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Cover Story

Deborah Sampson served as a soldier in the American Revolution under the alias of Robert Shurtleff for nearly three years. On October of 1783 Deborah was honorably discharged after a doctor attending her fever had discovered her long and well kept secret. In 1785 she married Benjamin Gannett and within five years had three children. By the 1800s Deborah had become quite well known as an “American Heroine,” and in 1802 she delivered lectures on a tour through New England and New York.

The cover drawing, by Beth Watlington, depicts the first female American soldier and lecturer.
BUILDING for OUR FUTURE

ATRIUM PERSPECTIVE

"BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE"—proposed project of Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General—which will consist of enclosing the open court area between the Assembly Room and the elevator on the second and third floors of the Administration Building to provide additional office space.

This project will be in keeping with the traditional materials of the building, thus preserving its integrity and will finally complete the entire Administration Building.
DEAR MEMBERS:

It is hard to believe that a year has elapsed since you elected me to this high office, an office that has demanded every moment of my time but one that is greatly rewarding with challenges every day. It is the highest honor that I have ever received and I do not say this with any sense of jubilation, triumph or self-satisfaction.

Your acceptance of the President General’s Project, “Building For Our Future,” was so very heartwarming and deeply appreciated. The plans for the eight new offices will relieve some of the crowded conditions that now exist. The growth of the Society reflects this to some extent. You made a wise decision and I thank you on behalf of the National Board of Management for your action as well as all members interested in the growth of our Society. All specifications and costs, etc., have been ready for some time and we hope to commence immediately and look forward to its completion by April 1979 at the latest.

“Building For Our Future” manifests itself in countless ways, not only the physical aspect of this building or of the proposed new Home Economics Building at KDS, also badly needed, but it truly encompasses virtually our entire program through our Committees as we continue to update them to make them more viable.

To name a few, we build for the future by owning and supporting our own two schools and the education of the fine pupils at these schools; we build for the future when we train future citizens under our JAC program; and we build for our future by putting emphasis on the C.A.R. for they are our future.

We are also building for our future by taking care of our beautiful block of buildings and grounds and by doing all we can to help our loyal employees. Our potential along these lines is enormous but space does not permit naming the other fine Committees which do indeed come under this heading.

And so, “Building For Our Future” could well be the slogan for this administration and will be the President General’s theme for 1978-1979.

Yours for Strength, Leadership and Growth.

Faithfully,

Jeannette O. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR

MAY 1978
In 1976 we celebrated the 200th anniversary of the Revolution that gave birth to our Nation. This year—1978—we celebrate the 20th anniversary of another national revolutionary experience, one that gave birth to a new age of exploration—the Space Age. Since 1958, the United States has undertaken the exploration of space as a national commitment. Women have participated actively in this commitment whose declared mission, as set forth in the Space Act of 1958, is to explore space peacefully “for the benefit of all mankind.” These are the Daughters of today's Space Age American Revolution. Who are they?

In the forefront of these revolutionary pioneers is Dr. Jeanette Piccard, 83 years young, who began her move spaceward more than 40 years ago, in 1934, when she made history as the first woman to pilot a stratosphere balloon. She skillfully maneuvered her vehicle in an exploratory flight 57,499 feet above the earth. Dr. Piccard flew the balloon to that height with her husband to explore and take measurements in the upper atmosphere of earth. She has served in the past two decades as a consultant to NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Recently she was presented a NASA award in recognition of her “outstanding personal contributions to space exploration.” Incidentally, her trail-blazing heavenward encompasses spiritual as well as physical environs. Early in this decade, Dr. Piccard was ordained a priest in the Episcopal church. She is among those who struggled successfully for equality for women in the Church hierarchy. At one time a member of Minnesota’s Nathan Hale Chapter, Dr. Piccard values her ties to our Nation’s historic past as she continues her pioneer efforts for the future.

In January of 1978, NASA Administrator, Dr. Robert A. Frosch announced the selection of 35 new astronaut candidates for the Space Shuttle program. This group of candidates will report to Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, on July 1, 1978. There they will join the astronauts currently on flight status. Dr. Frosch said: “We have selected an outstanding group of women and men who represent the most competent, talented and experienced people available to us today.” During a year of recruiting for astronaut candidates, NASA received over 8,000 applications. These were considered by a special committee. The only woman on that committee is Dr. Carolyn Huntoon, endocrinologist and winner of the Federal Woman’s Award. In selecting the 35 candidates, the emphasis, Huntoon said, was on qualifications; and only the most highly qualified were chosen. Of the 35 candidates, six are women. This group of women includes, two physicians, a biochemist, an electrical engineer, a physicist and a geologist.

After two years of training and evaluation at the Johnson Space Center, successful candidates will become astronauts and enter the Shuttle training program leading to selection on a Space Shuttle flight.
crew. Mission specialist astronauts will have the overall responsibility for the coordination, with the commander and pilot, of Space Shuttle operations in the areas of crew activity planning, consumables usage, and other Space Shuttle activities affecting experiment operations. They may participate in extravehicular activities (space walks), perform special payload handling or maintenance operations using the Space Shuttle remote manipulator system, and assist in specific experiment operation at the discretion of the experiment sponsor. The Space Shuttle is the economy-model reusable space vehicle scheduled to begin round trip missions from Earth to space in the 1980’s.

Among the 35 persons selected as astronaut candidates, is another DAR member, (of the Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter, Tennessee), and Space Age American pioneer. She is Dr. Margaret Seddon, a physician and surgeon, 31 years of age. Dr. Seddon, who is unmarried, is resident physician in the department of surgery in the City of Memphis Hospital. If, after completing her training for space, Seddon qualifies fully as an astronaut, she will be observing the effects of space on her fellow-travelers in the Shuttle, as well as providing necessary treatment.

Dr. Margaret Seddon — Candidate for the 1980 Space Shuttle, member of the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter, Tennessee.
Dr. Anna L. Fisher, age 29 and a graduate of the University of California Medical School in Los Angeles, is the other physician soon to begin training as an astronaut candidate. Married to William Fisher, also a physician, she is actively practicing medicine in Los Angeles and looks forward to being able to use her medical skills in space.

Thirty-five year old Shannon W. Lucid, astronaut candidate and biochemist, is also married and the mother of three children. She is a Postdoctoral Fellow at Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation in Oklahoma City.

Electrical engineer Judith A. Resnik, 29 years of age and unmarried, received her doctorate from the University of Maryland in engineering last year. When she was notified of her selection as an astronaut candidate, she was a member of the engineering staff in product development for the Xerox Corporation.

Sally K. Ride, 27-year old astronaut candidate and physicist, is unmarried. She looks forward to exploring the physics of space first hand in the Shuttle.

The youngest of the six women in this group is Kathy D. Sullivan, age 26, who is single and who received her doctorate in geology last month from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

In addition to the astronaut mission specialist candidates, there was a selection made for scientists to fly special experiments in space in a space laboratory. The only woman among the finalists selected for this category is Dr. Mary Helen Johnston, a specialist in materials processing from NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama. A metallurgical engineer, Dr. Johnston hopes someday to work in the weightless environment of space to process special material composites for medical use here on Earth, such as graphite composites for use in connecting organ transplants.
Can't such composites be made here in our earthly environment? As Dr. Johnston explains it, "Because of the force of gravity, which is everpresent on Earth, when such graphite composites are made here, there is a settling out of the components; and the resultant material is neither as stable nor as uniform as is desired." Experiments in materials processing in space in Skylab and in the Apollo Soyuz mission, demonstrated as fact that this settling out does not occur in a weightless environment. Dr. Johnston was the monitor at Marshall for the Skylab experiment in which crystals were processed in space and brought back to Earth. The result: a far more uniform crystal of greater strength and size than anything of the same chemistry processed on Earth.

In addition to these potentially high-flying women, there are those who have pioneered significantly in space programs while firmly based on Earth. Dr. Marjorie Townsend, engineer and the first woman to manage a space mission, the SAS (Small Astronomical Satellite), is among the women on Earth who have contributed enormously to the success of such programs in space. She also is the winner of the Federal Woman's Award.

Another winner of this coveted award is Dr. Nancy Roman, NASA astronomer and world renowned, who briefed the Project Apollo astronauts on space mechanics before their flights moonward. She, herself, is not anxious to travel in space, but she wants very much to have a space telescope placed in orbit in order to perceive the light from distant stars not now clearly visible when viewed from Earth through the curtain of Earth's atmosphere. Such a clear view is the dream of every earthbound astronomer, Dr. Roman says. The view would be at least 100 times better than the view of stars from Earth through the most powerful of our earth-based telescopes.

These are only some of the pioneer women who today are participating in this revolutionary Space Age. Their numbers will be legion in the years to come.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

X-Ray Explorer Mrs. Marjorie Townsend discusses the satellite's performance with a colleague during preflight tests. The satellite is the 42nd in NASA's Explorer series and is the first satellite equipped with sensitive instruments specifically to map X-Ray sources both within and beyond our own galaxy, the Milky Way.
INDIANA

The Seventy-seventh State Conference of the Indiana State Society was held October 3-5, 1977 at the Atkinson Hotel in Indianapolis, with Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, State Regent, presiding.

It was an honor for the Indiana Daughters to have Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, attend the conference. Others from out of State were Mrs. John D. Milton, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Louis J. Bahin, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, State Regent of Kentucky and Miss Sandra Johnson, State Regent of Missouri.

Honored Indiana Daughters attending were Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Thomas M. Egan, Vice President General; Honorary State Regents present were Mrs. Wayne M. Corey, Past Historian General; Mrs. John G. Biel, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas Werner, Past Vice President General and Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby.

Following the Tuesday morning Processional and ritualistic opening, the State Regent called for reports from the State Officers and State Chairmen. "What Other States are Doing" was the theme for the Tuesday Luncheon meeting. Speakers were the visiting State Regents, who spoke on the projects of their respective States.

Mrs. Joseph A. Eskridge, State Chaplain, conducted the impressive Memorial Service in the afternoon, in memory of our departed members. She was assisted by the District Directors, Mrs. Ferrel C. Speer, Mrs. M. Hugh Miller and Mrs. Hubert R. Bruce.

The State Regent, Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, presided Tuesday evening at the formal Banquet which was attended by many special guests and members. Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, was the speaker for the event. Her address was followed by the film "Home and Country."

A reception was held following the Banquet in honor of the distinguished guests. Mrs. Ferrel Speer, Northern District Director, and Chapter Regents from her District were in charge.

The District Director's Breakfast was well attended on Wednesday with Mrs. Ferrel Speer presiding. Miss Joyce Buckner, State Chairman of American Indians, gave a program on the Indian Schools.

Mrs. Adeline Nall, State Chairman DAR Service for Veteran Patients, presided at the Wednesday Luncheon and introduced Mr. John Emely, Mr. John D. Henry and Mr. Herbert P. Daykin who spoke on the Veterans Administration Hospitals in Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne and Marion.

Special events of the Conference were meetings of the Active Regent's Club, Mrs. Tom T. Lanphier, presiding; State Chairman's Club Tea, Mrs. Ferrel C. Speer, presiding, with a program on "Antiques" by Mrs. Robert Welker, State Librarian; Junior Member Dinner for the Pages; State Officer's Club Meeting and Banquet with Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby presiding; and a Bus Reunion Breakfast with Mrs. Robert P. Rehl, State Chairman of Transportation, in charge.

The highlight of the Conference was the "Indian DAR Quilt." The one hundred and ten chapters in the State were each responsible for one block of the quilt which was finished by Mrs. Lowell Osborne, State Chairman American Heritage.

The business of the Conference continued through Wednesday afternoon. To close the meeting the assemblage sang "God Bless America" and "Blest be the Tie That Binds." The colors were retired and the Seventy-seventh Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent.—Phyllis Jamison.

Please Note

New Lists of DAR Magazine subscribers have been sent to Chapter Regents. This is the only list that will be sent. Please send corrections to the Magazine Office.

If you paid your Chapter Treasurer for your Magazine subscription, please check with her before writing to the Magazine Office concerning your subscription. Keep in mind that at least four to six weeks are required to process a subscription (new and renewal) at this busy time.
BECAUSE THE PRESIDENT GENERAL is obliged to be away from her office visiting State Conferences at a critical time, literally bringing her to the threshold of Congress upon her return, a great deal of her work, including many important decisions, must wait for her return when she has so little time to prepare for Congress and all that it entails. Her secretaries do all they possibly can but it is very hard on them. The President General cannot run her office by remote control. Although she is in touch with her office to a certain extent throughout the tour, new decisions come up daily. She has visited ten States on her Spring tour which were included in the last Magazine. She had wonderful publicity, newspaper and television interviews by all the States and wishes to commend them highly. However, she wishes to mention two outstanding events. Through the efforts of Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, First Vice President General, the President General was absolutely delighted and honored to be invited to say a few words to the Mississippi Legislature which was in session at the time of her visit to that State. She was also highly honored to be invited to speak before the State Senate in session in Columbia, South Carolina, through arrangements of Mrs. William Gressette whose brother-in-law is President of the Senate. In this case, the newspapers ran a picture of the President General entitled, "A rare occurrence" and went on to say "She had achieved a rarity when she addressed the Senate session since the Chamber rarely allows anyone except a Senator to address the Chamber in formal session." In each case, she was accorded a rising ovation. During her tour, she was presented the C.A.R. "500 Club" pin by the Senior State President of Tennessee, Miss Jane Grey Sowell; she also received a certificate of appreciation from the State President of Missouri C.A.R., Mr. Allan L. Howell.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL has been invited by the President of the American Newspaper Women's Club to become an Associate Member. She was interviewed in her office by a reporter of the Scripps-League, a nation-wide news service.

NEW PUBLICATIONS: Now available from the office of Corresponding Secretary General are: the combined NSDAR Bylaws and Handbook, $1.75 each; Index to Seimes Microfilm Center, $3.75; Come, Sing His Praise, $2.00; Located Graves of Soldiers and Patriots of American Revolution, $1.50; the newly revised Flag Code, 15¢ each. The revised DAR School booklet and revised Membership Outline Guide are now available free of charge from that office.

The wedding gown of the wife of Nicholas Baylies, ancestor of the President General's husband, was presented to the DAR Museum. This circa 1755-50 gown is a lovely blue silk with a Chinese motif.

THE A-B-Cs of PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE: This booklet is available from the office of Corresponding Secretary General, 50¢ each, and covers in simple form many of the questions which arise when conducting a meeting.

The District of Columbia DAR, on March 30, marked the grave of Mary S. Lockwood, one of the four Founders of the National Society, and on April 4, marked the grave of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee in Arlington National Cemetery.
Why is it that Americans have enjoyed more material benefits than any other nation? It is not because we are smarter than other peoples of the world. It is not because we work longer hours. It is not because our land is superior in natural resources. Russia, China, Canada and Brazil are all larger than continental United States.

Competition is the miracle factor which has given America the highest standard of living of any nation in the world. The areas of our economic life where competition has been the keenest, such as automobiles, airplanes, computers, and food, have given the consumer the best products in the world at the lowest prices. Our progress has been the least in the areas where government monopoly has been the rule, such as sewers, garbage collection, and the post office.

America has been able to give more good things to more people than any nation in the history of the world—NOT because government solved our problems, but because government stayed out of the way and let the initiative and inventiveness of man solve our problems ourselves. This is the lesson that needs to be retold to each generation.

Phones And Whale Oil

Despite our present problems, it is good to remember that, whatever the shortcomings of our American economic system, it is still better than any other system in the world.

For example, take our privately-owned telephone system which we consider almost as basic to our way of life as indoor plumbing. Any American who tries to conduct business in other countries is dismayed by the comparative inefficiency of state-owned foreign phone systems. Even when there are no technical difficulties, there are interminable delays in the completion of telephone calls. It is a common thing, when placing a phone call from a foreign hotel, to be told by the operator that there will be a one-hour wait.

Whereas new telephone service in the United States costs between $10 and $35, new phone service costs up to $1,720 in France, $500 in Japan, and $93 in England. There is a long waiting period to have a new phone installed and no guarantee that it will work after it is installed. Whereas 95 Americans out of every 100 have telephones, in Russia only five out of 100 have telephones. Even though there are 1,000,000 telephones in Moscow, the Soviet government published only 50,000 telephone directories, and sold them for $16 each on a first-come, first-served basis.

It is a puzzlement why, in the face of government failures in running businesses, so many Americans seem to think it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to pull us out of our present energy crisis.

In the 19th century, whale oil was the principal fuel used for home lighting. As the population grew, the demand for whale oil rose. Whalers had to fish farther out into the seas, and prices quadrupled. Fortunately, our government did not ration the scarce supply of whale oil or impose a heavy tax to discourage its use. Instead, some entrepreneurs went out and discovered an entirely new way to light the lamps of America: the more efficient, less costly kerosene. And, incidentally, the discovery by private industry that kerosene and gasoline can be distilled from crude oil produced our giant oil industry which has created so many jobs and so many useful products.

The truth is, there is no ceiling on man's resourcefulness—so long as it is allowed to flourish in a climate of freedom.
Comparisons of standards of living and purchasing power between the United States and foreign countries usually leave me wondering about their validity because of the obvious statistical barrier posed by the different money systems.

A respected international journal, *To The Point*, has published a meaningful comparison of eight major countries by showing the buying power of wage earners in different occupations expressed, not in money, but in the working time required to buy common consumer items. The resulting chart is a blockbuster that provides new proof of the superiority of the American system in providing more material goods to more people than any nation in history.

Compare, for example, the purchase of 22 pounds of sugar by a nurse. The American nurse can buy the sugar with one hour of work; the English nurse with four hours, 17 minutes of work; the Japanese nurse with four hours, 50 minutes of work; the Polish nurse with six hours, 48 minutes of work; and the Russian nurse must work 16 hours to buy the same amount of sugar.

What if you are a skilled laborer trying to buy a pair of men's shoes? The American can buy them with 6 hours of work, the Japanese with 10 hours of work, the Englishman with 15 hours of work, the Frenchman with 16 hours of work, and it takes the Russian laborer 45 hours or an entire week of work to buy one pair of shoes.

Now take the case of an engineer buying a man's suit. In America, it takes him 12 hours of work, in England 20 hours of work, in Sweden 22 hours of work, in Japan 34 hours of work. The Russian engineer has to work 162 hours or about a full month in order to buy a man's suit.

What if you are a teacher and you want to buy an automobile? In the United States, it takes you 2 1/2 months of work, in Japan 4 1/2 months of work, in England 7 months of work. The Russian teacher must work one year and three months to earn enough to buy an automobile, and the Polish teacher must work four years.

All these figures are based on average or middle rates. For example, the skilled laborer's work time is calculated on the average for five skilled trades, from welder to motor mechanic.

The statistics were compiled from a wide variety of official, semi-official and private sources, including the Organization of Economic Development and Cooperation, the International Work Bureau, the Union de Banques Suisses, the French-based Centre of Research and Documentation on Consumption and the Centre of Study into Revenue and Costs.

Anyone who wants to exchange our American economic system for the Socialist failures in other countries had better prepare himself for an abrupt reduction in standard of living caused by having to work up to 16 times longer for ordinary consumer necessities.

**Jobs Creation Bill**

At the end of World War II, victorious Great Britain fired its wartime leader Winston Churchill, defeated the Conservatives, and voted the Socialists into power. The same year the U.S. State Department sent a commission to the country we defeated and told the Germans they should adopt the economic policies advocated by the Englishman Lord Keynes, namely, inflation and government deficits.

West Germany declined to take our advice. Chancellor Ludwig Erhard took exactly the opposite course: a balanced budget, encouragement to private enterprise, incentives to individuals to save and invest their money in production, and elimination of price controls and government deficits.

In the succeeding 25 years, West Germany rose from bankruptcy to become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. The other defeated country, Japan, took a similar path of encouraging private enterprise and likewise achieved remarkable prosperity.

During the same period, Britain has gone steadily downhill from the crest of her World War II victory to the verge of economic collapse. A combination of Socialists (who nationalized many industries) and Keynesian spenders have skyrocketed government spending to 60 percent of all British income. The once-stable British pound has fallen to less than half its former worth.

The United States Congress is considering two major economic proposals. One is the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill which, by guaranteeing a government-funded job to every unemployed person, will take us down the Socialist/Keynesian road Great Britain has traveled. When the government hires more employees, every paycheck must come out of the pockets of taxpayers.

The other proposal is the Jobs Creation Bill sponsored by Congressman Jack Kemp and 107 other Congressmen. This bill is designed to increase capital investment which will create new jobs and raise the productivity of labor. The Kemp Bill will encourage investment in a new plant and equipment by eliminating double taxation of corporate dividends and by reducing other taxes which discriminate against private savings and private production.

New jobs are created by capital investment, which in turn is created either by savings or by borrowing. During the 1970s, corporate-retained profits have averaged only 1.8 percent of our national income. When employers turn to credit markets to finance their expansion, they find themselves crowded by big government borrowings to finance our huge Federal deficits. Although private business and agriculture provide 80 percent of American jobs, the government has been borrowing about 80 percent of the credit available.

Our current unemployment is a direct result of government deficits taking so much capital away from investment in business and agriculture. With two million additional young workers entering the labor market each year, our economy must
have the capital investment necessary to create new jobs.

Whether Congress votes the Kemp Jobs Creation Bill or the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill will determine whether we choose proven private enterprise prosperity or make the same tragic mistake that Great Britain made.

Socialized Medicine

"Those who warm themselves at the gates of Hell will never go there" is an old saying that warns us to contemplate the discomfort of a fiery eternity before we indulge in the tempting pleasures of the moment. The same lesson is just as applicable to warn us about the British experience with socialized medicine before we fall into similar folly in the United States.

The social planners of Britain's National Health Service followed the customary liberal pattern of setting impossible goals while irresponsibly underestimating the costs. It provides free health care for everyone needing practically any kind of treatment. The annual cost is now running at more than 16 times the original estimate. The idea that spending more and more on health services will produce a healthier population needest less and less health care has been exposed as the will-o'-the'wisp it always was.

Britain's example enables us to identify the inevitable earmarks of a medical plan administered by the government: long waiting lists for treatment, the emigration of young doctors to other countries, and strikes of hospital personnel.

Doctors and nurses who first enthusiastically accepted the plan are now disenchanted and militantly organized to advance their own personal interests. Their dedication has been poisoned by 20 years of chronic shortages of funds, obsolete buildings and equipment, escalating paperwork, and bureaucratic controls that override their professional judgment.

One of the interesting byproducts of Britain's experience is the impressive growth of private health insurance among all those who can possibly afford it. More than two million Britains and their families are now paying for private health insurance despite coverage by a comprehensive health service for which they are already heavily taxed.

When services are provided free to the consumer, they are bound to be used wastefully. Demand stimulated by zero pricing can never be satisfied. Although the government puts an overall limit on the total budget, so long as the discipline of price is absent, there is no real check on individual consumption.

The truly needy are squeezed out by those who insist on continued medical consultations and expensive drugs even when the doctor thinks there is nothing wrong. The least well-informed, the least socially competent, the least active, and particularly the elderly, are just as much at a disadvantage as they were under a free-enterprise system.

Doctors in London's largest hospitals have diagnosed the National Health Service as a condition of "crisis," "collapse," and "catastrophe." The prognosis is clearly negative, and no one has any remedy to offer except a massive injection of more public funds which the British taxpayers cannot afford.

There are some people who have to make all their own mistakes, and there are those who are wise enough to profit from the mistakes of others. Let's hope that America will not duplicate Britain's medical mistake.

The Mess In HEW

What is the biggest mess in Washington today? Some say it is the high-crime areas. Others say it is the postal system with its increasing deficits, higher postal rates, and decreasing service.

It is more probable that this dubious title belongs to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. It costs the taxpayers $118 billion a year, more than a third of the entire Federal budget.

In public assistance, 25 percent of the recipients are either ineligible or overpaid, costing us $6 billion annually. In the new adult welfare program called Supplemental Security Income, 7.7 percent of recipients are not eligible and 11 percent are overpaid. Overpayments have already topped a half billion dollars.

A partial HEW audit made public on February 24, 1976 revealed hundreds of errors in Supplemental Security Income checks: 89% of the checks sent into Delaware had errors, and 55% of the checks to California recipients had errors.

With all that money to spend and 120,000 employees to keep track of, wouldn't you think that HEW would have developed a first-rate system to guard against fraud and error? Well, it hasn't. A year ago, there were only ten investigators and a ten-year backlog of uninvestigated cases. Since then, HEW has added only another ten investigators.

But there are more serious shortcomings with the HEW self-policing system than merely a scarcity of personnel. First, the investigators are under the supervision of HEW officials who have a vested interest in not finding out mistakes. Second, there seems to be a strange attitude that it is somehow unhumanitarian to hunt for cheating beneficiaries and incompetent bureaucrats.

In addition, a House Government Operations Subcommittee found that there evidently is "an unwritten agreement" that the Office of Investigation and Security shall not investigate the Social Security Administration, which accounts for 80 percent of all HEW expenditures.

Quite apart from the waste of the taxpayers' money built into the HEW budget is the fact that this prevents the Department from financing many worthy and needed projects. For example, Congress authorized HEW to set up a Parent Locator Service to help families locate runaway fathers and require them to support their abandoned wives and children; but when women appeal for help under this law, they are told that HEW does not have the money to pay for this project. Meanwhile HEW did have the money to grant $339,788 in 1974 to the Gay Community Services Center of Los Angeles for "human services specifically designed for the gay community."

396 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
The time is ripe for a fullscale investigation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to eliminate the ripoff of the taxpayers' money.

**Postal Monopoly**

A new slogan is sprouting on automobile bumpers that says: "If you like the Postal Service, you'll love nationalized oil." It is a measure of public disaffection with ever slower and ever more costly mail delivery that it has become a popularly-accepted criterion of government inefficiency.

With the Postal Service threatening to cut its service to three mail deliveries a week, it may be hard for those under age 30 to believe that one of Dwight Eisenhower's 1952 campaign promises was to restore the second daily mail delivery that had been eliminated by the Truman Administration. We used to have eleven home mail deliveries per week, we are now down to six, and we are threatened with dire forecasts of a further reduction.

Thomas Jefferson once predicted that the post office would be "a source of eternal scramble among the members [of Congress] to see who can get the most money wasted in their states." He was right, of course; but the Post Office under the spoils system was economical compared with the deficits that have piled up since 1970 when the Post Office was taken out of politics and turned into a government corporation.

The theory of the switch was that private managerial genius would breathe business efficiency into the post office. So the personnel of the post office was shifted from the precincts of the in-politicians to recruits from the top echelons of the largest businesses in the country.

This infusion of business expertise hasn't helped a bit. In fact, the reverse has been true. Costs are going up faster, and letters and packages are delivered slower than before the switch. The post office is a sanctuary where incompetence, deficits, and faulty service are not punished by the free market, but are rewarded by a supplemental appropriation from an indulgent Congress.

Since 1971, the number of pieces of mail carried by the Postal Service has increased only two percent (from $87 to $89 billion), but the annual postal deficit has increased 385 percent (from $204 to $989 million). The Consumer Price Index has risen 35 percent, but first class postal rates have risen 63 percent.

This deficit has been galloping upwards despite the fact that the Postal Service enjoys a legal monopoly enforced by the pettiest kind of harassment such as the prohibition against any individual's hand-delivering a letter or circular to someone else's mailbox in your own neighborhood.

To enforce its monopoly, back in 1916 the Post Office declared that the corridors of any office building can be designated as post routes, thereby making private delivery of letters illegal. The Post Office has defined "letter" to include computer cards, bills, receipts, price lists, and other business documents.

The U.S. Constitution permits a postal monopoly, but does not mandate it. The Articles of Confederation conferred on Congress "the sole and exclusive right [of] establishing and regulating post offices," but the Founding Fathers made a deliberate decision against such an explicit delegation of monopoly power when they wrote the U.S. Constitution. The constitutional words adopted were merely: "The Congress shall have power . . . to establish post offices and post roads." It is obvious that there is nothing sacred or inviolable about a Federal monopoly of postal service.

There isn't anything so difficult or special about delivering letters. It doesn't pose nearly as many problems as delivering quarts of perishable fresh milk or gallons of inflammable gasoline. Private carriers of packages are able to give good service and make a profit. When Government fails, it is a good time to try private enterprise.

The fault is not in who runs the post office. The fault is in the monopoly position of the post office which by its very nature rewards inefficiency. Government is inherently inefficient. There is no competition and no incentive to make a profit. The obvious remedy is to introduce competition so that the sanctions of the free market are continually at work to induce efficiency. What the post office needs is not new bosses, but new competition.

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**Booklet**

Located Graves of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution March 1, 1974 - March 1, 1977.

$1.50

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They Said Liberty With Trees, Poles, And Caps

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The role of the printed word in newspapers, pamphlets, and broadsides during the colonial quarrel with England is well known, but the important part played by symbols is generally overlooked. For the Americans who protested the Stamp Act, no medium of silent propaganda was more perfectly adapted to the purposes of protest than the Tree of Liberty—the first symbol of colonial resistance to British oppression. Effigies hung in its boughs and placards placed on its trunk expressed the popular reaction to British measures, and the ground surrounding its base provided a rallying place for mob demonstrations.

From the earliest times people have seen in trees a sacred power of fertility and renewal. Europeans celebrated that power by erecting a fresh-cut tree or substituting for it a pole on the village green on May Day. In the New World as early as 1652 the Massachusetts colonial authorities minted a shilling with the likeness of a pine tree, and about fifty years later a pine tree flag came into use.
In the *Pennsylvania Magazine* of June, 1775, a poetical call to arms was sounded, and the rallying place was designated as “our Liberty Tree.” There, proclaimed the poet, the “far and the near” should assemble “with a cheer” in defense of this symbol understood by all Americans. This English writer had been an American resident only a few months, but it obviously required no special powers of observation to discover that the symbol which aroused American enthusiasm for liberty was neither a classically clad goddess nor a bird of the forest. And so Tom Paine, soon to set off his great blast for independence in the pamphlet *Common Sense*, called his ode to colonial freedom “The Liberty Tree.”

The fame of its fruit drew
the nations around,
To seek out this peaceable shore.
Unmindful of names or distinctions
they came,
For freemen like brothers agree,
With one spirit embued,
they one friendship pursued.
And their temple was Liberty tree.

This rousing poem, which declared that the Goddess of Liberty had herself planted the Liberty Tree in America, was set to music and widely circulated.

The tradition of the Liberty Tree was then a decade old in America, dating back to the days of the oppressive Stamp Act. The aroused citizens of the colonies held meeting after meeting of public protest, sometimes in taverns, but most often in the warm summer months of 1765 in the outdoors where there was room for all comers.

In Boston on the morning of August 14 in that year, two effigies—one of the local stamp distributor Andrew Oliver—were found hanging from the limbs of a giant elm. Known then simply as the Great Tree, it had been planted by settlers in 1646 at the corner of the present Essex and Washington Streets, not far from the Common. The sheriff was ordered by royal officials to remove these images, but the size and temper of the crowd, which had assembled to frighten Oliver into resigning before the hated law should go into effect, persuaded him that it would be safer to ignore the orders. That evening a mob of “fifty tradesmen neatly dressed” paraded the dummies through the Boston streets and, after stopping to pull down the stamp office, burned them within sight of distributor Oliver’s dwelling. Then they broke into his house and smashed some of his furniture. Next morning Oliver made known he would not serve. When rumors began to circulate two months later that the late stamp master was reconsidering his enforced resignation, Oliver was summoned to Liberty Tree and in the presence of more than two thousand citizens made to swear that he would take no steps “for enforcing the Stamp Act in America.”

