Central Division
Warrior’s Trail, Ohio

Eastern Division
Leeds Town Resolutions, Virginia

North Central Division
Harney Peak, South Dakota
Paha Wakan, South Dakota

Southeastern Division
Wake, North Carolina

South Central Division
Robert Harvey, Louisiana

Western Division
Alliklik, California

MAY 1977
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address.

Correction from February Magazine:
page 130. Jackson-Harford-Willhoyt: address is: 4336 LOVELL and zip 76107.


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

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


LEVIE-LEVIE-DUNCAN: Need parents, ancestors and info. on Theodore Levi, b. Md., d. Ala. Also need info on Miles Duncan and his parents, Rev. Service? Had a son named Nathan. Will share info.—Mrs. Mary F. Gunnells, Box 500, Richland, Ga. 31852

PEASE-HALL-SUMNER: Need parents of Persis Pease, m. Hebron, Ct., 1756 to Capt. Ebenezer Sumner; also parents of Jemina Hall, m. Chatham, Ct., 1780 to Pvt. Ebenezer Sumner.—Mrs. F. M. Mattingly, 588 Lee St., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137

WEAVER-WALKER: Need info. on Capt. Lewis Weaver b. Jun. 4, 1770, d. Apr. 19, 1810, dau. m. Luther Walker. Memorial of the Walkers, pp. # 114 mentions Capt. Lewis as from Lansingburgh, N.Y.—Mrs. F. M. Mattingly, 588 Lee St., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137


DUNHAM-BOWEN: Gideon Dunham b. 1757, m. Mary Bowen. His father was Gideon, who was his mother? Who was the first Dunham to move from Mass. to Northern N.J.? N.J.? Mrs. Darrah Dunham Wunder, 3550 Shaw Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

RANDOLPH-BOURLAND: Need b., d. and m. dates for Catherine Randolph who m. John Bourland ca. 1761, possibly kin to Peyton and John Randolph but how? Wish to contact Randolph genealogist. Need proof Ebenezer Bourland of N.C. was son of John Bourland.—Mrs. Forrester Doshier, 1501 S. Rusk, Amarillo, Tex. 79102

MCKINNEY: Need location of James McKinney in Va. possibly Campbell Co., b. ca. 1760, d. 1831 Butler Co., Ky., sons: Archibald, Wm., Michael, John, George, Harrison, D.R., dau. Mary, wife Mary. Also need military record.—Mrs. Forrester Doshier, 1501 S. Rusk, Amarillo, Tex. 79102

GOODMAN: Silvy, Sampson Co., N.C., later Mulenburg Co., Ky., needs husband’s name and Rev. service. Mrs. Forrester Doshier, 1501 S. Rusk, Amarillo, Tex. 79102

WILLOUGHBY-ATKINSON-MAYNARD: Need parents of Ruth Angeline Willoughby b. Aug. 25, 1838 in Ga., d. Nov. 1890 in La., m. Burkett Atkinson Nov. 12, 1856 in Senoia, Ga., moved to La. in 1883. Sister Nancy Willoughby m. Meredith Maynard.—Mrs. J. I. Roby, P.O. Box 310, Lecompte, La. 71346

ROBBINS-PARKE: Did Moses Robbins have a dau. Jane b.
ca. 1753 who m. Ozius Parke b. 1756, N.J.?—Mrs. C. A. Zwiebel, 507 Sycamore, Sidney, O. 45365

GATLIFF: Desire info. on Lt. James Gatlift, Va. Militia, d. during Braddock’s Defeat 1755. Supposedly buried near Roanoke, Va.—M. A. Carnes, 49-305-#79 Hwy. #74, Palm Desert, Ca. 92260

ELLIS - LANE - MATLOCK - HAILE - DEAN - GRANT-BINKLEY-(BRINKLEY)-JEFFERSON-PROBIT: John Ellis b. 1742 Rowan Co., N.C., first wife and elder children toma-hawked by Indians, John and younger children moved to Henry Co., Va., where he m. Jemima Lane ca. 1778, dau. of John Fuller Lane moved to Wash., Co., Tn. Need names of children, one probably m. a Beasley girl whose dau. Melinda Ellis m. John Matlock, 1827, son of Isham Matlock and Nancy Ellen Haile, grandparents Zachariah Metlock and Eady (Strain?) Meshack Haile, and Mary Buckingham, son of George Haile and Ann Grant. John and Melinda’s dau. Endicille m. Perry Dean, son of Moses Dean b. 1804 Wilkes Co., N.C., m. 1827 Mary Binkley (Brinkley) Davidson Co., Tn., father Aaron Dean b. 1782 N.C., wife probably dau. of Field Jefferson, uncle of the President. Aaron’s mother — Probit. Need ancestors, families and Rev. War service. Families moved to Crawford Co., Mo., ca. 1840. Have data to exchange.—Mrs. William Wood, Box 294, R.R. #2, Godfrey, III. 62035


DUKE: Shadrack Duke b. Apr. 21, 1769 in Warren Co., N.C. lived in Laurens Co., Ga., d. 1833 in Lee Co., Ga., Who were his parents? Will exchange info.—Mildred K. Corley, 716 So. 22nd St., Ft. Pierce, Fla. 34950


COLE-WILCOX: According to family tradition Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, b. Twickenham, Eng. 1662, came to America as a widow with two ch., Stephen b. 1700 and Elizabeth b. ca. 1698. They appear in the records of Chester, Pa. ca. 1725 and were members of St. Paul’s Episcopal church. Dau. Elizabeth m. Thomas Wilcox and lived in Ivy Mills, Pa. in Chester Co. Who was the husband of widow Mrs. Elizabeth Cole? Were there other ch. already in America when she arrived? Possible sons were Richard, Thomas, Peter, James, Mark, Wm., and John, most of whom show up in Va. and N.C. records. Correspondence invited.—Mrs. J. R. Patterson, 112 East Oxford St., Pontotoc, Miss. 38863

WADSWORTH: James Wadsworth, Sr. Rev. soldier, d. Jones Co., Ga. in 1818. In his estate settlement his wife is named Nancy. What was her maiden name? Who were her parents? James Wadsworth, Jr. also a Rev. soldier d. in Jones Co., Ga. in 1838. His wife is called Amelia in his estate settlement. What was her maiden name? How does this Wadsworth family connect with the N.C. and New Eng. Wadsworths?—Mrs. J. R. Patterson, 112 East Oxford St., Pontotoc, Miss. 38863

ROLPH-WATSON: Need info. on Stephen Rolph, d. 1876 Stockton, N.Y., and wife Eunice Rolph d. 1874. Dau. Lydia Jane m. Edward Watson Nov. 28, 1866.—C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Dr., Santa Rosa, Ca. 95405

MOSELY-(MOSELEY)-THOMAS: Need info. on Andrew (Drury) Mosely of Tn. and wife Mary Thomas. Settled in Callaway Co., Mo. 1828. Who were parents and antecedents of the Virginia Moseleys?—C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Dr., Santa Rosa, Ca. 95405

GRIFFITH-WARFIELD: Searching for grave of Col. Henry B. Griffith, d. Anne Arundel City, Md. on Griffith’s Adventure. Built Edghill, Montgomery City, Md., m. (1) Sarah War-field.—Mrs. G. E. Chaney, 4200 Diller Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21206


DILLON-(DILLIN-DILLEN)-VACTOR: Who can help discover the birthplace in Ireland of Peter Dillon ca. 1754-1823? Mar. in Somerset Co., N.J. Nov. 13, 1779 to Mary “Polly” Vactor. Served in N.J. Militia.—Shirley Dillon Gerbracht, P.O. Box 232, Gates Mills, Ohio 44040


CAGLE: Desire info. on whereabouts of surviving members of the Ike and Bell Cagle family of South Miss.; Roy, Ben D., Carl, Kathy.—Daisy Cagle Brodnax, 2011 Richard Jones, Nashville, Tn. 37215

BONNER: Need place and death of John Bonner b. ca. 1760 prob. Eng. Living in Oneida, N.Y. 1794-1820 with son Jeremiah, b. 1786. Have Rev. service, will exchange info.—Mrs. D. J. Omans, 517 Orrin St., S.E., Vienna, Va. 22180

