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Cover Story

The cover photo for October honors the Administration Building at National Headquarters—the second part of the three-structure complex which is the largest group of buildings in the world owned and maintained by women.

The first portion of the Administration Building was completed in 1923. When the need for further office, Museum and Library space arose, the 57th Continental Congress voted to erect an addition to this structure at an estimated cost of $900,000. In October, 1948, ground was broken and the old glass-enclosed corridors connecting the existing Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall were demolished. The cornerstone for the three-story addition was laid April 1949 during the 58th Continental Congress with the final dedication on April 18, 1950, with Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General, presiding. With this addition came the famed address, “1776 D Street NW.”

The cover photos and design are by Betsey Himmel, Advertising Manager.
On October 21, 1921, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution held simple ceremonies to mark the laying of the cornerstone of the new Administrative Building. Under the direction of a committee headed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, the Washington firm of Marsh and Peter, Architects, brought the building to successful completion in 1923. On February 5, the working staff and administrative equipment of the organization was moved into the new building without formality. This was the second phase of the undertaking.
The President
General’s Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

Since October is the month in which the National Society was founded, I would like to share with you information largely unknown to the general membership.

For example, the National Board of Management is sometimes looked upon as something remote and apart from the members themselves, whereas it is the members who make up the National Board of Management.

They serve entirely without compensation. They pay their own expenses, both for traveling and for hotels. They cannot, therefore, be called together for special meetings as need arises because the National Society has no right to put that added strain upon purely voluntary service, no matter how willing the members may be. Because of the fact that the widely scattered National Officers cannot be quickly called together, the Society has been obliged to work out a system of its own which can be adapted to its needs. Thus, the daily activities of management must be controlled by rules adopted as necessity arises. This is only a fair protection both to the Society and to those officers who may be in charge temporarily in Washington.

If the Executive Officers of the Society, other than the President General, were resident in Washington, few or no rules would be necessary, for each question could be decided upon individually as it arises. At no time are these adopted arbitrarily, but only as actual experience shows their need.

The voluntary basis of service of the Society should, at all times, be recognized. If it paid its board members, their attendance could be expected whenever needed. The first fact for the general membership to recognize is, that, with all of the responsibilities of a great business, the Society cannot conduct its affairs by the same methods. Members in every state have contributed to our properties, Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and the Administration Building. You are the real owners. You erected these buildings for your own use and have a personal affection for them. You have shared their use with others, not for profit, but as a contribution to the cultural life of Washington. Our Museum, genealogical Library and Americana Collection are growing steadily because of your interest. You have every reason to be proud of your efforts.

What we are today is the result of the energy, the courage, the faith of our Founders and the faith of all women who came after them and brought our Society through the trials of the beginnings and cherished and nurtured it to the position the DAR holds in our country today. We have a legacy and we are the richer for it. When you review our objectives and our ideals, you know that we have steadfastly remained faithful to them. That, too, is the strength of our Society. During the turmoil and turbulence of the years we are living through, we have not strayed from them. The very fact that our membership today is higher than it has ever been shows that our values surely do prevail.

We have much to be proud of but we must not relax for one minute or alter our course, except for the better, and continue to meet the challenges of the future.

Yours for strength, leadership and growth,

Faithfully,

Jeanette A. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Count de Rochambeau. Engraving by T. D. Booth from painting by J. D. Court. National Archives Photo.
Lafayette, the brilliant major general of 1780 has had most of our attention. Perhaps it is time we looked at the achievements of his much older and wiser colleague, Count Rochambeau.

BY L. CLARK KEATING
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LEXINGTON

Every schoolboy has heard of Lafayette, the generous nobleman—dashing, handsome, brave in battle—whom Washington appointed a non-salaried major general in the Revolutionary Army. After him we have named towns, counties, schools, and colleges all over the United States. But who knows the story of General Rochambeau? Yet he, far more than Lafayette, was indispensable to our victory at Yorktown. For him we have named but one building in our capital and a bridge that the local people always call the "Fourteenth St. Bridge."

Thomas Jefferson foresaw that this might happen, and so he wrote to Madison:
"Rochambeau has deserved far more attention than he has received. Why not set up his bust in [our] new capital?"

One hundred and eleven years went by before Congress remedied the oversight by setting up a statue of him, and even then the action was taken at the prodding of the French embassy.

Rochambeau was fifty-five years old when Louis XVI sent for him and made him commander-in-chief under Washington of all the French forces sent to America to fight the armies of George III. Rochambeau was already a soldier's soldier. He had been in the army since he was seventeen. He had been several times wounded in battle and had proved his bravery as well as his competence in a score of European engagements. Much can be inferred about his character from something that he once said of himself:

"Of the approximately fifteen thousand men who have been killed or wounded under my orders I do not have to reproach myself that I ever caused a single death through vanity."

As of March 1, 1780 the general had his orders: as the auxiliary of Washington he was to second him in everything. He had but two secret precautionary orders, neither of them unreasonable: 1) French troops were to serve as a unit and not be dispersed among Colonial forces, 2) French troops were to serve under French officers. Washington was apprized of these conditions and agreed to them without discussion.

General Rochambeau’s preparations for his expedition were thorough. He began to study English and to acquaint himself with American geography. He informed himself of the military situation. Entries in his notebook include the following:

Take with us a quantity of flints. Much flour and biscuit . . . have bricks as ballast for ships, to be used for ovens; try to bring with us all we shall need and not ask of the Americans, who are in want themselves. Have a copy of the Atlas brought from Philadelphia by M. de Lafayette. Have with us a portable printing press, like that of M. d'Estaing, handy for proclamations. Siege artillery is indispensable.

And further on: "Do nothing without naval supremacy."

This determination to have the backing of French seapower Rochambeau was to maintain in the face of all
opposition, even the polite urging of Washington himself. On the night of July 11, 1780 after a seventy-day crossing, Rochambeau landed with five thousand French soldiers at Newport, Rhode Island. Fireworks celebrated the occasion as the men and officers were welcomed by townspeople. Naturally prejudice was lurking in some quarters. The Congress feared that their allies might use the expedition as an excuse to conquer Canada. Many rank and file Americans held unflattering opinions of the French.

Rochambeau, who seems to have been ideally suited to his mission, took immediate steps to relieve all anxieties. As soon as he had landed he wrote to the president of the Congress:

"We are your brothers, we shall conduct ourselves as such with you. We shall fight against our enemies at your side as one and the same nation."

His men had strict orders to behave themselves, and gradually local misgivings lessened. A letter, of which Rochambeau could have had no knowledge, shows the changing climate of opinion: William Channing, the elder, wrote to the President of Yale:

The French are a fine body of men, and appear to be well officered. Neither the officers nor the men are the effeminate beings we were heretofore taught to believe them. They are as large and likely men as can be produced by any nation.

A body of Indians who called on Rochambeau were astonished to see apples still on the trees under which the French soldiers camped. Under Rochambeau’s discipline no one dared to pick them.

The moment of Rochambeau’s arrival was not a propitious one for Washington to leave his army, and so some time elapsed before the two generals met. To keep his men busy Rochambeau had them build fortifications and practice marksmanship. He himself studied plans for a campaign. Lafayette was the go-between in his communications with Washington, and, as usual, the zeal of the marquis led him to some tactless remarks. He urged Rochambeau "to act now," implying that the French were wasting time. The French commander’s reaction was courteous but sharp. The mere presence of the French fleet, he said, was of great importance. Its presence and the presence of French troops in America enabled American privateers to prey with greater ease on English shipping. The army in Newport by its very presence forced the British general Clinton to confine his attention to New York and Long Island. Besides, he must first meet Washington and send to Newport about six hundred soldiers. In view of this good luck what joint action should be planned?

Finally in September the situation was such that Washington felt that he could absent himself briefly. He arranged to meet Rochambeau in Hartford, Connecticut. The meeting was colorful. A picked company of French soldiers paraded to the sound of their bands. The ragged Americans paraded too. There was wineing and dining among the French and American officers. Of the general officers only Lafayette spoke English well enough to interpret, but the Americans were delighted to observe that some of the French officers were making considerable progress in English.

In the council chamber some detailed planning was attempted, but effective joint action had to await the arrival of the second division of French soldiers, to be conveyed by a strong naval force. Until the size and date of arrival of these troops was known Washington and Rochambeau intended to keep their plans flexible. Three possible courses of action were under consideration: 1) an attack on New York, which Washington favored, 2) a campaign in the south; and, last and least favored by everyone, 3) a campaign against Canada. Each plan was discussed. Then the two generals parted with protestations of mutual respect.