From that August day in 1765 the great elm was Boston’s Liberty Tree, which suddenly attained political
stature. Around it crowds gathered whenever there was protest to be made; under the shade of its wide-spreading branches orators harangued the assembled listeners; from it started parades and processions which kept Boston in a state of excitement during that troubled year.

Throughout the colonies the newspapers reported these proceedings at length. In the language of a Tory, the once harmless elm became “consecrated as an Idol for the Mob to worship” and as a place for inflicting the “Tree ordeal” on those “whom the Rioters pitched upon as State delinquents.”

Naturally, Liberty Tree figured prominently on November 1, 1765, the day the Stamp Act became operative. This time two new images adorned the boughs—those of George Grenville, the Prime Minister responsible for the measure, and John Huske, a member of Parliament who was believed to have suggested the Act to him. A placard placed in the Tree added:

*But if some Brethren I could Name, Who shar’d the Crime, should share the shame, This glorious Tree tho’ big and tall, Indeed would never hold ‘em all.*

Paul Revere’s allegorical engraving of the incident reflected the special rage of the townsfolk against the New Hampshire-born Huske by picturing him alone on the Tree.

Liberty Tree’s fame began to spread throughout the English-speaking world. Far away in Backway, near Cambridge, England Philip Billes left his large fortune to two friends with the request that they carry his body to Boston and bury it under the shadow of the Tree.

In February, 1776 the *Boston Evening Post* announced that “the Tree is now become a great ornament to the street;” its branches had been pruned by orders of the Sons of Liberty. This semi-secret, semi-military nucleus of colonial resistance took its name from the words spoken by Colonel Isaac Barré in Parliament in February, 1765, when the Stamp Act was being debated. Barré, who had fought under Wolfe in Canada, made a speech of violent championship for the Americans. “Those sons of liberty,” he called them, declaring that Britain owed more to America than America to Britain. America caught the phrase, and seized on it as a slogan for citizens everywhere who protested the Stamp Act. Thereafter the patriots were universally termed Sons of Liberty, in ridicule by the Tories, reverently by all friends of freedom. In the critical decade preceding the Revolution, this group of artisans, merchants, and professional men exerted a powerful influence in the colonies, practically controlling the press, intimidating public officials, inflicting severe punishment upon Tories, and organizing resistance to the encroachments of the reactionary British government.

The Sons recognized each other by a secret language, and wore medals. This medal, suspended about the neck, had on one side an arm grasping a pole on top of which...
was the Liberty Cap and the words "Sons of Liberty." On the reverse side was the Liberty Tree. The organization's connection with the Tree was obvious to every Bostonian, since the Tree's very name indicated the Sons' sponsorship, and the adjacent grounds, known as Liberty Hall, served as their gathering place.

Old Liberty Tree could gloat as well as glower. When word of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived, cannon under the Tree boomed the glad tidings. A few days later, on May 19, 1766 came the formal celebration with fireworks, music, and Liberty Tree "decorated in a splendid manner." An enormous obelisk of oiled paper, designed by the versatile Paul Revere and illuminated by nightfall by 280 interior lamps, dominated the proceedings on the Boston Common. The symbolic scenes on its four sides included a picture of Liberty Tree with an angel poised above it and an eagle resting on its top branches. Unfortunately "the Great Illumination" caught fire and went up in smoke during the evening. Nonetheless, Revere's elaborate copper engraving of the obelisk kept its memory alive in the trying days ahead.

The next year by the base of Liberty Tree a flagpole was erected of such height that it reached above the tallest branches. Whenever a flag was visible at the top of the pole, the Sons of Liberty understood that a meeting had been called.

Within a few months there were "Liberty Trees" in many American communities, large and small. Nor was a Liberty Tree necessarily an elm. The most famous of all Liberty Trees still in existence is a tulip poplar tree sometimes called the "Liberty Poplar" of Annapolis, Maryland. This 150-foot historic tree is on the campus of St. John's College and is over 600 years old. Indian conferences were held under its shade in the seventeenth century, and during the Revolution patriots met under it, thus giving it its name.

At Newport, Rhode Island a wealthy merchant gave the Sons of Liberty a large buttonwood tree in 1766 with the adjoining land for holding meetings "to be emblematical of Public Liberty." The citizens of Norwich, Connecticut also dedicated a Liberty Tree, and under its boughs in 1767 celebrated the first anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act. A year later they decked their Tree with banners and inscriptions to celebrate the election to Parliament of John Wilkes, the radical newspaper editor and writer who loudly championed the colonists' cause. Meanwhile Providence, Rhode Island dedicated a great elm to the cause, with an animated discourse delivered from a summerhouse in the Tree by a Son of Liberty.

In Charleston, South Carolina the "noble live oak" under which Christopher Gadsden had earlier spoken with friends of the possibility of American independence was formerly christened the Tree of Liberty in 1768 by a large crowd, with fireworks about the trunk and toasts drunk to the Massachusetts patriots as a token of intercolpial unity. Under these oak branches, too, public meetings imposed stiff penalties on violators of non-
importation regulations against the purchase of British goods.

Towns in which no particular tree became associated with the fight for American freedom used the device of a Liberty Pole, a sort of denuded, tree-like Maypole, less decorative but often a more convenient instrument for the hanging of flags and banners of protest.

In New York the Tree of Liberty, though it was at first called that, was actually a pine mast or flagstaff. A Tory writer in that city declared that for many persons liberty had come to mean the “Happiness of Assembling in the open air, and performing idolatrous and vociferous Acts of Worship, to a Stick of Wood, called a Liberty Pole.”

In what is now City Hall Park in Manhattan the Sons of Liberty placed a pole near the British barracks in June, 1766, as part of the daylong festivities for the rescinding of the Stamp Act, and they kept it there afterward as a monument of that happy event. Its presence irritated the soldiers, and two months later they cut it down. This vandalism resulted in several frays between the townspeople and the soldiers, in which some citizens were hurt. A second attempt to erect another Pole was made, then a third and fourth. When for the fourth time New York’s Liberty Pole was cut down, the people grew rebellious. At a mass meeting near the fallen Pole three thousand persons angrily resolved to treat any soldiers found thereafter away from their barracks “as enemies to the peace of this city.” An additional provocation on the part of the military was the posting of a placard in which the Sons of Liberty were denounced and challenged.

On the morning of January 18, 1770 street fights began with cutlasses and clubs wielded against British bayonets, in which several civilians and soldiers suffered severe wounds. “Much blood was spilt,” wrote a contemporary. The affair was ended when the British soldiers were ordered by their officers to keep to their quarters. This encounter, which has come to be known as the Battle of Golden Hill, took place in lower Manhattan in an area so named because of the golden grain once harvested there. It preceded by six weeks the Boston Massacre, the civilian-soldier violence that broke out on the Common on March 5, 1770. Sometimes referred to as “the first conflict of the Revolution,” the clash at Golden Hill was merely an omen. No one had been killed; no shots were fired; but New York might flare up again.

As a preventive measure for maintaining order the city government of New York subsequently refused permission to erect another Liberty Pole, but the Sons of Liberty countered by buying land, assembling a fifth pole forty-six feet high, and hoisting to its top a flag bearing the word “Liberty.”

The records of colonial towns are full of allusions to similar Liberty Poles and to similar struggles for their preservation. Taunton, Massachusetts erected a pole well over a hundred feet high from whose top flew a banner proclaiming “LIBERTY AND UNION.” In the little port town of Vineyard Haven in the same colony appeared a pole of such superiority that the captain of a British ship in the harbor coveted it for a spar. The guns of his ship pointed toward the town as he issued his ultimatum, and the local authorities dared not refuse his demand. Overnight, however, the Liberty Pole disappeared, and the Unicorn sailed away without a new spar. According to local legend, three young ladies blew up the town’s revered pole rather than have it taken.

Having decided to mount a Liberty Pole on their famous Rock, the inhabitants of Plymouth split the great boulder in an effort to remove it to the center of town, but had to be content with using a broken fragment.

One resident in Greenland, New Hampshire had to publicly deny that he offered a reward to anyone who would cut the Pole down. And in that colony at Liberty Bridge in Portsmouth the “No Stamp Flag” was first displayed in the American colonies on a Liberty Pole—inscribed “LIBERTY, PROPERTY, AND NO STAMPS.” Meanwhile the denizens of South Kingston, Rhode Island put up an eighty-five foot mast inscribed with the words “LIBERTY IN OPPOSITION TO ARBITRARY TAXATION.”

By the end of 1774 newspapers in Newport and Charleston had reported that “liberty-poles, from 100 to 170 feet high, are erected in most of the towns of Connecticut.” In English Neighborhood (or present-day Englewood, New Jersey) citizens stopped to exchange news and get refreshment at the Liberty Pole Tavern, most appropriately named, for the landlord had adorned his premises with a pole. At Poughkeepsie the Tories, backed by the county officials, cut down the Liberty Pole as a “publick nuisance.”

A Liberty Pole was raised in June, 1775 in Savannah, Georgia and was to figure prominently a year later in the exercises attending the reading of the Declaration of Independence. In the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn, New York, Dutch citizens joyfully set up their “sacred stick” when the British forces, evacuated New York in 1783. One of the very few Liberty Poles remaining in this country today, a pole has stood here since the first Pole was erected. It is actively maintained by the New Utrecht Liberty Pole Association.

The story goes that in the Massachusetts village of Barnstable a Liberty Pole disappeared with a stormy aftermath. Aunt Nabby Freeman, an elderly Tory lady accustomed to speaking her mind, swore she would “heave that dead tree up” herself if no one else was brave enough. When the Liberty Pole vanished, the enraged townspeople, suspecting Aunt Nabby, treated her to the outrageous procedure of a coat of tar and feathers.

Everywhere the Poles signified the heightened spirit of colonial opposition. “They tinge the minds of the people; they impregnate them with the sentiments of Liberty,” observe Samuel Adams, master propagandist...
PLANTING THE FIRST LIBERTY-POLE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Courtesy of the New York State Library
1. Cutting down the Liberty Pole in New York City.
2. Clash over resetting the pole.

*Courtesy of the Library of Congress*
of Boston. In New York, for example, two Tories were "used in a most cruel manner by a mob" for refusing on bended knees to curse King George at the Liberty Pole. Not untypical was the case of the Connecticut Squire in patriot-artist John Trumbull's widely read mock epic poem *M'Fingal*, who led an assault on a "Maypole of sedition," only to end up with tar, feathers, and the crowning indignity of being stuck to the Pole.

The outbreak of hostilities in April, 1775 released all the pent-up fury of the British authorities against the hated symbol of insurgency. The record of the first day's fighting in the American Revolution makes clear that the first action of the troops at Concord was not against the colonial militia but against their symbol of liberty. A British lieutenant, recording in his diary the events of April 19, 1775 there began his account: "We marched into the town after taking possession of a Hill with a Liberty Pole on it and a flag flying which was cut down."

In the same year, after their seige of Boston, His Majesty's Military struck again at the symbol for colonial desire for liberty. The Essex Gazette reported what occurred on a hot August day in 1775. Soldiers, "armed with axes, made a furious attack... with malice diabolical," cut the famed Liberty Tree down, and obtained, so tradition says, fourteen cords of wood to fire the soup kettles of British troops. Angry patriots considered it an act of justice that one soldier fell to the street from the high limbs he had been hacking and was killed. When the enemy abandoned the city in the spring of 1776, the Sons of Liberty waited until August 14, the anniversary of the Stamp Act riots, and then ceremoniously erected a Liberty Pole on the same spot.

In October, 1776 in New York City, the British, after their earlier failures to remove the Liberty Pole, finally did away with the "monument of insult to the government." In December they wreaked vengeance on Newport's Liberty Tree, though the inhabitants replaced it in 1783 upon the coming of peace. When Sir Henry Clinton captured Charleston in 1780, the great oak was also cut down.

It is not surprising that these symbols outlived the occasions that gave them rise. When the Jacobins embarked on their revolution in France, they made the Liberty Tree one of their emblems. Employed in the new republic as a political symbol in presidential and Congressional campaigns, the Liberty Pole by the middle of the nineteenth century began to find a wide non-partisan use as the focal point of Fourth of July celebrations. The Pole erected for that purpose in Rochester, New York in 1846 towered over a hundred feet above the ground and supported a banner twenty feet in length. Similar Liberty Poles were to be found in scattered communities throughout the rest of the nineteenth century.

The revolutionary patriots also used another symbol to designate the unsubmitive part of a community—one which had stood for liberty for twenty-seven centuries. Yet in the twentieth century the symbolic Phrygian or Liberty Cap is all but forgotten.

In the classical times the Phrygians in what is now central Turkey wore caps to distinguish themselves from their slaves. As early as 750 B.C. they impressed the image of the caps on their coins and seals. Romans adopted the cap from the Greeks, called it the pileus, and used it to distinguish emancipated slaves from those still in servitude. The conical felt headgear, which by then had a long history as a freedman's badge, was a part of the ritual of manumission. As the slave knelt at the magistrate's feet with the cap on his head, he was tapped with a rod or staff and declared a free man. In the third century B.C., the Liberty Cap held high on a spear formed part of the official insignia of the Saturnalia, the festival during which slaves were allowed temporary freedom.

The Phrygian cap, a brimless, soft-bodied hat worn with its pointed top tilted forward, was employed by Samuel Adams in his propaganda to stir Americans with a desire for freedom from England. He had doubtlessly seen the Goddess of Liberty with liberty staff and cap in the numerous English political cartoons of the 1760s. The symbol of the Liberty Cap had been revived in Britain when John Wilkes spearheaded the liberal revolt against the policies of George III. The Cap was also used in ornamental borders of engraved portraits both in Britain and the colonies. Paul Revere engraved Sam Adams' portrait with this motif in 1774. During the American Revolution the Cap frequently appeared in cartoons and on local militia caps and flags carried in battle. The Liberty Cap was frequently seen as a bright
red decoration on the top of a Liberty Pole, usually placed there during the pole-raising ceremony by a young man who had been given the special, if difficult, honor of climbing the pole.

Then came the French Revolution and the bonnet rouge appeared in Paris as the symbol of the new order, even upon the bewildered head of Louis XVI when he was paraded through the streets in June, 1792. Quickly the Americans, sympathetic with the struggling Frenchmen, adopted the new mode, and Liberty Caps blossomed in Charleston and Philadelphia, bobbing up and down in 1793 on excited heads who greeted the new French minister M. Genet. When Genet was entertained at a banquet in Philadelphia a few days after his arrival, the central decoration was a Liberty Tree and Cap, and a special Cap of red silk marked the place of the guest of honor. From 1793 to 1796 the United States government even minted a cent which displayed a Liberty Pole surmounted by the Cap. The widespread use of the Phrygian or Liberty Cap as a patriotic symbol in American folk art in the early days of the Republic reveals the fervor with which Americans received and cherished their newly won freedom. The Goddess of Liberty with the Liberty Cap on her head was the most popular symbol of freedom in the nineteenth century. With a cap on a pole, in hand, or on her head—a female figure could be nothing but Liberty.

The printer of the Boston Gazette probably created the American representation of Liberty in 1770. Taking courage from the rival Massachusetts Spy, which had adopted the rattlesnake as its emblem, he revolutionized his newspaper's masthead. Paul Rever engraved the new insignia which first appeared in the Gazette on New Year's Day, 1770. The female figure of Britannia was replaced with a new lady. Her left hand held a spear surmounted with a Phrygian cap. She sat beside a bird cage which her right hand held open, releasing the bird shown flying toward the Tree of Liberty. With a Liberty Cap, a Liberty Tree, and a free bird, the lady was quickly named Liberty.

Liberty at first held the cap on a spear, maintaining liberty with arms, upholding freedom with security. Americans always were aware that liberty and order went together. Order was the means; liberty was the goal. So Liberty was the goddess. She decorated furniture and wallpaper of the Federal period, appeared in political cartoons of the new nation until well after the Civil War, and posed in patriotic paintings. We find her represented in watercolors, painted window blinds, weathervanes and wood carvings.

Regardless of their popularity and effectiveness and the colorful stories which stud their history, the tree, pole, and cap were unofficial symbols enthusiastically adopted by the revolutionaries without the stamp of government approval. In the early nineteenth century, however, the Liberty Cap in particular came into constant use as a national symbol. Thomas Jefferson expressed objection to its use, though futilely—that the cap was inappropriate because as former English subjects Americans had never been slaves.

The Liberty Cap is the second most frequently used symbol on state seals (the eagle is first). Iowa's emblem shows a citizen soldier with a Liberty Cap in hand. On West Virginia's seal, the cap is held aloft by two crossed guns—symbolizing the arms which obtained, and stand ready to maintain liberty. On the seal of New York and five other state seals the Liberty Cap tops a spear or a pole held as an attribute by the Goddess of Liberty. Liberty could not present herself without her Phrygian cap any more than Justice could hold court without her scales.

In time the Goddess of Liberty placed the cap upon her head, freeing her hand of the spear and enabling her to carry the American flag. Through a century of independence, the Lady of Liberty became so popular that the cap of Liberty lost its significance. French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi replaced it with a radiating crown on his colossal Goddess of Liberty. Columbia or the Lady of Liberty was later depicted wearing a military style of the cap on World War I patriotic government posters promoting home-front efforts.

These potent symbols of the patriots' struggle against tyranny have not been forgotten. During the Bicentennial the United States issued a commemorative stamp depicting a Liberty Tree, and Liberty Poles with Caps were raised in Connecticut and Maryland. The village of Wilmington, Massachusetts held its annual Liberty Pole Day parade, and several communities in New York and Connecticut planted Liberty Trees.

REFERENCES
War Correspondents Arch, Gathland State Park, Maryland. Photo by Matt Murphy.
Located at Gathland State Park, astride the ridge known as South Mountain at Crampton's Gap, near Burkittsville, in Frederick County, Maryland, not far from the Washington County line, stands the War Correspondents’ Arch, the only monument to the correspondents of all wars.

The monument is 50 feet high and 40 feet broad. Above the Moorish arch, 16 feet high, built of Hummelstown purple stone are super-imposed three Roman arches. These are flanked on one side with a square crenellated tower, producing a bizarre and picturesque effect. Niches in different places shelter the carvings of two horses’ heads and the symbolic terracotta statuettes of Mercury, Electricity and Poetry. Tablets under the horses’ heads bear the suggestive words “Speed” and “Heed.” The heads are over the Roman arches made of limestone from Creek Battlefield, Virginia, and each arch is nine feet high and six feet wide. The arches represent Description, Depiction and Photography.

The tower contains a statue of Pan with the traditional pipes; he is either half drawing or half sheathing a Roman sword. Over a small turret on the opposite side of the tower, is a gold weather vane depicting a pen bending a sword (“The Pen Is Mightier Than The Sword”). At various places on the monument are quotations appropriate to the art of war correspondence. These are from various sources, beginning with verses from the Old Testament. The most striking features are tablets inscribed with names of 157 war correspondents and artists, from Joshus through the Civil War. The sign “War Correspondents” is in carved vermilion brick and spans the structure. It is the only memorial dedicated to newspaper writers.

This unusual monument was conceived by George Alfred Townsend, the youngest war correspondent of the Civil War, born in January 30, 1841. He was the son of Stephen Townsend, a one-time itinerant preacher of the Methodist Church, and Mary Milbourne, a descendant of families long resident in Maryland and Virginia. He was educated at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, at Delaware College, Newark, and in Philadelphia. Townsend married Miss Bessie Rhodes in 1865 and they had two children. John Alfred Townsend, Jr. became Secretary to Colonel Haskell, head of the Russian Relief Commission in 1921. His daughter became the wife of E. F. Banaventure in New York.

Townsend served both at home and abroad and became one of America’s most important journalists and novelists of the Reconstruction Era. His pen name, “Gath,” from which the park derives its name, was formed by adding H to his initials and was inspired by a Biblical passage (II Samuel 1:20) “Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon.” The passage is the lament of David who uttered the famous verse upon hearing of the death of King Saul.
Towsend became city editor and drama critic of the *Philadelphia Press*. In 1862, he became an army correspondent for the *New York Herald*. He spent two years in London and covered the Austro-Prussian War for the *Herald* and other New York papers. He first used the pen name of “Gath” in the *Chicago Tribune* in 1868. He was the founder of the Washington *Capital* with Donn Piatt.

Towsend purchased his future home at Gathland in 1884, while seeking material for his novel *Katy of Catoctin*. While he wrote 21 books of fact and fiction, his fame and fortune rested in newspapering. His annual income was estimated to be $75,000. After buying 100 acres, Gath proceeded to do extensive building, as many as 20 structures, a great hall, houses, library, guest house, lodge, servants' homes, barn, stables, and a unique stone mausoleum on which was carved the farewell message “Good-night, Gath.” Houses were furnished lavishly because there was much entertaining.

In 1895, Gath fulfilled his dream of the unique Correspondents’ Arch, a monument to commemorate the writers who had covered the wars, men who had been in the thick of fighting and to whom no one was giving a thought. It was to be an enduring monument of stone, a towering arch overlooking the many battles of the Civil War — Antietam, Monocacy, Harpers Ferry, Gettysburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek. It would include names of all correspondents of the North and South, as well as artists.

Towsend also designed the arch and gave the land. A reflection of his prestige is the list of some of the contributors to the Project: Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States; John Jay, future Secretary of State; Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Governor of New York State, David Hill; financiers J. P. Morgan and George Pullman; Whitelaw Reid, editor of *New York Tribune*; and a member of the British Parliament, Sir Henry M. Stanley.

On October 16, 1896, the Monument was dedicated by Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland.

After the death of his wife in 1904, Townsend spent little time at his mountain retreat and in 1906 deeded the arch and a half acre of land to the Federal Government. Desecration began at once and vandals left only ruins of the beautifully furnished houses. By 1938 the estate was sold for back taxes.

In 1949, public spirited and historic-minded gentlemen of Frederick, Maryland bought the property and turned it over to Maryland, stipulating that it should become a memorial to George Alfred Townsend. The State accepted. Except for Gath Hall, now a Museum of Townsend relics, and the Lodge, all other structures are gone. Gathland Park was re-dedicated in 1958 and again in 1960. In 1974, the Society of Professional Journalists marked the arch as a National Historic Site in Journalism.

George Alfred Townsend died in April 1914 and neither he nor his wife are buried in the vault he had prepared for them. He is buried in a family plot in Philadelphia.

George Alfred Townsend's most unique and most lasting endeavor is the War Correspondents' Arch at Gathland, a memorial to his fellow war correspondents.

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Gathland State Park brochure


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“Come, Sing His Praise”

A compilation and special project of Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, Chaplain General, this 86-page book of personal devotions is based on forty selected interdenominational hymns which were inspired by favorite Psalms. The book includes words, music, Scripture, meditation and historical background on composers, authors and hymns tunes with prayers by the compiler. It is illustrated with drawings of Old Testament musical instruments.

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1978-1979 NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP/NATIONAL DUES:
   A. Based on National figures of February 3, 1978, through February 2, 1979, did your Chapter admit, ONLY by application, two new members?
   B. Were National dues for ALL Chapter members received in the Treasurer General’s office on or before Dec. 1, 1978?
      (Members admitted or reinstated after May 1, 1978, are exempt.)

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
   Did your Chapter:
      A. Admit by application at least one Junior member (age 18 through 35) after February 3, 1978 and including February 2, 1979 National Board meeting?
      B. Sell National Junior Membership products submitting a minimum of $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
   Was your Chapter:
      A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1978 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
      B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State meeting during the past year?

4. NATIONAL DEFENSE: Did your Chapter:
   Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes to a report on National Defense at each regular meeting, except for the meeting where the program is given on National Defense?

5. DAR OWNED SCHOOLS: (A, B and C must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
   List total amounts of money contributed and/or other gifts.
   A. $ .......... Kate Duncan Smith? B. $ .......... Tamasseet?
   C. $ .......... Baylles Home Economics Building at KDS?

6. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/2/79 membership, including subscriptions to public, church and school libraries, doctors’ offices, etc.?

7. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 3, 1978 and February 2, 1979? (Minimum of $15.00 whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.)

8. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories:
   HISTORICAL
       American History
       National Museum
       Lineage Record
       Place Historically Marker
   EDUCATIONAL
       American Heritage
       American Indians
       DAR Library
       DAR Schools
       Transportation
   PATRIOTIC
       Americanism
       Conservation
       The Flag of the USA
       The Constitution

9. YOUTH WORK: (must check 5 out of 7) Did your Chapter:
   A. Provide C.A.R. Senior Leadership, contribute to C.A.R., and/or subscribe to C.A.R. Magazine?
   B. Sponsor Junior American Citizen Clubs or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   C. Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?
   D. Promote the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?
   E. Present an ROTC award OR contribute at least $2.00 to the ROTC Award Program?
   F. Promote the American History Essay Contest?
      Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or St. Mary’s School for Girls?

10. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions must be made to all to qualify.)
    $ ... President General’s Project.
    $ ... NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund.
    $ ... Investment Trust Fund.
    $ ... Contribution to Seimes Microfilm Center.
    $ ... Constitution Hall Maintenance Fund.
    $ ... Occupational Therapy and Medical Scholarships.

11. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 8 out of 10.) Did your Chapter:
    Tell the DAR story through press, radio and/or TV?
    Give “Washington Landmark” to: A. DAR Good Citizens? B. Press, radio, TV, or non-members? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify).
    A. Contribute at least 5 typed original pages of Genealogical source records to your National Chairman? B. Contribute to the National Genealogical Records Binding Fund? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
    Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
    Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?
    Encourage the showing of good motion pictures and good television in your community?
    Present a Flag of the USA or a Braille USA Flag to an historic site, public place, school, youth, individual or adult group?
    Contribute approved material or donation for equipment or books to the DAR Library?
    Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
    Send $12.00 to purchase at least one roll of the 1900 census? (Money to State Treasurer designating 1900 census roll.)

12. NSDAR-SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
    Did your Chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observance of:
      A. Constitution Week?
      B. American History Month?

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to all 12 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1979 Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to 11 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1979 Silver Ribbon
      (#10 must be answered “Yes” with amounts listed)

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed “YES” to 10 questions entitles Chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate (#10 must be answered “YES” with amounts listed)

MAY 1978

411
Pro-British Military Activity
In New York, 1775-1776

By Lynn L. Sims, Ph.D.
Executive Director, Richmond (VA)
Independence Bicentennial Commission

New York was the scene of over ninety engagements in the Revolutionary War. The area of Westchester County, north of New York City, was a no-man's land where the Skinners and Cowboys battled constantly. The issue of loyalty was a crucial question for many New Yorkers at the outbreak of hostilities. It was in New York that Nathan Hale was captured and Benedict Arnold tried to sell West Point to the British. Much of New York changed hands several times during the war, and as a result the people of the state were forced to consider their allegiance carefully and often. This paper will present a survey of the period of loyalist military units.

After April 19, 1775, men of New York had to decide which kind of traitor they wished to be—Tory or rebel. The decision was not a simple one, nor are the reasons why men chose either side clear-cut. In New York more men joined the British Army than fought with Washington. As in other colonies, both rebel and British agents tried to enlist men to their cause using a wide range of methods from enticement to threat. In New York men made their choice as the result of many events, personal and public, that happened over several years. There was no one single event that swayed the masses, so it is not surprising to find much indecision, ambivalence, and opportunism blurring the lines between ideologies.

The quality of loyalty is traditionally admired by Americans, but Loyalists have not received this admiration; not as much as other losers in our history such as Indians and Confederates. This loyalty to England could have sprung from deeply-rooted ideas, but many who remained loyal did so for the most ordinary reasons, particularly if the King's Army was in control.

It was more natural for a colonist to remain loyal to the Crown than to declare for the new government. In August of 1775 King George III had issued the proclamation:

That all the subjects of this realm, and of the dominions to the same belonging, are bound by law to be aiding in the suppressing of such rebellion; commanding all loyal subjects to use their utmost endeavours to withstand such rebellion in the Colonies; and giving assurances, that none ought to doubt the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal.

By June of 1776 General William Howe issued a similar proclamation declaring:

That due consideration shall be had to the meritorious services of all persons who shall assist in restoring the public tranquility, and that every suitable encouragement shall be given to those who shall promote the reestablishment of legal government.

As a result, early expressions of loyalty in New York City allowed Governor William Tryon to raise two companies of Tories and send them to General William Howe at Halifax. Those same men were with the British Army when it returned to New York and drove Washington from the city.

The colonies were declared in rebellion in late 1775,
however, the main English thrust was to convert rebels, not to encourage loyalists. The latter lived as they always had, outwardly loyal to England. When rebels controlled an area, loyalists living there often chose to remain quiet; after the British came they could then take up arms for the Crown. Some loyalists who were forced to make a decision before the British came were pressured into rebellion or resisted by simply moving away. These men thought, as did most people in England, that the war would be short-lived. Surely the British Army would defeat George Washington and it would not be necessary to act against the King, only to wait quietly for the British victory.

There were always the hotheads who were outspoken and staunchly for the rebellion. However, as Elias Boudinot, a young New Jersey lawyer, noted in his journal, “I could not help remarking that these very men were the first to join the British as soon as they appeared in force.” It seemed to have been a common practice among loyalists residing in rebel country that rather than relocate to the British lines with all the ensuing losses, they would wait until the British advanced to where they lived before taking up arms in behalf of the King.

In early Revolutionary days there was fear among the rebels of a well-organized loyal party thwarting the war effort; harsh methods were accordingly used to suppress this threat. The most effective means was the deportation of loyalists from New York to a strange place where their influence would not be great.

The rebels formed into groups and were able to inflict harsh and sometimes indecent treatment upon loyalists. These local rebel leaders were often not George Washington-quality persons but rather were petty men with petty interests. Only the physical presence of British soldiers protected some loyal New Yorkers from their rebellious neighbors.

Until August, 1776 when 15,000 British regulars landed on Long Island, the Congress of New York, acting through the Committee of Safety and enforced by the Association, consistently ruled against British sympathizers and interests. The following interrogation of a nameless New York loyalist seems to have been all too typical:

I asked him if he assisted the King’s men, he said he did. I asked him in what way he assisted them, he said in letting them have a cow. I asked him if he did it willingly, he said he did. I then asked him if that was all he had assisted them in, he said he had no more. I further asked him if he was willing to assist them again in anything he was able. He answered he had assisted his King in whatever he was able to do and was willing.

He was shot.

In 1776 the New York Committee of Safety organized a search of New York City and Long Island for weapons belonging to those who had refused to sign the Association. This search produced a wide assortment of arms ranging from a silver-hilted sword and cutlass to a pair of holster pistols. That same year teams of rebels were sent by the Committee of Safety to administer oaths of allegiance to suspected loyalists on Long Island. The suspects were first captured and then forced to swear the oath. One such administrator of the oath, Isaac Sears, said he believed that “the better half of them are waiting for support and intend to take up arms against us.” His solution was to remove the ringleaders to a “place of security.” Many suspected loyalists were moved, at their own expense, to Exeter, New Hampshire, where they remained until they took an oath of loyalty to the State of New York. Then they could choose to serve in the Continental Navy or on a private ship of war. Other loyalists were kept in local jails until they took the oath or were kept at home on their parole.