GUNN: Is there a family Bible or other record showing the ch. of Moses Gunn? He was b. May 6, 1792, Caswell Co., N.C., son of patriot, Daniel Gunn. Mar. Elizabeth ? 1810-12. Lived in Jones Co., Ga. ca. 1798 to ca. 1825. Moved
THURMOND-THURMON-THURMAN, HARVEY: Need parents and any info. on Wm. Thurmond, Wilkes Co., Ga., wife Susannah. Will of Jul. 11, 1890 listed ch.: John, Richard, Wm., Charles, Benjamin, James, Stephen, Phillip, Micajah, Betty, Ann Lucy, Sally, Sophia, Mary Colbert. Stephen M. Elizabeth Harvey, dau. of James Harvey, Mar. 18, 1813 Hancock Co., Ga. Thought to be from S.C. Will share info. —Mrs. C. M. Freudentord, 3812 Woodsire Dr., Monroe, La. 71201

WILLIAMS-YOUNG: Thomas Jefferson Williams m. Nov. 17, 1825 in Mont. Co. Ala., Evalina (Everlina) Young, dau. of Boling (Bowling) Young of Ala. Seek info. on all three. —Mrs. S. W. Bosman, 108 Waverly Rd., Wilmington, Del. 19803

HAM-HAMM-BEASLEY-SHEPERD: Have proof of marriage of Zachariah Ham b. ca. 1804, N.C., d. 1883 Ga. and Elizabeth m. Cunningham, John went to Marion Co., N.C., Jan. 6, 1829 and their children John, Louisa, William Giles and George Sheperd. Need parents of both. I know Nancy had a brother, J.M. Beasley, well known Baptist Minister and silversmith in Fayetteville, N.C. Think Zachariah's father was also named Zachariah and his father William Ham, Sr. as I have land patents and deeds carrying these names. Also think one may have married a girl with maiden name Sheperd as the name carries down in family for several generations. —Nancy L. Croteau, Box 109 Star Route, Clevercack, N.Y. 12513


Bartlett-Radford-McConnell-Brown-Logan-Montgomery-Cahalan-Adams-McCulough: Need info. on Cyrus Henry Bartlett b. Va. ca. 1806 d. Marshall Co., Tn., m. Elizabeth Radford near Lebanon, Tn., ch.: Mary J. m. _______McConnell, Wm. Turner m. _______Brown and lived in Mo. and Ark., Benjamin F., James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Amanda, Emily, Patrick Henry m. _______Logan, Elizabeth Virginia m. _______Montgomery, Horace Summerfield m. _______Cahalan, Sarah m. _______Adams and lived in Ky., Pitts. m. _______McCullough and lived in Tx. —Mrs. Thomas A. McAdams, Rt. #1, Petersburg, Tn. 37144


Mother must have been Weltza.—Margarette Goldsby Gaissert, 510 Boland St., Sparta, Ga. 31087

Young-Stock-Rogers-Wallihan: Who were parents, siblings, ancestors of Margaret Young, b. Jul. 1839 Ohio?, d. Aug. 1870 Lacon, Ill., m. where? (1) Dr. David Rogers, Mar. 29, 1819 Columbiana Co., O., d. Jun. 23, 1863, son of Alexander and Catherine Wallihan Rogers, their son John b. 1862, where, Iowa; (2) Thomas Stock b. Mar. 14, 1832 Lisbon, Ohio, son of John and Elizabeth Rogers Stock, their son William Franklin b. 1870, Ill.—M/M George Peters, 104 Delmont Dr., Lexington, Ky. 40504

Obermeier-Hotfelder: William and August Obermeier and unknown siblings and families came to Cincinnati from Germany 1840-60, some moved to St. Louis 1860's. Will exchange info. with descendants.—M/M George Peters, 104 Delmont Dr., Lexington, Ky. 40504

Springer: Need any info. or records on any Springer who lived in S.C. 96th Dist. between 1760-1820. Need parents of Aaron Springer, b. 1781, of Union Co., S.C. and Lawrence Co., Tn. Interested in any John Springer b. prior to 1755 who lived at one time in S.C.—Mrs. Lidadee Springer Mobley, c/o Falcon Printing Co., 4016 Harry Hines, Dallas, Tx. 75219

Rogers: Desire any proof and info. of the parents of Dew Rogers. Father was Robben Rogers b. 1756, d. 1831 in Marion Co., S.C., mother was Sally (Sarah?) b. 1756 possibly Edgecombe Co., N.C., d. 1834. Any pertinent info. appreciated.—Mrs. Truett Rogers, Box 672, Lake View, S.C. 29563


Kenyon-Smith-Gould-Collins: Seek ancestry and descendants of Ruth Kenyon, lived in Cambridge, N.Y. ca. 1837, ch.: Wm. H. (could be Homer) b. Cambridge; Jane m. Miles Smith; Sarah m. (1) Jos. Gould; (2) Alonza Collins.—Mrs. Audrey B. Walters, 1231 So. Webster Ave., Green Bay, Wis. 54301

Fuller-Smith-Gould-Giffin: Seek ancestry and descendants of Henry H. Fuller, lived in Cambridge, N.Y. ca. 1837, ch.: Wm. H. (could be Homer) b. Cambridge; Jane m. Miles Smith; Sarah m. (1) Jos. Gould; (2) Alonza Collins. Two sisters; Mary m. Giles Griffin, Charline m. Willis Griffin.—Mrs. Audrey Walters, 1231 So. Webster Ave., Green Bay, Wis. 54301

Recently while checking the 1840 census records for Mississippi and Louisiana, I noticed there was a column for those in the family for REVOLUTIONARY or MILITARY PENSIONER. I don’t know if this is the case for all of the U.S. 1840 Census records or just these two states, but I decided to copy those counties/parishes of the two states in which I am interested and would perhaps be of interest to other readers.

In 1840 pensions, in the form of cash or land warrants, were being granted to veterans of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and the Mexican War. In 1792 Congress passed the first general U.S. Military Pension law and in 1836 extended it to widows of veterans.

The state of Louisiana is divided into PARISHES, with the same meaning as COUNTIES in the other 49 states.—Mrs. Melvin B. Short, Fort Miro Chapter.

### 1840 CENSUS OF MISSISSIPPI

Showing that part for REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY PENSIONS

Key: T—top of page
B—bottom of page
*—not reflected in census reading
Those counties not having any listed as drawing pensions are not given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family of</th>
<th>Pensioner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Location of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W (or R or C) ? Clark</td>
<td>Christopher Garlington</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>p. 46 15th T</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 males u 5</td>
<td>2 females u 5</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males 5-10</td>
<td>1 female 10-15</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 female 30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grief Whittington</td>
<td>Grief Whittington</td>
<td>78*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>p. 48 4th B</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Sibley, Sr.</td>
<td>John Sibley, Sr.</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>p. 50 9th T</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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TOTAL IN AMITE COUNTY—3

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 male 50-60</td>
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<td>1 male 80-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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</table>

TOTAL IN COPIAH COUNTY—2

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLARKE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 female 80-90</td>
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TOTAL IN CLARKE COUNTY—1

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<tr>
<th>GREENE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas R. Mored (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males 5 -10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 15-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 50-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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TOTAL IN GREENE COUNTY—2

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<tr>
<th>FRANKLIN</th>
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<td>1 male u-5</td>
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<td>1 male 5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 15-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 50-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAY 1977
Family of Pensioner Age Total Location of
1 male 70-80

TOTAL IN FRANKLIN COUNTY—1

HINDS
Hugh Campbell Charles Campbell 82 72 16th T p. 200
1 male 40-50
1 male 50-60
1 male 80-90

TOTAL IN HINDS COUNTY—1

JEFFERSON
Clarke Scissens J or S. Johnson 80 23 p. 284 9th T
1 male u-5
1 male 5-10
1 male 10-15
2 males 15-20
1 male 50-60
1 male 70-80

Wiley or Riley T. Burke J. Burke 80 13 p. 296 4th T
1 male 5-10
1 male 20-30
1 male 70-80

TOTAL IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—2

CHICKASAW
James Clark Thomas Mullen 76 6 p. 10 1st-T
1 male 60-70
1 male 70-80

TOTAL IN CHICKASAW COUNTY—1

CHOCTAW
Charles Holland Charles Holland 82 p. 17 14-T
1 male 80-90
1 female 60-70

TOTAL IN CHOCTAW COUNTY—1

ITAWAMBA
John Mangam John Mangam 77 p. 10 16-T
1 male 15-20
1 male 60-70
1 male 50-60

TOTAL IN ITAWAMBA COUNTY—1

LAFAYETTE
John Walker Thomas Walker 81 p. 1 last
1 male u-5
1 male 5-10
1 male 15-20
1 male 40-50
1 male 80-90

