Made exclusively for Caldwell's, this black satin finish Courocr tray bears a hand inlaid reproduction of our Nation's birthplace in natural brick color and brass. Impervious to boiling water, alcohol and cigarettes, 18" x 12-1/2" $27. Subject to any applicable tax. Add $2.00 for sending beyond local delivery area.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
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On October 11, 1890, 18 women signified their wish to become members of a new organization to be known as the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Early in the plans of this group of "foolhardy women" was the desire for a fireproof building to house their offices, auditorium, artifacts, etc. This dream became a reality when the new Society purchased a tract of land south of F Street and west of 17th Street. On April 19, 1904 the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall, bearing the inscription “A Tribute to the Patriots Who Achieved American Independence,” was laid. The first Continental Congress met here for the first time in 1905, with completion following in 1909.

This beautiful marble building, designed by Edward Pearce Casey, has now been joined by two other to cover an entire city block—still the largest complex of buildings built, owned and maintained by women.

Shown in the cover photo is the main entrance to Memorial Continental Hall on 17th Street to the right. The memorial portico, completed in 1909, is shown to the left, with 13 magnificent columns, representing the 13 original Colonies, which were presented by Chapters and Legislatures in the various States. The bronze Flag Poles are the gift of the President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General and in memory of her mother, Mrs. John F. Osborn. The photo was taken by Gary F. Long of the W. M. Cline Company, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.
On October 7, 1777, the British General, John Burgoyne, was confronted by more than 7000 American troops under the command of General Horatio Gates at the Battle of Saratoga (Freeman's Farm, near Bemis Heights in New York). Having failed to turn the Patriot left wing in action on September 19th, Burgoyne attempted the same maneuver again on October 7th with 1500 regulars and 600 Tories. Gates met him with three columns under Daniel Morgan, Enoch Poor, and Ebenezer Learned. When the fighting ended, the Patriots counted only 150 wounded to the British 700. His lines no longer tenable, Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga (now Schuylerville) where he and his army of 5000 surrendered on October 17th. The painting above by H. E. Smith shows the surrender. It is from the Continental Insurance Company collection.
Dear Members:

October 11th of the year 1977, marks the 87th birthday of our National Society. We were organized in 1890 with 18 members including our Four Founders. At this writing, we now number over 205,000 members in over 3,000 Chapters. We have had over one-half million members during those years.

Do you suppose that our Founders, whose keen foresight and vision made the Society a reality, could have envisioned the phenomenal growth we have experienced; envisioned further that the objectives, Historical, Educational, and Patriotic, set forth by them are as meaningful today as that day in 1890?

During the month, it might be well to reflect on what our membership in this great patriotic organization really means to each of us.

There are many reasons which have moved many women to associate themselves with this Society. Here are a few of them which perhaps helps to explain the significance of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the loyalty of the members to their Society:

1. To provide the means for active personal participation in the effort to preserve the American Heritage of personal, economic, political and religious freedom.
2. To preserve the memory and traditions of each Revolutionary ancestor in a permanent genealogical record for the sake of one’s family.
3. To influence current affairs on an individual basis having to do with such matters as patriotic education, selective immigration, military preparedness, etc.
4. To maintain alertness against any forces that seek to undermine our American way of life or to destroy our republican form of government.
5. To find in the Society the inspiration to live as patriotically in our generation as our Revolutionary forbears did in theirs.
6. To share in the ownership and privileges of Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall, the largest block of buildings in the world owned, built and maintained by a woman’s organization. Memorial Continental Hall houses both the DAR Library, recognized as one of the finest genealogical libraries in the country, and the DAR Museum considered one of the best in the United States.
7. To take an active part in the work of the Society through its chapters in furthering its three objectives . . . Historical, Educational and Patriotic.
8. To join hands with others who cherish our priceless heritage, so that together we can more effectively promote the ideals of patriotism and love of country.

Faithfully,

Jeanette A. Baylies

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Address Delivered At The Dedication Of
The Memorial Portico, April Nineteen,
Nineteen Hundred And Seven

By Charles Willis Needham,
President of George Washington University

Reprinted from American Monthly Magazine
(Now DAR Magazine) July 1907

Madam President General, Regents of the Thirteen
Original States, and Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion: Woman in all ages has been noted for her patriotism
and her capacity for sacrifice and suffering for the higher
life. Schiller said:

    O woman! To thee it is given
    To garden the earth with the roses of Heaven.

I am no theologian. I do not know where Heaven is,
or what its growths are, but when I picture to myself the
gardens of eternity, I can see no greater or more beautiful
growth than the spirit of patriotism which protects the
home and the better institutions of the country, and
woman has always been the conservator of these institu-
tions in this country and in all countries. [Applause.]
Wars for aggression, wars for the extension of territory,
have not received the support and the enthusiasm of
woman. She has been present upon the battlefields, she
has cared for the wounded and the sick; but her enthu-
siasm and her patriotism have been manifested in all
their glory in those wars only which have been for the
protection of the home and the defense of the country.
[Applause.] So it seems to me very fitting that this
splendid organization of women should be planting me-
morials to represent the heroic deeds of those who built
for us this glorious country and its institutions.

Patriotism has been regarded by many as simply the
willingness to lay down one's life for the country. That
is perhaps the narrowest view that can be taken of
patriotism. Perhaps it is the most selfish view that can be
taken of that noble virtue. Patriotism in its broad and
splendid spirit means the self effacement of the individual
for the greatest good of the greatest numbers, the willing-
ness to self-sacrifice, to put down the things that are for
selfish interests, in order that we may rise to a higher
and finer civilization. It was this spirit that prompted the
men who fought in the Revolution, not simply that they
might be severed from the mother country, but that they
might have greater liberty, and upon this continent might
build a better, a freer and a nobler civilization. Patriotism
therefore manifests itself not simply in times of war, but
in times of peace. The time will come when marble will
be erected to commemorate the battles that have been
won in legislative halls, for laws that are better, that
have for their object the uplifting of the nation. Time
will come when we shall not only memorialize the heroes
of war, but the judge upon the bench who has been
honest and upright, the man in executive office who has
been true to his trust, who has been true to the people
and their best and highest interests. [Applause.] So all
through our private life, all through our public life, there
is an opportunity to manifest the highest and noblest
patriotism. [Applause.]

We come to-day to celebrate the dedication of this
portico, upon which are to stand the thirteen pillars
representing the Thirteen Original States of this Union;
and that brings me to the thought of collective patriotism. Have you stopped to think what it meant when the thirteen States laid down their sovereignty in order to build a greater State, a Nation that should reach across and almost cover the continent? That was the spirit of supreme sacrifice, of self-effacement. They had fought for freedom and for liberty. They had won. They stood thirteen independent sovereigns upon this soil, with all the powers possessed by sovereign states throughout the world. They could exercise that sovereignty not only in their self-government but in their relations with all the states and sovereigns of the world. And yet, coming together, looking to the future, looking over the broad land, they said “There is something better than the individual sovereignty of these thirteen states; there is an opportunity to build a great State, there is an opportunity for a wider life, for a greater life; there is a nobler opportunity;” and in the spirit of collective patriotism, they voluntarily laid down the sovereignty which they had won, and with it created the Union. And from that time to this, they and the new states that have been created have marched with firm, true and steady step to the music of the Union. [Applause.]

Standing therefore upon this portico, looking into the future, what will they say who come and walk beneath it? They will say “What do these stones mean?” And the answer that you will give to them in the history which you are making, in the memorials that you are erecting, is that collective patriotism sacrifices itself in order to build a greater national life. And as we look into the future, what shall we say of this spirit? Shall it not pervade the Nation? Shall not the Nation itself carry everywhere this same spirit of collective patriotism, and labor for the United States of the World? [Applause.]

During the last few days it has been my pleasure, upon two great occasions, to listen to men from other countries who have spoken about the peace of the world, and every one of them has said that in the Constitution and form of government of the United States there was the draft and form for the United Nations of the World. [Applause.] So these thirteen States which you commemorate have not only demonstrated the value and the glory of collective patriotism, but their patriotism and that which has followed, will enter into the States of the world; and these States will, in some measure, lay down some of their sovereignty and power in the interest of the peace of the world. [Applause.] It is coming slowly, but it is coming surely. The federation of man was not simply a dream of the poet. That the meek shall inherit the earth was a divine prophecy, and the time will come when the States of this world shall be united in the interest of peace and of higher civilization [Applause.]

I remember some years ago, in the great crystal palace at London, to have listened to a chorus of 4,000 voices led by 200 instruments of music. The matchless leader seemed to have his hands and fingers upon every instrument, and to control every voice in that vast chorus. But I noticed that as the music began, there was a chord struck here, and then one there, and then a greater one here, and another one there, and so on it spread and spread, until they came, at last, to the grand hallelujah chorus. So it shall be in the world. In the United States there started a movement for peace. There was struck the chord of collective patriotism. There came at last a call for the peace convention. In Germany and England and France there was a response, and now from South America, and throughout the world, we begin to hear the chords of peace, good will to men, being struck in every nation, and the time will come—it may not be in my day, or yours, but the time will come—when from all these nations throughout the world there shall rise the grand chrous “Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.” [Applause.]

Do You Have

The out-of-print books listed below?

1. WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT — Biographies & Portraits of Outstanding American Women: Forewords by Grace Thompson Seton and others; published by House of Field, New York City, 1940.


3. ATLAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by James Truslow Adams; published by Charles Scribner’s Sons, New Jersey, 1943.

The Historical Research Library at National Headquarters will gratefully acknowledge your donation of any or all of these. Send to:

Historical Research Library
1776 D Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006
WITH THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS: During September, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, was the special guest at the Fall Meetings of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and the State Conferences of Vermont and her own New York State organization. She spoke on the NSDAR and its public relations. Just before these visits, Mrs. Baylies spent 10 days on Cape Cod enjoying swimming, golfing and sailing, her favorite sports.

The President General was interviewed by the New York Times Bureau as to how the DAR felt about patriotism today. Her remarks were included in an article in the New York Times and were favorably reported.

The Harvey Birch Chapter in Scarsdale, New York, is proud to have two of its members elected to the high office of President General: Mrs. Baylies, currently President General, and Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General. It is the only Chapter that can claim such a distinction since 1913.

Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Treasurer General, representing the National Society, presented the NSDAR award to the Honor Graduate of the Senior Platoon Leaders Class, Quantico, Va.

Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Historian General, visited Hawaii briefly to be with her daughter, who is in the Air Force.

Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator General, was guest speaker at the 30th Annual Vesper Service, Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N.H.

ACTIVITIES AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: The DAR Library will be the setting for a film by ABC-TV showing Alex Haley and George Sims doing research for the book, "Roots," and the Society is to receive credit for granting this courtesy. This is an example of the intention of the DAR to cooperate as much as possible with the news media.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America recently asked for copies of the DAR Library and DAR Museum brochures to include in their portfolio given members visiting Washington. This is their second request this summer and attests to the popularity of the brochures.

The DAR Museum has inaugurated a Touch Program, a free educational service to area schools and local groups, at the DAR Museum and also as a traveling suitcase museum. The primary purpose of the Touch Program is to give participants an understanding of early American life.

The New Jersey Room opposite the O'Byrne Room on the ground floor level has been beautifully renovated and decorated. It will be used to show the audio-visual film, "Home and Country," and will also be used for special meetings.

Other work on the buildings: all outside plaques being restored; exterior walls being steam cleaned; Constitution Hall being made ready for Fall events; Assembly Room in Administration Building air-conditioned.

The second Annual Staff Picnic, held again at Fort Hunt Regional Park, Alexandria, Va., was well attended and great fun.

HEROIC WOMAN IN THE NEWS: Dr. Mary Walker, an early member of the NSDAR, recently had her Congressional Medal of Honor restored to her posthumously. She was the first woman to be decorated in this way for wartime service, but the honor had been taken from her two years before her death on February 15, 1917, because her service was not officially recorded in the War Department Archives. (Somerville)
The 20th anniversary of Sputnik, the launching by the Soviet Union of the earth's first man-made satellite in space, was observed in October 1977.

It was a little moon, only 23 inches in diameter and weighing 185 pounds. It circled the earth every hour and a half at a height of 560 miles. To Americans who stood in their yards and streets and gawked at that glow in space, it had a traumatic effect. It was tangible evidence that the Soviets had won the first leg of the space race based on technology that we did not possess. Sputnik gave birth to the nuclear-space age.

To those who understood weapons of war, Sputnik had an ominous portent. It proved that the hydrogen bomb could be married to a man-made satellite and then wing through space at fantastic speeds to rain massive destruction on enemy targets. Sputnik offered the Kremlin masters the vision that their longtime goal of world conquest could become a reality. Khrushchev immediately started a program to build an offensive force of nuclear-space weapons.

Sputnik's effect on Americans was just as dramatic. The American people and their government made a collective resolve to take every step and to pay any price to make sure that no new technology or invention of any aggressor could ever endanger the national security of the United States.

The Eisenhower Administration developed a very clear strategy for dealing with the possibility of aggression in the nuclear-space age. It was best summarized in the words of Secretary of State Christian Herter: "The threat of surprise attack presents a constant danger. It is unacceptable that the Soviet political system should be given the opportunity to make secret preparations to face the Free World with the choice of abject surrender or nuclear destruction."

"Unpreparedness is Criminal"

President Eisenhower expressed the same concept in words which have since been inscribed on the keel of the nuclear aircraft carrier that bears his name: "Until war is eliminated from international relations, unpreparedness for it is well nigh as criminal as war itself."

To implement this strategy, the Eisenhower Administration developed what was called "the sword and the shield" of our defense. The sword consisted of the conventional (i.e., non-nuclear) military power of the NATO nations. We helped our allies in Western Europe to build up their troops, their tanks, their artillery, and all their conventional weapons of the type used during World War II.

But everyone knew that that was not enough to protect Western Europe, because the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact nations always had much greater strength in conventional weapons.

