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Cover Story

The cover photo for February features a newly discovered portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. On indefinite loan from a private collection, the portrait has been placed on view at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. The existence of a lost painting had long been suspected by Stuart scholars, but until recently all traces of it had disappeared.

Director of the National Gallery, Marvin Sadik, states that the newly discovered canvas possesses "that virtuosity of brushwork, superbly combining richness and subtlety, which is typical of Gilbert Stuart's own hand." Sadik concludes that the newly discovered portrait of Washington almost certainly is the long lost original Stuart. The photo is through the courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery.
Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General (left), chats with Mrs. D. B. Sole in the President General's Office. Mrs. Sole, the wife of the Ambassador of South Africa, was a recent guest at National Headquarters. She enjoyed a tour of the Museum, State Rooms and DAR Library.
DEAR MEMBERS:

As we celebrate American History Month, each of us should pause for a moment to reflect upon the service rendered by our ancestors which made it possible for us to live in freedom and enjoy the benefits secured by their sacrifices.

We have many things for which to be thankful; but most importantly we do not have to be afraid to practice freedom of speech for fear of reprisal. We can worship in the church of our choosing. We can assemble to protest in a lawful manner.

All of these rights and many, many more were won for us over two hundred years ago by brave patriots who also wished to live in freedom.

February was the month in which two of our greatest Presidents, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, were born as well as Susan B. Anthony, who was a member of DAR, and a famous suffragette.

Also, February holds a prominent place in the history of the National Society. It was chosen originally by the Founders as the month in which to hold the annual Continental Congress.

It is the month which ends the fiscal year for the National Society and serves as the end of the reporting period for most national and special committees.

February was designated as American History Month in 1956 by the National Society to stimulate interest in the heritage of this great country. In 1966 an $8,000 American History Scholarship was established to help a high school senior wishing to pursue the study of American History in college. This is the largest scholarship the National Society awards.

Another important facet of our American History Month program is encouraging the study of American History in all grades of school. The American History Essay Contest in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades is sponsored by our chapters.

Over the years the local chapters and States have given yeoman service in enlisting their governors and mayors in the celebration American History Month by the issuance of proclamations during the month of February. However, we must continue our efforts in obtaining passage of a Congressional Resolution having February designated as American History Month permanently.

With the erosion taking place today in our basic freedoms, each member has a golden opportunity to help in combating these inroads in all that the DAR holds dear. Each of us, as individuals, can work at the local level to bring about the necessary legislation to make this dream come true, thereby bringing about a renewed interest in the outstanding heritage of the United States of America.

Faithfully,

Jeanette O. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Our Forgotten Presidents

By ROBERT F. HUBER

Former Newspaper and Magazine editor
Leesburg, Virginia

A mericans the world over celebrate with a bang on July 4. Fireworks, parades, speeches and picnics commemorate the birthday of the United States of America. That day in 1776 marked a new nation's independence from British colonial rule and the start of a unique adventure in democratic government.

It was a time of stirring events and great men, but oddly, history has forgotten the 12 men who served as "President" between independence day and the government under the new Constitution in 1789.

Some of these leaders are remembered for other deeds — John Hancock for his bold signature, John Jay as first Chief Justice, Richard Henry Lee as the man who proposed independence, and Arthur St. Clair as a renown Indian fighter — but their roles as President of the Continental Congress have been overlooked.

Four of these men were signers of the Declaration of Independence — Hancock, Lee, Samuel Huntington and Thomas McKean. Two of them affixed their signatures to the Constitution — Thomas Mifflin and Nathaniel Gorham — and six were signatories to the Articles of Confederation — Hancock, Huntington, Lee, McKean, Henry Laurens and John Hanson.

The other forgotten Presidents have indeed been forgotten — Elias Boudinot and Cyrus Griffin.

Samuel Johnson of North Carolina was chosen President on July 9, 1781; when he declined the honor McKean was selected the next day. And prior to Hancock's election, Peyton Randolph of Virginia and Henry Middleton of South Carolina served as presiding officers of the Continental Congress, but this was before independence.

Partisans of two of the men claim the honor of "first" President for their heroes. Hancock, many believe, was the country's first chief executive because he was President of Congress when the Declaration of Independence was voted in 1776. Supporters of Maryland's Hanson say he was No. 1 because he was the first to be elected following organization of the new government under the Articles of Confederation in 1781.

The original intention of congressional leaders was to rotate the presidency among the states, North Carolina, Georgia, New Hampshire and Rhode Island never had representatives elected President, while the powerful states of Virginia, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had two each.
The years during which these 12 Presidents served can be divided into two periods—from 1776 until the Articles of Confederation set up a permanent form of government, and from 1781 when the Articles took effect until 1789 when George Washington was inaugurated as President under the present Constitution.

During these 13 years many momentous decisions were made, many important issues discussed and much new governmental ground plowed.

In the first period Presidents Hancock, Laurens, Jay, Huntington and McKean had to worry primarily about winning the war and international recognition of independence. The second group of Presidents—Hanson, Boudinot, Mifflin, Lee, Gorham, St. Clair and Griffin—faced many challenging situations in trying to develop a new government with limited powers.

These Presidents were not mere presiding officers of the Continental Congress. They performed the functions of a ceremonial head of state and worked hard as the chief executive of what government the 13 colonies had during and after the Revolution.

And they were not a dull and dusty lot. McKean was a rugged fellow who presided in a huge cocked hat while chief justice of Pennsylvania, and Laurens, the South Carolina planter, was a prisoner in the Tower of London for many painful months. Jay, hardly remembered now as a founding father, was so highly regarded by Washington that he was offered his choice of any top government position. Just think how American history would have changed if Jay had opted to become Secretary of State rather than Chief Justice.

Lee of Virginia was the one who offered the resolution leading to the Declaration of Independence, but he was not on hand in Philadelphia when the crucial vote came.

Hancock—the smuggler—served the longest term of almost two and a half years (including pre-independence time) while McKeans tenure was the shortest—only four months.

**John Hancock**

When John Hancock signed his bold “John Hancock” to the Declaration of Independence, a smuggler became the first President of the new United States of America.

This minister’s son who inherited his uncle’s wealth and became a leading Massachusetts merchant rose to prominence in the Patriot cause when the British seized his ship “Liberty” for violating navigation laws—in short, for smuggling wine.

Hancock, born Jan. 16, 1737, was educated at Harvard and reared by his uncle who sent him to London at the age of 23 for broadening and to develop business contacts. While in England he attended the funeral of King George II and saw a new reign start under a monarch who later was to declare Hancock an outlaw.

The young merchant returned to Boston in 1761 and became active in local affairs, being elected to the Provincial Congress, of which he was president, the Committee of Safety and the Continental Congress. He was named President of the second Congress on May 24, 1775 when Peyton Randolph returned to Virginia.

Hancock was “mortified” when he was passed over for the new position as commander-in-chief of American forces, for he envisioned himself as a great military leader. He had been a militia colonel and later in the war fought as a major general in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778.

One of Hancock’s most important acts was to appoint the committee that drafted the Declaration of Independence. And when Thomas Jefferson had finished his work, Hancock was the first to sign, thus making the United States independent and himself its first President.
He was the only member of Congress to sign on the historic 4th of July; he and the others signed the engrossed document on Aug. 2 at a formal ceremony.

Perhaps the millionaire merchant's greatest contribution as President was to keep the unstable government from collapsing as it fled from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Lancaster and York, and as delegates quit in disgust. He prodded states to send help to General Washington and carried on a voluminous correspondence with the military authorities.

There was little organization except Congress and its committees, and Hancock kept that structure from toppling through 29 months of arduous labor far from his home and business.

When he asked for a leave of absence on Oct. 15, 1777 it was with the understanding (on his part at least) that he would return to Philadelphia in two months. However, Henry Laurens replaced him as President and Hancock was miffed when the suave South Carolinian did not step down when he returned.

In 1780—a year or so of comparative inactivity—Hancock was elected Massachusetts' first governor under its newly drafted constitution. He started a new career at the age of 43, but after five years in the governorship he resigned because of gout.

He was re-elected to Congress in June 1785 and again elected President on Nov. 23 although he had not even left Boston. Lacking any word from the President-elect, Congress chose David Ramsay, a South Carolina physician, as "chairman of Congress" and when his term expired Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts was named. When the gouty Hancock finally sent his resignation, Gorham was officially elected President on June 6.

Out of office during Shays' Rebellion, Hancock was swept back into the governorship, an office he held until his death on Oct. 8, 1792. Hancock helped to secure ratification of the federal Constitution which he hoped would provide him more glory either as President or Vice President. When the votes were counted in the first election Washington was the unanimous choice for President and Hancock ran fifth among 11 candidates. He received only four votes—and none from the Bay State—with John Adams winning the Vice Presidency.

The ailing Bostonian held center stage one last time—in a rather petty dispute with Washington over prestige of the governorship vs. the presidency.

Washington visited Boston shortly after his inauguration and Hancock insisted that the President should make the first courtesy call on the governor. But Washington felt otherwise, stating publicly that "there is an etiquette due my office which I cannot waive. My claim to the attention that has been omitted rests upon the question whether the whole is greater than the part . . ."

Hancock swallowed his pride, called on the President although "crippled" by gout, and thus carved a double image of himself in history.

**Henry Laurens**

Henry Laurens, a wealthy South Carolina Hugenot who was the new nation's second wartime President, was captured by the British, imprisoned in the Tower of London and was so crippled by close confinement that he left prison on crutches.

He has another claim to fame: he was the first white man cremated in America.

Born in Charleston March 6, 1724, Laurens studied in London and while still in his 20s became the colony's commercial agent in London. When he returned home he filled a variety of legislative and executive positions, including that of chief executive of South Carolina in 1775. He also was president of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety and was sent to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in January 1777.

Laurens was named to 14 important committees and won the praise of John Adams who termed him a "gentleman of great abilities, modesty, integrity, and great experience, too."

The Congress must have agreed, for after only three months of service, Laurens was elected President on Nov. 1 by unanimous vote. During his year in office illness confined him to bed for three months, but Congress refused to accept his resignation.

Laurens became Congress' main link with the military forces and with foreign missions. He was devoted to Washington whom he termed a "brave and virtuous patriot-hero" and he denounced the Conway Cabal as "criminal and unpardonable" and voted to accept Gen. Thomas Conway's resignation.

Laurens was President when Burgoyne surrendered after the battle of Saratoga and when the treaty of commerce and alliance was signed with France on Feb. 6, 1778. Earlier he had warned about "artful specious half-friends" and pointed out that the treaty failed to guarantee that the United States would not be barred from acquiring Florida and the Bahamas.

He feared dependence on France and urged financial self-reliance, writing that "easy access to the treasury of France will only hasten our ruin."

His year as President ended Oct. 31, 1778 and he offered to resign, but stayed on until Dec. 9 through the heated Deane-Lee controversy.

Laurens was elected to negotiate a loan in Holland but the British captured him on the Atlantic on Sept. 3, 1780. He was imprisoned in the Tower of London where he suffered many privations during 14 months of close confinement. He was finally exchanged for Lord Cornwallis and released Dec. 31, 1781 so crippled by gout that he had to leave on crutches.

Laurens was named a commissioner to help negotiate the peace treaty with Britain, but arrived in Paris during the final stages of diplomacy and did not sign the treaty.

He remained in Europe for almost two years trying to regain his health and working for America's interests. He returned home in August 1783 and was elected again to Congress but did not serve, preferring to retire to his South Carolina estate. He died Dec. 8, 1792 and was the first white man to be cremated in the United States.

**John Jay**

When the colonies were breaking with England in 1774 John Jay was a young man of 29 and a political unknown. Yet in 1778 he was the new nation's chief executive. In four short years Jay had become a national leader, building a reputation on service in the first and second Continental Congresses and leadership in New York State.
As a representative of the conservatives in New York, Jay became involved in governing the state, serving in the Provincial Congress and helping to write the state’s new constitution. He was rewarded by appointment as New York’s first chief justice as well as re-election to the Continental Congress.

Jay returned to the Philadelphia sessions late in 1778 and was elected President on Dec. 10 as the climax to the Deane-Lee controversy.

Jay’s diplomatic missions to Spain and England, his work as secretary for foreign affairs under the Confederation, his major role in developing the Constitution and his appointment as Washington’s first Chief Justice of the United States overshadowed his role in the Congress.

But as President, Jay faced many difficult times and contributed some important efforts to the American cause. He faced many problems common to governments throughout history and some unique ones also.

Inflation was a constant worry and President Jay wrote a letter to the states calling for funds to meet current expenses. He unburdened himself to Washington, expressing faith in the future. “Things will come right, and these States will be great and flourishing,” he wrote.

Another troublesome issue was Vermont which had used the Revolution as an opportunity to break away from New York. Congress was reluctant to get involved in the controversy but there was still plenty of politicking. Jay wrote to Washington:

“There is as much intrigue in this State House as in the Vatican, but as little secrecy as in a boarding school.”

The dispute was finally submitted to arbitration on Jay’s motion, thus technically surrendering New York’s claims.

Jay resigned the presidency on Oct. 1, 1779, hoping to resume his private life; but his country still needed him. The next month he was named minister to Spain, but by mid-1782 he still had not been officially recognized despite his long months in Madrid.

When he was named one of the commissioners to negotiate the peace treaty with England he eagerly seized the opportunity to go to Paris where he deliberately violated instructions from Congress, circumventing French and Spanish aims and thus assuring that the United States would extend to the Mississippi River.

Jay returned home in July 1784, wanting to “become a simple citizen,” but while en route Congress named him secretary for foreign affairs.

The secretary began his new duties in December and quickly reorganized the department, making it the most important one under the Confederation. He soon pinpointed the government’s defects, writing to Thomas Jefferson:

“To vest legislative, judicial and executive powers in one and the same body of men, and that, too, in a body daily changing its members, can never be wise. In my opinion these three great departments of sovereignty should be forever separated, and so distributed as to serve as checks on each other.”

Jay became a stanch advocate of a firm federal system, contributed to the Federalist Papers defending the new Constitution, and was a leader in securing New York’s ratification of the historic document.

Washington named Jay Chief Justice after offering him his choice of federal office. Few important cases came before the court in the early days of the new republic, but he did rule in Chisolm vs. Georgia that a state can be sued by a citizen of another state. In effect his ruling established the principal that the Supreme Court is the supreme interpreter of the Constitution.

In 1794 Washington appointed Jay special envoy to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. The resulting Jay Treaty ignored many of the needs and demands of the country but it did help to guarantee peace and trade with the former enemy. The treaty was very unpopular and Jay was hanged in effigy and derided for many years.

From 1795 to 1801 Jay was governor of New York and signed the act abolishing slavery in that state. He retired after six years as governor and died May 17, 1829.

Samuel Huntington

The Declaration of Independence was something of a birthday present for Samuel Huntington of Connecticut who followed Jay as President. He had been born on July 3—45 years before becoming a signer.

Son of a farmer, Huntington learned the cooper’s trade and also studied law as a youth. He soon entered politics and was elected to the General Assembly in 1764. A year later he was appointed King’s attorney and in 1775 became a member of the Connecticut Upper House.

From there he moved onto the national stage as a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1783. Huntington was President from Oct. 28, 1779 until July 10, 1781 when he resigned because of poor health. The Articles of Confederation became effective on March 1, 1781 but there was little change in government with Huntington continuing to preside.

Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration from Pennsylvania, described him as a “sensible, candid and worthy man wholly free from state prejudices.” Washington wrote him when he resigned on July 6, thanking him for the “attentions which I have received during your presidency” and expressing “my sincere wishes for the restoration of your health.”

Apparently his health did improve for Huntington served his state as a judge of the Supreme Court and became chief justice in 1784. He was lieutenant governor in 1785 and governor for 10 years beginning in 1786.

Huntington was a backer of a strong federal government and received two electoral votes in the presidential election of 1788 which saw Washington named President. He died Jan. 5, 1796.

Thomas McKean

The fifth President, Thomas McKean, first found glory during the Stamp Act Congress when he challenged the convention’s president, Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts, who had refused to sign the Declaration of Rights. Ruggles declined to do battle with McKean but did his fighting as a British soldier against the Patriots.

McKean was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734. He studied law, held minor offices in Delaware and then rose to prominence at the Stamp Act Congress. Thereafter he remained a political leader in both Delaware and Pennsylvania. He became speaker of the Delaware Assembly in 1772, a member of the Committee of Correspondence and was sent to Philadelphia in September 1774 as a member of the first Continental
Congress. He also took an active military role, becoming colonel of the 4th Battalion in Philadelphia.

McKean was president of the convention that overthrew the proprietary government in Delaware and helped prepare that state’s declaration of May 24, 1776 proclaiming “the united colonies free and independent states.”

He cast his personal vote for independence on July 2 and when Delaware was deadlocked 1-1 he sent an express rider at his own expense to get the state’s third delegate, Caesar Rodney, to hasten 80 miles to Philadelphia. He arrived in time to turn Delaware’s vote for independence.

Colonel McKean was called away from Philadelphia on July 5 to help defend New Jersey and did not return to Congress until August. He later wrote that he signed the Declaration of Independence at that time, but some historians believe he did not become a signer until January 1777 or even later—the last man to affix his signature.

McKean continued to play a two-state political role. He wrote Delaware’s new constitution during a night he spent at a tavern, and in July 1777 was elected chief justice of Pennsylvania, a post he held for 22 years. At that time he also was speaker of the Delaware House and a delegate to Congress. Six weeks later he became president (governor) of Delaware.

He was a colorful character who sported a huge cocked hat while presiding as Pennsylvania’s chief justice.

Maintaining a prominent role in Congress, McKean was selected to serve on a 13-man committee to write the Articles of Confederation and was elected President of Congress on July 10, 1781 when Huntington resigned.

He served less than four months during a rather quiet period of the Revolution. As President he reviewed colonial troops with Washington at his side and received the news of Cornwallis’ surrender at Yorktown.

He was not a member of the Constitutional Convention but was prominent in supporting it and was chairman of the Pennsylvania convention which wrote a new state constitution.

McKean’s political career continued for many years.

He was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1799 as a Republican-Democrat and re-elected in 1802 and 1805. At first a supporter of a strong national government, he became a backer of Thomas Jefferson and was urged to run for vice president during Jefferson’s second term, but declined.

At the age of 75 McKean retired from public life after his third term as governor. He had contributed 46 years to political affairs.

He died on June 24, 1817 at age 83.

John Hanson

John Hanson was too old to fight in the Revolution but he gave his all to the Patriot cause and climaxxed his career by being elected the sixth President at the age of 66.

Hanson was born April 3, 1715 in Charles County, Maryland, a descendent of Swedes who settled near the Delaware River in 1643. Little is known about his early life, but he was active in local politics, representing Charles and Frederick counties in the Maryland legislature for 24 years.

He was a leader in colonial resistance to British taxation and took a leading part in raising troops, supplies and money for the continental cause.

As the leader of Maryland’s delegation to the Continental Congress, Hanson effectively blocked implementation of the Articles of Confederation until the other 12 states agreed to cede their western lands to the federal union. On March 1, 1781 Hanson and Daniel Carroll signed the Articles, thus starting in motion the independent colonies’ first constitution.

This lead to Hanson’s election as President on Nov. 5, 1781 at the first congressional session following adoption of the Articles by the required 13 states. The secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson, notified the governors and General Washington of the election:

“I have the honor to inform you that this day pursuant to the Articles of Confederation, the United States in Congress Assembled proceeded to the choice of a President and have elected for the ensuing year his Excellency John Hanson.”

Under Hanson the United States organized the first effective government, with Robert Livingston as secretary of foreign affairs. A Post Office Department was set up and additional offices were established which eventually evolved into the Cabinet.

Steps were taken to make the first census, a charter was granted for the first national bank, the first foreign loan was floated, and independence was recognized when a treaty was ratified with Holland on April 19, 1782.

Hanson also gave a big push to Thanksgiving Day with a message declaring the last Thursday in November as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

But the history books have nothing to say about Hanson or his contribution to this period of the nation’s development. Perhaps it is significant that the diary of George Washington—the No. 1 hero of historians—is missing from the date of Hanson’s election until nearly three years later.

Hanson retired from his office as President in November 1782, broken in health and an old man of 68. He died on Nov. 22, 1783.

Elias Boudinot

A long-time friend of George Washington who supplied the general with his “cyder” served America as the seventh pre-Constitution President.

He was Elias Boudinot, champion of Alexander Hamilton, antagonist of Tom Paine, foe of slavery and founder of the American Bible Society.

Boudinot was born April 21, 1740 in a room above his father’s silversmith shop in Philadelphia, near Benjamin Franklin’s print shop. As a youth he moved to New Jersey where he was licensed to practice law in 1760. He became one of the early patriots, being elected to the Essex County Committee of Correspondence and the first Provincial Congress.

During the Revolution he was appointed by Washington to be commissary of prisoners, a thankless task that involved heartbreak and danger. He suffered through the winter at Valley Forge and traveled behind enemy lines to survey prison conditions in New York City.

New Jersey elected him to Congress for the 1778 term and re-elected him in 1781, 1782 and 1783. On Nov. 4, 1782 his fellow congressmen elected Boudinot President.
of the United States in Congress Assembled, which made him Washington's boss and the top government executive.

He kept a wary eye on the public treasury and was one of the congressmen who dug into their own pockets to pay the messenger who brought news of the victory at Yorktown. And as President he pinched pennies when he bought a second-hand coach, subordinating his presidential dignity to the distressing financial realities of the new nation.

Boudinot faced many major problems in the field of foreign affairs, western lands, finance and a confrontation with the military.

He was forced to conduct his own foreign relations when Robert Livingston resigned as secretary of foreign affairs. Important among his actions was the signing of the Spanish Treaty and the preliminary articles assuring peace with Britain which he initialed on April 15, 1783. This acknowledged the United States "to be free, sovereign and independent . . . ."

"We have passed thro' the wilderness by a series of Miracles which nothing short of the over-ruling Providence of God could ever have wrought," he wrote Washington.

In June 1783 President Boudinot faced a very real crisis when troops stationed at Lancaster, Pa., marched to Philadelphia in an attempt to force Congress to pay them. He ordered Congress to meet in Nassau Hall at Princeton where it could debate the problem with greater ease.

As President, Boudinot issued a proclamation recommending the second Thursday in December as Thanksgiving Day.

After his term as President Boudinot continued his work as a lawyer and from 1796 to 1805 served as superintendent of the U.S. Mint. In 1816 he was elected president of the American Bible Society and wrote several books on religion, including "The Age of Revelation: Second Account of the Messiah" and "Star in the West, Or an Attempt to Discover the Long-Lost Tribes of Israel."