During the course of the ensuing winter Rochambeau, hearing that Washington’s birthday was imminent, decided to give his men a rest on that day. Thus on the initiative of our French ally the custom of celebrating Washington’s birthday began.

Meanwhile idleness bred misunderstanding. Washington suddenly received a letter from Rochambeau asking him to explain himself. It seems that with an indiscretion rare in him he had written a letter to his kinsman, Lund Washington, criticizing the conduct of the French fleet. The British got hold of the letter and Sir Henry Clinton published it. Washington apologized to Rochambeau at once, saying that since he had no copy of the original he could not be certain the text was authentic, and that in any case the communication was of a private nature and intended no insult. Rochambeau gave the measure of his tolerance with this reply:

I did what I thought was consistent with a sincere heart: I wrote about it to your Excellency with candor, being fully persuaded your Excellency’s answer would be wrote [sic] in the same style, and I wrote only to have the means of smothering up that trifle at its birth.

At the same time more important correspondence between the two generals continued. Washington pressed for an attack on New York, while Rochambeau kept on insisting that such action would be futile without naval superiority. Finally the generals agreed to meet again, this time at Wethersfield, Connecticut, to discuss the summer campaign. They met on the 21st day of May, and on the 22nd Rochambeau had good news to tell: a large French fleet under the command of Count de Grasse, with a contingent of infantry aboard, had sailed from Brest. It was headed for the West Indies but would detach and send to Newport about six hundred soldiers. In view of this good luck what joint action should be planned?

The unknown factor, as both generals knew, was De Grasse. Exactly when would he arrive? How long would he stay? Could he be persuaded to attack the British fleet in New York harbor? Time and De Grasse would answer these questions. In the meantime Admiral Barras in Newport declined to help transport land forces to the Chesapeake area. He felt that he did not have sufficient strength for the task. As for New York, both Rochambeau and Barras agreed that the city’s position was strong enough to resist a frontal attack. What to do? The issue had to be resolved soon.

Historians disagree as to how the final decision was
reached. For Washington the capture of New York represented both a military and a propaganda victory of the first magnitude, because the city was the center of British operations in America. Virginia, on the other hand, was Washington's birthplace, and he was subject to much pressure to give more attention to his native state. Undeniably a Virginia campaign offered advantages. Ben¬
dict Arnold, now a British general, was ravaging the countryside at the head of an army formerly commanded by General Phillips. To capture Arnold was a favorite hope of Washington’s, but characteristically he looked beyond personal satisfactions in deciding what to do. As he considered the possibilities he wrote in his diary:

The French should march ... to the North River and there, in conjunction with the American commence an operation against New York (which in the present reduced State of the Garrison it was thought would fall unless relieved ... and in either case be productive of capital advantages) or shall we extend our views to the Southward as circumstances and a Naval superiority may render more necessary and eligible.

We also know that on April 20, 1781, a month before the Wethersfield conference, the French ambassador, La Luzerne, had written to De Grasse: “It is in the Chesapeake Bay that it seems urgent to convey all the naval forces of the King, with such land forces as the generals will consider appropriate.” Rochambeau wrote to De Grasse with equal urgency attempting to influence his decision: he said: “There are two points at which we can move offensively against the enemy: Chesapeake and New York. The South west winds and Virginia’s distressed condition will probably make you prefer Chesapeake Bay, and it is there that we think you can render the greatest services.”

In another letter he said, for he wrote three within a month’s time,

Come! America is in distress. Bring with you from San Domingo the troops of the Marquis de Saint-Simon (and a supply of specie.) With your assistance we could take New York, but it would be better to occupy Charleston.

Rochambeau in other words was convinced of the superior claims of a southern campaign, but out of deference to Washington he showed De Grasse the alternative.

With this weight of opinion on the side of the south De Grasse might well have been expected to choose Virginia, but there is evidence that an American patriot named Allen McLane visited De Grasse on his ship in the West Indies and put the case to him personally for going to the Chesapeake.

Finally the news came to Washington that De Grasse would take his fleet to Chesapeake Bay. The die was cast, and with a rapidity that astonished Rochambeau and aroused his admiration, Washington set the wheels in motion. He wrote in his diary after he received the news on August 14:

Matters now having come to crisis and a decisive plan to be determined on, I was obliged, from the shortness of Count De Grasse’s promised stay on this coast, the apparent disinclination in their naval officers to force the harbor of New York, and the feeble compliance of the States to my requisitions for men hitherto, and the little prospect of greater exertion in the future, to give up all idea of attacking New York, and instead thereof to remove the French troops and a detachment from the American Army to the Head of Elk, to be transported to Virginia for the purpose of cooperating with the force from the West Indies against the troops in that State.

De Grasse offered Washington and Rochambeau a cooperation of six weeks duration at most. Both speed and secrecy were needed, and elaborate plans were made to have the junction of French and American forces near the Hudson River look like preparations for an attack on New York. These precautions were evidently superfluous for General Clinton’s apathy was monumental. He and his men, although numerically superior, and well supplied, did little or nothing to harass the moving columns of French and American troops. Fortunately for the American cause, the British general was equally slow in responding to Cornwallis’s appeal for troops and supplies, even when he finally knew where Washington and Rochambeau were headed.

On the way to the Chesapeake, Washington enjoyed one of the few pleasant interludes of the war years. While passing through Virginia he was host to Rochambeau and his staff at Mount Vernon where for a day the discussion of the forthcoming campaign was mingled with the less arduous duties of hospitality. This over, Washington’s routine went on as before. On the way south he learned that De Grasse had arrived. Next he was informed that the admiral had taken his fleet to sea for a risky attack on a British squadron. Then came the news that the attack had been successful, so much so that it would probably dissuade the British from trying to reinforce Cornwallis. After that more good news: Barras would sail his fleet from Newport to the Chesapeake to reinforce De Grasse. For the first and only time Washington had naval superiority. The prospect so excited him that he waved wildly in greeting to Rochambeau as the latter came ashore from a transport.

Once the allied army had arrived in front of the British position at Yorktown, Rochambeau continued to defer to Washington as to the best means to effect its capture, but it was obvious that a siege would be required, and this called for skills more in keeping with French experience in Europe than with the American tactics of raiding and skirmishing. To Rochambeau, therefore, was entrusted the task of preparing the siege works, and in this task he and his troops acquitted themselves well.

When the surrender came, on October 19, 1781, two representatives of Washington and two of Rochambeau met at the Moore house. On the final day Cornwallis, feigning illness, sent General O’Hara to surrender for him. Coming to where Rochambeau was he attempted to address himself to the Frenchman, but the latter indicated Washington as the proper person to receive the surrender. Then Washington, noting that Cornwallis had not come

(Continued on page 852)
“Welcome Little Stranger,” an exhibition of textiles made for or by children, opened at the DAR Museum on September 18 and will continue through November 30, 1978. The title comes from a pincushion made for the birth of Elizabeth Rea Rhodes who was born in 1786 in Boston, Massachusetts. This off white colored satin covered cushion carries the message “Welcome Little Stranger,” the initials and the birthdate of the recipient, all formed in hand wrought straight pins. These little cushions were a popular gift to the new mother and child in America in the last quarter of the 18th century. Often they were attached to the outside door latch to announce the new arrival.

The exhibition treats a century of textiles from 1730-1830, spanning the pre-revolutionary through the late Federal period. Within this one hundred year period the role of the child in the family changes considerably. The objects treated in the exhibition reflect these changes.

The pre-Revolutionary period was characterized by a strong sense of self determination and self sufficiency. The American family composed an economic unit. Each member of the family had a role to play in this adult centered society; consequently the child was viewed as a miniature adult who contributed his share in the everyday labors. The clothing that survives from this period comes from the more well-to-do families and is especially fine and elegant. Rare are the examples of everyday, less affluent life. However, what these pieces do reflect is the rigidity of styles and the adult models which children were to emulate. Examples include a mid-18th century white work waistcoat for a young boy, a young girl’s Chinese silk damask open robe style dress of 1740, a mid-18th century three piece yellow silk suit for a young boy, stockings, and a corset or stays.