Why didn't the Soviets overrun Western Europe as they had overrun Eastern Europe? The reason was the other part of the American defense system—the shield—the American nuclear umbrella. "Nuclear umbrella" is a figure of speech which stood for the overwhelming nuclear superiority that the United States developed and built up in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Winston Churchill once said that there would not be a free man left in Western Europe were it not for the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The three component parts of the American nuclear umbrella were called the Triad of our defense. On land we built the great intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), the giant weapon of the nuclear space age that travels at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour (35 times the speed of our bombers) and can reach the Soviet Union in 30 minutes. Our prin-
Most of the nuclear weapons that were built or ordered during the Eisenhower Administration still exist; they are the backbone of our defense today. But no additional weapons have been added. We have been in a nuclear weapons freeze since 1967. We still have the 1,000 Minuteman ICBMs—but no more have been added. We still have the 41 Polaris/Poseidon submarines—but no more have been added. We have a shrinking number of B-52s—but the new B-1 bomber has been cancelled.

**Mutual Assured Destruction**

The core theory under which this nuclear weapons freeze has been imposed upon us is called Mutual Assured Destruction. This theory is colloquially defined as "the Soviets won't attack us because they know we will fire back and kill millions of Russians." It is a theory which, even if it ever works, is based on killing Russians instead of on keeping Americans alive! It is a theory which is based on an act of irrational revenge after scores of millions of American citizens have been burned to death. It is a theory that is designed to maximize the casualties in case of a nuclear confrontation; i.e., to kill the maximum number of people on both sides. The fear of this tremendous loss of life is supposed to deter the Soviets from attacking us.

But there is no assurance whatsoever that it would work. Most people who study the Mutual Assured Destruction theory think that it should be known by its acronym, M.A.D. It is not mutual and it is not assured. The theory is based on what our leaders think the Soviets will do, and there is no assurance that the Soviets think what our leaders think they think. As a matter of historical fact, our leaders, especially in the intelligence community and the State Department, have a sorry record of predicting what the Soviets think or will do. Just to list a few notorious examples, the U.S. intelligence community was caught totally by surprise (1) when Khrushchev's missiles were discovered in Cuba in October 1962, although it took months to transport them across land and sea from the U.S.S.R., (2) when the Soviets broke the first nuclear test ban with their giant series of tests in September 1961, although it took more than a year to prepare for them, and (3) when the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968, although this involved the movement of 650,000 troops from five countries and six months' preparation.

The M.A.D. theory is also based on our leaders' estimate of how much the Soviets value human life. The evidence is clear that Communists do not place the same value on human life as Americans do. According to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet regime has murdered 66 million of their own people. In World War II, the Soviet Union lost 20 million or 12 percent of its population—and came out stronger in every respect than when the war started.

**How Mutual is M.A.D.?**

Dr. Edward Teller has said that, in a nuclear exchange, the Soviets would be able to kill 60 percent of the American population, but we would be able to kill only 6 percent of theirs. Dr. Leon Goure of the University of Miami has said that the Soviets could kill 110 million Americans, whereas we could kill only 10 million Russians. That is certainly not "mutual," even by new math!

There are many reasons for the lack of mutuality in a possible nuclear exchange between the Soviet Union and the United States. One is the advantage that would accrue to the side that commits the sneak, surprise attack. That side can rationally be expected to be the same regime that committed sneak, surprise attacks time and time again. Soviet surprise attack victims include Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

A second reason for the lack of mutuality is dispersal of the U.S.S.R. population in a much larger land mass, as compared with the concentration of Americans in cities in a much smaller geographic area.

A third reason for the lack of mutuality in any nuclear exchange is that the Soviet civil defense preparations will enable their population to survive, whereas civil defense in the United States is best described in one forceful four-letter word: a joke. Soviet civil defense plans are detailed, comprehensive and expensive. They include urban evacuation, shelter construction, the training of civil defense units and of the general population, and the protection of industry, services, and agriculture.

A Soviet book called simply Civil Defense has sold 500,000 copies in-
indeed, M.A.D. It leaves the entire population of the American people as sitting ducks in the face of missiles that might come our way. The underlying theory of the Soviet civil defense program is that, as Soviet strategist General Grechko explained, "the winning of victory in a war depends in the final analysis on the standard" of the country's preparation for defense against a nuclear attack, and that it "must have the same organized and planned character as the training of the army and navy."

A fourth reason why there would be no assured mutuality about a nuclear exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union is the shocking fact that we have no way to shoot down enemy missiles! As General Daniel James, Jr., Commander-in-Chief of NORAD, explained: "We have NO [anti-ballistic missile] defense against ballistic missiles."

**SALT I ABM Treaty**

The centerpiece in the strategy of failing to protect the American people against mass deaths from incoming nuclear missiles is the SALT I Treaty of 1972. By this treaty our President, with the consent of the Senate, signed away our right of self-defense against incoming nuclear missiles. Under this SALT I Treaty, we bound ourselves NOT to build any anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defenses except the one then existing at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Since then, that one ABM installation has been closed. Meanwhile, the Soviets have built and strengthened their gigantic ABM installation guarding their capital city of Moscow with its seven million people, tremendous governmental, military, and industrial complexes, and 300 ICBMs.

The rationale of the SALT I ABM Treaty is purely and simply the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction. It is, indeed, M.A.D. It leaves the entire American population as sitting ducks in the face of missiles that might come from the Soviet Union—or from Red China, Cuba, or any other country, by either a deliberate or accidental launch. Furthermore, no country other than the Soviet Union and the United States signed the treaty!

The SALT I ABM Treaty of 1972 reverses the most fundamental function entrusted to the United States Government by the Constitution, namely, the duty to "provide for the common defense." Under the SALT I ABM Treaty, the new function of our government is to refrain from providing for the common defense. Explicitly and specifically, the treaty prohibits our defending our people against the massively destructive weapons of the Soviet Union, any emplacement of missiles in Cuba, the potential nuclear threat of Red China, and an accidental or deliberate launch by any terrorist. Our 210 million Americans are simply hostages to any nation with nuclear missiles.

What if the M.A.D. theory proves to be invalid? What if the Kremlin bosses don't value human life—or don't calculate their risks—as our leaders think they will? The answer remains the same: the great United States has NO way to shoot down enemy missiles coming at us because we have no ABM defense.

The ABM system that could shoot down enemy missiles is one of the marvelous achievements of American technology. Intercepting an enemy missile in flight has been described as "hitting a bullet with a bullet in a blizzard." Yet American technology successfully triumphed over this challenge more than a decade ago and proved by actual tests that the intercept is practical and successful.

President Lyndon Johnson ordered the building of 20 ABM centers of many ABMs each in order to protect our people. But those who believe in theories and treaties instead of military hardware stalled and talked—until finally we were locked into the paralysis of the SALT I ABM Treaty of 1972.

**The Offensive SALT Agreement**

Like football teams, the SALT I Agreements of 1972 came in two parts: the defensive and the offensive. The SALT I ABM Treaty covers defensive weapons—those that are capable of defending people and weapons against incoming missiles. The SALT I Interim Agreement covers offensive weapons, that is, the weapons that are designed for offense or attack. In this part of SALT I, our President agreed that, for every three intercontinental ballistic missiles the Soviets have, the United States must limit itself to only two. And for every three Polaris-type nuclear-firing submarines the Soviets have, the United States is permitted to have only two. We accepted this 3 to 2 inferiority in offensive nuclear weapons and bound our nation to this ratio.

The actual figures are these. The Soviets have 1,618 ICBMs and the United States has 1,054 (the 1,000 Minutemen plus 54 of an earlier model). The Soviets have 62 Polaris-type submarines; the United States has only 41. The missiles carried by these submarines are in the same ratio of 3 to 2. In addition to this inferiority in numbers, Soviet throw-weight superiority is 4-to-1 and megatonnage superiority is 10-to-1.

How could this humiliating inferiority be put over on the American people—the nation that only ten years earlier had boasted of an overwhelming 8-to-1 nuclear superiority? Henry Kissinger, the "SALT-seller," told Congressmen that our principal objective in SALT I was to stop the Soviets from building more "heavy" ICBMs, and that SALT I was beneficial because there was a "safeguard" in the agreement against the Soviets substituting new "heavy" missiles for old "light" missiles. In laymen's language, the practical difference between "heavies" and "lights" is that heavy missiles can knock out an opponent's weapons buried in concrete silos, but light missiles are only good for killing people.

Contrary to Kissinger's assurance, there was absolutely no such "safeguard" in SALT I. Immediately after the SALT I signing, the Soviets started testing three new types of ICBMs, all far more powerful than their older missiles. The Soviets have been aggressively deploying their new SS-17s, SS-18s, and SS-19s, which are very heavy missiles, to replace their lighter SS-11s and SS-13s. The American people didn't find out about this for several years because the SALT Verification Panel, which was supposed to monitor SALT violations, was chaired during the Nixon and Ford Administrations by Henry Kissinger, and it was to his advantage not to let anybody know about violations. After President Carter took office, Paul Warnke abolished the SALT Verification Panel.

**Stop the Arms Race?**

The second argument used to sell the SALT Agreement to Congress was the slogan that SALT would "stop the spiraling arms race." However, it stopped only the United States, not the Soviet Union.
The most outrageous loophole in the SALT I Agreement is that it restricts only "new fixed-base" ICBM launchers, but not mobile ICBM launchers. Within several months of the SALT I signing, the Soviets began testing their new SS-16 mobile missiles. More recently, they have tested their new SS-20 mobile missile. They can move them around in that great expanse of Siberia and nobody knows how many they have. The United States has no mobile missiles, not even under development.

The second outrageous loophole is that the SALT I Agreement restricts merely the number of "launchers," not the number of missiles, thereby putting no restraints on reloads. U.S. negotiators apparently thought this was not a significant difference because, when our missiles are fired, the blast-off burns out the silo and the launcher is not reusable. However, immediately after SALT I was signed, the Soviets unveiled their new "cold-launch" or "pop-up" technique which makes it practical to reuse their launchers and to stockpile reloads. We have no cold-launch-type ICBMs and are not even developing any, so we cannot use reloads.

Congressman Jack Kemp has urged Secretary Cyrus Vance to make public the mounting evidence about Soviet re/ire capability and how it makes a mockery of the limits supposedly agreed on in SALT I. The State Department has not done this.

Meanwhile, the Soviets go right on developing new technology, testing and stockpiling new weapons, and heading toward their consistent goal of a first-strike-capability. In the United States, nobody talks about nuclear superiority any more. We just hear about "detente," "new world order," "international interdependence," and "economic linkage" with the Soviet Union. We ship the Soviets the food and industrial technology they need to solve their economic problems, and they spend their available resources on bigger and better nuclear weapons that are capable of hitting the United States.

The Soviet Union was the principal beneficiary of the Vietnam War. America spend 10 years of time and effort, 55,000 American lives, and $140 billion on an effort that is now all down the drain. The weapons we built are now destroyed, lost or captured by the enemy. But during that same period of time, the Soviet Union spent an equivalent amount of money on weapons to control the world. The Soviets are now sitting on top of the most gigantic war machine ever built.

The Soviet arms building program, combined with the weapons freeze that we have been in since the mid-1960s, has created a weapons gap that grows more threatening with each passing month. What it all adds up to is that the United States has engaged in a policy of unilateral disarmament in the only weapons that can assure American survival in the nuclear-space age.

The Disease of Treaty Reliance

Is our situation hopeless in the face of the present and growing Soviet nuclear superiority? Of course not. The great productive American private enterprise economy that successfully fought a two-front war in World War II, and then put a man on the moon, can certainly stay ahead of the Soviet Union if we want to. It is a matter of national will, national determination, and national priorities.

The first step we must take is to cure the disease of treaty reliance. By now everyone should know that the Soviets have broken every major treaty they ever signed except their treaty with Hitler. You don’t have to have a long memory. Just look back to 1968. In that year, for six months, the Soviets planned a massive invasion of Czechoslovakia. Just 17 days before the attack, they signed a treaty of non-aggression and friendship at Bratislava. Then the Soviets invaded with 650,000 troops.

In the 1930s, there was a British Prime Minister named Neville Chamberlain who succumbed to the disease of treaty reliance. He relied on weapons restraint and a treaty with Hitler at Munich. The British people supported Chamberlain because disarmament made more money available for social welfare. History records, however, that it was a tragic mistake. The British and French ended up paying a bitter price for his folly.

It would be a mistake to rely on the SALT I Treaty and Agreement if they were good bargains. But the evidence is clear that they are bad agreements for America in their objectives, their strategy, their underlying assumptions, and their legal terms. It is vitally necessary that we rebuild our military strength with whatever weapons are necessary to protect our people against any potential ag-
for the old B-52s, and also that he was terminating production of our most advanced long-range missile replacement, the Minuteman III.

We have been in the midst of negotiations with the Soviets on new arms control. What did we get from the Soviets in return for these major concessions? Nothing. Did they announce cancellation of their Backfire bomber or their missile production line? Certainly not. Instead, the Soviets have intensified their demands that we cancel the cruise missile, too.

It was grossly negligent to cancel the B-1 Bomber without obtaining any weapons concession from the Soviet Union. Our leaders threw away one of our principal trump cards and got absolutely nothing for it. The Soviet bargainers would be far more apt to be reasonable if we were building instead of scrapping the B-1, because they respect only force.

Our B-52 bombers, on which we now must rely for the foreseeable future, are great planes, but their technology is 20 years old, they are subsonic, and they had hard usage in Vietnam. The trouble with not building the B-1 replacement for our old B-52s is that the 10,000 skilled employees of its manufacturer will be dispersed to other jobs, and it would take years to create a new B-1 assembly line when we need it. After Pearl Harbor in 1941, America had two years, insulated by our oceans, to gear up war production. But Soviet military writers have said there will be no advance warning of World War III—no chance to train workers and buy the tools to make the B-1.