Long a friend of Washington, Boudinot entertained him at his home in Elizabeth and escorted the war hero to New York City for his inauguration as President.

Boudinot died Oct. 24, 1821.

Thomas Mifflin

Another secondary figure of the Revolutionary era, Thomas Mifflin was born Jan. 10, 1744, a descendent of an old Quaker family of wealth. After graduation from the College of Philadelphia he toured Europe and then entered business with his brother. In 1771 local politics enticed him into the limelight and he became a prominent member of the Committee of Correspondence.

Elected to the first and second Continental Congresses, Mifflin entertained other delegates, including Washington, at his elegant home. Because of his military ambition Mifflin was ousted from his Quaker church.

After fighting broke out at Lexington and Concord, Mifflin was chosen by Washington as an aide-de-camp. In 1775 he was made the first quartermaster general; he was promoted to colonel and soon went up the military ladder to the rank of major general.

In October 1777 he resigned his arduous tasks because of ill health and as a result lost much of Washington's respect. The breach was widened by a developing feud with Gen. Nathanael Greene, who later took over as quartermaster general and became Washington's top general.

Mifflin's appointment to the new Board of War—which in effect supervised Washington's activities—and his support for Gen. Horatio Gates to be president of the War Board added more fuel to the fires of passion that flamed around Washington at that time.

Mifflin thus became involved in the Conway Cabal. Although he professes friendship for Washington his connection with those who sought to undermine the General's leadership eventually terminated his military career. His resignation was accepted angrily by Congress in February 1779.

Mifflin returned to politics and soon became the most popular figure in Pennsylvania. From 1778 until his death he held office continually.

He was elected to Congress in 1782 and toward the close of his first term Congress chose him President even though his term was expiring. A few days later he was unanimously re-elected a delegate by the Pennsylvania Assembly and began his presidential duties on Nov. 1, 1783.

Mifflin's most important task was to secure ratification of the definitive treaty with Great Britain officially recognizing American independence. This was achieved on Jan. 14, 1784.

During his presidency Mifflin also pressured Congress into helping him:

- Establish peace with the Indians and provide security for the frontiers.
- Arrange foreign affairs.
- Settle the western lands.
- Provide funds for the government and settle the public debt.

Oddly, one of his most memorable duties was to accept the resignation of Washington as Commander-in-Chief on Dec. 21, 1783.

As his term expired Congress voted its thanks to Mifflin "for his able and faithful discharge of the duties of President while acting in that important station."

Mifflin was elected to the Constitutional Convention but not being an intellectual he did not participate in the debates and contributed no ideas. He signed the historic document and thus assured his fame.

Actually, the only active role he played in the convention was that of a tattle-tale. The convention had ordered its proceedings to be carried on in strict secrecy so as not to disturb the public by premature disclosures. The delegates were permitted to have copies of the Virginia Plan, and one day Mifflin found a copy outside the chamber apparently dropped by a careless delegate.

Mifflin immediately gave it to Washington who then admonished the delegates to be more careful.

The Pennsylvanian maintained his involvement in local politics and was elected his state's first governor; he had to tackle such problems as the Whisky Insurrection, the Citizen Genet affair and Fries Rebellion.

Mifflin died Jan. 20, 1800 and was buried at public expense.

Richard Henry Lee

A Virginia planter who shot off four fingers while hunting swans as a young man became one of the promi-
nent men of the Revolution and the ninth pre-Constitution President.

The controversial Richard Henry Lee once considered becoming a Stamp Act agent but soon realized that the act endangered American rights; he, therefore, became a vigorous leader in the fight against Britain.

Lee was born Jan. 31, 1733 in the same room at Stratford where Robert E. Lee was born 74 years later. He was educated in England and returned to Virginia at the age of 19 to assume the traditional leadership role of a Virginia gentleman. This included:

- Appointment in 1756 as a justice of the peace.
- Election in 1757 to the House of Burgesses where he soon became a leading debater and political writer.
- Appointment in 1764 to a committee to draft a memorial to the British King and a remonstrance to the House of Commons on the Stamp Act.
- Authorship of another address to the King and Parliament asserting the principle of taxation by consent of the colonies.
- Advocacy of colonial committees of correspondence.
- Election to the first and second Continental Congresses where he served on all leading committees.

From that point on Lee became a recognized national leader who offered the resolution in Congress declaring that the colonies ought to be "free and independent states." Unfortunately Lee was called home and was not present when the Declaration of Independence was approved, although he did sign the document later. As the one who made the motion for independence Lee normally would have been named chairman of the committee to write the declaration and could have been the "Thomas Jefferson" of world fame.

Lee's long service in Congress, interrupted in 1781 when he was elected speaker of the Virginia House, was rewarded in 1784 when he was elected President on Nov. 30 after a 12-ballot contest. Congress, then meeting in Trenton, left New Jersey on Dec. 24 to reconvene in New York City on Jan. 11. During his presidency Lee was stricken with severe attacks of gout and was unable to perform his duties for two months.

During his term of office Lee successfully led the opposition to changes in the Articles of Confederation giving Congress authority to control commerce. During this period Congress also named Jefferson envoy to France and passed the Land Ordinance of 1785.

Lee declined to serve in the Constitutional Convention although he realized the weaknesses of the confederation; when the Constitution was finally written he demanded adoption of a Bill of Rights.

In 1788 as an anti-Federalist seeking revision of the Constitution, Lee sought election as Virginia's first U.S. senator and was chosen over James Madison. In April 1792 he was elected president pro tempore of the Senate but resigned Oct. 8 because of his poor health.

The tall, spare red-haired Virginian with the Roman profile died at Chantilly, his plantation near Stratford, on June 14, 1794.

**Nathaniel Gorham**

Nathaniel Gorham, a Massachusetts merchant born May 27, 1738, was a descendent of a Mayflower Pilgrim who fell overboard but lived to be the last survivor of the original Plymouth Company.

This tenth President played a prominent part in the Constitutional Convention where he was the presiding officer for three months and was a workhorse in state affairs, serving in the Provincial Legislature (1771-1775), the Provincial Congress (1774-1775), the Board of War (1778-1781) and the State Senate (1779-1781).

Gorham was elected to the Continental Congress in 1782 and also served terms in 1783 and 1785-1787. He was elected President on June 6, 1786, filling that position until Feb. 2, 1787.

It was as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that he made his greatest contribution to America. A fellow delegate considered him a "good debater who lacked elegant style," but the convention obviously thought enough of his talents to make him the presiding officer during the important committee-of-the-whole meetings. He was in the chair during discussions centering on the Virginia Plan and participated in the informal discussions at the Indian Queen Tavern where he was staying along with George Mason, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and other influential statesmen.

Gorham has elected to the drafting committee where he supported enumerated powers as well as a strong national government. And when the Constitution was finally engrossed it was Gorham who proposed "if it was not too late" to place the House representation at one for every 30,000 instead of 40,000.

Instead of being upset at this last minute change, Washington, the presiding officer, intervened for the first time in the deliberations and asked that the change be made.

It was during this period that Gorham was involved in a land deal involving six million acres in New York State.

Gorham rounded out his career as a member of the state convention which he helped persuade to approve the new Constitution, and as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas (1785-1796).

He died June 11, 1796 and the flags at Charlestown, Massachusetts were flown at half-staff for his funeral.

**Arthur St. Clair**

The sixth President under the Articles of Confederation—and a foreigner at that—was Arthur St. Clair, son of a prominent Norman-French family living in Scotland. St. Clair was born April 3, 1734, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, studied medicine and then took up the profession of arms.

He arrived in America in 1758, fought in the French and Indian War and participated in the siege at Louisburg and the battle on the Plains of Abraham.

St. Clair fell in love not only with America but also with the niece of Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. He married Phoebe Bayard in Boston, resigning his British commission and eventually settling in Bedford, Pa., where he was a surveyor for the Penns. He quickly assumed a leadership role in that frontier area and became renowned as the foremost man in western Pennsylvania.

When trouble with the British authorities intensified, St. Clair was quick to accept a commission as colonel. He was soon promoted to brigadier general and after his
prominent part in the surprise victory at Trenton was made a major general in February 1777. St. Clair suffered with Washington at Valley Forge and spent eight years fighting for his adopted country.

After the war St. Clair held important political posts in Philadelphia and was elected to Congress in 1786. After a year's service the popular general was chosen President on Feb. 2, 1787.

The year of his presidency proved to be one of the most important in the young nation's history and Congress had one of its most momentous sessions. The major enactment was the Ordinance of 1787 which provided for formation of new states to be added to the union.

On Oct. 5, 1787 St. Clair was appointed governor of the new Northwest Territory he had helped to create—a high tribute from his fellow congressmen. He accomplished much in his 15 years as governor. Local government was quickly established, frontier forts were built and towns established, Indians subdued (after countless reverses) and the foundations laid for statehood.

He was a rather controversial governor, ruling with a firm hand. St. Clair was a staunch Federalist and when Thomas Jefferson was elected President he fired the Governor.

St. Clair returned to his rural home at Ligonier, Pa., rounding out an active life with a fruitless struggle to save himself from financial ruin.

The end came for St. Clair in a manner as dramatic as his long career. In August 1818 the 84-year-old patriot was severely injured when his wagon upset. Berry pickers found him unconscious along the road and he died a few days later on Aug. 31, 1818.

Cyrus Griffin

The last President before Washington was Cyrus Griffin, an English-educated Virginia patriot who played cupid for James Madison and was called a "wretched fool" by Thomas Jefferson.

Griffin was born July 16, 1748, was educated at Edinburgh University and studied law at the Temple in London. He was prominent in pre-Revolutionary movements and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress (1778-1781 and 1787-1788). He was elected President on Jan. 22, 1788.

It was while President that he took a friendly interest in the affairs of bachelor Madison. The new French minister, Comte de Moustier, presented his credentials and "The Virginian, for he termed him a "man of competent abilities and of pure character" when he appointed him to the bench in 1789.

Griffin sat with John Marshall during the trial of Aaron Burr, and his silence drew Jefferson's wrath. When Griffin was near death and John Tyler was seeking his post, Jefferson wrote:

"The state has suffered long enough to have such a cypher in so an important office." He referred to Griffin as a "milk and water associate" of Marshall. Jefferson probably had a long-standing complaint, for Griffin was the presiding judge when Marshall was admitted to the bar in 1789. Griffin also sat on the court with Samuel Chase, another Federalist hated by Jefferson.

Judge Griffin died Dec. 14, 1810 and was buried at Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg where his wife, Lady Christine Stuart, also is buried.

For Further Reading


Buchanan, Roberdeau. Life of the Hon. Thomas McKean. Inquirer Printing Co. 1890.


Sears, Lorenzo. John Hancock, the Picturesque Patriot. Little, Brown. 1913.


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Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the basic Federal prohibition of sex discrimination in educational institutions, addressed itself to a real problem, but the remedy turned out to be legislative overkill and a vehicle for bureaucratic mischief. Title IX shows the wide-ranging effects and pitfalls of the blunderbuss approach. The House sponsor, former Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, has since expressed keen disappointment at its unforeseen consequences in the hands of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The first public Congressional notice of the problem of discrimination against women in schools and colleges was taken during 34 days of hearings held by the House Committee on Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee on Education, between December 16, 1969, and July 16, 1970. Congresswoman Green's able chairing of the hearings, and her informed and persistent pursuit of hard-to-get information, elicited a mass of data which has served as the primary source for subsequent legislation and regulations on sex discrimination.

The key operative sentence of Title IX reads:

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. . . .”

Although “sex discrimination” is nowhere defined in the law, it appears to be always intended to mean discrimination against women. The hearings, reports, and Congressional debates contain no implication that these laws seek a sex-reciprocal purpose, although, under the plain meaning rule, they must have that effect.

The Problem and the Rationale

Although the problem of sex discrimination in educational institutions was identified by Congresswoman Edith Green in the House hearings she chaired in 1969 and 1970, Senator Birch Bayh was the chief sponsor of the final version of the bill that became law as Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. His Senate speech of February 28, 1972, presented the evidence and statistics collected in the hearings, as well as the inferences, arguments, and legislative provisions that flowed from them. The evidence, based on the latest figures then available, may be summarized as follows:

1. Women constitute only 41% of total enrollment in institutions of higher education. Women constitute only 32% of an arbitrary list of colleges designated as “the most selective.”

2. Women receive only 42% of bachelor’s degrees, only 37% of master’s degrees, and only 13% of doctor’s degrees.

3. Male faculty members of colleges and universities are distributed 25% professors, 22% associate professors, 28% assistant professors, and 16% instructors, whereas female faculty members are distributed 9% professors, 16% associate professors, 29% assistant professors, and 35% instructors.

4. Salaries paid to male and female faculty members reflect the distribution in rank, plus some evidence of a failure to provide equal pay for equal work.

5. In elementary and secondary institutions, women constitute 66% of teachers, but only 22% of elementary school principals, and only 4% of high school principals.

6. The number of women in high administrative posts in colleges and universities is very small.

7. While 54% of male applicants to medical schools were accepted, only 50% of female applicants were accepted, and this comprised only 6% of total acceptances.

The Bayh rationale for dealing
with this problem clearly rests on two assumptions;

1. That any percentage of women less than 50% in any category of education (students, degrees conferred, various ranks of faculty) proves sex discrimination per se. No evidence was ever presented in the hearings or debate to prove this connection. It was apparently accepted as a self-evident truth which, of course, it is not. The statistics cited by Senator Bayh may result from factors other than discrimination as yet unidentified, including lack of interest, lack of motivation toward careers that necessitate postgraduate education, and exercise of free choice not to expend the time and effort required to complete the higher education necessary to pursue specialized careers.

2. That the problem of sex discrimination is a wrong as grievous as race discrimination and demands a remedy as drastic. No evidence was presented to prove that women have been treated like blacks or other racial minorities in the United States, or that society should be as nondiscriminatory in sex as we should be on race. Yet, this assumption appears also to have been accepted as a self-evident truth.

Based on the above evidence and assumptions, Senator Bayh and others who support his rationale drew the following inferences which were unproved or non sequiturs:

1. There is a “massive, persistent pattern of discrimination against women in the academic world” that “approaches national scandal.”

Unless one accepts the assumption that a less-than-50% quota of women in any category proves discrimination, the isolated examples of discrimination presented in the hearings did not prove the existence of any problem that could be defined as “massive,” “persistent,” a “pattern,” or a “scandal.”

2. It “reaches into all facets of education — admissions, scholarship programs, faculty hiring and promotion, professional staffings, and pay scales.”

All “facets,” yes—but still there was no evidence that it affected any substantial percentage of women.

3. This discrimination “perpetuates second-class citizenship for American women” and an assortment of “stereotypes” that feminists find offensive, such as that women “go to college to find a husband,” “marry, have children, and never work again.”

The Remedy

The Bayh rationale led to the following conclusions, which he presented in his same Senate speech:

1. “The only antidote is a comprehensive amendment” against all sex discrimination. “As a matter of principle, our national policy should prohibit sex discrimination at all levels of education.”

2. For practical reasons, he reluctantly and “temporarily” agreed to include several exceptions in his “comprehensive” amendment:
   a) Military and merchant marine schools.
   b) Religious institutions where compliance with the rule against sex discrimination would not be consistent with the religious tenets of the organization.
   c) Admissions to private single-sex schools and colleges.

It is clear that (c) was included as a practical necessity in order to get the Bayh amendment passed. The entire matter of how a general bar on sex discrimination would impact on single-sex schools and colleges never surfaced during the 1969-1971 hearings. No study had ever been made of this problem, nor any ascertainment made if it is a problem at all. No survey was ever made of how many single-sex schools exist on the elementary, secondary, and college levels, or what arguments there might be for or against their continued existence.

Members of the House and Senate argued persuasively in favor of allowing single-sex schools and colleges to continue their existence on the grounds of (1) freedom from Federal control and (2) the need for diversity in education.

Senator Bayh, however, supported a strict and inflexible prohibition against sex discrimination, allowing exemptions for single-sex schools and colleges only as a practical and temporary expedient to secure passage of his amendment. His Senate speech included such grudging remarks as “admissions policies . . . are temporarily exempted until further study can be made as to the feasibility of requiring that all admissions policies be sex neutral,” and “these exemptions will not be supportable after further study and discussion.” He spoke of a college switchover from single-sex status to coed as a “reform,” as though a single-sex status constituted some kind of wrongdoing.

Bayh conceded that the exception in his amendment for military schools was included “not because of the feelings of the Senator from Indiana, but because I think the exception will greatly increase the chance of getting the measure passed.”

The House Report on the Education Amendments contained “Additional Views” by nine committee members. Although “strongly” supporting the major thrust of Title IX, this statement opposed any broad language which would use the power of the Federal Government to legislate the ratio of sexes at all educational institutions:

“For the Federal Government to legislate away one of the most fundamental types of diversity, the ratio of the sexes at any one institution, is to deny the individual student a full range of choice and to curtail the autonomy of private institutions.”

The Additional Views also called attention to the inconclusive nature of the evidence collected and the total failure of the majority to prove their case:

“While there is some evidence of specific instances of discrimination in undergraduate admissions on the basis of sex, there is no showing that such discrimination is nationwide or of such scope that equal educational opportunities are not available elsewhere in higher education. In spite of all the allegations made, broad undergraduate discrimination on the basis of sex has not been demonstrated or documented.”

When Senator Birch Bayh called up the bill before the Senate, he presented language that exempted admissions to private undergraduate colleges, but covered admissions to public undergraduate, vocational, professional, and graduate institutions.

During consideration of the Bayh amendment on February 28, Senator Lloyd Bentsen presented an amendment to exempt any “public institution of undergraduate higher education . . . which . . . traditionally and
continually from its establishment has had a policy of admitting only students of one sex." Senator Bentsen was joined as co-sponsors by a wide diversity of Senators: Muskie of Maine to Hatfield of Oregon, Humphrey and Mondale of Minnesota to Tower of Texas (whose wife was a graduate of the single-sex public college in Texas). Their arguments were so wholly persuasive that Senator Bayh accepted the Bentsen amendment gracefully, and it passed on voice vote.

Three years in the making and the result of 84 days of hearings and 6,900 pages of testimony, the Education Amendments of 1972 provided for a comprehensive restructuring of Federal higher education programs and established new programs of Direct Federal assistance to institutions and to students. It authorized $19 billion to aid post-secondary education, $2 billion to aid in desegregating school districts, and contained some curbs on busing.

Title IX on sex discrimination takes only two pages of the 146-page omnibus legislation. Compared to the rest of the bill, it appeared to contain no financial or political costs. It included no authorization for funds. No Congressman was known to vote against the bill because of any objection to Title IX. However, Title IX does contain the ominous threat of a cutoff of Federal funds for non-compliance. Armed with that power, Title IX may ultimately have the greatest influence of any section of the law.

Implementation of the Law

Title IX, Section 902, authorized and directed the appropriate Federal agencies (principally the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) to issue "rules, regulations, or orders of general applicability which shall be consistent with achievement of the objectives of the statute" which shall become effective after approval by the President. Two years later, HEW issued its preliminary Regulation "to effectuate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972." The 80 pages of proposed regulations included the following application to fraternities and sororities, organizations which operate on the campuses of educational institutions and which usually, by definition, discriminate on the basis of sex:

"A recipient [any college, university, or state receiving any federal assistance] may not, in connection with its educational program or activity, support or assist any organization, agency or person which discriminates on the basis of sex."

The HEW regulations then gave this specific example of the application of this rule:

"A recipient educational institution would be prohibited from providing financial support for an all-female hiking club, an all-male language club, or a single-sex honorary society. However, an organization whose membership was restricted to members of one sex could adhere to its restrictive policies, and operate on the campus of a recipient university, if it received no support or housing from the university and did not operate in connection with the university's education program or activity."

Realizing the potential impact of this regulation, fraternities and sororities began to issue memorandum alerts to their membership. The following, issued by the International President of Alpha Phi on September 9, 1974, was typical:

"Officials of HEW do not define 'support.' Does this mean fraternities may not use meeting rooms in a college building? What about chapters which have built houses on land leased from the schools, or who have houses or lodges which are owned by the schools? Does 'support' mean recognition? And what is an education 'activity'? The ramifications are threatening. . . . All of us could be in litigation for years over housing and special services."

Some 9,000 letters descended on HEW, and Congressmen began feeling the heat. Sponsors of the statute expressed astonishment at the regulation. Congresswoman Green said that Title IX "wasn't designed to do any of this nonsense." HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger indicated sympathy with the complaints, but stated that he would not change the regulation without statutory authorization because the prohibition against sex discrimination in fraternities and sororities was required by the law.

Mrs. Green quickly persuaded a Senate-House conference committee to approve an amendment to a HEW appropriations bill then under consideration, and it passed with record speed. Title IX was amended to exclude fraternities, sororities, YMCA,YWCA, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and voluntary youth service organizations (such as Boys Clubs).

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare labored another year before issuing its final Regulation implementing the Education Amendments of 1972. The few public hearings held by HEW around the country were not well publicized or attended. The principal controversy involved in adoption of the final Regulation was the sex-integration of college sports. One hearing held by the House Education and Labor Committee pitted a couple of football coaches against militant feminists.

Since Title IX required approval of the Regulation by the President, who was former All-American football player Gerald Ford, political expediency necessitated the exclusion of contact sports from the sex-integration mandate. These were specified as football, boxing, wrestling, ice hockey, and rugby.

Except for the athletics controversy, little Congressional or public attention was paid to the many other far-reaching aspects of the HEW Regulation and, after approval by the President and 45 days of inaction by the Congress, the HEW "Final Title IX Regulation Implementing Education Amendments of 1972 Prohibiting Sex Discrimination in Education" went into effect on July 21, 1975.

Expanding Agency Power

The purpose of the Education Amendments of 1972 was to guarantee equal educational opportunities for women. The law was not intended to force all boys and girls into a coed mold for every activity, every hour of the day. The HEW Regulation, however, clearly stretched the law to reach that objective, and stretched its own power to accomplish it. Here is how it was done.

The statute states that the ban on sex discrimination applies to "any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." Without any statutory authority, the HEW Regulation expanded the Federal control to an enormous addi-
Such a rule is lacking in common sense, it does nothing positive for girls or boys, and it clearly was not the intention of the Education Amendments of 1972. No "appropriate standards" have yet been devised which can honestly enable girls to perform equally with boys in push-ups, weight-lifting, basketball, or many contact and non-contact sports.

By the fall of 1976, elementary and secondary schools were being compelled to revise their athletic programs to conform to the HEW guidelines requiring coed sports. The predictable results were inconvenience to the teachers, confusion among the students, and alienation of the parents. In addition to coed gym classes, HEW precipitated one controversy after another by its absolute rules against sex discrimination.