The number of men confined as loyalists or suspected loyalists would sometimes grow too large for the local facility. In October of 1776 the patriots of Fishkill had 96 such persons confined in the gallery of the town church. Of that number 75 were deported to New England. When a group of such loyalist prisoners was on the march, there would often be escapes. Sometimes, as in October of 1776, there was a raid to rescue “half a dozen prisoners on their way under guard . . . to Connecticut.”

Washington was aware that loyalists were being deported, and he allowed the military to assist, as long as local defenses were not weakened in the process. This rebel activity certainly did not clear the area of all loyalists. A month after the British occupied New York City, Washington reported that British recruitment on Long Island was proceeding “with much success,” so he directed General James Clinton to make an expedition there to “check and suppress” this practice “so injurious and detrimental to our cause.”

If a man living among rebels decided to enlist in the King’s Army he could easily slip away and join a British unit. But if such a person were a family man the ramifications of enlistment were staggering. Often a man could join the King’s Army and be away from his farm on the pretext of having business at a distant place, such as buying a cow or seeing about more land. His wife would be able to make excuses for his absence, but when he returned the truth would become evident. If he had decided to join the British he might not return at all and then the local rebel leaders would take action. His land and goods would be confiscated, and his family surely would suffer. Most of these families were forced to relocate with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. In 1777 Pierre Van Cortlandt wrote General Horatio Gates that “. . . this council are desirous of securing the families and effects of those who . . . have gone over to the enemy.” Later that same year it became policy toward the wives and families of those who have “gone to the enemy” to send them into the British lines. But even at this point a loyalist’s family, especially one without the man, would have a difficult time complying with the order to remove themselves to the British lines. In the Albany area there were men who
were bonded to sail their sloops down to New York City carrying those who wanted to relocate to the protection of the English. Those who had been ordered to leave and had been granted a pass would still have to pay for their passage and take enough food along for the trip from Albany. This trip could amount to food for a family for two weeks. There is reason to believe that the cost of transportation depended on what the passenger was able to pay rather than a fixed fee.18

As the war dragged on, some loyalists were converted to the American side merely because of constant association with rebel neighbors. Rebel thought was constantly being reinforced by all communication media from the pulpit to handbills.19 Soon the realities of confiscated property, imprisonment, and fear of death became too great, and they would yield to the rebel cause. A person who had loyalist relatives, even by marriage, could come under suspicion and often suffer restrictions. One Jesse Holmes was put in the Guard House because his brother-in-law, John Miller, enlisted in the British Army.20

The British had never thought highly of the fighting ability of Americans, and in 1775-76 they did not encourage them to raise their own units. Instead, Americans were recruited into established units where they could be watched closely, but even then they were not energetically recruited and were always regarded as second-class soldiers, much like the Hessians. It took several years for the British to recognize their military value.21 The lot of the Americans who did join the British units was hard. They were taught only a few basic things prior to combat, such as loading and firing weapons, a few motions of the manual of arms, and perhaps the most important, the use of the bayonet.22 When used in combat, they, along with the Hessians, were put in the forefront of the battle and sustained a higher percentage of casualties than the English soldiers.23 Americans generally performed well in battle as attested by an officer who said the Americans fought "as if they had been entitled to national rewards." 24

The British did offer some enticement to join the King's Army. Land and money were the usual inducement, and offers varied according to the person transacting the business and the needs of the service. Generally, enlisted men were promised fifty acres of land and officers two hundred acres.25 Sometimes a vague term was used, such as the offer of a "farm." 26 The British cavalry offered "an elegant horse and clothing worth forty pounds" as its reward to recruits.27 In 1776 John Mash was taken by the rebels after he had received a £10 bounty for enlisting in the British service.28

In spite of the great sacrifices involved, many New Yorkers chose to leave everything and join the British. This they did by making their way to Canada or, after August of 1776, traveling to British-held New York City. In May of 1775, Captain John Munro, a retired British officer, joined the British forces in Canada. He received recruiting money and then returned to his New York estate, where in a few days he had enlisted about 100 men. He sold his possessions to raise more money to use in recruiting. Refusing an offer to be colonel in the American army, because of "allegiance to his King and Country," he returned to Canada. 29 Another pensioned British officer, Major Daniel McAlpin, escaped to Canada, raised a company of New Yorkers and later sold the company for £2000 to an aspiring British officer who was without a command. 30 Sir John Johnson went to Canada in May of 1776 with 175 men. General Guy Carleton made him a battalion commander and he returned to his old tenants and raised over 500 men.31

An older loyalist, John Cummings, advised his dependents who could bear arms to escape to Canada and join the King's Army while he remained at home to support and protect their wives and children.32 These few examples are illustrative of what seems to have been a fairly common occurrence.

After the British occupation of New York City, most of the loyalist traffic was in that direction. The usual procedure was for a person who had obtained a commission, contingent on his raising a force, to come out of the British lines with proof of his commission, blank enlistment papers, bounty money, and safe conduct passes.33 Rank in the British Army was given according to the number of men recruited. A captain's commission was to be had for thirty men, a lieutenant's for fifteen, and an ensign's for twelve men, although there were exceptions.34

A group of recruits, then, usually numbered no more than fifty and were piloted from place to place by night and concealed by day until they reached the British lines. Occasionally a large group of men on their way to join the British would travel in the open, accepting help from rebel and loyalist alike. These men would of course wear two hats and fit in with the political sentiments of their hosts at the moment. Few would challenge the views of a large group of men in the first place.35 If detected there could be a skirmish but because they were without weapons at this time, the group would more likely be taken prisoner or at least be dispersed. Atrocities usually begat atrocities so there was a preference to take prisoners for exchange purposes rather than to kill an enemy. Many loyalists and rebels alike owed their freedom to having been traded for a prisoner on the other side. Those caught would be sent to jail charged with treason.36 William Stone was convicted of having a commission from General Howe and attempting to enlist men into the King's Army. He was executed after a courtmartial.37

There is an instance of an American, a lieutenant named Taylor in the 9th Regiment of the British Army, who was caught when he met "with some of our troops, in British uniform, he was thereby deceived, and discovered himself to them." 38 This was so routinely noted that it makes one wonder if it was usual practice for Americans to dress occasionally as British soldiers for various reasons.

In May of 1777 Governor George Clinton reported he had verbal intelligence that 156 loyalists were on the
King George III of England. Oil on canvas by Benjamin West, circa 1779.
There were numerous reports throughout 1775-76 of large numbers of loyalists moving in rebel territory. In most cases these reports were loyalist lies designed to cause the militia to muster and go on a vain search. So many warnings would become tiresome to the point that the militia would not take legitimate warnings seriously and allow real groups to escape.

Service in the rebel militia was required of all able-bodied men, so even those indifferent or favoring the King could be swept into that organization. Children over twelve were valuable as labourers either on their own farm or on community projects. Loyalist families with children in this category were not allowed to relocate them legally so often they were secreted out or left with neighbors until arrangements (usually illegal) could be made to remove them at a later date. Refusal to join the militia was a sign of pro-British sympathy, and only religious beliefs against warfare were acceptable excuses. In July 1776, when levies of the militia were being chosen by lot to serve with the Northern Army, some of those drawn tried to escape to Staten Island. There were also officers of the militia who, like Samuel Peck, refused marching orders when the time came, because of his loyalty to the King.

Men's allegiance vacillated, and when the Americans won several skirmishes or were seen in force, British enlistments would go down. Washington recognized the fickle situation when he told Congress in October 1776 that "One unhappy stroke will throw a powerful weight into the scales against us, enabling General Howe to recruit his army as fast as we shall ours." Both sides tried to end the fighting season with victories so recruitment during the winter would be easier.

In 1777 the whole treatment of loyalists captured in arms was officially turned over to the various states when Congress ordered that such men should suffer penalties prescribed by their state. New York was not vague about her treatment of men captured after having enlisted in the British service. A resolution of the Provincial Congress said:

Resolved that all Persons, inhabitants of any of these United States who have voluntarily enlisted, or shall so enlist with, or join the Enemy of the said States, and have been, or shall be taken in Arms, shall be confined in close jail subject to the delivered up to the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the Law thereof.

The resolution continued in reference to New Yorkers:

...all such Persons apprehended in this State as spies from the enemy for enlisting men into their Service, or for furnishing supplies or Intelligence to them, be tried for the said offenses by martial law and if found guilty suffer Death or punishment at the discretion of a general Court Martial of the Continental army or of the Militia of this State.

New York also meted out punishment for other crimes, such as refusal to accept payment in Continental currency or trying to depreciate the same, supplying enemy ships with provisions, corresponding with the enemy, and damning the Congress. A Test Act was passed in New York, as in other colonies, requiring a person to carry a certificate that he had renounced allegiance to the King. In some cases magistrates were paid a fee for each certificate issued, so they would make sure no one was missed.

The British also applied pressure for enlistment. Those Americans who fell into British hands as prisoners of war were encouraged to join the King's forces. Especially among the enlisted men there was intentional withholding of food and water to force them to declare for the King to avoid starvation. After the Battle of Long Island the British recruiting officer daily visited the captured Americans trying to persuade them to enlist. American officers taken prisoner were segregated from their men so that they could not influence them to resist British pressure.

As a result of the aborted Quebec attack of 31 December 1775, many New Yorkers fell into British hands. In this group were forty-two men from Captain John Lamb's New York City artillery unit. Colonel Allan MacLean of the Eighty-Fourth Regiment of Royal Emigrants took the names of those men born in England to be tried as traitors. Sixteen of Lamb's men fell into this category and were forced to enlist on 8 January. However, many of the sixteen, along with men of similar persuasion from other units, subsequently deserted from Quebec back to the Americans. This trend of escape became so annoying to the British that on 16 February the remaining American enlisted were relieved of their guns and returned to confinement to prevent their possible desertion.

The British had offered good inducements to the sixteen. They were to receive full pay, even for the period they served with the American Army, plus free passage "...to Britain or where they please by the first vessel in the Spring." Several native-born Americans offered to enlist but were refused. Apparently all sixteen accepted the offer for various reasons, but the desertion of some showed they all were not planning to follow through with the stipulations. Even those who were loyal to their new allegiance were not trusted by Sir Guy Carleton, the ranking British officer at Quebec, but they kept their new issue of clothes and continued receiving pay while they waited for the first ship in the spring.

In New York most men did not relocate themselves and their families to be in territory occupied by men of their persuasion. Most succumbed to the pressures of their situation and for the most practical of reasons made the best of their lot. Those who did relocate were driven by a fear for their life or a fanatical belief in their ideology. Of those loyalists under English control in New York City, only a small percentage took up arms. It seems that most who were employed by the British worked at jobs other than soldiering.

Because the British, in 1775 and most of 1776, did
not encourage Americans to form their own units but only allowed them to enlist among strangers in British ranks, many who would have joined did not. By late 1776 when American units were being formed, the British were drawing from a much reduced manpower pool in New York.

For a New Yorker in rebel territory to declare for the King took great courage. It could mean death. It would mean loss of all property, confinement, suffering for his entire family, and banishment from the state.

* Each company had 70-100 men.

FOOTNOTES
3. Ibid.
12. Ibid., 1:391.
13. Ibid., 1:384.
Questions and Answers

Question: Does a State Conference have the right to give the State Board of Management authority to approve the minutes of the last day of the Conference?
Answer: Throughout the NSDAR, the State Board is empowered to carry on the business of the State Organization between meetings of the State Conference provided that none of its actions conflicts with or is in violation of any action taken by the State Conference. The State Conference not only has the right to authorize the State Board to approve the minutes of the last day of the State Conference but it is a wise procedure. No minutes should be left a year from one conference to the next for approval. No secretary can present minutes of the last meeting accurately prepared before adjournment of that meeting. Even with a change of officers, each incoming board is composed largely of members who have been delegates at the Conference and are in a position to pass upon the accuracy of the minutes.

Question: If the State Board that hears the minutes of the last day of the conference discovers an error of importance, does the State Board have authority to make the corrections?
Answer: Certainly the Board would not “approve” minutes if it knew them to be wrong. When minutes are approved, the word, “Approved” with the Secretary’s initials and the date, are written near the secretary’s signature, also the Regent’s signature if so desired. May a mistake be corrected if discovered a year or more later? Robert’s R.O.N.R. page 394, 3rd paragraph states, “If the existence of a mistake or material omission in the minutes becomes reasonably established after their approval—even many years later—the minutes can be corrected by means of the motion to ‘amend something previously adopted’ (34) which requires a 2/3 vote or . . . unanimous consent.” From R.O.R. page 148 “This is necessary for the protection of the records, which otherwise would be subject to the risk of being tampered with by temporary majorities.”

Question: May a member see and have the minutes?
Answer: Board minutes are open only to members of the organization to the contrary. At times a chapter may direct by vote that a committee writing a history of the chapter have access to the board and/or the chapter minutes of the past years. It is wise to have the recording secretary a member of such a committee.

Question: May a State Board change the report presented to the Board by a State Committee?
Answer: No, it may not change the actual report. If, there be errors of fact or any statements that are ill advised or lacking in tact and good judgement, the Board may order the report recommitted to the committee with its suggestions for change. The Board is at all times free to change (amend) any motion growing out of the report. For this reason it is important when a committee makes a recommendation it also frames a motion in a form ready for the Board or Chapter action to carry the recommendation into effect. For example “By direction of the committee, I move the Board of Management authorize” etc. Care should be taken to avoid saying, “I move the adoption of the Committee’s recommendation.” The same procedure applies when a committee makes a report to a chapter.

Question: How should Honorary State Regents be elected?
Answer: Election to an honorary state regent or chapter regent is entirely different and separate from the election of active officers such as state regent or chapter regent. An honorary office is a title of honor and respect granted in recognition of valuable service already rendered. It may or may not be granted. Except in such rare cases as that for the 13 Honorary Vice Presidents General of the NSDAR there is no compulsion that there be honorary officers. The NSDAR provides in its Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 2 that “The State bylaws may prescribe that Honorary State Regents be voting members of the State Conference.” This does not imply they shall sit on the State Board of Management. No Honorary Officers of the NSDAR are members of the National Board of Management. Without first providing in its bylaws a section stating who is eligible, for what service, and how and when she may be elected, no chapter should confer an honorary title upon an officer who has held the corresponding active office. To confer such a title automatically upon each retiring chapter regent completely nullifies any distinction from the honor. The late Honorary President General and past National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Henry J. Robert, wrote, “The chapter is the great working body through which the National Society must carry out its

(Continued on page 457)
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
26th Signer—PA—Age 70
Born: Jan. 17, 1706
Birthplace: Boston, MA
Education: Self-taught
Occupation: Printer, Statesman, Scientist
Married: Deborah Read
Died: April 17, 1790

JOHN ADAMS
6th Signer—MA—Age 40
Born: Oct. 30, 1735
Birthplace: Braintree, MA
Education: Harvard College
Occupation: Lawyer
Married: Abigail Smith
Died: July 4, 1826

THOMAS JEFFERSON
42nd Signer—VA—Age 33
Born: April 13, 1743
Birthplace: Albemarle County, VA
Education: College of William and Mary
Married: Martha Wayles Skelton
Occupation: Lawyer, Planter
Died: July 4, 1826

PHILIP LIVINGSTON
16th Signer—NY—Age 60
Born: Jan. 15, 1716
Birthplace: Albany, NY
Education: Yale College
Occupation: Merchant
Married: Christina Ten Broeck
Died: June 12, 1778

ROGER SHERMAN
11th Signer—CT—Age 55
Born: April 19, 1721
Birthplace: Newton, MA
Education: Self-taught
Occupation: Lawyer
Married: Elizabeth Hartwell Rebecca Prescott
Died: July 29, 1793
Lawyers Among The Signers of The Declaration of Independence

By Judge Harry Hopkins

Forty-third Judicial District Court of Texas

It is not as easy as one might believe to determine who were lawyers among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Neither legal education nor admission to the bar was as formalized then as it is now. For the purpose of this discussion, anyone who either practiced law or had some legal education has been designated as a lawyer. It includes some who had legal training, but who apparently never practiced law. But, it excludes six signers who held judicial offices of various kinds although they were not lawyers and had no legal training or education as is sometimes the case of Justices of the Peace or County Judges in Texas today. Falling into the excluded category are William Whipple and Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire, Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, John Morton of Pennsylvania, Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island and Caesar Rodney of Delaware.

In the evening of July 2, 1776, the Pennsylvania Evening Post told the World: “This day the Continental Congress declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States.” And, the next morning John Adams, a lawyer and delegate to that Congress, wrote to his wife:

“The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the Day of Deliverance, by Solemn Acts of Devotion to God Almighty . . . . with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forever more . . . . Fostcrity will triumph in that Day’s Transaction even altho we should rue it, which I trust God we shall not.”

It was a triumph for government and men of the law. It came at a time when the New World saw what may have been the greatest single collection of legal minds ever. It marked the transition of the profession of law from a vocation generally held in contempt to a position of leadership and great influence.

John Adams, when asked by colonial provincial assemblies for his views on government “if independence be declared,” had seen it coming. Shortly before the committee was named to draft a declaration of independence, he had written his Virginia friend, George Wythe, one of America’s greatest lawyers, the following:

“You and I, my dear friend, have been sent into life at a time when the greatest lawgivers of antiquity would have wished to live. How few of the human race have ever enjoyed an opportunity of making an election of government for themselves or their children! When, before the present epocha, had three millions of people full power and a fair opportunity to form and establish the wisest and happiest government that human wisdom can contrive?”

Of the fifty-six signers of the document that signaled the birth of a new America, twenty-five can be identified as lawyers. Lawyers were more numerous than any other calling among the fifty-six.

For twenty years after the historic proclamation there was argument and disagreement about its official date: July 2 or July 4? Historians have clarified the question by explaining that the Continental Congress had adopted the general practice of disposing first of the naked proposition. Then it would proceed to agree on a statement of the reasons. When the resolution was adopted formally, the document was ready to be discussed in the
The resolution was approved by a vote of the Congress on July 4th, had its first public reading July 8th in the State House yard, and on July 19th Congress voted that the declaration "be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.'" But, it was not signed by all of its famous fifty-six until November.

Philadelphia lawyer Thomas McKean, who represented and signed for Delaware, said that the signing was a kind of public loyalty oath and pledge of allegiance "to prevent traitors or spies from worming themselves among us" and that "no person should have a seat in Congress during that year until he should have signed the declaration of independence."

It wasn't until January 19, 1777, that Congress first made public the names of the signers. There was reason for the hesitancy, because if not already tagged by the king's men, the signers immediately would be marked as enemies of the crown. The risk was high, for the fifty-six had pledged their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor.

Although most of their names have faded from memory with the passing of centuries, many suffered; some died from hardships; some were imprisoned by the British. The homes of some were burned and their personal property confiscated or destroyed. Most survived personal hardships and moved on to fame and places in history. The lawyer signers especially left their mark, becoming Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, members of Congress, Governors and Attorneys General of the new states, giving today's legal profession a rich heritage.

It was the lawyer delegates to the Continental Congress who had most to do with bringing about the Declaration of Independence. On May 15, 1776, John Adams suggested that the Congress recommend that the Colonies form new governments. On the same day in Williamsburg, Virginia, the Virginia Assembly voted that its delegates be instructed to propose that the united colonies declare their freedom from the British crown. Three weeks later, Friday, June 7, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia proposed the resolution. It was immediately seconded by John Adams, and a committee of five (four of whom were lawyers) was appointed "to prepare a declaration to the effect of said resolution."

The quintet was an all star contingent: Benjamin Franklin, age seventy, of Pennsylvania, and lawyers Thomas Jefferson, thirty-three, of Virginia; John Adams, forty, of Massachusetts; Roger Sherman, fifty, of Connecticut; and Robert S. Livingston, twenty-nine, of New York. All but Livingston became signatories of the final document. When these five met for the first time in the second floor living room of Jacob Graff, at 7th and Market Streets, Franklin must have recalled the quip in his Poor Richard's Almanac of 1737: "A countryman between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats," because the lawyers quickly took over the committee.
functions. Adams persuaded Jefferson to write the document with the following argument: "Reason First—you are a Virginian, and a Virginian ought to appear at the head of this business. Reason Second—I am obnoxious, suspected and unpopular. You are very much otherwise. Reason Third—you can write ten times better than I can."

The committee's draft was presented to Congress on June 28th, and Adams who was chairman of twenty-five committees and a member of ninety, along with help from the other lawyer members, piloted the resolution through to unanimous acceptance.

The lawyers who promoted, wrote, lobbied and piloted the Declaration of Independence from an idea to a document that eventually transformed crown provinces to independent colonies, to united states were amazing, articulate, and brilliant patriots. They overcame almost overwhelming hardships. They lived in a period when many lawyers were distrusted and lambasted as "dirty petitifoggers." It has been written "that such a collection of individuals lived and came together in congress in the last quarter of the 18th century must have been the re-soul of Devine providence."

The outstanding achievements of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are too well known to recount here, but let us take a brief cameo glimpse of the other lawyer signers.

Robert Treat Paine, like Adams a Harvard graduate, broke from the family tradition by becoming a lawyer instead of a clergyman. He became the first Attorney General of the colony and later served as a member of the Massachusetts State Supreme Court.

George Wythe became the new nation’s first professor of law. His students included not only Jefferson, but Henry Clay, John Marshall and James Monroe. He was a Virginia State Supreme Court Justice and died in 1806 from poison administered by a great nephew who anticipated inheriting his estate.

James Wilson of Pennsylvania and Samuel Chase of Maryland became Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

Thomas McKean served as Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and later as Governor of Pennsylvania.

George Ross, the uncle of John Ross who, along with Betsy, ran an upholstery shop on Arch Street in Philadelphia, became a judge.

George Read became Governor of Delaware, United States Senator and Chief Justice of Delaware Supreme Court.

Roger Sherman became the only person to sign the four great documents of the Republic: Articles of Association (1774), Declaration of Independence (1776), Articles of Confederation (1781) and the Constitution (1787). It is reported that Thomas Jefferson once pointed out Sherman to a visitor and said: "That is Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, a man who never said a foolish thing in his life." And, John Adams wrote that Sherman was one of the most sensible men in the world.
George Walton was elected six times to Congress, twice Governor of Georgia, once United States Senator and four times Judge of the Superior Court.

All four of the South Carolina signers—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Arthur Middleton and Thomas Lynch, Jr.—had legal training in London. They were sons of wealthy planters and comprised the youngest delegation at Philadelphia, averaging twenty-nine years of age. All but Lynch saw action against the British and were captured and imprisoned. Heyward, who was wounded, later practiced law and became a judge. Rutledge was elected governor. Lynch and his wife were lost at sea in the West Indies in 1779 en route to France. He was thirty years old and died the youngest of all the signers.

The passing years have dimmed the legal biographies of some of the lawyer-signers, and not much is known of their law practice or accomplishments, however many went on to become outstanding practitioners.

A half-century after the "host of worthies" as Jefferson called his colleagues, literally placed their names on a page of history, only three of the fifty-six still lived, and by July 5, 1826 only Maryland's Charles Carroll
Letters to the Editor

Editor:
I also feel that valuable “documented” source material is “lost” to many possible future daughters.
Is it not possible to have the material in our library microfilmed by state and then made available by purchase to those interested? This could be a source of income for the NSDAR and also, it might lighten the load on the library staff.

Sincerely,
Mildred H. Riedel
Frankford, KY. 40601

Editor:
I thought the article by Mrs. B. L. Stratton from New York about a prospective home for elderly DAR ladies was a good thought. I hope there will be more comments on this.

Sincerely,
Nellie McGaughey
Baton Rouge, LA. 70806

Editor:
Why cannot we have more genealogical material in our magazine? It seems the genealogy department is getting crowded out of space. In the March issue the complete space would not cover three pages — that was “New Ancestors” and “Queries.”
This department is needed by the registrar and lineage researcher. We need more lists of ancestors with members’ names which would be far more helpful than some of the big advertising found in the magazine.
Like Mrs. Wilson, I too in December 1977, sent for two copies of Revolutionary papers, and only received one. How can we help prospective members into our society when we cannot get the necessary information? Delayed action discourages these interested persons.

Sincerely,
Joy Kay
Logansport, IN. 46947

Editor:
Advertising is a very necessary part of your Magazine — it helps to pay the bills! Depending upon availability, we will try to provide you with more genealogical material in the future.

Editor:
“Home and Country” sums up our credo. If we could develop a practical approach to be implemented through our chapters, NSDAR could make a real impact on the crime problem which eats at our “Home and Country.” Could we have a series of articles to guide us toward a concerted effort?

Sincerely,
Novella M. Orrick
Dallas, TX. 75205

Editor:
First, thank you for adding the informative feature “Letters to the Editor” to the Magazine.
Your reply to Mrs. William E. Kaiser of East Liverpool, Ohio, published in the March, 1978 issue, was interesting. Our chapter shares the same problem of not receiving the magazine in sufficient time to read the President General’s message, except that our meetings are scheduled for the first Thursday in each month.
I thought you may like to know that the March, 1978 issue (mailed February 20) reached my home on March 16 — in transit 24 days! I might add that this is the rule, rather than the exception.

Sincerely yours,
Louise H. Brooks
Starkville, MS.
General Nicholas Herkimer, born of German parents near the present town of Herkimer, New York, was mobilized 800 militiamen to relieve Fort Stanwix near Rome, New York. On July 16, 1777, the fort was besieged by Gen. Barry St. Leger's force of British regulars, American Tories, and Indians. Part of this force ambushed the militiamen August 6th. Although the Americans were forced to withdraw, their stubborn stand dissuaded the Indians from supporting St. Leger and thus weakened his force. Herkimer died of wounds received in the battle. The painting is from the collection of the Continental Insurance Company.
If one were asked to name 10 Englishmen who contributed to the history of this country I'm sure you could do it. The same holds true for Frenchmen, for Spaniards, Italians and others. But very few if any of you could name 10 Germans who contributed to our country's growth. Indeed, the usual picture of Germany in America is possibly a beer garden, a Hitler rally, the Sound of Music's romantic mountains, or maybe even the Volkswagen. This is wrong, but don't let it worry you. We all tend to generalize in our concepts of one another. The Germans, for example, think we are all fat, and that the men all wear pocket watches in their vest pockets and smoke cigars!

From the beginning, our country's history was formed, in part, by Germany and Germans.

Scholars still disagree today on the question of who first crossed the Atlantic. Was it the Egyptians, the Etruscans, the Phoenicians, or the Greeks? Or perhaps the Normans, the Swedes, or the Danes in the 10th century? Columbus himself never learned that he had discovered a new continent rather than a sea route to India.

The cartographer Martin Waldseemuller informed his—undoubtedly surprised—readers in the Cosmographiae Introductio of 1507, "Now, however, a fourth Continent has been discovered by Amerigo Vespucci and I therefore can see no reason why it should not rightfully be named America for its discoverer Amerigo, a man of great perspicacity." And so Waldseemuller actually became the first to enter the name on a map. On the globe he was designing at the time, we find a land mass identified as "America" between the coasts of Europe and Asia. Waldseemuller soon realized his mistake. On the Strasbourg Ptolemaeus edition of the map of America (1513), he attempts to correct his error by adding: "This country as well as the adjoining islands was discovered by the Genoese Columbus at the order of the King of Castile." But by now it was too late. The name "America" stuck—strange as the ways of history sometimes are.

Mercator, probably the most prominent German cosmographer of the Renaissance, designed a map style still in use today.

It was a good hundred years after Columbus' discovery before colonization took place in that part of the New World which the Spaniards had avoided—they did not care for the "inhospitable" climate. The British and the French were the ones to take the initiative in this direction, followed by the Dutch and the Swedes. Germany had so many problems of her own at that time, such as the ravages of the Thirty Years War, that very few Germans even thought of making the trip to North America, and when they did, it was in the service of a foreign power.

The first of these Germans were probably three shipwrights—Unger, Keffer, and Volday by name. They belonged to the crew of the Captain Smith who founded Jamestown in 1607, opening the way for English settlement on the east coast.

Between 1607 and 1976 at least 12 million Germans
immigrated to the U.S., according to statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Today there are 35 million Americans of German descent and the number of German-speaking Americans is eight million. No other ethnic group in America can equal these statistics.

Peter Minuit (Minnewit), a German, appointed governor of the Dutch colonies in North America, landed on Manhattan in 1626 and proceeded to buy the island from the Indians for the sum of twenty-four dollars. Later, the provisional administration of the colony was entrusted to the commander of the civilian militia, the Frankfort-born merchant, Jacob Leisler.

In 1690, William Rittenhouse established the first paper mill in America. The first Bible printed in America was published in the German language.

In 1690, the very first American congress was called by Jacob Leisler, the lieutenant governor of New York.

The first German immigrants tended to settle in New York, Maryland, or Virginia, until the founding of Pennsylvania in 1681. The Quakers and all others would find in William Penn's state the freedom to pursue a "quiet, honest, and God-fearing life" without interference. This thought appealed greatly to the numerous pietistic sects in Germany—the Mennonites, the "Dunkers." The exodus was begun by 13 Mennonite families from Krefeld. Their ship docked in Philadelphia October 6, 1683—still celebrated in many parts of the United States as "German Day."

Over the years, that varied, sometimes eccentric, but stubbornly self-reliant culture developed, which continues to set Pennsylvanians of German extraction—the "Pennsylvania Dutch"—apart from their neighbors.

The Moravians—so called because they came from the Habsburg province of Moravia—were heirs of totally different traditions. They set themselves the task of converting the Indians to Christianity, and in this they were very successful. Their descendants are still active today in the struggle to overcome national prejudice.

In 1708, nearly 13,000 German people had gathered in London, hoping for a free crossing to America. One group was shipped to North Carolina, the other to New York.

Another Protestant group, from the area of Braunschweig, had set sail for New York in 1707, but unfavorable winds forced them to dock in Philadelphia. They eventually settled in nearby New Jersey, which in 1733 became the home of the immigrant Johann Peter Rockefeller, founder of what became one of the world's wealthiest families.

John Jacob Astor made a fortune in the fur trade. His picture hangs in his native village of Waldorf, Germany, which also gave the name of one of New York's most exclusive hotels, the Waldorf Astoria.

In 1730, the first German-language book to be published in North America was brought out by no less a personage than Benjamin Franklin, who began his career as a printer. Two years later, his press also produced the German-language periodical, the Philadelpische Zeitung.

When the War for Independence broke out, there were already 250,000 Germans living between Maine and Georgia. Among them were many skilled craftsmen, who were in great demand everywhere. They made a significant contribution to the rapid development of these early German settlements into important centers of trade and industry.

The earliest announcement of the Declaration of Independence was published in the German language Pennsylvanische Staatsbote of Henry Miller on July 5, 1776.

Molly Pitcher was the nickname of Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, née Hass, the descendant of German immigrants in Pennsylvania.