President Carter argues that we don't need the B-1 because we are developing the cruise missile and it is a more effective weapon. However, the B-1 is a bird in the hand, while the cruise missile is a bird in the bush, not yet ready for production as the B-1 is. Even when the cruise missile is ready, it will fly only 1,500 miles, so it must be carried by aircraft for two-thirds of its journey to its target. Under the present plan, that aircraft will be the old, subsonic B-52s instead of the new supersonic B-1.

Can We Afford Defense?

Can we afford to rebuild the military strength of our country? Of course we can afford it! God has blessed our country with a Gross National Product more than twice that of the Soviet Union. Anything that the Soviet Union can do, we can do twice as well or twice as much of. The fact is, we can't afford NOT to rebuild our military superiority if we care about our homes and country.

It is time that we rekindle the Can Do psychology that fired up Americans when the Soviets launched their Sputnik 20 years ago. It is time that we revive the slogan of World War II; The difficult we do immediately, the impossible takes a little longer. The folly of following the primrose path of unilateral disarmament was never more eloquently stated than by Winston Churchill when he said:

"Sometimes in the past we have committed the folly of throwing away our arms. Under the mercy of Providence, and at great cost and sacrifice, we have been able to recreate them when the need arose. But if we abandon our nuclear deterrent, there will be no second chance. To abandon it now would be to abandon it forever."

CORRECTIONS
State Regents 1977-78

Delaware: Mrs. Joseph Wolf, Newark 19711
Kentucky: Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, State Vice Regent
Louisiana: Mrs. Owen Gauthier, State Vice Regent
Maryland: Miss Nannie A. I’Anson, Summer 20740
Nevada: Mrs. Edgar W. Fountain, 4183 Del Rosa Court, Las Vegas 89121
Ohio: Mrs. John R. Williams, 1835 Highland View Drive, Powell 43065
Texas: Mrs. Georgia Edman, 838 Augusta Drive, Houston 77057
Virginia: Mrs. Eldred Yochim, Falls Church 22046
A Chapter Regent in the NSDAR holds a unique office. In many instances it is a step to State DAR work and office, and to National work and office. As the Regent of a Chapter she enjoys the privilege in her community of being head of an hereditary group of women with the image of delightful fellowship, tradition and high standards. The strength of the chapter she heads is in the members, every one of them. The usefulness of the Regent depends upon the cooperation of the members in doing the work asked of them and in their attendance at the meetings. Much pleasure and inner satisfaction will brighten the life of any member who accepts the office of Chapter Regent, or any office in the chapter.

Just as the head of any organization the Regent has three primary roles. She is the leader, the presiding officer and the administrator; her duties are varied in each role. As the leader she must plan the work to be done in the chapter, this requires the ability to sense the need of the members as well as their particular interests in the work of the National Society at the Chapter level. It is wise to call upon the Executive Board of the Chapter to help in the planning of the work. The “packet mailing” sent out in July from National Headquarters contains all the information and instruction a Regent needs for the year’s work ahead. Every sheet in this mailing is important and should be read by every Chapter Regent and State Regent as well as the other officers and chairmen in their particular work in the chapter. Like any good leader the Chapter Regent must keep her enthusiasm and her goal to achieve. To overcome all obstacles, she must exercise patience and graciousness, recognizing that tradition, understanding and loyalty are very important influences for the promotion of the NSDAR. A Regent works with the members making them happy while they work, her power is with the members not over them.

The Regent is the executive officer and the presiding officer of the chapter. At a business meeting the Regent must preside if she is present; she may not delegate any other person to preside. If she is absent the Vice Regent next in rank is the presiding officer. If a Vice Regent is absent, the Recording Secretary calls the meeting to order and conducts the election of a Chairman pro tem: “The Regent and the Vice Regent being absent, nominations are in order for the election of a Chairman pro tem.” After a member is nominated, a voice vote is taken for election of the nominee for chairman for the day. The Recording Secretary then returns to her usual office. An efficient Regent will see there is a presiding officer to take her place in her absence.

A Regent or a Vice Regent presiding is addressed as, “Madame Regent” anyone else presiding is addressed as “Madame Chairman.” It is said that the term “Chairman” came from the early time when the presiding officer was the only one provided with a chair, the assembly sat on benches. A presiding officer should refer to herself in the third person only, saying, “the chair declares” or “the chair decides” never, “I declare, or “I think.” A Regent, while presiding, does not make nor second a motion, nor nominates a candidate. The Regent presides during an election even if she is a candidate for an office. She calls the Vice Regent to the Chair if a motion is made affecting her directly and she resumes the Chair after the motion is disposed of. When the time arrives for the Program, the Regent may ask the Program Chairman or some other member to preside.

As a presiding officer she should be fair to all members, exercise common sense and discretion never showing any partiality nor favoritism. She should welcome discussion on motions making sure the members understand all motions and what effect they will have before the vote is taken. A Regent must keep order at all times and rule out of order discussion involving personalities or irrelevancies. In a tactful manner she should keep the business moving without delaying discussion. A Regent never should be dictatorial, she should merit and have respect for the position she holds. This means respect for the chapter and for the members who elected her.

A Regent always should be at the place of meeting before the time set for the meeting. At the time set and if a quorum is present she should call the meeting to order with one tap of the gavel and say, “The meeting will please come to order.” It is the duty of the members and all present to be seated and cease talking immediately. The Regent stands looking at the assembly until there is quiet. If some talking continues she may say, “The Chair is waiting for the members to come to order.” If there is no gavel, a Regent strikes a glass with a pencil or raps on the table with her hand. No one...
Little was known about Ann Cooper Whitall until, in the early 1900s, her diary was found hidden away in an attic. A small shabby old book with faded writing and fantastic spelling, it gave a first-hand glimpse of this unusual Quaker lady and her life in colonial New Jersey.

On the cover of the diary was written “Diary for the years 1760, 1761, and 1762 Kept by A.W.” Ann called this book her “Meditations.” In it she wrote her feelings about her life and her troubles. She told of how she had, as a child, dreamt Indians were going to kill her. She mentioned details of farm life: ploughing, reaping, the weather, the violent storms that threatened the house. Tucked in between were the receipts all housewives had for medicines for fevers, poisons, and burns. She told of her fear of death. She hated the thought of death and saw no hope in a future life. Her longing for solitude was mentioned often. In that busy, crowded household it was a rare thing. The diary was an outlet which was apparently necessary to her. Through it she could give expression to thoughts she could not, for one reason or another, voice. “Oh I have left my work to go and right down som of my medditations.”

At this time in her life, Ann Whitall had been married twenty-one years and had given birth to nine children: six sons and three daughters. She and her husband James had built a comfortable three-story brick house on the east bank of the Delaware River, six miles below Philadelphia. There they lived their busy Quaker lives working the farmland, keeping the house, raising the children. A diary may have been just the release Ann needed after a hectic day.

Narrow sandy roads led to Meeting Houses at Woodbury, Haddonfield, and Salem. On horseback or in wagons, the Friends would go on First Day, and often in-between, to meet in silence; a silence sometimes broken by a Friend who was moved to pray or preach.

It would seem to have been a peaceful, innocent time. But not to Ann Whitall. According to her diary the world, especially her small portion of it, was full of wickedness equal to any found in the Old Testament. As she saw it, Satan was constantly on watch on the banks of the Delaware and there was no place of safety. She thought often of the signs that had announced the fall of Jerusalem: the river that was turned back, the comet seen in the sky. She seems to have looked anxiously in the New Jersey skies for similar signs.

It was her duty, she felt, to keep these awful possibilities before her husband and sons. Her daughters were much less of a trial to her. Judgement Day was constantly on her mind and she wanted her family to be ready. But they seemed not to care. They were “so eger ater the world they hant time to think they shall di: if thay did, how cud thay be so wicked?”

Her boys played ball, wrestled, skated—often on First Day. They attended Meeting only when they had to. Then their mother, left alone at the farmhouse or trekking off to Meeting alone, could only predict dreadful judgements for them.

Much of this behavior Ann Whitall blamed on her husband James, a well-to-do farmer, who really was true to the ways of the Quakers. But it was plain he was much more fond of fishing than of going to Meeting. He took every opportunity to go off with the boys in his boat. When he was not fishing or working his farm he would, Ann bitterly noted, go to bed. She constantly complained of his going to bed. No doubt she thought he had better things to do. James frequently teased her about the Meeting she loved to attend. Once he asked her if she really thought they made her a better person than the rest of the family. He also delighted in keeping what she considered poor company. When, however, he had an accident while cutting a cider spill and came close to death, she gave greatful thanks that he
had not been killed. "O what a great favor he is still living among his children," she wrote, "O wonderful indeed . . ." she continued, "It wod be a hundred fold wors, if I was alone with such a pasal of children."

This "pasal" of children seemed to be the cause of most of Ann Whitall's troubles. They often became sick or hurt. The diary was full of prescriptions for homemade remedies for ills. When her youngest fell into boiling water and was badly burned his mother treated him with sumach root boiled in hog's fat and chestnut leaves. There were other equally good treatments for burns listed. Indian meal and cold water was good or molassas and salt to get the fire out, or Irish potatoes, or spirit of turpentine, or sweet oil and the white of an egg beaten together or "rat tel snake rute" boiled in hog's fat.

This "pore afflicted mother" constantly complained that the boys would not think about death and their final end. "The boys and thare father has no religion in them, but go to meeting when they plees. O it is bitter as wormwud and gal. I think sometimes they are so cros to me . . . that there never wors a mother so unhappy as I am."

Ann Whitall could not have been easy to live with. To her only old, religious Friends were proper company. Death, Judgment Day and the Bible were the only suitable topics for consideration and she did her best to force her ideas on her family. But she must have been a more pleasant person than her diary indicated. In between the woeful passages were comments on farm life, the trees heavy with snow and the pleasures of spring. The traditions of the family say she was loved by her children, although admittedly difficult to live with. She often scolded herself for laughing wondering if she could spend twelve hours of each twenty-four crying so that she would be a better person. Once she confessed that she was too fond of eating. "Eating tu much is the root of all evil in me, I du be -live," she wrote.

Even with her busy life and many children, Ann felt very much alone. She received the strength she needed from her Quaker Meeting. Her "Meditations" record many of those meetings and the sermons preached. The female preachers particularly impressed her and at one time she wrote of how she would like to go on tour with these visiting women.

The beloved Meetings had their drawbacks though. Weary farmers and their wives found it easy to doze off in the peaceful silence and to Ann this was an unforgivable sin. She was also concerned because members were often cross with each other and because they sometimes criticized the preachers. Horrifying reports came from Philadelphia concerning the fancy dress Quakers were adopting. Wealthy Friends were becoming fashionable. They were good tradesmen and made money easily. With their wealth they happily purchased worldly goods. Ann Whitall found these sins impossible to adjust to.

Ann's diary ended when all the pages were filled. Apparently she did not feel the need to begin another. It would have been interesting if she had continued it longer for in 1777 one of the important battles of the Revolutionary War took place on the Whitall farm.

Philadelphia, the center of the colonial government, had been captured by General William Howe. His brother, Admiral Richard Howe, planned to keep him supplied by means of the British fleet which was approaching the city from the Delaware Bay. The Americans quickly threw up three small forts to defend the river for General Washington had said that "without the free navigation of the Delaware I am confident that General Howe will never remain in Philadelphia." Located just six miles below Philadelphia on the eastern side of the Delaware River, the Whitall farm proved to be the ideal location for one of the forts.

It was called Fort Mercer in honor of General Hugh Mercer who had died during the battle of Princeton. A French engineer, Maudit du Plessis, was placed in charge of the work. The Quaker values of the Whitalls were never understood by du Plessis. Their lack of involvement in the war made him think of them as Tories and he ruthlessly burned their barn and cut down their orchard to acquire materials for his fort.

When Colonel Christopher Greene arrived with 400 Rhode Islanders to man the fort he made his headquarters at the Whitall house. The Americans "turned us out of our kitchen ye largest room upstairs and ye shop and took our hay to feed their horses." This bit of information came from Job Whitall's diary.

Job, Ann’s eldest son, did keep a diary of this period. In it he told of how the family loaded their goods into wagons and took them to safety with relatives near Woodbury. They drove twenty-one head of cattle into the meadows, gathered wheat, grain and other supplies which they locked up in the house. As soon as the family had left the soldiers broke in and took some potatoes. The army also claimed the oxen, a horse and forty-seven sheep. This on top of the burned barn, a ruined orchard and the loss of 3000 pieces of lumber. On April 17, 1779 James Whitall filed a claim with the New Jersey Legislature for damages of 5700 pounds, 1 shilling. There is no record of the claim being paid.

Sixty-one year old Ann participated in the removal of their possessions to her brother’s and daughter’s homes. When Colonel Greene advised the Whitalls to also go elsewhere out of danger she went too.

On October 21 Colonel Greene moved out of the Whitall house and into the fort. Ann returned home to check on things and decided to stay. No amount of persuasion could get her to leave again. She told her son Job that “if the Lord called her, He would find her at home.” With complete faith she reminded her son that “the Lord is strong and mighty and he will protect me.”

On the day of the battle, October 22, 1777, Ann Whitall set her house in order then took her spinning wheel to a second floor bedroom and began to spin. The conflict raged about her both on the river and on the land. She would have liked to look out the window but resisted the temptation strengthening her resolve with the thought that by ignoring the battle she was giving
Aim Withal' House. Site of the Battle of Red Bank, October 22, 1977 where 400 Americans under Col. Christopher Greene were victorious over 2000 Hessians under Col. Carl Von Donop.

witness to the Friends’ hatred of war.

A cannon ball suddenly broke through the wall and rolled across the floor, down the hall, into the room where Ann Whitall sat spinning. It stopped at her feet. Ann, remembering that “Providence favors those who aid themselves,” quickly carried her spinning wheel to the cellar. There she stayed until the battle was over.