Thus, in 1975 HEW announced that the high school good-citizenship conferences long sponsored by the American Legion called Girls State, Boys State, Girls Nation, and Boys Nation would have to be sex-integrated. Although no public funds finance this project, HEW claimed control because the Legion is permitted to put its posters on school bulletin boards. Congress had to amend the Education Amendments again to provide that it "shall not apply to any program or activity of the American Legion" in connection with such conferences or to "the selection of students to attend any such conference."

In 1976, HEW created a series of headlines when it banned Father-Son and Mother-Daughter events from public schools because they discriminate on account of sex. Upon reading his morning newspaper, President Ford made an "irritated" phone call to HEW Secretary David Mathews. On August 26, 1976, the U.S. Senate voted 88 to 0 to exempt such activities from Title IX, stating that "this section shall not preclude father-son or mother-daughter activities at an educational institution."

Undaunted, HEW issued regulations against other alleged sex discrimination such as separate boys' and girls' choirs and glee clubs. Schools were even forbidden to teach a useful course in "bachelor cooking"; the boys must endure a coed course designed for a coed class that includes areas they are not interested in, such as needlework.

There is absolutely no mention of abortion in Title IX. But the HEW Regulation interpreted Title IX to require any medical benefit program administered by a school or college to pay for abortions for married and unmarried students (#86.40), to prohibit any school or college from refusing to employ or from hiring an unmarried pregnant teacher or a woman who has had, or plans to have, an abortion (#86.57), and to prohibit any school or college from refusing admission to any student who has had, or plans to have, an abortion (#86.21). (Abortion is referred to as "termination of pregnancy.")

The Four False Theories

The final HEW Regulation that went into effect on July 18, 1975, and now governs 16,000 school districts and 2,700 colleges and universities, brings arbitrary Federal control into our schools and colleges to a degree never intended by Congress or authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972. It has caused enormous expense and confusion because of the detailed requirements for paperwork, the maintenance of files, the hiring of additional employees, the advertising in newspapers and magazines to prove nondiscrimination, the expensive recruitment programs at schools approved by HEW, the extensive grievance procedures, and the assurances required from subcontractors—all of which must be subject to HEW approval.

The HEW Regulation rests on four false theories:

1. It is based on the "gender-free" approach demanded by the militant feminists. They demand that everything touched by Federal and state law, bureaucratic regulation, the educational system, and public funding be absolutely "gender-free" so that males and females have identical treatment and sex "roles" are obliterated.

This dogma demands also that sex be treated as a "suspect" classification, just as race is now treated — so that the burden of proof is on the government (or the school, or the industry, etc.) to justify any difference of treatment between the sexes at any time.
Contrary to the "gender-free" approach, there are many differences between male and female, and we are entitled to have our laws, regulations, schools, and courts reflect these differences and to allow for reasonable differences in treatment that reasonable men and women want. Sex discrimination should not be treated the same as race discrimination. There is much more difference between a man and a woman than there is between a black and a white, and the pretense that those differences do not exist does not advantage either individuals or society.

2. The HEW Regulation is based on an arbitrary mandate of "equality" at the expense of justice. Equality cannot always be equated with justice, and may sometimes even be highly unjust. If we had absolutely equal treatment in regard to taxes, then everyone would pay the same income tax, or perhaps the same rate of income tax, regardless of the size of the income. If we had absolutely equal treatment in regard to Federal spending programs, we would have to eliminate welfare, low-income housing benefits, food stamps, and dozens of other programs designed to benefit the disadvantaged. If we had equal treatment in regard to age, we would have to eliminate Social Security unless those under age 62 received the same benefits as those over 62.

Our legislatures, our administrative departments, and our courts have always had and still retain the discretion to make reasonable differences in treatment based on age, income, or economic situation. We should not deprive them of the ability to make reasonable differences based on sex that reasonable men and women want.

3. The HEW Regulation requires "reverse discrimination" at the expense of equal opportunity for all. The two theories are mutually exclusive. The HEW Regulation is based on the theory that "group rights" take precedence over individual rights, and that we should apply reverse discrimination (called "remedial and affirmative action"), in order to compensate some women for alleged discriminations in the past against other women. While HEW denies that this means requiring quotas, it amounts to the same thing.

The fallacy of reverse discrimination has been aptly illustrated by Professor Sidney Hook. No one would argue, he said, that because many years ago, blacks and women were denied the right to vote, we should now compensate by giving them an extra vote or two, or by barring white men from voting at all.

Likewise, it does no good for the woman who may have been discriminated against 25 years ago to know that an unqualified woman today receives preferential treatment at the expense of a qualified man.

4. The HEW Regulation is based on the theory of uniformity in education, rather than diversity. It starts from the premise that all educational institutions must conform to Federal-exclusively determined rules about sex discrimination. There is no evidence to prove that the HEW bureaucrats do a better or a fairer job of regulating our schools and colleges than local officials. Nor is there any evidence to prove that individuals, or women, or society as a whole, will be better off under a uniform system enforced by the full power of the Federal Government, than they would be under a competitive system, under local control, using diverse methods and regulations. All wisdom and professional skill do not emanate from Washington, D.C.

Title IX of the Education Amendments was designed to deal with a problem that was at one time widespread. By 1972, the problem had largely shriveled away under the inexorable march of social change and other legislation that need not be considered here. Title IX represented overkill of a diminishing problem. If it had been administered with the legislative intent of Congresswoman Green, it would have beneficially wiped out residual pockets of discrimination.

Unfortunately, it went into the hands of those who used it as a handle for their own ideas of social engineering. Title IX gave them the weapons of money and court action to force educational institutions and students to conform. All the aspiring social engineers are not, by any means, in HEW. The agency itself is subject to pressure groups that make unreasonable demands and litigate with a vengeance to enforce compliance to the limit of their most radically imaginative interpretation of the law's language.

Our experience with Title IX shows that an absolute rule against sex discrimination produces consequences that are unforeseen by legislative intent, unwanted by the majority of Congressmen or citizens, unreasonable and undesirable. It is fortunate that we are dealing here with statutes and regulations that can be changed within a few months when the need arises, rather than with an inflexible constitutional mandate.

Congresswoman Edith Green had a noble vision of helping her fellow citizens. She used her considerable legislative expertise to fulfill that worthy mission. But Mrs. Green speaks now with the sadness of a mother whose child has gone astray: "In 1972 when we enacted the Higher Education Act—including Title IX—to end discrimination against women, we sought to be exceedingly explicit so that the establishment of quotas would be prohibited. I was surprised and dismayed when complaints from colleges and universities came in stating that the Department of Labor was requiring them to meet quotas. Some institutions complained that under Labor Department restrictions, they would not be able to hire a white male faculty member until the year 2000. I consider the rhetoric of some in saying, 'We don't require quotas—we require goals'—as nothing more than a game of semantics! . . ."

"As I watched it over the years, quotas represented the crudest form of mindless inequality, because that meant that an important decision was being made not on merit—but on some blatantly unfair, irrelevant criterion. . . ."

"Often people argue that this is the only way to redress evils that have lasted hundreds of years: because my grandmother was considered almost as chattel—because my grandmother did not have the educational opportunities her brothers had—because she could not own or sell property (even property she inherited)—because she was never allowed to vote—am I, her granddaughter, to be given preferential treatment to supposedly redress the (Continued on page 182)
From the Office of the President General

EXTRA: Word has been received by the President General that the painting of the ceiling murals in the East West corridor on the House side of the United States Capitol Building has been started. Mr. Allyn Cox has completed several scenes in his New York studio and will complete the work in Washington.

FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: The President General returned home for the Christmas holidays and returned to the office on January 3rd. On January 19, she took part in a drug seminar and prayer luncheon sponsored by SHACK Clinic, and was accompanied by Mrs. John S. Bisceo, Treasurer General. The National Society is contributing toward a project which will open a new field which may give a more positive approach to drug prevention. January 24th she attended a concert by the United States Army Band in Constitution Hall celebrating the Band's 56th anniversary. February 7th she was a guest of the District of Columbia State Society at their annual American History Month luncheon at the United States Capitol. She was interviewed by a reporter from the Westchester Illustrated Magazine for a story on the DAR and she participated in a new daily talk show on public affairs on WCBS-TV in New York. Since her return to the office, the President General has worked on last minute details for Continental Congress and prepared for her first Spring Tour of State Conferences. During February she will officially visit Arkansas and Delaware.

DAR LIBRARY: Once again the Library will be part of a television series. On January 20th, it was filmed for use in a 16-week program "Between the Wars" - a half hour series which will start the middle of April with Eric Sevareid as narrator. The Library is being included inasmuch as the Conference on Limitation of Armament was held in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall during 1921 and 1922.

AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL BYLAWS: Proposed amendments to the Bylaws will be sent each Chapter Regent this month. Please study them carefully so you will be prepared when you come to Congress.

CUP PLATES: Cup plates with an engraving of Memorial Continental Hall have been authorized and will be available in time for Continental Congress.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: The Junior Membership Committee has as its project for this administration Armetale Plates depicting Memorial Continental Hall. They are available in three sizes. For complete information, contact Mrs. Ben M. McKenzie, Chairman, 262 Orleans Court, Conroe, Texas 77301.

WITH THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS: Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General and Chairman of the DAR Handbook, remained in Washington following the meeting of the Special Board in December to work on the new 1978 Handbook. She is happy to announce it is now at the printers and should be ready for purchase in time for Continental Congress. This is the first time the National Bylaws and the DAR Handbook will be combined in one publication for the convenience of the members, who often need to refer to both guide them in the various phases of the work of the Society.

At least three of our Executive Officers traveled during the Christmas holidays in addition to the President General. Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General, went to Florida; Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Historian General, went to Hawaii; Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator General, went to Mexico. Two of them have new granddaughters who have already been enrolled in the Children of the American Revolution: Melanie Jeanne Whetzel, Mrs. Fleck's granddaughter, and Linnea Ann Carlson, Mrs. Carlson's granddaughter, as well as another granddaughter, Jennifer Lynn Carlson.

WITH THE HONORARY PRESIDENTS GENERAL: Mrs. Frederic A. Groves is now a permanent resident of Florida; Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes has been on an extended freighter trip, visiting a number of countries enroute; Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith spent Christmas in her own home for the first time in three years.

IN THE NEWS: Recently, in The Washington Star - "Learning English. At the District of Columbia's Americanization School, a microcosm of international relations where natives from more than 100 foreign countries gather to learn English,... The School, founded in 1891 by the DAR to assist adult immigrants in becoming naturalized and in learning the language of their adopted land, became a part of the District public school system by an act of Congress."

(Somerville)
No president of the United States, not even John Kennedy, united the public as did Abraham Lincoln after his assassination.

Generation after generation, this veneration grows for the common, unpretentious man who thought nothing of welcoming visitors to the White House in his floppy old carpet slippers, or laughing helplessly when one of his prank-loving sons broke up a cabinet meeting.

We know what he looked like, we know what he said and did, historians have made a fortune on legends of Honest Abe. But what do we know about the woman who shared the ups and downs of his life, the wife who has been so overshadowed by Lincoln's fame that textbooks barely mention her name?

Mary Todd Lincoln has been portrayed as neurotic, waspish, domineering and greedy. In an era when women were expected to be seen and not heard, Mary voiced her opinions. The hatred she aroused, particularly in her husband's cronies, has been well documented, and was to haunt her for the rest of her life.

Certainly she was no shrinking violet, but was she the Jezebel, the chain around her husband's neck, earlier historians painted her?

The question can even be raised—if Mary had been as easy-going as her husband, if she hadn't prodded and nagged him, supplied the drive he lacked, helped him overcome his black moods of self-doubt and given him confidence in himself, would the impractical, yarn-spinning dreamer ever have reached the White House?

Here is Abe himself confiding to a reporter while campaigning for Senator. "My friends got me into this business. I did not consider myself qualified for the United States Senate, and it took me a long time to persuade myself that I was . . . Mary insists, however, that I am going to be Senator and President of the United States, too!" (Emphasis added)

We get some idea of how unattainable, even inappropriate, it was for him to aspire to the highest office in the country when he added, "Just think of such a sucker as me as President!"

As late as April 1859, he wrote, "... I must, in candor, say I do not think myself fit for the Presidency ..." This modesty was not shared by his wife.

Back in 1846, when Lincoln moved from state to national politics, Mary predicted that her husband would one day be the President of the United States. And it wasn't solely because she was ambitious for power or wanted to put her aristocratic family's nose out of joint for looking down on her marriage to a crude, debt-ridden, impractical backwoodsman. With all his shortcomings as a husband, of which there were many, Mary

**Mary Lincoln**

*By Madelyn Kurth*

*Beecher, Illinois*
was convinced that Abe was a man of destiny. She not only believed it, she did something about it.

Her methods were not subtle. Historians harped on her nagging and tantrums. They overlooked the fact that she might have had good feminine reasons for her hysterical outbursts.

In those early years of their married life, Abe would probably have exasperated a far less cultured, high-spirited bride than Mary. She came from a well-to-do family of slave owners, and for girls of that period, had the advantage of an unusually good education.

Like many young plantation girls, Mary was foibed off on a relative—in her case a sister in Springfield, Illinois—to make a match. The Capital was still a folksy, backwoods town, but fast becoming a political hotbed. Its growing importance established a new social structure. Invitations to balls at Mary's sister's home were eagerly sought.

Here Mary met the most desirable citizens. Eligible bachelors were plentiful. If Mary had chosen a man on her own social level, in all probability the public would never have heard of the Springfield spitfire. But this gay, lively girl, accustomed to servants, who loved beautiful clothes, and took the luxuries of the day for granted, shocked her family and friends by choosing a mate who had no social graces, no formal education—not a dime to his name.

If Mary married Lincoln for his lovable qualities, it soon became apparent that she couldn't live on these alone. His complete indifference to making money; his leaving her alone for months at a time cooped up in a small room over a noisy tavern expecting a baby; his not being much help when he was at home were trying to say the least. She could not even trust him as a baby sitter: returning from devotions one Sunday she found her baby squalling on the ground. Her husband, absorbed in a book and unconscious of its passenger's fate, continued to pull an empty wagon. No mother could blame her for shrieking at him.

In spite of a turbulent domestic life, Mary apparently never lost faith in Lincoln's political future. It is true that she drove and nagged him; but she did not spare herself. She had to learn to pinch pennies and to do her own housework with a growing brood of children. With only occasional inexpert help she not only managed the housework, she made her own and the children's clothes. At night, while waiting for Abe to come home, she hand-tucked shirt fronts for him. To people who knew the Lincoln's financial situation, Mary "put on the dog." She gave dinner parties for political figures which were far more elaborate than they could afford.

By careful planning she achieved her goal of establishing a gracious, cultured home for Lincoln. How well she succeeded in civilizing him externally, is confirmed by a reporter's description of him after his nomination . . . "After you have been five minutes in his company you cease to think that he is either homely or awkward. You recognize in him a high-toned, unassuming, chivalrous-minded gentleman, fully posted in all of the essential amenities of social life, and sustained by the infallible monitor of common sense."

Mary was criticized for extravagance in the White House, but many of the imprudent situations she created stemmed from her determination to prove that the Lincolns from that backwoods town of Springfield, were not as uncouth as Washington society branded them.

Even her unwise and often embarrassing interference in government affairs was prompted, she insisted, by her duty to protect the President from intrigues.

A small-town, unsophisticated woman, Mary never suspected that she was being used as a catspaw to undermine her husband. The shadow of war already hung over the country when the Lincolns came to Washington. Mary had to share not only the hostile reception of Washington society, but the almost fanatical hatred focused on the President.

After Lincoln's assassination, the Boston Journal, with a New York dateline, reveals the trap Mary walked into. "The slanders on Mrs. Lincoln, originating with some of the press in this city are not new. From the moment that she entered the White House as its Mistress until she left it she had been the subject of open or covert attacks. Early in the rule of Mr. Lincoln a regular conspiracy was formed here . . . to strike her down and strike her husband through her."

In dwelling on Mary's blunders in the White House, her contributions have been ignored, if not forgotten. She had amazing courage in the face of danger. When rumors reached Lincoln of a plot to attack the President-elect enroute to Washington, he insisted that Mary and the children follow by another train. This Mary refused to do; just as she refused to leave the White House after the Union Army defeat at Bull Run when Washington was in danger of capture by the rebels.

And like Martha Washington, in her work among the wounded soldiers, Mary never thought of the risks she was taking by exposing herself to contagious diseases. She was absent from the Capital for long periods, but when she was there she made almost daily visits to the hospitals, distributing fruit, flowers and delicacies cooked in the White House kitchen.

How little Mary's errands of mercy were known because she gave no thought to publicity, is pointed out by one newspaper . . . "It may not be known that Mrs. Lincoln has contributed more than any lady in Washington, from her private purse, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers . . ."

Even less remembered is Mary's intervention when Clara Barton, later to become the founder of the American Red Cross, pleaded with the President to send a representative to the first international meeting of the Red Cross in Europe. He refused, saying he wished to avoid any foreign entanglements, then changed his mind when Mary persuaded him to send the Sanitary Commissioner, who was then in Europe, to the meeting.

It was Mary, too, who urged the President to visit the camps, pointing out that the greatest morale booster the

(Continued on page 126)
Of all the forts in the South during the American Revolution, perhaps the ones at Ninety Six in South Carolina are the most familiar. The first one, a crude log fort, called Williamson’s Fort, was the scene of the first bloodshed in the South, in November, 1775. The second structure, a sturdy built star fort, was the most important British stronghold in the Carolina back country. Kenneth Roberts, in his book, Oliver Wiswell, has a long account of its siege by General Nathaniel Greene.

Ninety Six, an Indian trading post in the Colonial period, was located between the Saluda and Savannah Rivers, and main roads converged there, one known as the Cherokee Path, led from the back country to civilization and Charles Town. It derived its name by being approximately ninety six miles from the frontier fort of Prince George, located at the principal town of the Lower Cherokees, Keowee. No portion of South Carolina suffered more than the district around Ninety Six during the Revolution. Patriot (Whig) and Tory (Loyalist) could not live in peace there, for armed bands of each were continually disturbing the peace.

When fighting broke out in Massachusetts in April, 1775, the South Carolina Provincial Congress (it had replaced the Commons House of Assembly) decided to send a delegation of five men to “explain” to the individuals of the Ninety Six District, the “nature of this unhappy” dispute with Great Britain, and to gain support for the coastal area in their struggle with the mother country. The embassy was not a success (even if Charles Town claimed it was), and did nothing more than to stir up the majority of the population, who came out for the King.

The Germans who lived between the Broad and Saluda Rivers, wanted no part of the quarrel, and “were disaffected with the American cause,” while the Quakers of the area were also opposed, mainly because of their pacifist tendencies. In the other areas of the Ninety Six District, the inhabitants were either of English or Scotch Irish stock, and were divided in their loyalties. Some were for war against the mother country; while others were just as eager to stay with Great Britain, and damned the inhabitants of Charles Town.

Thus the temper of the inhabitants was anything but friendly. The question could be asked, why? The answer had its roots in the past. As the back country began to fill up with settlements, Charles Town monopolized the colony. All elections were held in the coastal city; all the courts of law, until the late 1760s, were held in Charles Town; the Low Country did not provide enough law officers to keep law and order—a reason for the rampage of the Regulators. And the Low Country dominated the Commons House of Assembly by having more representatives than the Up Country, but with less population. The country was wild and most of the settlers lived outside of towns (what towns there were). The settlers were used to asserting their own rights and avenging themselves on their enemies when wronged.

Four of the embassy returned to Charles Town, but
William Henry Draton remained behind, and tried to rally the ones favorable to the Patriot cause. He was able to gather about 1,000 men, but another group, led by Colonel Thomas Fletchall, gathered a slightly larger force numbering 1,200. The two groups met at the Indian Island Ford on the Saluda River, a few miles from Ninety Six. With Fletchall on the north side of Saluda, and Drayton on the south bank, both groups gawked at each other, not knowing what to do; for neither side wanted a fight.

Drayton, taking advantage of the hesitation, issued a declaration to the effect, that if the Loyalists dispersed and went home they would not be harmed, if they didn’t, they would be attacked as public enemies of the Provincial Congress. The declaration was then read by Fletchall to his troops on September 16, 1775, and then Fletchall and his associates signed the hastily written treaty. Promising to live in peace with their neighbors, the Loyalists dispersed. But other Loyalist leaders, who were not present, burnt Fletchall in effigy, an indication that the treaty was not popular with most of the King’s supporters.

The uneasy peace lasted barely two months, and the outbreak of fighting at Ninety Six resulted from rash action by a group of Loyalists. Patrick Cunningham and his band of Tories, angered by the arrest and imprisonment of his brother, Robert (later brigadier general in the British Army) for sedition, seized a load of ammunition on the way to Ninety Six. British agents then spread the rumor in the back country that the captured ammunition was being sent by the Provincial Congress to win the Indians’ support against the British.

When Major Andrew Williamson was sent with his militia force to recover the powder, the Loyalists gathered to oppose him. Seeing that he must defend himself, he retreated to Ninety Six and constructed a crude stockade fort. The Loyalists, their numbers grown to about 2,000 under Major Joseph Robinson and Captain Patrick Cunningham, began to besiege the fort on November 19, 1775.

The village itself was not fortified (although there had been some sort of fort from the beginning of settlement to serve against attacks of Indians), the courthouse was not defendable, nor was the jail (which was of brick), so a cleared field nearby was selected by Williamson to make his stand, and a square of 185 yards was enclosed with fence rails, bales of straw and animal hides. Here the 562 Patriots awaited the Tory attack. The only advantage the besieged had were some heavy and clumsy guns called “swivels,” which were mounted so that they could be fired in any direction.

On Sunday, November 19, the Tory force appeared and demanded a conference. Their demands were almost unbearable: the Patriots must surrender their arms and disband. While Williamson was pondering the matter, the affair was decided for him. Two of the Patriot force were seized as they left the stockade (we are not told why): Williamson gave orders to rescue them, and the battle was on. For approximately three hours the firing on both sides was steady.

Although the Loyalists didn’t know it, Williamson’s force were low on ammunition. Of the 2,000 pounds of powder that the Patriots started out with, only thirty pounds remained, plus what each man had in his powder horn. But there was enough food and water—the Patriots had dug a well. The fighting dragged on through Monday and Tuesday, but on that day the Loyalists received word that the Provincial Congress was sending a large force under Colonel Richard Richardson to arrest the principal Tory leaders, including Cunningham and Robinson. Now the Tories were anxious to arrange a cease fire.