All forms of sewing were learned at an early age by children as everyone from the youngest to the oldest was expected to do his part in providing the family’s needs. Thrift, economy, and a lack of idleness were stressed constantly. One of the major skills was “marking,” which was learned by very young children. Marking is very plain stitchery, simple alphabets and number samplers, often in cross stitch. The skill produced from working such a sampler enabled a child to mark sheets, towels, stockings, and undergarments with initials and usually a number to keep them in order. Examples of marking samplers and plain sewing are included. Most date from the late 18th century and all are products of young girls. But the exhibition also includes a simple sampler made by George Eisenbray in 1824, noting the fact that at least some young boys also learned this skill.

Life in 19th century Federal America differed remarkably from previous generations. The rise of a wealthy merchant class, increased technology, the growth of cities, the sense of civic responsibilities take place in this period. During this time formalized education for young girls grew increasingly more important. Their education prepared them in many ways for their future domestic lives, and taught them leisure time activities. By the early 1800’s many more young girls were sent away to school; one of the major subjects taught was needlework. In contrast to the simple marking sampler which they may have learned as very young girls, they learned to do more showy, presentation pieces which would advertise their accomplishments, that could be framed, and then hung over the mantel at home. Several examples produced in American boarding schools have been included. One of the most notable was done by Sarah Marshall in 1806 while a student at Miss Patten’s School in Hartford, Connecticut, at age 16. The needlework picture is entitled “Charity” and is executed in silk thread and water color on silk. It depicts a mother giving food to a poor child. An engraving, also exhibited, from London, 1802, may have been the source for this needlework picture. Two globes of the Terrestial and Celestial worlds were the project of Edith Stockton, a student at the Westtown School near Philadelphia in 1822. These globes were stuffed and then outlined in stitchery. Various geographical references appear on the Terrestial globe such as “New Holland,” “Chinese Empire,” and “C Cod.” On the Celestial globe figures depict the myth of “The Quest of the Golden Fleece.”

The textile objects made for and by children offer a visual record of a changing attitude towards childhood, as it is reflected in examples of their work, education, and amusements. It is a show of products of labor and leisure, from the utilitarian to the purely decorative.

The DAR Museum, 1776 D St., N.W. Washington, D.C. is open free from 9-4 Monday-Friday. Children’s programs are available as well as guided tours, 10-3.
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: Three State Conferences visited officially during August and September: Wyoming - August 17-19; South Dakota - September 25-26; Michigan - September 26-28. An added treat was a visit to St. Mary's School for Indian Girls just prior to the South Dakota State Conference.

Each of these States is to be commended upon the pre-conference coverage received as well as during the meetings themselves. The President General was pleased and gratified with the number of newspaper, radio and television interviews arranged for her as this is one of the phases of DAR activity which she is stressing.

Prior to beginning her fall schedule of commitments, the President General had a brief respite when she returned to New York and Cape Cod for a short vacation of swimming and golfing.

September 1, DAR award presented at Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, in addition to dining with members of Comte de Grasse Chapter. The Treasurer General, Mrs. John S. Biscoe, accompanied the President General. September 15, Mrs. Franklin D. Maughan, State Vice Regent, Utah DAR, and Mr. Wayne J. Metcalfe met with the President General relative to 1980 World Conference on Records.

AT HEADQUARTERS: Mrs. Edgar Vail, National Chairman, Seimes Microfilm Center Committee, on July 19, arranged a special tour of National Headquarters for SAR members and their wives attending the Sons of the American Revolution Middle Atlantic Conference. Dr. Calvin E. Chunn, President General, was also present. During the tour special emphasis was given the Center, the Library, Office of Registrar General.

August 1, the First Vice President General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, representing the President General, was interviewed on tape by WETA-TV for a program to be aired this October entitled "Federal Connection."

JULY 4 VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCAST: A letter has been received at National Headquarters asking for information on joining the Society from someone living in Greece. This request was written after she heard the Voice of America program which featured the DAR.

DAR INSIGNIA RUBBER STAMP: Due to the high cost of printing, for the convenience of the members, the National Society is having rubber stamps made of the DAR Insignia which can be used for stationery and yearbooks. Before using this stamp, please remember the National Board ruling of February 1, 1940, "... that the use of the Insignia by chapters and states be limited to yearbooks, stationery, programs and uses required by work of the Society; ...

CONSTITUTION HALL: The first concert in the Hall after the new seats were installed was a concert version of Faust presented by members of the National Symphony Orchestra and the Washington Civic Opera Association sponsored by the D.C. Department of Recreation.

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR COIN ACT OF 1978: August 22, 1978, this bill passed the U.S. Senate unanimously. While the House of Representatives has not taken final action on the companion bill, the outlook for the coin is very hopeful. If enacted, the coin would be in the hands of the public by mid 1979. This is the bill in which the NSDAR expressed interest.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL: 50th anniversary celebrations will be held this month commemorating the placing of this statue in the following cities: Vandalia, Illinois and Richmond, Indiana.
The most dramatic news event of the last decade is not the presidential election, not exchange visits of foreign heads of state, not Watergate, not space flight, not the Vietnam War, not even New York’s financial default. It is the shift in the strategic balance of power from the United States to the Soviet Union.

Fifteen years ago, the United States had nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union of eight to one. Today, the Soviets have clear superiority. Russia even has a navy with twice the combat ships we have.

Yet, despite its overriding importance to our political independence and economic future, the dramatic decline in American military power is treated as a non-event by the national news media. Even the unmentionable escalation in venereal disease rates is more discussed than the new American military inferiority. The question is, why don’t we hear, see, or read about it in the news?

Although some people explain this silence in terms of an alleged anti-defense, pro-disarmament bias of the press, there are other causes.

The first explanation is the compulsion of the news media to report only news that happened today—not yesterday, not last week, and certainly not last year. The media are highly competitive in reporting the latest scoop, and they hate stale news. However, the shift in the strategic balance is not reportable as something that happened in a day or a week. The long lead-times of sophisticated weapons make it an event that can be seen only from the long view of a year or five years or ten years.

If you were to plot on a graph the statistics of the steady, 15-year U.S. decline and the consistent 15-year Soviet increases in nuclear striking power, you would find that they pattern into two straight lines which form a big X. Time is on the side of those who use it, and the record shows that the Soviets are using it.

The second reason is the way Defense Secretaries use bureaucratic doubletalk to conceal their failure to keep up with the Soviets. For example, their favorite phrase “we have retained the option” translates into “we are doing nothing now and won’t even make a decision until some time in the future.”

The third explanation is that our news gathering facilities are geared to report what is happening—and they do not easily adapt to the challenge of reporting what is not happening.

The big news about the shift in the strategic balance is that we have not added ICBMs or nuclear submarines or long-range bombers to keep pace with the Soviet building program. How do you report on missiles and submarines and bombers that are not built? Non-productions and non-launchings simply don’t make good pictures on television.

The result is that the American people are left in almost total ignorance of the most important news event of the decade—the shocking change in the relative strength of the two nuclear super-powers.

**SALT Secrecy**

Will the American people find out the truth of what is really going on during the SALT II negotiations? Will reporters have the courage to tell us what they discover?

When William Beecher, then a senior military reporter for The New York Times, accurately reported what was going on during the SALT I negotiations on the front page of his paper of July 23, 1971, the White House retaliated by wiretapping his telephone. “National security” was the grand rationale for this and the other illegalities connected with Watergate.

But Mr. Beecher didn’t give away
any designs or blueprints of how our nuclear weapons were made. He merely published a truthful account of what kind of deal our SALT diplomats were offering the Russians. It wasn’t what he revealed to the enemy that made Henry Kissinger press the panic button, but what Mr. Beecher revealed to the American people.

I can personally testify to the paranoid secrecy of those SALT I negotiations. In Vienna in 1971, when I tried to interview anyone connected with SALT, I found that the entrance was sternly guarded by an American soldier armed with a gun and a host of evasive answers that gave no information whatsoever. When he noticed that my eyes lingered on a floor plan of the building posted in the vestibule, he asked me to wait outside in the cold for my taxicab, instead of in the building paid for by the American taxpayers.

The first good look the American people had at the SALT I Agreement was when the television cameras photographed the trays of champagne carried in to celebrate the signing of May 26, 1972.

Keeping the American people in the dark about U.S.-U.S.S.R. agreements has long been standard operating procedure for our State Department. Senator Margaret Chase Smith, then the senior Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, gave this warning in 1972 about the Moscow Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963: “The American people still have not been told the whole story about how the Treaty worked to the Russians’ tremendous advantage and to our own vast detriment. . . . In reality, it was a disaster for the American people and a great victory for the Russians who, with their superior nuclear technology, were soon embarked on a military buildup that has no parallel.”