It was not a long fight; only about forty-five minutes. At the end 400 Americans had defeated 1200 Hessians and had sent them into a disorderly retreat. The Hessians fled in all directions. Their commander, Count Von Dunop, was mortally wounded. Dead and dying were left where they fell.

Military details carried many wounded, American and Hessian, to the Whitall House where they were laid in rows on the floor. Soon soldiers “filled the kitchen, shop, big room, (and) long room upstairs.” They were cared for by American doctors and the local women.

One of these was Ann Whitall. Nursing soldiers was something she felt she could do since Quakers always cared for the sick and dying. It was her duty to help. She did, however, take every opportunity to remind those who complained that they had brought their misery on themselves.

It was six months before the Whitall family returned to their home. In later years the house was said to be haunted. Blood stains marred the floors.

In 1797 yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia. Despite all precautions the family caught the disease. Six died within eight days. Ann Cooper Whitall was one of them. She was eighty-two years old. She was buried in the burial ground of the Woodbury Meeting house where, according to custom, the grave was not marked.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Mrs. E. Neil Patton, National Chairman

STATE PRESS BOOK CONTEST

Mrs. Robert Tallman, Chairman

1) Maintain a REASONABLE size press book for ease of handling and limited display area; 2) All materials printed in the DAR Magazine and state newsletter should be confined to a separate section of the book and placed behind the press clipping section; 3) Every press book must have an index page listing all chapters in the state and the amount of publicity for each. This should also list the total number of photographs; 4) Please eliminate all embellishments such as drawings, stickers and illustrative materials not printed in papers and magazines. It is understood that in many instances these items lend to the attractiveness of displays, but they do NOT qualify as press book materials. WE MUST DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A PRESS BOOK AND A SCRAP BOOK. 5) All obituaries are to be assembled in one section of the press book and this section should be placed in the back of the book; 6) Only clippings you may count or display concerning Continental Congress must have appeared in your state newspapers. The ONLY exception to this rule is in the case of a specific individual who is identified at least by her name and state; 7) PLEASE make sure your press books are sturdily bound. They suffer a lot of abuse in mailing, and though they are lovingly handled here, they are moved a number of times; 8) Press books are judged on the Thursday before Congress. All entries should be here no later than Wednesday, April 12. 9) If mailing your press book, please mark it to the attention of Mr. Mallory in the Mail Room at NSDAR Headquarters. The books are stored there until the judging room is available.

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

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

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

Index Page Requirements: (10 points)

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

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

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

If you have any further questions, contact Mrs. Robert Tallman, Chairman, NSDAR Press Book Committee, 4119 South Four Mile Run Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22204.

FEATURE STORY CONTEST

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

All entries in the Feature Story Contest MUST adhere to the following: 1) Must be received by April 1, 1978 by the National Chairman; 2) All entries must be mounted with a separate title page listing the following: category of entry, chapter name, location, Chapter Public Relations Chairman, her address, name of state, national Vice Chairman, name of newspaper, date of publication between March 1, 1977 and February 28, 1978; 3) No photocopies of articles are acceptable for the contest; 4) Late articles and articles not using aforementioned presentation will be disqualified.
Letters to the Editor is a new feature initiated in this Month's Magazine. In order to know how YOU, the Members, feel about your organization, the National Society has asked to hear from YOU! Your ideas and comments are appreciated. We hope that more of you will join in this effort to communicate. Only through an examination and exchange of thoughts can we hope to strengthen our Society.

The first topic is "How Can National Headquarters Better Serve You?"

Editor:
I wonder about the appeal of the DAR magazine to the individual subscriber, when such heavy emphasis is placed on activities of the national officers. Why not a section on the outcome of yearly projects, such as the poetry contest, reports of outstanding achievements of chapters, as a tea honoring new citizens, grave markers and ceremonies, volunteer activities for welfare of patients in Veterans' Hospitals, all the many local applications of patriotic work—we need to bring the magazine down to what the members are doing, not a report on the visits of the national president, important as those may be.

To the west coast dweller, the schools supported by DAR seem very remote and hazy. Why not a page for each school with reports from the pupils, not from the budget officers.

We owe honor to our national officers, but it is the individual who makes DAR a living entity.

Bernice Ferrier Smith (Mrs. Cecil H.)
Bellevue, Washington

For what the members are doing, please refer to "With the Chapters" in every issue; each DAR school has its own publication which would be made available to you upon request.

Editor:
If the acoustics and ventilation of the Assembly Room on the second floor of the NSDAR Administration building are improved it would add much to the comfort of the various meetings held in it. Please consider this even though it may be rather expensive.

Sincerely yours,
Hazel Graham Glessner
York, Pennsylvania

Air conditioning has been installed in the Assembly Room. Isn't that quick service?

Editor:
Many believe the best service would be a continuation of ANCESTOR RECORDS FAMILY BOOK stopped in 1925. This would enable more of us to establish lost lines. The New Ancestor Records pages need a yearly record book also. Where do we get Supplement to Patriot Index and Records?

Mrs. Charles E. Albert
Shawnee Mission, Kansas
DAR

New Ancestor Records are included in each new DAR Patriotic Index Supplement available from the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General. Please refer to pages 137-140 in the 1975 DAR Handbook for ordering procedures.

Editor:
It would be a great help if requests for ancestor's papers could be answered more promptly. As a former registrar, I have often waited six weeks for papers for a prospective member.

A Registrar's procedure book would also be a great help.

Nora G. Frisbie
Claremont, California

A pamphlet "Information for Chapter Registrars" may be ordered, without charge, from the Corresponding Secretary General. Another valuable source of information is the booklet, "Is That Lineage Right." Refer to pages 137-140 in the DAR Handbook 1975.

Editor:
An address to write for current rulings and answers to trivia questions would be welcomed.

For Instance:
1. May chapters sell official stationery to members for fund raising purposes.
2. Why not order forms for copies of application papers for Registrars?
3. Has "the record" for most members per given patriot been established?

Sincerely,
Name Witheld
Boulder, Colorado

Current Rulings may be read in the National Board Minutes published in the Magazine. Bylaws may be purchased from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, and you have just opened a line of communication for trivia questions by writing a letter to the Editor; it would not prove profitable to try to sell the official stationery for fund raising purpose inasmuch as you would have to pay retail for the merchandise however, may we suggest you read carefully the Junior Membership letter in the Regent's Packet, which offers an exciting alternative! There is an order form available from the Registrar General's Office—"Request For Copy of Application;" "the record" has not been published for most members per given patriot.
Editor:

Some system should be devised whereby all members are guaranteed assigned seats for opening night of Continental Congress before guest seats are issued.

At the 1977 Congress, many who attended waited outside until 8:20 then scrambled for a seat, while men and children were already seated.

Sincerely,

Anita E. Markut
Shelton, Conn.

We understand the situation has existed and we will do all that can be done to correct it.

Editor:

Recognizing that many members do not own or use the DAR Handbook and the variety of Committee’s keep changing their “ground rules.” To surmount member’s confusion I request the Magazine publish and include in the Regent’s Summer Packet a:

“Who, What & Where to order or inquire from.” Example below.

Thank you.

Registrar General — Application papers, Supplemental applications, Application copy $2 etc.

Historian General — Certificate of Appreciation, American History Month Medals

National Defense Office — Good Citizenship Medals, National Defender etc.

Sarah D. Trammell
Buffalo, New York

We have taken your suggestion under advisement but in the meantime please refer to the order form and/or letters from the National Officers and National Chairmen in the Regent’s Packet.

The three top winners published yearly — keep watching!

Editor:

National Headquarters could better serve me by having the three Evelyn Cole Peters National American Heritage Committee winning poems published in the magazine this year.

Also, as Chapter Membership Chairman my effectiveness would be increased if application papers could be processed more speedily.

Cordially,

Jo White Cunningham
Rehoboth Beach, Delaware

Unfortunately we can not afford it.

Editor:

I feel NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS’ BETTER SERVICE TO MEMBERS should;

1. Provide updated fact sheets about NSDAR activities to distribute to local newspaper and T.V. medias. We must improve our image on local level!

2. Provide material, historic, patriotic and educational in scope to school age youngsters by all chapters.

3. Provide chapter public relations committee chairpersons material and financial assistance in bettering our image.

4. Defend our organization more vigorously. So many refer to DAR as a racist organization. I defended our organization in Feb. of ’77. All members must be urged to do likewise. This year we must all tell the DAR story in a positive way.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my views. This is certainly a step in the right direction.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Doris M. Birt
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Amen.

Editor:

The foremost responsibility of our Society is to realize we are not an Old Ladies Sewing Circle. We are representatives of our ancestors and must speak for them, regardless of reaction.

We must take a strong stand on all issues of today. Thus serving National organization—Our ancestors and ourselves.

Evelyn M. Ellis
Midland, South Dakota

New fact sheets are published every year and are available from the Corresponding Secretary General’s Office also materials for school children. It is hoped that everyone stands tall for DAR.

Editor:

My reply in fifty words is:

1. Prove DAR’s

A. Accelerated Efficiency Timetables

B. New Outlook TO ALL, whether: Receiving State, National Magazines, Active Participants (Reinstatements—“New” members)

2. Fully Inform Vice-Regent, Publicity Chairman

3. Executive’s Aide (temporary): District-Director-Sanctioned ‘Qualified Associate’ Chapter requesting Assistance

4. HANDBOOK—Simplify; Enlarge; Cross-Index

Patriot’s INDEX—loose leaf, Revisable

Washington Landmark—Better Index

Respectfully Submitted,
Constance Murphy Devitt

Editor:


A lovely idea! A copying service or loan or inter-library loan of publications, at least addresses of donors or authors listed in DAR Magazine. Possibly a page of free or minimal cost instant queries. Example:

Doe, Jane b 1765 Conn. m James Post FredckCo Md.; Va.; Ky.; Ind.; Mo.

Mrs. A. G. Charlton
310 Sunnyside Ave.
Aurora, Ind. 47001

Try the DAR Library and Office of Genealogical Records.
Did you ever drive through upstate New York and pass the sign marked "Oriskany"? It really never had any meaning for me until one day the class studied the Revolutionary War for a history assignment. Was I ever surprised to discover that one special battle was fought at Oriskany!

Using the map, I spotted Oriskany halfway between Utica and Rome in the Mohawk Valley. It was interesting to note that the word Oriskany came from the Indian name "Oriska." Settlements on the Mohawk were stopped for many years by the Iroquois nations. Poverty-stricken colonists feared the Indians constantly, while wealthy landowners exercised great control over the Indians. No wonder they could persuade these Indians in 1777 to join the Tory cause against the Patriots.

Very little was known about Oriskany before the summer of 1777. Now, let me tell you how Oriskany became so famous.

To win the American Revolution, the British planned to separate New England from the other colonies. Burgoyne devised a three way attack to capture New York. Howe was to sail up the Hudson River towards Albany. Burgoyne started and worked his way from Fort Ticonderoga to Albany. The third division under Colonel St. Leger followed the St. Lawrence River and pushed eastward along the Mohawk to Albany.

Luckily for the Americans, the British strategy failed. One reason for the failure was the bloody battle of Oriskany. Following is an illustration of Burgoyne's plan:

While St. Leger advanced towards Fort Stanwix on his march to Albany, Loyalists led by Sir John Johnson and Colonel John Butler joined his troops. Chief Joseph Brant, a Mohawk Indian, recruited for St. Leger. Johnson, a wealthy landowner from Oriskany, encouraged Brant and the Indians to support the Tory forces.

The Patriots were at Fort Stanwix, which was the key to the Mohawk Valley. They could not resist the combined forces of Loyalists and Indians. Fighting on the American side, General Nicholas Herkimer with his

(Continued on page 822)
A Battle in the Moonlight

By Kathy Sipos

7th Grade, St. Angela Merici School, McKeesport, Pennsylvania
Sponsored by Queen Allequeppa Chapter, McKeesport, Pa.

In 1747 on a magnificent July day
America had no more need to dismay,
For on that day a boy named John Paul was born
Now America had no need to fear or mourn.
This boy would win a battle for the red, white and blue
To America his country, he certainly would be true,
While he grew up living near the sea
He never dreamed fate would lead him to help us be free.
One thing he did dream about was owning his own boat
Although he never thought owning one would help him
Kill a man in a “Redcoat,”
In later years he finally bought, the Duras, a ship
A strong one which had rigging not likely to rip.

On the fourteenth of August in 1779
Jones yelled things like, “Unravel the lines,”
For on that day, the newly renamed Bon Homme Richard
first went to sea
Under command of John Paul Jones who will fight the upcoming war for you and me.
On September 23 of that very same year
The Bon Homme Richard sailed very near
To the British Serapis that it met on that day
They both will fight a battle now in their own way.
Twisting and turning into a good position to fight
Neither could find one that seemed just right,
Finally they ended up side by side
Drifting along with the wind and the tide.
While they prepared for the battle the sun began to set
Like a ball of fire sinking into the sea, cold and wet,
It cast shadows on the waves of the sea
Then a full moon rose shining very brightly.
The Bon Homme Richard took the very first shot
The battle had now begun to be fought
The Serapis shot back with guns quite the same
Now the calm moonlit night turned into a violent red flame.

Problems arose at the Serapis’ first broadside
(Continued on page 822)

The Battle of King’s Mountain

By Donald Preston Patterson, Jr.

8th Grade, Palm Cove Beach School, Pompano Beach, Florida
Sponsored by Fontenada Chapter, Pompano Beach, Fla.

Foreword

My father’s ancestors settled in western North Carolina in the early 1700s and many relatives still live in King’s Mountain. When I was little, my father took me to the National Park to show me the names of Arthur Patterson and Preston Goforth (my grandmother’s ancestors) on the monument there.

Thomas Jefferson said the Battle of King’s Mountain was “the turn of the tide” of the Revolutionary War in the South.

Because of personal interests in this battle, I have greatly enjoyed this assignment.

In the American Revolution, the final war years in the Southern colonies are often dismissed in the favor of earlier, better-known battles. But in truth, the American Revolution was won in the South.