There were many German officers in the American Revolution. Gerhard von der Wieden was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Virginia Militia. In 1777, he was named Brigadier-General and fought at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Baron Friedrich Heinrich von Weisenfels defeated the British at White Plains, New York, in a crucial battle. Heinrich Lutterloh in 1777 was appointed colonel on the staff of General Washington and in 1781 became the Quartermaster-General of the Continental Army.

Peter Muhlenberg was one of the greatest leaders of the American Revolution. In his youth he was a remarkable minister; in the revolution he was a Brigadier General and to the British he was "that devil Pete."

On a Sunday in January, 1776, he delivered a blazing sermon to his congregation on the people's duty to defend liberty. His sermon ended with the famous sentence, "There is a time for preaching and praying, but there is also a time for battle, and that time has now arrived." With that he cast off his robes and revealed himself in the silver and blue uniform of a colonel in the Continental Army; after the benediction he gave the signal for his drum corps to roll the drums. With the drums beating in the background, he stationed himself at the door and enlisted his parishioners into the army.

One of the most interesting facts is that General Washington's bodyguard was made up of Germans. The reason Germans were appointed to be personal bodyguards is that their patriotism and loyalty were unsurpassed. The bodyguard was called the Independent Troop of the Horse and it was placed under the command of Major Bartholomew von Heer, a former soldier in the Prussian army of Frederick the Great. Twelve of the German bodyguards escorted Washington to his home at Mount Vernon after the end of the War. Because of this they have the distinction of having served longer than any other American soldiers in the Revolution. The bodyguard consisted of 53 men and 14 officers. According to historians not one could understand English. Because of this fact it seems quite probable that the first president of the United States understood German.

German-Americans introduced the Christmas tree to America and made it the universal symbol of Christmas. The famous painting of Washington crossing the Dela-
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House, 1789-91, charcoal drawing by Cliff Young from the murals executed by Allyn Cox which are a part of “A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America.” Born in Trappe, Pennsylvania of German parents, Frederick was the younger brother of the famed Peter. Both men studied in Germany, became clergymen and were active in political affairs.

ware on Christmas Eve of 1776 prior to the Battle of Trenton was painted by Emanuel Leutze, born in Gmünd in Württemberg. The river in this painting is actually the Rhine, not the Delaware.

At America’s lowest point of the war, when Washington and a few thousand troops were starving and freezing in the terrible winter at Valley Forge, the American cause was given an unexpected boost from Germany. Baron von Steuben, a retired cavalry officer from the Prussian Army, became an enthusiastic supporter of the American side, and offered his services to the Continental Army. George Washington was quick to recognize Steuben’s remarkable disciplinary and organizational abilities, and appointed the German to be Inspector General of the entire army. Steuben’s ideas on the discipline of citizen-soldiers put into practice were a decisive factor in the American victory, a victory he was to witness as the field commander in Yorktown who received the first surrender overtures from the British commander, Lord Cornwallis. After the war, Steuben retired to an upstate New York farm which had been awarded to him by a grateful nation in recognition of his service.

Much of the colonists’ victory can be attributed to the sorry state of the British forces at the time of the war. The Royal Navy had been allowed to fall disastrously below its accustomed high standard, and the army was so far below strength that 30,000 German troops had to be enlisted from the Principality of Hesse. This stirred up considerable public controversy in Germany on both sides of the issue. Many Germans heartily disapproved of the dispatching of German troops to aid the British cause. The Hessian city of Cassel, right in the heart of the Principality, was a center of pro-American sentiment in Germany. With the head of the House of Hanover on the British throne, Hanover was aboviously more sympathetic to the British. Most of the Germans serving the British in America can be said to have remained neutral in spirit. In fact, many deserted and went over to the American side. General von Riedesel, the German commander of the Brunswick contingent was so impressed by America, that he encouraged his soldiers to remain there as civilians after the war.

Within no more than a hundred years, between 1820 and 1920, more than six million German immigrants followed the call of the New World.
Interrupted only by the War between the States im-
migration increased steadily, until, in the decades around
the turn of the century, it had reached the scale of mass
migration. The high tide of immigration was reached in
1907, with 1.3 million—almost 4,000 a day.

Three major phases may be distinguished in the his-
tory of German emigration to America. Until the middle
of the 19th century, it was mostly artisans and small
farmers from the southern and southwestern German
states who decided to try their luck.

To this day there exist some 19th century farmhouses
in Germany, the walls of which are adorned with scenes
from the history of America or Indian life. Entire com-
munities in Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden sold their
homes and holdings, loaded their few remaining posses-
sions on carts and, frequently led by the village parson,
walked across France to Le Havre, where they went
aboard a ship bound for the United States. From 1825
to 1835, there were about 50,000 of these emigrants—
from 1836 to 1845, already 200,000. As early as 1854,
however, this figure was achieved in a single year. About
the middle of the century, the second wave of German
emigration to America had begun.

The abortive German revolution of 1848 and the
California gold rush of 1849 helped to swell the stream
of emigrants, although when it comes to numbers, the
political refugees and would-be prospectors were only a
drop in the bucket compared to the large-scale exodus
of entire families.

The ancient myth of the New World now apparently
had become a tangible economic reality. While between
1830 and 1860, most of the immigrants had come from
Ireland, the Germans were in the majority during the
30 years between 1866 and 1896. The peak figure was
achieved in 1882, when 500,000, or more than two
thirds of the 700,000 people who came to the U.S.
during that year, came from German-speaking countries.
Most of them settled within the quadrangle New York—
Minneapolis—St. Louis—Baltimore, where “Little Ger-
manies” sprang up and today an estimated one-sixth of
the population of the U.S. is of German descent, al-
though only 10% are still aware of that fact. “Sauer-
kraut” and similar German “institutions” did not
degenerate to ethnic fossils, but became a part of
American everyday life.

The immigrants wanted to start a new life and become
“Americanized” as rapidly as possible. All that remains
today of this great majority are the German names given
by them to their settlements.

The immigrant Forty-Eighters were intoxicated by
the thought of freedom, social progress, and democracy.
One such man was Oswald Ottendorfer, the publisher
and part-owner of the widely read German-language
newspaper, the New Yorker Staatszeitung. These men
spoke out for the abolition of slavery, supported the
young Republican Party, and fought in the Civil War
on the side of the North.

The number of German-Americans in the Union

Washington Crossing the Delaware by Emanuel Leutze with Eastman Johnson.
Army was close to a half million out of a total of over two million soldiers. At least 500 officers in the Union Army were German-born. The most controversial German-American officer was General George Armstrong Custer, a descendant of a Hessian soldier named Kuester.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906), one of the most famous German-Americans, was the towering figure among the Forty-Eighters. At the age of nineteen, he fled by way of England to the United States, where he temporarily settled down as a farmer. In 1858, he was able to establish himself as a lawyer. He then joined the Republican Party, supported the presidential campaign of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1861 became Lincoln's first ambassador to Madrid. At his own request, he was relieved of this post, so that he might serve as a division commander for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War.

Forty Eighters. At the age of nineteen, he fled by way of England to the United States, where he temporarily settled down as a farmer. In 1858, he was able to establish himself as a lawyer. He then joined the Republican Party, supported the presidential campaign of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1861 became Lincoln's first ambassador to Madrid. At his own request, he was relieved of this post, so that he might serve as a division commander for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War. As Secretary of the Interior in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, he pushed through the civil service reform, for the Union in the Civil War.
to America with his family in 1884. Since 1912, there have been two strips featuring the “Katzenjammer Kids” who speak with a strong German accent.

Santa Claus was a joint creation of poet Clement Clark Moore, who first mentioned the figure in his poem “The Night Before Christmas,” and German-born artist Thomas Nast, who is best known for his biting political cartoons in the late 19th century.

Alfred Austerlitz (better known by his stage name of Fred Astaire), a son of Austrian immigrants, has been a popular favorite on both sides of the ocean.

Perhaps the most well-known name in the preserving business is Heinz and his 57 varieties. Oatmeal cereal has become a standard item in the American breakfast. It was originated by Ferdinand Schuhmacher who was born in 1822 in Hannover.

The most eminent name in pianos is Steinway. Heinrich Steinweg, born in Braunschweig in 1797, learned to build pianos in Germany.

In World War One, the American Expeditionary Force was commanded by General John Pershing, a descendant of a German immigrant named Pfoerschin.

The greatest American air hero was Eddie Rickenbacker, another German-American.

The first German-American president was Herbert Hoover. The second German-American chief executive, our 34th President, was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

During World War Two, one-third of the eleven million American soldiers were German-American; while seven hundred officers were also German-American. General Carl Spaatz was Eisenhower’s chief advisor for the air war in Europe. Admiral Chester Nimitz was commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet. General Walter Krueger, who was born in Germany, was the commander of the war in the Pacific. The first soldier to land in Europe was Private William Henke, a German-American from Minnesota.

Eberhard Faber was America’s foremost manufacturer of pencils. Friederich Weyerhauser was the founder of the Weyerhauser Lumber Company, prominent American lumber and forest products concern.

The German influence in this country has always been strong and has always contributed to the cultural and technical progress of this country. It has not been restricted to beer, pretzels, sauerkraut, and Volkswagens.


N.B. This does not include various encyclopedias, or class texts used.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

ANNE TURNER HIGHTOWER IRONSIDE (MRS. HENRY ALLAN). Mrs. Ironside was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1962 and served as Vice President General from 1940 to 1943. She was the State Regent of Georgia from 1938 to 1940 and was State Vice Regent of Georgia from 1936 to 1938. Mrs. Ironside was a member of the John Houston Chapter.

MARY LOUISE LLOYD (Miss) on February 25, 1978. Miss Lloyd served as Vice President General from 1948 to 1951. She was State Regent of Arkansas from 1946 to 1948 and State Vice Regent of Arkansas from 1944 to 1946. Miss Lloyd was a member of the Gilbert Marshall Chapter.

LOUISE B. DILLAVOU (MRS. ROSCOE C.) on January 28, 1978. Mrs. Dillavou was the State Regent of Montana from 1933 to 1935 and State Vice Regent of Montana from 1931 to 1933. She was a member of the Shining Mountain Chapter.

NOLA MANGUM FRICK (MRS. ARTHUR C.). Mrs. Frick served as State Regent of Wisconsin from 1959 to 1962 and as State Vice Regent of Wisconsin from 1956 to 1959. She was a member of the Annis Avery Hill Chapter.

LUCY JOEL JOHNSON (MRS. HIRAM W.). Mrs. Johnson was the State Regent of New Hampshire from 1952 to 1953. She served as State Vice Regent of New Hampshire from 1950 to 1952. Mrs. Johnson was a member of the Molly Aiken Chapter.

HELEN MARION SCOTT (Miss) on January 26, 1978. Miss Scott was the State Regent of Delaware from 1965 to 1968. She served as State Vice Regent of Delaware from 1962 to 1965. Miss Scott was a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter.

MAUD MARVIN KNIGHT on March 8, 1978 in Wooster, Ohio. Mrs. Knight had the distinction of being a real Granddaughter. Her grandfather, Seth Marvin, served in the Revolutionary War at age 16. Mrs. Knight was a member of the Wooster-Wayne Chapter.
If you take two related words, like alphabet-alphabetical, or politics-political, or history-historical, you are not jolted when you get to the second word of the pair because both words refer to the same idea, whatever it may be. But try Puritan-Puritanical. Now, you do get a jolt. Why? Because “Puritan” brings to mind a figure in American history—a Massachusetts colonist. But “Puritanical” suggests something different—a fiction, a kill-joy caricature with a high hat and a long face.

Naturally, if we value the special contributions of the Puritans to our country, it hurts us to hear them misrepresented in this way. Perhaps we get defensive, or feel apologetic, or simply “turn off,” and cut communications. But we can do better. We can counter with the very interesting facts.

The Puritan caricature frowned on anything that was fun but who helped to originate Thanksgiving Day, with its feasting, games, contests, and general (bi-racial!) good time? You know who. It was the Puritan separatists of Plymouth. The real, historical Puritans made dolls, too, and other toys for their children. And in church, it was the joyful Psalms that they sang most often. A favorite was “Old Hundred,” which goes like this: “All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice. . . . Come ye before Him and rejoice.” The real Puritans were fond of bowling—even Oliver Cromwell in England was noted for it. And at his daughter’s wedding reception, in 1657, he actually permitted mixed dancing! But to get back to America, our own Puritans were surprisingly devoted to horse breeding, and not only for riding, although their pacers for ladies became a famous export; they also bred for speed. In fact, from 1670, they raced horses annually on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, with the prize of a silver cup for the winner.

The Puritan caricature made life intolerable with his “blue laws.” It is true that the real Puritans did pass laws against Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and drunkenness, but they were not teetotalers. They drank hard cider and later rum from the West Indies. What we must remember is that New England’s blue laws were partly in reaction to old England’s excesses. Well before Cromwell’s era, English society was already licentious and extravagant. In addition, the Puritans were greatly influenced by their study of St. Augustine, particularly his “Confessions,” where he tells how one day he heard a voice say, “Take and read.” When he opened his Bible, his eyes fell upon Romans 13:12-14; which reads, “The night is far spent, the day is at hand. . . . Let us behave decently, as befits the day: no revelling or drunkenness, no debauchery or vice, no quarrels or jealousies! Let Christ Jesus himself be the armour that you wear; and give no chances to the flesh to have its fling.” 1 The Puritans took this advice to heart as God’s guidance for themselves, and for all Christians.

The Puritan caricature was against color and decoration. Wrong! That was the Quakers. They were the ones who built plain meeting-houses and dressed somberly. The Puritans wore all colors, especially Lincoln green and russet brown. They dyed their own materials in many beautiful hues. And they imported so much silk that, to hold down excess, the assembly passed an ordinance that if your wife wore silk you had to prove you had enough money to afford it—then it was acceptable. Puritan churches were decorated outside with
graceful columns, ornate steeples, and lovely tall windows. It is true that inside they were very plain. The purpose of this was to prevent the worshippers from mistaking a response to beauty for a response to God’s grace. They knew that merely feeling holy in a beautiful place does not help one to be holy out in the everyday world. The real Puritans made attractive furniture for their homes, and their household utensils were often beautiful as well as functional. They even melted down Spanish “pieces of eight” to make silver beakers.

According to the Puritan caricature, working hard from morning till night was a prime Christian virtue. Well, it is true that a Puritan proverb says, “An hour of idleness is as bad as an hour of drunkenness,” but hard work was obviously necessary in the early days. Later, it was essential for building a self-defending and self-supporting community in an undeveloped wilderness. No wonder Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson both extolled hard work, and they were no Puritans.

The father of John Adams was a typical Puritan. In winter, when his farm was not a full-time occupation, he sat by the fire and cobbled shoes. Most Puritans were canny local traders, many also acting as exporters and importers. In their “spare” time, they also had to prepare for the next town meeting, where every man had a vote, whether he owned property or not. Also, they had to prepare for the next church business meeting, where the members ran all their own affairs, even to hiring and firing their pastors. No wonder such people valued Sunday, when no one was expected to get behind a plough, or a counter, or scrub, or spin, or churn.

The Puritan caricature was against sex. Wrong again. That was the Victorians, three hundred years later. Sex was no mystery to the animal-breeding Puritans, but they revered human sex because the Bible presents it as not only of great basic importance, but also as a symbol of the spiritual union between Christ and his people. The Puritans encouraged early marriage and large families, and if widowed, they tended to remarry soon. Many ardent Puritan love letters have survived, which show their frank, warm-blooded acceptance of sex. What they were against was adultery, and the open promiscuity prevalent in England.

The caricature of the Puritan preacher was always harping on hell fire. This great exaggeration comes from the fact that Jonathan Edwards’ sermon, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God” is the only sample of Puritan sermons in many American literature anthologies and textbooks for high schools. But far from being typical of Puritan preaching, it is not even typical of Jonathan Edwards’ preaching. What most Puritan preachers stressed most was man’s need of a new nature, and God’s free offer of it; and they made more of the joy, peace, and hope of eternal life to be had in the gospel than of the great loss incurred by rejecting it.

Jonathan Edwards, who entered Yale at the age of thirteen, was a brilliant student of the noted philosopher John Locke. He also studied Sir Isaac Newton’s works along with those of other scientists. Thus, like most Puritan preachers, he was a highly educated man in several fields. He believed that our convictions must be based on experienced facts, not on baseless ecstatic feelings on the one hand or mere theory on the other. He taught that “desiring salvation” was not enough to qualify one for church membership, but that the applicant must show evidence in his daily life of already possessing grace. However, when he went on to claim that he, and the church membership, must pass judgment on how much evidence of grace was enough, his congregation felt he had gone too far so they terminated his services. After a few hard years of trying to evangelize the Indians, Edwards accepted an appointment to be President of Princeton University, at that time called the College of New Jersey. He died soon after taking office at the age of 55. Since 1949 there has been renewed interest in his writings and he is now considered one of the greatest minds in American literature.

In the caricature Puritan community, old people were frequently hunted down, accused of being witches, and burned. The truth is bad enough: some few poor old people were accused and hanged in Salem. But let’s get this tragedy into perspective. In England, supposed witches were burned or hanged for well over a hundred years, beginning in 1603. The victims numbered in the thousands! In Massachusetts, the horrible delusion was all over in less than four months—June to September, 1692. And how many were killed as witches? Twenty. Then Governor Phipps dissolved the witch courts as illegal and declared all those in jail to be innocent and free. At the time, 150 were awaiting trial or execution in Salem, plus many others imprisoned under accusation in Boston, Ipswitch, and Cambridge. But overnight the whole community awoke as if from a nightmare, wondering how it all could ever have been. This sudden revulsion, complete save for a very few hold-outs, was possible because witch-hunting did not represent the Puritan spirit any more than Charles Manson and his victims express today’s American spirit. The fact that people in any generation can be influenced—as it were, bewitched —into doing subhuman things may suggest that the Puritans were not wrong in believing in the reality of evil powers other than the dark impulses in human nature. It cannot be denied that the Bible teaches this.

Here is how it happened in Salem. On November 19, 1689, the village church hired a Samuel Parris to be their pastor. This man had been a merchant in the West Indies, but on coming to Salem he changed his livelihood from commerce to the gospel. He was not duly educated or ordained, and there seems to be no information as to why the church ever accepted him. He brought West Indian slaves with him, another unpuritan thing. Worst of all, among his slaves were a couple named John Indian and his wife Tituba, who was “very proficient in the arts of black magic.” A group of girls began meeting with her, evenings, to hear stories of magic spells and to learn how to practice magic themselves. Among this group was Parris’ own daughter, aged nine, and his niece, aged eleven, who lived with his family, plus six teenage girls,
The drafting of the Mayflower Compact aboard the ship Mayflower, 1620. Charcoal drawing from the ceiling murals in the East-West Corridor of the House Wing of the United States Capitol — the National Society's "A Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America." The murals are designed and executed by Allyn Cox.

and several young women—in all twelve students. After a while, the twelve began to act queerly; they would have fits and convulsions. A doctor in town decided they must be bewitched. Wouldn't you think the circumstances pointed to Tituba? And if the "Rev." Mr. Parris had been the usual Puritan clergyman, he would have recalled the Bible on the subject of such activities. But when the affected girls were asked who had bewitched them, they named poor, defenseless people, among them, Tituba, but apparently nobody went into her case; her name is not on any list of victims. Later, the girls began to accuse respectable, important, even saintly people—finally Governor Phipp's wife! That aroused the Governor. He knew his wife was no witch and, if she was innocent, then very likely none of the accused had been guilty. Thus, suddenly, everybody had second thoughts.

But what a price the community had paid for tolerating slavery, and the practice of West Indian voodoo!

So much for the caricatures of Puritanism. What outstanding contributions did Puritanism make to our nation? We shall mention three. First, their early independence. Other settlers thought of themselves as colonials, fostering English colonialism. The Puritans were the first to claim independence and to assume the responsibilities of complete self-government. In 1639, the Massachusetts Bay Charter was transferred from London to Massachusetts and the stockholders (the colonists) were thereafter free legally from any royal governor, judge, or parliamentary agent. The Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay Colony declared, "The Laws of Parliament reach no further than England!" And they sent Edward Winslow to London with Governor Win-
thrup's instructions, ending with the words, "Our Charter gives us absolute power of government." From 1640 to 1660, the colonists were let completely alone, due to the English civil war, and the Puritans lost no time in adopting, in 1641, the Massachusetts "Body of Liberties," containing all the classic safeguards of English liberty (which the royalists annulled in England): trial by jury, no taxation without representation, free elections, guarantee of life, liberty, and property unless forfeited by due process of law; no compelling of self-incrimination; no torture or cruel punishments; foreigners assured equal protection of law; even cruelty to animals forbidden. Also, the New England Confederation of 1643 was practically a preview of the Colonial Confederation of 1781—138 years later. The next year, 1644, the Colony Court was divided into two representative houses. With all this, it is not surprising that, as early as 1684, Cotton Mather called the New England settlers, not Englishmen, but Americans—the first time any but Indians had been given that name!

A second idea contributed and first demonstrated by the Puritans was free public education. In the 1630s and 1640s, New England had a higher percentage of Cambridge and Oxford University graduates than any other community in the world, partly because Puritans were excluded from English universities, and those already graduated were denied positions. There were 130 university graduates at one time in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These men were educated not only in theology but also in the liberal arts and all the most advanced science and philosophy of the day, plus both ancient and modern languages and literature. And what ideas they had! Already in the 1600s, John Locke (1643-1704) was teaching at Yale the supremacy of legislatures as the voice of the people; the responsibility of governors to the governed, and the right of resistance when governors failed to observe their trust. As early as 1636 the Massachusetts Bay Colony made a grant to found a college "to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches." In 1650 this college, Harvard, got its name and its charter "for the advancement of all good literature, arts, and sciences." The noted preacher, Increase Mather, was one of its early presidents. But meantime, in 1639, the first printing press in America was set up in the Cambridge "Yard." None of the other colonies felt the need for one.

In such an intellectual atmosphere it is no wonder that, as early as 1642, elementary education became a parental responsibility by law. By 1647 any settlement of fifty families must provide a school-master for teaching the three Rs, and every one hundred families were required to set up a grammar school of six years' duration, enrolling the children from six years and up. These arrangements were to be free to all, and supported by public taxation. Some of the secondary schools founded at this time, such as the Boston Latin School, are still functioning.

Finally, the Puritan devotion to morality, public and private, has influenced the American national character ever since. These unique people wanted their Common-wealth to be a demonstration of righteousness, "a city set on a hill" for all to see. They felt themselves to be a new chosen people. God had given New England to them as He gave Canaan to the Israelites. The opening sentence of their New England Confederation says, "We all came to these parts of America with one and the same end and aim, namely, to advance the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ." They felt the obligation to look after community morality and welfare because, to them, every person was a significant unit to whom God had given a particular place and duty, including the duty to help his fellow man. Here was the source, perhaps, of America's unparalleled generosity, her sense of obligation to feed the earth's hungry and aid all victims of disaster—war, flood, famine, earthquake.

Well, America's increasingly pluralistic population doomed Puritanism as a social and political system, even in New England. Massachusetts, along with all the colonies, had to come to terms with reality. It is interesting to see what happened. Believing in the sinfulness of human nature, the Puritans made their laws much too repressive for the non-Puritans who were expected to conform to them. In contrast, William Penn, believing as a Quaker in the essential goodness of human nature, framed Pennsylvania laws accordingly. But after the Philadelphia crime wave of 1698, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed a code so strict that the English Privy Council rejected most of it, while the Massachusetts laws, under the pressure of the increasing diversity of its population, became more liberal. Thus, eventually, the laws in both colonies became very similar.

In conclusion, with the wisdom of hindsight after three hundred years, we can see that the most basic error of Puritanism was the obverse side of its very ideal—to PURIfy church and society. It is most ironic that in England the Puritans began by objecting to the government's taking over the proper functions of the church; but in New England, their church did its best to take over the proper functions of the government. It is always hard for the Puritan-minded to accept Christ's directive: "Don't try to pull the weeds out of the growing wheat. That job is for the angels, when the time comes to reap my harvest." One wonders what our descendants will say about us, three hundred years from now, with the 20-20 vision John Glenn says we all have—in looking back.

The five resolutions written by Jonathan Edwards reveal the true spirit of the Puritan character.

Resolved: to live with all my might while I do live.
Resolved: never to lose one moment of time, to improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.
Resolved: never to do anything which I should despise or think meanly of in another.
Resolved: never to do anything out of revenge.

(Continued on page 567)
The Aranda Memoir

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In 1937, Arthur P. Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania wrote a critique of the validity of the 1783 secret Aranda Memoir. Whitaker takes the position—as do historians Antonio Ferrer del Rio (1855), Herman Baumgarten and Richard Konetzke (1929)—that the memoir is a “fabrication”; that it was actually written by Godoy as a self-preservative in 1794 in order to discredit and ruin Aranda; that those historians who accepted the memoir as authentic either were serving their own self-interest, i.e. Muriel, Lafuente, Danvila, Cánovas del Castillo, or else were indifferent to the significance of the document.

Whitaker concentrates on three main points all centering on what he considers the probable dubiousness of the memoir: There is no surviving manuscript, only copies in the Spanish Archives; there is no reference to the memoir in any original source material; the text seemingly contradicts Aranda’s opinions as reflected in his correspondence and in that of those who were close to him. Almon R. Wright takes the opposite view, but prefers to suspend judgement. Thus, it follows that one must conclude it is highly probable that Aranda was not the author and, if that is so, the question becomes who was and for what reason. And why, with such evidence, would prominent historians continue to espouse its authenticity? Whitaker does a good job attempting to answer this dilemma, but at times it seems that he pushes to the forefront only that which supports his obviously biased opinion while denigrating that which could lend credence to the believers.

The Condé of Aranda was the Spanish Ambassador to France at the time of the American Revolution. He manifested the European preoccupation as to the future of the New World that was especially strong in France, but above all he was loyal to Charles III and Spanish Imperial interests. It is unlikely that he would have advocated much of what is contained in the memoir, i.e., throwing open the commerce of Spanish America to France and preserving the Empire largely by dynasties—in this case, the Bourbons. Opposition to aid by France and Spain to the fledgling republic is also unlikely since his correspondence tends to urge not only a Spanish aid alliance with the rebels, but a physical commitment in their favor (it’s always good to hedge one’s bets; in any case, whichever way the American Revolution went, Spain would have a friendly neighbor on her northern colonial borders). Any proposal which would in effect have had Charles III abdicate his authority over his continental possessions almost without compensation would surely bring Aranda’s downfall—and Aranda, besides being a loyal subject, did love power. The Aranda Memoir would have one believe that he was ready to commit political suicide; he was not. In fact, only three years later the series of Floridablanca letters completely contradicts the Aranda Memoir. Conservative Aranda was not one to do such a flip-flop in so short a time.

Whitaker proceeds to decimate the acceptance historians. Of Muriel, he points out that by 1827, when Muriel brings the memoir to the attention of historians, Spain had lost all her American possessions except Cuba and Puerto Rico. Therefore, the discovery of a document that not only predicted the disintegration of the empire a half century before, but also deemed America worthless to Spanish interests (with the implied exception of the Spanish West Indies which Spain conveniently still held) was a salve to Spanish pride. According to Godoy, by emphasizing that this had been foretold, he hoped to regain royal favor. His aims may not have been entirely selfish, for he believed San Fernando, from whom he had obtained the document, had gotten it from Navarrate, an unimpeachable source, and a respected historian. Last of all, Muriel had been a genuine admirer of Aranda.

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Whenever we pick up our newspapers or magazines today, we may well see an article about a woman truck-driver, a woman telephone lineman, a woman riveter. These are some recent lines of endeavor for women. We are perhaps led to believe that it is only in our own day that women have been able to express themselves beyond the boundaries of the home.

We consider early American women as homemakers; we rarely picture them beyond the confines of their families. Homemakers they most certainly were. Most of them spent their time in baking, cleaning, spinning cloth, making the family garments, bearing children, and caring for the old and the sick. The amazing thing is, however, that many of these early American women stepped beyond the family circle and distinguished themselves in other lines of endeavor; their influence was felt in almost every phase of Colonial life. There were outstanding women in every colony who developed careers and became astounding successful in these careers. Of course, they didn’t begin by saying, “I shall be a lawyer” and then go on to prepare themselves for a career in law. Their careers developed because of the situations in which they found themselves. But careers they did have.

Women have always been extremely adaptable. They have always been able to take whatever is available and make something out of it whether it be in the field of cooking, sewing, machinery, real estate or whatever situation confronts them. Women are also courageous. The women of Colonial America faced an unknown future unflinchingly. They were unprepared for the biting cold weather in the north and the heat and humidity of the south; they were unprepared for the devastating loneliness they must suffer with the nearest neighbor miles away. With the danger of hostile Indians ever present and the necessities to which they had become accustomed lacking in their new life here, they needed their courage and their adaptability. And, we discover these two qualities in all those early women who turned their attention beyond their fireside to become “career women” of the Colonial Era, to become individuals in their own right with achievements to their credit.

Anne Hutchinson was one of the first women in early America to become outstanding. Anne was truly a remarkable woman. She had many facets to her character. First of all she was a devoted wife and mother, a wonderful and staunch friend. She enjoyed gardening and possessed a marvelous knowledge of medicinal herbs; a knowledge she used to heal the ills of her friends and neighbors. She was a natural teacher as well as a mystic. Intensely religious, she loved to expound her beliefs by gathering her women friends around her and interpreting for them the Sunday sermon. Never lacking in industry, she encouraged them to bring their patches and their sewing to keep busy while she clarified for them the minister’s viewpoint. Because of these gatherings of the women of the Massachusetts Bay Colony which Anne Hutchinson initiated, we can perhaps attribute to her the formation of the first woman’s club in America, and perhaps also, the invention of the quilting bee.

The men of the Colony found her views dangerous. They accused her as being a heretic. She defended herself in court and won her case but, in her next breath, she lost it by exclaiming “I knew I would be saved!”
Banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, she resided for a time in Rhode Island and finally established herself and her family at Pelham, New York where her whole family was massacred by the Indians. Her daughter Susannah escaped death but was captured by the Indians and lived with them for four years before being ransomed by the Dutch. Anne Hutchinson’s banishment and death aroused and quickened feelings toward freedom of speech and toward freedom from religious intolerance. Nevertheless, despite the strong convictions Anne possessed by the Dutch. Anne Hutchinson’s banishment and death toward freedom from religious intolerance. Never- and lived with them for four years before being ransomed into trouble with the Church Fathers. She was a land- sided for a time in Rhode Island and finally established tomed for speaking her mind freely, she, too, soon got into trouble with the Church Fathers. She was a land owner who was well liked by her neighbors. A person not possessing her strength of character might have made her peace with the Church and settled down quietly in the community. Not Lady Deborah, however. She sold her farm and left Massachusetts for New Amsterdam. What is more, she took twenty-five of her neighbors along with her. She conducted the little group to Long Island and started a colony there. Governor Kiest, of New Amsterdam, liked her, granted her a patent for the land for her settlement and gave her full powers of government. She planned a model community which she called Gravesend. The plans for this settlement are still in existence and show the way in which the streets were laid out, how the home lots were allotted and which section of land was set aside for the church. For over ten years Lady Deborah Moody ruled her colony well and braved out its troubles with the Indians. Lady Moody was the first woman who was a city planner on this continent.

Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland came here in 1638 to escape the hardships which Catholics suffered in England. She acquired land in her own name and with it the power of government. In those days Maryland was run on feudal terms which meant that Mistress Brent had the right to hold court and settle various problems of her tenants. Her reputation in legal matters grew by leaps and bounds and gradually she was helping her neighbors in all kinds of ways—settling their estates, and representing them in litigations. Lord Calvert appointed her as executrix to settle his estate. So successful was she that she was thought to be a trained lawyer. Her name appears in more than one hundred cases argued in court and she won over half of them for her clients. Finally, having been exceptionally active and having represented so many colonists, she considered that she ought to have a voice in the government. Accordingly, she asked to become a member of the colonial assembly which would give her a vote. Of course, the answer to her request was “NO.” Very angry at being denied a privilege which she so clearly deserved and which she would certainly exercise intelligently, she refused to live longer in that colony and moved away to Virginia. History doesn’t tell much more of Mistress Brent but we should honor her as the first woman in this country to practice law and to start the long and dreary struggle for the political rights which women have won at last.

Little Eliza Lucas was only sixteen years of age when her father was appointed governor of Antigua. He left Eliza in charge of his plantation in South Carolina. Eliza carried off her responsibilities triumphantly. She determined to make the plantation both self-sustaining and profitable. She planted a fig orchard and then an oak orchard because she foresaw that his Majesty would need lumber for building ships. She also undertook the long and complicated business of producing raw silk. But what she is really famous for in South Carolina, however, is indigo. At the time of her marriage to Charles Pinckney her father gave her the indigo crop for a wedding present. Resisting the temptation to sell the crop which would have brought in quite a bit of money, Eliza divided the crop, giving some to her neighbors and planting more herself. Once again the indigo turned out well and Eliza had begun a new industry in the south. It is not too much to say that the enormous success of the indigo crop—inseasely profitable to the Colonies and to the Mother Country—was, in large measure, due to the energy, interest and drive of young Eliza Lucas, a cultivator.

Then there was Mrs. Sueton Grant of Newport. Mrs. Grant took over her husband’s shipping business after his death. She managed his fleet of ships successfully and took a flyer in privateering and piracy.

Ann Franklin, married to James, the elder brother of Ben Franklin, carried on successfully for ten years the printing shop of her husband after his death. The letter-head of the firm carried the phrase “Printed by the Widow Franklin.” Ann continued with the business until her son was old enough to carry on in her stead. He had been an apprentice of his Uncle Ben in Philadelphia. Ann, however, did not long enjoy a life of ease; she had to endure a second grief in the untimely death of her son. She returned to the printing shop for several more years.

Back in these early years there was a woman real estate developer—the first—Mrs. Catheryna Brett. Married at sixteen, widowed at twenty-seven, Catheryna was the only surviving child of Francois Rombout, a Hugue- not émigré from Belgium to New Amsterdam. Once mayor of that town, he prospered as a trader and a merchant. In 1582, Rombout purchased some 85,000 acres of forest land from the Indians in Dutchess County, New York. He made no effort to farm it or settle it; he wanted the land for fur production. After Rombout’s death and that of his wife, the land became Catheryna’s. She and her husband Roger decided to open it for settlement. Before they took the first step, however, Roger drowned in the Hudson River and it was left to Catheryna to carry out the development of the real estate project. Her management, energy and
business acumen won the respect of the community. The Indians were friendly and Catheryna kept them that way. She organized a producer's co-operative—the first in that part of the country—and participated in it on equal basis with the other members. She won the courtesy title of “Madam” because of her reputation for honesty and fair-dealing. The Brett home, built in 1710, can still be visited today in the main part of Beacon, New York. The place is known as the “Madam Brett Homestead.”

Anyone seeing Mercy Otis Warren would think her a gentle uncomplicated woman, the wife of a Plymouth farmer. Secretly she was the most influential propagandist in America of the 18th Century. She wrote inflammatory tracts attacking British policies and representatives. She wrote plays satirizing British authorities for their corrupt and inept administration. Her writings took over her life completely and centered on the Revolution. Rarely did she mention domestic activities in her writings—activities which consumed most women of her time. Instead Mrs. Warren discussed political and military strategy, the government of the new nation she hoped to help create, the basic philosophies under which laws should be formulated. She used the everyday language of the common colonial, the man in the streets. She directed her material to the average man and woman who were constantly confronted with the problems of British government, for these were the people who would begin the Revolution. John and Abigail Adams were her friends and had been the first to urge her to write. As conditions worsened, Mercy became more and more committed to the war.

The name of Patience Lovell Wright does appear from time to time in art journals, though it is not very well known to students of history. Patience was a Quakeress. Left a widow with three small children, she began to develop an aptitude for modeling with wax. Originally she had modeled in putty or dough, small figures to amuse her children. Now she went to New York where she established a studio. There is no record that New York brought her fame. In 1772, however, Patience Wright went to England where her success was immediate. Mrs. Wright became a great social favorite beside being successful as an artist. She was described as being “tall, broad of beam, with sharp features and a sharp tongue. She walked with a firm, bold step, erect like an Indian.” Probably she was seeking to entertain London society by conforming to the popular English idea of the American Colonial. She was frequently invited to Buckingham House and their Majesties were quite amused by the originality of her remarks. The King and Queen often visited her rooms. She addressed them as George and Charlotte.

Mrs. Wright
We do not know just when Patience realized that she could be of use to her country. It almost seemed that she purposely built up her popularity in order to gather information of benefit to her Country. Any information she gleaned, she immediately passed on to Dr. Franklin or to others who could use the information to the benefit of the colonists. William Temple Franklin wrote of her: “As soon as a General was appointed, or a squadron began to be fitted out, the old lady found some means of access to some family where she could gain information, and thus, without being at all suspected, she contrived to transmit an account of the number of troops and the place of their destination abroad. Patience Lovell Wright was our first female international spy.

Plymouth, Massachusetts claims to have had the first woman school teacher. Family education had been the usual method of instruction by the Pilgrims. The Massachusetts Bay Colony established public schools taught by men, but by 1677 the schools were no longer free. Tabitha Plaskett established and taught her own school. It was a day school for both boys and girls and was the forerunner of the Dame Schools which became so popular. Historians have recorded that when her pupils became unruly, Tabitha tied their arms to the wall with skeins of yarn. The disruptive pupil may have been uncomfortable but it was better than being tapped by the tithingman.

In a Pennsylvania town in beautiful Chester County, the industry which dominates is the Lukens Steel Mills. For years in passing through Coatesville by train you could see splashed across its buildings the words “The World’s Largest Plate Mill.” Back in 1817 Isaac Pennock was the sole owner of the Iron Works. He leased them to his son-in-law, Charles Lukens. When Charles Lukens died in the summer of 1825, it was just at the time he had commenced rolling Boiler Plate. Rebecca Lukens, his wife, was thirty years of age, with five children and one still unborn. Rebecca was called upon to shoulder the complete responsibility and management of an iron rolling mill. She was the sole head, succeeding her late husband to whom she had been passionately devoted. Rebecca Lukens survived the Panic of 1837 and continued at the helm of the iron works until 1849 when her son-in-law Charles Huston, husband of her youngest daughter Isabella, was admitted into the firm. Rebecca, however, maintained guidance over the business until her death in 1854. The traditions which she implanted into her business are still existent today—one hundred

On burial hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts, are the graves of Tabitha Plaskett, America’s first woman school teacher, and her husgand, Joseph William Plaskett, a Revolutionary War soldier. Epitaphs were written by Mrs. Plaskett.
and seventy-five years later. Certainly Rebecca could not have perceived to what extent the industry would grow over this span of years, not to what extent it would dominate the lives of so many people. In her simple directness, her faith, her sincerity and earnestness; in the prudence, judgment and courage of her decisions; in her humanity; and in her undaunted determination to carry on despite the multitude of her problems—Rebecca Lukens serves as an example. All of us who have lived in historic Chester County bear witness to the attainments of Rebecca Lukens, ironmaker.

During World War I and World War II when the WACS, the WAVES, and the women Marines made their appearance, many of us were naive enough to believe that this was the first time women had served in the Armed Forces. But how mistaken we were! As long ago as our American Revolution, a woman served as a soldier. She was in the army and saw service at Yorktown and Fort Ticonderoga. She served for at least two and one-half years. As soon as her time was up as an indentured servant, she made herself a man's suit and hiked to a nearby town so that there would be less chance of being recognized. She enlisted in the army as an infantry private Robert Shurtleff. For eighteen months she served undetected. Deborah Sampson was of average height and by binding her breasts she managed to appear similar to her fellow soldiers. Her lack of beard was not an obstacle because many of the revolutionary soldiers were teen-age youths. Bathing was no great obstacle either; that was kept to a minimum. Deborah was deathly afraid of having her sex discovered. She was wounded twice. In one skirmish she was slashed on the head with a saber and in another she was shot in the thigh with a musket ball. The musket ball she dug out herself. In Philadelphia, however, she fell ill with brain fever and was taken to the infirmary. Unconscious, she was examined by Dr. Binney who discovered her secret. Overcome with admiration for her bravery and her courage, he did not disclose her secret but had her moved to his own home during her convalescence. Recovering from her illness, Deborah was haunted by the thought of having been discovered. But the young ladies of Robert Shurtleff's acquaintance didn't uncover his masquerade. Even Dr. Binney's daughters enjoyed being escorted hither and yon by this handsome young soldier. When Deborah left Philadelphia, Dr. Binney gave her a letter to General Patterson. In reply to the General's direct questioning, Deborah confessed herself a female. Receiving her discharge, she traveled back to Massachusetts and eventually married Benjamin Gannet, a farmer. They had three children.

Unknown to Deborah her story later appeared in a New York newspaper and still later appeared in a Massachusetts paper. In 1802 Deborah went on a lecture tour. On one occasion she appeared in a theatre in Boston in full military attire. So, not only was Deborah Sampson Gannet the first woman soldier in our armed forces but she was also the first woman lecturer.

Now we might go on and write of Sarah Josepha Hale who was born in 1788 and for forty years was editor of the famed Godey's Lady's Book in Philadelphia; we might continue and write of Phebe Oliver Briggs, the first woman physician. The list of "career" women could go on and on.

All of those discussed were born in either the seventeenth or the eighteenth century and were successful, courageous, determined and sincere. From Colonial Times to our Modern Day, American women have distinguished themselves in public life. While new avenues of endeavor have opened up to the women of our own day, we cannot but conclude that there have always been American women with careers whether they lived in the seventeenth century of the twentieth.

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The Potter family that sought refuge in Ireland from religious persecution was one of numerous Scottish clans. James Potter was born on the banks of the River Foyle, in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1729. John Potter, his father, with his wife and five children, came to America in the ship “Dunnegall,” which landed at New Castle, Delaware, during the month of September 1741.

By 1746 the Potter family had moved westward into what is now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where the father had acquired a tract of land near Greencastle. John Potter soon became well known in his community and must have attained some measure of prosperity since he was commissioned as the first sheriff of the newly erected county of Cumberland on October 6, 1750. York County had been established the year before as the first county west of the Susquehanna River; Cumberland was supposed to include all the remainder of Pennsylvania west of that river.

Those were the days of continuous Indian troubles in that section of the Province. John Potter, and his eldest son Thomas, were both serving with the provincial forces. James, however, had to remain on the farm to care for his mother and sisters. He had acquired some education in his Newcastle days and took every opportunity to learn something more. The art of surveying was almost a necessity to anyone who wanted to advance in the unbroken lands around the Potter homestead, and James had made it a point to pick up what he could along that line together with the main principles of the engineering of that day.

The Indian troubles had been magnified by the attempt to fix the lines of the 1754 purchase. In 1755 James was commissioned as an ensign in a provincial company of which his father was the captain. This company served with Colonel John Armstrong’s Battalion in the expedition against Kittanning in the fall of 1756. James Potter received a wound in this attack but continued in active service.

About this time John Potter died, but there is no record of the exact date of his death. James was commissioned as lieutenant of the Second Battalion in the fall of 1757. In the meantime, during April of 1758, his elder brother Thomas was killed in an Indian raid near the Potter farm. James was determined to avenge the death of his brother. He continued in the service of the Province and was promoted to captain in February of 1759.

On the expedition to Kittanning, James was impressed with the majesty of the forests around him, and came to believe that somewhere among them there must be a majestic land where he could build an empire. While stationed at Fort Augusta in 1759, he obtained leave to do some exploring and to find suitable sites for stockade forts in the interior valleys. Accompanied by Captain William Thompson and an Indian guide, he proceeded up the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and continued up Bald Eagle Creek. From thence he went overland across Nittany Valley and through McBride’s Gap to the summit of Nittany Mountain. From the crest he looked down into a beautiful and fertile valley. He exclaimed to his companion, “By heavens, Thompson, I have discovered an empire!” They hurried down into the valley and camped beside a spring of fresh water. Supplies were running low, and they were compelled to scrape bits of flesh from a beaver pelt for their only food.

They decided that the place with the spring would be a good place for a stockade. The party then went southward, and over the next high ground they found a stream which flowed to the east. They followed it through the mountains and found themselves along the Susquehanna only a few miles from Fort Augusta, the present site of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Potter’s idea was to acquire that new “empire” which he had found. On a trip to Philadelphia he met Reuben Haines, a wealthy Quaker of high standing. After Potter told what he had found and his plan to claim it, Haines agreed to put up the money and enter into the plan if he were given half the land. However, the Proprietors wanted many new settlers, not just two speculators to acquire the land. Also some question had arisen as to the extent of their Indian purchase and whether the valley, named Penns in honor of the proprietary family, was included in the last purchase.

Potter continued in the military service against the Indians. After the final defeat of the tribes in Pennsylvania, who were an outlying portion of the “Pontiac War,” and a direct appeal to the Proprietors, the Land Office was authorized to grant Potter and Haines twenty thousand acres in Penns Valley. The only stipulation was that one tenth of the total was to be surveyed and set aside in the names of the Proprietors. The first proprietary survey was that of the “Manor of Succoth” made by William McClay, later one of Pennsylvania’s first Senators of the United States. The survey was made in 1766 and remained in the name of the Penn family until
1791 when it was sold. The second survey, that of the "Manor of Nottingham" was also run by McClay in the same year and was held by the Penns until 1794.

Haines' claim was considered to be about the eastern half of the valley, and Potter claimed the western half of the valley in which the spring was where he first stopped on his trip of discovery. In 1774 Captain Potter erected his house and enclosed it and the spring with a heavy stockade. He built a barn and made that location his future residence.

During that same year, Potter made his first attempt at bringing settlers into the valley; some sixteen names are listed in the first assessment for 1774 for Potter Township which was named in the captain's honor. All these families were of Scotch-Irish descent and included his fellow discoverer, the former captain, William Thompson. In that year Potter was elected as a member of the Provincial Assembly.

In 1775, the Rev. Philip Fithian, a recent graduate of Princeton Seminary and a representative of the Presbyterian Church, made a trip through the valley. He spent several days in the Potter home, and spoke highly of the Captain. His journal also records that, "Captain Potter has tasted in time past some of the streams of the Pierian spring. He has a number of books, among them Justice Blackstone's celebrated 'Commentaries,' Pope's works, Harvey's 'Meditations,' and many theological tracts." This indicated that Potter had made some effort to extend his education beyond that which he had received in his boyhood.

It was in this period that Potter took part in the first movements toward the coming revolution by becoming a member of the Committee for Safety for Northumberland County, which had been erected in 1772 and included Penns Valley. The news of the battles of Lexington and Concord took time to reach the central counties of Pennsylvania. In response to the provincial resolution to raise six companies of riflemen in Pennsylvania, John Lowden raised a company of Northumberland County riflemen who marched to Washington's aid at Boston. At a meeting of the Committee in January of 1776, Potter was selected as colonel of the Upper Battalion of Northumberland Associators. He was also selected as a member of the constitutional convention which began the change of the Province into the Commonwealth.

He joined Washington's army with his Northumberland Battalion, which included a father or a son from each family in Penns Valley. In April of 1777 Washington named him a brigadier-general. He commanded his brigade that year in the Battle of Brandywine and at Germantown. He was especially commended by the General for his conduct of the retreating forces in the last contest. He crossed the Delaware with Washington to take part in the first defeat of the British regular troops at Trenton. Eleven days later, he and his men helped to defeat the British at the Battle of Princeton. Potter was then placed in command of the picket lines between the encampment at Valley Forge and the British in Philadelphia, where he had several slight skirmishes with British raiders.

General Potter was forced to obtain a leave of absence in January of 1778 on account of the serious illness of his wife. His stockaded house became known as the Upper Fort in Penns Valley. In charge of defense in the valley, he had the Middle Fort and the Lower Fort erected in the same valley. Those forts were the base for small detachments of soldiery. Those men were short term enlistments and refused to stay in the valley after the year 1778. Many Indian attacks were made at that time. Two soldiers, Charles Van Dorn and Jacob Shedacre, and several settlers were killed. Finally the settlers became so concerned for their safety that every family left the valley and moved to the comparative safety of the settlements farther east as a part of the "Great-runaway" which took place along the frontier.

During that time Potter resided along Middle Creek in present Snyder County. In November of 1780, he was elected as a member of the Supreme Executive Council. At an election for president of the new state under its first constitution, Potter lost by one vote thus automatically constituting him the vice president. In May of 1782 he was selected as major-general in charge of the entire state militia. In July of 1784 he took his seat as a member of the Council of Censors to which he had recently been elected.

It was not until the year 1786 that Potter was able to return to his Old Fort Farm in Penns Valley where he spent the next three years in the management and sale of his vast acreage of land in that valley. At the time of his death he was assessed with between six and seven thousand acres of land.

In the fall of 1789, Potter was assisting at a barn raising for one of his neighbors, where he suffered an accident, the nature of which is not definitely known. It is generally accepted that he was struck by a falling beam. He was placed on a cot on a wagon and transported to Franklin County where he might consult his personal physician, Dr. McClelland. There he died within a month of his sixtieth year, and was buried in Brown's Cemetery. The grave was unmarked until a few years ago the DAR erected a monument to the memory of General Potter.

Potter married Elizabeth Cathcart by whom two children were born, John who was killed by the Indians at the age of eighteen, and Elizabeth who married James Poe of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. To the second marriage to Mary Chambers Patterson, there were four children. James held the rank of major-general of the Pennsylvania State Militia and was one of the first two associate judges of Centre County after its erection in 1800. Martha married Andrew Gregg who served twenty-two years in the Congress of the United States, sixteen in the House and six in the Senate. Andrew and Martha Gregg were the grandparents of General John I. Gregg and General David McM. Gregg who distinguished themselves in the Civil War, but more especially.
in the Battle of Gettysburg where their cavalry brigades held fast when the Confederates tried a flanking movement. The defeat of that movement by the forces of the Generals Gregg enabled the Union forces to hold their positions and thus the Confederates were compelled to retreat. Andrew and Martha Gregg were also the grandparents of Andrew Gregg Curtin of Pennsylvania during the same conflict, in which capacity he was a strong supporter and advisor to President Lincoln. It was Governor Curtin who called the Conference of Governors in Altoona, Pennsylvania where they drew up a statement indicating their combined support of the President. One of the Gregg daughters married General James Irvin, wealthy ironmaster and extensive landowner. Two hundred acres of that land was given by General Irvin in 1855 as an inducement to have the newly formed Farmers High School, now Pennsylvania State University, built in its present location. The other two Potter daughters were Mary who married, first, George Riddles and second, William McClelland, and Margaret who married Edward Crouch.

After the death of Judge Potter, son of General James Potter, a number of letters were found among the general's papers, addressed to him and under the signature of George Washington. The letters came into the possession of a local historian, John B. Linn, whose son later amused himself by distributing those letters one by one to various persons and organizations. Evidently he failed to appreciate the fact that a score of letters signed by the Father of our Country and directed to a single person covering many subjects of national interest could be considered of great value from a historical standpoint. It is not definitely known where any of those letters are today.

General Potter was a farmer and patriot in the true meaning of the words two hundred years ago: a member of a militia band in the days when an incautious step might mean impalement by an Indian arrow; an active commander in the later struggles with the savages; the discoverer of beautiful Penns Valley; a colonel of the Northumberland Associates; a Revolutionary hero at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown; a resident of Valley Forge during its trying days; an associate of Lafayette, Hamilton, and DeKalb; the vice president of the new Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a member of its governing boards during the remainder of his life; a "Cincinnatus returning to his plow," as he endeavored to settle and cultivate his lands in Penns Valley. Intent in all methods by which to help his neighbors and exerting his unusual strength of body in their aid, James Potter, who had been where Indian arrows fell thickest and had undergone the volleys of British musketry, was felled at last by a great beam dropping from a neighbor's barn. A great American!
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**TOTAL** 206,264
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

As summer approaches, many activities slow down. This is an ideal time to complete your Grandparent Forms.

We are presently able to help about 50% of those querying the file and this percentage should increase significantly as you help our file grow. A step-by-step instruction sheet has been prepared to assist in preparation of the forms. These instructions will be sent with each order of forms (10 each) and cards (15 for 100).

QUERIES

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

SHANK-FRANTZ: Need parents and other info. on Adam Shank who m. Elizabeth (Betsy) Frantz 12 Sept. 1797 in Botetourt County, Va. Both b. in Pa.? Came to Ky. ca. 1810/11.—Arthur Shanks, 205 S. Broadway, Providence, Ky. 42450.

SAULS-DAVIS: Need info. parents of Samuel Sauls who served in War of 1812 m. Mary Davis. Ch.: George, Allan, John, Emethy, Jim, Elizabeth. Came to Florida in 1820’s from Va.—Mrs. C. L. Crissey, P.O. Box 55, Kingsland, Ga. 31548.

LOVELACE-ERWIN-TEMPLIN-LEMON: Need par. w., ch., of William Lovelace (Loveless) b. Va. ca. 1770 where? d. 1850’s Tenn. Son Wm. Jr. b. 1812 Tenn., where? m. ca. 1835 where? to Mary Paulina Lee Davis Erwin (Erwin, Ervin), who were her par.? Their ch., Jesse m. Susan E. Templin, when? who were her par.? Mary Jane m. Jermiah Lemon; and Wm. All migrated from Wash. Co., Tenn. 1859 to Laurel Co., Ky.—Mrs. N. W. Cott, 8800 Ridge Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.

ROBERTS-HICKS: In the late 1700’s John and Peter Roberts came to Ontario, Co., N.Y. from Clinton Co., N.Y. They settled in Springwater/Sparta/Nunda, N.Y. area. Samuel, son of John was b. 9 Sept. 1794, m. Elizabeth Hicks (descendent of Jabez Hicks of Duxbury, Mass). Need the Roberts line that went to Clinton Co., in 1780’s.—Mrs. E. J. Reinhold, 15101 SW 69 Ct., Miami, Fl. 33158.

CHASE-ROBERTS: Johnson Chase b. 28 May 1814 Ontario Co./Livingston Co., N.Y. m. Sarah Roberts b. 19 Mar. 1822. Believed to be son of Isaac or Seth or Solomon Chase, of Sparta/Bristol/Springwater, N.Y.—Mrs. E. J. Reinhold, 15101 SW 69 Ct., Miami, Fl. 33158.

WHipple-Putnam-Merrill: Need parents of Austin and Duick Whipple, b. 8 May 1797 in Willimantic and Oakham, Mass. Duick Whipple’s mother believed to be Martha Putnam. Duick believed to be named after Benjamin Duick of Sutton, Mass. Duick removed to Newark Valley, N.Y. and m. Fanny Merrill 30 Sept. 1819 (Fanny Merrill b. 19 May 1797). Need parents of Fanny Merrill.—Mrs. E. John Reinhold, 15101 SW 69 Ct., Miami, Fl. 33158.


Bassett, Bird-Boehm-Deshler-Frankenfield-Gaskins-Haas-Kramm-Patton-Purcell: I desire to correspond with anyone interested in the following Northampton and Northumberland Co., Pa. with the above surnames.—Miss Alfreda Patton, 819 Arlington St., York, Pa. 17403.

Springer-Tibbetts: Need parents and any info. on


LEWIS-PAULEY-FINCH-WILSON: Who were parents of James Lewis b. 23 Mar. 1784 m. Mary (Polly) b. 1 Jan. 1794. He was possibly a preacher. Some ch. listed b. in Tenn., some in S.C. They moved to Clarke Co., Ala. where he d. 1820. Need parents of Dr. Hight (Hite) Finch m. Matilda Wilson moved to Clarke Co., Ala. about 1815-17 prob. from N.C. Need parents of John Calvin Pauley b. Ky. 1832. Moved to Boone Co., Mo., then to Tx.—Mrs. James N. Robinson, 3200 Highland, Abilene, Tx. 79605.

MELOM-PERRY: Need parents or other info. on Mary Pollyanna Melmore b. ca. 1880 NYC, N.Y. m. Walter H. Perry on 31 Oct. 1898 in Alexandria Bay, N.Y.—Mrs. Joanne L. Clark, 513 CSG, Box 1356, APO N.Y. 09127.


MEEK-HARDISTY: Desire info. on Meek, any spelling, family. All info. on parents Catherine Meek m. Aquilla Hardisty, 3 Oct. 1816, Musk. Co., Oh. d. 12 Aug. 1837, Oh. All correspondence welcome and answered.—Ms. Irene Fithen, 22810 Bostian Rd., Woodinville, Wa. 98072.

BEHN (BEHN, BEAN)—HOLSTONE: Need parents and grandparents and other info. on Peter Behn of Richland Twsp., Bucks Co., Pa. b. 1775/1794 d. ca. 1842 m. Magdalena Holstone, dau. of Michael and Catharine Holstone. Send info. on Behn family of Richland Twsp., Bucks Co., near Quakertown, Pa. to.—Mrs. Elbert M. Landis, Box 698, Quakertown, Pa. 18951.


COOK-MCCUNE-BUTLER: Need parents, birthdate, birthplace of Rev. Barnabas Snow Cook (1788 or 1789-1862), b. in Mass., came to Kanawha Co., W.V. ca. 1820, was either Baptist or Methodist minister, m. Christina McCune (1807-1879). Ch.: dau., dau., Peter M. m. Mary Butler, Catharine, Saul, Barnabas Snow, Timothy, John, Patsy, Jane, Simeon, Thankful. Also need parents and birthplaces of Mary Butler and Christina McCune.—Mrs. E. S. Heminger, Box 515, Belle Center, Oh. 43310.

GILLESPIE-GOODWIN-HARRIS: Desire anc. of Dr. William A. Gillespie b. ca. 1805 d. 1875 w. Ann b. ca. 1806 (prob. initials ACP) of Louisa Co., Va. Ch.: b. 1832-59: James, Ellen, John, Jane Margaret m. J. C. Harris, William, Fannie, Ann, Lucy m. Mr. Goodwin and May.—Mrs. L. M. Haupt, Rt. 4, Box 38, Bryan, Tx. 77801.

KENDALL-RAMBAUT: Want parents of James B. Kendal1, b. 20 Oct. 1791, Northampton, Va., d. 6 May 1852, Aberdeen, Ms. m. Rosetta Elizabeth Rambaut, 30 Oct. 1817, d. 19 Apr. 1842 Canton, near Baltimore, Md. Reward or exchange info.—Mrs. Robert B. Mhoon, P.O. Box 93, New Iberia, La. 70560.

HARRIS-WHEATON-STEVE1NS: Documentary proof is needed to establish Thomas W. Harris, Md. b. ca. 1809 at Bridgeport, Cumberland Co., N.J., was the son of Norton Harris and Lydia Wheaton m. 7 Apr. 1806. Obit. states there was a large family. Who were other ch. besides Adaline Harris b. 16 Nov. 1813, Bridgeport, N.J. m. William Stevens 22 Feb. 1832? Was Thomas W. Harris bro. of Adaline? Thomas W. Harris, Md. d. Jackson Tenn. 14 July 1883, Lydia Wheaton Harris was dau. of Rev. Anc., Lt. Isaac Wheaton, Jr. will exchange info. or give reward.—Mrs. Robert B. Mhoon, Jr., P.O. Box 93, New Iberia, La. 70560.

PALMER-YEAGER: Phebe Wells Palmer dau. of William and Lydia Duncan Palmer b. 12 Jan. 1825; d. 12 Jan. 1911 m. 7 Mar. 1842, Gibson Co., In., Joseph Yeager. Birth given In. Want county. She had bro. Thomas living with Nicholas Yeager, Montgomery Twp. Gibson Co., 1850 Census. Want spouses of her ch. John William, Hiram Lewis, Joshua Lane, Nancy C., Mary Ann and Sarah E. Where were Palmers buried?—Mrs. Madge Yeager Olson, 1574 Marion St., Aberdeen, Ms. 70560.


The College of William and Mary in Virginia, founded in 1693, is known for its impressive "Firsts" in American higher education, including the distinction of being the first American college to become a university (1779), the first to have an elective system of study and an honor system, and the first college to establish an inter-collegiate fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. It also has the oldest home of a college or university president in continuous use in the United States. The President's House (pictured above), built in 1732, has been the official residence of all its presidents, a record unmatched by any other colonial college. The house has become the focus of a new program to refurnish its three stories with authentic American and English antiques that will be in keeping with the house's history and beauty.
Nearly all the evidence we possess regarding a knowledge of foreign languages by our founding fathers is indirect or circumstantial. Only rarely are we permitted a glimpse of genuine proficiency, and even then their own statements may be simply a pose, for received opinion held that foreign language competency was an "accomplishment" among the gentry. This polite notion is no doubt particularly true of our "founding mothers."

Regarding the classics, the records show that the early Puritans with aptitude studied Greek and Latin and some Hebrew for perhaps seven years in the "grammar schools." There was no place for history, science, or the modern languages. The purpose was humanistic: to inculcate a mastery of the classics and a wide knowledge of the best authors in those tongues.

At first glance, our subject may only appear to abound in humorous or disdainful anecdotes about European spaghetti-machines, mistresses, and the Bible, or eating, loving, and praying! But it is not only the what, who and when but also the why and how that interests us. Why should we care if some long dead American intellectual knew German or French, or, indeed, Latin? Our real concern is the survival of excellence, of the human mind: from the founding fathers America has inherited a precious ideal model — in more ways than one.

For the sake of brevity, we will deal with just a few figures. First, Benjamin Franklin under whose versatile, insatiable and unpretentious spirit Philadelphians live and work; Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Americanism, whose connections with the continent clearly transcended his mad affair with the bellissima signorina italiana Maria Cosway; and that particular and ambitious farmer-lawyer from Braintree, John Adams.

Incidentally, numerous other stellar individuals bear further testimony to our topic, among them, George Washington, Cotton Mather, John Witherspoon, Charles Thomson, Charles Carroll, John Paul Jones, William Short, and Benjamin Franklin Bache.

The cosmopolitan Benjamin Franklin recognized early the power and prestige of French as a political instrument (whether for love or for war). In his Autobiography, he tells us that he began to study foreign languages at the age of twenty-six. "I soon made myself so much a master of the French as to be able to read the books in that language with ease." While he condemned translations, his billets doux were written in witty and amorous but, in fact, very poor French.