If you were negotiating an agreement on medicine, it would seem only logical to have doctors present. If you were negotiating an agreement on construction, it would be essential to have some engineers advising you. If you were negotiating an agreement on legal practice, you surely would need some lawyers at your side.

But somehow, in our military and weapons negotiations with the Soviet Union from 1969 to 1977, U.S. officials never had a military adviser present. Henry Kissinger would not permit it. The Joint Chiefs and their representatives were “included out,” to borrow a favorite Sam Goldwynism.

The Soviets clearly outwitted U.S. negotiators in the SALT I Agreements of 1972. They insisted on cleverly crafted one-way loopholes that only the Soviets could exploit.

First, the SALT I Agreement restricted only new fixed-base ICBM launchers. The Soviets adamantly refused to include mobile ICBM launchers. Within several months of the SALT I signing, the Soviets began testing their new SS-16 mobile ICBMs and now have their mobile SS-20s. The United States has no mobile missiles, not even under development.

Second, the SALT I prohibition against a more-than-15-percent enlargement of ICBM silo dimensions was supposed to be a “safeguard” against converting “light” missiles into “heavy” missiles. But it wasn’t. Immediately after the SALT I signing, the Soviets started testing three new types of ICBMs, all far more powerful than the older missiles they replaced.

Third, SALT I restricted merely the number of launchers, not the number of missiles, thereby putting no restraint on reloads. Immediately after SALT I was signed, the Soviets unveiled their new “cold-launch” or “pop-up” technique which makes reloads practical to stockpile. Since we have no cold-launch-type ICBMs and are not developing any, we cannot use reloads.

The Soviets are obviously stalling on SALT II until they can devise a new series of one-way loopholes to bind us, but not them.

Paul Warnke Nomination

It’s probably a good thing that Paul C. Warnke was appointed our chief arms negotiator for the SALT II Agreements. His record of opposition to our building strategic weapons is so clear that it makes suspect any agreement he might conclude and provides an excellent basis for our Senate’s rejecting it out of hand.

Although at the Senate hearings on his nomination Warnke said he opposes the “concept of unilateral disarmament,” his published writings clearly prove the contrary. In the spring of 1975, Warnke wrote an article for the magazine Foreign Policy called “Apes on a Treadmill.” In it he argued that we should go beyond “formal agreements” with the Soviet Union on arms control and “try a policy of restraint while calling for matching restraint from the Soviet Union.”

At the Senate hearings, Warnke restated his notion of “reciprocal” or “parallel” restraint in weapons building.

When the Senators questioned Warnke about such statements, as well as about his opposition to most of our major nuclear weapons including the B-1 bomber, the cruise missile, MIRVs, the ABM, the Trident, and improvements to our Minuteman, he arrogantly replied: “I cannot defend today everything I may have said in the past, and I won’t try.”

The reason Warnke cannot defend his statement about “restraint” is that no informed person could rationally believe that unilateral military restraints by the United States will result in reciprocal restraints by the Soviet Union.

In the fall of 1958, the United States adopted a major weapons restraint. We unilaterally announced a moratorium on all nuclear tests and stopped our nuclear development. We continued to negotiate in good faith in Geneva to reach a formal agreement.

In September 1961 the Soviets abruptly terminated the nuclear test ban talks and began the largest series of nuclear tests in history. They cheated “big” and ultimately exploded more than 90 bombs, including one that former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara said would “weaponize” at 100 megatons. Since it took at least six months to prepare for these explosions, the Soviets were obviously cheating during the moratorium, and the Geneva talks were a farce and a trap.

Or, take the restraint shown by the Kennedy Administration in the months preceding the Cuban Missile Crisis in suspending our U-2 surveillance of Cuba. The Soviets did not respond with reciprocal restraint. Instead, the Soviets devoted that year to manufacturing nuclear missiles, transporting them by land and sea halfway around the world, and setting them up on launching pads in Cuba where they were targeted at most major U.S. cities.

Or, take the restraint the United States tried again during the negotiations for SALT I. For two and a half years, we maintained a policy of voluntarily and unilaterally remaining in a weapons freeze while we negotiated...
in good faith in Helsinki and Vienna. We did not add a single ICBM or a single nuclear-firing submarine to our forces during those years.

The Soviets used those same years to build their margin of superiority over the United States so that, when SALT I was finally signed in 1972, the agreement froze the superior Soviet numbers then existing, namely, 1,618 ICBMs to our 1,054, and 62 nuclear-firing submarines to our 41.

Anyone who truly believes that a U.S. "policy of restraint" will result in "reciprocal restraints by the Soviet defense and foreign policy-makers of the SALT I was finally signed in 1972, the agreement froze the superior Soviet numbers then existing, namely, 1,618 ICBMs to our 1,054, and 62 nuclear-firing submarines to our 41.

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The Kissinger policies on Vietnam were essentially the same. Being hawkish on Vietnam and dovish on SALT is a wholly compatible position because the Soviet Union profited from both policies.

The United States squandered 55,-000 lives and $140 billion on a war that was lost, on an ally that has been crushed, and on weapons that were destroyed or captured by the enemy. During the same period of time, the Soviets spent a comparable amount of money to build the mightiest and most modern strategic force the world has ever seen.

The SALT I negotiations lasted for two and a half years and culminated in the Moscow Summit of May 1972. The U.S. negotiating team, of which Harold Brown was a member, was backed up by a large staff of experts and all the facilities of the national Security Council, the Defense and State Departments, and the U.S. Disarmament Agency.

Yet the result was a document shot through with loopholes that benefit the Soviets and spell out our inferiority by a ratio of 3 to 2. Even the mechanics of the drafting were so defective that it was necessary to issue four different official interpretations.

The best summary of the SALT I Agreement was given by Senator Henry Jackson: "Simply put, the agreements give the Soviets more of everything: more light ICBMs, more heavy ICBMs, more submarine-launched missiles, more submarines, more payload, even more ABM radars. In no area covered by the agreements is the United States permitted to maintain parity with the Soviet Union."

Harold Brown was one of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's principal lieutenants in conducting the Vietnam tragedy that McNamara once said he would be glad to have known as "McNamara's war." Harold Brown was one of Henry Kissinger's principal lieutenants in negotiating the SALT I agreements.

The Vietnam War made it financially impossible to build strategic weapons to stay ahead of the Soviets because our defense dollars were diverted into a bottomless pit in Southeast Asia. The SALT I agreements made it legally impossible to build strategic weapons even to maintain parity with the Soviets.

There are no contradictions or inconsistencies in Harold Brown's record. His actions mark him as a man who should be called "Secretary of Unilateral Disarmament" instead of Secretary of Defense.

Soviet Intentions?

Defense Secretary Harold Brown stated recently that the Soviets are building four new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles, but he doesn't know "why the Soviets are pushing so hard to improve their strategic nuclear capabilities."

At a Congressional hearing in February 1969, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird was asked why the Soviets were engaged in a massive buildup of strategic weapons, especially their huge 25-megaton SS-9 super-missile. He responded with a valid and commonsense explanation: "The Soviets are going for a first-strike capability. There is no question about that."

Our nation's top policy makers, who were then President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, did not agree with Melvin Laird's assessment of Soviet intentions. No one has ever revealed what sort of reprimand was administered behind closed doors, but shortly thereafter Laird changed his tune. The next time he was asked the same question, he meekly replied that it was not his function to interpret Soviet intentions.

If it is not the function of the Secretary of Defense to interpret the meaning of a huge buildup by the Soviets of nuclear weapons that are capable of incinerating scores of millions of Americans, then whose is it?

President Nixon and Henry Kissinger admitted that the answer was beyond them. In the 1972 State of the World Report, issued under Nixon's name but admittedly written by Henry Kissinger, they "made it perfectly clear" with an unambiguous assertion: "We cannot know the intentions of Soviet leadership."

The evidence is overwhelming that Laird was correct in his original explanation of why the Soviets are building huge strategic weapons. The megatonnage of their missile force is now estimated at least ten times greater than ours. The Soviet SS-9, for example, has 25 times the megatonnage of our Minuteman missile.

But assuming that Defense Secretary Brown is truthful when he says he doesn't know why the Soviets are building four new ICBMs, then the only rational U.S. course of action is to base our defense on Soviet capa-
ilities rather than on their intentions. That means building a defense posture superior to Soviet weapons, rather than speculating as to how they intend to use them.