So on Wednesday morning the two groups reached an agreement which was face saving for both sides. Williamson’s group was to march out of the fort (keeping their weapons) but they must give up their swivel guns. But in a secret agreement, the swivels were to be restored in a couple of days. The mock surrender that followed had been decided by leaders of both sides in order to “appease a large body of the besiegers who, while the negotiations were going on, demanded their (swivels) surrender.” The fort was to be destroyed and the well filled in. The Patriots lost one man killed, James Birmingham, the first man to die in the Revolution in the South, and suffered twelve wounded. While there are not adequate figures on their casualties, it is believed that the Loyalists lost about twenty killed and wounded.

This somewhat unglorious affair concluded on a note that did not mark the violence of later days. If the fighting did anything, it proved that people favoring the Provincial Congress could defend themselves when the chips were down.

With other fighting taking place in the back country, the Patriots soon captured most of the leading King’s supporters, and with the defeat of an attempted British invasion off Charles Town on June 28, 1776, the back country remained quiet for a number of years.

In 1779, and early 1780, the British mounted their Southern strategy by conquering Georgia in 1779, and ending it, by capturing Charles Town on May 12, 1870. South Carolina’s civil government collapsed when most of the leaders fled, were made prisoners, or took the oath of allegiance to the crown. General Sir Henry Clinton’s, the British Commander-in-chief, first move was to send swift riding bands of redcoats into all of South Carolina and occupied all posts of strategic value, including Ninety Six. His aim was to give the Loyalists time to organize and work with their British cohorts.

All the military that had surrendered at Charles Town were sent home and paroled, with the provision that “they were not to be disturbed in their property as long as they observed their parole. Most South Carolinians, who adhered to the Patriot cause, felt that so long as they observed these terms, they would be reasonably secure. But like all conquerors, the enemy made mistakes that caused the entire back country to break into open revolt.

Two incidents stirred up the back country Patriots against the British. The first concerned the ruthless
actions of a twenty-six year old British cavalry leader, Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Tarleton, the Green Dragon, against a group of Virginians, under the command of Colonel Abraham Buford. This force, on its way to help the Americans at the siege of Charles Town, when they heard of the city’s capture, decided to return home. But Tarleton’s Legion barred their way. The Legion caught up with the Virginians at the Waxhaws (about eight miles east of present day Lancaster) on May 29, 1780. Buford’s men, thinking the fighting over, waved the white flag and called for quarter (surrender as prisoners of war). But Tarleton had his own idea of quarter—simply kill all Patriots who offered to surrender. This practice was soon dubbed “Tarleton’s quarter.” Many of Buford’s men were slaughtered on the spot.

The second incident that roused the Patriots to arms was Clinton’s reversal of his policy regarding parole. On June 3, he issued a proclamation, effective June 20, that Americans who had fought the British would not be allowed to assume an impartial role. They must stand up and be counted. They would have to participate actively in the British cause or be considered disloyal. In other words, they would be expected to take up arms against their friends, and as one historian said, this policy “was the best recruiting officer the Patriots ever had.”

After the Battle of Camden (August 16, 1780) the Patriots were badly mauled by General Lord Charles Cornwallis, the new British commander in the South, he reissued the proclamation “to force submission by threat of death or the loss of men’s entire estates.” Any Patriot who had signed a parole, and then fought against the British, would be punished “with the greatest rigour.” Cornwallis further declared that he had “ordered in the most positive manner that every militiaman who had borne arms with us and afterwards joined the enemy shall be immediately hanged.” There it was, the Tory’s mandate for hanging, pillaging, shooting, beating and destruction. Thus began the civil war between Americans in South Carolina, that William Moultrie called “a disgrace to human nature, and it may be safely said that they (Whig and Tory) destroyed more property and shed more American blood than the whole British army.” Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, said that the Whigs “had great provocation, but upon calm reflection I feel duty bound to say that they took full advantage of it.” Another writer declared that “humanity would shudder at a particular recital of calamities which the Whigs inflicted on the Tories and the Tories on the Whigs,” he said. But it is “particularly remarkable, that on both sides, they for the most part consoled themselves with the belief that they were acting or suffering in a good cause.” In the Ninety Six District “alone there were said to be fourteen hundred widows and orphans at the conclusion” of the American Revolution.

When the British occupied Ninety Six, they made it into one of the best fortified forts in the southern back country. It was an important link in a chain of posts, because it protected the Loyalist elements in the neighborhood (that is why it had so many refugees when Greene approached); it also kept a check on the Patriot settlements to the west; and the fort was in a position to maintain communications with the Cherokees, who favored the British. The fort also served as an excellent recruiting station for Loyalists in the area. The village already had a stockade, but it offered little or no protection against a fully equipped army. So the garrison set about making it impregnable.

The stockade, which had surrounded the village, was now protected by the digging of a deep ditch with an abatis (chopped-down trees piled on top of one another, the branches toward the incoming or expected enemy, and the dirt from the ditch’s evacuation was piled up outside to form a high bank. At the eastern end of the village stockade connected with it, but lying outside of the stockade’s enclosure, was erected a strong Star Redoubt of large size. The Star Fort had sixteen salient and reentering angles, also had a dry ditch and an abatis.

On the western end of the village there was a large spring from which a creek ran down a gully. This was the only water supply for the town, and in order to protect it, the jail, which was within the stockade near the west corner, had been fortified. On the western bank of the gully the British also had constructed a small, but heavily fortified palisaded fort, containing two blockhouses which were called Holmes’ Fort. This fortification was connected with the main stockade by a covered walkway. All of the fortifications had been built by an able British engineer, Lieutenant Haldane, an aide to Cornwallis. When the garrison heard of the approach of

![Map of Ninety Six](https://via.placeholder.com/150)
General Nathanael Greene, they immediately set to work, “officers cheerfully sharing in the labor with the common soldiers” to get the fort in shape to withstand a siege.

The garrison of the fort manned entirely by Loyalists, consisted of 150 men of the 2nd battalion of the Loyalist of New York, a brigade raised by General Oliver De Lancey, a man of wealth and social position in that state and was sometimes dubbed De Lancey's Brigade. 200 men, the 2nd battalion of New Jersey Volunteers were also present, as were 200 South Carolina Tory militia commanded by Colonel Richard King. Commanding the fort was Lieutenant Colonel John Harris Cruger, a native of New York, and son-in-law of De Lancey. He was an able and energetic officer, and he and his men had been “constantly employed in active service since the year 1776” and were now “perhaps equal to any troops” in America. Besides the garrison, there were a considerable number of Tory civilians who had sought refuge on hearing of the approach of an American army. There were also a goodly number of Negro slaves in the stockade, and they furnished a good labor battalion. Cruger had ample supplies and provisions, and had three small pieces of artillery, which were mounted on wheel carriages. The Achilles heel was his water supply, it could be captured, and there was no water within the village, he had tried unsuccessfully to dig a well.

By the middle of 1781, the British had begun to lose or evacuate their posts in the back country. Lord Rawdon (Francis-Hastings had seen a great deal of action at Bunker Hill, Monmouth, White Plains, Long Island, was anything but handsome and has been called “the ugliest man in England”), Cornwallis’s successor in South Carolina as commander, gave up Camden in May; Orangeburg surrendered to General Thomas Sumter; General Francis Marion and Lieutenant Colonel Henry “Light Horse Harry” Lee captured Fort Motte; and Augusta was captured on June 5. In the entire back country, only Ninety Six remained in British hands. So Greene decided to attack it, and for a month, May 22-June 19, 1781, the Americans engaged in a useless and unsuccessful siege.

Greene’s “army” (it could hardly be called that) consisted of less than 1,000 men, even if sources written shortly after the Revolution suggest that the number was four thousand men. He had two regiments of Maryland and Delaware Continentals consisting of some 427 men fit for duty. To these could be added 431 men of the Virginia brigade, plus a North Carolina battalion of sixty six men, and sixty of Captain Robert Kirkwood’s light infantry.

General Greene and his advance group appeared before the fort on the evening of May 22, and his main forces arrived the next day. The Americans set up their camp in the woods near the four corners of the fort. Unfortunately for Greene he had no battering cannon and after seeing how strong the fort was, he knew that he must besiege it in the classic manner—by parallel approaches (trenches approaching a fortification by a series of zigzags).

Greene immediately turned over the direction of the siege to Colonel Count Thaddeus Kosciusko, a fairly successful military engineer. Acting rather disdainful of the garrison inside, the Pole began his digging of the parallels within two hundred feet of the Star Redoubt. He should have concentrated on capturing the water supply, the only vulnerable part of the fort. In fact Lee took the Pole to task in his memoirs, published after the Revolution, when he said of Kosciusko: “He was very moderate in talent” and “his blunders lost us Ninety Six.” Cruger, watching the Americans, placed his three cannon on a platform in the salient of the Star nearest the American trenches, and by noon of the next day had manned his parapet with infantry with the infantrymen protecting them, thirty men under the command of Lieutenant Roney, sallied out of the Star and attacked the besiegers, and bayoneted all who got in the way, destroying the American works, and some of the Negroes from the fort captured their “intrenching tools.” All of the Tory raiding party returned to the fort before an American rescue could reach the scene. The only casualty suffered by the Loyalists was the death of Lieutenant Roney.
Kosciusko, learning his lesson of digging too close to the fort, now began a series of parallels twelve hundred feet from the Star. Day and night the American digging went on, interrupted only by Cruger's sallying forces to harass Greene's engineers. By June 3 the second parallel had been completed, and now Greene called upon Cruger to surrender. The Loyalist commander replied:

I am honored with your letter of this day intimating Major General Greene's immediate demand of surrender of his Majesty's garrison at Ninety Six; a compliance with which my duty to my Sovereign renders inadmissible at present.

Kosciusko also decided to dig a tunnel (the jargon of the day called it a mine) toward the Star from the north with the intent of blowing the Star Redoubt up. But the tunnel trick did not succeed because it did not come close enough to the fort and was discovered by the Tories.

While the men were digging the parallels near the Star, Green directed his artillery in a constant crossfire on the fort. He also began the construction of Mahan Towers (so named after Major Hezekiah Mahan of Marion's brigade, which was a log tower higher than the fort from which sharpshooters could fire down into the fort). When the third parallel was completed, the Tower, about forty feet high, was placed about forty yards from the abatis around the Star, and riflemen in the Tower could silence Cruger's guns. But the fort's commander answered this challenge by putting sandbags on his parapet, and left an opening between each bag so that a sharpshooter could operate. By this action the Tower was rendered useless for the time being. Greene next tried to burn the Star out —by firing hot shot into the fort—but the Americans did not have the facilities to make the balls hot enough to set fire to the wooden timbers. Then the Americans tried fire arrows shot by muskets, but this danger was thwarted when Cruger "directed all the buildings to be unroofed" though "it exposed" the garrison "to the bad effects of the night air, so pernicious in" the Carolina "climate."

On June 8 Colonel Lee and his Legion arrived in the American camp fresh from capturing Augusta. After surveying the siege, Lee told Greene that the fort could be captured by going after its water supply. Greene gave him permission to dig his own parallels towards the small outside stockade. While the digging was proceeding, Lee erected his battery of one gun to cover the Americans' digging. Cruger hindered Lee by sending out nightly sallies which resulted in fierce and bloody nightly combats.

By June 11 General Sumter had sent Greene a dispatch which carried a copy of an early June issue of the Royal Gazette, published in Charles Town to the effect:

We have the happiness to congratulate our readers on the safe arrival of a large fleet from Corke with a powerful reinforcement for the Royal Army. They came to anchor this afternoon off our bar. Mr. Greene, we are well assured, lately took occasion to announce in general orders to the army that the fleet above mentioned had been captured by the French.

Sumter further stated that Rawdon was on the way to relieve Ninety Six. Greene then sent a message to Sumter to delay Rawdon if possible, and ordered Pickens and his militia forces to reinforce Sumter. Greene also sent a message to Marion to join Sumter in delaying Rawdon's march. Despite his orders to Sumter and Marion, Greene began to despair of reducing Ninety Six "to submission before Rawdon's arrival."

Greene tried for a third time to burn the fort out. This time, an American sergeant with nine men, crawling on their bellies at night, under cover of an approaching storm, tried to fire the fort. But the sergeant was discovered in the act of setting the fire, and he and five of his men were killed. The other four made it safely back to their lines.

Only Lee and his men had any success. On June 12, the Loyalist garrison of Holme's Fort had to evacuate their position, when deadly fire from Lee's Legion rendered it untenable. Ninety Six's water supply was partially cut off; the only way the fort could get water was at night, by sending out "naked Negroes, whose bodies in the darkness were not distinguishable from the trees surrounding" the fort.

On June 17, an incident occurred which brought new hope to the Tories. A man on horseback, riding hard, was observed being chased by Americans who were shooting at him. Putting spurs to his horse, the rider made straight for the gates of the fort, and safe inside, gave Cruger an oral message from Rawdon, informing him that a relief force was on its way. Cruger, now knowing that relief was at hand, fought all the harder.

Rawdon had been at Monck's Corner, about thirty miles from Charles Town, when he heard of the arrival of fresh British troops on June 3. Going immediately to Charles Town, he picked up the new troops, and by the 7th was on his way to relieve Ninety Six. In his force were the 3rd, the 19th and 30th British regiments. At Monck's Corner he picked up his own troops. With these, his force numbered about 2,000 men, including 150 horsemen. It was 200 miles from Monck's Corner to Ninety Six, and in order to escape Sumter, the British commander went to the right, and avoided the American forces. By the time Rawdon's message had reached Cruger, he was only thirty miles away. Now Greene must act.

There were to be two simultaneous assaults on the fort. At the Star, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Campbell, of the 1st Virginia Regiment, with a detachment of Virginia and Maryland Continentals, stood ready. The third parallel had been completed, and two trenches had almost reached the ditch surrounding the fort. Fascines (bundles of sticks tied together and were used for filing ditches to permit the passage of troops) were ready, as were long poles with iron hooks, which were to be used to pull down the sandbags from the parapet. The storming party, led by Lieutenants Duval of Maryland and Seldon of Virginia, included axemen who would cut through the abatis, and following them, were the hook
men. Bringing up the rear, would be the main force, which would swarm out of the trenches and over the stockade.

The first attack would come from the west side, where Lee's infantry, and Kirkwood's light troops, were to enter the town from that quarter. The assault group was to be led by Captain John Rudulph.

With the firing of the second gun at noon on June 18, Rudulph and his men gained the ditch, with the rest of the men close on his heels. They got into the fort, the Loyalists retreating. Once inside, Lee's men waited for news of the success of Campbell's attack on the Star before entering the village.

At the Star Redoubt Greene's small battery began the bombardment of the fort. With the American infantry firing by platoons, the sharpshooters in the Tower were keeping up a constant fire on the parapet; Duval and Seldon with their assault force, left the third parallel, and ran to attack the abatis at two different points. The axemen followed them, and hacked through and entered the ditch, with the hook men close behind. The parapet, bristling with pikes and bayonets, could not reach the Americans below. And the Loyalist defenders could not fire on the attacking Americans, because the would in turn be picked off by the American sharpshooters in the Tower.

The hookmen went to work on the sandbags, pulling them into the ditch, if they could clear a space, Campbell and his men could leave their trenches and fight hand to hand inside the stockade. But Major Greene, who commanded 150 men in the Star, did not wait to be taken. He resorted to drastic action.

With sixty men divided into two equal parties, commanded by Captains French of the De Lanceys and Campbell of the New Jerseys, they ran out of the sallyport at the rear of the Star, fell upon the axemen and hookmen with their bayonets. There was much hard fighting in such a small space, and when Duval and Seldon were wounded, the surviving Americans retreated back to their lines, leaving two thirds of their attacking party killed and wounded.

Greene, appalled at the slaughter of his men, called a retreat. He also ordered Lee, who chafed to enter the town, to merely hold the stockade. Then Greene called for a cease fire to bury the dead. But Cruger refused, saying that the victor, whoever he may be, could attend to that task. Greene decided that the capture of the fort was doubtful before the arrival of Rawdon, and not wanting to sacrifice any more men, ordered a general retreat. After a twenty-seven day attack, the siege was ended. The Americans lost 185 killed and wounded, while the Loyalists lost twenty-seven killed and fifty-eight wounded. Captain George Armstrong of the Maryland line was shot through the head during the assault of June 18. He was the only American officer killed, while Lieutenant Roney was the only enemy officer killed.

The defense of the Tories at Ninety Six was really in vain, for on July 3 Rawdon evacuated the fort and burned the village. The Patriots, unable to seize the fort by direct assault, now won it by default.

Present plans call for turning the 697 acre Ninety Six Star Fort Historical Site into a national park. It is hoped that this project is completed, and in time it will rank among the more important sites commemorating the American Revolution.

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Edward McCrady, South Carolina in the American Revolution, 1780-1783. New York, 1901.
The Important Office of Chapter Regent was covered in the October issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, now the duties of the other Officers will be discussed. The Vice Regent has the very pleasant duty and opportunity to sit by the side of the Regent without any of her responsibilities. She observes the Regent in action at close range knowing that in all probability she will not have to “take over the office of Regent.” But there is always the possibility that circumstances may put her in the Regent’s seat. Chapter Bylaws should provide that the Vice Regent assumes the duties of the Regent in case of the absence or incapacity of the Regent. No election is needed to bring this about; it is automatic if it is in the Bylaws. The Bylaws of the NSDAR provide that the State Vice Regent automatically becomes the State Regent if she has been confirmed as State Vice Regent as provided in Article XIV, Section 7.

The Vice Regent may have other duties prescribed in the Bylaws. It is a fallacy that a Vice Regent must be elected Regent at the expiration of the term of the incumbent Regent. This should not be an unwritten rule or pattern to be followed in a Chapter. A member serving in another office may develop into a more apt candidate for the Regency than the Vice Regent. What is best for the Chapter should be considered always of prime importance in choosing officers. No woman deserves the Regency nor does she deserve any other office. The Chapter deserves the best officers that can be obtained. No member should accept the office of Vice Regent unless she is willing to be the Regent if the office becomes vacant while she is Vice Regent. A Vice Regent, upon becoming Regent to fill an unexpired term, continues with the same officers and the same chairmen. The vacancy in the office of Vice Regent is filled as provided in the Bylaws of the Chapter, which is usually by the Board of Management.

The Chaplain conducts the religious services for the Chapter. She opens the Chapter meeting with an appropriate ritual and prayer. The DAR Ritual may be purchased from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General. The Chaplain conducts such other services as the occasion may require. She conducts the annual Memorial Service in the Chapter meeting, for the installation of officers, and for the patriotic services conducted at the demise of a member. The six “Reminders for all Chaplains” printed in the Chaplain’s General letter of July 1977 is must reading for all Chapter Chaplains.

The Recording Secretary has many broad duties. The minutes she writes become the legal record of the meetings of the Chapter, after approved by the Chapter. The Secretary receives her instructions from the Regent and works directly with the Regent. The basic duties of the Recording Secretary are: (1) Take careful and correct notes as the meeting proceeds in order to prepare the minutes; (2) Write correct and accurate minutes and enter them in the permanent minute book; (3) Read the minutes to the Chapter so they can be heard for correction and approval; (4) Write and initial any corrections in the minute book which the Regent directs her to do; (5) Sign the minutes, “Approved” and put the date of approval after the “Approved;” (6) Record the exact wording of a motion, the name of the mover and of the seconder, whether the motion was carried, lost or how it was disposed of, (unless withdrawn, then it is not mentioned); (7) Be prepared to read the motion and to give it to the Presiding Officer, also any previous motions acted upon; (8) Incorporate in the minutes the kind of meeting, regular, special, annual, Board or Executive with month, day, time meeting was called to order and time it was adjourned, place, who presided and name of the Secretary or pro tem, how the minutes of the previous meeting were approved and if corrected state the correction in the minutes; (9) Record business that is transacted in the minutes with no discussion, comment criticism, nor personal opinion; (“A Secretary records what was done not what was said” is a trite remark but true.) (10) Have at every meeting the minute book, a list of the members, a copy of the Bylaws of the Chapter, the National Society and the State Organization, the DAR Handbook, a copy of Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised., a list of the Standing and Special Committees; (11) Give the chairman of each special committee the names of the members of that committee and the work it is to do; (12) Keep all records, reports, and official documents of the Chapter not specifically entrusted to other Officers; (13) Inform the Presiding Officer of any action in the minutes that hasn’t been attended to; (14) Inform her of old business at the appropriate time. The Recording Secretary is responsible for informing the Regent of deadlines and the dates for taking action on necessary items. She should have and keep a file of all rulings and adopted policies of the Chapter. Minutes are not a report, so the words, “respectfully submitted,” should never be used prior to the signature. A Secretary may make a motion, speak to a motion and vote. “The Secretary,” means the Recording Secretary, when there are two Secretaries the other is called the Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary handles the official correspondence of the Chapter and the Board of Management, unless designated otherwise in the Bylaws. She reads the correspondence at the meetings that the Regent calls for. It is important that the Corresponding Secretary familiarize herself with the correspondence so she can give a resume of the letters if they are long and wordy. When reading letters she reads the signature first. The Corresponding Secretary sends out the notices of meetings and other communications requested by the chapter or the Regent. The Bylaws of the Chapter may prescribe other duties for this Secretary or Secretaries as the case may be.

(To be continued)
Early Medicine In The North Country

BY ALEX ZEIDENFELT, PH.D.

Director of Social Services
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, New York

The problems of providing adequate medical facilities and care in the north country in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were largely shaped by geography, climate, ignorance, poverty, fear and superstition. With rugged winter weather, a sparsely populated region that was rich in beautiful lakes, valleys and mountains, but relatively poor in industry, commerce or agriculture, the obstacles to making good health care available to all were formidable.

All the diseases the colonists had to contend with were brought over from Europe, with the exception of those relatively few that were found among the Indians or those that came with the slaves from Africa.

The living conditions of the early settlers and their deplorable health practices left them easy prey to numerous illnesses and plagues. Families were, as a rule, large and frequently lived in isolated areas or small communities. During the long, bitter winter months, the people were holed up in overheated, drafty, poorly ventilated cabins or houses. Sanitation and personal hygienic habits were primitive. Bathing and washing were considered a luxury. When food was plentiful, the colonists ate glutonously; when supplies ran low they ate sparingly, often times going hungry. Nutritionally, their diets were poorly balanced. They often drank water from wells that were contaminated.

These conditions contributed to frequent epidemics of killer diseases such as pertussis, smallpox, typhoid fever, spotted fever, measles, cholera or diphtheria that, all too often, swept through the countryside like a tidal wave, killing large numbers of people. More than half of the children never reached their tenth birthday.