Sir Henry Clinton, British Army Commander, left Cornwallis to lead the British forces in the South. Clinton hoped to send an army north to trap General Washington in a pincers movement.

In May, 1780, Cornwallis ordered Major Patrick Ferguson to make newly avowed Loyalists into a strong Royal militia. Ferguson, a Scotch three year veteran of this war, commanded all the Loyalist militia raised in the Carolinas.

Invading South Carolina, Ferguson began to hunt down and punish “rebels” who resisted Royal authority. This resulted in guerrilla warfare between Carolinian Patriots and Tory sympathizers. There were more skirmishes (137) here than in any other of the thirteen original colonies.

Here the mountaineers made themselves known and became aware of Ferguson, who called them, “backwater men . . . a set of mongrels.” True, they were dressed in home-spun or buckskin, and were of Scotch-Irish, English, French and German ancestry; most were hard-working farmers and hunters. Almost five years passed before they were personally affected by British forces in the South. Stories of British atrocities fired

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army moved towards Fort Stanwix with reinforcements. Unfortunately, Herkimer and his soldiers were ambushed in a ravine in Oriskany by St. Leger's troops. This began the bloody Battle of Oriskany on August 3, 1777. Did you ever witness such a sad spectacle—neighbor fought against neighbor in this battle? Many of Johnson's Loyalists had come from the Mohawk region.

Though the Patriots were greatly outnumbered at Oriskany, they displayed fierce determination, courageously carried on a hand-to-hand struggle with St. Leger's forces. Their brave leader, General Herkimer, was fatally wounded, but he had himself propped up against a beech tree where he directed the battle with the pipe clenched between his teeth. His horse was killed and his leg was smashed, but he stayed with his men. He noticed that the Indians waited for the Patriots to shoot and then rushed in to tomahawk them before they could reload their guns to fire again. Many Americans lost their lives. Finally, Herkimer conceived a scheme. He decided to place two soldiers together. After the first soldier fired, the Indian attempted to attack, but was forced to retreat because the second soldier would fire. As a result, the Indians deserted the British army and fled into the woods. At this sorely needed time, General Arnold arrived with more American troops and St. Leger had no choice but to retreat to Canada. Herkimer died of his wounds, but his troops won the battle.

Is it any wonder that the simple road sign "Oriskany" brings a chain of events to mind everytime I pass it? I hope I will be able to visit there someday and see the Memorial and State Park which are built there at the site of that famous battle.

Bibliography

"Herkimer, Nicholas." Encyclopedia Britannica 1964, Volume 4, p. 479.

Battle of Moore's Creek

(Continued from page 820)

Moore. All this while, Moore was planning to block the enemy so two regiments could cut off their retreat.

On February 26, 1776, McDonald's army arrived at Moore's Creek on the opposite side from the Patriots. Late in the evening, McDonald, ill from age and the burden of command, turned command over to Captain McLeod and joined in the vote for a dawn attack on February 27th.
Suddenly, the Bon Homme Richard struck the Serapis head on.

Most of the American men were gone.

They were hooking ropes onto the British ship.

But to their dismay, the Serapis turned sharply and made the ropes slip.

The Bon Homme Richard made a sudden turn.

The Serapis swung to escape but now she had a great concern.

When she swung she rammed the Bon Homme Richard.

The British were alarmed and the Serapis was left with no guard.

John Paul Jones grabbed a rope.

He jumped onto the Serapis to fulfill his hope.

He noticed an opening in the deck, while trying not to lose his grip.

He dropped a grenade into the opening so wide.

Crawling out on the crosspiece very fast.

When he was above the main mast of the Serapis ship.

He noticed an opening in the deck, while trying not to lose his grip.

He dropped a grenade into the opening so wide.

Setting off gun powder that lay inside.

At this time the Americans climbed on the Serapis' deck.

Turning the ship into a total wreck.

The Americans killed the British one by one.

And ruined each British cannon and gun.

At seeing all this the American flag was gone.

The men of the Serapis were overcome.

As Ferguson returned home to rest and strengthen their forces, resolving to meet Ferguson again.

Meanwhile, Cornwallis marched toward Charlotte, intending to invade North Carolina. To protect his left flank, he ordered Ferguson northward into western North Carolina.

In September 1780, Ferguson camped at Gilbert Town (Rutherford today). He commanded eleven hundred four trained soldiers and Loyalists. A British prisoner, Samuel Phillips, went to Colonel Isaac Shelby, Patriot militia commander in Sullivan County, North Carolina, and recognized leader of the mountaineers. Ferguson warned Shelby that he would “march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders and lay their country waste with fire and sword, if they did not desist” from opposing the British. The challenge could not be ignored.

On September 25, 1780, over one thousand mountaineers gathered at Sycamore Shoals near Elizabethton, Tennessee. Shelby led 240 North Carolinians, Charles McDowell, 160, John Sevier, 240; William Campbell brought 400 Virginians and James Williams led a South Carolina force. Shelby and Sevier would later become the first governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, while Campbell's relative by marriage was Patrick Henry.

Each mountaineer carried a knapsack, corn bag, and Kentucky rifle. These rifles were extremely accurate at more than two hundred yards. Only at Lexington and

He then surrendered, feeling very bad.

Now, for the Americans, victory had been won. Their pride was now great, because for America something had been well done.

This short, three hour, battle helped America to be free.

And now we should realize how lucky we are each time we look at “Old Glory.”

That men risked and gave their lives for us, as we are told.

While we live each day, enjoying our freedom and watching our country grow old.

**Bibliography**


McDowell, Bart. The Revolutionary War, National Geographic Society, 1967, pp. 149-56.

**Battle of King's Mountain**

(Continued from page 821)

their determination to defeat Ferguson and give the British a taste of their own medicine.

Summer, 1780, found Ferguson marching through the Carolinas, met by mountaineer militia regiments who engaged him in fierce actions.

August 1780, Cornwallis defeated Gates' American forces at Camden, a great British victory. The only real American Army in the South had been shattered. The mountaineers returned home to rest and strengthen their forces, resolving to meet Ferguson again.

Meanwhile, Cornwallis marched toward Charlotte, intending to invade North Carolina. To protect his left flank, he ordered Ferguson northward into western North Carolina.

In September 1780, Ferguson camped at Gilbert Town (Rutherford today). He commanded eleven hundred four trained soldiers and Loyalists. A British prisoner, Samuel Phillips, went to Colonel Isaac Shelby, Patriot militia commander in Sullivan County, North Carolina, and recognized leader of the mountaineers. Ferguson warned Shelby that he would “march his army over the mountains, hang their leaders and lay their country waste with fire and sword, if they did not desist” from opposing the British. The challenge could not be ignored.

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(Continued on page 852)
HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

1976-1977

MARY GRIFFIN GOLDSBOROUGH

National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years
****—Chapters Gold for 12 years
*****—Chapters Gold for 15 years
******—Chapters Gold for 18 years
*******—Chapters Gold for 21 years
********—Chapters Gold for 24 years

** ALABAMA **
(63 out of 78 Chapters)


Silver: (13) Andrew Jackson, Chief Colbert, Chief Tuscaloosa, Choctaw, d'Iberville, Fort Mims, Fort Strother, John Randolph, Martha Wayles Jefferson, Mobile, Tristan de Luna, Twickenham Town, William Brown

Hon. Men.: (14) Broken Arrow, Canerbrace, Cheaha, Colonel John Robins, Conechu, Josiah Brunson, Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, Margaret Lea Houston, Melton's Bluff, Old Elyton, Ozark, Princess Sehoy, Sylacauga, Virginia Cavalier

** ALASKA **
(2 out of 3 Chapters)

Gold: (0)

Silver: (1) Colonel John Mitchell

Hon. Men.: (1) Mt. Juneau

** ARIZONA **
(10 out of 11 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Aqua Fria*, Charles Trumbull Hayden, Saguaro, Tombstone

Silver: (4) Cochise, General George Crook, Kachina, Tucson

Hon. Men.: (2) Mariposa, Yuma

** ARKANSAS **
(36 out of 43 Chapters)


Silver: (13) Abendschone, Colonel David Love, Fort Smith, General William Lewis, James Bate, James Bright, John McLemont, Old Military Road, Ouachita, Fine Bluff, Reuben Massey, Robert Rosamond, Van Buren

Hon. Men.: (7) Captain Nathan Watkins, Little Rock, Mary Fuller Percival, Mine Creek, Paracilton, Provincia De La Sal, Texarkana

** CALIFORNIA **
(141 out of 158 Chapters)


Silver: (39) Alhambra-San Gabriel, Cahuilla, California, Campanile, Captain John Oldham, Caymus, Chief Solano, Claremont, Colonel William Cabell, Don Jose de Ortega, Don Jose Verdugo, El Palo Alto, Emigrant Trail, Encinitas, Fernanda Maria, General Edward F. Beale, John Rutledge, La Cuesta, Las Flores, Los Altos, Lytle Creek Canyon, Major Hugh Moss, Major Pierson B. Redding, Mojave, Monserrate, Nolana, Orosita Park, Potreros Verdes, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires, Rubidoux, Samuel Ramsey, San Francisco, San Vicente, Santa Gertrudes, Santa Lucia, Santa Monica, Siakiyou, Sonoma Valley, Toison de Oro

COLORADO
(26 out of 33 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (8) Blue Spruce, Fontana-Que-Bouille, Fort Morgan, Fort Vasquez, Fort William Bent, La Junta, Middle Park, Namaqua

CONNECTICUT
(33 out of 56 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (14) Anne Wood Elderkin, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Esther Stanley, Eunice Dennie Burr, Eve Lear, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Green Woods, Hannah Benedict Carter, Mary Wooster, Norwalk-Village Green, Penelope Terry Abelly, Ruth Wyllis, Sarah Whitman-Trumbull, Stanfield

DELAWARE
(8 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Mary Vining** Silver: (2) Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Captain William McKennan

Hon. Men.: (5) Caesar Rodney, Colonel David Hall, Colonel Haslett, Cook's Bridge, Major Nathaniel Mitchell

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(47 out of 52 Chapters)


Silver: (18) Abigail Hartman Rice, American Eagle, Ann Hill, Captain Joseph Magruder, Colonel John Washington, Continental Dames, Dolley Madison, Dorothy Hancock, Frances Scott, Independence Bell, Judge Lynn, Katherine Montgomery, Louisa Adams, Marcia Burns, Mary Washington, Our Flag, Potomac, Ruth Brewster

Hon. Men.: (9) Army and Navy, Constitution, Continental, Eugenia Washington, Livingston Manor, Manor House, Mary Desha, Susan Riviere Hetzel, Thirteen Colonies

FLORIDA
(77 out of 91 Chapters)


GEORGIA
(79 out of 101 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (16) Colonel William Candler, Council of Safety, Dorothy Walton, Edmund Burke, Fielding Lewis, Governor George W. Towns, Governor Turelent, Hancock, John Floyd, LaGrange, Lamar-Lafayette, Mineral Springs, Oliver Morton, Savannah, Thomasville, Toccoa

HAWAII
(1 out of 1 Chapter)

Hon. Men.: (1) Aholah

IDAHO
(7 out of 11 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Wyeth Silver: (2) Lt. George Farragut, Pioneer

Hon. Men.: (4) Alice Whitman, Dorion, Idaho Pocahontas, Old Fort Hall

ILLINOIS
(107 out of 127 Chapters)


INDIANA
(100 out of 110 Chapters)


Silver: (26) Brandywine Creek, Captain Harmon Auge, Caroline Scott Harrison, Charles Carroll, Fowler, Fort Harrison, Fort Vandalia, General Charles Scott, Irvington, John Paul, Lafayette Spring, Margaret Bryant Blackstone, Mary Mott Green, National Old Trails, Ouiache, Paul Rever, Pokagon, Rachel Campbell Willcox, Richard Henry Lee, Richmond Indiana-Ross' Run, Rushville, Schuyler Colfax, Spier Spencer, White River, Veedersburg


IOWA
(51 out of 78 Chapters)


Silver: (12) Algona, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, Hannah Lee, Jean Marie Cardinell, Log Cabin, Marion Linn, Pilot Rock, Shenandoah, Sars and Stripes, Van Buren County, Waterloo

Hon. Men.: (19) Artesia, Denison, Elizabeth Ross, Hannah Caldwell, Ladies of the Lake, Martha Washington, Mary Ball Washington, Mary Brewster, Mary Knight, Priscilla Alden, Mary Saint, Montezuma, Oskaloosa, Poweshiek, Priscilla Alden, Solomon Dean, Von Oelwein, Wapsinonoc

KANSAS
(51 out of 62 Chapters)


Silver: (14) Atchison, Byrd Prewitt, Emporia, General Edward Hand, Good Land, James Ross, Jane Deane

COFFEY, John Athey, Kanza, Lois Warner, Martha Loving Ferrrel, Neodesha, Peleg Gorton Winfield, Uvedale

Hon. Men.: (9) Abilene, Cimarron River Valley, Eunice Sterling, Isabella Weldin, Jonathan Gilbert, Martha Vail, Oceanus Hopkins, Olathe, Wyandot

KENTUCKY
(39 out of 88 Chapters)


Silver: (9) Bryan Station, Fincastle, Governor James T. Morehead, Hart, Lexington, Logan-Whitley, Paducah, Peter Force, Trabue

Hon. Men.: (20) Berea-Laurel Ridges, Bland Ballard, Boone County, Booneborough, Captain John McKinley, Elisha Wett, Fort Hartford, General Marquis Calmes, Jacob Flourneyn, Jemima Boone, Limestone, Pikeville, Poage, Polly Hawkins Craig, Rebecca Bryan Boone, St. Asaph, Simon-Kenton, Somerset, Susannah Hart Shelby, Three Forks

LOUISIANA
(48 out of 53 Chapters)


Silver: (13) Alexander Stirling, Attakapas, Bisturnal, Caddo, Galvez, General William Carroll, Halima*, John James Audubon, Kiskatie, Robert Harvey, Shreveport, Spicer Wallace, St. Denis