The four new ICBMs that the Soviets are building all have a greater throw-weight than those they are replacing. Three have MIRV warheads. Yet the U.S. response has been to ignore Soviet capabilities as well as intentions. Secretary Brown halted production of our Minuteman III ICBM and terminated a related program to improve the accuracy of our Minuteman II. President Carter cancelled the B-1 bomber and the neutron bomb. Our Navy today has fewer ships than at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, and there are no plans for any significant additions.

To the Founding Fathers, it was self-evident that some values are worth fighting and dying for, and that among these are freedom and independence. With the advent of the nuclear age, however, a contrary assumption came into vogue, namely, that war is now unwinnable, and that the winners, if any, will be no better off than the losers. The trouble with this is that it takes two to tango, and there is no evidence that the other super-powers believe it.

Salt I Cheating

While Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is busy trying to persuade the Soviets to sign a SALT II treaty, former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is charging that "the evidence is incontrovertible that the Soviet Union has repeatedly, flagrantly and indeed contemptuously violated" SALT I.

Laird further charges that the overriding passion for detente has been so intense that our government has either suppressed or minimized the intelligence of what the Soviets are doing. Here are some of the Soviet violations.

Salt I prohibits the development, testing and deployment of any mobile parts of an anti-ballistic missile system. But the Russians have been doing just that. SALT I expressly forbids tests aimed at upgrading an anti-aircraft missile system to an ABM system. But the Russians made such tests at least five times.

Salt I prohibits replacement of existing intercontinental missiles with substantially larger ones. The Russians produced two new large missiles, the SS-16 and the SS-20. Because they are mobile and concealed, the United States cannot use the "national technical means of verification" approved by SALT I in order to check on these new Russian missiles.

Salt I gave the Soviets a 3-to-2 lead over the United States in land-based and submarine-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. Not satisfied with that, the Russians have hidden, with giant tarpaulins, their new submarine construction at the Severodvinsk and Khabarovsk construction yards. Mr. Laird writes that, in order "to gain decisive military superiority over the United States," the Russians "have been willing to dishonor their most fundamental agreements with us."

It makes no sense to play a giant ostrich, bury our nation's head in the sand, and pretend the Soviets aren't doing just that. By suppressing or minimizing the intelligence of what the Soviets are doing, the United States cannot use the SALT I agreement, and the Soviets have taken full advantage of this loophole by going ahead with deployment of their SS-20. One of the most constructive and peace-stabilizing actions the United States could take would be to do likewise. The Soviets' stockpile of mobile missiles gives them a great advantage. Because mobile missiles can be easily moved and camouflaged, it is estimated to require about 20 warheads to destroy a single mobile-based missile.

Salt II Prospects

American Presidents are somehow convinced that it is politically helpful to go to Russia and bring back an agreement, no matter how one-sided, signed by the Soviet dictator. President Roosevelt did that with Stalin in 1943 and at Yalta in 1945. Even President Nixon apparently believed that the SALT I agreement he signed in May 1972 helped him to defeat George McGovern decisively.

President Carter has made unnecessary and dangerous concessions in order to produce a SALT II agreement. First, he cancelled production of the best bomber in the world, the B-1. For this he neither received nor even requested any concessions from the Soviets.

Then President Carter announced that he would rely on our old B-52s to carry cruise missiles. However, he then agreed to limit the range of our cruise missiles. Soviet MIG-25 Foxbat interceptors, using tanker aircraft to refuel, could keep our slow-flying B-52 carriers more than 600 miles away from the Soviet Union. That's too far away to hit most of the Soviet ICBM fields with cruise missiles.

Then the Defense Department ordered the production of our Minuteman III missiles stopped. Ten Minuteman contractors were later asked if they could resume some limited production. Such off-again, on-again production is not only very hard on the skilled employees, but very expensive in time and money.

Meanwhile the Soviets are producing one new supersonic bomber, the Tupolev Backfire, four new intercontinental land missiles, the SS-17, SS-18, SS-19, and SS-20, one new submarine ballistic missile, and a new satellite killer weapon. The Soviet SS-20 missile is mobile and therefore cannot be effectively targeted. The United States has no mobile missiles and no satellite killer weapons.

As stated by one Defense Department official to the highly respected Aviation Week and Space Technology: "There is now a clear strategic weapons advantage by the Soviets over the U.S."

Mobile missiles were not limited by the SALT I agreement, and the Soviets have taken full advantage of this loophole by going ahead with deployment of their SS-20. One of the most constructive and peace-stabilizing actions the United States could take would be to do likewise. The Soviets' stockpile of mobile missiles gives them a great advantage. Because mobile missiles can be easily moved and camouflaged, it is estimated to require about 20 warheads to destroy a single mobile-based missile.

Salt II "Equality?"

Flushed with "victory" in putting over the surrender of the U.S. Canal to a small-time dictator, Administration lobbyists and propagandists are trying to put over another treaty-surrender to a big-time dictator.

The Administration's SALT negotiators have made many concessions to the Soviet Union in order to produce an agreement to limit each side to 2,250 missiles and bombers. In the Newspeak of the accommodation artists, this is called "arms control," but it is really a cynical numbers game.

Because of public reaction to the humiliating inferiority of the 1972 SALT I Agreement, under which the United States is permitted to have only two land-based and sea-launched intercontinental nuclear missile launchers for every three that the Soviets have, the Administration knows it has no chance of approval for any treaty unless it sounds equal. So the proposed SALT II agreement will limit strategic delivery vehicles to an
equal number for each side. The joker is that it will not limit the carrying capacity of either the individual vehicles or the total missile force.

According to the proposed agreement, both sides have agreed not to develop, test or deploy ICBMs with a launch-weight greater than the heaviest ICBM each has deployed on the date the treaty is signed. This agreement will limit the United States to a throw-weight of 8,000 pounds (the weight of the Titan missile, of which we have only 54), while the U.S.S.R. will be allowed a throw-weight of 16,000 pounds (the weight of the SS-18).

Most of our land-based missiles are the Minuteman ICBMs. Their throw-weight is classified, but is probably no more than 2,000 pounds. In any event, the Minuteman III, our latest and most powerful model, carries three MIRV warheads of only 170 kilotons each (a kiloton is 1/1,000 of a megaton).

Thus the SALT II "equality" is like saying that two transcontinental freight-moving firms are equal when each one has 2,250 "delivery vehicles," but one firm has all 50-ton tractor-trailers operational, and the other has nothing larger than half-ton pickup trucks.

Just as the throw-weight of an individual missile is the measure of what it can do, the total throw-weight of a missile force is the measure of what the entire force can accomplish. If your missiles have sufficient throw-weight, such as the Soviets' giant SS-18, you have the option of either delivering a single 50-megaton warhead (the equivalent of 50 million tons of conventional explosive power), OR delivering to separate targets eight MIRV warheads of more than three megatons each.

The SALT I numbers inferiority was put over on us in 1972 on the rationale that we didn't need to worry about the Soviets' large numbers of missile launchers, their far greater throw-weight, and their vastly greater megatonnage, because U.S. missiles were more accurate.

Aviation Week & Space Technology reported in April 1978 that the Soviets have tested ICBMs accurate enough "to impact less than 600 feet from target, providing a hard-target kill capability" against our Minuteman force.

Another joker in the proposed SALT II agreement is that the Soviets have silo-reload capability and we do not. We have only as many missile launchers as we have silos. The Soviets have an unknown number of reloads concealed near their silos, which they can use because of their cold-launch pop-up technique.

Do you wonder why our President does not reject Soviet SALT II demands or do anything to stop Soviet conquests of Afghanistan and much of Africa? With Soviet submarines prowling our long coastlines, with Soviet missiles on their gigantic unsinkable missile carrier named Cuba, with many more-powerful ICBMs in Russia well defended against our subsonic bombers and small Minuteman warheads, our President doesn't dare.

Instead of freezing the present Soviet weapons advantage in SALT II, President Carter should order a go-ahead on the B-1 bomber, assure the continued production of Minuteman III missiles, remove the artificial limits on the range of our cruise missiles, and start production of mobile missiles.
DO—Say, "A majority vote" or "A two-thirds vote." There is no "two-thirds majority" vote. A majority vote is any fraction over the half of the number voting, that is one over the half if an even number is divided; or one half over the half if an odd number is divided. Example: with 20 voting the majority is 11; with 21 voting the majority is 11 also. A two-thirds vote means two-thirds of the number voting and should be a rising vote. A two-thirds vote means that the affirmative vote must be at least twice as large as the negative vote in order that the motion can be adopted. A plurality vote means a candidate receives the largest number of votes when three or more choices are possible, and the same with a proposition. A plurality that is not a majority never elects anyone to office nor affects a proposition unless by a special rule previously adopted.