Many colonists grew to adulthood without being exposed to childhood infection by the measles virus because of their isolated living conditions. Adults, in particular, who had never developed immunity suffered frightfully during measles epidemics. When a measles epidemic burned itself out, the infectious virus would disappear depriving people in sparsely populated areas of developing an immunity against the disease. Fortunately measles epidemics were not numerous, but when introduced from the outside they were devastating. The infectious period of measles is rather brief, but the incubation period is about two weeks. Only when ships were able to cross the Atlantic in two or three weeks was measles in its infectious form introduced into the states more frequently. With the growth of communities large enough to maintain the measles virus in between epidemics, the adult population was able to develop an almost total immunity.

Diphtheria was another scourge that was epidemic in nature and greatly feared. For reasons never known, the mortality rate for diphtheria was much higher in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries than in the nineteenth century.

For a long time typhoid fever was not recognized as a distinct disease entity. It was known as typhous fever, an umbrella term covering any fever which lasted more than a week and for which no cause could be found. Dr. Nathan Smith (1762-1829), who had wide experience in small New England communities, concluded that typhoid
inhaling smoke from mullein. For tapeworms, pumpkin
face of an onion was used. Tuberculosis was treated by
ing, thereby curing liver ailments. A wound from a rusty
Cuts and bruises were treated with white-pine pitch or
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human urine. If bitten by a water moccasin, a squash
poultice was applied; for a rattlesnake bite the cut sur-
larly known as "puke weed," was used to induce vomit-
disease, be it a chest cold or pneumonia. Pipsissewa was
the patient. Apparently the colonists' strong faith in them
had remarkable therapeutic powers. Rubbing a patient
around their neck during the teething period.
Perhaps the best thing that can be said for many of
these commonly used remedies was that they didn't kill
the patient. Apparently the colonists' strong faith in them
had remarkable therapeutic powers. Rubbing a patient
with skunk's oil was the accepted way to cure any lung
disease, be it a chest cold or pneumonia. Pipsissewa was
believed to be able to cure heart disease. Lobelia, popu-
larly known as "puke weed," was used to induce vomit-
ing, thereby curing liver ailments. A wound from a rusty
object was bound tightly with a thick slice of salt pork.
Cuts and bruises were treated with white-pine pitch or
human urine. If bitten by a water moccasin, a squash
poultice was applied; for a rattlesnake bite the cut sur-
face of an onion was used. Tuberculosis was treated by
inhaling smoke from mullein. For tapeworms, pumpkin
was a distinct disease with the capacity to immunize. Dr.
Smith was far ahead of his time and only later were his
observations accepted by the medical profession.
It was only natural that the settlers should turn to the
Indians for inspiration and knowledge in dealing with
illness and injuries. To a considerable degree, early medi-
cine was influenced by Indian medical practices. The
Indians, who lived an active, dangerous, outdoor life,
hunting, fishing, and often engaging in inter-tribal war-
fare, were the victims of frequent fractures, disease and
trauma which they seemed able to cope with rather effect-
ively. They managed to survive remarkably well in a
harsh, hostile environment. The Indian's knowledge of
anatomy was the envy of many a local doctor. Many felt
that the Indians were better able to treat wounds, dislo-
cations and fractures than the average American doctor.
They knew how to remove a retained placenta long be-
fore the white man learned the proper method of doing it.
The American Indian added 59 drugs to modern phar-
macopia, including cascara sagrada, lobelia, puccoon,
cohosh, pipsissewa and dockmackie. The colonists, there-
fore, felt that what worked for the Indians should work
for them.

Added to the exaggerated faith in Indian medical folk-
lore and practices was the role certain religious beliefs
played in interfering with medical progress. Many people
subscribed to the widely held view that illness and poor
health was God's way of punishing man for his sinful
ways; therefore, it was more important to placate the
Lord and atone for one's wrongdoings than follow med-
ical advice. When they finally turned to the doctor, after
everything else failed, it usually was too late.

The belief in the healing powers of voodoo, herbs,
mystic incantations, charms and amulets was widespread
and fervent. Everyone knew that wearing gold beads
around the neck warded off, or cured a sore throat and
everything else failed, it usually was too late.

The greatest threat to the medical profession came
from the hordes of nostrum peddlers, traveling medicine
shows, and "Strokers," who claimed to be able to cure
any ailment by laying on their magic hands, herb doctors
who often acted as midwives and a wide assortment of
quacks who were only interested in making a fast buck.
They concocted numerous cures which, at best, were
harmless and only relieved the sufferer of his money.
These pills, powders, liquids were also widely sold in
local stores. High on the list of favorites were Hood's and
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Seneca Rattlesnake Root, Mose
Howland's Bitters and the much touted Lydia E. Pink-
hams Compound for female trouble. Some of the prepara-
tions were innocuous because they contained plain
Sarsaparilla, but when Chloroform came into use and the
manufacturers began adding it to the products, they be-
came potentially dangerous since there was a popular
tendency to take medication frequently and in large dos-
ages. However, gum opium was the most popular item.
When chewed it produced something of a "high"; all pain
and worry was gone and the individual experienced a
pleasant sensation of contentment and well being. Al-
though the doctors succeeded in having the stores stop
carrying gum opium, its widespread use continued until
the turn of the century when the New Hampshire legis-
lature made it a criminal offense to sell it.

There were many common superstitions which were
harmless. Some believed that hard luck would befall any-
one who had an operation performed on Friday. Others
advised that a pregnant woman should not bathe if she
wished to avoid illness or complications. While this bit
of wisdom did not guarantee and uneventful pregnancy,
it was a good excuse for not bathing. There was a popular
belief that if a number of people in a family died of
tuberculosis, the way to break the evil spell that had been
cast over the family and keep others from contracting
the disease was to bury, face down, one of the relatives
who died of the illness.

Books and pamphlets purporting to give medical ad-
vice were of a greater danger since they frequently kept
the ill person from seeking professional help when it still
could do some good. Almost as popular as Dr. Spock,
was Culpepper's Family Physician, published in 1824,
which was extensively peddled up and down the country-
side. The book, which gave minute descriptions of nu-
merous diseases and how to treat them, was religiously
consulted and followed. It listed three hundred herbs that
had medicinal properties with instructions for their use.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, women were coy and modest and shocked at the thought of using a male doctor to deliver a baby in place of a midwife. There were midwives who performed their duties well and many old town records mention by name those who earned acclaim. However, the widely scattered tombstones on the graves of infant and mothers who died in childbirth bears mute witness to the large number of midwives who were ill equipped for the job entrusted to them.

During most of this period there were very few trained doctors in the north country. By far the largest number did not have formal medical training; many lacked an education of any kind. Most trained doctors were educated in Europe, mainly England, before coming to America. A few Americans went to England for their medical training. Most practitioners were of the home grown variety who entered the profession by way of the apprenticeship system. A young man would spend a few years working with an experienced doctor absorbing whatever knowledge his mentor had to offer. When he felt he had learned enough to get by, he would set up his own practice. As a rule his knowledge of anatomy and medicine were rudimentary. Doctors had few opportunities to study human anatomy inasmuch as autopsies were considered a violation of God’s will. As a result, the macabre business of body snatchings arose to meet the needs of doctors and medical students anxious to study the human body.

The lot of the early doctor was not always an easy one, nor financially particularly rewarding. Frequently he would travel great distances over narrow, winding roads in icy weather to an isolated farm house or cabin where he performed his duties under the most difficult of conditions. With fees low and not always collectable, many doctors were forced to moonlight. Some taught school while others were merchants or innkeepers in addition to their practice. One doctor worked part time as a butcher. Many farmers were too poor to compensate the doctor for his services so they gave him butter, eggs, chickens, a load of hay, corn or oats in lieu of cash payment. One doctor in Haverhill, New Hampshire estimated that he averaged 33 cents per patient for twelve hundred visits made in one year.

An old fee list accepted by the doctors in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1806 lists an ordinary home visit at 75 cents; a night visit was $1.50. Bleeding in the doctor’s office cost 50 cents while at home the fee was double. Major surgery such as removing a cataract or a cancerous breast was $30.00. There were few dentists in the region, so the doctors also dabbled in dentistry. For extracting a tooth at home the doctor charged $1.00, but the patient could save 50 cents by having the extraction in the office. Many doctors developed a lucrative second income by compounding their own medicines and selling them to their patients.

The doctor carried in his bag a colorful assortment of drugs: opium, camphor, mercury, arsenic, quinine, jalap, rhubarb and calomel which he dispensed liberally and in massive doses for all diseases, be it mumps, measles, stroke, flu or cholera. Calomel was believed to be endowed with extraordinary powers to cure almost everything. Popular with students in medical schools was a jolly ditty:

If you don’t know what the hell
Give him a dose of calomel.

If the patient didn’t improve quickly enough, the doctor would bring out his sucking leeches. Bleeding, purging, fasts, induced vomiting were popular cures. To bring down a fever, nothing was better than sweating the patient by apply hot cloth or heated bricks or a poultice of mustard or turpentine.

The better trained, more dedicated, professionally minded doctors felt the need for an organization to curb many of the prevailing abuses and raise the standards of medical practice. The New Hampshire Medical Society, incorporated on February 16, 1791, after approval by the state legislature, is one of the oldest medical societies of its kind in the United States. Originally consisting of nineteen doctors from thirteen different towns, the Society elected Dr. Josiah Bartlett as its first president.

Dr. Bartlett was an ambitious, forceful, highly regarded practitioner who established a reputation for treating diphtheria, then known as “Throat Distemper or Angina Maligna.” In 1733 and 1735, there were virulent diphtheria epidemics in Kingston, New Hampshire, which claimed the lives of many children. When the disease struck again in Kingston in 1754, Dr. Bartlett used Peruvian bark with, what he claimed, impressive results. In addition to his medical interests, he was also actively involved in politics. After serving as chief justice of the state, he was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1792 and, reelected the following year with overwhelming majorities. He was a very popular public official and well liked by the voters.

The New Hampshire Medical Society was a dynamic, active organization which strove to raise the level of medical training and practice. It was responsible for the passage of legislation creating public health officers and helped set up a system of licensing which permitted only graduates of medical schools to practice. It was instrumental in making vaccinations against smallpox compulsory, and helped pass a law allowing medical students to use unclaimed bodies in institutions for autopsies. It lobbied for isolating cholera patients and continuously worked for numerous public health legislation.

The plight of the mentally ill was particularly pathetic because of the harsh, brutal treatment they frequently received. There was almost a total lack of facilities to deal with the insane or emotionally fragile until the various states established special hospitals for the insane or retarded.

The average person had no understanding of mental illness and did not see the insane as being in need of medical care and attention. It was easier to sympathize and accept an illness where the symptoms were highly visible such as a fever, pain, or swelling than insanity.
Adding to the sense of helplessness and hopelessness that frequently prevailed in dealing with the bizarre, frightening behavior of the mentally ill was the stark reality that so little was known about psychiatric illness. The medical profession simply did not know what to do with this problem. At the time, the physician's therapeutic arsenal in treating the insane and emotionally troubled consisted of inducing violent vomiting, purging and bleeding. These were patently worthless procedures. For those considered to be a danger to themselves or others, various mechanical restraints were used, often for a sadistic, dehumanizing nature which only aggravated the patient's condition.

Many families kept their mentally sick relative locked up at home since insanity was such a blot on a family's reputation. Some of the families received poor relief for caring for the ill person. The amount was usually a mere pittance dispensed in a demeaning fashion. When an insane person could no longer be kept at home, he was confined either in an almshouse, workhouse or the local jail where he was thrown together with the indigent aged, the alcoholic or petty criminal, hardly the place for providing a meaningful diagnosis and individual care and treatment. Flogging or chaining the insane to the floor or a post for long periods was a common practice in these institutions.

The conditions described in the New Hampshire Sentinel of December 25, 1834, were, in all likelihood, the rule rather than the exception: “An insane woman, who had wandered from her friends, was confined in one of our Jails, in winter and without fire. From the severity of the cold and her fixed condition her feet became so much diseased that it was considered necessary to amputate them at the ankle . . . Another female was confined in a garret; from the lowness of the roof and her consequently constrained position she grew double, and is now obliged to walk with her hands as well as her feet on the floor. A man was confined for a year in a cellar, nearly naked with a bed of wet straw. Another at this time was chained to the floor in an outbuilding, glad to pick the bones thrown into his kennel, like a beast.”

Around the middle of the eighteenth century people began to develop a more humane, kindly attitude towards the insane. With increasing frequency, demands were made that the government take steps to ameliorate the deplorable conditions that prevailed throughout the region. Recommendations were made that hospitals be built exclusively for the care of the insane and retarded. This idea took its inspiration from what happened in Virginia, when in 1773, the state erected in Williamsburg, the first hospital in the United States expressly for the care of the insane.

The first institution in the north country for the mentally sick opened in 1836 at Brattleboro, Vermont. Four years later, the Augusta State Hospital at Augusta, Maine was established. It had the distinction of being the first mental hospital to hire, in 1872, a woman physician. In 1842, New Hampshire opened the Asylum for the Insane at Concord.

The development of the state-county mental hospital system — there were no county institutions in the north country; most were in the middle west — was a giant step forward in that it belatedly recognized that insanity was a disease.

The very act of removing the patient from his environment, where he usually was the object of curiosity, derision and cruel humor, was often therapeutic. It often removed the patient from the very living conditions or family relationships responsible for or which exacerbated his problems. Commitment of a loved one to a hospital often assuaged the family's guilt feelings about sending the member away. It was much less painful than confining him to the local jail or almshouse.

Therapy consisted primarily in trying to give the patient good physical care and providing recreational and occupational activities. It was possible to keep the patients busy with various occupational tasks in these institutions since they were relatively small compared to present day state hospitals which often are larger than many cities. In 1857, the New Hampshire Asylum, after considerable expansion, had a bed capacity of 225. Since handicrafts were popular in the north country, it was always easy to find something for the patients to do in the hospital.

State hospitals practiced what they called "moral persuasion" which was something remotely akin to modern day psychotherapy.

Most superintendents of state hospitals in the north country had little or no previous experience or training in the treatment of the mentally ill, but they made up for this lack by their enthusiasm and concern for their patients. Generally, they frowned on the use of mechanical restraints — cages, iron chains, handcuffs, hobbles, crib beds, fixed chairs — and there was a noticeable reduction in their use in most hospitals in the area. For all practical purposes, the care given in the state mental hospitals was custodial with little, meaningful treatment given the patients.

The Civil War served as a training ground for many doctors from the north country who served in the conflict. It helped broaden their outlook and medical knowledge and introduced them to new techniques in treating wounds and dealing with epidemics. Many a rural doctor became a fairly competent surgeon by force of circumstances. Service in the armed forces was something of a refresher course for many, and the newly acquired knowledge they brought home helped them render better medical care.

While the early practice of medicine in the north country was in many ways primitive, influenced by Indian folkways, superstition, quackery and ignorance, there were many physicians possessed of a strong sense of professionalism who, through their dedication and tireless efforts were able to elevate the delivery of medical care to a level equal to that found throughout the nation.

Bibliography


With the Chapters

DAVID WILLIAMS (Goldsboro, North Carolina). Graves of two former Regents were dedicated October 18, 1977. DAR Markers were placed on the graves of Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor, Organizing Regent of the David Williams Chapter, and Mrs. William E. Stroud. From left are: Mrs. Ray Warwick, Vice Regent; Mrs. Richard Manley, Chaplain; and Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson, State Regent. Others who took part in the dedication ceremonies were: Mrs. Charles Powell, Mrs. L. E. Bradsher, Mrs. Joe Johnson, and Mrs. A. J. Johnstone. Special guests for the occasion were Dr. Richard Borden of Morehead City, son of Mrs. Stroud; and her niece, Mrs. Marvin Taylor of Smithfield, N.C.

DISTRICT X (California). On Sunday, September 18, 1977 District X held their annual Constitution Week luncheon and program. The affair honored the California State Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow, and took place in the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena. Mrs. Ralph J. Fisher, Director, presided. The chapters which make up District X are: Alhambra-San Gabriel, Altadena, Claremont, Covina, Don Jose Verdugo, General Edward F. Beale, John Greenleaf Whittier, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Martin Serrano, Oneonta Park, San Marino, San Rafael Hills, Santa Anita, Serrano and Sierra Madre.

The speaker of the day was Mr. Michael Cutler. "The Meeting Of The Mental Giants" was the title used which told something of the lives and fortunes of those brave men who created our Constitution. Special music was brought by Mr. Donald Clarke titled "The Impossible Dream." A great highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of a National Transportation Award to Mrs. Alice Huyler Ramsey. The award was presented by Mrs. Strehlow as proxy for Mrs. John F. Morgan, Past National Transportation Chairman.

Mrs. Ramsey, in 1909, accepted the challenge of the Maxwell Automobile Company and drove her Maxwell touring car from New York to San Francisco. Although beset by flood, mud holes, broken axles and flat tires, the valiant high riding Maxwell with its four female occupants arrived safely in San Francisco, to a conquering hero’s welcome.

Mrs. Ramsey, who has been designated “Woman Motorist of the Century” by the Auto Club, at 90+ years is still driving her own automobile and has a perfect driving record.

Shown above is a 1909 Maxwell loaned to the District X Public Relations Representative, Mrs. Anna Wallace on the extreme right. To her left are Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Balcon, owners of the car and active members of the Horseless Carriage Club. Mrs. Ramsey, honoree and Mrs. Fisher, Director are to their left.

KEY CORNER (Dyersburg, Tennessee) has just completed one of its Bicentennial Projects and it is being published now.

This project was to compile lists of all the cemeteries in Dyer County with readings of all the markers in the cemeteries. Mrs. Quintard Glass of Newbern was the Chairman of this project and has done it almost completely alone.

The book includes thirty-one cemeteries. These include family cemeteries as well as the city cemeteries of Timble and Newbern. Mrs. Glass is now completing the second book of the remaining marked graves in cemeteries in Dyer County and the City of Dyersburg.

These books will be invaluable to people doing family research and will be sold by the Key Corner Chapter. The price of the first book is $12.50.—Mary C. Moore.

ATTAKAPAS CHAPTER (Franklin, LA). Attakapas Chapter closed out its Bicentennial activities, August 27, 1977, with the dedication of a Bronze Memorial Plaque honoring three Real Daughters of Patriots. Plaque inscription reads: First United Methodist Church Cemetery / Burial site of / SARAH ANN NIXON / 1775 Middlesex Co. N.J., 1813 Franklin, La. / Wife of Barnet Hulick / ABBY ANN NIXON / 1784 Middlesex Co. N.J. / 1849 Franklin, La. / Wife of James Sanders / Daughters of Major Robert Nixon,
The granite stone was set off with proper landscaping and a dedication bouquet of red and white flowers decorated with a blue ribbon. The Monument Committee, headed by Mrs. Georgia Hoyt Birkett, was assisted during the ceremony by members of the Chapter.

The dedication was held in conjunction with two other dedications, a fountain and a time capsule, and was attended by a large crowd of members and interested friends. The program included a welcome by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Holly Darye, a reading of the inscription by Mrs. Ethel Tippett and the dedication of the monument by the Historian, Mrs. Birkett. In her remarks, Mrs. Birkett stated that the monument was in honor of the Housatonic (or Ausotunnoog) Indians, who had come to Massachusetts and later fought on the American side during the Revolution.

SECK'S VILLAGE (South Whitley, IN). Marcia L. (Turpin) Beasley received her promotion to Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) in the U.S. Army (Army Medical Specialists Corps) on 1 June 1977. LTC Beasley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. John Turpin of Rt. #1, South Whitley, Indiana. She is a 1956 graduate of Columbia City Joint High School and a 1960 graduate of Purdue University. In 1969 she received her master's degree in Hospital Administration from Baylor University in Texas.

LTC Beasley has been an Army dietitian for seventeen years. The Bronze Star and three Army Commendation Medals are among the military awards which have been presented to her. She was named Outstanding Young Woman in 1969 and is a life member of Phi Mu Fraternity. She is a member of numerous professional organizations and is actively involved in the district Dietetics Association. She is a member of the Eel River Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star at South Whitley and a Charter member of Seek's Village Chapter.

Currently, LTC Beasley is assigned as Chief, Food Service Division at Martin Army Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia and is an Instructor, adjunct, to Auburn University for the Coordinated Undergraduate Program in Dietetics. She resides in Columbus, Georgia with her family.

Mrs. Beasley's mother Mrs. John D. Turpin; her sister, Mrs. DeWayne Hockemeyer, of R.R. 1, South Whitley; her sister-in-law Mrs. Joseph Turpin, of Racine, WI, and her cousin Mrs. Frederick J. Bremer, of South Whitley are all charter members of Seek's Village Chapter, 4-113 IN, of South Whitley IN 46787.

SERRANO (Glendora, CA) awarded the DAR ROTC bronze medal to Stephen Yeager for his achievements in the Naval Junior ROTC program at Lutheran High School, La Verne, California. A graduating senior, Steve had earned the rank of Cadet Lt. Commander at Lutheran High.

Presentation was made by Mrs. Charles Teater and Mrs. Lawrence Gerken. Commander Mattox, head of the school's military science program, also participated in the ceremony.

Sponsored by the National Defense Committee of the DAR, the ROTC medals and campaign bars are awarded to outstanding student cadets in secondary school, junior college or university ROTC programs. A cadet so honored has demonstrated qualities of dependability, good character, loyalty, and patriotism, and has earned a record of military and scholastic achievement during his participation in an ROTC program.

BANDERA (Bandera, Texas) has started an eventful eleventh year by celebrating its anniversary with a luncheon honoring the Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. W. Edwards. The chapter was organized July 30, 1966, Mrs. A. B. Alkek, Regent, recognized the Past Regents of the Chapter: Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Mrs. Eugene Gorski and Mrs. John Focke.

Charter members recognized were: Mrs. Dempsey Berryhill, Mrs. Robert Bradley, Miss Gladys Fisher, Mrs. Sterling Fisher, Mrs. John Hammonds,
The Story of the DAR Museum with slides were shown after the luncheon by Mrs. John Harrell, Sr. with Mrs. Eugene Gorski and Mrs. Leo Schott. "The Forging of the U.S. Constitution." The Bandera Independent school of the Bandera Independent library, "Washington Landmark," the DAR Magazine was presented. Members were hostess to the hill country chapters of the DAR and SAR at the Constitution Day Luncheon, September 17. Colonel Joe M. Hill, Jr., Organizing Secretary, Texas Society SAR, spoke on "The Forging of the U.S. Constitution." November was another outstanding month with the North Carolina Genealogical Workshop conducted by Mrs. Stable Linn, Jr., certified American Lineage Specialist, of Salisbury, North Carolina. Also the chapter honored the Captain Andrew Walker Society, C.A.R. on its first anniversary.