Hon. Men.: (2) Bayou St. John, Oakley

MAINE
(19 out of 33 Chapters)

Gold: (7) Elizabeth Wadsworth, Hannah Weston, Mary Knox, Mary Kent Dummer, Old York, Pemaquid, Topsham-Brunswick

Silver: (4) Colonel Dunmore Sewall, Esther Eayres, Rebecca Emery, Samuel Grant

Hon. Men.: (8) Colonial Daughters, Dover and Foxcroft, Eunice Farns
MARYLAND
(42 out of 53 Chapters)
Silver: (15) Baltimore, Belle Air, Carrollton Manor, Carter Braxton, Colonel Thomas Dorsey, Erasmus Perry, Francis Scott Key, Frederick, General Mordecai Gist, Major William Thomas, Mary Carroll Caton, Maryland line, Old Kent, Port Tobacco, Soldiers Delight

MASSACHUSETTS
(36 out of 82 Chapters)
Silver: (5) Contentment, First Resistance, General Rufus Putnam, Joseph Collidge, Paul Revere

MISSISSIPPI
(60 out of 76 Chapters)
Silver: (14) Annandale, Bobashela, Copiah, Cotton Gin Port, Deek Creek, Doak's Treaty, Horseshoe Robertson, Iklanna, James Gilliam, Loosa Schoona, Naboula, Ole Brook, Path-finder, Rosannah Waters
Hon. Men.: (14) Benjamin G. Humphreys, Bernard Romans, Catherine Ard, Cherokee Rose, David Holmes, Grenada, Gulf Coast, Hic-A-Sha-Ba-Ha, Hontokalo, La Salle, Natchez Trace, Pushmataha, Samuel Dale, Shadrack Rogers

MISSOURI
(97 out of 100 Chapters)
Hon. Men.: (22) Anna Haynes, Charity Greene Ward, Clare, Clay County, Continental Congress, Dicey Longton, Elizabeth Carey, Elizabeth Garrison, Francois Valle, Hardin Camp, Lucy Jefferson Lewis, Marguerite McNair, Major Molly, Missouri Daughters, Nancy Robbins, Neosho, Pike County, Sarah Lewis Boone, St. Charles, Virginia Daughters, White Alloe, William White

MONTANA
(8 out of 14 Chapters)
Gold: (5) Assiniboine, Beaverhead, Black Eagle, Mount Halyite, Shining Mountain*
Silver: (2) Julia Hancock, Milk River
Hon. Men.: (1) Oro Fino

NEBRASKA
(24 out of 36 Chapters)
Gold: (11) Ash Hollow, Betsey Hager*, Fontenelle, Fort Kearney, Goldenrod, Lewis Clark*, Loup Trail, Nancy Gary, Point of Rock, Quivera, Shelton
Silver: (6) Elizabeth Montague, Katahdin, Lone Willow, Niobrara, Omaha, Sandhills
Hon. Men.: (7) Bonneville, Butler-Johnson, Captain Christopher Robinson, David Bryant, David City, Deborah Avery, Kitikihaki

NEVADA
(3 out of 5 Chapters)
Gold: (0)
Silver: (2) Francisco Garces, Valley of Fire
Hon. Men.: (1) Nevada Sagebrush

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(18 out of 30 Chapters)
Gold: (7) Anna Stickney*, Ashuelot, Buntin, Colonel Samuel Ashley*, Mary Torr, Reprisl, Winnipesaukee
Silver: (3) Else Cilley, Peterborough, Rumford
Hon. Men.: (17) Ansley, Attorney General, author of the Constitution of the United States
Silver: (32) Annie E. B. Morrison, Attorney General, author of the Constitution of the United States
Gold: (15) Abigail Fillmore, Attorney General, author of the Constitution of the United States

New Jersey
(51 out of 74 Chapters)

Gold: (14) Basking Ridge***, Claverack, Colonel Thomas Reynolds*, David Demarest, Francis Hopkins, General Mercer, Haddonfield, Mattockson, Morristown, Old White House, Polly Wyckoff, Rebecca Cornell, Shrewsbury Towne, Ye Olde Newton*

Silver: (16) Beacon Fire, Camp Middlebrook, Continental, Elizabeth Parcells De Voe, General William Maxwell, Isaac Burroughs, Jemima Cundict, John Rutherford, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Monmouth Court House, Nassau, Nova Caesarea, Oak Tree, Penelope Hart, Short Hills, Valley of the Delaware, Watch Tower, Yantacaw

Hon. Men.: (18) Ann Whitall, Benjamin-Paulus Hook, Cape May Patriots, Captain Joshua Huddy, Chinkhewurska, Church and Cannon, Colonel Joseph Stout, Crane's Ford, Cranetown, General David Forman, General Frelinghuyser, General Lafayette, Jersey Blue, Moorestown, Old Topanemus, Peggy Warne, Princeton, Saddle River, Sarah Stillwell

New Mexico
(18 out of 18 Chapters)

Gold: (7) Butterfield Trail, Colonel Edward Lacey, Desert Gold, Mary Griggs, Roswell, Thomas Jefferson, Valle Grande

Silver: (7) Caprock, Charles Dibrell, Coronado, El Portal, Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace, Tucumcari

Hon. Men.: (4) Dona Ana, Sierra Blanca, Stephen Watts Kearney, White Sands

New York
(129 out of 184 Chapters)


Silver: (29) Anne Hutchinson, Beulah Patterson Brown, Captain Israel Harris, Christopher Stone, East Hampton, Fort Greene, General Nathanial Woodhull, Hoosac-Walloomsac, Kayendatuc, Keskestick, Mahwena-wisagh, Major Jonathan Lawrence, Matinecock, Minisink, New York City, Olean, Ondawa Cambridge, Oneonta, Ontario, Oswasco, Peter Minuit, Pierra Van Cortlandt, Saint Johnsville, Seneca, Shatemuc, Sidney, Staten Island, Troughhgna, White Plains.


North Carolina
(68 out of 102 Chapters)


Silver: (15) Alexander Martin, Caborus Black Boys, Captain Benjamin Merrill, Colonel Robert Rowan, Fort Dobbs, General Robert Irwin, Hickory Tavern, John Hoyle, Major Benjamin May, Major Reading Blount, Ruth Davidson, Samuel Johnston, Waightstill Avery, William Gaston, Yadkin River Patriots


North Dakota
(2 out of 5 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Pierre Verendrye
Silver: (0)

Hon. Men.: (1) Mandan

Oregon
(21 out of 32 Chapters)


Silver: (3) Belle Passi, Lake View, Yamhill

Hon. Men.: (4) Coos Bay, Ochoco, Mount Hood, Portland

Oklahoma
(45 out of 49 Chapters)


Silver: (8) Kiamichi Country, Anne Lee, Chimney Hill, Kililhiti, Oklahoma City, Sarah Kemble Knight, Tonkawa, Tulsa

Hon. Men.: (8) Ardmore, Bartlesville, Black Beaver, Cedar River, Chickasha, Muskogee-Indian Territory, Okeham, Washita

Ohio
(89 out of 128 Chapters)


Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

EUGENE W. CUPPETT on September 14, 1977 in Glenn Dale, Maryland. Hired by the National Society in January of 1935, Mr. Cuppett was Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at the time of his retirement in 1973.
During the past Congress, it became apparent that many of our members are not fully aware of just what Seimes Microfilm Center has to offer. Not having a budget, we are run entirely by contributions from the chapters. Our records are on film and consist largely of research material not found in the library.

Applications of members, living and deceased, are on film and available for viewing in the Center. Copies can be made instantly at a charge of $0.50 a page. Supplements are also on film in the Center.

Another source used constantly to obtain membership is the Federal Census. These too are on film and found only in the Center. From these, proof of birth, proof of age, places of birth, relationships and dates are established.

State and County Records—i.e., court records, church records, marriage records, wills, deeds, land grants, cemetery records, tax records and family records are available and used diligently by researchers. The part of the Americana Collection that was put on film is also in the Center. These films were made from the original documents in the Historian General's Office. There is an index showing an extraction of the names on the original documents.

Our project for the past two years, “the 1880 Soundex Index,” is in need of further explanation. Have you spent hours reading a census for one particular name? If so, you can appreciate this index which is in code, hence soundex, and as it implies, is an alphabetized index giving all the necessary data on one easy-to-read card. The coding is quite simple using only the surname. If you have done or expect to do research on census, you can readily appreciate this valuable time saver. The rolls are $12.00 each and must be ordered by the Center from the National Archives. PLEASE specify how you wish your contribution to be used — film, life membership, memorial, honorarium or maintenance.

Seventy-seven Life Memberships, etc., were contributed during the year. Twenty-four of these came from Illinois. The award to the state giving the most financial contribution, $2,781.00 went to Illinois for the second year. Georgia was second receiving $1,899.00. California was third with $890.00. The District of Columbia was fourth with $800.00. Texas was fifth with $671.00.

Increased usage has been cared for by opening the files for self-service and enlisting and training a corps of volunteers from the District, Maryland and Virginia. Any member is eligible but must come in for training. Mrs. Helen Beck, Capitol Chapter, District of Columbia, has given more than 100 hours this past year.

Since our last publication, new acquisitions are:

**Genealogies:**
- Genealogical Records Cemetery and Burial Records, Family Histories, McClain Papers, Wills, Inventories, Deeds Given by Don Jose De Ortega Chapter, California.
- The Boush and Allied Families — two reels. Given by Colonel Francis Mallory Chapter, Virginia.
- Lemen Family History — Virginia Beach. Given by Pioneer Chapter, Idaho.

**Georgia:**
- McIntosh County, Homestead Records 1870-1904. Given by St. Andrews Parish Chapter.

**Oklahoma:**
- 1880 Soundex Index — two rolls on Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. Given by Enid Chapter.

**Maine:**
- York County Marriages 1705-1800. Given by Rebecca Emery Chapter.

**Mexico:**
- San Patricio Guards, September 1847 (Mexican War). Given by John Edwards Chapter.

**Missouri:**
- 1880 Soundex Index, Ohio, Roll 74. Given by Carrollton Chapter.

**South Dakota:**
- 1890 Special Census — Union Veterans & Widows and Widows of Union Veterans. Given by Black Hills Chapter.
- Champaign County, Ohio Deed Record Books W and X. Given by Black Hills Chapter.
- American Deaths and Marriages (mostly New York), Indexed — two reels. Purchased by the Center.

This is an invitation to come visit the Center and see for yourself what valuable films are available. Copies may be secured at the time you desire them. We are here to serve you.
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Page for 12 Continental Congresses
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American Heritage Committee
HELEN MARGARET WHITE TERRELL (MRS. STEPHEN E.) has been an active member of the DAR since 1959, first joining the General Sumter Chapter in Birmingham, Alabama and later transferring to the Clinch Bend Chapter in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. As a Junior member she won the State, Divisional and National Outstanding Junior Member Awards. Her chapter offices include many chairmanships, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Mrs. Terrell has been active on the State level as well, serving as Junior Membership Chairman for three years and State Registrar for three years. She served as Secretary, and later as President of the State Regents Council. Her work with the C.A.R. includes Senior State Chairman, Merit Award, Organizing President of River Ridge Society, and State and National Promoter. Mrs. Terrell has served on the Page and Platform Committees, and as National Vice-Chairman of the Junior Membership and American History Committees.

American Indians Committee
LUCILLE DAVISON WATSON (MRS. SHERMAN B.) is a member of the Ashley Chapter in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She has served her chapter in various capacities, including Chapter Regent. On the State level Mrs. Watson has served as chairman of various State committees and as State Director, Librarian, Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. She has been Vice Chairman and is Area Representative of the DAR Speakers Staff. She has served as Director of the National DAR Schools Tour and the National Historic Tour, as well as President of the National Chairmen's Association. For the National Society she has served as Registrar General and as chairman of several committees, including: Junior Membership, Approved Schools (as it was then known), Transportation and American Heritage. Mrs. Watson also served as a member of the Steering Committee of the United States of America Bicentennial Committee.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee
FRANCES VIVIAN FLANDERS, Honorary State Regent, joined the DAR in 1935 as an organizing Junior Member of Bon Chasse Chapter in Mansfield, Louisiana. After graduation from college, she moved to Monroe and transferred to Fort Miro Chapter, which she has served continuously since that time in many capacities, including that of Regent. On the State level she served as Librarian, District Director, Chairman of Resolutions and Membership and as State Regent. On the National level Miss Flanders served as National Vice Chairman of the Conservation Committee for the South Central Division, as a member of the Advisory Board of Tamassee DAR School and is currently serving as Vice President General. She is a member of the National Officers Club, the Vice Presidents General Club and a life member of Friends of the Museum and proudly wears the SAR Medal of Appreciation.
Children of the American Revolution

HELEN F. SCHEER (MRS. CHARLES M.) is a member of the American Liberty Chapter, D.C. DAR and has served that Chapter in many capacities including Regent. She is a past president of the D.C. Chapter Regent's Club and a past Corresponding Secretary of the State Officers Club. She is the immediate past Senior National Organizing Secretary, N.S.C.A.R. and is currently Senior National President, a State and National Promoter, a C.A.R. Museum Major Benefactor, Recipient of an Endowment Fund Pin and a member of the “300” Club.

Conservation Committee

HELEN HEAGLER KILLIAN (MRS. FRANCIS) joined the DAR in 1946, as a Junior member. She is a member of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter in Bloomington, Illinois. She served seven years as a page, then on the House Committee at Continental Congress and has just completed three years in the President General's Reception Room. On the chapter level she has served as chairman of many committees, as well as Chaplain, Vice Regent and Regent. For Illinois she has served as State Chairman of Junior Membership, Junior American Citizens, Magazine Advertising, Insignia and Illinois DAR Genealogical Loan Library. She was elected to serve the State as Librarian and Vice Regent. She is a Past President of the Illinois State Officers' Club. Mrs. Killian served on the national level as Vice Chairman of Junior Membership. She is a third generation DAR Daughter and a life member of the Vice Regents Club.