D. G. Walker William Gillespie 81 p. 4 3rd-T
1 male 5-10
1 male 10-15
1 male 40-50
1 male 80-90

Ben Miller Leonard Miller 87 p. 10 2nd-T
1 male 5-10
2 males 15-20
2 males 20-30
1 male 40-50
1 male 80-90

William Sims, senr. David Manow # 82 p. 16 2nd T
1 male u-5
2 females u-5
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<th>Pensioner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Location of</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># this could be MARROW</td>
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TOTAL IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY—4

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<tr>
<td>1 male u-5</td>
<td>2 females 20-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 males 5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 10-15</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 30-50</td>
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Kenneth McCaskell

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<td>1 female 15-20</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 females 20-30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 female 50-60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 female 60-70</td>
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Charles P. Coleman

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<th>77</th>
<th>p. 5 3rd T</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 15-20</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 70-80</td>
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Ezekirk Haws

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ezekirk Haws</th>
<th>87</th>
<th>11th B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 males 20-30</td>
<td>1 female u-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
<td>1 female 15-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 female 60-70</td>
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</table>

TOTAL IN KEMPER COUNTY—4

<table>
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<tr>
<th>James Whitehead</th>
<th>James D. ? #</th>
<th>85</th>
<th>no p. 7th B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 male u-5</td>
<td>1 female u-5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males 5-10</td>
<td>1 female 30-40</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 30-40</td>
<td>1 female 70-80</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

# this name is very faint but think it might also be WHITEHEAD.

* this county gives only the one pensioner, but in the summary at the end of the county, there was 1 pensioner on pages 9, 10 and 12. A double check on those pages showed in the age columns that on page 10 in the family of John Phillips and on page 12 in the family of Luther Johnson, there could be a pensioner from Revolutionary days and possibly some from War of 1812. Also on pages 15, 16, 20, 22 ages reflect possible pensioners. However not all men with service drew pensions. Then in the recap the following is given: No. 7 1 pensioners age 60-70 No. 8 1 pensioners age 80-90 No. 12 1 pensioners 82 yrs.

and only one name repeated. It is not clear as to what pages were counted or how, as the pages themselves are not numbered. However the final total for the county—

TOTAL IN LAUDERDALE COUNTY—3

<table>
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<tr>
<th>William Sasson</th>
<th>John Stewart</th>
<th>82</th>
<th>p. 67 19th T</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 male 30-40</td>
<td>2 females u-5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 60-70</td>
<td>1 female 20-30</td>
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<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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TOTAL FOR LAWRENCE COUNTY—1

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<th>Burwill Vick</th>
<th>B. Vick, Senior#</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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# says he was in the Revolutionary War but does not draw a pension.

Caleb Johnson

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<tr>
<th>Caleb Johnson</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 15-20</td>
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<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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TOTAL FOR MADISON COUNTY—2

MAY 1977
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<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Location of</th>
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<tr>
<td>MARION</td>
<td>John Bowsman</td>
<td>John Bowsman</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3 p. 1 7th B</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 20-30</td>
<td>1 female 20-30</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 70-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL IN MARION COUNTY—1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESHOBÁ</td>
<td>Samuel Bordetun</td>
<td>Samuel Boudetun</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>no. p. 6th T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 10-15</td>
<td>1 female 10-15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 15-20</td>
<td>1 female 70-80</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 70-80</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Barnes</td>
<td>Joel Vaughn</td>
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<td>no p. 16th T</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2 males 15-20</td>
<td>1 female 40-50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 50-60</td>
<td>1 female 100 &amp; up</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 100 &amp; up</td>
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<td>(Summary locates these pensioners on 3rd page)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 male 30-40</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 male 80-90</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jas. Boyd</td>
<td>Ja or Jos Boyd</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>p. 144 19th T</td>
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<td>1 female 40-50</td>
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<td>1 female 50-60</td>
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<tr>
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<td>James Courtney</td>
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<td>TOTAL FOR MARSHALL COUNTY—3</td>
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<td>John F. Fowlkey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 male 5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 30-40</td>
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<td>p. 11 5th B</td>
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<td>Joseph Lund</td>
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<td>p. 14 12th T</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 30-40</td>
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<td>Thomas G. Wilks</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 males 20-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAY 1977</td>
<td>517</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
(summary has Gideon HARMAN and gives Robert Williams as 74 yrs. old)

TOTAL FOR MONROE COUNTY—8

NOXUBEE

D. Foosman
1 male u-5
1 male 40-50
1 male 80-90
William Robinson
2 females u-5
2 females 10-15
1 female 40-50
83
p. 4 7th B
8

E. Dismarkes
3 males 15-20
4 males 20-30
1 male 70-80
Christopher White
1 female 10-15
1 female 50-60
77
p. 15 15th T
21

John Liddell
1 male u-5
1 male 5-10
1 male 10-15
1 male 30-40
1 male 80-90
William McIntosh
1 female u-5
1 female 5-10
1 female 30-40
83
p. 23 6th T
9

TOTAL IN NOXUBEE COUNTY—3

OKTIBBEHA

John Brown
1 male 5-10
1 male 15-20
1 male 70-80
John Brown
1 female u-5
1 female 5-10
1 female 10-15
1 female 40-50
79
p. 5 2nd T
7

TOTAL IN OKTIBBEHA COUNTY—1

PANOLA

Matthew Armstrong
1 male u-5
1 male 20-30
1 male 70-80
Matthew Armstrong
1 female 20-30
1 female 60-70
76
p. 4 5th T
5

George Alexander
1 male 70-80
George Alexander
1 female 20-30
77
p. 7 9th T
18

TOTAL FOR PANOLA COUNTY—2

PONTOTOC

Charles Cornelius
1 male 80-90
Charles Cornelius
1 female 20-30
1 female 30-40
1 female 60-70
85
p. 11 14th T
8

TOTAL FOR PONTOTOC COUNTY—1

TEPPAH

Peyton A. Vance
1 male 30-40
1 male 80-90
William Vance
1 female u-5
1 female 5-10
2 females 10-15
1 female 20-30
84
p. 1 6th T
8

John Morgan
1 male 70-80
John Morgan
1 female 80-90
80
p. 35 8th B
5

TOTAL IN TEPPAH COUNTY—2

TISHMINGO

John Moor
1 male 15-20
1 male 60-70
Mayfield Crane*
1 female u-5
1 female 15-20
1 female 50-60
105
p. 7 4th B
5

(Recap shows the following James Morgan age 80 on p. 1. A check on p. 1 gives the following family)

James Morgan
1 male u-5
1 male 5-10
1 male 30-40
1 female u-5
1 female 20-30
6

p. 1 4th B
5

518

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family of</th>
<th>Pensioner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Location of</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sylvester Mouton</td>
<td>Louis Hebert</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male u-5</td>
<td>2 females u-5</td>
<td>68*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>p. 784 1st T</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veala Honore, Mialette</td>
<td>Eteenna Febre</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 males u-5</td>
<td>1 female 20-30</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males 5-10</td>
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</table>

* not reflected in age column

TOTAL IN LAFAYETTE PARISH—1 age 52 (2 listed and only 1 counted)

H. Watts
1 male 20-30

TOTAL IN CADDO PARISH—1

MAY 1977
<table>
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<th>Family of</th>
<th>Pensioner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Location of</th>
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<td>1 male 30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male u-5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 10-15</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 40-50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 90-100</td>
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<td>CALDWELL</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 female 60-70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jethro Butler</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>TOTAL IN CLAIBORN PARISH—2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 female 30-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 female 55-100</td>
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<td>1 female 10-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. O. Derome</td>
<td>Joe J. Laplooc Idain Wha,</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>p. 13 1st T</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 males u-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 10-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 24-36</td>
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<td>TOTAL IN NATCHITOCHES—1</td>
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<td>John Spencer Humphrey</td>
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<td>1 male 70-80</td>
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<td>Etienon Silvestor</td>
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<td>TOTAL IN FAUXBURY—1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 female 60-70</td>
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<td>TOTAL IN EAST BATON ROUGE—1</td>
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<td>John Brumfield</td>
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<td>John Pearce</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1 male 90-100</td>
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<tr>
<td>(no totals for parish given)</td>
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</table>

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Family of Pensioner

JEFFERSON

J. F. Francino, left bank of river  C. Vattas*
1 male u-5  1 female 5-10
2 males 20-30  1 female 20-30
3 males 30-40
5 males 40-50
1 male 70-80

*name in summary as follows—C. Vattier

TOTAL IN JEFFERSON PARISH—1

Family of Pensioner

EAST FELICIANA

Chesly Jackson  Thomas Jackson
2 males u-5  2 females u-5
2 males 5-10  1 female 10-15
1 male 10-15  1 female 15-20
1 male 15-20  1 female 20-30
1 male 20-30  1 female 30-40
1 male 50-60
1 male 80-90

TOTAL IN EAST FELICIANA—1

AMOS PEARSONS PRICHARD FAMILY BIBLE, Janesville, Wisconsin, 1754-1975. Copies and in possession of granddaughter, Mrs. Lester M. Blank, 709 Solana Drive, Tempe, Arizona.