In his Diary, he wrote, "As I wear my (bifocal) spectacles constantly, I have only to move my eyes up or down, as I want to see distinctly far or near, the proper glasses being always ready. This I find more particularly convenient since being in France. The glasses serve me best at the table to see what I eat and the best to see the faces of those on the other side of the table who speak to me; and when one's ears are not well accustomed to the sounds of the language, a sight of the movements in the features of him that speaks helps to
explain; so that I understand French better by the help of my spectacles." Thus, Franklin appreciated the role of body language and facial gesture — an important part of language learning and of human communication.

Regarding German, the first American school in which German was taught was the Public Academy and College, founded in 1749 (later to become the University of Pennsylvania). We must assume Franklin the instigator of the charter's proviso that the trustees "shall with all convenient speed endeavor to engage persons capable of teaching the French, Spanish and German languages." Franklin mainly recommended the practicality of modern languages, especially for "merchants" concerned with international trade. He was further responsible for the printing in 1732 of the first American Bible, a German version. Also in 1732 he founded the Philadelphische Zeitung, superseded in the late 1730s by Christopher Sauer's "Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, oder Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Nature- und Kirchen-Reich."

"Poor Richard" was elected the first representative from the United States to the Academia Historica of Spain, and though one of his life's great disappointments was to miss the traditional Grand Tour, he did manage to write a few messages in lame Italian, to quote freely from Dante, Petrarch and Ariosto, and to investigate macaroni-making machines and Parmesan cheese!

Thomas Jefferson was the founder of the University of Virginia, where the earliest curriculum was built around the study of German, due no doubt to contacts with his correspondent, Alexander von Humboldt. In 1818, Jefferson reported to the Virginia legislature, "The German now stands in a line with that of the most learned nations in richness of condition and advance in the science. It is, too, of common descent with the language of our country, a branch of the same original Gothic stock, and furnishes valuable illustrations for us." By 1825, 73 pupils were studying the modern languages in Charlottesville, with 57 enrolled for Greek and Latin.

Jefferson also realized the obvious universal, political, scientific and cultural importance of French. As Minister to France, from 1784 to 1789, he was able to improve his poor pronunciation, while "Patsy" (i.e., his daughter Martha) became thoroughly fluent.

From Paris in 1789 he wrote, "The French language is unquestionably an important object of education. The habit of speaking it can only be acquired by conversation. This may be done either in France or Canada... While learning the language in France a young man's morals, health and fortune are more irresistibly endangered than in any country of the universe: in Canada he would be acquiring a knolede (sic) of the country and it's (sic) inhabitants which cannot fail to be useful in life to every American. On this point I have long ago made up my mind, that Canada is the country to which we should send our children to acquire a knolede of the French tongue." Jefferson clearly understood the indispensability of real foreign experience in language learning.

Beyond his interest in riso piemontese and his exotic and captivating amore d'estate (the summer love of his famous letters), he maintained also a wide spectrum of interests in Spanish — its people, language and literature — hoping one day to see a "hemispheric political-cultural cooperation and development" between the United States, Spain and Latin America. Finally, we should note that Jefferson's epistolary essay on Greek pronunciation was composed partly in Spanish; and he often asked Martha whether she had been reading and studying her Don Quixote every day.

In 1770, when John Adams was en route to England, his ship was forced by a storm to seek haven in northern Spain, he wrote in his Autobiography that the Spaniards of Ferrol were gay and loquacious, compared to the sombre French character. And we may recall his temperamental fussiness when he scornfully writes, "In addition to all these comforts (i.e., discomforts) in such a tavern, it was not to be expected that we should escape the bosom companion and natural enemies (sic) (i.e., bedbugs) which we found everywhere else."

Adams spent his first year in France making a frontal attack on the language. The record of his efforts tells a tale of mortification and hope, of dejection and pride, of frustration and disillusionment. When he arrived in the French capital, Adams described himself as a nobody, a "perfect Cypher," for he had no French. He attended the theater, studied the plays, visited the judicial courts to listen to trials and went to church to hear sermons. Adams also recommends the taverns where, "after a few Coups du Vin (sic) people's tongues run very fast" and shops, because "the female shop keepers are the most chatty in the world." "These," he continues, "are the ways to learn the language, and if to these are added, a dilligent study of their grammars, and a constant use of their best Dictionaries, and Reading of their best Authors, a Man in one year may become a greater Master of it." Finally, here is his famous advice on the two commonly-acknowledged ways to learn French: "take a mistress" or "to the Comedie": "perhaps both would teach it soonest, to be sure sonner than either. But the language is nowhere better spoken than at the Comedie."

Many other founding fathers had reported ability in foreign languages, too.

While George Washington was acquainted with French, recommended its study, and acquired French books for his library, the evidence suggests he did not know it. Still, in a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, he recognized the disadvantages of pesky interpreters: "You are pleased my dear Marquis to express an earnest desire of seeing me in France (after the establishment of our Independency) ... but remember, my good friend, that I am unacquainted with your language, that I am too far advanced in years to acquire a knowledge of it,—that to converse through the medium of an
interpreter upon common occasions, especially with the Ladies must appr. so extremely awkward, insipid, and uncouth, that I can scarce bear it in idea.” Washington was further fascinated by Spain and sought to understand the political and economic differences between its monarchical system of government and the American republican democracy. He perceived early that the Spaniards lacked (with the exception of their mines) sufficient commerce and industry to turn the country into a major power—a premonition of Spanish decline in the 19th century.

Under the aegis of Cotton Mather the first book written in Spanish in the U.S. appeared in Boston: La fe del Christiano, o La Religion pura en doze palabras fieles, dignas de ser recibidas de todos (1699). It was a rabid tract filled with zealous moralizing, characteristic of the times. Besides owning a handful of Italian books in his library, Cotton Mather also encouraged prospective ministers to study French in his treatise, Manuductio ad Ministerium (1727). “There is no Man,” he preached, “who has the French Tongue, but ordinarily he speaks nearer English for it.”

Two signers of the Declaration of Independence in particular also knew French. Charles Carroll of Carrollton as a very young boy had studied at a Jesuit College in France; and John Witherspoon, rather typically, could read the language, write it with some hesitation, but spoke it with “tolerable facility,” he says (poorly, according to others)—but he was ever-anxious to improve his skills. Further, Charles Thomson, a native of Ireland, and long-time fastidious Secretary (i.e., executive secretary) of the Continental Congress, was a fine scholar of Latin and Greek, taught Classics at the Public Academy and College in Philadelphia, and later published a learned translation of the Greek Septuagint.

In 1775, the Naval Committee of Congress received a strong admonition for the revolutionary swabbies, a missive we might call a Colonial-type “Elmogram”: “An office of the navy,” affirmed the famed John Paul Jones, “should not only be able to express himself clearly and with force in his own language both with tongue and pen, but he should also be versed in French and Spanish.” A Swedish officer (!) later observed that Admiral Jones spoke “tolerably good French.”

Apparently, Congress as usual ignored the good chief’s advice. When the French army and navy officers came to Boston in the days of the Revolution, conversation with the American authorities had to be held in Latin! Later, in 1782, with the French fleet close in Boston, John Eliot remarked to Jeremy Belknap that “it is necessary to talk French, or you would be a stranger in the streets of Boston.”

The Virginian William Short, a founder of Phi Beta Kappa and a diplomat, became in the 1780s the private secretary to the U.S. Minister to France (Thomas Jefferson). When our national genius returned home in 1789, Short was appointed chargé d’affaires. The sources say he achieved mastery of French, and Jefferson reported that Short composed letters for him in that language.
Our little parade ends with Franklin's grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, a Philadelphia newspaperman *extraordinaire*. Besides editing the powerful democratic organ *Aurora*, this journalist spoke good French, it is said. One-third of the ads that ran in his paper were in French, and he translated endless documents and books from that language, handily cranking out and printing quickly his versions of hot news and articles taken from newspaper items arriving daily from France.

There is, though, reason for hesitation. In spite of the preceding stress given by our several “founding fathers” to foreign languages and cultures, and in spite of the enticement of the American colonists over all this *vetera sapientia*, or ancient wisdom, their religious and political consciousness kept them simultaneously frightened by the European despotic monarchical systems, the immoral decadence, the corruption, and narrow-minded popish ways.

Perhaps paradoxically, the continental imprint cannot be ignored in American life. At the risk of generalizing from slim or equivocal evidence, there are a few superficial impressions that foreign cultures made and continue to make today in America. Our legacy from Greece and Rome is nearly immeasurable: from the “Roman” alphabet to aqueducts, from dignified architectural domes to the constancy, confidence and discipline of the Roman soldier, from jurisprudence, mythology and philosophy to governmental checks and balances, from the city-state of Rome to the world-state of the Empire, the debt is one we can never pay back.

Without wishing to be too self-serving, one finds sometimes among admirers of foreign cultures a kind of sensitivity, gentleness, modesty, fondness for words, attention to detail, frugality, and awareness of the refinements of life, the arts, social behavior and amusements. Today’s “bottomliners” might characterize such traits and all altruistic values as too soft or snobbish. We would prefer simply to remember in this context the highest and oldest secular ideals of Western culture: *pietas* and *humanitas*, loyalty and fealty to our land’s heritage and love and respect for man.

The American nation was conceived by men of wisdom and energy and spiritual vision, for whom excellence — *aerret*, *virtus* — was a principle of action, not an abstraction. This tradition of excellence implies not only the *materia* of antiquity but also its essential temper — that sense of grandness of the human mind and spirit, a child-like craving to know, a fundamental optimism — that sense of grandness of the human mind and spirit, a child-like craving to know, a fundamental optimism which saw man as basically good rather than bad, which was intrigued by the possibility of perfection, which regarded excellence and order and beauty in all things as the desired norm — that spirit which has, more than once, breathed new life into our Western Civilization. Have we forgotten altogether that formation, sense of excellence, that process of defining and pursuing and loving the good? A forgetful world must be told that the measure of happiness for persons and for nations is not found in numbers but in something else, far less tangible but infinitely more substantial.

But is all this heady elaboration too subtle, too elitist, or maybe even unclear? Where does it lead? To pious ancestor worship?

It is probably easier to say, “Imagine what the American nation and mentality would be like if it lacked totally the impact of foreign languages and cultures.” The naive academic-type would like simply to cite a dramatic, concrete example and dismiss his class! We could recall the working session held at last summer’s Democratic convention that saw Jimmy Carter and Cesar Chavez communicating with each other, in Spanish. But there is even more irony and paradox.

Unlike some others, I am one of those odd ones who believes the “melting pot” idea never worked. My immigrant grandmother continues to speak the Hungarian language, to practice and believe a variety of gypsy superstitions, and she cooks up a fantastic Old World stuffed cabbage. She did not lose her ethnicity at Ellis Island, nor, for that matter, have her essentially-European (“old-fashioned”) outlook and value-system altered over the past 70 years. She was never “melted down” or completely assimilated. A large part of those old-fashioned values is now mine, and, generally speaking, many of us who have embraced the “ancient wisdom” come from similar backgrounds. The pluralistic outlook thrives on diversity, not uniformity.

On a more cosmopolitan level (to push away from the chicken paprikash!), international trade and commerce have just possibly functioned so well in America because of our traditionally non-isolationsist openness to outside influences and ideas. The typically-American multinational or transnational corporation might not have developed without a desire to extend our values (economic and social, here) to other countries. The most successful multinationals are doubtless the ones that have analyzed the host country’s culture and language, have encouraged American executives to absorb them, and have in exchange created new jobs for countless bright young graduates all over France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Japan, and so on. The profits are high.

Finally, on the psychological side, language learning is mind-expanding: it offers deeper perceptions of the self and of one’s place in the world. We know that it reinforces an awareness of the mother tongue. Surely Cotton Mather, John Paul Jones, and Thomas Jefferson would agree. Furthermore, communication skills — the ability to translate one’s sights into written or oral form, critical and logical thinking, and the capacity to interpret material rapidly and accurately — are enhanced by continual manipulation of unfamiliar linguistic structures. And, as many ethnic historians, IBM corporate executives and articulate politicians know, Americans have always admired and rewarded such gifts.

The legacy from the founding fathers is a model for the survival of the American imagination. Their openness to new ways of seeing, naming, and trading with the outside world, their keen emphasis on self-expression,
and their critical talents established a norm, a tradition of excellence we ought to preserve. Whether for sentimental or selfish reasons, they cultivated foreign language studies — to survive.

Our survival today rests upon our willingness to strengthen our own “foreign” cultural heritage, whether by looking within to recapture our family histories, by studying a foreign culture, or most especially by acquiring a new language, an enriching and useful tool in today’s expanding-contracting world. Our unique ethnic diversity has nourished the “American dream.” Much as the stuffed cabbage nourished me!

In an unforgettable scene from the recent TV series, The Adams Chronicles, when the young John Quincy asks whether he must study Latin — it is such a bore — John Adams responds quickly: “You may give up learning your Tully and Virgil and Livy and dig ditches, of course.” The youth looks up at the stern face and queries, “Learning Latin or digging ditches? Is that the only choice, father?” “That is the only choice, son.”

National Parliamentarian

(Continued from page 419)

objects, and no chapter member can be excused from responsibility by virtue of honorary Chapter office. It should be noted the Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws in the Handbook omits all reference to honorary Chapter officers. There was definite intent in so doing, knowing that chapter operation would be more effective and complete without these special distinctions on the local level. This does not mean lack of appreciation, for at important chapter func-
tions past Chapter regents may be presented as graciously as if they have the title of Honorary Regent.”

Question: Can a District Director as such be a voting member of a State Conference?

Answer: No, not unless she is elected by the State Conference as a State Officer. NSDAR Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 2 states specifically who shall be voting members of the State Conference. Section 5 reads, “The State Conference shall elect a State Regent, a State Vice Regent and such other State officers as the state bylaws may provide.” Directors must be State officers not District officers to be voting members as such at the State Conference.

Genealogical Queries

(Continued from page 451)

Hitchcock, David.—Mrs. Walter B. Forbes, 4023 Via Encinas, Cypress, Calif. 90630.

JONES-ANGLE-HUMPHRIE: Need parents or info. of Peter Jones, who m. Mary Angle 1838, Salem, Va. Mary Angle dau. of Catherine Humphrie and Daniel Angle. Will exchange info. and refund postage.—Mrs. James L. Nelson, 406 West Main St., Christiansburg, Va. 24073.


PHILLIPS-MCREADON-JACK-ROUNCEVAL-BROWN: Need info. on Nathan Phillips b. 1773 in Pa. (?) m. Hannah Jane Rounceval 1802 Cabarrus City, N.C. His parents were John Phillips and Margaret “Peggy” McReaden from Md. Need proof. John and Peggy appear in Rowan County Census from 1790 to 1810. They moved to Tenn. 1816 with dau. Polly Phillips Brown—perhaps near Madrid Bend area. Other ch. of John were Samuel, James, Enoch, John, Jr. and Jane. Will swap info. or do research in N.C. for pertinent

HILLIS: John Hillis. Seek F. C. Hillis Family papers. Supposed to be placed in the DAR library.—Mary C. Hillis, 14 A Main St., Goffstown, New Hampshire 03045.


SMITH-WHITESTONE: Wanted info. anc. of Isaac Horton Smith, b. 1810, son of Gersham or Sershom Smith. Isaac m. Phebe Smith dau. of Wm. of Whitestone, L.I., N.Y. 16 Feb., 1837, St. George’s Church, Flushing, N.Y.—Mrs. W. G. Hampton, 245 Elderfields Road, Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.

Henry Knox by Charles Peale Polk after Charles Willson Peale; oil on canvas, not dated. From the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.
One Man Can
Make A Difference

By Bernice Ferris
Lt. George Farragut Chapter,
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho

If I were to ask you to name Washington's most trusted, valuable, and loyal general, I doubt if many of you would name Henry Knox. Born in Boston in 1750, left an orphan, he worked in a bookstore and lived with the owner's family. He did what you would expect him to do: he read books. In fact he educated himself, and he developed a life-long interest in military books, especially those that treated artillery. Henry had a thing about cannons. The fact that he had had two fingers blown off in a hunting accident in no way discouraged him.

As soon as he could, he joined the Boston Militia, where he was allowed to practice with its three-pound cannons. Before long he had his own company, known as the Boston Grenadiers. When some British artillery men, bound for Quebec, were held up by bad weather in Boston, they helped train Knox's Company, little realizing the trouble they were making for themselves. By this time Henry was 24 years old, over six feet tall, and weighed 250 pounds. He owned his own bookstore in Boston. This bookstore was a gathering place for the Patriots, men like Paul Revere and Nathaniel Green.

After the battle of Lexington and Concord, Knox offered to design fortifications around Boston. Washington was delighted with the results and appointed him Chief-of-Artillery. For Henry this was a dream come true, but when he asked General Washington, "Where are the cannons?", the Virginian replied, "Well, there aren't any."

Then Henry remembered Ticonderoga and its cannons, and with Washington's blessings and without waiting for Congress to approve, Henry set off with his younger brother, William, for Up New York State.

During the French and Indian War, the French had built and fortified Fort Ticonderoga at the head of Lake George, near the Canadian border. The fort was captured by the British, who made little use of it, but left it garrisoned by 24 men. It was then captured without a fight, May 10, 1776, by a small company of Green Mountain Boys, under the joint command of Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. The Colonials quartered a small detachment of men there but later abandoned the fort to the British. Again the British could find no use for it and in turn left it. So there it sat—300 miles from Boston, but with cannons. And that was enough for Henry.

When Henry and William reached the fort, Henry decided that most of the guns were too worn to be of much use, but he sorted out 59 cannons, ranging from 4 to 24 pounders to bring back. He got these guns aboard a selection of small lake boats and set out down Lake George amid a December ice and snow storm.

High waves sank Knox's boat near the south end of the lake but the brothers were able to bail her out and get ashore, where friendly Indians were wintering. The Indians let them dry out by the fire and even gave them a meal of roast venison.

After the guns were taken from the boats, the real struggle began. Knox had arranged with the Committees-of-Safety to provide him with food, men, ox teams, and wagons. They were to have fresh relays along the line of march. This they failed to do. The cannons had no wheels, and each cannon weighed 5,500 pounds. (Later,
Henry would add wheels to the cannons.) There were no roads as such, just trails, and these now were covered with snow and ice.

Knox spent Christmas Day breaking trail in snow up to his knees. He spent New Year's Day cutting holes in the ice to flood and refreeze a crossing on the Hudson River. Cannons and wagons crashed through the ice and had to be fished up. Men stood by with axes to cut the traces so the oxen would not be pulled down and drowned.

The caravan crawled and climbed through the evergreen forests of the Berkshire Hills, over passes where there were no roads at all and across gullies where chains were lashed to trees to ease the guns down the drops. It was nothing less than a miracle that the loads made it up and down. Food gave out, men quit, wagons broke down, oxen died, and all had to be replaced but Henry kept it going.

When they reached the few small villages along the way, the locals turned out to gape at the cannons, and perhaps at Henry. Then they repaired to the nearest tavern to talk about the punishment the cannons would give the British, while Henry pushed on. After 40 days the cannons were dragged into Framingham, Massachusetts, and Henry Knox went on to Cambridge to report to General Washington. He submitted his expense account for providing America's first detachment of artillery—£520 or $20,000 in today's money. One of the epics of the Revolution had been completed. These cannons played a conspicuous part in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Yorktown. Without them it is doubtful that the Colonists could have won.

For his reward General Washington handed Henry Knox his official commission approved by the Congress in his absence, making him Commander of the American Artillery.

On December, 1783, at Fraunces Tavern in New York City, Washington and the few remaining officers of his vanishing army dined together for the last time. Filling a wine-glass he held it up and said, "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish your later days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Then with tears in his eyes, Washington invited each officer to come forward and shake his hand. The first to do so, because he was nearest to him, was Henry Knox, the one general officer who in eight years' service had never given Washington a moment's trouble. When Knox held out his hand the Commander-in-Chief not only grasped it, but embraced him and kissed him on each cheek, both shedding copious tears, for in those days brave men were not ashamed to weep on suitable occasions.

Henry Knox . . . one man who made a difference.

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Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Washington © 1975

Washington's Farewell to His Officers, December 4, 1783 by F. C. Yohn. From the Collection of the Continental Insurance Company.
It was good to arrive in San Diego, even though it was not much of a place.

Eulalia Perez de Guillen had been born and raised in Loreto, where her father, Diego Perez, was in charge of the Marine Department of the Garrison at the Royal Presidio. Her mother had been of the Cota family, with beautiful pure white skin and fair hair.

At age 15 Eulalia married Don Miguel Antonio Guillen, a soldier and an escort in the presidial company.

When they started the long trek to New Spain (Upper California) they had three children. Now only Petra and Isadoro played in the Presidio at San Diego, for little Domingo's lifeless body had been buried at a small mission along the trail. How grateful she was for that mission—how much worse it would have been to leave a little unmarked grave along the side of the trail. As often as she could, Eulalia made the four mile trip to the Mission in San Diego. It was only boughs laid over some crude walls, but she found peace there.

Once she had been bold enough to ask the Padre why he did not have his Mission within the Presidio where it would be protected. She was told only to observe the behavior of the “protecting” soldiers with the women of the Indian Rancherias. She remembered then how often the soldiers lassoed the Indian girls who ventured near their camps. She knew the Padre was right in protecting his converts.

For about eight years Eulalia and her growing family lived in San Diego. They made occasional trips with the soldiers to the Mission in San Gabriel. She liked it there and wished Miguel would be transferred. Instead he was sent to San Juan Capistrano.

The earthquake of 1812 found Eulalia at Mass in the Mission. There was great panic, with the Indians rushing to get outside. Although Eulalia was severely trampled, she felt fortunate to have escaped with her life.

Her husband’s health failed and he was retired from the Service. In 1819 Miguel died leaving Eulalia with five children. Isadoro had joined the Service. Eulalia requested to be permitted to live and work at the Mission San Gabriel. Father Sanchez granted her request, and even gave her and the children a small temporary lodging of their own.

Soon Eulalia’s work was so well thought of that the Padres arranged a contest. There were three leading contenders, the other two being Doña Luisa Cota and Doña Ignacia Amador. Eulalia was judged the best cook. She became official housekeeper for the Mission San Gabriel.

Although Victoria Duarte Cordova of Arcadia, California is Eulalia’s great great granddaughter, and is a veritable treasury of information, she does not know whether Doña Luisa Cota was related to Eulalia on her mother’s side of the family.

Mrs. Cordova states, however, that Eulalia, with the help of two of her grown daughters and trained Indian women, supervised the cutting and sewing of all the clothing for the Mission vaqueros. (Bear in mind that the mission at that time extended East to San Bernardino, North to the mountains, West beyond the La Puente Hills and South to meet the next Mission.) She tended the wine presses, the soap houses and the olive grinders. She was the “Keeper of the Keys,” tending to the delivery of hides and seeing that the Indian women were locked in their quarters at night and roused early each morning.
She had in her care the widow Victoria and her children. It was from Eulalia’s home that Victoria married Hugo Reid. Eulalia’s training may be credited for the graciousness with which this simple Indian woman handled the affairs of the great Rancho Santa Anita.

Eulalia was the midwife of preference in the mission area. She helped many infants into the world, among them Pio Pico, later to be the last Mexican Governor of California.

After Mexico revolted and cast off the control of Spain in 1822, talk of secularization of the missions grew stronger. The Padres feared for the well-being of their charges if this happened.

There are many stories of how Eulalia’s Perez de Guillen (the name flows like honey from the tongue of Victoria Cordova, as “Oo-li-ly-ah Perez de Ge-yen”), came into possession of the Rancho San Pasqual. No deed or grant was ever recorded, but the most frequently told story, and that subscribed to by Mrs. Cordova, is that the Padres called the Indians together and asked them if they would like for Eulalia, “The Angel of the Mission,” to have land of her own since she had worked so hard for the Mission. It is related that by a showing of hands the Indians voted to give her land. Since the Padres themselves owned nothing, not even the clothing they wore, but held all in trust for the converted Indians, this seems logical.

Some contend that the Rancho took its name from the Indian Chief who ruled the Pasadena area when Portola came. The Chief’s Indian name was Hahamovic, but after the mission fathers came he became a Christian and was christened “Pasqual,” or more likely “Pascual” as this was the Spanish spelling.

Others say the Rancho was named San Pascual because Father Zalvidea presented the 14,000 acres of land to Eulalia on Easter morning of 1827. Perhaps both events had some bearing.

A few years after Eulalia Perez de Guillen took possession of the Rancho San Pasqual, Father Sanchez was in failing health (he died early in 1833). Concerned about Eulalia, he convinced her that, although the Catalanon soldier Juan Marine (Ma-ri-nay) was considerably younger than she, a marriage between them would be advantageous. Not wishing to be disobedient, Eulalia married Marine and lived with him for some time on the Rancho San Pascual.

The marriage simply wouldn’t work. There were many differences. Marine was the widower of Doña Maria Anta Sepulveda and had sons nearly grown. Eulalia’s children were all grown and married. At last it was agreed that Eulalia would take a small cottage Marine owned near the San Gabriel Mission and he could have the Rancho. (After Marine’s death one of his sons sold a large portion of what is today Pasadena for “6 horses and 10 head of cattle.” A fascinating book by that name has been written by Jane D. McCluskey.)

By this time secularization had set in earnest, and Eulalia lived quietly, sometimes alone, sometimes with her youngest daughter, Rosaria, who had married Michael White (Miguel Blanco).

It has been said that in 1876 Eulalia wanted desperately to go to the Centennial in Philadelphia, but she was over 100 years old and her relatives discouraged this.

By the time Eulalia’s indomitable spirit went to pioneer yet another world, her physical body had failed until she was able to get about only by crawling; but she crawled with pride, refusing to the very last to allow others to carry her burdens. She died on June 8, 1878 and was interred at that time within the walls of the Mission. The walls have since been moved and her grave is now outside the wall.

Jose Perez was the purchaser of Pasadena for “6 horses and 10 head of cattle.” He built an adobe, but did not stock the ranch. A grant is recorded from Governor Alvarado issued in 1840 in the names of Jose Perez and Enrique Sepulveda. Because the ranch was not stocked, the grant became invalid.

It was at about this time that Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Squadron, being under the mistaken impression that war with Mexico had been declared, hastily sailed to Monterey and raised the American flag. He was soon convinced of his error and restored the Mexican flag. He requested that the Governor of California come to Monterey to receive his apologies. When Governor Micheltorena failed to respond, there was little Commodore Jones could politely do but come to Los Angeles, hat in hand to humbly apologize for his error.

Abel Stearns gave a great ball in honor of Commodore Jones. The families of the Dons came from miles around. At this party the beautiful daughter of Doña Encarnacion Abila (sometimes spelled Avila) met and fell in love with Lt. Col. Manuel Garfias of the Mexican army. Even though Lt. Col. Garfias was financially embarrassed, Luisa married him, and in January of 1843 Governor Micheltorena made an Executive grant of the Rancho San Pasqual to the happy couple. Luisa’s mother, perhaps as a precaution, or perhaps in kindness, paid Jose Perez’s widow for the adobe on the land, and lived there herself a great deal of the time, overseeing the stock and maintaining the ranch. Eventually Lt. Col. Garfias and his wife built a large and handsome home on the ranch. It even had green oiled cloth pull down shades. People came from miles around to see the novelty.

When the Americans required Garfias to prove his title, he borrowed large sums of money from Dr. John S. Griffen. By the time President Lincoln signed the patent on the San Pasqual on 4-3-1863, Garfias had spent all he owned and could borrow. He signed the ranch over then to Dr. Griffen.

Griffen did not particularly want the ranch because it was not good pasture land, and therefore, a definite failure. Dr. Griffen and Benjamin D. Wilson swapped land between themselves and their relatives at a dizzying
rate of speed. When a scout for the proposed Indiana Colony bought the ranch, they felt so strongly that they were cheating the poor green horn that they threw in what is now Altadena as a gift.

The Indiana Colony, after a few false starts and a bit of financial difficulty, divided the ranch into lots, laid out streets, and planted orange groves.

It is believed that Col. Jabez Banbury may have been the first to start building a house in the colony, although A. O. Bristol completed one first. The Banbury house was the finer of the two, being a story and a half high, with an airy verandah.

Somewhat later Col. Banbury bought five acres at the S.E. corner of Marengo avenue and Colorado Boulevard. He subsequently exchanged that five acres for the first piano ever brought to Pasadena. The piano was shipped around the Horn. Eventually it was donated to the Pasadena Historical Society by the Colonel's twin daughters.

After the Civil War General George Stoneman came to California and purchased about 400 acres from B.D. Wilson. This was near what is now California Street and Los Robles Avenue. He built “Los Robles” (The Oaks), which still stands and is a show place.

When the Indiana Colony grew up a bit it began to need another name. Many were suggested, but a list of names in the Chippewa dialect, submitted by T. B. Elliott sealed the city's fate. They were: Weogu an Pâ så de nà (Crown of the Valley); Gish kâ de nà Pa så de na (Peak of the Valley); Ta pe Dâ egun Pâ så de na (Key of the valley); Pe Qua de na Pâ så de nà (Hill of the Valley); and the rhythmic repetition of Pa sa de na caught on.

As “Pasadena,” the city was incorporated in 1886. The first Rose Parade was held in 1889 and the city was on its way to justified fame.

MISSION SAN DIEGO DE ALCALA

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Interview with Beatrice M. Humason, Historian

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COLUMBINE (Denver, Colorado) served as one of the Hostess Chapters at the Seventy-Fourth Annual State Conference of the Colorado State Society NSDAR, with Chapter member Mrs. Guy H. Gilstrap serving as State Chairman. Many honored guests attended including Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, President General. The largest attendance in Colorado History honored our President General.

Columbine Chapter was honored, in our classification, with numerous Awards at the State Conference that included: 1st — the most new members; 2nd — National — Use of National Theme in Program Titles; Blue and Green Star-Year Book; Certificate of appreciation from the National Forest Service for donations to Pawnee Grassland Project; Gold Honor Roll Award; 3rd — Bicentennial Project; 100% participation President General’s Project; Columbine Chapter sponsored High School from which DAR Good Citizen was chosen. Our Registrar, Mrs. Guy H. Gilstrap, is congratulated on her recruiting work.

Two 50-year members, Mrs. Gavin R. Mallett and Miss Hazel Margaret Chase, were honored with 50-year pins and certificates. Junior ROTC Awards were presented to Award winners at two High Schools.

Columbine Chapter member, Mrs. Si J. Williams, has accepted the State Organizing Secretary position. Three Columbine Chapter members have accepted State Chairmanship positions, namely: Miss Iva Jean Jackson, American Heritage; Mrs. Gavin R. Mallett, Conservation; and Mrs. Guy H. Gilstrap, American History Month.

Mrs. Lawrence M. Berkey, Regent, encouraged the members to support the Colorado State Scholarship Fund as the Chapter Project and $165.00 has been donated for this purpose.