DAR Good Citizens Committee

MYRLE SLOAN (MRS. ROBERT) is a member of the Oneida Chapter in Utica, New York. She has served her chapter in various capacities, including Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. During Continental Congress, Mrs. Sloan has served in the President General's Reception Room for six years. For New York she has been State Chairman of the Conservation Committee, Conference Chairman, Conference Advisor, Director and Chaplain. On the national level, Mrs. Sloan has served the DAR as Vice Chairman of the DAR Museum Committee. She has also been the National Vice Chairman of the DAR Good Citizens Committee, so she is aware of the needs and goals of that committee.
From The Desk Of The National Chairman...

A REMINDER—Published books are to be sent to this Committee only if written by a DAR member. If written by a non-member, a published volume is sent to the Librarian General.

Copyrighted material may be submitted to this Committee IF THE DONOR HOLDS THE COPYRIGHT.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow

QUERIES

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

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, NJ 07461.

LEVERICH LEVERIDGE-LEVERICK: I am compiling a comprehensive history and genealogy of this family, descendants of Rev. William Leverich (1603-1677) of Newtown, Long Island, NY. I desire correspondence with anyone having info relating to this family.—Thomas V. Leverich, 49-11 Grandview Terrace, Highstown, NJ 08520.


ARDERN-PIMBLEY: Writing family histories, England to America, 18th Century to present. Will appreciate data from persons of those names and descs. Will exchange and refund postage.—Mrs. E. P. Schmidt, 59 Chestnut, Martinsville, IN 46151.

WILLIAMS-FORT-NORWOOD: Need info on Ira E. Williams b. 18 Nov 1793 SC d. 11 Nov 1843 m. 21 Feb 1822 Mary N. Fort b. 9 Sep 1799 Darlington Co., SC, d. 6 Oct 1873 dau. of patriot Albert Fort 2nd w Margaret Norwood.—Miss Jean Williams, P.O. Box 761, Natchez, MS 39120.

KINDRED: Need info on descs. of Elisha Kindred b. ca. 1766 Anson Co., NC recorded will there also. Has several sons and 2-3 dau. per census 1790-1800. Will reimburse postage ref. dais.—Mrs. H. M. Stinson, 448 South Drive, Miami Springs, FL 33166.

DAFFIN (DAUPHIN): Henry, Geo., and John Daffin of Halifax Co., NC late 1700s. Would like to exchange info with any descs., of this line.—Mrs. H. M. Stinson, 448 South Drive, Miami Springs, FL 33166.

JOSHUA-LOVEJOY: Married to Sarah? Dau. was Sarah Lovejoy b. 16 Dec 1773, Andover, Mass. Vine Dingham m. 12 Mar 1805 d. 8 Oct 1849 in IL. Wish to know names and dates of Joshua’s parents? His wife maiden name? His Rev. War Ser.?—H. A. Metcalf, 14150 Douglass Lane, Saratoga, CA 90570.


CARTER-DAWSON: Peter Carter’s son, Job b. 1 Jan 1734, Kg. Geo. Co., VA Need date of Job’s 1st m. and to whom. Need dates of their dau. Elizabeth’s birth, death, and m. to whom? Did she m. Wm. Dawson in VA? abt. 1778 and move to KY. in 1790s? Eliz.’s full bros. were: Job, Jr., Solomon, and Peter. Believe Wm. served in 14th VA Regt of Foot, 1776, 1777. Pd. for Service 15 Nov. 1785.—Mrs. R. G. Fazel, 624 Eaglecliff Road, Bainbridge Is., WA 98110.


CHENAULT: Estienne Chenault desc. "ATTENTION": If you wish your family included in a Chenault family history (for more information) contact: Clara Chenault, Henning, MO 64036.

CORBIN-RINKER: Need parents and dates of Charlotte Rinker b. 1804 VA m. John Corbin 1821 VA. Lived Belmont Co., OH 1840-65 Union Township. Had 9 Ch. d. 1873 IL.—Mrs. George Engellant, Box 2663, Glens Falls, MT 59403.


McLESTER-WOODBRIDGE: Need any desc. of this family. WRITE: Mrs. H. C. Heard, 1173 First St. S.E., Moultrie, GA 31786.

ROACH-SHIPP: Need info on Nancy Roach b. 1779 d. at Camden SC m. William Shipp of NC dau. of William Roach of NC.—Mrs. H. C. Heard, 1173 First St. S.E., Moultrie, GA 31786.

GOODE-YOUNG: Need info. on.descs. of Maj. Richard Goode of VA and NC m. 2nd w. Rebecca Young. (Need 1st wife's name). I am decs. from son, Charles B. Goode. Would like to have any info. on other desc.—Mr. William Payne, 620 Margurite Rd, Metairie, LA 70003.

MARQUIS de LAFAYETTE-MALLET-PASQUIER: Need b. and d. ists of Rene Louis Napoleon Mallet and w. Marguerite Louise Pasquier buried in the cemetery at Selles-sur-Cher, France, dau. bapt. in the Catholic Church there in Aug. 1873 Louise. Also need names, dates et. al. of parents M. and MMe Louis Napoleon Mallet related to Motier-Lafayet-Reviere.—C. U. Whitehurst, 306 Alesio Ave., Coral Gables, FL 33134.

PIERCE-PLUNKETT: Need proof Seth Pierce. RS. Jefferson Co. GA. Was Obadiam Son? Need proof, m. Melvina Plunkett to James Fulmer, 1800s Augusta, GA. —Mrs. H. B. Parramore, 3610 Maule Road, Pensacola, FL 32503.

HUNTER-REMENTER: My g. grandmother, Mary Ann Hunter (Regimenter) b. 1797 m. Thomas Hunter probably Philly, PA. Need all info. re: him, his parents; also death, burial Mary Ann. Nine Ch.: Maria H. deLissa, Margaretta H. Hague, John, Thomas, Joseph, and Peter Hunter.—Mrs. Margaret Parsons Shortley, 3003 Van Ness St., N.W. WDC 20008.

RADCLIFF: Need info on Richard Radcliff, pioneer to Lincoln, Garrad Co., KY before statehood 1792; his w. their parents, residences and dates.—Corinne D. Obrist, 1825 Timmonds Ave., Portsmouth, OH 45662.

NELSON-WOODWARD: Need info. on parents, bros., sis., ch. desc., of Thomas Nelson b. 25 Nov. 1745 NC moved to Fairfield District, SC with family as child, d. 27 Mar. 1846 Pike City, GA, m. Susan Woodward, 9 ch.—Mrs. Lucille Nelson, 3506 Hillstone Court N.E., Atlanta, GA 30319.


LaRUE: Wish to purchase a copy of "Six Generations of LaRues and Allied Families" by Otis M. Mather who lived in Hodgeville, LaRue Co., KY.—Mrs. Carl I. Duncan, 1636 S. College Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74104.


PHILLIPS (PHILIPS): Rueben Phillips b. ca. 1720 MD, Moved to NC (Rowan Co.) during the Rev. and served there along with his sons John d. Oglethorpe Co. GA along with his dad., Rueben, Jr. d. Wilkes Co. NC, Levi d. in GA, William d. TN, Jonas, Jesse and Adam d. Buncombe Co. NC.—John W. Phillips, P.O. Box 1073, Fritch TX 79036.

WHITE-WILLIAMS: Sarah E. White b. 02-1834 d. 30 Apr. 1922 MS w. of Jarriett A. Williams b. 2 Apr. 1829 MS m. 6 Feb. 1853 Hinds Co., MS was a dau. of Samuel H. White. Need family data on Samuel H. White and his wife. Family legend states he was a cousin of Andrew "Stonewall" Jackson.—Mrs. Jean Williams, P.O. Box 761 Natchez, MS 39102.

JENNINGS-DAVIS: William Davis b. 3 Mar 1782 poss. KY d. 19 Jan 1864 Learned, Hinds Co., MS, m. 6 Oct. 1803 w. Sarah Jennings b. 6 Feb 1786, Caldwell Co., KY (?), d. Hinds Co., MS dau. of John Jennings b. 1738 poss. TN d. 1831 Caldwell Co., KY, w. Rachel. John Jennings was a son of Edward Salley Jennings, Jr. b. VA. Who were anc. of William Davis? Who was Rachel before her marriage to John Jennings? —Miss Jean Williams, P.O. Box 761, Natchez, MS 39120.

LARRABEE-SHERMAN-YEAGER-POOLE-EVANS: Any info. about parents of: Rev. War Patriot John Larrabee 1st w. Miss Hicks; Parson M. Sherman b. ca. 1804 w. Rebecca b. ca. 1804 living AK ca. 1840 son born. Mary Margaret w. Miss Hicks; Parson M. Sherman b. ca. 1804 w. Rebecca b. ca. 1804 living AK ca. 1840 son born. Mary Margaret w. Miss Hicks; Parson M. Sherman b. ca. 1804 w. Rebecca b. ca. 1804 living AK ca. 1840 son born. Mary Margaret (Cox) Yeager b. ca. 1815 d. TX Frederic R. Poole b. ca. 1834 NY lived AK, IL, MO & KS. Samuel Evans b. 1808 OH w. Sarah b. 1818 AL.—Virginia Poole Larrabee, Regent, 414 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd. NE, Glen Burnie, MD 21061 (301) 766-1691.

OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL (Duncanville, Texas), was organized and confirmed April 16, 1977, with 51 organizing members. Installed as Officers by Dr. H. W. Woodfin, State Chaplain, were Mesdames Maxie Bell, Regent; Roy Fouts, Vice Regent; Bill Jackson, Recording Secretary; Robert Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary; M. H. Hearnon, Treasurer; Thomas Bickersstaff, Registrar; Joe Tyler, Historian; Walter Farmer, Librarian, and James Freeman, Chaplain.

The meeting was held at the First National Bank of Duncanville, and following a two o’clock in the afternoon telephone call to Mrs. Ford Hubbard, Organizing Secretary General in Washington, D.C., the Chapter was declared officially organized.

Two historical volumes, The History of Duncanville and The History of Cedar Mountains, were presented to the DAR Library in Washington, D.C. Our Chapter’s name, Old Chisholm Trail, is very appropriate for Duncanville. Before the white man came, Indian tribes and buffalo roamed the flat prairied land on what was to become the State of Texas. One of the most famous trails extended from San Antonio northward through Dallas and on to the Red River. One historic place used by the Indians to water their buffalo and later the cattlemen, was Indian Springs which is located in Duncanville, and to this day Indian Springs still flows in our City and is known as Ten Mile Creek.

Jesse Chisholm, after whom the Trail is named, was half Cherokee Indian and born in 1805. His Aunt was the wife of Sam Houston, Mr. Chisholm blazed the trails from Arkansas, across the Red River, and into Texas, then known as Austin Colony. One of the most famous crossings of the Trail was known as Doans Crossing and today is Vernon, Texas.

On May 12, Mrs. Georgis Bingle Edman, State Regent, and Mrs. Ford Hubbard, Organizing Secretary General, welcomed the new Chapter at a luncheon in Duncanville.

POLLY HAWKINS CRAIG (Carrollton, KY). Pictured with the plaque placed on the Carrollton, Kentucky Courthouse wall in honor of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Carroll County are three members of the Polly Hawkins Craig Chapter: Miss Katherine Russell, Regent; Mrs. Gladys Brooks, Chaplain, and Mrs. Raymond Searcy, a member of the Committee which arranged for installation of the plaque.

Polly Hawkins Craig Chapter presented a bronze Plaque containing the names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the County to officials in May. It was hung at the door of the remodeled courthouse.

The seven Revolutionary soldiers so honored were: General Percival Butler, John Dean, Jarrett DeMint, Jeremiah Gullion, Robert Knox, John Sanders and Nathaniel Sanders.

General Butler was one of five brothers who served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Washington paid tribute to them and LaFayette said, “If you want a thing well done, get a Butler to do it.”

About 1792 as Kentucky was becoming a State, General Butler came into the Carroll County area. One of his sons, General William O. Butler, distinguished himself in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. He lived in Carrollton where a State Park is named for him.

Carrollton, Kentucky at the confluence of the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers is named for Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

KATHARINE PRATT Horton
BUFFALO (Buffalo, NY) honoring our 1977 National first runner-up Good Citizen Miss Mary Elizabeth Hartnett Frontier Central high school, Hamburg, N.Y. is I. Mrs. Otmar C. Miller (Jean Going Joiner), Regent, and Mrs. Franklin L. Herdeg (Estelle Clark), Good Citizen Chairman.

Other honors won by the Chapter at the 87th Continental Congress in Washington were: National and Congressional Awards for an excellent program book, Gold Honor Roll for 3rd year and a Certificate for 100% participation in the Bicentennial Project of the President General, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith.

The 85th Birthday of the Chapter was celebrated March 12, 1977, also honored was Mrs. George A. Gruber, a Chapter member for 68 years.
INDEPENDENCE PIONEERS (Independence, MO). All who pass through the north foyer of the Independence Square Courthouse can now learn the patriots that fought in the Revolutionary War and later settled in Jackson County and were buried there. On May 15th a bronze plaque embossed with the names and dates of death, of the 13 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Jackson County was dedicated by the Independence Pioneers Chapters.

Miss Marie Lentz, Regent, who presented the plaque and Richard D. Stephens, who gave the invocation at the dedication, were descendants of Nathaniel Lewis buried in the Lewis Cemetery located a quarter of a mile northwest of Salem Church.