Pages from his father, George Washington Prichard’s Bible, laid in Amos P. Prichard’s Bible, are given first.

George W. Prichard’s Family Bible Records

John 1st
Paul 2nd
Jeremiah 3rd
George W. 4th generation

***************

Jeremiah Prichard born September 26th, 1754
Elizabeth Smith born April 15th, 1759
They were married at Hollis, N.H. by the Rev. Daniel Emerson December 27th 1781
Jeremiah Died Augt 10th 1813. Aged 58 yrs. 10 mo. 17 days
Elizabeth Died March 25th 1836 Aged 76 yrs. 11 mo. 10 days
Jeremiah Died at New Ipswich, N.H.
Elizabeth Died at Bradford, Vt.

Children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth
Jeremiah born March 30-1786 Died at Ashby Ms. Feby, 1867 at home of his daughter Mrs. Barr
Moses born March 1789 Died at Concord Ms
George W. born Dec. 4 1792 Died August 8, 1867, Aged 74 yrs 8 mo 4 days
Gilman born Nov. 23 1795 Died at Boston Mass Feb 8, 1833 aged 37 yrs. 2 mo. 15 days
All born in New Ipswich, N.H.
George W. died at Bradford, Vt.

Elizabeth Pearson born at Lyme N.H. Nov 11th, 1791 Died March 5th 1853 aged 61 years 3 mo 22 days
George W. Prichard & Elizabeth Pearson were married at Bradford, Vt. March 16th 1817 by the Rev Silas McKeen Minister of said Town

Children of Geo. W. & Elizabeth Prichard
Adeline born December 22nd 1817. Died May 25, 1899 Aged 81 years & 5 months & 3 days
George born November 19th, 1819
Edward born November 29, 1824

Amos Pearsons born May 26, 1827. Died Sept 15th, 1886 in Janesville, Wisconsin
Arthur Hopkins born April 27, 1835. Died at his Brother’s, Moses S., Mar 6, 1856 aged 20 yrs, 10 mo 9 days in Janesville, Wisconsin
John Brooks Wheeler born September 26th, 1839
(End of pages from George W. Prichard’s Bible.)

Amos Pearsons Prichard’s Family Bible
(Beginning with the marriage of Amos)

Marriages
Amos P. Prichard of Janesville, Wis, formerly of Bradford, Vt. and Augusta E. Dearborn of Harmony, Wis, formerly of Concord, N.H. were married Sept 15th, 1864.
Abby Elizabeth Prichard and George Fenner Kimball were married in Janesville, Wis. June 17, 1896
Helen Louise McGregor Prichard and John Hawley McNaught, of Madison, Wis. were married Nov 7, 1900 at her home Dean Prichard Kimball and Madeleine Hancock, Chicago, June 12th, 1926, Grand Beach, Michigan.
Helen Louise McNaught and Lester Marion Blank, Topeka, Kansas, married Sept 17th, 1930 in Janesville, Wisconsin

Births
Charlotte Augusta Prichard, born in Janesville, Wis June 28th, Thursday, 1866
Lyman Dearborn Prichard, born in Janesville, Wis Tuesday, April 7th, 1868
Abby Elizabeth Prichard, born in Janesville, Wis Sept. 4th, 1870, Sunday, 5 o’clock A.M.
Helen Louise McGregor, born in Janesville, Wis. Sun-day, Oct 14th, 1877

Deaths
Amos P. Prichard died in Janesville, Rock Co, Wis Sept 15th, 1886, Wednesday morning at 6.45 o’clock aged 59 years.
Lyman Dearborn Prichard died in Janesville, Wis in the room in which he was born, January 31st, 1900.
Abby E. Prichard Kimball died May 10th, 1915 at her home in Janesville, Wis.
Augusta Ellen Dearborn Prichard died December 15th, 1920 at her home, 345 S. Main St, Janesville, Wisconsin. 79 years.

MAY 1977

521
George Fenner Kimball, husband of Abby Elizabeth Prichard, died Nov. 12, 1938, Janesville, Wis.
Charlotte Augusta Prichard, eldest daughter of Amos P. Prichard & Augusta Dearborn Prichard, died March 12th, 1943, at her home, Janesville, Wis.
Helen Louise McGregor Prichard McNaught died April 28, 1966, in her home, 345 S. Main St. Janesville, Wisconsin
Dean Prichard Kimball died Nov 15, 1962. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Elizabeth Louise Blank, daughter of Helen Louise McNaught
Lester Marion Blank, born 3-15-1904, Topeka, Kansas
Madeleine Hancock Kimball, wife of Dean Prichard Kimball
Helen Louise McNaught, daughter of Helen L. McGregor
Lyman Burdick Kimball, 2nd son of Abby Elizabeth Prichard
Christina Marian Blank born Dec 14, 1934, Friday at Madison, Wis. Daughter of Helen Louise McNaught Blank and Lester Marion Blank.
Richard McNaught Blank, born May 25, 1936, Monday at Madison, Wisconsin, son of Helen Louise McNaught Blank and Lester Marion Blank
Elizabeth Louise Blank, elder daughter of Lester Marion and Helen Louise McNaught Blank, and Alfred Vincent Budenholzer, of Belen, New Mexico, married June 6, 1952, at Las Cruces, New Mexico
James Philip Budenholzer, son of Elizabeth & A.V. Budenholzer born March 27th, 1953, at U.S. Army Hospital Tooele, Utah
Robert George Kimball, son of George F. Kimball and Abby Elizabeth Prichard (married to) Isabel Margaret Zigler, daughter of Harrison Zigler, October 28, 1937, Thursday
Alice Elizabeth Kimball, daughter of Abby Elizabeth Prichard and George Fenner Kimball, and Samuel August Freitag, son of Mr & Mrs. Oswald Freitag, New Glarus, Wis. married Nov. 4, 1938, Friday
Lyman Burdick Kimball, 2nd son of Abby Elizabeth Prichard & George Fenner Kimball, and Mrs. Dorothy Gardiner (Adorthea Hayes) married in Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 2nd, 1944.
Mrs. Lyman Kimball died May 25th, 1951, Milwaukee, Wis. Aged 44 yrs.
Christina Marian Blank & Ira Claude Glass married at Casa Grande, Arizona July 9th, 1956. She, 2nd daughter of Lester Marion and Helen Louise McNaught Blank.
Susan Elizabeth Glass, daughter of Claude & Christina Glass born May 3, 1957, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Ira Claude Glass & Christina Blank Divorced May 18, 1959 Las Cruces, N.M.
A FRIEND
Pays Tribute to
Three Who Distinguished Their Organization

Guadalupe Victoria Chapter
NSDAR
Victoria, Texas

Shadrack Barnes Society
N.S.C.A.R.
Victoria, Texas

Mrs. Jackson O. Miller
(Ellen Braman)
Senior State President, C.A.R. 1975-1977
Senior Organizing President of Shadrack Barnes Society 1970
Descendent of Shadrack Barnes
TEXAS MOTHER OF THE YEAR 1976

Stephen Scott Miller
National President, C.A.R. 1976-1977
State President 1974-1975
Society President 1973-1974
Descendent of Shadrack Barnes

Charla Ann Borchers
State President 1975-1976
Society President 1974-1975
Descendent of John McNatt
The People of Goliad, Texas, in grateful appreciation for her generosity and unceasing work to accomplish the restoration of the Presidio La Bahia, dedicate this page to:

MRS. KATHRYN STONER O'CONNOR

Presidio Santa Maria del Loreto de la Bahia
Known today as Presidio La Bahia

The Presidio originally was built on Matagorda Bay in 1722 for Spanish garrisons protecting Mission Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga. It was moved in 1726 to a point on the Guadalupe River and again in 1749 to its present site near Goliad.