Constitution Week was observed by proclamation and a talk “Our Constitution—America’s Strength” by Colorado Representative Robert Eckelberry, Mrs. L. M. Berkey, Regent, and Mrs. James Wiedman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Chairman, attended the Citizenship Day Recognition Ceremonies in September when over 200 new citizens were recognized.

In October, “THE MAD HATTER,” Mrs. Robert Harrison, presented her hilarious history with hats. Dating from 1840 to 1950, the hats in Mrs. Harrison’s hands or on her head, represent fashions of their day and the personalities of the women who might have worn them.


Our State Regent, Mrs. Frederick O. Jeffries, Jr., was our guest and speaker at our annual covered dish luncheon in December. Along with members, many guests honored our State Regent, including Mrs. George L. Miller, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Jeffries inspired everyone with her observations and remarks on “The Strengthening Influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Columbine Chapter member, Miss Iva Jean Jackson, was selected as the Colorado Representative to attend the Work Shop on reviewing supplemental papers in Washington, D.C., during January.

Mrs. Charles E. Brown asked all members to bring gifts to the next meeting for patients in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Pic- tured are (from left) Novella McCaleb, past VAVS representative; Mrs. Sam Gardner, Regent; Mrs. M. K. Lemmon, VAVS Representative; and Mrs. T. M. Daniel, past Regent.

MAJOR JAMES KERR (Kerrville, Texas). In keeping with the theme, “VA — May I Help You?” and the NSDAR commitment of Service to Veteran Patients, the Major James Kerr Chapter, shortly after receiving its chart in December, 1974, began providing many varied services which benefit the patients and the staff of the Kerrville Veterans Administration Hospital. Picture are (from left) Novella McCaleb, past VAVS representative; Mrs. Sam Gardner, Regent; Mrs. M. K. Lemmon, VAVS Representative; and Mrs. T. M. Daniel, past Regent.

BERRYMAN GREEN (South Boston, Virginia). A memorial ceremony and placing of wreaths on the graves of two Halifax County officers of the American Revolution took place on November 10, 1977 at the site of the Berryman Green family cemetery near South Boston, Virginia. This ceremony honored the memory of Captain Berryman Green and Colonel Nathaniel Terry.

Of great interest was the fact that the speaker of the occasion was Miss Langston Roberts of Halifax County, a direct descendant of both the Greens and the Terrys. Miss Roberts is the great, great grand-daughter of Captain Berryman Green and the great-great-great grand-daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Terry. Her subject was, “My Revolutionary Ancestors.” Her remarks were informative, interesting, and at times humorous: “In their contribution to the cause of freedom, Captain Green’s was of military nature while Colonel Terry’s was promotional and governmental in nature. The DAR chapter has honored Captain Berryman Green by naming itself for him.”

Following the address Miss Jane Blackwell, Regent, assisted by Mrs. Robert Reaves and Mrs. Edward Oliver, Vice Regents, placed wreaths on the two graves. The program concluded with the Rev. Larry Frakes singing America. The Honor Guard of the American Legion Post #8 advanced the colors and Edward Pittard sounded taps.

With the Chapters
About twenty-five of the hundred members have served at the VA Hospital. They are under the direction and supervision of Mr. Travis Lee, Chief of Voluntary Services. Among the services provided are the maintaining of a coffee service and information courtesy desk in the Admissions Section for patients and their families. Volunteers are also provided at the hospital library and the recreation department, and have served as tour guides for special occasions. During 1977 DAR members provided 1,477 hours of service, and over 2,500 hours since the beginning of this program.

In addition to the in-hospital services Monday through Friday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., community service volunteers contribute many hand-made comfort items, such as bibs, lap robes, ditty bags, and knitted ski caps. Countless hours not recorded are spent in making these items. Individual members from time to time make cash donations to the Patient Welfare Fund. Visits are made to the patients in the wards, and gifts are frequently taken to them. Cookies, potlids, plants, and bouquets of fresh flowers are often provided. Assistance is rendered to the hospital staff, to patients and to their families wherever needed.

Mrs. Lemmon, as VAVS representative is responsible for providing the in-hospital services, while Mrs. Emmett Thurmon, deputy VAVS representative, is in charge of making of the handmade comfort items. Mrs. C. W. Whitaker is also deputy VAVS representative. It is felt that our continuing commitment of service to veteran patients is one of our worthwhile and meaningful projects — to serve the valiant men and women who risked their lives and their health to preserve the ideals and freedom for which our Revolutionary ancestors risked, and often sacrificed, theirs.—Novella McCaleb.

TANEYCOMO (Forsyth, Missouri).

The Americanism Medal of Honor was presented to Dr. W. Everett Hendricks for his patriotism and leadership in music and education. Making the presentation was Mrs. Steve Miller, Regent. Others pictured are left, Mrs. Clay Cantwell, Americanism chairman and Mrs. Max Watton, Vice Regent.

Dr. Hendrick's career in music and education began during his high school years. He received the A. W. Robertson award for study in Europe and published articles in national professional journals. He received his Bachelors degree at Allegheny College.

He raised over $60,000 to take 57 young "Heritage Singers" on a concert tour of Europe. They sang for Luncheon Clubs and performed in Parks and Concert Halls. He directed U.S. Navy 1000-voice Bluejacket Choir on a National broadcast. He was Director of the American Chorus in U.S. Folk songs at the Heidelberg, Germany 1936 Olympics, winning first. He was music director of the T.V. series "Proud Heritage," a program of American folk music and stories for Voice of America. Sponsored by the U.S. State Department Cultural program, he toured Europe at his own expense lecturing and holding seminars on American Musical History at Universities.

He recently received the following awards: the U.S. Coast Guard Medal and Certificate for "Administration Merit" for programs nationally presented in boating safety for children. In 1974 he was named "Man of the Year" an award from the Missouri Federation of Music Clubs, for musical, artistic and cultural life of community and state.

Dr. Hendricks was Bicentennial chairman of the Branson, Mo. area. During this period among his many activities and projects he made 47 speeches at civic organizations and public gatherings, organizing "Prayer Breakfast," "Missouri Day," Boat Regatta on Lake Taneysmoo (a major Fourth of July presentation) and organized and directed the "American Heritage Concert." This included the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra and a 300 voice Southwest Missouri volunteer community chorus. The program related to American history.

MAY 1978
Shown presenting the award to Dr. David Doctorian is Mrs. Herbert H. White, Register General. Also shown are, left to right; Miss Sandra Johnston, State Regent; Mrs. Doctorian; Mrs. Michael Zuk, State Chaplain; Mrs. Marion E. Lamb, State Librarian; and Mrs. J. Paul Russell, Regent of the Lafayette-Lexington Chapter.

In receiving the medal during the impressive ceremonies, Dr. Doctorian remarked, “Countless others could have received this award, I feel like I did ... when I became a United States citizen.”

After the awarding of the medal, a reception was held in the Charles Lyons Memorial Foundation Library at the courthouse; followed by an informal luncheon honoring Dr. and Mrs. David Doctorian.—Helen Denning.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, Ohio) completed its final Bicentennial project in June 1977. A large bronze plaque was placed at the base of the flag pole at the Looker Restoration on Marvin Road, Harrison, Ohio.

The Looker Restoration is owned and maintained by the Village Historical Society, and the plaque was a Bicentennial gift from the Governor Othniel Chapter.

Othniel Looker was the fifth governor of Ohio, the first governor of Ohio from Hamilton County, Ohio, and the only governor of Ohio who fought in the Revolutionary War. His early life was spent in New Jersey, where he was born in 1757. Before he was nineteen years of age, he had joined the famous New Jersey line of troops in the American Revolution. According to records left by his great-grandson, R. N. John, Looker served under George Washington at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth, Germantown, and Trenton. He was with the troops at Valley Forge during the terrible winter of 1777-1778.

After the war was over, Looker brought his family to the West, and settled in Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Here, he bought about five hundred acres of good land. He built a house near Harrison, Ohio. This house is now being restored.

Looker became interested in the politics of the area and at different times served in the state legislature, in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. He served as Speaker of the Senate in 1813-1814. From March, 1814, until December, 1814, he filled the unexpired term of Governor Meigs.

The dedication ceremonies were held at 2:30 p.m., June 11, on the lawn at the restoration site.

The ritual of dedication was given by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert Viel. Mrs. Louis Bourquein, a former Regent, unveiled the plaque. The Mayor of Harrison, Mr. Harry Rolfe, accepted the plaque on behalf of the Village Historical Society. Remarks were made by Mr. Jack Hunt, representing the SAR, Mr. Gene Woelfel, Chairman of the restoration committee, Mr. William Mertes from the American Legion, Mr. George Radcliffe from the Masonic Lodge. A local Boy Scout troop presided at the Flag Raising, with a trumpet solo by one of the scouts.

The principal address was given by the Honorable Thomas A. Pottenger, Representative of the 20th House District of Ohio. He reviewed the life and accomplishments of this patriot and his part in laying the ground work of the laws that have made our beloved state so great. The benediction was given by the Reverend Harold Shackelford, Minister of the United Church of Christ.—Elizabeth Turrell.

ELIZABETH RAMSEY (Wheatland, Wyo.). Action for youth was one of the leading activities of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter during 1977. One event was the American History essay contest; another, recognition with a Braille Flag of accomplishments of blind Kevin Utter, a Wheatland High School student.

Senior citizens were not neglected in chapter action, nor were other civic affairs. A money making effort was the sale of two quilts. The chapter also attended the dedication of the sundial at the Governor’s mansion in Cheyenne, Wyoming. This was a Bicentennial project, contributed to by Wyoming chapters, and set up on the grounds of the new residence for Wyoming governors.

Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter came into being formally on April 18, 1925 when the National Board of Management accepted the chapter and its name. The name chosen is that of a young woman whose courage at the time of the American Revolution matched that of early Wyoming pioneer women. When she saw the plight of the men at Valley Forge after visiting her father and brothers there with General Washington, she organized the women of her home community into an aid society.
CAPTAIN ELISH MACK (Big Spring, TX). Mrs. Bernie C. McCrea, State chairman of DAR schools, gave her "Slide and Tell" story about the Schools to the Captain Elish Mack Chapter meeting at the Big Spring Country Club. Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee DAR Schools were emphasized in her program. She reported the records achieved by the students from these schools and those of the approved schools show beyond a doubt that DAR has invested wisely over 60 years in the promotion of Education and Patriotism for the underprivileged child. Education is one of the major objectives of the National Society as stated in our charter granted by U.S. Congress. The National Society annually appropriates $10,000 to the Captain Elish Mack Chapter.

Capt. Elish Mack, past State Regent, who was a charter member of the Big Spring DAR, had fought on August 6, 1777, at the Battle of Bennington and has plans to go into the study of medicine. Students from ten area high schools received Certificates of award at their school assemblies for their good essays. Miss Elizabeth W. Tayler, Regent, introduced Tom Zarbaugh of the 5th grade of Kirkmere School who was the recipient of the American History Month bronze medal for his outstanding essay. Certificates of award were presented to nine other students at their school assemblies for their good essays.

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MAHONING (Youngstown, Ohio). Mrs. Wallace B. Heiser, Past Organizing Secretary General, Honorary State Regent, Member of the Board of Trustees for Kate Duncan Smith, and Editor for the Ohio DAR News, was the guest speaker when Mahoning Chapter entertained the Good Citizen and American History Month Winners.

Miss Elizabeth W. Tayler, Regent, introduced Tom Zarbaugh of the 5th grade of Kirkmere School who was the recipient of the American History Month bronze medal for his outstanding essay. Certificates of award were presented to nine other students at their school assemblies for their good essays. Miss Tayler then introduced Mark Kubic, a senior at Chaney High School, winner of the Mahoning DAR News DAR News, was the guest speaker when Mahoning Chapter entertained the Good Citizen and American History Month Winners.

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GULF COAST (Gulfport, MS). Hazel Portwood, chapter member, is recipient of the Laurel Wreath Award, which was presented at the annual meeting of the Gulfport Area Chamber of Commerce. The award is presented annually by Coast Federal Savings and Loan Association to a person who has made significant contribution to the Mississippi Coast community. Mrs. Portwood was cited for civic leadership of cultural and charitable groups. She has received national recognition for her work with the Girl Scouts and Girl Guides. Among her activities are the following: chairman of the board, Gulfport Little Theater; chairman of the board, Gulf Coast Arts Council; president of board, Gulf Pines Girl Scout Council; president, Broadwater Country Club Ladies Auxiliary; president, Gulfport Yacht Club Ladies Auxiliary; secretary of the board, Salvation Army; board member, Harrison County Cancer Society, R.S.V.P., Family Planning Council, Coast Tri-Delt Sorority, Gulf Coast Opera Theatre. She is past president of the Gulf Coast Symphony Guild and is an active member of the League of Women Voters and the First Baptist Church of Gulfport. Mrs. Portwood is pictured above receiving the award from Rob Barber, president of Coast Federal.

WILLAMETTE (Portland, Oregon) held its annual meeting at the Dr. Forbes Barkley House, in Oregon City. Dr. Barkley was the physician serving with the Hudson's Bay Fur Trading Company during the Joint Occupancy Treaty which ended with the United States possession in 1846.

The house has been restored and furnished in the period by Mrs. Albert Powers, past State Regent, who was the speaker of the day.

On a September trip to Vermont in 1975, Mrs. Marvin Foley, Regent of Willamette Chapter, visited the Battle of Bennington battlefield where two of her ancestors, Samuel and Benijah Matson, had fought on August 6, 1777. Mr. Foley collected some seeds from two of the maple trees there, and two small trees from them will be planted at Newell House Museum, at Champoeg, this fall.

Money has been raised by silent auctions to support the state projects of C.A.R. historical scholarships, Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, St. Mary's and Bacomme schools, and state museums.

At the meeting in the fall Mr. Foley, who is president of Portland S.A.R., gave a talk and showed slides of "The Honey Bee" as part of our conservation program. At another meeting slides were shown by Mrs. Robert LeDoux, State Curator, and Mrs. Thomas Brand, State Vice Regent, of the four DAR museums, Newell, Caples, Schmink and the pioneer mother's cabin.

We enjoyed the annual visit of the State Regent, Mrs. Glenn Eaton, in December, and the program of Dr. Anthony Pearson, a member of S.A.R., who showed slides of "The Georgia Colony and the Cree Indians."

Mrs. Hubert Hasbrouck gave an interesting talk of her trip last spring to Holland, England and Ireland to attend the flower festivals.

For the May meeting Mrs. Herbert White, past State Regent, spoke on "Know Your DAR" and showed pictures of Constitution Hall.

Suitable music was furnished at almost all meetings by Mrs. Richard Payne, sometimes with her husband playing the violin.—Alice Greve.
LA JOLLA (La Jolla, California). Our Chapter nominated the Rev. Lawrence H. Waddy, honorary assistant to the rector at St. James by the Sea Episcopal Church, for the Americanism Medal which was presented to him recently by the California State Society NSDAR Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship chairman, Mrs. Francis McKee.

Father Waddy has helped many foreign-born students better understand our American ideals through his contacts with students in a private secondary school, the University of California at San Diego, where he lectures in Greek and Latin; and through his contribution towards the ideas and programs at the Santa Maria International Academy, Chula Vista, California, which has as its goals the uniting of the two cultures and two countries which share their borders: Mexico and the United States. Father Waddy has been extremely active among the Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant youth of San Diego while directing his dramatizations of religion. He has had contact with Mexican, Indian, Australian, New Zealand, and oriental students and uses this opportunity to promote the American way of life. His patriotism is well shown in "The Faith of America, a Celebration of Heritage" which he wrote. This was presented in the San Diego Civic Theater by the Synagogues and Churches of San Diego. Father Waddy was born in Australia and educated in England receiving a B.A. from Oxford. His seminary training was at Cambridge University. He was ordained a priest in 1941. He served as Chaplain in the Royal Navy, 1942-1946. He came to La Jolla to serve as Chaplain of the Bishop's School from 1963-1967. He became a U.S. citizen in 1968. California Society guests at the presentation included Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, Vice Regent; Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Joseph Callahan, chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship. Pictured are Father Waddy and Mrs. Winfred Louis Mueller, La Jolla Chapter Regent.

DANIEL MORGAN (Gaffney, S.C.) celebrated its seventieth birthday in October. A short history of highlights and accomplishments was compiled and read by Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips Brown after the regular program. This history was later edited and typed—with additions by the Regent. It was then put in book form and members contributed to having it printed. A picture was taken of those present and put in the local paper. The Regent had a birthday cake made with the dates on it and the members enjoyed eating it after the hostesses served a salad plate. A red rose was presented to Mrs. S. M. Wolfe and Mrs. A. L. Curtis, Sr.—members of 60 and 61 years. Another member was written congratulations for having been a member 53 years. We feel our chapter has done much along the educational and patriotic line, as well as keeping history before the people.

Our chapter presented a flag to the Daniel Morgan Elementary School on January 24th, with a brief ceremony which included the children at the school. The flag was secured from our Representative Kenneth Holland and had been flown over our Nation's Capitol on January 4th.

We have had good programs this year.

Our activities have been the usual: Constitution Week with good coverage in the paper and also American History Month. These special events have gotten splendid cooperation from the local radio station.

One of our members received a plaque from the Cowpens Battleground Commission for her service when the chapter was instrumental in getting the first acre of land on which to build the monument. All this is being made into a tourist attraction and the Daniel Morgan Chapter members are proud of having an important part in getting it all started.

We have some new members and several awaiting papers and transfers, so we are growing.—Leila Hatcher.

WARREN AND PRESCOTT (Boston, Mass.) recently collaborated with the Massachusetts Society DAR in honoring the memory of Mrs. Samuel Elliot by dedicating an official marker on her grave at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Mass.

The State Regent, Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio, conducted the dedication ceremony with the past State Historian, Mrs. William A. Hurley, telling of events leading to the placing of marker. The Ritual was led by Mrs. Robert D. Chellis, Chapter Regent, and B. Abbot Cope, Chapter Chaplain. The Historian General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, unveiled the marker.

SACRAMENTO (Sacramento, CA) honored their member and Past Regent, Mrs. Leroy W. Coffroth, now serving as Corresponding Secretary of the California State Society DAR, at an afternoon tea on December 10, 1977 in the beautiful Shepard Garden and Arts Center in Sacramento.

Mrs. Coffroth elected to share honors with Mrs. John Gilchrist (Ingrid) who received the Americanism Medal upon the recommendation of Sacramento Chapter.

Mrs. Gilchrist had come to America from Sweden in 1939 to further her education. During the years immediately following she volunteered in many kinds of community services, giving generously of her time to help the less fortunate in her adopted homeland.

The records of her work in organizing groups and helping individuals who were physically and mentally handicapped were read. She truly had exemplified good citizenship and patriotism, and won the respect and admiration of all who had contact with her. After becoming a naturalized citizen she became active in political affairs and consistently pressed for legislation which would benefit the handicapped.

Citations for outstanding achievements and meritorious service by the Americanism Medal recipient were read from State Senators James R. Mills and John Stull; Mrs. Paul Eckles, President of Sacramento Women's Chapter, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge; and Helen E. Grant, Past President of Easter Seal Guild and Ladies Aid to Retarded Children. Mrs. Gilchrist also was presented a commendatory resolution from the California State Senate.

The presentation of the Americanism award was made by the State DAR Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow.
COLUMBIAN (Columbia, Missouri) has made as its overall project this year, active participation in community affairs in our city. One of these community activities was the presentation of the American flag in Braille to the MFA Garden for the Blind. Mrs. H. F. Garard, Flag Chairman, and Mrs. M. H. Schlotzhauer, Regent, made the presentation to Mr. Douglas Garrett, Supervisor of Grounds.

MFA, Missouri Farmers Association, Columbia, the largest organization of its kind in Missouri, has created an extensive and beautiful garden of flowers, waterfalls, trees and shrubbery which it has made available to the public. Tucked away within this garden with the replica of an old, one room schoolhouse for a background, is a rare and unusual sight, a small "garden within a garden" which Mr. Garrett planned and made into a Garden for the Blind. It is built of concrete in a horseshoe design of waist high depth so that blind people do not have to stoop, but can reach out to touch the flowers whose names are written in Braille beside each plant. Every year, people from all over the state of Missouri and from other states as well, come to visit this small garden, even in winter.

The Braille American flag will be placed at the entrance of the garden with a small plaque bearing the inscription, "Columbian Chapter, DAR" just beneath it. It is the wish of this chapter that visitors may experience the visual pleasure of "seeing Old Glory" through touching it as they pass through their own Garden for the Blind.

FAYETTEVILLE (Manlius, N.Y.). Dedications ceremonies were held at the Sweet Cemetery, Town of Pompey, September 19, 1977, by the Fayetteville Chapter as a final salute to New York State's Bicentennial year.

An NSDAR cemetery marker was placed at the entrance to Sweet Cemetery by the chapter, and a graveside marker was placed at the grave of Lt. Reuben Murray by Mrs. Geraldine Murray Babcock of Morris, Illinois. A list of other distinguished guests present included individuals from the local area who had worked on the preservation of historical sites, updated old records, and written books on the historical significance of this Upstate New York area.

Regents and members of area DAR Chapters (Betsy Baldwin, Comfort Tyler, General Asa Danforth, and Owahgena), SAR members, District V DAR State Director, Mrs. James L. Manwaring, Ontario Chapter, and other descendants of Lt. Murray, were present to present the chapter, and other descendants of Lt. Murray, one being the past Regent of Comfort Tyler Chapter, Mrs. Willard T. Wilcox.

Those attending the ceremonies were invited to the home of Mrs. Francis J. Kelly, 1st Vice Regent, for refreshments.

The laying of the colors and the somber and touching notes of the bugler playing "Taps" was an appropriate conclusion to this impressive and meaning-ful ceremony, and the event received excellent newspaper coverage, as well as radio and TV exposure. —Mary Albritton Cabaniss.

ELLEN HAYES PECK (Sheboygan, Wisconsin) was proud to present a flag to the Rehabilitation Center of Sheboygan. It will have a very special function. Mrs. Edward H. Pamperin, representing the chapter, and her daughter, Nancy were present when Mr. Ron VanRooyen, Center Director, placed the flag in front of a "house" built inside the Center.

The "house" is used to train clients in household duties in a genuine atmosphere. It prepares them to keep their own homes or for future employment in other homes. The flag is used to teach them the proper use of the flag.

The Rehabilitation Center serves as a resource for coordinating and developing programs for more than 300 handicapped and disabled individuals within the community of Sheboygan and Sheboygan County.

The Chapter has also been given the privilege of providing a large outdoor flag to the local library on a continuing basis. Mrs. Robert Toepel, immediate past Regent, initiated both of these projects.

The highlight of the chapter's year was the rewarding experience of holding a Lineage Workshop. The Mead Public Library cooperated by giving us a large meeting area and they displayed all the available lineage books that are locally available plus a published list of reference material that can be obtained through the library.

The Traveling Lineage Workshop Committee of Wisconsin DAR is chaired by Mrs. L. A. Moldenhauer. Four other members of that committee assisted during the afternoon-evening periods and sixty-two people were helped. Now our chapter Lineage Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Burgard, will assist with follow-up work.

Jenny Jerome was the mother of Sir Winston Churchill, one of Great Britain's most distinguished Prime Ministers. She was also a great grand-daughter of Lt. Reuben Murray, the soldier whose grave was honored at this dedication.

The ceremonies were opened with the posting of the colors by the color guard of the Manlius American Legion, Post 141. The invocation was given by the minister of Christ Episcopal Church, Manlius. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Miss Carol Holt, Flag Chairman, and the singing of the first stanza of the Star-Spangled Banner was led by Mrs. Warren E. Petty.

Mrs. Charles S. Whittington, Chapter Regent, welcomed those present and Mrs. John D. Beach, Chapter Historian, introduced the distinguished guests, and gave a brief history of Sweet Cemetery.

The Fayetteville Chapter was honored to have an officer of New York State, and an out-of-town DAR chapter chairman participate in these dedications.

Mrs. Frederick W. Rohrs, State Historian, Horsehead, New York, gave a short talk on the historical significance of cemetery dedications and their importance to the on-going genealogical work done by the National Society.

Mrs. Geraldine Murray Babcock, Alida Bliss Chapter Historian, Morris, Illinois, placed a graveside marker honoring Lt. Reuben Murray and given by her Illinois Chapter at the foot of the soldier's grave, and gave a brief history of her family and its ties with the Jerome family. Mrs. Babcock and Sir Winston Churchill share a common ancestor — Lt. Reuben Murray.

Mrs. Roscoe J. Backus, Chapter Chaplain, conducted the dedication ceremony of both the NSDAR cemetery marker and the Illinois graveside marker.

A list of other distinguished guests present included individuals from the local area who had worked on the preservation of historical sites, updated old records, and written books on the historical significance of this Upstate New York area.

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Those attending the ceremonies were invited to the home of Mrs. Francis J. Kelly, 1st Vice Regent, for refreshments.

The retiring of the colors and the somber and touching notes of the bugler playing "Taps" was an appropriate conclusion to this impressive and meaning-ful ceremony, and the event received excellent newspaper coverage, as well as radio and TV exposure. —Mary Albritton Cabaniss.
NANCY HORTON DAVIS (Dallas, Texas) enjoys the unique distinction of having two sisters, Junior Members, accepted by the United States Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Jeanna and Judy Cumnock may have accomplished a "first" in Air Force annals in that, as far as is known, they are the first sisters to rate acceptance by the Academy.

Jeanna applied for the first women's class at the Academy, signed into law by President Ford, but acceptance wasn't as simple as merely wanting to attend. She was subjected to a series of aptitude and endurance tests on a par with those previously administered to male cadets. On April 16, 1976 she was one of 150 women selected from more than 4,800 female applicants. Once enrolled, her basic training was equally rugged, with emphasis on physical conditioning, and the Academy curriculum was likewise heavy. On a lighter note, uniforms for the women are similar to those in the women's branch of the service, but in the spring of 1976 a controversy raged over whether to issue handbags or to add pockets. Jeanna favored pockets. Right now her goal is to become a pilot. On June 27, 1977 she was sworn in as a new Air Force cadet. Her future plans include learning to fly, taking aerospace engineering training and pursuing a career in aeronautical or astronautical engineering.

Judy's experiences were equally challenging but she, too, passed the test and on June 27, 1977 was sworn in as a new Air Force cadet. Her future plans include learning to fly, taking aerospace engineering training and pursuing research for NASA.

The girls are the nieces of Mrs. William M. Encke and were accepted by our Chapter on her papers. Their ancestor was Capt. John Leeper, Revolutionary War soldier in Virginia and a noted Indian fighter in Kentucky. Nancy Horton Davis is fortunate to have Jeanna and Judy Cumnock who pursue their careers with distinction and serve their country with pride and devotion.

—Hannah Grimes Scarborough.

TRAMMEL'S TRACE (Atlanta, Texas). Our Chapter requested the Mayor's Proclamation for observance of Constitution Week. State Senator A. M. All亅 was the speaker for our Constitution Week Program, at our guest meeting.

Other full programs on American Heritage, Insignia, DAR Schools, and Historical towns of Texas have been enjoyed by the members.

The outstanding program was National Defense by Col. Jack Apperson, Commander of Red River Army Depot, Texarkana, Texas. Col. Apperson presented a slide program, telling the group one of the most critical installations in the country with respect to National Defense is Red River Army Depot, the largest in the Army. There are three direct supply support areas in the United States and 16 Divisions in the entire world. Ten divisions are in the United States, with Red River Depot supplying seven of these divisions. Some 5,103 people are employed by the depot. Concluding, Col. Apperson invited the DAR group to visit the Red River Army Depot for lunch and a guided tour.

Our Chapter gave to the Douglas McArthur Academy of Freedom Library at Howard Payne University at Brownwood, Texas, a book "CASS COUNTY CEMETERIES" of Cass County, Texas, in memory of Evalynn Williams Burress (Mrs. Walter M).

Dr. Guy Newman, Chancellor, said of Mrs. Burress, she was one of the most devoted American patriots that she had ever known.

One copy of "CASS COUNTY CEMETERIES" of Cass County, Texas was given to the DAR Library. One copy of Washington Landmark and one year subscription of the DAR Magazine was given to the Atlanta Memorial Library.

The Atlanta Times, local newspaper, ran a full page on the National Society and Trammel's Trace in February, American History Month.

Being a new chapter, two years old, we are working to achieve the Gold Honor Roll again this year. Our 30 members know: "The way of the Lord is strength to the upright."—Alta Martin.

CLEARWATER (Clearwater, Fls.). Honors won by the Chapter at the 87th Continental Congress in Washington were: The National Gold—One Star Honor Roll, and a First Place National Award in the Feature Story Contest. Entitled "Fund Raising Project—Single Feature," the Feature Story was entered in the contest for the Chapter by the Public Relations Chairman. The story consisted of newspaper coverage of the Christmas Tea and Bazaar held in December 1976, at the Carlouel Club on Clearwater Beach.

Elaborate decorations and the soft strains of Medieval Christmas carol and Viennese Waltzes cheered 200 members and guests at the tea. Chamber music was provided by a cello, violin and piano trio of the Clearwater Symphony.

The Chairman of the Tea was Mrs. Howard P. Rives, Jr. with Mrs. Robert Douglas as Co-Chairman. The picture shown is the Tea table with Mrs. Rives seated, and Mrs. Douglas, with their committee chairman: Mmes. Filbert Reynolds, William Powell, Arthur Knight, Theo Lennon, Melvin Thomas, Jane Ruse, William Clarke, Michael Kuzmicz, Robert Bower and Lavern King.

Mrs. John Dean Milton, State Regent and Mrs. Link Weathers, Recording State Secretary were honored guests attending the gala affair.

Clearwater is proud of its Junior American Citizens who won six First Place Awards at the Diamond Jubilee State Conference in Miami. These students in the fourth grade of Sunset Elementary School, submitted drawings of Bicentennial Flags. Their teacher and sponsor, Juanita Wollard is a Member of Clearwater Chapter DAR.

Another highlight of the year was the visit and program by Mrs. John Dean Milton, State Regent, on "DAR Schools," her project for her administration. Mrs. Link Weathers accompanied Mrs. Milton to the May Luncheon Meeting at the Carlouel Club.

The other picture shows Mrs. Milton and Mrs. Link Weathers, State Recording Secretary seated and Mrs. Howard P. Rives, Jr., State Curator admiring one of the table decorations held by
Mrs. William Powell, State Vice-Chairman of DAR Approved Schools.

Mrs. Rives was Chairman of the 1978 State Conference with Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Lewis Dunn, Vice-Chairman. Three of our Junior Members were Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Jefferson County, Ohio. The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. W. Brooks Reed, Northeast District director of the Ohio Society. Five tunes of the Revolutionary War period were played by Mary Jane Harries. The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Dean McLaughlin, acting chairman of the Bicentennial committee. Guests attending the ceremony included Mayor William Crabbe, Steubenville, Mrs. Peter J. Kapus, Ohio DAR News magazine chairman as well as city and county officials and members of area historical societies. Following the ceremony, lunch was served in the YWCA to chapter members and guests.

The guest speaker at the December meeting was the Rev. Henry F. King, who showed slides of the Holy Land and described his experiences during his visits there. The meeting was attended by Mrs. Robert Rinehart, past Regent and former member of the chapter. — Mrs. Charles W. Gibbon.