DO—Remember if a Presiding Officer is a member of the assembly she can always vote by ballot at the time other members vote. In all other cases if a member of the assembly is the presiding officer can vote, but is not obliged to; whenever her vote will effect the result, she can vote either to break a tie or to make a tie vote. In a two-thirds vote she can vote either to cause or to block getting the necessary two-thirds.

DO—Be seated when another has the floor. A member who stands while another person has the floor is out of order. A member who stands when another member is rising to speak is out of order.

DO—Await recognition from the chair before you speak. Do not speak while rising. Organize your thoughts before rising to speak.

DO—Use the two little words, "I move," never say "I make a motion." When seconding a motion say, "Madame Regent, I second the motion" without rising and without awaiting recognition.

DO—Wait until the chair states a motion before speaking to the motion.

DO—Be seated when another has the floor. A member who stands while another person has the floor is out of order. Only the person having received recognition from the chair is entitled to the floor.

DO—Say, "The Conference stands in recess," and state the time for the next meeting, or if a coffee break, state the time to reconvene. Only the final meeting of the session should be declared adjourned. Know that each event of the motion. A motion means secret and written or recorded as on a machine.

DO—Endeavor to speak distinctly. The importance of correct enunciation and proper tone can scarcely be over estimated, for the voice proclaims much about the speaker.

DO—Know that you as an officer or a committee chairman should not fail to be ready with a written report at the annual meeting. You should do your part and thus make history for the organization.

DO—Read a report straight through without comment. When necessary at the close of the report speak informally regarding the work of the office or the committee.

DO—Remember that a financial report should always be audited before it is adopted because no assembly can verify the accuracy of figures by simply hearing them read.

DO—Sign reports with your given name. Put in parenthesis "Mrs." with husband's initials before your name, or write under your signature your full married name as a matter of information. Some women still sign minutes and reports in their husband's name prefaced with "Mrs."

DO—Remember that the use of the words "respectfully submitted" preceding the signature(s) on a committee report is unnecessary and no longer customary. Only narrative reports containing recommendations are ever adopted by vote of the assembly.

DO—Avoid "stealing the time" of the speaker whom you introduce. A long introduction is embarrassing. When a speaker is to be introduced the chair should previously find out for what the speaker is distinguished and in not more than one minute should briefly use the information in presenting him or her. The chair announces the subject of the speech.

DO—Await recognition from the chair before you speak. Do not speak while rising. Organize your thoughts before rising to speak.

DO—Use the two little words, "I move," never say "I make a motion." When seconding a motion say, "Madame Regent, I second the motion" without rising and without awaiting recognition.

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DO—Say, "The Conference stands in recess," and state the time for the next meeting, or if a coffee break, state the time to reconvene. Only the final meeting of the session should be declared adjourned. Know that each event of the session constitutes a separate meeting and the total of all the meetings is a session. A session is a series of connected meetings devoted to a single order of business and each succeeding meeting is for continuing business at the point where it stopped at the time of recess. The DOs which have been printed in this issue and the last issue of the DAR Magazine are examples of help to be found in the study of Parliamentary Procedure. As a presiding officer or a prospective officer one has a responsibility to prepare oneself to fulfill her duties properly. In most communities there are public libraries which have books on Parliamentary Procedure. Some local school boards provide courses on this subject through Adult Education School. Every officer in a chapter, a State organization, and a National organization should have a copy of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised and the National Bylaws and Handbook of the NSDAR, 1978 edition. This Nineteenth Edition is completely revised.
In Colonial times, children looked forward to harvest time, when they could help with gathering different foods. They were especially fond of helping with the harvesting, drying, and storing of herbs and fruit.

Aaron and Sally Randolph were two children living in Colonial times. Their father owned an apothecary shop, and they were often visiting it, and delivering packages of herbs to him that would later be used for medicine. These herbs included sage, rue, periwinkle, and pennyroyal.

At home, Mrs. Randolph was bustling around their Colonial kitchen in Williamsburg, getting ready for harvest time. She would soon be canning, cooking, storing, and drying herbs and fruit.

One method Mrs. Randolph would certainly use for drying fruits (and berries) consisted of peeling fruit (such as apples, peaches, and pears), slicing them into wedge shaped slivers, stringing them on a length of strong thread, and hanging them out in the sun to be dried.

The next morning, Mrs. Randolph prepared a good breakfast of johnny cakes, sausage, and milk for her family.

The men went out to the orchard, and the women and children stayed indoors getting ready for the delivery of the harvest to the kitchen.

Aaron, Sally, and some of their friends found a barrel, broomstick, and basket for fumigating apples and drying fruit.

For drying fruit, Aaron and Sally helped the women with coring the fruit (such as apples) and slicing them into rings about one-half inch in thickness. The children then strung the apples on the broomstick, and hung it out in the sun for drying.

For fumigating apples the women peeled and cored the fruit, and placed it in a basket. The basket handle was slipped over a broomstick, and placed in a hanging position down in the barrel. Sulfur was placed in a container in the bottom of the barrel. The sulfur was then

(Continued on page 810)
Did you know how to knit before you knew your ABCs? Probably not, but in the late 1700s it was more important for a girl to know how to sew than how to spell!

Children had to work hard, because almost everything they used was homemade. Think of the preparation of the food they ate; there were gardens to plant and weed, livestock to raise, cooking, pickling and preserving to keep them busy.

They had to make their own dishes. Spoons, mugs, and trenchers (dishes) were made of wood. Children growing twenty-four hours a day. I have to bank the fire at night, and get it started early in the morning. If we don’t have any hot coals, I sent Thomas with a shovel to a neighbor to get some.

My name is Oliver Walling. I live with my family on a farm in the village of Ripston in the colony of Massachusetts. We are very proud of our house since we built and furnished it ourselves. I was born in 1668 and am now fourteen years old. My oldest sister, Rebecca, is nineteen. She is going to be married this summer to twenty-two year old Timothy Sprague. I have two younger brothers; Thomas, who is eight, and Stephen, who is nine. I also have a sixteen year old sister, Sarah.

One of my most important responsibilities is to chop wood for the fire, stock the wood box, and keep the fire going twenty-four hours a day. I have to bank the fire at night, and get it started early in the morning. If we don’t have any hot coals, I sent Thomas with a shovel to a neighbor to get some.

My father owns two cows. Every morning, when the cowherd blows his horn, I must open the gate so that the cows can follow him to a pasture outside of our village. At about four in the afternoon, he leads them to the churchyard, and I bring them home from there. I wanted the job of cowherd, but my father needed me more at home.

I also have to carry fresh water to the house every day from our spring. I carry the water in two wooden pails with a yoke across my shoulders. I made the yoke from pine last winter. It helps, but the pails of water are still very heavy.

I don’t do any of the cooking, but I help my mother and sisters with the heavy and dirty work. Once a week I build a large fire of dry wood for the oven. My mother and sisters make baked beans, bread, pies, and many other good things. The bread is baked on oak leaves, and we children go out to collect these leaves on sticks. This is called going-a-leafing.

We eat our meals at a long board called a table-board which is laid across trestles. My sister Rebecca, spun and wove our boardcloth and napkins, as well as a set for her hope chest. We have a lot of napkins, which we need
From Time to Thyme
(Continued from page 808)

ignited, usually by pouring some hot coals into the container. The burning sulfur would create strong fumes which would penetrate the fruit, and preserve it.

Mrs. Randolph filled their root cellar with pickled vegetables, smoked meat, and dried fruit. She pickled green walnuts, nasturtium buds, parsley, and mushrooms. Grapes were buried in wood ashes, and lemons were dipped in wax to seal the rind and juice.

The Randolphs had a large herb garden which included thyme, tarragon, oregano, sage, savory, basil, dill, sweet marjoram, rosemary, and many others.

Sally was eleven, and allowed to dry herbs in this manner; she went out to the garden, and pinched off stalks of herbs two or three inches above the ground so that new shoots could develop. She washed them in cool water, and shook them to remove excess moisture. Aaron helped her tear the leaves from the stalks, and spread them out in a single layer on a fine wire screen. The racks were placed so as to let air circulate above and below the leaves. These leaves would be stirred once a day. This process would take from four days to two weeks depending on weather conditions. The leaves would be fully dried when they crumbled easily when pressed between Sally’s fingers.