The presidio was the heart of a settlement at the time of the American Revolution in 1776, and became a shrine in the struggle for Texas independence 60 years later.

The presidio having fallen into complete ruins over the years was restored through the Kathryn O'Connor Foundation under the leadership of Mrs. Kathryn Stoner O'Connor. In 1968 the presidio was registered and dedicated as a National Historic Landmark. Included on the dedicatory plaque is, "This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." Mrs. O'Connor continues her financial support of the presidio which has had visitors from every state in the United States and nearly every country in the world.

Mrs. O'Connor has had local, state and national history as a hobby for years. She is not only a charter member but proposed the name of the local chapter—Guadalupe Victoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This dedicated American has preserved a national landmark for future generations which causes the people of Goliad and all others to be eternally indebted.

Page sponsored by:

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FDIC Federal Reserve
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(Irene Clark Stiles)
Regent
Guadalupe Victoria Chapter NSDAR
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Houston, Texas Area

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1976-1977

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Organized Nov. 14, 1899

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John McKnight Alexander Chapter
Organized May 20, 1913

Mrs. R. D. Gillespie
Samuel Sorrell Chapter
Organized April 15, 1926

Mrs. F. W. Richards
Ann Poage Chapter
Organized April 13, 1940

Mrs. John R. Bowen
Alexander Love Chapter
Organized Oct. 19, 1923

Mrs. Waller T. Straley
Tejas Chapter
Organized May 22, 1952

Mrs. George W. Dowdy
James Tull Chapter
Organized Feb. 1, 1972

Mrs. Moody Flowers
Heritage of Freedom Chapter
Organized Jan. 31, 1975
The following members proudly honor their Revolutionary Ancestors

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- Mrs. Robert L. Gordon (Jane Stone Cleveland)
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MD
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VA
NY

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MAY 1977
Within the historical plaza of City Park in San Marcos, Texas stands the Charles S. Cock home, a building on the National Register of Historic Places.

Constructed of native rock and limestone, it is the only building of this period remaining in the city. It was built in 1867 by Charles S. Cock, who had arrived from Mississippi in 1851. He built roads and supported church and schools in the developing town on the San Marcos River. In 1881 he became the city’s second mayor. He died in the house in 1897.

The house had fallen into disrepair in recent years. Its restoration became a goal of the San Marcos Bicentennial Commission in 1973, the year it was placed on the National Register. In 1975 the City of San Marcos received a matching grant from the Texas Historical Commission. Concurrently the Bicentennial Commission received a grant from the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Texas for furnishings. Thereafter a diligent group worked to bring together eligible funds so that restoration could begin.

The building was restored while Dr. Emmie Craddock was Mayor by Tyrus Cox, a well-known Central Texas builder. It was opened to the public in April, 1976. It has been furnished with primitive Texas furniture of the 1860-1870 period. A committee from the San Marcos Bicentennial Commission and its satellite organization, the Heritage Association of San Marcos, has managed the house since its opening. It is used for historical tours and art exhibits; and each Friday home-cooked meals are prepared by the Heritage Guild with revenue going back into additional furnishings. Thanks to the Heritage Guild, the small Texas house has become a memorable stopping place near the beautiful San Marcos river.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Gundy salute the members of the Bicentennial Commission of San Marcos, and compliment the women of the Heritage Guild on the operation of the National Register structure during its first year of restoration.
The Captain Thomas Moore Chapter, NSDAR
and The Bicentennial Commission of San Marcos, Texas

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<td>Younts, Mrs. A. W., Sr. (Lena Lois Fuller)</td>
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<td>MA</td>
<td>Norwood, Mrs. Paul (M. Elizabeth Moore)</td>
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<td>Hough, Mrs. Bobby Ned (Marjorie Ryan)</td>
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<td>Ballafant, Mrs. R. E. (Selma Autrey Lewis)</td>
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<td>Voss, Mrs. J. C. (Anne Ballafant)</td>
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<td>Smith, Mrs. Carey, Jr. (Ester Dens)</td>
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<td>Bess, Mrs. Clyde G. (Lola Gajan)</td>
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<td>Ingram, Mrs. J. W. (Mary Belle Richerson)</td>
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<td>MA</td>
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<td>Jenerene, Mrs. Edward G. (Jessica Beck Petrucha)</td>
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<td>Chapin, Paul</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Kain, Mrs. Douglas (Grace Landrum)</td>
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<td>Chapin, Paul</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Kain, Miss Nancy</td>
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<td>MA</td>
<td>Phillips, Mrs. May (Ruby Pearl Landrum)</td>
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<td>Richardson, Mrs. Gordon E. (Jean Wilkinson)</td>
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<td>Chapin, Paul</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Younts, Mrs. Albert C. (Mary Vest)</td>
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<table>
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<th>STATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>O'Brien, Mrs. C. M. (Lola Moore)</td>
<td>NJ</td>
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<td>Tomlinson, Mrs. Dewitt F. (Phyllis O'Brien)</td>
<td>NJ</td>
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<td>Sparks, Mrs. W. R. (Dorothy McAdams)</td>
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546 **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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Charles S. Clark, lineal descendant of
Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. (last name of the Document)
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NEW ROADS, LOUISIANA

Honoring

MRS. WILLIAM WHEELER MONK
LSDAR OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
SOUTH-CENTRAL DIVISION WINNER

POINTE COUPEE CHAPTER EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR GRACIOUS SUPPORT:

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MAY 1977
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Nicholls State University, is the youngest institution of higher learning in the state of Louisiana. Quietly nestled among the oaks and cypress trees along beautiful Bayou Lafourche some 60 miles east of New Orleans, the University symbolizes advancement and learning in French Louisiana. Located on part of Acadia Plantation, the 166-acre main campus is named for Francis Tillou Nicholls, the first southern Governor of the state, following Reconstruction.

Bayou Lafourche Chapter NSDAR thanks the following sponsors:

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556 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
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Off State 329 (toll road), covers 300 acres. The camellias bloom November through March; azaleas, late February through late April; and iris, March through June. Other features include tropical plants, live oaks, mirror pools, sunken gardens and a bird sanctuary where egret families are hatched March through July. The Chinese Gardens contains one of the finest Buddhas in America. Open daily 8 to 5; admission $1.75, children 6 to 12, 75¢; guide service $5.00.

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Miss Vida Riggs (right) is presented a pin and certificate in honor of 50 years membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder, (left), regent of the New Iberia chapter. Miss Riggs is a charter member of the chapter.

We are deeply grateful to our sponsor

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Rice Combining, Gueydan, Louisiana
Farm of Burnell D. Hardee

THE LAND

... gift of God and our forefathers
... heritage of our children
Men die and cities crumble, but the land is everlasting.

BEST WISHES
ACADIA CHAPTER LSDAR
CROWLEY, LOUISIANA
ON YOUR
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
ORGANIZED
MARCH 2, 1957

Louisiana Bank and Trust Company
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SOUTHERN FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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LOUISIANA FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Kent House is a fine example of a rural Louisiana plantation house of the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century. As such, it is also a fine example of French and Spanish colonial architecture. The house is constructed as a raised cottage with the living quarters raised above the ground on brick piers. Heavy cypress timbers form the framework of the walls which are completed by filling the spaces between the timbers with a mixture of mud, Spanish moss, or deer hair. The name for this adobe-like mixture is “bousillage.”

The house achieved its present plan and size through two building programs undertaken by two different owners. The center section is the older part of the house, built between 1796 and 1800 by Pierre Baillio II, a French officer stationed at Ft. St. Jean Baptiste in what is now Natchitoches, Louisiana. In 1795 Pierre Baillio was given a Spanish land grant, moved to Bayou Rapides, and probably started building his house soon after. In 1842 the house was sold to Robert Hynson and shortly thereafter the two pavillion rooms flanking the front gallery were added to complete Kent as we see it today. Kent House also acquired its name from Robert Hynson who named it after his ancestral home in Kent County, Maryland.

Inside the house today there are seven period rooms open to the public. The furnishings all date from the period 1790-1850. There are many fine examples of American cabinet making and some excellent pieces made here in Louisiana. There are many fine Sheraton and early Empire pieces as well as textiles and ceramics on display.

Kent House is open to the public on a regular basis, seven days a week: Monday through Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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Hot Wells' facilities include modern motel rooms, fine dining room, filtered fresh water swimming pool, and games for adults and children.

This relaxing resort is operated year round by the State of Louisiana under the direction of the State Tourist Development Commission. It is located 16 miles west of Alexandria, Louisiana.