BEULAH PATTERSON BROWN (Newark Valley, NY) celebrated its 60th Anniversary with a luncheon at the Congregational Chapel in Newark Valley.

General chairman was Mrs. Russell B. Rawley, assisted by Mrs. Leroy Codner, Mrs. Frank Rejmer and Mrs. Henry Patch.

Mrs. Rawley, who is a 42-year member, gave a history of the Chapter during its sixty years.

Scott Monroe, DAR Good Citizen from the Newark Valley Central School, was presented a fifty-dollar bond as the sixth-district winner.

We were honored by the presence of our New York State Regent, Mrs. Robert Tapp, who gave us a very interesting address.

Guests were present from several neighboring Chapters.

CAPTAIN BASIL GAITHER (Little Rock, Arkansas). Dee Brown, author of the best-selling book, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee and 17 other works on the history of the West, spoke to Captain Basil Gaither Chapter at their American Indians Program. Mr. Brown was introduced by Mrs. Jerome Bowen, program chairman, who announced that the chapter had won the Arkansas State Society DAR award for the largest monetary contribution to Bacone College in support of Indian students.

A foremost authority on Indians and the American West, Mr. Brown told that he had spent over two years researching reports of treaty meetings, massacres, and tribal histories for his book. He also presented excerpts from the writings of authors of Indian descent in which their view of American history was given.

Mr. Brown and his wife live in a house on a bluff overlooking the Arkansas River in Little Rock where he enjoys dabbling in gardening and riding his bicycle.

Mrs. Gordon Young is the chapter's American Indians Chairman.—Mrs. Charles Long.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY (Washington, D.C.). Mrs. H. Dana Monroe (Jessie Holland), Mrs. Francis Canter (Alice Dent), and Mrs. Herluf Provensen (Hester Walker Beall), members of Prince Georges County Chapter, all became 50-year members of the DAR within the past year. They were honored at our Chapter's 60th birthday party last spring.

Alice Dent Canter has for many years held the May meeting at her home in Waldorf, Maryland, and attends as many other meetings as possible.

Jessie Holland Monroe has served her chapter as Regent for two terms; Vice-Regent; Chaplain; Recording Secretary; Historian; Librarian; and is currently Corresponding Secretary and Chapter Chairman of several committees.

We wish these members many more years of active participation in DAR and thank them for their years of dedication and support to Prince Georges County Chapter.

ROCHELLE (Rochelle, IL). September 24, 1977 was the date of the grave marker dedication for Daniel Day, a Revolutionary war soldier. There were 53 relatives, friends and members of the Rochelle chapter attending the service at Daysville cemetery at Daysville, IL.

The Rochelle V.F.W. opened the ceremony with presentation of colors. Mrs. Merle Ackland, Chapter Regent, welcomed those present and introduced an honored guest, Mrs. Joseph Lofthouse, Jr., Director of Division II, a member of the General John Stark Chapter of Sycamore, II.

Roger Pinnick and Lester Smith, Eagle Boy Scouts placed a flag and a wreath at the grave. After the Pledge of Allegiance Reverend Donald Meisenheimer, Pastor of the Rochelle Presbyterian church offered a dedication prayer.

Mrs. Ackland explained the purposes of the DAR and then introduced Mrs. Lawrence Sassaman who gave the dedication address giving a short summary of the Day family and its contribution to the cause of the Revolutionary War and later to the Daysville, Kings, and Rochelle areas.

The ceremony closed with a prayer and the Honor given all Veterans by the Rifle Squad and a Bugler playing Taps.

All returned to the Rochelle Presbyterian church for refreshments and fellowship at which time descendants of Mrs. Daniel Day were given a genealogy of the Day family from his great, great, grandfather Ralph Day who lived in Dedham, Mass.—Mildred E. Sassaman.

BATTLE CREEK (Battle Creek, Michigan). On the traditional Veterans' Day a federal headstone was dedicated by our Chapter at the grave of a Revolutionary soldier buried in Battle Creek. This stone had been stolen and was replaced by the Veterans' Council of
The soldier was Isaac Hickman, who enlisted in the nation's armed forces in April, 1776; and there are records of his participation in a battle at Chestnut Neck and at Trenton, New Jersey. He settled in Battle Creek in 1836.

A member of his family, Mrs. Squier who is a former member of our Chapter, came all the way from Seattle, Washington, to attend these ceremonies.

**ALLEN-MORTON-WATKINS (Richmond, Mo.)** began the project of marking their deceased members' graves with the DAR bronze insignia markers, which were set in concrete, and placed at the gravesites. Members and guests present for the dedication were: Mrs. A. G. Cameron, Regent, Mrs. Clyde Cox, Mrs. Tom Switzer, Mrs. Clarence Ogg, Mrs. S. D. Driskill, Mrs. Edward Williams, Chaplain, Mrs. Tom McCluskey, Mrs. R. C. Snowden, Mrs. Elmer Gay, Mrs. Simpson Hamilton, Mrs. E. G. Revare, Mrs. David Thompson, Mrs. Leon Taylor, Mrs. Carl Taylor, Miss Ruby Frakes, and Mrs. W. W. Chenault, Jr. Graves marked at this time were: Flora Trigg Darneal, Louise Darneal, Susan Welch Chenault, Bertha Ringo Child, Bertha Simms Denton, Clara Alcorn Fowler, Kate Morehead Hughes, Alicia Boude Megede, Letitia Settle Vaughn, Susan Duval Hauser, Ellen Rogers Bell, Daisy Rice Davis, Ethel Rice Taylor, Lula Crispin Bates, Sarah Ann Stapp Bates, Jene B. Patton, Chrystine Garner Settle, Ruth Jordan Weary, Nelle Burrell Rader, Ella Willeford File, and Helen Cruse Wright.

The Regent opened the ceremony with the "Call to Remembrance," and the group responded, "They are not dead, who live in hearts they leave behind, In those whom they have blessed, In those with whom they lived, Eternal life is theirs throughout the years, and Time declare's their immortality."
The Chaplain read the following scripture: John 11: 25-26; John 14: 1-4; Rev. 21: 4.

Completion of this project at a later date was the marking of the following graves: Luanah Hughes Keller, Frances Green Creel, Sarah H. Washington, Margaret Hughes Carlson, Queen Stone Atnutt, Lucy Hart McGaug, Henrietta Buchanan, Elizabeth Jacobs, and Mary Renick Kirkpatrick at the various cemeteries: City, Watkins, Breckenridge, Lawson, and Liberty, using the same ceremony.

We hope to continue marking graves of our deceased members as we feel it is a worthy project, and tells the DAR story.

**GOVERNOR WILLIAM LIVINGSTON (Spring Lake, N.J.)** marked the grave of a Revolutionary War soldier, Private William Pearce, who is buried in the Friends Meeting Cemetery, Route #35, on the Manasquan Circle, Manasquan, N.J.

Private Pearce was born in Boston, Mass. in 1735. He served in Captain Voorhees Company, First Battalion, Second Establishment, also Militia, Third Regiment Monmouth, State Troops and Continental Army. He died in Manasquan, N.J. on October 6, 1799.

This search was made by Mrs. Alexander E. Wrench, Chapter Historian.

The marker was sponsored by the chapter in honor of a fifty-year member, Miss Alice Mulford. Miss Mulford is the great-great-granddaughter of Private Pearce.

**CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAGRUDER (Washington, D.C.)** At the Volunteer Recognition and Awards Ceremony at the Volunteers Administration Hospital, Washington, D.C., Mrs. James Robertson, State Regent for the District of Columbia, received VAVS Award for all 52 Chapters taking part in the Service for Veterans Program.

In the picture above, Mrs. Imogene F. Murray, Chief of Volunteer Service at the hospital presents Mrs. Douglas Thomas of Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter and State Chairman of the DAR Service for Veterans-Patients Committee "Certificate of Devotion to Volunteer Duty" of 1,000 hours. Also a five year pin of continuous service for Americans. Cemeteries visited were City, Sunnyslope, Memory Gardens, Hickory Grove, and Norborne.

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The writers Lynn and Campbell Loughmiller in their book, "Big Thicket Memoirs," wrote of Dr. Bevil:

"He is a living example of the old time country doctor. One just couldn't imagine Dr. Bevil inquiring about a family's ability to pay, or withholding for any reason whatever, a service he could render. He is beloved by all who know him as a good doctor and a good man, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that at one time, half the babies born in the western half of Hardin County were named after him. There are more John Rs than any other name in the county."

He is shown here with the Perricone quadruplets whom he delivered October 31, 1929.

Dr. Bevil's first wife, Mary Hester, died in 1970. They were married sixty-three years and reared three sons, two of whom are practicing physicians, and three daughters. In 1971 at the age of 91, Dr. Bevil married Eva Nichols, widow of Judge Snowden Nichols of Richland County.

BLACKHAWK (Richland Center, Wisconsin) held a memorial ceremony on October 8, 1977, to dedicate a bronze DAR marker at the grave of Polly Eggleston Brownell Plant (1792-1877), daughter of Revolutionary soldier Benedict Eggleston of Connecticut. The ceremony was conducted at 10:30 a.m. in the Viola cemetery followed by a luncheon at the Richland Country Club.

Present for the occasion were Mrs. Roland A. Wernecke, State Regent, West Bend; Mrs. Fred Bush, First Vice Regent, Wauwatosa; Mrs. Sue Cowan, State Recording Secretary, McFarland; Mrs. Robert Tinker, State Treasurer, Madison; descendants of Polly Plant; representatives from other local patriotic organizations; and several members of the DAR chapter.

Mrs. Leona Cairns, Chapter Regent, welcomed the group. Mrs. Helen Hesterman of medicine, Dr. Bevil administered to the rich and the poor; the law-abiding and those outside the law. He saw only a suffering human being."

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DONA ANA (Las Cruces, New Mexico) held its October meeting at the home of Mrs. Lloyd C. Bridges, who had planned a delightful program, entitled "A New Look at First Ladies." Following introductions by Mrs. Briggs, each lady appeared in appropriate costume.

First, was the Indian maiden Pocahontas, Mrs. William E. Riley, dressed in fringed garb with fringed shawl; she spoke of her life and the hardships of the seventeenth century. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. D. Carr, as Dolley Madison, dressed in a beautiful dark red colonial costume, explained that she had hair, but she usually wore a cap or kerchief because the President liked it. She also told that she would serve a new confection—ice cream.

To present Grace Collidge a skit, with setting in the White House in the summer of 1928 was presented. Grace Coolidge, played by Mrs. Carl Conlee, Jr., wearing a pink picture hat and a frilly white net dress with dropped waist line and pink sash, returned from a Girl Scout meeting; she awaited the return of her husband, played by Edith L. Welsheimer, dressed in man's apparel including a Panama hat and carrying a Sunday paper under his arm. Gay spirited Grace proceeded to question Cal about the church service he had attended to be answered usually in words of one syllable: What did the choir do? Answer, "Sang." What was the subject of the minister's sermon? "Sin." What was his opinion of it? "He's against it." What are you reading? "Newspaper." Subject? "Politics." The skit ended by Grace's asking, "Calvin, you know it isn't long until the Republican Convention. Have you decided to try for the nomination?" After some thought, his answer, "I do not choose to run."

The program closed with the appearance of Mrs. Sara Elmdorf as Eleanor Roosevelt, dressed in a formal black and white gown, with black picture hat, long black gloves, and purse. She was questioned by Mrs. Briggs regarding her membership in and her withdrawal from DAR.

This was the third delightful program planned by Mrs. Briggs the first one room school of the 19th century; the second a meeting of the Continental Congress during Constitution Week with refreshments served in Dolley Madison's Tea Room.

At the November meeting Edith L. Welsheimer presented the five DAR Good Citizens, sponsored by Dona Ana Chapter, and their parents. The citizens received their pins from one of their parents. Also in November the chapter celebrated its twenty-ninth birthday.

In February Mrs. Marge Bodwell, New Mexico State Regent, made her official visit to the chapter at the George Washington Luncheon. Monica Torres, whom the chapter sponsored to Girl's State in 1977, was a guest; she was elected Governor of New Mexico Girl's State.

CLARK COUNTY (Kahoka, Missouri), organized 1913, honored its 50-year member on July 23, 1977, with a 50-year membership pin and certificate.
ELEAZER BALLOU was born in Clark County, Missouri, April 18, 1881. After teaching school for several years, she married Dr. T. O. Sowers in 1909. They were parents of Mrs. Ruth Sowers Trump of Asheville, North Carolina who is a DAR. They also had three sons. They are proud to be descendants of these Revolutionary patriots: CAPT. JOHN EMERSON—Mass., DAVID BURLINGAME—R.I., ELEAZER BALLOU—R.I.

GUILFORD BATTLE (Greensboro, NC) celebrated the Bicentennial Year 1976 with a dual purpose—the celebration of the birth of our nation and the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of our chapter. Memorial Gates were presented for four entrances to the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in Greensboro with ceremonies involving area dignitaries and dedicated chapter members.

Our picture shows one of the Bicentennial Gate posts with a view in the background of the large bronze plaque placed on the front of the new Visitors Center at the Military Park. This plaque lists contributors to the Bicentennial/Birthday project. Our second picture is a close-up of one of the Gateposts.

Guilford Battle's Bicentennial Year started early, but ended late as there was much to be accomplished. Former President Gerald Ford came to dedicate the new Visitors Center at the Military Park and was royally welcomed by the entire community. A large dinner party for the visiting dignitaries was held at the site of the Monument. Guilford National Military Park was a popular spot since all of these activities took place there.—Elsie Franklin.

ELIZABETH DUNCAN (Irving, TX). At a ceremony held at the old Lauflhin Cemetery near Wofford, Saturday, June 18, two markers were placed honoring Eleanor Lauflhin Berry, a real daughter of the American Revolution, and Sarah Sharp, a Revolutionary patriot.

The markers were brought to Kentucky from Austin, Texas by Mrs. Dan G. Ashmore. Accompanying Mrs. Ashmore from Texas were: her brother, George C. Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, of Bellevue and a sister, Mrs. C. Hughes, of Dallas, all descendants of the two ladies honored.

Other descendants in attendance were: Maxine Lawson Sutton, Woodbine; Margaret Lawson McClurkin, Dumfries, Virginia; Addie Lawson Hill, Williamsburg; and Fannie Morgan, Whitley City.

In charge of the ceremony were: members of the William Whitley Chapter, DAR, the Captain Charles Gatilf Chapter, SAR, and Mrs. Dan Ashmore, Organizing Regent of the Elizabeth Duncan Chapter, Irving, Texas.

Sarah Sharp Berry was the daughter of John Sharp, Sr., and the wife of Francis Berry, both Revolutionary soldiers. She was one of the captives taken by the British when Captain John Duncan, her brother-in-law, was forced to surrender the fort he commanded at Martin's Station, near where Lexington now is located. All members of the fort, including many of Captain Duncan's family, were taken prisoner with the fall of the fort.

Most of the prisoners were taken to Canada and kept there for the duration of the war. All lost their property, including all land and slaves, and never regained them.

The prisoners suffered many hardships, doing menial tasks to support themselves. Their lot improved somewhat when Eleanor Sharp Duncan asked for duties more suited to their breeding and abilities. They were allowed to make tunics for the British.

Elizabeth Duncan, mother of Eleanor Lauflhin Berry, and daughter of John Duncan, aided her brother, John, Jr. in an escape from the prison camp. He swam a river, and traveling through the wilderness, succeeded in joining Washington's army. John Jr. was sixteen years old at the time of his escape from the camp.

A reception was given at the Community Room of the Whitley County Public Library by Mrs. J. H. Sutton.

CHIEF JOHN ROSS (Harrison, TN). The 160th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the Brainerd Mission to the Cherokee Nation on May 15, 1977, at the Brainerd Mission Cemetery was sponsored by the five DAR Chapters in Chattanooga — Chickamauga, Nancy Ward, Judge David Campbell, Chief John Ross, Moccasin Bend — and by the Sons of the American Revolution, John Sevier Chapter.

The Brainerd Mission was established in 1817 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions with the approval and financial assistance of the U.S. Government for the express purpose of educating and Christianizing the Cherokee Indians in this wilderness territory.

The site chosen for the mission in the heart of the Cherokee Nation belonged to Capt. John McDonald, a Scotch trader who had married a Cherokee. He was the grandfather of Chief John Ross, founder of Chattanooga, Tenn. Many missionaries from Andover and Princeton Seminaries volunteered to come to this wilderness mission where they worked very diligently and with kindness, love, patience and acceptance in teaching the Indian boys and girls. In addition to their school work, the boys were taught farming, blacksmithing, brickmaking and house-building. The girls were taught how to spin, weave, sew, cook and launder.

Here was established the first school in North America where agriculture, trades and home economics were taught.

Many Cherokee students at Brainerd were outstanding and helped the mis-
The Yankee Volunteer and the Days

An acre of the cemetery is all that
remains of the old mission. It was
dedicated to the SAR and DAR Chapters
of Chattanooga in 1933. Our anniver-
sary celebration was to show apprecia-
tion to the many people for their con-
tribution to the cemetery through the
years.—Reba Wilson.

OXFORD CAROLINE SCOTT (Ox-
ford, Ohio). Thomas F. Stander, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stander of Reily,
Ohio, was the recipient of the highest
award given by the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
to a native-born American citizen, the
DAR Medal of Honor.

The DAR Medal was presented to
him by Mrs. Frank C. Beeks, Regent of
the chapter, who was hostess to the
John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, and the
Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chap-
ter, Middletown, at their Flag Day
luncheon at Huseton Woods State Park
Lodge.

Mr. Stander was presented with the
award after speaking to the group on
"The Yankee Volunteer and the Days of '76." The citation accompanying the
medal states that it is presented "to an
adult, native-born American who has
displayed leadership, trustworthiness,
service and patriotism."

Stander is a graduate of Talawanda
High School and Miami University. He
is chairman of the department of social studies at Badin High School,
Hamilton, Ohio, where he is also fac-
ulty advisor of the Kiwanis-sponsored
Key Club. He teaches college classes
at the high school three nights a week.
He is author of a book "Saga of the
Universalist Church of Reily Town-
ship."

In 1973 Mr. Stander was named an
"Outstanding Secondary Educator of
America." In 1976 he was the recipient
of the Valley Forge Teacher's Medal,
one of 17 to be so honored in the
United States.

As a boy Thomas became interested
in American history and at age 13 he
started restoration of an abandoned
cemetery which adjoined the family

In February, former Chapter Regent,
Mrs. Morrison Brinker, showed slides
and gave background sketches on the
signers of the Declaration of Indepen-
dence. At the March meeting, members
were treated to an interesting talk on
Benjamin Franklin by Rev. Frederick
Meek and later, presented the Good
Citizenship Award to Colette Brooks of
Milford High School and William Riley
of Dover-Sherborn High School.

In April, Mrs. Lubker gave a review
of the March State Conference, and in
May, she reported on the Continental
Congress in Washington. Members were
delighted to hear that Amos Mills Chap-
ter had won the National Blue Ribbon
Award for the outstanding Chapter
Yearbook for 1976-77.

At the May meeting, Mrs. Lubker in-
stalled the new Chapter Regent for
1977-79, Mrs. Richard Keenan. The
final meeting of the season was held in
June, when the members gathered for
Punch, Lunch and Auction, which
raised money for the Hillside School for
Boys.

JANET MONTGOMERY (German-
town, Maryland) was entertained re-
cently at a luncheon by her member,
Mary Jess Skubitz, wife of Representa-
tive Joe Skubitz from Kansas, and her
committee at the United States Capitol.

AMOS MILLS (Wellesley, MA) has had
a very busy year. The chapter opened
their year last fall with a talk by Mrs.
Miles Clair, entitled "Revolutionary
and Contemporary Women of Achieve-
mint." Regent, Mrs. Robert Lubker,
presided over the business session, re-
viewing the year ahead.

Mrs. Joseph Tiberio spoke at the 39th
Anniversary Luncheon in November.
Her topic was American Indian Tur-
quoise and she displayed some of her
interesting collection. All 14 past Re-
gents were hostesses for that meeting.
from the Vanderburgh Chapter were dozens of Rocky Mount aware of our front of the United States Post Office. 8,000 Flags for our Chapter and our general Francis Nash Society. About fifteen Thomas Powell, Chairman, Mrs. Charles Constitution Week Committee, Mrs. H. Thurman and Mrs. E. G. Johnston, and the Parliamentarian, Mrs. J. B. A. Daughtridge.

One of our Members, Mrs. John C. Barnes, Jr. is Director of District VIII and another, Mrs. David T. Harris is the Treasurer.

On July 4th a wreath laying ceremony was held at the grave of our DAR Patriot, Micajah Pettaway. The Chapter then dedicated DAR markers at the graves of five deceased members: Gladys Mizell Bullock, a former Regent, Lillian Barker Ballentine, Mercer Green Murphrey, Edna Guilford Cook and Josie Doub Bennett.

On September 17 our Sub-Debs sold 8,000 Flags for our Chapter and our Constitution Week Committee, Mrs. Thomas Powell, Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Thurman and Mrs. E. G. Johnston, Jr. did a super job in making the citizens of Rocky Mount aware of our Country.

During the spring the Regent awarded pins, certificates and $25.00 savings bonds to four DAR Good Citizens. The Micajah Pettaway Chapter is also sponsoring a C.A.R. Society, General Francis Nash Society. About fifteen children are working on papers.

VANDERBURGH (Evansville, Indiana) received five DAR national awards, one for dedicated service to honor the Bicentennial era of declared freedom in America.

A Historical Marker was placed in front of the United States Post Office in Vanderburgh County. The Tennessee Flag was hoisted to fly beneath the United States Flag in October 28th, 1977. The Flag was presented by the Regent, Mrs. W. M. Davis, accepted on behalf of the Hospital by Mrs. Bentley Lang, Administrator, followed by a closing prayer by the Chaplain, Mrs. W. M. Tison. It is the hope of the Chapter that the Flag will give comfort by its symbolism to the citizens of Manatee County.

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From Mary Anthony McGary Chapter were Mrs. Arla C. Bruce, Regent, Mrs. Ivan J. Schafer, and Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr. The two chapters combined their efforts for an appropriate grave marker for seven American Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vanderburgh County.

Recently shrubs were planted as a conservation project by the Vanderburgh Chapter.