Elder William Brewster (Fresport, IL). The Americanism Medal, Certificate and pin were presented to Mr. George Gesvent by the Elder William Brewster Chapter on January 12, 1978. This award is given to a naturalized American who has been a citizen for at least five years and who has been instrumental in helping other foreign born become American citizens. Mrs. L. J. Lockwood is the Chapter's Americanism Chairman.

In making the presentation, the Regent, Mrs. Noble Henze, noted that Mr. Gesvent and his wife conducted classes three times weekly for a long period of time to thoroughly instruct adults and teenagers in the principles of American government and to prepare them for citizenship, using the DAR Manual for Citizenship. As a result seventeen became American citizens.

Overwhelmed with joy and emotion, Mr. Gesvent accepted the award tearfully and most humbly as one of those proud moments of his life. Born in Charowskaja, Russia, he came to the United States in 1949 and became a citizen in 1955. Mr. Gesvent was one of the first persons who helped establish the Russian settlement at Lost Lake, near Rock City. The name Lost Lake was because it was discovered by a Russian bishop from Chicago when he became lost in a rainstorm in Stephenson County, looking for land for a boys camp. It gradually became a permanent residence for displaced Russians. Mr. Gesvent has been president of the Lost Lake Subdivision and president of the Russian Orthodox Church Council for ten years.

The Gesvents help their neighbors with all types of business transactions, church duties, translations. They are still helping others toward American citizenship.

Mr. Gesvent still remembers the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor and his first night under the Stars and Stripes. He states, “It will bring tears always—that sight of the Statue of Liberty.”

Ann Crooker St. Clair (Effingham, IL) celebrated its Diamond Jubilee at the Ramada Inn, Effingham, Illinois on December 1, 1977. The luncheon was attended by 135 members and guests, including Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Roland C. White, Illinois State Regent, both members of Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, Chicago.

Mrs. White was guest speaker and used the national 1977-78 theme “The Way of the Lord is Strength to the Upright” as her topic.

The invocation given by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Karl E. Kramer, was from the Ritual prepared by the Organizing Regent, Mary Crooker Lloyd. Program included the introduction of distinguished guests, including descendants of Mary Crooker Lloyd, each of whom was presented a thimble. Mrs. Norman L. Schultz, Chapter Regent, presented Mrs. Smith and Mrs. White with a plate. Diamond Jubilee plates and thimbles were designed for the occasion by chapter member, Mrs. William Sherrick.

Also appearing on the program was Mrs. T. S. Gravenhorst, Sr., who named “Charter Members and Their Descendants,” Mrs. David F. Coslet, who gave “The Story of the Naming of the Chapter,” and Mrs. James A. Johnson, “75 Years with Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter.”

Guest descendant chapters present and recognized were: 1913—Benjamin Mills Chapter, Greenville; 1915—Isaac C. Hull Chapter, Salem; 1940—Prairie State Chapter, Centralla; 1961—Old State Capital Chapter, Vandalia; and 1970—Vinsans Trace Chapter, Flora.

Mrs. David F. Coslet, a past regent of the Chapter, chaired the committee hosting the extravaganza.

Don Jose de Ortega (Canoga Park, CA). The new slate of officers of the chapter was installed during Flag Day Ceremonies. The new Regent, Mrs. Grady Warwick, was presented with a replica of a Bedford Flag wall hanging by Mrs. Harry Fisher, Organizing Regent and State and Chapter Chairman of the Flag of the USA Committee. Mrs. Fisher presented the program, “The Evolution of the American Flag” with the chapter’s set of 30, 3’ x 5’.
ADIRONDACK (Malone, New York) recently honored one of its members, Mrs. Louise Allen Ross of Old Greenwich, Connecticut, with her 50-year pin. Since the Chapter could not make the presentation, the DAR Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, who also lives in Old Greenwich, was contacted, and she offered to act on behalf of Adirondack Chapter. It was an occasion for a pleasant visit when she called on Mrs. Ross and honored her with her 50-year insignia. Needless to say, the members of the northern New York chapter were thrilled to have Mrs. Jackson, a State Regent, perform the ceremony for them.—Dorothy Smith.

ROBERT CRITTENDEN (West Memphis, Ark.) celebrated its founding with an anniversary coffee on January 31, 1978, at the home of a former regent Mrs. Dan Springfield, Jr., Crawfordsville. Hostesses were Mrs. C. H. Angelo, Mrs. C. B. Britton, Mrs. George Chance, Mrs. John Cole, Mrs. Levy O’Bryant, and Mrs. J. E. Sims. Special guest and speaker was Mrs. Harold Weaver, organizing regent of the twenty-seven year old chapter.

In 1950 Mrs. Weaver began to lay the groundwork for the organizational meeting on January 15, 1951. She told of gaining ten charter members within the family of Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Marion, on one ancestor. Three names were submitted for approval by the provisional chapter—Esperanza, Benjamin Foy, and Robert Crittenden.

The chapter flag was on display for the benefit of those more recent members who had not seen it. The flag was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Virginia Tucker Oliver, long-time member. From its fifteen organizing members in 1951, Robert Crittenden Chapter has had a total of eighty to join its ranks. Several new Revolutionary Ancestors have been established through the chapter. A ongoing project of the chapter is the building up of genealogical reference material in the local public library.

EMILY NELSON (Washington, D.C.)

Under the leadership of Mrs. Ernest L. Smith, State Chairman of the Service for Veteran Patients Committee, many D.C. DAR Chapters contribute comfort items, such as Magazines, Paperbacks, Playing cards, Xmas baskets, crutch pads and Lap robes for the use of Veteran Patients.

The above picture was made when Mr. Aladin Gavozzi, Director of Veterans Administration Hospital, and Mrs. Imogene Murray, Chief of Voluntary Service for the Hospital, accepted several lap robes made by members of Emily Nelson Chapter of the District of Columbia. Mrs. James Yates Newton, Regent of Emily Nelson Chapter, and Mrs. D. Pierre Paulos, State Vice Chairman of Service for Veteran Patients Committee, made the presentation on November 28, 1977.

A Certificate from Veterans Hospital recognizing volunteer service to veteran patients by members of Emily Nelson Chapter was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Murray, at a regular monthly meeting of the Chapter held on October 29, 1977.

PETER EARLY (Blakely, Ga.)

A historical tour to Coheelee Creek Covered Bridge near the Chattahoochee River in Early County, Georgia was made Jan. 5, by eleven Chapter members and three visitors to inspect the bridge; and the Fannie Askew Williams Memorial Park, a lovely three-acre site west of the bridge; and participate in a tree planting ceremony honoring a 50-year DAR member.

The Chapter had four minutes of prime time 7:15 p.m., T.V. news, channel 4, CBS, that evening with scenes of Daughters inspecting the well-kept park and the bridge (now in need of repair—special aged boards are needed for the repair). The tree ceremony was by Mrs. C. A. Bell, Conservation Chairman, who “Planted a Tree for Century Three” to honor Mrs. J. H. Williams, Sr., the former Mary Matlick of Denver, Colorado whose late husband gave the park in 1958 in memory of his late wife, Fannie Askew Williams, a former Chapter Regent.

The Early County Commissioners named the local DAR Chapter as custodians of the bridge and park in 1957. The bridge was listed by the Department of Interior as a National Registered Landmark, July 1976.

Mrs. W. M. Barksdale, Regent, conducted the tree ceremony, Mrs. Fletcher...
Completion of the first volume of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church Records 1923-1957 for the Bicentennial was another Chapter goal realized. Chairman of the St. Bartholomew's Records Project, Mrs. Amy Cartwright Robinson, is shown with the Right Reverend Canon Birch, Rector of St. Bartholomew Church in St. Petersburg, FL., and Mrs. Woodrow Vinson Regent, Regent, in the center.

Boca Ciega is very proud of its members Mary R. Tracey, serving as State First Vice Regent, Harvie Byers, Honorary State Regent of the Florida State Society and Aida Register, serving as Southern Division Vice Chairman of Junior Membership, State Page Chairman and Outstanding Junior Member of the Florida State Society.

Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr. at the time of her death was serving as National Lineage Research Chairman, State Genealogical Records Chairman and Second Vice Regent of Boca Ciega Chapter.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE (Lake City, Florida). In honor of the only resolution of the First DAR Continental Congress in 1892, the chapter donated a flag to the new Columbia County Library. Bernice Haworth, Flag Chairman, makes the presentation to Eileen Brunner, librarian, as Regent, Grace Register and Mayor Gerald Witt look on. Mayor Witt issued the following Proclamation concerning the event:

WHEREAS, The Society of the DAR was founded in 1890 by patriotic American Women, who believed that we had a responsibility to honor and preserve the heritage of a free America, valiantly won by our forebears, and

WHEREAS, In late 1891 the Society in need of an office rented a small room across from the White House, which was convenient for Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, First Lady, and First President General of DAR and

WHEREAS, The first and only resolution of the first NSDAR Continental Congress in 1892 was a resolution to honor and respect the Flag of the United States, and


NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD WITT, by the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Lake City, Florida, do hereby proclaim and recognize the Year of 1978 as recognition year for the first resolution of the first DAR Continental Congress which was to "Honor and Respect the Flag of the United States," and ask the people of Lake City to join in the celebration of the 86th Anniversary of First NSDAR Continental Congress.


CASCADE (Bellevue, Washington). Mrs. Vern Ljungren, Regent, presented a U.S. flag and standard to Brownie Troop #1294 at Wilburton Elementary School, Bellevue. Our Chapter also gave a U.S. flag to the Bellevue Parks Department to be used in the new Senior Citizens Center. A U.S. flag flown over the Capitol was presented to Cascade from Jack Cunningham, our 7th District Congressman.

Cascade presented a DAR medal to an outstanding Navy Junior ROTC student at Issaquah High School.

Members attended Naturalization ceremony at King County Court House and distributed 100 "Welcome to New Citizen" cards. We placed eight DAR manuals with people studying to become citizens.

We gave Bellevue library the "DAR (Continued on page 561)
What was it like to be a TEEN-AGER during the REVOLUTION?

JEMIMA CONDICT tells it all in her book, which reveals her thoughts on the war, her suitors, the everpresent awareness of death, her commitment to the Lord. This faithful report will be a delight to young women today, their mothers and grandmothers, their teachers and church leaders, and to all who love young womanhood.

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5-009 MacPherson, Aberdeen
5-010 Mary Chilton, Sioux Falls
5-011 Oahe, Pierre
5-013 Paha Wakan, Vermillion
Here is a rare opportunity to invest in an historic American letter penned by Dolley Madison, famous Washington hostess and wife of President James Madison (1751-1836).

This glimpse into the First Lady's private life is addressed to “Dear Friend Little”, and reads in part, “I fear it will not be in my power to see you...” And later, “I wish to take with me a little of thy good Magnesia Paregoric & Tincture of Rhubarb.”

The letter is mounted, along with a likeness of the author, on pale blue velvet matting, and surrounded by a museum-calibre gold leaf frame, measuring 22” x 18”. It is guaranteed authentic and accompanied by a registered Certificate of Authenticity issued by The Franklin Autograph Society.

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Aranda Memoir

(Continued from page 448)

public to the north. The influence of the latter could be staved off through internal reforms and the buying off of Spain’s European rivals. Although it is evident that he did see eventual independence for the colonies, he hoped to maximize Spanish influence so that when the time came there would be a strong basis for a partnership and Spain would not really “lose” her colonies. This was a radical view and, if this is the way his thoughts were running three years previous, he would have been mad to have presented even a more moderate version to the king let alone a document approving of immediate dismantlement of the empire as the Aranda Memoir stressed.

Whitaker has made a convincing and interesting analysis of the inauthenticity of the Aranda Memoir, but apparently the memoir is so vague that it can be interpreted quite broadly and, depending upon what axe one has to grind, there is room for a variety of sincerely arrived at interpretations. Much more would have to be known about San Fernando who, although a foreign secretary for Spain, is an enigma, an almost nebulous figure, but, at least according to the Paris police records of the 1830s one touched with duplicity.

Notes
THE LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Presents
With Pride and Affection

Mrs. Catherine C. Clark
State Regent
1977 - 1980
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
CHAPTER, DAR

LAUREL VALLEY
PLANTATION, INC.

Thibodaux, Louisiana

In Memory of

J. WILSON LEPINE, JR.

(1894-1974)

J. WILSON LEPINE, JR.
LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA

"Mr. Lepine produced an average of 35.5 tons of cane per acre on 606.6 acres."
Vol. 35, No. 6, December 15, 1956 the official bulletin of THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

A Multi-phased research project, planned for LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION in Thibodaux, La., was instigated and administered by the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee of Thibodaux in cooperation with the Directors of Laurel Valley Plantation, Inc., the President of the corporation being Mrs. J. Wilson Lepine, who was organizing Regent of Bayou Lafourche Chapter, NSDAR in 1960. Funding for the study was provided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. It is hoped the study will serve as a base for Restoration and Preservation of the ante-bellum village as a Rural-Life Museum. Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana, is playing a leading part in promoting the feasibility study of converting the plantation quarters of LAUREL VALLEY into a rural-life museum.

Consultants have been brought to the campus for a three day assembly, and highlights discussed were the concepts of a RURAL-LIFE MUSEUM, relationship between museum, community and university, architectural inventories, sources of funding, management and operation, and the impact on the area. All departments of the University will cooperate to produce the total project. Nicholls State has taken the lead to encourage interest in the Village facility as an educational, cultural and historical center for South Central Louisiana.

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478 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA

In 1785, the land, which is now LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION, was a Spanish Grant to an Acadian by the name of Etienne Boudreaux, who died in 1819. Many heirs continued to cultivate the 528 acres until 1834, when Joseph W. Tucker of North Carolina purchased from them and began to add tracts of land behind the property on Bayou Lafourche. At Tucker’s death in 1852, Laurel Valley was a sizeable settlement, consisting of a large plantation, a sugar mill and numerous tenant quarters.

Under various executors, the Tucker estate was managed through the War Years until 1872, when it was sold at auction. Through the following years, Laurel Valley was sold and re-sold, for after the WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, there were difficult times.

In January 1893, J. WILSON LEPINE SR. and FRANK L. BARKER purchased Laurel Valley and expanded the land holdings, remolded the sugar factory in terms of regional operations that would serve nearby plantations, and built an inter-plantation railway system to transport cane to the mill.

A reprint from Ford Times Magazine of the early 1920s. Present little “deserted village” is a far cry from the bustling settlement before mosaic disease destroyed the sugar cane crops along Bayou Lafourche.

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THUNDERBIRD

MUSTANG

FALCON
John Howell Stubbs, architectural professor at Louisiana State University, has produced three volumes in his studies and research of the history of Laurel Valley for the Bicentennial Committee. These were completed May 15, 1975, as follows:

Vol. I ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY OF LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION
Vol. II ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION
Vol. III PRESERVATION STUDY FOR LAUREL VALLEY PLANTATION

Mr. Stubbs writes: "Little has been written about tenant quarters of Louisiana sugar plantations. Traditionally only more monumental or sophisticated architecture of the wealthy and influential has been given attention. . . ." This row of houses was built before WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, about 1845.

Each year quarters received white-wash job. Each family had own yard with fences, garden areas. Houses originally built for two families . . . had built-in front porch, roof overhang, double doors on front, centered chimney, double hearth opening into two front rooms. Board and batten exterior sheathing is on each.

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NAPA
Larose, La.

MACHINE SHOP SERVICE
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Golden Meadow, La.
In 1900, three rows of identical “shotgun” houses were part of growth of LAUREL VALLEY village complex. Numbering twenty-five, they remain, front to front on three lanes which run perpendicular to main road. Each house has own yard for garden, necessary outside buildings, own water collection system (cistern). Two water wells were in each lane. Note the railroad (or dummy) tracks.

After Frank Barker's death, Mr. Lepine continued successful operation of the Plantation until his death in 1926. At this time, though, the Mosaic Disease had almost completely devastated production of cane in the entire sugar-producing area of South Louisiana.

It was his son, J. Wilson Lepine Jr., who in 1926 accepted the challenge of trying to save the Plantation, for the sugar depression preceded the great National Depression of the 1930's.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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2323 West Main Street  
Houma, Louisiana
Mr. Lepine, Sr., besides tractor with field workers and early spring cane in background. Note: Metal wheels, later replaced by rubber tires.

One of the strongest arguments for preserving the architectural features of this plantation landscape lies in the fact that it exists as the largest-known surviving sugar plantation complex in the Southern United States.

When completed, LAUREL VALLEY VILLAGE will be a reconstruction of local plantation life from 1845-1926.

BAYOU LAFOURCHE CHAPTER NSDAR THANKS THE FOLLOWING SPONSORS:

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RACELAND-GALLIANO
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NAQUIN'S FURNITURE, INC.
"GIFTS"
HOME OF FINE FURNITURE
"WHIRLPOOL APPLIANCES"
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA
Discovered documents show this little plantation school house was built in 1910. It was closed in the 1950's.

"LAUREL VALLEY VILLAGE would function as a cultural and educational center for the South Louisiana area. It would conceivably employ senior citizens for demonstrating the arts of quilting, candle-making, duck decoy carving, and the many other folk arts related to this area. The old cooperage shop could display barrel-making; there is a blacksmith shop which could be revitalized. The old boarding house could be used as a community meeting center, and the general store would serve as an information center, as well as an outlet for some of the crafts and other arts related to the village."*

*Quotes, from Dr. R. A. Detro, Director of Nicholls State University Library.

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SUGAR BELT EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
1524 RIDGEFIELD RD.
THIBODAUX, LOUISANA

YOUR JOHN DEERE DEALER

PARTS — SERVICE
Backyards of oldest section of quarters (1845). Built of Louisiana Cypress, with brick piers and chimneys, originally they had cypress hand-made shingles, now replaced with galvanized tin roofs to protect against fire hazards when sugar cane in fields is burned during harvesting. Note: Outside accommodations, privies or cabins.

"The main idea is to preserve an important part of our Acadian Heritage and to promote interest in the lifestyle and folklore surrounding sugar cane culture. There is no doubt the Laurel Valley Village could be a tourism center for the West Bank Region of the Mississippi River."

*Quotes, from Dr. Paul Lesile, Project and Associate Professor of American History at Nicholls State University.

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"The Maud L," named for a sister of Mr. Lepine, was one of the two narrow-gauge engines used on Inter-Plantation System. It was sold in 1960.

Help is being mobilized in the shape of the recently-formed Friends of Laurel Valley. Brochures are now being printed and a membership campaign will soon be underway. Another project underway is the "LAUREL VALLEY COOKBOOK," and funds from the sales will benefit the project.

Guided tours are available each Saturday morning. Cost is $1.00 per person. Anyone interested may contact either Dr. Paul Leslie or Dr. Randall Detro, Nicholls State University, Thibodaux, Louisiana.

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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abeel, James</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Mrs. Daniel L. Bechtel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Capt. Charles</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Nash Harper</td>
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<td>Armstrong, Edward</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mrs. Chas. J. Bradford</td>
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<td>Baldwin, Capt. John</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mrs. John A. Higley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barry, Kate</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Mrs. Nita Fay Carter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blasingame, Capt. James</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Mrs. William L. Ellinger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blasingame, Capt. James</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter C. Pool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blasingame, Capt. James</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Miss Mary Lee Thompson</td>
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<td>Brown, Col. Tarlton</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth Llewellyn Wickett</td>
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<td>Compton, Robert</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>Mrs. H. E. Chiles</td>
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<td>Cooper, Capt. Robert</td>
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<td>Crawford, John</td>
<td>VA &amp; NC</td>
<td>Mrs. Francis S. Livermore</td>
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<td>Cunningham, WM., Patriot</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Mrs. Joe Box</td>
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<td>Dange, Col. Peter</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Mrs. T. J. Dwyer</td>
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<td>Day, Ensign John, Sr.</td>
<td>VA</td>
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<td>VA &amp; TN</td>
<td>Mrs. Ernest G. Rice</td>
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<td>VA</td>
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<td>MD</td>
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<td>2919 Haltom Rd., Ft. W. 76117</td>
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<td>NY</td>
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<td>4212 Virginia P., Ft. W. 76107</td>
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With Love, Devotion and Respect

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OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL

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Duncanville, Texas

Organized April 16, 1977

Proudly Presents

Mrs. S. Maxie Bell, Organizing Regent and Mrs. Roy W. Fouts, Vice Regent

Organizing and Charter Members and Their Revolutionary Ancestors

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

514
THE JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas

With affection and appreciation
Honors its Regent
MRS. HARLEY BRUCE WEST

In this Silver Anniversary Year,
The James Campbell Chapter remembers with
love and gratitude its Organizing Regent:
Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth,
who died April 13, 1961.
The Citadel

This old landmark was built in 1910 as the First Baptist Church in Canadian, Texas. It changed hands several times through the years as congregations outgrew it. In 1975, it became totally abandoned, unwanted, and unused for any purpose. Probably, the wrecking ball and bulldozer were to be its fate.

Then on New Years Day, 1977, Dr. and Mrs. Malouf Abraham, Jr., had a bright idea. They would take the old church and turn it into a home for themselves, their three growing boys, and their large collection of art and antiques. It was a huge project, but a very exciting one which captured the imagination of people old and young.

The Abrahams named their house "The Citadel," meaning their "fortress within the city." By saving an endangered landmark, they have been rewarded with a very unique house of grand proportions. (The living room is an octagon, 46 feet across with a 22-foot ceiling.) Dr. and Mrs. Abraham love "The Citadel" and hope it will inspire others to save America's landmarks through adaptive recycling.

In appreciation of Dr. Malouf and Therese Abraham
The Colonel George Moffett Chapter, NSDAR
Beaumont, Texas

Recognizes

Mrs. Lamar Clay Bevil, Regent 1976-78
(Gladys Davis Topping Bevil)

For her inspiring leadership

The Colonel George Moffett Chapter, organized in 1906 has a long record of meritorious accomplishments, among them the many Scholarships and Student Loan Funds given to Lamar University.

One of the outstanding Chapters in Texas, its achievements are indicative of its patriotism and dedication to the constructive and worthy ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
PRUDENCE ALEXANDER CHAPTER
Dallas, Texas

on the occasion of our twenty-fifth anniversary
Honors Charter and Junior Members

Organized June 23, 1953, charter members pictured in back are: Mrs. Lee Laird, Mrs. Rose Nelson Hughes, Mrs. Nelson Phillips, Jr., Mrs. Guy Sterling and Mrs. William H. Moler; in front are: Mrs. W. B. Fitzhugh, Mrs. David M. Lide, Sr., and Mrs. Allen Wight. Not pictured are Miss Mary Frances Alexander, Mrs. Pinta Huff Harris, Mrs. Summerfield G. Roberts, and Mrs. Duffield Smith.

Junior members pictured in Thanksgiving Square are left to right: Mrs. James N. Camak, Jr., Pam Caldwell, Jane Hartley, Sally Wheeler, Mrs. Charles Bifano, Maryanne Hunter, and Virginia Griffin. Not pictured are: Mrs. David M. Atkins, Martha Caldwell, Mrs. Robert W. Heller, Mrs. G. D. Japhet, Mrs. Bob Sanders, and Mrs. G. S. Watson.

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Organized July 30, 1966
Mrs. Jesse W. Edwards, Organizing Regent

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MAY 1978 521
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In Loving Memory of
Mrs. Jackson O. Miller, Sr.

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1915-1977

Descendent of Shadrack Barnes
Senior State President
Texas Society, Children of The American Revolution
1975-1977

Organizing President
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Daughters of 1812
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Texas Mother of the Year 1976

May her light perpetually shine for those she loved so dearly, her family and the thousands of young people with whom she came in contact.

Dedicated by Mr. and Mrs. Zac Lentz
Guadalupe Victoria Chapter NSDAR
Victoria, Texas

Proudly honor their Revolutionary War Ancestors

Mrs. John Stiles, Regent  Mrs. Ann Cusack, Vice Regent

Chapter organized September 14, 1934

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Lawyers
(Continued from page 424)

remained to live another six years, dying at the age of ninety-five. By coincidence, the two men who perhaps were the most responsible for the formal break with England died July 4, 1826—Jefferson first, while Adams, unaware of his colleague’s death, died at 4:00 p.m., with the words: “Independence forever.”

Jefferson’s mind must have been on the same subject, for in his last letter, written ten days before his death, he, too, sought to perpetuate the act of fifty years earlier when he wrote in part, “Let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollection of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.”

Yes, a rich heritage indeed. The author takes great personal pride in being a member of the same profession as these honorable men and hope this discussion may help perpetuate the memory of their devotion and dedication, not only to their country, but to their profession.

Note: The author wishes to acknowledge Harry J. Lambeth’s article, July, 1976, American Bar Association Journal.

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Green Thumb Crewman John Chapin holding one of several brass chandeliers which will be installed in the dining room.

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Jane Gentry has been a dedicated and loyal member of the NSDAR — MSSDAR. She has served her chapter in many capacities including twice as Regent 1950-52; 1960-61. During her second term she organized an evening group of business and professional women but her greatest interest has been with the C.A.R. Her mother, Mrs. Josh Lewis, was President of the Old Trails Chapter, C.A.R. 1931-32. Jane grew up with C.A.R. and in December, 1963, she was the Organizing President of the Alexander McNair Society, C.A.R. sponsored by the Cornelia Greene Chapter. In 1965 she received the President General’s citation. She was instrumental in obtaining an original signature of Alexander McNair, first Governor of Missouri, for NSDAR Museum collection. Jane served as Senior State President C.A.R. 1966-68. She is still the “Guarding Angel” of the Alexander McNair Society. So it is with Pride, Love and Affection we honor Jane on her Golden Anniversary as a member of the

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Martha Vail Chapter
Mary Wade Strother Chapter
Ninnescah Chapter
Minisa Chapter
Oceanus Hopkins Chapter
Wyandot Chapter

Anthony
Salina
Wichita
Fort Scott
Winfield

Sagamore Chapter
Shawnee Mission
Tomahawk Chapter
Kansas City
Topeka Chapter
Kanss City
MRS. JOHN W. McGUIRE, JR.
(Isabel Dodd McGuire, Jr.)
STATE REGENT
1977-1980

Abilene Chapter
Abilene

Arthur Barrett Chapter
Marysville

Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter
Leavenworth

Dana Chapter
Columbus

Dodge City Chapter
Dodge City

Fort Larned Chapter
Larned

Four Winds Chapter
Garnett

Good Land Chapter
Goodland

Hannah Jameson Chapter
Parsons

Isabella Weldin Chapter
Augusta

John Haupt Chapter
Topeka

Kanza Chapter
St. John

Lois Warner Chapter
Junction City
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FOR $10 WE WILL SEARCH OUR MASSIVE COMPUTER FILES OF FEDERAL AND STATE CENSUS RECORDS, TAX LISTS AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ITEMS FROM ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING SEARCHES [CONTAINING OVER 15 MILLION NAMES] AND SEND YOU A PRINTOUT WITH:

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"I'm amazed...this is the way to do genealogy!"
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—California school teacher

SEARCH 1

Search one includes the following records

Early to 1789
Alabama
Connecticut
Delaware
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Missouri
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin

Illinois 1783
Indiana
Kentucky Tax lists
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia Tax lists
Virginia 1790
=1800-1809
=1810-1819
Alabama 1808
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Dist.of Col.
**Georgia[Cpoliesborproa]
Georgia Tax lists
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky Tax lists
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
Tennessee Tax lists
Vermont
**Virginia[Accomac]
**Virginia
Alabama 1816
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Dis. of Col.

*For West Virginia see Virginia for the period prior to 1883
*Part of the Original Census is missing
**Majority of the original manuscript is missing—only fragments remain

"Every superlative I can think of applies. This is a tremendous service."
—Idaho housewife

"AIS COMPUTER SEARCH...AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.

Unless otherwise indicated this indicated the year of the Federal Census [1790, 1800, 1810] and includes one or more of the following, Tax lists, petitioners lists, residents lists, Church censuses, rent rolls, inhabitant lists.
SEARCH 2
Includes
*1820-1829
Alabama[State]
Arkansas#
Arkansas 1823*
Arkansas 1829*
Connecticut
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida#
Georgia
Illinois
Illinois[State]
Indiana
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
Mississippi Tax lists
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas Tax lists
Vermont
Virginia
Wisconsin
SEARCH 3
Includes
*1830-1839
Alabama
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota 1849
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
SEARCH 4
Includes
*1840-1849
Alabama
Arkansas
Connecticut
Delaware
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota 1849
Mississippi
New Hampshire
New Jersey
SEARCH 5
Includes
*1850 Southern States
Alabama
Arkansas
Dist. of Col.
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia
SEARCH 6
Includes
*1850 New England States
Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont
SEARCH 7
Includes
*1850 Mid Atlantic States
Delaware
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Carefully select the search or searches you want run and fill in the handy coupon below. You may have the same surname run through several searches, but each individual search is a separate $10 fee. Remember, each search is only $10.

USE THIS CONVENIENT ORDER FORM TO PUT OUR COMPUTER TO WORK FOR YOU.

ACCELERATED INDEXING SYSTEMS
3346 Orchard Drive, Bountiful, Utah 84010

Gentlemen: Please computer-search the following surnames at $10 per surname per search:

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Enclosed is my check, payable to Accelerated Indexing Systems, for $ __________

My Name ____________________________________________
Address ____________________________________________

City/State/Zip ________________________________

The surnames Brown, Johnson, Jones, Smith and Williams require a $20 fee. Many records have been damaged and names are missing from many countries.
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Helen Robinson Graves was born on a plantation in Waverly, Alabama, one of ten children; became a widow in 1907 when daughter was three months old; graduated from Birmingham, Alabama Normal School in 1913; taught school until 1927; went into nursing training at Baroness Elanger Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee; after graduation there, taught nurses in Birmingham, Alabama; Scranton, Pennsylvania; and Enid, Oklahoma; was employed in hospitals in New York City, Boston, Barre, Vermont, and Lake-land, Florida.

In 1942, Mrs. Graves came to Clearwater, Florida, and resided at 707 Pennsylvania Avenue. She did private duty nursing at the following hospitals: Mease, Sun Coast, Tampa General, and Tarpon Springs; not retiring until she was 80 years old.

Mrs. Graves joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1919 at Sylacauga, Alabama. Her membership was transferred to the Clearwater Chapter where she served as Regent 1950-52. She organized the Cary Cox Chapter in 1953, named for one of her forebears, the Rev. Cary Cox; served as Regent in 1953-54; attended every Florida State Convention as a delegate; attended twenty National Conventions in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Graves organized the Clearwater Chapters: the U.S. Daughters of 1812; the Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, serving as president of that Chapter for two years; was a Daughter of the Confederacy as her father had served in the Civil War; a member of the National Society of Magna Charta Dames; the Business and Professional Womans Club; Altrusa; an honorary member of the Democratic Women’s Club of Upper Pinellas County.

Mrs. Graves entered into Eternal Rest November 30, 1977, in Graysville, Alabama, age 95; survived by her daughter, Nell (Mrs. William C.) Mason, where she had lived the past three years.

Mrs. Graves traveled a long journey. She has entered into the joys that are prepared.

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