The children went indoors for tea. They had hot buns and sandwiches, along with fresh mint tea.

Mrs. Randolph went back to her work. The fruits that were left over were canned whole with sugar.

Drying herbs and fruits is used today almost as much as it was in Colonial times. People have discovered that it is fun, and very interesting. It has become “a legend in its own time.”

Bibliography

Life On A Plantation
(Continued from page 808)
money. We dumped all the berries in the soap pot when the fire was blazing hot. I swung the pot back and forth so they wouldn’t get too hot. Aunt Louise set two chairs back to back and laid two poles across them. I twisted pieces of twine together to make the wicks and hung them on the poles. Aunt Louise skimmed the wax off and we were ready. I helped dip the wicks in the wax. It was tough because we dipped the candles about 30 times.

When we finished Aunt Louise cut and shaped the candles. After a whole day’s work we had only made 200 candles. We set the candles on the shelves and cleaned up when I left.

That night I went home to a delicious dinner of soup with chunks of meat, potatoes, and onions. Our salad came right from the garden and was seasoned with herbs and vinegar dressing. My mother brought in a plate of bread and cheese just for me.

My father began to tell me the chores I had to do for tomorrow, such as working in the garden, helping bake bread and going to Aunt Louise’s to sell candles. I was so tired when I finished dinner, that I said good night and went to bed.

Bibliography

Circumstances of Colonial Children
(Continued from page 809)

Boys went on to another school where the teacher was a man. The school was a drab room with hard wooden benches to sit on. There was one fireplace; still in the winter it got so cold ink froze in the wells. To keep warm everyone had to bring some firewood; if he forgot, he had to sit where it was cold. To pay the teacher, a boy’s family gave him food. If he received too much of one kind, he sent one student out to barter it for something else.

School started at 7:00 A.M. in the summer, and at 8:00 A.M. in the winter (lunch hour was from 11:00 to 1:00) and ended at 5:00 P.M. Monday through Saturday. Birchbark was used for paper and lumps of lead served as pencils.

Punishments in school were also severe. In Dame school, students who didn’t pay attention were hit on the head with a thimble worn on the teachers finger. A man teacher was more harsh, he punished liars by putting hot mustard on their tongue; whisperers were gagged with a small wooden board; thieves’ fingers were burnt in hot coals; a card with “Bitefinger Baby” written on it was put on boys who nibbled their fingers or you might be whipped with a birch branch. If you were failing, a black bow was tied around your arm and if you were intelligent, blue, red or pink bows were tied on you.

You probably think children looked forward to Sunday, for it’s their only day without school. Well, you’re definitely wrong. Sabbath Day had very strict rules. Children couldn’t laugh, play or smile. Boys couldn’t go sledding, which they loved to do, because it was “temptation of
the devil!" If they were caught, their sleds were broken or they were fined. Children couldn't even kiss their parents!

Sitting through four-hour sermons and two hours of prayer was hard to do and if a child fell asleep he would be hit on the head by the tithing man. The tithing man walked around with a stick that had a wooden knob on one end and a feather on the other end. He would hit children for sleeping or misbehaving, but he would tickle older people for snoozing.

Boys and girls liked to play games; they liked to bowl; they liked to play with marbles, sleds, kites, balls, stilts, tops, hoops, tag, leapfrog and hopscotch.

There were many remedies for curing the sick. Different mixtures of herbs was believed to heal cuts, make swelling go down, and mend broken bones. One popular mixture was tea and ground-up toads! Strings of berries and wolves' teeth were worn to ward off evil spirits. If a child lived to be three years old, he was considered healthy, so to toughen him up a bit his parents put his feet in ice cold water every day. The value of medicine was judged by how bitter it was.

Though it seems that the life of the children you just read was uninteresting, on the whole, they were probably happier than children today. They didn't have a lot of toys, and not so much was done for them, but they knew how to get pleasure out of simple things, and simple pleasures are often the sweetest.

Growing Up In Colonial Times

(Continued from page 809)

since we eat many foods with our fingers. We eat from trenchers, which are made from a rectangular block of wood hollowed down into a sort of bowl. Two people eat from one trencher. We all drink from the same mug. Children must eat in silence, while standing at the table-board, and leave as quickly as possible.

When I have some free time, I like to whittle with my most prized possession, my jack-knife. I whittle buttons, handles for tools, hinges for doors or gates, wooden pegs, and door latches. I can also make popguns, bows and arrows, and whistles for my brothers.

My sisters also have many chores. They have to cook, knit, wash clothes, weed the garden, pick goose feathers for feather beds, dip candles, make soap, dye cloth, make cheese, milk the cows, wash the trenchers and pots, and make brooms. When my sisters have some free time, they get together with their friends to make quilts, embroider samplers or spin wool or flax.

In autumn, we children go out to gather bayberries. The berries are boiled in water until a wax like substance comes to the surface. This is then skimmed and my mother and sisters spend a day dipping candles. It takes a great many berries to make just a few candles, but they burn longer than common tallow candles, and have a nice aroma as well.

My brothers and I help my father raise flax for cloth. When the flax plants are three or four inches high, we children go out and weed them. We have to work in barefeet since the plants are tender. We even have to move along the rows facing the winds so any plants we step on will be blown back up. When the flax is ripe, usually in June or July, my father, brothers and I pull it up by the roots and lay it out to dry. There are many other steps in the preparation of flax, but they are usually done by strong men.

We raise sheep for wool, which we make into clothing. When we are tending sheep in a pasture, we usually spin wool thread on a hand distaff. Boys, as well as girls, learn to knit at an early age. I have been knitting my own suspenders for several years.

Most families in Ripston observe the Sabbath. We cease work at sundown on Saturday. Bible lessons are taught for an hour by our parents. Then I bring in water to be heated for baths. A large wooden tub is placed in front of the fire and blankets are hung over clothes horses for privacy. Very little soap is used because it is very strong. The tub is usually emptied into a shallow ditch after each person's bath and fresh water is poured into the tub. No one escapes taking a bath. On Sunday morning we dress in our best clothes and are summoned to church by a bell. The service is very long. All the boys sit together and it is usually a fairly noisy section. The pews are long, uncomfortable boards with hinges so they can be folded up during prayers, which usually last for an hour. When the prayers are over, the pews come down with a bang! If you fall asleep or become restless, the tithing-man comes over and gives you a good knock on the head. Consequently, the Sabbath day is an unpleasant experience for children.

Though I have to work hard, I know that my efforts are needed and appreciated by my family.
Father Pennington’s Chapel

By Sandra Daugherty

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania

Cose up to Nittany Mountain,
Upon a wooded hill,
There is a cemetery
Where all is strangely still.
The sunlight on the marble
Lights up an epitaph,
A cross, a crown, a hale,
A shepherd with his staff.
Secluded from the high road,
A spot the wild things shun
For fear that they may waken
A long-dead Pennington.—Harvey Flink

This wooded cemetery is located just north of Pennsylvania Route 192, one-half mile east of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania, on the slope of Nittany Mountain. It was here, on the homestead of Robert Pennington, that the Methodist Church had its beginnings in Penn’s Valley.

Penn’s Valley had its beginnings a few years prior to the Pennington’s settling in the valley when Captain James Potter, gazed out over prairies and noble forests beneath him and said, “By Heavens, Thompson, I have discovered an empire.” (See DAR Magazine, May 1978, page 446.)

With the end of the Revolutionary War and the Indians problems settled, the land office opened again in 1783. Potter and the other settlers once again returned to live in Penn’s Valley, Pennsylvania. The original settlers were followed by others. Some came and purchased land at thirty pounds per hundred acres, while others came on a tenant arrangement with the larger land owners. Henry Benn and Robert Pennington were two of these settlers.

Robert Pennington was born on the Eastern shore of Maryland, January 17, 1754. His parents were active members of the Church of England and he had received his early education in that faith. In response to the religious freedom of the times, he had been among the first to hear the first Methodist preacher to visit the colonies. Robert yielded his whole heart to this influence of the grace of God. He became one of that early band of religious leaders. Pennington’s conversion to Methodism took place in 1775; he was twenty-two years old and had been married for about one year.

Rebecca Benn, his chosen wife, was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, April 16, 1759, the daughter of Henry Benn. With her parents and brother, she also was among the early Methodist converts.