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In honor of the celebration of the Bicentennial, Goudchaux's is proud to present a special limited edition of 200 signed and numbered etchings by the nationally known artist, Sigmund Abeles, of the battle of Baton Rouge in 1779 during the American Revolution. The picture is the first and only portrayal of the battle. This work of art was commissioned by Goudchaux's and is based on extensive research about this little known event in American History. PRINTS: $50.00 each.
LONG LEAF PINE CHAPTER, RUSTON, LOUISIANA

LINCOLN PARISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Built in 1886, this was the former home of Mrs. Charlotte Long Davis, charter member of Long Leaf Pine Chapter, and was donated to the City of Ruston by Mrs. Mary Olive Davis Green and Mrs. Charlotte Davis Parrott, both of whom were also charter members. The Museum will display the history and handicrafts of the area, with two rooms furnished in turn-of-the-century style.

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301 W. Texas

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800 E. Georgia
MAYOR BERT HATTEN
&
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In welcoming the
LOUISIANA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to the
68th Annual State Conference

CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER
West Monroe, Louisiana
AND
De Moin Motel and Apartments
West Monroe, La.
Welcome
THE LOUISIANA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to
The 68th Annual State Conference

THE RAMADA INN

Welcomes

THE LOUISIANA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

for their
68th Annual State Conference

CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER
West Monroe, Louisiana

and
First National Bank
Monroe, West Monroe, Louisiana

Join in welcoming the
LOUISIANA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to the
68th Annual State Conference

CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER
West Monroe, Louisiana
AND
OUACHITA NATIONAL BANK
Monroe, West Monroe, Louisiana

Welcome the
LOUISIANA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to their
68th Annual State Conference
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Honoring</strong> Miss Happy McDonald</th>
<th><strong>Chief Tusquahoma Chapter</strong> West Monroe, Louisiana and <strong>Ouachita Federal Savings and Loan Association</strong> West Monroe, Louisiana</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President Regent’s Club LSDAR</td>
<td>Welcome <strong>The Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution</strong> to their 68th Annual State Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regent Chief Tusquahoma Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Monroe, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>JONESBORO STATE BANK</strong> Jonesboro, La. 71251</th>
<th><strong>Greetings From The JONESBORO FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association to DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La. 71251</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Member FDIC A Complete and Friendly Banking Service</td>
<td>Compliments of <strong>Hodge Bank and Trust Co.</strong> Hodge, La. 71247 Member FDIC Complete Banking Service to <strong>DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulates <strong>DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La.</strong> on their 21ST ANNIVERSARY Organized - Feb. 12, 1956</td>
<td><strong>TALLULAH FINANCE CO., INC. Tallulah, Louisiana 71282</strong></td>
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<th><strong>Jackson Parish Bank</strong> of Jonesboro, La. 71251</th>
<th><strong>CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER</strong> West Monroe, Louisiana and <strong>People’s Homestead and Savings Association</strong></th>
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<td>Member FDIC</td>
<td>Welcome <strong>The Louisiana Society Daughters of the American Revolution</strong> to their 68th Annual State Conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you Bank with Us You can bank on us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honors <strong>DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La. 71251</strong></td>
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<th><strong>Greetings From The JONESBORO FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association to DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La. 71251</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHIEF TUSQUAHOMA CHAPTER</strong> West Monroe, Louisiana and <strong>Monroe Building &amp; Loan Association</strong> Monroe, Louisiana</th>
</tr>
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<th><strong>CONTINENTAL</strong></th>
<th><strong>Greetings From The JONESBORO FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association to DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La. 71251</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Honors with Pride <strong>DUGDEMONA CHAPTER Daughters of the American Revolution Jonesboro, La. 71251</strong></td>
<td>Compliments of <strong>Hodge Bank and Trust Co.</strong> Hodge, La. 71247 Member FDIC Complete Banking Service to <strong>DUGDEMONA CHAPTER NSDAR Jonesboro, La.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TALLULAH FINANCE CO., INC. Tallulah, Louisiana 71282</strong></td>
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Organized February 26, 1932 in Hammond, Louisiana
HONORS ITS CHARTER MEMBERS
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25 Years
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Mrs. Eva Mae N. Wendelken
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Mrs. Lily Whitaker Wylie

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Mrs. Mertie Lou Barnes
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THE NEW ORLEANS Marriott
HOTEL
LOOKS FORWARD TO HOSTING
The Daughters Of The American Revolution
— LOUISIANA SOCIETY —
MARCH 8-11, 1978

Greetings
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CHAPTER
Bastrop, Louisiana

ALEXANDER STIRLING CHAPTER
LSDAR
Honors
Mrs. James Leake Stirling
its newest Fifty Year Member

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Natchitoches, Louisiana
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“Louisiana Cavalier”

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Pride and Affection
MISS FRANCES FLANDERS
Honorary State Regent

Greetings from
KISATCHIE CHAPTER
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PELICAN CHAPTER

Greetings from
OAKLEY CHAPTER
Franklin Parish, Louisiana
J. G. RYDER
Stained Glass Studio
P.O. Box 651
Opelousas, La. 70570
TENSAS PARISH COURTHOUSE

The present courthouse in St. Joseph, seat of Tensas Parish, was erected in 1905 at a cost of $38,000.00. More nearly Greek architecture, it is of concrete and occupies the second block of Court Square, facing east towards the Mississippi River, overlooking a tree-covered public square.

Tensas Parish was created by Act. No. 61 of 1843, out of the North or upper part of Concordia Parish. Section 5 of the said act provided that the location of a permanent seat of justice for the newly created parish should be selected by the Police Jury, at or near the center of the Parish on the banks of the Mississippi River and should be called the town of St. Joseph. The location selected for the town had formerly been known as Dinsmore's Landing. Later by Act No. 207 of 1861, the lower portion of Madison Parish was annexed to Tensas Parish and still later by Act No. 77 of 1870, a portion of the western part of Tensas Parish, west of the Tensas River was annexed to Franklin Parish. Since that time the boundaries have not been changed.

St. Joseph, Louisiana
Tensas Motor & Supply Co., Inc.
Bank of St. Joseph & Trust Co.
Bill Poe, Sheriff — Tensas Parish
Leah Knott Clarke
The Tensas Gazette

Newellton, Louisiana
Tensas State Bank

Waterproof, Louisiana
Goldman Equipment Co.
McGehee Drug Store
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Kullman Bros., Inc.
Compliments
of

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Many, Louisiana — Zwolle, Louisiana

Member F.D.I.C.

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John Baldwin Store

of
The Neutral Strip Period

In Loving Memory of Member
Ida Pearl Pace Browning (Mrs. Joseph A.)
427405
HEIROME GAINES CHAPTER
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Compliments of
METAIRIE RIDGE CHAPTER

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FRANCES REBECCA HARRISON
CHAPTER
Vivian, La.

ELMORE J. BECNEL
Insurance Agency
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A. B. NICHOLAS & SON
Realtors - Insurors
New Orleans, Louisiana

DeSOTA FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Many, Louisiana

SPECIAL
NOTICE
After March 1, 1977, new lists of subscribers to the DAR Magazine were sent to each Chapter Regent.

SABINE STATE BANK
and TRUST CO.
Member F.D.I.C.

“Serving Sabine Parish For Over 75 Years”

Many - Zwolle - Florien, Louisiana
NEW ORLEANS
LOUISIANA

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CHAPTER DAR

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an investor-owned, tax-paying utility
Washington and Lee  
(Continued from page 471)

Lingan and another friend. In a vain attempt to recover his health, he went to Barbados, where he stayed until 1818. He was returning to Alexandria when he became so ill he was taken off the ship at Cumberland Island, Georgia. There at Dungeness, the plantation of his other beloved commander, he died on March 25, 1818, and was laid to rest beside Nathanael Greene.

On March 28, 1861, the Virginia Assembly appropriated $1,000 for “the removal of the remains of General Henry Lee from Dungeness to the grounds of the military institute at Lexington, and for erecting a suitable monument over them.” Twenty days later Virginia seceded from the Union, and while many monuments have been erected to his illustrious son, there are still none to him. However, on May 31, 1913, his body was removed to Lexington, where he now lies in the crypt of Lee Chapel beside his beloved wife, Ann, and son Robert.
Avondale People are all kinds of people — with many skills. And — all have one purpose every hour on the job — to build the **best**. They’ve got the pride to do it — the training to do it — and the tools — whether the tool’s a plumb line, a giant crane or the latest in computers. That’s why when somebody, somewhere in the U.S.A. or abroad, asks, “Who builds or repairs the best ocean going freighters or tankers or offshore rigs, tugs, barges or propellers?” The answer comes back — “the People of Avondale.”