A Memorial Service was given Sept. 8, 1977, for Vanderburgh Chapter DAR members who died in the past year. Participating in the program were: Mrs. Kenneth G. Alexander, Regent, Mrs. Carl H. Hottenstein, and Mrs. Robert W. Brenner, Chaplain, and Co-Chairman of American History Month. Mrs. Brenner said, "Grant, O Lord, to these women eternal rest, and let thy light perpetual shine upon them."

OSCEOLA (Bradenton, Florida). To Manatee Memorial Hospital, Bradenton, Florida, its staff and the people it serves, an American Flag was presented by Osceola Chapter on Friday, front of the Historic Chapter House. Many DAR and SAR dignitaries witnessed the ceremony. The House is shown in the background.

Situated in the Victorian Village Historic District in downtown Memphis, the House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is owned and operated by ten West Tennessee Chapters of DAR, SAR, and C.A.R., Inc., having been deeded to this nonprofit Corporation by the Mallory Family in 1972 following the death of Mrs. Daisy Neely Mallory at the age of 98, on consideration that it be preserved in its original state.

Known as the Mallory-Neely House, it was built about 1855 and restyled about 1885 with three stories, tower, turrets, arcaded porches, and 25 rooms of original furniture and furnishings with priceless century-old family antiques which have been preserved. Italianate Victorian in design, the House is open daily for tourists from 1:00-4:00 except July 4, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. Members of DAR, SAR, C.A.R. serve as hostesses.

The Carriage House has been extensively remodeled with kitchen and air-conditioning. It is used frequently for Chapter Meetings and may be rented by others for a nominal fee. Much repair work on the House has been done, including the complete replacement of the slate roof.—Nell S. Aspero.

SAMUEL SORRELL (Houston, Texas). Saturday morning, July 2, 1977, members of the Executive Board of Samuel Sorrell Chapter joined the residents of Manor Care Sharpview Nursing Home in their celebration of Independence Day. Mrs. John J. Moritz, Jr., representing the Regent, Mrs. Eron Brouse, who was out of town, thanked the administrators and residents for including their chapter in the celebration and noted the significance of presenting the flag to the home on the 200th Anniversary of the Congressional Resolution of a national flag to symbolize the new spirit of unity and independence among the colonists.

Mrs. John Edgar Reynolds, former Regent of the chapter, presented and
drew the flag. Mrs. Harry N. Stamper, former Regent of the chapter, gave the invocation.

Mrs. Irene Stone, principal of Cunningham School, graciously provided a choral group under the direction of Mrs. Gutherie who sang "The National Anthem," "Stars and Stripes Forever," "Hymn to Our Teachers," and "Harmony." Kenneth Medaris, accompanied by his mother, entertained the residents with a violin solo. This school gave the invocation.

Two junior members of the chapter served as pages at the State Conference held in Miami—Mrs. George A. Lockhart and Mrs. Donald L. Broad. Mrs. Lockhart was personal page to the State Regent, Mrs. John Dean Milton.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Virginia Hayes Brown, was among those taking the DAR school bus tour to Tamassee (S.C.), Berry School (Rome, Ga.), and Kate Duncan Smith School (Grant, Ala.), October 14 to 20th of this year.

The 27th anniversary of the chapter was observed October 22nd with a luncheon at the University Country Club. Among the visitors present were: Mrs. Francis Daniel Campbell, Vice President General; Mrs. W. O. Kerns, State Chairman, Veteran-Patients; Mrs. H. S. Estes, State Chairman of Public Relations; Mrs. Owen H. Holmes, President, Regent's Council of Northeast Florida.—Agnes Perritt Axson.

WAUPUN (Waupun, Wisconsin) dedicated a new gravestone to the memory of James and Abigail (Ferris) Clason, who were son and daughter respectively of Revolutionary soldiers.

The ceremony took place at Clason Prairie Cemetery southeast of Beaver Dam in Dodge County, Wisc. The new dual marker replaces broken individual markers for the Clasons.

James and Abigail Ferris Clason were children of soldiers from Stamford, Conn. The couple was born in Connecticut, were married in 1799 and later moved to New York. They came to Dodge County early in 1841, and were accompanied by their eight sons and one daughter and their families. The parents were buried in the cemetery on land formerly owned by a son Michael and at least eighteen other Clasons were also buried here.

At one time, there were 79 Clason grandchildren who lived on Clason Prairie. However, the lure of the West prompted five of the Clason children and some of the grandchildren to move on to new frontiers and today, not one Clason descendant resides in Dodge County and the cemetery is under township care.

Thirteen relatives, representing families of three of the Clason sons, attended a luncheon together and the dedication service later. Mrs. Ruth Clason Berry of Elmhurst, Ill, spoke about the American beginnings of the family and of James' and Abigail's trek to Wisconsin, other relatives had minor parts in the program.

Our Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. R. A. Wernecke, attended as did two other state officers, and greetings were sent by those unable to attend. Mrs. Wernecke spoke of James Clason and his part in organizing a Presbyterian Church on the Prairie.

In 1975 the Waupun Chapter dedicated a government stone to Levi Holcomb at Burnett Corners, thus marking the grave of Dodge County's only proven Revolutionary soldier.

Because Dodge County was settled early by Easterners in the 1840's, we have found two more women whose fathers saw service in the Revolution. Steps will be taken to give them proper identification and continue research for yet more daughters of patriots.

SAM HOUSTON (League City, TX) was organized and confirmed on June 11, 1976 with 34 Organizing members. We now have about twice that many. We also have an active C.A.R. group.

Pictured are Mrs. Jerry W. Terrell, Organizing Regent, Mrs. Carl P. Bahrt, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Ralph V. Parr, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Parr organized our C.A.R. group and was voted Outstanding Junior Member for the year. We lost our Outstanding Junior Member of last year, Mrs. T. R. Gull to Columbia, Md.
Sam Houston was so important to our Texas history that we were delighted that no chapter had used his name.

WESTERN RESERVE (Cleveland, Ohio) had an active year following its eighty-fifth anniversary with a Birthday-Christmas luncheon and program of its early years and outstanding women. It is the first chapter organized in Ohio, twelfth in the nation. Fifty-year members cut the birthday cake; past regents were hostesses; archives were exhibited; the gavel received in 1896 was used by the regent to open the meeting.

A beautiful flag, pole, and standard was presented to the Veterans' Hospital. The Mitten Tree blossomed with dozens of mittens for St. Mary's School. The ROTC gold medal was presented to the Ohio Society—restoration of the home of Clara Barton to her birthplace. The chapter is being assembled.

PRINCESS WACH-E-KEE (Milford, Illinois) celebrated its Golden anniversary with a luncheon honoring charter members and past regents. A history was read on the Indian maiden, Princess Wach-e-kee. A fifty-year history of the chapter is being assembled.

PATRICK HENRY (Martinsville, VA). A Bicentennial project of the Patrick Henry Chapter was the erection of a highway marker near the site of Patrick Henry's home in Henry County. The marker is located on U.S. 58 East about five miles from Martinsville. The marker was dedicated in August, is interesting and attractive with thick stone walls, slab floor, huge fireplace. The room, dedicated in August, is interesting and attractive with thick stone walls, slab floor, huge fireplace. The room, dedicated in August, is interesting and attractive with thick stone walls, slab floor, huge fireplace. The room, dedicated in August, is interesting and attractive with thick stone walls, slab floor, huge fireplace.

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ASHBY REID, were also present for the festivities. Following the picnic lunch, Mrs. Biscoe spoke on the DAR Basics. Mrs. E. S. Tudor, Regent, Patrick Henry Chapter, presented gifts to Mrs. Biscoe on behalf of the chapters and spoke of the pride, affection and appreciation Virginia Daughters have for Mrs. Biscoe. It was a memorable day for the Daughters, having representation on a National, State and District level.

ALLIKLIK (Newhall, California). The Alliklik Indians had been in the Santa Clarita (Newhall) Valley long before the Portola Party, 1769, and Don Pedro Fages, 1775, arrived. Perhaps a thousand years before the American Revolution these hunters and seed gatherers were making their baskets and collecting tar to trade with other tribes. (The tar came from nearby Pico Canyon, site of California's first oil well, 1876.) Most of the knowledge of this now extinct tribe has come from archaeological digs in some of the twenty villages found in the Valley. The largest collection of Alliklik Indian artifacts is located in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Mass.

Not many people outside the Santa Clarita Valley know about the Alliklik Indians but many are learning of the new chapter of the DAR formed in 1976. The Daughters have been busy earning many awards: Gold Honor Roll 1976-1977, Greatest Percentage of Subscriptions in the Western Division DAR Magazine, National 100% DAR Magazine Subscriptions, National 100% Participation in "A Bicentennial Tribute to the U.S. of America," National Chairman Award for "Greatest Percent Net Increase in Membership Annually," First Place DAR Magazine-State Conference, and First Place State Year Book-State Conference. The chapter also donated a United States Flag (flew over the Capitol for them by Senator Barry Goldwater, Jr.) at the dedication of California State Landmark #516-2, the Pico Canyon oil town of Mentryville. The Daughters marked the grave site of their deceased sister, Katherine Ketchum.

(Continued on page 162)
From the DAR Museum Collection is shown a piano, circa 1828, made by Samuel Neilson of New York. Located in the Texas State Room, the instrument is mahogany and mahogany veneer with three shades of gold stenciling in floral designs. Neilson worked at 154 Chambers Street in New York from 1805 to 1835.
From the earliest civilizations men have sung songs to express their emotions and thoughts and to relate the deeds and events of their times. The process ever continues.

The American Indian, our first composer of folk music, sang about his bow and arrow, his moccasins, his pipe and his love. Indian songs are short, repetitious musical sentences, accompanied by drum and rattle.

Pioneers created songs about their planting, harvesting, spinning, corn shucking gatherings and quilting bees.

In 1619 the first African slaves arrived to work in the cotton and tobacco fields of the South. As they toiled, they created Spirituals. A strong, repetitious rhythm and continuously reiterated chorus, generating people to great emotional pitch, made these songs different from any prior Folk Hymns.

New England sailing vessels employed “chantey men” to invent lusty Sea Chanties such as “Blow the Man Down” and “Cape Cod Girls” to spur on the crew as they worked, with everybody joining in the chorus.

The early colonists developed an opera and theatre. In the Colony of Virginia, music and dancing were a part of education. Williamsburg, the capital, was the center of gaiety. “The Sir Roger de Coverley” (1685), an English dance tune identified with the Virginia Reel, closed every Ball.

In New England, religious groups disapproved of dancing, but the Play Party was popular. Youth gathered to play singing games such as “Skip to My Lou.” They went through the motions of clapping, stamping, kissing and jigging, but avoided the stigma of dancing.

“Yankee Doodle” is our first song legacy from the American Revolution. Dr. Richard Smuckberg, a regimental surgeon, wrote the verses in 1755 to ridicule the shabby uniforms of soldiers in the French and Indian War. It was set to the tune of the British nursery rhyme “Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket, Kitty Fisher Found It.” “Yankee” was an Indian distortion of “Englishman,” and “Doodle” meant a trifling half-witted fellow. The soldiers adopted it as their song, and it became the Victory March of the Continental Army at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781.

“Hail Columbia” (1798), composed by Judge Joseph Hopkinson (1770-1842), extolled General Washington and his Army, and exhorted all people to unite: “rallying 'round our liberty.”

Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791), father of Joseph Hopkinson, was an artist, lawyer, musician, poet, and a signer of The Declaration of Independence. His book, “Seven Songs,” was the first music book published in America.

Folk Songs opened the Mississippi Valley as conestoga wagons carried settlers 3,000 miles across the continent. To the weary travelers around the campfires at night, the fiddler was music itself. For diversion from the fear of Indian and wild animal attack, he played for the children such songs as “Pop Goes the Weasel” and “Mr. Frog Goes A-Courting,” as well as lively tunes for the adults to dance the Virginia Reel.

Stephen Foster (1826-1864), composer of over 200 Folk Songs, left school at fifteen, preferring to ramble in the woods, compose tunes and present Minstrel Shows.
At sixteen, his first song, “Opes Thy Lattice, Love,” was published; then “Louisiana Belle” in 1844 for a Pittsburgh club of his companions.

While a bookkeeper for his brother in Cincinnati, 1846-49, Foster composed melodies for minstrel shows which Edwin P. Christy (1815-1862) originated at that time. In the California gold rush of 1849, his “Oh Susannah” became the theme song of the Forty-Niners. By 1860 the demand for Foster’s music became so great that he moved to New York City where he died four years later. Many of his precious songs brought little money as composers sold their songs outright, or received small royalties on the sale of sheet music.

Minstrel Shows came aboard Mississippi River Showboats due to interest in the South and its blacks.

Dan Emmett (1815-1904) was minstrel’s most famed “end-man.” In New York City one Saturday night in January 1859, Emmett’s manager said, “Dan, we’ll have to have a new Hooray song. Get one ready for Monday night.” Hurrying back to his lodgings in the bitter wind, Emmett shivered and exclaimed, “I wish I was in Dixie!” Thus was born a song for the Walk aroun’ in Bryant’s Minstrel Show. People cheered and stamped as they have ever since, and “Dixie” became the theme song of the South.


The Civil War brought songs of self-justification and bitterness. “Maryland, My Maryland” was the Southerners’ appeal to Maryland to secede from the Union. “Missouri, My Missouri” was the Northerners’ counter-appeal. Every great victory was celebrated in song. “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” was written by Julia Ward Howe in 1861, inspired by her visit to military camps near Washington. The Atlantic Monthly printed her poem in April 1862 to the tune of John Brown’s Body, and it became the major song of the Union Forces. Mrs. Howe and her husband, Samuel, a Boston banker, edited The Commonwealth, an abolitionist newspaper.

The Reconstruction Era brought Tavern Songs, reflecting industrial progress, political graft and vulgarity.

The age of Expansion introduced the steam driven circular saw, prompting a mythological ballad—“The Jam on Gerry’s Rocks”—describing lumbering. “Eight Hours” was Labor’s official song.

The Railroad Age saw 30,000 miles of track grow to 200,000 and the spanning of the continent by the Union Pacific in 1867. The noise and speed of trains found expression in “The Wabash Cannon Ball.”

Cowboy Songs came with the settlement of the West by cattle ranchers. Riding for days on the vast range to round up cattle for branding or herding them to market towns along the railroad, cowboys created songs such as “Home On the Range” to pass the long hours in the saddle.

In the Sentimental Song era, people attended Touring Concerts and met in one another’s homes to sing around the piano, play charades and make fudge. Ballads, gay or sentimental, printed on Penny Broadsheets, were sold on street corners. Hurt Danks, editor of the Wisconsin Farm Journal, bought “Silver Threads Among the Gold” included in a batch of poems for $3.00, and wrote the tune for it. Carrie Jacobs Bond’s “End Of a Perfect Day” outsold any other song in the country, and her “I Love You Truly” was a favorite at weddings.

A great part of America’s music heritage are the hymns and carols composed by her native sons.

Foremost among American composers of hymns was Lowell Mason (1792-1872) known as the Father of Public School Music because he insisted that music be a part of the required curriculum. “My Faith Looks Up To Thee” is perhaps the best loved of his many hymns.

Fanny Crosby (1820-1915), the blind poetess, composed more than 6,000 hymns, and William Bradbury (1816-1868) wrote the children’s favorite hymn—“Jesus Loves Me.”

Dwight L. Moody (1837-1899), founder of the Moody Bible Institute, and Ira D. Sankey (1840-1908), hymn writer and gospel singer, wrote emotional songs for Religious Revival Meetings.

Three of the world’s six best-loved Christmas carols were composed by Americans.

“It Came Upon the Midnight Clear” was written in 1849 by Reverend Edmund Sears of Wayland, Massachusetts, with the joyous melody by Richard S. Willis of Boston.

“Oh, Little Town Of Bethlehem” (1868), a poem written by the Reverend Phillips Brooks, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, was inspired by his visit to the Holy Lands the previous year. Lewis Redner, the organist, composed the tune. Known as “the Children’s Carol,” it was their processional carol for the Christmas Day Service. Phillips Brooks became the Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts.

“We Three Kings Of Orient Are” (1857) by Reverend John H. Hopkins, Jr. was written for the children of his church in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and based on St. Matthew’s story of the Magi. The Bible states the gifts: gold, frankincense and myrrh; the number of wise men and their names—Balthazar, Gaspar and Melchior—are legendary.

As the hymns and carols expressed America’s love for God, so the patriotic songs which began to appear expressed love of country.

The verses of “The Star Spangled Banner” were written by Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), a Baltimore lawyer, in the dawn of September 14, 1814 during the bombardment of Fort McHenry in Baltimore Bay. The tune, an English drinking song, “To Anacreon In Heaven”, came to him as he was held prisoner on a British-held American warship. He remembered singing it the previous evening with the officers when he came aboard to visit a friend. Congress approved the song as our National Anthem in March 1931.

“America,” set to the British “God Save the King,” a German melody, was written by the Reverend Francis
Smith and first sung in Boston at a childrens' Fourth of July picnic in 1832.

“America the Beautiful” (1904), a poem by Katherine Lee Bates (1859-1929), head of the English Department at Wellesley College, was inspired by her visit to Pike's Peak, Colorado. Samuel Ward composed the tune.

“God Bless America” was composed by Irving Berlin in 1917, but he did not introduce it until 1938. All royalties from this song, about $100,000 were given to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America.

The 19th century brought to the forefront of America's music the classical and band music composers.

Ethelbert Nevin (1862-1901), composer of 70 charming melodies, was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Grandmother Nevin's grand piano was the first transported over the Allegheny Mountains. Nevin studied in Europe and made his debut as a concert pianist in Pittsburgh in 1886. He taught music at Yale in 1900. He composed “The Rosary,” one of the most popular songs ever written, as the musical setting for a poem given him by a friend, and presented it to his wife with a note: “To let you know how I thank God for giving you to me.” “Narcissus,” “Venetian Love Song” and “Mighty Lak' a Rose” are also favorite Nevin songs.

Edward MacDowell (1861-1908) was born in New York City and entered the Paris Conservatory at fifteen, where Franz Liszt praised his work and advised publication of his “Piano Concerto No. 1” and “Modern Suite.” In 1888 he was acclaimed America's foremost composer and pianist, and in 1896 he became the first professor of music at Columbia University. MacDowell is best known for his two concertos for piano and orchestra—“Indian Suite” and the popular “Woodland Sketches.” Overwork caused a nervous breakdown and he bought a farm in Peterborough, New Hampshire, where he continued composing. After his death, Mrs. MacDowell developed the estate into MacDowell Colony for artists, composers and writers.

John Philip Sousa (1854-1932), America's most famous bandmaster and composer of band music, conducted an orchestra at age 17 in Washington, D.C. For 12 years he led the United States Marine Corps Band. His rousing tuneful marches earned him the title, “The March King.” “The Stars and Stripes Forever” is the greatest of all his marches. Sousa and his band toured Europe four times, then the world. He bequeathed his vast collection of band music to the concert band of the University of Illinois.

The Centennial Exposition, the first World's Fair, was held in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1876 to celebrate America's 100th Birthday. Over ten million visitors were introduced to the Modern Machine Age, and watched working models of machinery invented by American genius project unlimited possibilities for the future. The great Corliss Engine inspired a “Corliss Engine Grand March,” and Septimus Winner composed “The Centennial Grand March.”

The National Game of Baseball, according to legend, was invented in 1839 by General Abner Doubleday (1819-1893). He drew up the rules and laid out the first playing field in Cooperstown, New York. “Take Me Out to the Ball Game” is baseball's special song.

The Bicycle Age found expression in “Daisy Bell” (Bicycle built for two) in 1892.

The advent of the automobile in 1896 later inspired “In My Merry Oldsmobile.”

With the 20th century came operettas, blues, ragtime and jazz.

In the early 1900s Irish-born Victor Herbert (1859-1924) captivated the country with his beautiful light operas and scores of lilting romantic songs. Operettas such as “Babes in Toyland,” “Sweethearts,” “The Red Mill” and “Naughty Marietta” won him the title, King of Operetta. He composed two symphonies, an opera—“Natoma”—and was the first American composer to write a score for a motion picture in 1924. His melodious tunes are still frequently broadcast by radio and television.

W. C. Handy (William Christopher, 1872-1958) introduced a new kind of music of the rural South—the Blues. The plaintive lyrics were rooted in the suffering of the black man. In 1909 he led a band in the political campaign of Edward H. Crump, a candidate for mayor of Memphis, Tennessee. Handy's catchy song, “Mr. Crump,” swept Crump into office. Later Handy changed the title and lyrics to “Memphis Blues,” which established his reputation. Then followed “Beale Street Blues” and “St. Louis Blues,” his first commercial success, which earned one million dollars. Prior to his fame he played the cornet in Mahara’s Minstrels, touring the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. W. C. Handy profoundly influenced the development of popular music. When he died at 88 he was known as Father of the Blues.


Edward Kennedy “Duke” Ellington (1894-1974), a giant of contemporary music, established new directions with his compositions and band arrangements a half-century ago during the Jazz Age. Several of his classics are “Satin Doll” and “Sophisticated Lady.” Ellington received many honors including the Medal of Freedom, the Nation’s most prestigious civilian award.

Irving Berlin (1888- ) was born Isadore Baline in Temun, Russia. His family moved to New York City when he was four where he attended school for only two years. He sold newspapers on the Lower East Side and sang on street corners. Berlin never studied music; however, his father, a rabbi and Cantor, taught him to sing. In 1911 he won fame for his jazz song, “Alexander’s Ragtime Band,” the first of his many hit songs. “Always,” “Remember,” “Easter Parade” and “White Christmas” are favorites. He composed the music for many
musical comedies and films such as “Ziegfeld Follies,” “As Thousands Cheer,” and “Miss Liberty.”

In World War II he wrote and produced the all-soldier musical revue “This Is The Army” for the stage and screen. Berlin contributed the more than $10 million proceeds to the Army Emergency Relief.

In 1945 President Truman awarded Berlin the Medal of Merit for “extraordinary service,” and President Ford awarded him the Medal of Freedom on January 10, 1977, one of twenty-two recipients, for “great contributions to American life.”

George M. Cohan (1878-1942), popular singing and dancing actor, director and playwright, created a new kind of play: the musical comedy, combining comedy, drama and music. During World War I he composed the song “Over There” and received the Congressional Medal of Honor for it. “Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway” and “Seven Keys to Baldpate” are two of his forty plays. “I’m A Yankee Doodle Dandy” and “Give My Regards To Broadway” are among his many hit songs. The story of his life, “Yankee Doodle Dandy,” is a motion picture classic.