Descendants of five other Revolutionary soldiers were present at the dedication: Mrs. C. H. Allen, Pioneers Chapter member, descendant of Joseph Powell who entered service as a militiaman rated as a “sharpshooter.” Jeremiah Burnett buried in the Blue Springs Cemetery was a private in Captain James Franklin’s 10th Virginia regiment. He was represented by Rufus Burrus and Mrs. A. V. Frisby. Rufus Burrus also represented two other of the Revolutionary soldiers, Ruben Harris and Ledstone Noland. The Isaac Drake descendants present were Mrs. Joseph Harbin, her son, Robert, and nephew Frank Adams. Drake served with the New Jersey continental troops.

Other soldiers listed on the plaque: Thomas Watson whose death date was unknown but is buried at Red Bridge Cemetery. John Franklin died in 1845 and was buried in the old family cemetery on Blue Mills Road. John Frost’s military record is unknown but he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and died in 1848. Pleasant Garden is also the cemetery in which John K. Daniel is buried. William Moore served in the New Jersey continental troops.

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In the afternoon DAR Dignitaries and their husbands, following a VIP luncheon, were guests of Mrs. Strayer at the Naval Special Warfare Demonstrations on Glorieta Bay. The United States Naval Pacific Surface Fleet, presented Parachuting and Underwater Demolitions Demonstrations. The SEAL (Sea, Air and Land) Operations and Naval Parachuting Teams showed their latest skills in National Defense.

Linares (Coronado, CA). In July Linares Regent, Mrs. Jerry J. Strayer, was serving her community as President of the Citizen’s Committee for the 29th Coronado Fourth of July Celebrations.

Her invitation was extended to Mrs. Everett E. Jones, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Frank R. Mettlaich, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, at VIP Dignitaries Grandstand in July 4th Parade.—Mrs. Jerry Strayer.

WILLIAM LOWTHER (Salem, West Virginia). The United States Government white marble monument, the original sandstone monuments of 1845, and a Daughters of the American Revolution marker and flag were dedicated at the Salem, West Virginia, Seventh Day Baptist Church Cemetery, honoring an American Revolutionary War Patriot, William ‘Greenbrier Billy’ Davis, and his wife, Elizabeth Johnson Davis.

The dedication was performed by Mrs. Ralph Hedrick, State Chaplain, former Editor of West Virginia News, and member of Blennerhassett Chapter, Mrs. Cecil Murphy, Regent, Daniel Davison Chapter, and Mrs. David Cutlip, Regent, Colonel William Lowther Chapter.

Preceding the dedication, sixth generation removed granddaughters, Frankie Davis registered the guests. Mrs. Gladys D. Norris told “How Salem, WV., Was Settled Originally,” and Mrs. Lenore D. Reed gave the “Revolutionary War Summary and Pension Record of William Davis,” originally of Monmouth County, New Jersey. E. J. Lowther, descendant of Colonel William Lowther, gave “Remarks Concerning ’Greenbrier Billy,’” and the Reverend Paul Green, Pastor, Seventh Day Baptist Church, and a descendant of William Davis, gave a prayer. Seventh generation removed grandsons, Arthur L. Reed and Jeffrey B. Reed, related “The Death of William ‘Greenbrier Billy’ Davis and His Wife, Elizabeth Johnson Davis,” on January 6, 1845, at the ages of 87 and 83 respectively. Arthur Reed read a poem “The Heritage” and placed the Flag on the DAR Marker. The dedication was concluded with Jeffrey Reed playing “Taps.”—Gladys Norris.

HANNAH GODDARD (Brookline, MA). Our nominee, Mrs. Archie W. Morrison, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, was honored at the March State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Boston, with an NSDAR Conservation Medal, one of only 14 presented this year.
She was recognized for the part she played in the conception and implementation of the highly successful Wellesley Environmental Aide Program which works in cooperation with the elementary school personnel.

These programs lead students into an awareness of their interdependence upon their environment and of their responsibility towards their neighborhood and ecological action within their town.

The program was started in 1970 by a small Wellesley group with the cooperation of the Elementary School Curriculum Center, funded by Elementary School PTAs and the Wellesley Conservation Council. It is an indication of what people can do to help their community and to provide an expansion of the education offered to the youngsters in a school system.


Pictured are Lyter Dermott, Ruth Bush, Neosho Regent, Mrs. Chier, Mrs. Barton.

Joplin Chapter's most rewarding project has been work with an average of 32 veterans in six nursing homes, as they are so appreciative and each local chapter member has taken an active part.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY (Fort Walton Beach, FL) celebrated its 10th birthday with a tea honoring DAR Good Citizens and their mothers. Mrs. Wallace L. Brown, Chairman, pinned the girls and each received a copy of Washington Landmark.

Mrs. Reuben C. Manasco, a Junior member, presented the program, "You've Come a Long Way Baby," describing clothing, materials and dyes made from scratch by pioneer women in 1776. Punctuated with pictures, she compared them to the well-to-do who had seamstresses; to aristocrats whose fine clothes were Paris copies; to present day styles 200 years later.

The Chapter was organized April 22, 1967 with 17 charter members.

MULTNOMAH (Portland, Oregon). Mary Phelps Montgomery was honored when the first DAR Chapter to be organized in Oregon celebrated its 81st birthday February 1977 at a tea in the Fireside room of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Clifford Sather, Regent, welcomed honored guests, Mrs. Glenn A. Eaton, State Regent, Miss Jeannette Dentler, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General and past Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Marcella Rawe, State Chairman of American Heritage. Special invitations had been extended to the Regents of Portland area Chapters: Willamette, Portland, Wahkeena, Belle Passi, David Hill, and Yamhill, who all participated in the program giving a short resume of the history and organization of their Chapters.

Multnomah Chapter was organized February 21, 1896 in the home of the organizing Regent, Mary Phelps Montgomery, with 17 charter members. The name "Multnomah" was chosen from an Indian word meaning "down river" for a tribe of Chinook Indians who lived on Sauvie Island in the Columbia River.

Mrs. Harry B. Moore, chapter member, who had known Mrs. Montgomery personally took us back over 81 years of the Chapter's activities and many accomplishments, spanning the years of service through the Spanish American war down to the present day. High tribute was paid to Mary Phelps Montgomery who organized the first DAR Chapter in Oregon and whose name is first on the Chapter's records. She became a DAR member February 1892 with National number 1064. She was then the lone DAR member in the State of Oregon. She was appointed State Organizing Regent by her close friend, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was anxious to have every State represented at the second Constitutional Congress. In later years Mrs. Montgomery recalled there were about 400 DAR members attending that Congress.

Mary Phelps Montgomery was born July 4, 1846 in Springfield Missouri, the daughter of John Smith Phelps and Mary Whitney. Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, Connecticut is named for her great great grandmother. Her photograph has been mounted on a blue background to which is attached her ancestral bars and her Chapter pins including that of Abigail Phelps Chapter. Her beautiful diamond encircled Insignia is worn by each Oregon State Regent during her term of office. Mrs.

(Continued on page 850)
The American Hepplewhite breakfast table (or games table) in cherrywood, circa 1790-1810, is of Southern origin. Possibly from Kentucky but more probably from Tennessee, it is decorated with oval Hepplewhite insets and cross banding in highly figured walnut outlined in holly or boxwood on the tapered square legs and cuffs, and holly stringing with walnut cross banding on the legs and wide apron. A particularly pleasing size, the swing-leg demi-lune table is 29 inches in height, 50½ inches in width, 24½ inches in depth (closed), opening to a circular 48¾ inches by 50½ inches—seating six nicely. The table is in "as found" condition and in the original finish, the cherrywood having acquired a rich, deep amber patina.

Copy of the documentation of the important historical provenance of the table, which had belonged to the 17th President of the United States, President Andrew Johnson, is available upon request.

Please write for our illustrated catalogue of recent acquisitions: fine period country American furniture of the 18th and early 19th Centuries; early American landscapes and portraits; Chinese and Japanese export porcelains; and primitive Cau- casian rugs.

Photographs by Ekorkitt of Alexandria, Virginia

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COLONEL DANIEL APPLING CHAPTER
GEORGIA STATE SOCIETY
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
123 N. Main St., Baxley, Ga. 31513
Mrs. Freddie S. Strickland, Regent Mrs. Joseph Hamilton Keels, Historian
“The way of the Lord is strength to the upright.” (Prov. 10:29) Theme 1977-1978

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Organized February 6, 1977
(L to R) — Luther Drennan, Mayor; Organizing Members: Anne Marie Keels, age 9, President; Alan Whiten, age 5, Chaplain; Matthew Keels, age 7, Treasurer; Susan Keels, age 2 yrs. 6 mos., Secretary; Andrew Whiten, age 8 mos., Librarian (not pictured); and H. Franklin Fling, State President.

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(Continued from page 813)

e else should do this, it is a breach of etiquette. At each business meeting, a Regent should have the agenda for that meeting written so she can follow it easily. She should not use a yearbook as an agenda. She should have a copy of the Chapter, the NSDAR, and the State Bylaws at every meeting, and the latest edition of the DAR HANDBOOK. The Regent should know the Bylaws of the Chapter and be familiar with the State and National Bylaws. She should be familiar with the fundamental principles of Parliamentary Procedure found in ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER NEWLY REVISED as this is cited authority of the NSDAR.

A Regent (Chapter or State) does not have the power to create committees nor appoint committees, nor is ex-officio member of any committee. If she is to have these duties, or any of them, it must be so stated in the Bylaws of the Chapter or in a very special situation by the adoption of a motion to that effect.
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OCTOBER 1977
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 840)

Moore gave the members and guests the added pleasure of seeing many antiques and mementoes that had belonged to Mrs. Montgomery which were displayed on a large table featuring a photograph of her in evening gown as she had appeared when presiding at countless DAR Functions.


The program for the dedication of the bronze DAR marker began with the presentation of the Colors by Color Guards of Veteran of Foreign Wars, Post No. 5303, Woodfield, and American Legion Post No. 768, Beallsville. Mrs. Grauel led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Reading of "The American's Creed" was led by Mrs. Schneider. Prayer was offered by Reverend James Price, Stafford United.
Louisiana Society DAR
State Regent and State Officers
Extend Greetings

Seated left to right: Mrs. J. O. Pinkston, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Norbert W. Johnson, Chaplain; Mrs. Ernest E. Bahm, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Catherine Clem Clark, State Regent; Mrs. Owen Gauthier, First Vice Regent; Mrs. George Marshall, Third Vice Regent; Mrs. Lionel J. Gassen, Jr., Recording Secretary. Standing left to right: Mrs. John A. Luster, Parliamentarian; Mrs. T. L. Colvin, Curator; Miss Marion Taylor, Librarian; Mrs. Jack Loftin Martin, Historian; Mrs. George Gilmer LaCour, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. John M. C. Gaffron, Treasurer.
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 850)

Methodist Church. Mrs. Scott welcomed the guests and everyone was introduced by Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Schneider gave a history of the soldier who is one of approximately 90 buried in the county. In his nineties, he died August 3, 1841 at the home of his son James who is also buried here. In his pension petition, he states that he fought for six years, in many skirmishes, in the battles of Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, and Three Rivers where he was shot in the leg and shoulder and lost his right eye.

The dedication ceremony was then conducted by Mrs. Lewis assisted by Mrs. Schneider. A 21-gun salute was fired by the American Legion rifle squad and a wreath was placed on the grave. As a final tribute to the veteran soldier, Taps were sounded.

A reception followed, prepared by the United Methodist Women at the Stafford church. An honored guest was Mr. Ira Hanson of Lewisville, 93-year old first cousin of Mrs. Scott, with 14 members of his family present. From Marietta Chapter were Rowena C. Rood, Regent, Ruth Booher, incoming Regent, Bernice Graham, and Nora Henline. Other guests were from Xenia, Columbus, Belpre, Cambridge, and Caldwell.—Mrs. Richard Lewis.

Battle of King's Mountain
(Continued from page 823)

King's Mountain did the outcome hinge on the accuracy and range of these rifles.

A five day march began September 26, 1780. Benjamin Cleveland and three hundred fifty Virginians joined it. Campbell was chosen as commander of the Patriot forces.

Ferguson's spies informed him of the mountaineers approach. On October 2, Ferguson sent word to Cornwallis that he would stand and fight if he were not outnumbered. October 6, 1780, Ferguson reached King's Mountain, one and one-half miles south of the border of North Carolina and camped to await the Patriots.

King's Mountain is a rocky, wooded Blue Ridge Spur, rising sixty feet above the surrounding plain. A barren plateau, 600 yards long and 70 feet wide on one end and 170 feet at the other, lies at its crest.

Learning of Ferguson's position, some 900 of the best frontiersmen moved through the rainy night October 6, stopping at noon, October 7, 1780, about one mile from the mountain. They formed a horseshoe around its base, surrounding the British.

Loyalist Alexander Chesney was about to tell Ferguson all was quiet when the surprising attack came. Sevier and McDowell formed the right flank, with Campbell and Shelby at center, and the Cleveland-Williams forces to the left. Campbell's men opened fire and the battle was on.

The British rained down a volley fire, but the woods protected the Patriots. The Patriots' center force charged up the hill, but the British bayonets caused retreat. The barren crest made the British easy targets for the mountaineers to kill; the British overshot the enemy. When British soldiers chased the Patriots downhill, they were killed attempting to get back to the crest. Twice the Patriots were forced to retreat.

Ferguson, bedecked in hunting shirt and silver whistle, charged on horseback downhill, urging the British forward. The Patriots shot him down with seven balls penetrating his body.

His second-in-command, Captain De Peyster, surrendered, but many Patriots continued firing, remembering British atrocities. Colonel Campbell managed to stop his men after the second truce flag was sent down. The Battle of King's Mountain was ended.

The Patriots killed 225 Loyalists, wounded 163 and took 716 prisoners. Only 28 Patriots were killed and 62 wounded—all this in little more than one hour's time!

The Battle of King's Mountain is significant because it caused disenchantment with the Loyalist cause and resulted in many Southerners joining the American forces. All of the fighters had been American except Ferguson. Cornwallis lost his foothold in North Caro—

(Continued on page 854)

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(continued from page 852)
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*The Starry Banner, DAR Magazine, June-July, 1977
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