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P.O. Box 2235, Batesville, Ark. 72501
Bennie Burkett - Registrar
Star Route, Stuttgart, Ark. 72160

May 1977 577
CONGRATULATIONS TO
GENERAL HENRY LEE CHAPTER
ON THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
FROM
SEAMANS PHOTOGRAPHY
McGehee, Arkansas

Miss Aubin Simms, a charter member, and Mrs. Dunlap Hurst, a forty-year member, were honored at the fiftieth anniversary tea in the home of Mrs. J. H. Burge, Lake Shore Drive, Lake Village, Arkansas.

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The fiftieth anniversary tea was held in October in the home of Mrs. J. H. Burge, on Lake Shore Drive, Lake Village.
Left to right: Mrs. Burge, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Neill Sloan, Historian; Mrs. William Bullock, Chaplain; Mrs. William C. Nisler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Stroud, Regent; Mrs. Harry D. Daniels, Treasurer; Mrs. Marvin Loyd, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Clayton Johnson, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Melvin K. Bottorff, Librarian; Mrs. Dale C. Loyd, Registrar; and Mrs. Walter Seale, Corresponding Secretary.

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Mrs. S. S. McMath, Regent  
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<td>Anderson, David</td>
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Chapter Registrar — Mrs. A. K. Jernigan, 52 Colony Rd., Little Rock, AR 72207

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<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
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<td><strong>115 EAST FIFTH AVENUE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS 71611</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TEL. (501) 534-4532</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SOUTH ARKANSAS SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION</strong></td>
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OKLAHOMA SOCIETY, NSDAR
Salutes
The Revolutionary Soldiers Buried In Oklahoma

MONTFORT STOKES of Lunenburg County, Virginia, who served in the Revolutionary War, became a planter near Salisbury, North Carolina. He was elected senator from 1816 to 1823 and again in 1826, and was in the House of Representatives 1829-30. In 1830 he was elected governor of North Carolina. While still governor he was appointed by President Jackson to be one of the three commissioners to report on conditions in the present state of Oklahoma. In November he resigned as governor in order to finish his two-year term on the commission then was appointed to another Indian commission, and in March 1836 he became sub-agent for the Cherokees, Senecas and Shawnees. Two months before his death November 4, 1842, he was given the sub-agency for the Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws. He died at Fort Gibson and is buried in the Fort Gibson Military Cemetery.

GOV. MONTFORT STOKES
Once Governor of North Carolina, Agent of Cherokees

CALEB BURR ZACKERY was a soldier of the Revolution and the War of 1812. As his wife was part Indian he moved to Park Hill, Oklahoma, still on call of duty until his death. He took out military land grants in Johnson County, Arkansas, then came to Oklahoma with the first of the Indians after the War of 1812, and died on the frontier. The War Department says he was buried "on the frontier."

PHILIP JONES lived in Johnson County, Arkansas, and drew a Revolutionary pension. He moved to Fort Gibson with his son, a soldier, and daughter-in-law and died at Fort Gibson.
Founded in 1880, 27 years before statehood, Bacone College is the oldest continuing college in Oklahoma. It was developed to further the leadership and education of American Indian young people. Enrollment is 500 to 700. It has a two-year liberal arts curriculum and a school of nursing. Approximately 90% of the students receive financial assistance through loans, grants, scholarships or work programs. Bacone receives no financial support from the state or federal government. It has a 230 acre campus (160 acres granted by the Creek Tribal Council) with 33 buildings.

Bacone is located in Muskogee, Oklahoma, known as the “Indian Capitol of the World.” The student-faculty ratio is 13 to 1. Over 60% of Bacone’s graduates continue on to a four year college WITHIN 50 MILES OF BACONE. This is most significant considering the majority of Bacone’s students come from 35 states.

Bacone was founded in one room of the Cherokee Baptist Mission near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, by Professor Almon C. Bacone. His first class had in attendance seven Cherokee Indians, one Choctaw Indian, and four white students. American Baptists make up the largest single group of contributors, but the Daughters of the American Revolution have played a major role in Bacone’s growth. Bacone College works with any disadvantaged youth, but the emphasis is on serving the needs of disadvantaged Indian youth.
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ORGANIZING REGENT
&
1977 STATE OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
And Their Ancestors

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>Black, Capt. Thomas</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Clarice Turk Wiseman (Mrs. John)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamlin, Cornelius</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Norene Higgins Irwin (Mrs. Haskell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlin, Cornelius</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Maryetta Powell Nichols (Mrs. Clark)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison, Randolph</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Mary Nichols Smith (Mrs. Donald)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison, Randolph</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Dr. Donna Lee Younker (Mia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley, Major Aaron</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Florence Jett Younker (Mrs. Fred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard, John</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Shelley Howe Rutherford, Dr. (Associate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James, Sgt. Solomon</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Mary Lison Morgan (Mrs. C. F.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Samuel</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Katherine Jaynes Reif Surbeck (Mrs. Clark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Nathaniel</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Jacqueline Cochrane Melliess (Mrs. John)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muckleroy, Avington</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Hlon Jean Whittenberg Hall, (Mrs. C. E.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owsley, Thomas III</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Jerry Matthews Hill, Dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stains, Thomas</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Sally Jane Lindemuth Harper (Mrs. H.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb, William</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Myra Vedder Foxworthy (Mrs. Dennis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williston, Consider</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Zelma Alene Tidrow Simpson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Mrs. William A. Snoddy
Marshall Chapter

The East Central District Meeting was held in Boonville, Hannah Cole, hostess Chapter. 113 attended with all 15 Chapters reporting. Marshall won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1977 meeting will be held in Fayette, Howard County, hostess Chapter.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. Homer P. Gordon
Continental Congress Chapter

The Northwest District Meeting was held in Bethany, Elizabeth Harrison, hostess Chapter. 109 attended, with 14 out of fifteen Chapters reporting. Major Molly Chapter won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1977 meeting will be held in Brookfield, Hannah Hull, hostess Chapter.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. Chris E. Schwensen
Warrensburg Chapter

The Southwest District Meeting was held in Springfield, Rachel Donelson hostess chapter. 138 attended with 15 chapters reporting. Charity Green Chapter received certification October 15th. Ta Beau won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1977 meeting will be held in Warrensburg, Warrensburg, hostess chapter.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Miss Shirley Ann Pease
John Sappington Chapter

The Southeast District Meeting was held in New Madrid, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, hostess chapter. 98 attended with 17 out of 17 chapters reporting (100% participation). The Gayoso Chapter won the State Vice Regent's prize with the largest percentage of members attending. The 1977 meeting will be held in St. Louis, Fort San Carlos and John Sappington hostess chapters.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Mrs. J. Carl Jouardan
Sarah Lewis Boone Chapter

The West Central District Meeting was held in Buckner, Fort Osage, hostess Chapter. 146 attended with all 18 chapters reporting. The Elizabeth Benton Chapter won the State Regent's prize for the acorn and oak leaf centerpiece honoring Mrs. Herbert H. White, who is running on Mrs. George U. Baily's for Registrar General. The 1977 meeting will be held in Platte City with Platte Purchase, hostess Chapter.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. Homer P. Gordon
Continental Congress Chapter
JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS — MISS DOROTHY V. CONWAY, Chairman; Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter.

Missouri J.A.C.'s received First Place in National Competition for Publicity — 1976 Continental Congress — also 22 National Awards — this Bicentennial Year.

1976 - 1977
5 J. A. C. Clubs organized in Missouri with 995 members.

$183.00 donated by Chapters to the National J. A. C. Award Fund.

626 Enteress sent for J. A. C. National Contest.

65 Enteress competing in National Competition — theme "AMERICA'S FUTURE." — Our Next 100 Years.

CHAPTERS SPONSORING CLUBS


STUDENT LOAN and SCHOLARSHIP — MRS. RONALD L. SOMERVILLE, Chairman; Olelly Prindle Chapter.

Congratulations to DON HENDERSON, Missouri's winning candidate for the 1977 National American History Scholarship. He is a senior at Kickapoo High School, Springfield and was sponsored by Rachel Donelson Chapter, Mrs. D. W. Carver, Regent.