George Gershwin (1898-1937) grew up on New York’s Lower East Side. His career began as a pianist for a music publisher. In 1917 his song “Sewanee” sold millions of copies of sheet music and records. His “Rhapsody in Blue” won the Pulitzer Prize of 1923 and established jazz as serious music. He composed the score for many musicals including “Of Thee I Sing” which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1931. His folk opera, “Porgy and Bess,” toured Europe in 1959 for the United Nations Cultural Relations Program.

Jerome Kern (1885-1945) was born in New York and composed scores for a hundred musical comedies and a dozen motion pictures. He is most famed for “Showboat,” with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II in 1927 from the novel by Edna Ferber, and for the score of “Roberta,” adapted from the book by Alice Duer Miller.

Cole Porter (1893-1964) from Peru, Indiana, graduated from Harvard University’s Music School, and became one of America’s most popular composers of spirited, sophisticated lyrics and tunes for musical comedies, motion pictures, radio and television. A few of his many delightful songs are: “Just One Of Those Things,” “You’re the Top,” “I Get a Kick Out Of You.”

Richard Rodgers (1902- ) and the Oscar Hammerstein II (1895-1960), composer and lyricist respectively, of many musicals deserve special tribute for the folk opera, “Oklahoma,” adapted from Lynn Riggs’ novel, “Green Grow the Lilacs.” “Oklahoma” opened on March 31, 1943 with a five-year run on Broadway, and lifted musical comedies into the realm of enduring works of the theatre.

Leonard Bernstein (1918- ), youngest director of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, originated the frequently televised Concerts For Youth. His music for “Wonderful Town” and “Candide” achieved sophisticated theatre, explosive in its energy. “West Side Story” —American in idiom, Puerto Rican in Rhythmic patterns—is a masterpiece of Folk Opera centering around the ill-starred love of a twentieth century Romeo and Juliet of different ethnic backgrounds in the slums of New York City.

“Hello Dolly” with lyrics and music by Jerry Herman, based on Thornton Wilder’s “The Matchmaker,” opened in New York, January 16, 1964, starring Carol Channing, the first of seven Dollys. Ethel Merman, the last, received standing ovations when Dolly said goodbye to New York on December 27, 1970 after the 2,844th performance—marking Broadway’s longest musical run. The State Department sent “Dolly” on a televised world tour to further people-to-people communication, chosen because of its gay, gracious philosophy to spread America abroad. Mary Martin starred as Dolly.

“1776” by Sherman Edwards honored America’s 200th Birthday. First as a stage production in 1972, then a film, it is the musical drama of the events in the State House, Philadelphia in the summer of 1776 leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence. At the dramatic climax, the Liberty Bell tolls once as each delegate advances to sign his name on the Declaration, and concludes in a great clamor of bells “proclaiming Liberty throughout the Land.”

Attuned with the Astronauts in the early 1960s, “Space Songs” appeared. Next followed “Protest, Pollution and Go-Go” songs as youth expressed contemporary life styles.


**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


The Philadelphia Inquirer.
Minutes
National Board of Management

Special Meeting, December 7, 1977

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 7, 1977, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Historian General, Mrs. Fleck, offered the invocation.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Shelby.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Kietzman, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fleck, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Musick; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Leaman, Illinois; Mrs. Dwyer, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Robertson, District of Columbia; Miss L'Anson, Maryland; Mrs. Anderson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Yochim, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that, because of the impossibility of processing the mail received by December 7, the reinstatement of all former members who have met the requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Miller. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that 155 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted.

Mrs. Biscoe reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 581; resigned, 654; reinstated, 155.

The Registrar General, Mrs. White, gave her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report: Application papers verified, 1,337; Application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 1,395; Supplemental application papers verified, 317; Supplemental application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 885.

All application papers submitted prior to September 19, 1977 have been examined. All supplemental application papers submitted prior to March 15, 1976 have been examined.

ELIZABETH COX WHITE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. White moved that the 1,337 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Miller, gave her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Ruth Ann Keller Gregory, Warsaw, Missouri; Miss Mary Rebecca Freeman, Stafford, Texas; Mrs. Barbara Eckstein Timm, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Through the State Regent of Utah has come the request for authorization of a Chapter to be organized in Midvale and one in West Jordan, Utah.

Through the State Regent of New York has come the request for the reauthorization of a Chapter to be organized in Clarksville, New York.

The State Regent of Maine requests the name change of Molly Lockett Chapter to Molly Ockett Chapter.

Through the State Regent of New York has come the request for a location change from Clarksville to Voorheesville, New York.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Colonel Thomas Marshall, District of Columbia; Buckeye State, Oberlin, Ohio.

The following Chapters are presented for automatic disbandment: Missoula, Montana, Montana; Elizabeth Gilmore Berry, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

The following Chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Jedediah Smith, Apple Valley, California; Charter Oak, Benicia, California; Captain Robert Orr, Brainerd, Minnesota; Crowley-Means-Sisk, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Missouri Shoal, Lathrop, Missouri; Greater Dallas, Dallas, Texas; Sarah Murray Lewis, Farm Springs, Virginia; Davy Jackson, Jackson, Wyoming.

BETTY B. MILLER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Miller moved the appointment of three organizing regents; authorization of two chapters; reauthorization of one chapter; one name change; one location change; official disbandment of two chapters; automatic disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of eight chapters; provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Yochim. Adopted.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Shelby, paid tribute to Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, Chairman of the Board for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, who passed away recently; and asked that the record show an expression of appreciation on the part of members of the National Board of Management, for Mrs. Geron’s long years of devotion and service.

The Treasurer General gave the final membership count as of this date: a total of 206,228 members.

The President General mentioned that a representative of TIME Magazine had questioned her statement made during a television interview over Station WDDC, Washington, D.C., on November 26, 1977 that the Society has a membership of over 200,000. However, on checking they learned that this was an accurate statement and later offered apologies.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Kietzman, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The President General thanked the members for coming, and wished them a very happy Holiday Season.

The Historian General, Mrs. Fleck, offered the benediction.

The meeting adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

ANNA RUTH KIETZMAN,
Recording Secretary General Pro Tem.

FEBRUARY 1978 119
Room Dimensions in Feet

1. Reception Room ........................................... 35x31
   a. Lounge .................................................. 15½x10
   b. Closet .................................................. 10x8
2. Mens Room .................................................. 8x8 (Lavatory Area 8x7)
3. Ladies Room (excluding Lounge) .................................. 8x8
4. Hallway Section at Coat Area .................................. 18x9
5. Entry Hall .................................................. 37x11
6. Horizontal Hallway ........................................... 86x9
7. Sewing Room .................................................. 32x26 ½
   a. Fitting Room ........................................... 21 ½x7
8. Conference-Dining & Workroom ................................ 31x27 ½
   a. Visual Aids Room ........................................ 8x5 ½
   b. Office .................................................. 11x8
   c. Storage .................................................. 5x3
   d. Janitorial Room ......................................... 5x4 ½
9. Kitchen ..................................................... 32x30 ½
   a. Pantry ................................................... 8x7
   b. Laundry Room ........................................... 14x7
10. Classroom No. 1 ............................................. 37 ½x25
11. Classroom No. 2 ............................................. 37 ½x25
12. Classroom No. 3 ............................................. 33 ½x25
13. Classroom No. 4 ............................................. 42x25
14. The Storage Rooms at the end of each Classroom ........... 25x6
15. Vertical Hallway Separating the Four Classrooms ............ 76x8
Approved by the National Board of Management NSDAR, the Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics Building (as shown above) is the National DAR School Project at K.D.S. with Mrs. Harry Jamison, National Chairman.

With an enrollment of 1026 and the extraordinary interest of the boys and girls in home economics, the old home economics building constructed in 1934, is totally inadequate.

Of interest to all members, the breaking of ground for the new building was conducted on Dedication Day, October 18, 1977. Construction is well underway and the building is to be completed by the beginning of the new school term in September.

Located adjacent to the Seimes-Thomas Classroom Building, the architectural plans call for: a well-equipped kitchen, combination dining and lecture room and a sewing room. Included is a room where the Board of Trustees can meet and a nice reception area for members and guests. In addition, the plans provide for several classrooms separated by folding, fire proof, partitions which can be opened forming a large room offering multi-purpose use for banquets and other programs with a seating capacity of over 400 people. The exterior of the building is to be of bricks and stone and the building will be fully air-conditioned. Ramps will be installed at the main entrance to accommodate the handicapped.

The estimated cost of the building is approximately $350,000.

We have established great goals for ourselves and realize that this is a major undertaking, but no greater than our capacity to attain them. We are confident that our members will recognize the need and accept the challenge . . . Together, we can complete this project.

All Chapters, States and individual members are urged to make their pledges immediately and contribute generously. Send all contributions through Chapter and State Treasurers to the Treasurer Generals Office specifying the K.D.S. Project.

Your National Chairman of the DAR School Committee is depending on all members to participate — all contributions small or large will be appreciated. Make this school project a priority in your state.

Remember — Willingness Achieves Miracles!!
From the Desk of the National Chairman . . .

In preparing material for binding be sure to follow the “Instructions for Preparing Source Records and their Preparation for Library Use”, price 35¢, available from this office. Number the pages consecutively by including frontispiece and the Table of Contents in your page count. If multiple indices are to be included in the bound volume, include the page numbers of the indices in your Table of Contents immediately following the records.

**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.

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 (Cox) Yeager b.ca. 1815 d. TX. Frederick R. Poole b.ca. 1834 NY lived AK, IL, MO, and 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

STEWART: Need parents of Thomas Stewart b.ca. 1826 in GA. Also need maiden name and parents of w. Martha? Stewart b.ca. 1825 GA. m. ca. 1844 GA. In what county in GA was their residence? Children b. to them in GA were Wm. E., Lucretia E., and Sarah C. After moving to Jones Co., Miss. ca. 1850 the following children were b. Lucinda E., Thomas H. and Allice.—Mrs. Jack A. Powell, 17 Crane Ave., Pittsfield, MA 01201

VASEY-THORP: Need parents, ancs. of William Vasey b. 1782 d. 1858 w. Jane Frankish Thorp b. 1791 d. 1866. Also desire any records or info. on any Vasey.—Mrs. S.J. Huston, 181 NE 182nd Place, Portland, OR 97230

BATTEN-WARD: Need parents or any other info. on Caleb Batten b.ca. 1816 d. ca. 1873, Princess Anne Co., VA, w. Jacamine Ward b.ca. 1816, her father Thomas w. Elizabeth. Will share info.—Mrs. E.B. Ackerman, 913 General Hill Dr., Virginia Beach, VA 23454

HARRELL: Need info. on antecedents (possible Kings Mountain) of Joab B. Harrell b. 18 Dec 1813 Haywood Co., TN m. Arretta May Feb 1835 ? Co. TN Migrated to TX, Williamson Co., 1840 census. Will exchange and refund postage.—James Greer Harrell, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Breckenridge, TX 76424

WALTERS: Walters Family, published by Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., Rutland, VT Desire copy to purchase or read.—Mrs. Jack A. Powell, 17 Crane Ave., Pittsfield, MA 01201


OTIS-HUSSEY-STOUGHTON: WANTED: Wife of Harrison Gray Otis: Key figure in Hartford Convention; Leader Massachusetts delegation—1814-15. How related to Joshua and Jane (Hussey) Otis, Sr. Barrington, NH; and Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis; Blacksmith-Boston 1652?—Bessie Whelan, 1112 Grand Avenue, Worthington, Minn. 56187


TALIAFERRO-MCCANLESS: Need info. on John Taliaferro b. ca. 1822, Bedford Co., VA m. Ruth Ann McCanless early 1840's. Reared family in LA d. in AR 1890. Need parents names and where they lived.—Carl E. Taliaferro, Rt. #1, Box 246, Rocheport, MO 65279

ROSS-FINNEL-SEARCY-GOOCH: Gabriel Ross m. Mary Tudor, looking for his father; Elijah Finnell m. Isabella Merritt, died in Howard Co. MO, looking for his father; Martha Searcy married John Tudor, Jr. in NC; looking for her father; Gideon Gooch m. Nancy Leavell in NC; looking for his father, Azariah Finnell father and John Gooch children.—Miss Florence Belitz, 2100 Maple Dr, Loveland, CO 80537
Genealogical Books

Indiana: Fulton County, 1850 Census.
Indiana: Fulton County, 1860 Census.

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- Fletcher's Lake Cemetery
- Grass Creek Cemetery
- St. Anne Cemetery
- Bauman Cemetery
- Old Allison Farm Cemetery
- Old Hizer Cemetery
- Old A. D. Toner Farm Cemetery

Liberty Twp Cemeteries:
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- Horton (Mud Lake) Chapel Cemetery
- Fulton Cemetery
- Mount Olive Cemetery
- Old Dunkard Church Cemetery
- Gideon Miller (Old Johnson Family) Farm Cemetery

Henry Twp Cemeteries:
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- Akron Citizen's Cemetery
- Hoover (Athens; Mount Hope) Cemetery
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- Dean Neff
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- Albert Bitters Family
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- Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine Diller
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- Dr. Bert Kent
- Guise Family
- Rev. Clyde Walters
- Wilson Family
- Haimbaugh Family
- Thomas Family
- Dr. Dow Haimbaugh
- Rentschler Family
- Blair Family
- Felder & Meyt
- Shadle Family
- Barker Family
- Guy F. Shadel
- Oswald "Osie" Palmer
- Jack Mattice
- Daniel Jones Family
- Bailey Family
- Deamer Family
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- Dr. Clymer Family
- Essick Family
- Colonial & Fairview Drew
- Estel Bemenderfer
- Big Bands to Lake Manitou

How Electricity Came to Rochester
- Col. Isaac W. Brown
- John Edward Beyer
- Terry & Lyon
- Shore Family
- Hugh Barnhart
- Moore Family
- Noftsgen Family
- McMahen Family
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FEBRUARY 1978
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Coulter Cemetery  East Cemetery
Crane Cemetery  Edwardsburg Cemetery

Cass County Michigan Vital Records
Compiled and edited by
Capt. Samuel Felt Chapter NSDAR
Dowagiac, Michigan


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Paradise Cemetery
Truittsburg Cemetery
Mary Lincoln

(Continued from page 91)

soldiers could have would be to see their Commander-in-chief on the front lines. And on many of his visits she accompanied him.

Mary never fully recovered from the shock of Lincoln's assassination. Not only did she blame herself for insisting that he accompany her to the theatre that fatal night, she had already suffered two great tragedies in her life: the loss of one son before coming to the White House and one while there. A third son was soon to follow.

So, on this birthdate of our Sixteenth President, let us remember that it was Mary Todd Lincoln who, despite the bitter hatred heaped on the President before his assassination, despite his self-doubts, fired his imagination so that with characteristic candor Lincoln could confide to friends that without Mary, he would never have become the President of the United States.

Translated into the sense of humor the President was noted for, we like to think that what he really said was, "By Jove, Mary raised a lot of hell playing the Devil's Advocate, but she got a sucker like me into the White House."
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PROUDLY HONOR THEIR ANCESTORS

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<tr>
<th>ANCESTOR</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>MEMBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonham, Moses</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Patsy K. P. Gillis (Mrs. John)</td>
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<td>Boyd, Thomas</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Hazel G. Gann (Mrs. T. A.)</td>
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<td>Bradshaw, John</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Elizabeth B. Boyd (Mrs. J. A.)</td>
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<td>Mildred B. DeArmond (Mrs. J. T.)</td>
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<td>Polly B. T. Jones (Mrs. C. R.)</td>
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<td>Pansy B. Tucker (Mrs. Roy)</td>
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<td>Branch, John, Lt. Col.</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Anna A. W. Whitehurst (Mrs. W. A.)</td>
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<td>PA</td>
<td>Mary E. W. McKeithan (Mrs. Dick)</td>
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<td>Ethel M. Wohlford (Miss)</td>
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<td>Byars, John, Capt.</td>
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<td>Lucy M. S. Brown (Mrs. S. F.)</td>
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<td>VA</td>
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<td>Cregar (Grigger) George</td>
<td>VA</td>
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<td>Mary S. H. Bogart (Mrs. F. L.)</td>
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<td>Pauline W. Reeves (Mrs. H. L.)</td>
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<td>Maxine J. Jones (Mrs. R. E.)</td>
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<td>Venus F. Hllman (Mrs. C. D.)</td>
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<td>Glenna S. Riley (Mrs. C. H.)</td>
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<td>Eileen G. Sawyer (Mrs. Reg)</td>
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<td>Justine D. H. Davis (Mrs. C. D.)</td>
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Mosby, John | MA | Genevieve Pickup Hamlin
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left to right, Mrs. Joe Ketchin Cathcart, State Chairman, The Flag of the United States Committee; Mr. Tim Clayton;
Mr. Grady Howard; Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, State Regent; Dr. James A. Howard and Mrs. Henry Berley Shealy. Mrs.
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THE HISTORICAL RECORDS ROOM
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Among those present at the dedication August 16, 1977 were, left to right, Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, Honorary State Regent and senior past chairman of the Tamassee Board; Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, State Regent who presented the dedicatory remarks; and standing, Mrs. Drake Harden Rogers, Honorary State Regent and chairman of the Tamassee DAR Board who accepted the Historical Records Room in behalf of the school; Mr. James Douglas Marett, administrator of the school; and Mrs. Edmonds Tennent Brown, State Chaplain who gave the invocation and benediction.
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South Carolina State Regent, Joyce Howard Ellis and her husband Fred are pictured in front of the South Carolina Cottage at Tamassee with Mr. and Mrs. Marett and some of the students.

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District V Director — Mrs. John O. Bumgardner

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MARGARET SMITH LIPSCOMB
(Mrs. R. E.)
Mullins, South Carolina

Mrs. Lipscomb has served as Honorary State Regent; Past Vice-President General; a National Vice Chairman under two administrations; a member of the Speakers Bureau under two administrations; National Conservation Chairman, and Chairman of the Tamassee DAR School Board for ten years.

She is a member of twenty-nine patriotic organizations, having served as a National Officer for many of them. The Town of Mullins voted her Citizen of the Year in 1951. The Elementary School Building of Pee Dee Academy, a private school she helped found, is named in her honor as is its library.

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Here on August 16, 1780, an American army under General Horatio Gates was defeated by British forces commanded by Lord Cornwallis. In 1909 Hobkirk Hill Chapter placed this monument on the spot where Major General Baron de Kalb was mortally wounded during the Battle of Camden. This French officer, a native born German, fought gallantly for American freedom. He was captured and died a British prisoner, and is buried in front of Camden’s Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

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(Continued from page 113)
The Alliklik Chapter felt that if the name Alliklik was to be known they
would have to work hard to achieve a better understanding of this Prehistoric
Society. The Daughters have worked with the Santa Clarita Valley Historical
Society to create interest in the Allikliks and continue the search for any
of their descendants.

The officers guiding this new exciting Chapter are: Mrs. F. Gage Biren, Re-
gent; Mrs. Paul Kline, Vice Regent; Mrs. Bertrand Buck, Chaplain; Ms.
Ruth Clark, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eric Roug, Corresponding Secretary;
Mrs. Douglas Watts, Treasurer; Mrs. Parker Shelby, Registrar; Ms. Cynthia
Neal-Harris, Librarian and Historian.

Cynthia Neal-Harris.
The Colonel William Cray Society
Children of the American Revolution
Jacksonville, Onslow County, North Carolina

honors the memory of

LUCILLE SANDELIN RUSSELL
(Mrs. D. L. Russell)

who served as Regent of the sponsoring Joseph Montfort DAR Chapter at the time of the local C.A.R. organization, June 27, 1976. Her community service and patriotic devotion set an example for all — particularly today's youth — to follow.

She spent 42 years as public school teacher, and was organist of the Verona Methodist Church for more than 35 years. She served upon the Onslow County Bicentennial Commission, Board of Directors for Onslow County Red Cross and the Board of the Onslow County Public Library. She had also been President of the P.T.A. of Onslow County and President of the Onslow County Educational Association. Her interest in and dedication to youth was exemplified during several years as Chapter Chairman, DAR Good Citizens.

The Lucille Russell — C.A.R. Outstanding Citizenship Award was established by the local C.A.R. Society, so that her inspiration shall continue to encourage local C.A.R. members to pursue roles of leadership, patriotic duty, and service to God and community. The first recipient was Dianne Dixon who served as the Organizing President of the Colonel William Cray Society, C.A.R.

Presenting the Award are Miss Lindsay Lu Russell, daughter of Mrs. Russell, Chapter Chairman of DAR Good Citizens and Advisor for the C.A.R. Society. Paula Tidwell, current C.A.R. Society President, presents the accompanying twenty-five dollar savings bond.

The following firms and individuals proudly sponsor this tribute on behalf of the many individuals in Onslow County whose lives were influenced by Mrs. Russell.

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Only opened to the public as a historic site in April 1977, the mine is administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Upon arrival, the visitor is offered a tour through the Visitors Center Museum where the full story of North Carolina's gold mining history is presented. Artifacts demonstrating the various usages of gold (such as, jewelry, electronic parts, and gold coins) are displayed, as well as rare pieces of mining machinery (such as, pumps, a concentrating table, and gold weighing scales). A portion of the underground workings have been preserved and are open to the public. Walking trails are available and a large picnic area is provided.

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Shown is Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson, North Carolina State Regent, before the podium in the House Chamber of the newly renovated N.C. State Capitol in Raleigh. The State Regent’s Project is the acquisition of period furnishings and appointments for use in the restored Capitol and has already resulted in the acquisition and placement of the U.S. Flag, gold tassles for the cabinet keys, and a custom crafted desk chair in the Governor’s office, and in the restoration and refinishing of the podiums in both the House and Senate Chambers.

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Mrs. Dana Bamford, Regent (left) and Mrs. Phillip Hooper, Secretary of the William Bethell Chapter DAR, Reidsville, North Carolina, are pictured holding a beautiful quilt made by members of the chapter to support a drive to purchase the Governor David Reid House for the City of Reidsville. The house is partially shown in the background.

Mrs. K. Cabell C. Franklin, District V Director  
Mrs. Donald B. Stilwell, District V Vice-Director  
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Alfred Moore
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Thomas Wade
North Carolina Governor's Office
Raleigh

Pictured are North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt and Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson, North Carolina State Regent, DAR, in the Governor's Office, North Carolina State Capitol. The State Regent's Project is, briefly, the acquisition of period furnishings and appointments for use in the restored North Carolina Capitol. Already purchased and in place are the United States Flag, gold tassels for the cabinet keys, a custom-crafted desk chair, and a period desk.

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National Defense
(Continued from page 88)

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In addition to the papers of these individuals, we are interested in finding any correspondence, pamphlets, broadsides, etc., discussing the Supreme Court and the cases which came before it from 1789-1800.

If you know of any documents which fit the description above, we would appreciate your notifying us at the following address:

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