The second place honor goes to SHARON Tems, Independent, Springfield, a senior at William Chrisman High School. She was sponsored by Independence Pioneers Chapter, Miss Anna Marie Lenz, Regent.

One medical scholarship of $200 was granted by NSDAR to Barbara Green of Independence, for nursing.

ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS — MRS. GRANVILLE J. PHILLIPS, American History Month Chairman.

5th Grade — MARY KAY MURPHY — Cornelia Green Chapter, St. Louis.

6th Grade — ELIZABETH BROWNLEE — White Alloe Chapter, Parkville.

7th Grade — BOB SMITH — Marguerite McNair Chapter, Raytown.

8th Grade — DEBBIE KEMPKER — Udolphia Miller Dorman, Clinton.

MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY - CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION — MISS LOUISE TABARA, Senior State President; Sarah Boone Chapter.

The M.S.S.C.A.R. has 13 Local Societies with a membership of 250. 4 Local societies are in the process of organizing. From March 1976 to March 1977, the State Society published 5 newsletters, the "Osage Trail Blazer." In July 1976, the Missouri State Society was host for the Great Plains Regional Meeting in Kansas City.

LOCAL C.A.R. SOCIETIES

Alexander McNair Society — St. Louis
Boone’s Lick Society — Fayette (Organized February 27, 1977) 15 Members
Captain James Callaway Society — Auxvasse
Colonel Hugh Crotchet Society — Columbus
Colonel James Audrain Society — Mexico
General George R. Smith Society — Sedalia
George C. Sibley Society — Buckner
Ha Ha Tonka Society — Camdenton — Organized Nov. 21, 1976 — 24 members
Hawthorn Society — Marshall
Joseph Warder Society — Richmond
Minute Man Luther Axtell Society — Carrollton
Monicello Society — Jefferson City
Thomas W. Swope Society — Kansas City
David Sanford Society — Cape Girardeau (approved Feb. 7, 1977)

Societies in process of organizing are in Bethany, Kirkville and Troy, Mo.

NATIONAL DEFENSE — MRS. MARY HEARNE, State Chairman; Jefferson Chapter.

Missouri Chapters gave 23 R.O.T.C. medals this year.

DAR GOOD CITIZENS — MRS. ROBERT MAXWELL, State Chairman; Osage Chapter.

1st Place — STEPHEN W. EDWARDS, Keytesville of Keytesville High School. Sponsored by Missouri Pioneers Chapters, Salisbury, Mo.

2nd Place — JEFFREY A. BARTEAU, Creve Coeur of St. Louis Priory School. Sponsored by Fort San Carlos Chapter, University City, Mo.

3rd Place — STEVEN BUIE, Kansas City of Ruskin High School. Sponsored by Independence Pioneers Chapter, Independence, Mo.

Missouri had 319 Good Citizens sponsored this year. Rachel Donelson Chapter of Springfield had the greatest number — 29.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP — MRS. TOM MERSHON, State Chairman; Osage Chapter.

The Junior Members are very active in Missouri with 6 State Committee Chairmen, and an average of one per Chapter being an officer or committee chairman. For the Outstanding Junior member contest there were 12 candidates: Barbara Ann Biffle, Nodaway Chapter
Karen Frances Glass Blocker, Galaxy Chapter
Nancy Esther Yepsen, Mexico Chapter
Brinner
Merelyn Dorman Mullaly, Olive Prindle Chapter
Janice Elaine Barnett Farris, Elizabeth Chandler, L. SOMERVILLE, Chairman; Mexico Chapter
Marcia Jean Doubleday, Lafayette Lexington Chapter
Seheult
Judith Coleen Shafer
Nancy Christine Schirn, Missouri J.A.C.'s received First Place in National Competition for Publicity — 1976 Continental Congress — also 22 National Awards — this Bicentennial Year.

WEBSTER Groves Chapter— Runner-up
Ottaway Junior
Platte Purchase Chapter
Jauflione Chapter

For the Bicentennial a Booklet and Slide Program was completed. "Milestones In Missouri's Past" covers the 3 trails that the pioneers followed going West — Boone's Lick Road; El Camino Reel; Santa Fe Trail. This publication received a special recognition from Mrs. Robert Jackson, National Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee.

The Helen Pouch Fund and the Bazaar that is held each year at the State Conference are always successful. The Bazaar helps the Juniors do many worthwhile projects; sharing with Groves Cottage at Tammassee is always a main concern. Honoring the Outstanding Junior with a pin and a monetary gift. Publishing the "Pioneer Post." Giving to the Missouri J.A.C.'s received First Place in National Competition for Publicity — 1976 Continental Congress — also 22 National Awards — this Bicentennial Year.

PAGES SERVING AT 78th STATE CONFERENCE

MISSDAAR — MRS. F. M. MAUIN, Chairman; Mexico Chapter.

NAME
Cathryn Jean Adams
Mrs. Bruce Albers
Mrs. Paul Tony Alberty
Mrs. Philip Bequette
Karen Blocker
Mrs. Larry Bradley
Mrs. Harris Chandler
Ann Boyd Charles
Allison Clifford
Sharon Farthing
Mrs. Tom Gallagher
Rebecca Geist
Mrs. John Green
Mrs. Norris Henley
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Josephine Ellen Hunter
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Katherine Krueger
Christie F. Lantz
Mrs. Sam Lock
Lee Ann McGraw
Victoria Moore
Mrs. Milton Money
Mrs. Janice Paris
Mrs. James Pickering
Mrs. William Short
Whitney Ann Skaggs
Mrs. Brian Springer
Margaret Faye Steele
Holly Jean Turner
Kristi Kay Wood
Fernelia Ann Zik

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John Patterson
Rachel Donelson
Francois Valle
Gaywoc
Elizabeth Carey
Jane Randolph Jefferson
Sarah Lewis Boone
Alexander McNair, C.A.R.
Niasoun
Gallatin
Nodaway
Niasa
Clay County
Platte Purchase
Lucy Jefferson Lewis
Udolphia Miller Dorman
Nancy Hunter
Elizabeth Benton
Carrollton
Webster Groves
Hardin Camp
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El Cuartelejo pueblo as it may have appeared when occupied.

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ters of the American Revolution. Located 12 miles north of Scott City, Kansas, via U.S. Highway 83 and
Kansas Highway 95, and ruins of this 300-year-old Indian settlement has been completely reconstructed.

El Cuartelejo was founded about 1664 by Taos Indians fleeing Spanish rule in New Mexico. They
settled here with a band of Plains Apaches, joined about 30 years later by Picuris Indians, who later re-
turned to New Mexico. They did not completely escape the Spaniards as it is known that the village was
used in 1720 as a camp site by a Spanish expedition of 100 men under Pedro de Villazur, who were
nearly wiped out by Pawnee Indians reportedly under French direction. French traders then used El
Cuartelejo as headquarters for several years. The area was abandoned by the mid 1700s when Comanche,
Ute and Pawnee tribes forced the Apaches permanently out of the plains country.

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SE Kansas, in the early 1800’s.

Black Dog leaves trail here
many feet wide across prairie
He stood seven feet . . .

Terry Hilderbrand
Edna School

Left to Right: Mike Merchant, Dearing School student - designer of winning trail marker sketch; Mrs. Delmas Martin, Nat'l American Indian Chairman; Tillie Karns Newman, 92-year-old Jane Dean Coffey Chapter member, author of “The Black Dog Trail;” Mrs. Francis L. Johnson, State Regent, at Coffeyville site.

This page a gift from the estate of
Bird Vanskiver Rounsavell, member of Minisa Chapter, Wichita, Kansas (12-21-75)
Atchison Chapter, NSDAR
Atchison, Kansas
Honors
Mrs. Charles (Blanche) Houston

MRS. CHARLES HOUSTON

Outstanding longtime member, Mrs. Houston was nominated "Woman of the Year and Outstanding Citizen for 1976" for her leadership in Atchison’s Bicentennial Celebration. She is a descendant of John Shields, member of the Lewis and Clark group which camped in Atchison July 4, 1804.

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History has a way of swirling and eddying, bringing together people and places to produce the unexpected and the amazing. This is the case with the Ursulines of New Orleans. Who would imagine that this small group of teachers could exert so strong and so lasting an influence upon the cuisine of New Orleans! That they did so is attested to by many of the chroniclers of the city's early history. It was the Ursulines who educated the daughters of the plantation aristocracy and the French officials and education in the 1700's meant cooking and the "wifely arts" before "reading, writing, and ciphering."

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