During the time of the Revolutionary War, Robert left his wife and young son, Henry, in the care of her parents while he fought with the 5th Maryland Regiment, under Colonel W. Richardson, in Lieutenant George Hamilton’s Company. He served for three years and was discharged November 1, 1780.

In 1786, Henry Benn, with his son, daughter and her family, moved to the cheaper and more fertile lands of Central Pennsylvania. They first settled on the land of Captain James Poe, son-in-law of General James Potter, on the William McCormick Warranties, just west of the Manor lands in Penn’s Valley. The 1786 tax records show Robert Pennington paid taxes for 150 acres of land, 1 horse and 1 cow.

Soon after the Benn and Pennington families were settled into Penn’s Valley, a Methodist preacher, David Combs, came into the area establishing Methodist classes. David and his brother, Daniel, had joined the Methodist conference in 1786 on a trial basis. David was assigned the huge Juniata and Little York circuits. He not only tended to his circuit duties, but also explored the Juniata Valley and Seven Mountain regions of central Pennsylvania. Crossing Seven Mountains, he reached the home of Philip Antes in Bald Eagle Valley. Since the pioneers tended to have little organized religious life, the neighbors gathered when they heard of the visiting preacher. David
Combs lead them in prayers, singing, and worship. Their enthusiasm was so great that they formed a Methodist class immediately, with Philip Antes as their class leader. A Methodist class was a group of people who had weekly meetings of spiritual fellowship, with occasional visits from the circuit riding minister. The growth or demise of the class depended upon the popularity of the local class leader, usually the most devout man of the group.

After completing the class formation at Philip Antes home, Combs traveled over Nittany Mountain to Penn's Valley. Here he was welcomed into the homes of the Benn and Pennington families. Because they were already active believers in the Methodist doctrine, it is possible that David Combs had been instructed by church leader, Francis Asbury, to seek this family in his travels. In any case, he held services; instructed Henry Benn in the duties of the class leader; and in 1787, the First Methodist Class of Penn's Valley was formed. About 1800, Henry Benn moved his immediate family to the Venago Valley, leaving Robert Pennington as class leader. Pennington's class received regular visit each four to six weeks from the circuit riding minister.

Being the first Methodist in this new and unsettled land, they encountered a number of absurd and childish prejudices, similar to the prejudices with which Methodism, on its first appearance, was universally assailed. Soon Pennington's pious example and instruction began to be felt in the valley bringing other residents of the area joined them in their religious instruction. Growing from this basic beginning, other classes were formed throughout the valley. In 1808, the Northumberland Circuit was formed.

One of Pennington's less pious and more troublesome neighbors was Moses Femlee. In 1811, Femlee built and operated a distillery and tavern just west of the Pennington's farm. Knowing how John Wesley hated liquor, Pennington's disapproval of the tavern can be imagined, with grave head shakings and many prayers for the souls that Satan was claiming at Femlee's tavern.

By 1815, the class had grown too large to meet in the Pennington's small home. At this time, Robert and Rebecca deeded a plot of their homestead, ten rods by sixteen rods, on which a small log chapel was built. It was affectionately called "Father Pennington's Chapel." The first sermon preached in this chapel was by Ebenezer Doolittle; the text was from Proverbs 9:1, "Wisdom hath built her house, She hath hewn out her seven pillars." The trustees of the church at this time were: James Alexander, George Pressel, Frederick Reams, John Moore, George Sitman, Henry Pennington, and Samuel Ream.

Rebecca Pennington died on October 17, 1824, after a short illness. A few days before her death, she gathered her family around her bedside and encouraged them all to live righteous lives and meet her at the right hand of God. She has been described as like a nursing mother to this infant church of God and in all things an example of patience, life, faith, and charity. She was a great influence for the weak and wavering to follow her as she followed Christ.

Shortly after her wife's death, Robert Pennington became severely ill. Through the eighteen months of his illness, he bore it with Christian patience, always in great peace and deep communion with God. He died April 22, 1826. His funeral service was preached April 23 by the Rev. John Rhoads to a large and attentive congregation. The text of the service was taken from Proverbs 14:32, "But the righteous hath hope in his death." Robert joined his wife in burial in a small graveyard beside their beloved chapel. There are now about one hundred graves here. Most have unmarked fieldstone markers. This was the only public burial ground in the immediate area until another was opened within the borough limits of Centre Hall in 1853. Robert and Rebecca were highly respected by the Methodist Church conference. Notices of their deaths were published in the Methodist Magazine, both written by their personal friend, David Steel.

Robert Pennington did not leave his flock untended. During his illness, he instructed his son, Henry, in the duties of a class leader. Until his death, Henry carried on as class leader and as a conference steward. Robert had also seen in Henry's second son, John, the beginnings of a fine minister. In October, 1824, through the sponsorship of his father and grandfather, John applied to the Quarterly Conference for a license to preach. He was then twenty-four years old. After instruction, John was appointed as the regular minister for the Northumberland Circuit. He served that circuit until his death of pneumonia, January 22, 1830.

Henry Pennington's daughter, Rebecca, married James Sankey. They, with their twelve children, lived down the valley from the home church at a place which became known as Sprucetown. As their neighbors grew to know them as an example of Methodism, yet another class was formed. The Sprucetown Church was built in 1840 and stands today. The name Sankey later became identified with Methodism as their grandson, Ira Sankey, grew in fame as the author of hymns used during many Methodist camp meetings.

Henry Pennington died, March 12, 1838, his wife, Margaret Potter on January 5, 1853. They were both buried by the little chapel in the hillside cemetery. Henry's will directed that his farm be sold and the proceeds be divided among his children. Margaret was to have a home with their son Isaac for her lifetime. At about this time, Henry's oldest son, Robert, was caught in the westward movement. He sold his farm, packed up his family, and moved to the vicinity of Plainfield, Illinois. Late in his life he returned to Penn's Valley and died there, February 3, 1854. He too, is buried in the Pennington Chapel Cemetery beside his parents.

So the family grew up, married, and established their own homes, carrying with them the seed of Methodism planted by their grandfather. Some remained in Centre County, Pennsylvania, some migrated to Illinois, others moved on to other western states. The little Methodist Chapel, established and nurtured by this family began to falter. "Father Pennington's Chapel" was torn down about 1864. The logs were reused to build a sturdy house (Continued on page 819)
William Bartram

 Revolutionary Intelligence Agent?

BY LUCY ANN BLANCHARD SINGLETON

KETTLE CREEK CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA

William Bartram, Quaker, is well known as a botanist and explorer in the early days of our country. What is not generally known, however, is that, in spite of his professed pacifism and advocacy of peace, he took part in the Revolution. The spirit of non-conformity not only was seen in one generation of Bartrams, but also in the next. It was the non-conformist qualities—such as a deep courage of conviction—that brought great honor and distinction to both William Bartram and his father. Both were devout and sincere worshippers of what they regarded as a Supreme Being. William Bartram stated that his “chief happiness consisted in tracing and admiring the infinite power, majesty and perfection of the Almighty Creator.”

Being a man who wrote in 1774, “I profess myself of the Christian Sect of the People called Quakers, & consequently am against War & violence, in any form or manner whatever,” Bartram would naturally refrain in his Travels from any reference to his own Revolutionary activities. This was left to his earliest biographer in 1832.

Having been in the South for several years, Bartram had become a friend of Lachlan McIntosh, and had visited in his home at Darien, Georgia on the Altamaha River (the river on which he sighted and catalogued the beautiful flowering tree Franklinia Alatamaha, which was last seen in the wild in 1803. Another “new, singular and beautiful shrub,” found near Fort Barrington was Georgia Bark (Pinckneya bracteata).) Following a trip into Florida, Bartram returned to his friend’s home at Darien and found that McIntosh had accepted a command in the Revolutionary Army. This must have made a profound impression upon him, because, according to the biography of 1832, in the summer of 1776 “Mr. Bartram volunteered and joined a detachment of men, raised by Gen. Lochlan (sic) McIntosh, to repel a supposed invasion . . . from St. Augustine by the British; he was offered a lieutenant’s commission if he would remain, but the report which led him to volunteer his services having proved false, the detachment was disbanded, and Mr. Bartram resumed his travels.”

There is further evidence that Bartram did intelligence work for McIntosh. McCall (1816, 2:84) refers to “bodies of observation” that “were kept in motion” at that period between Revolutionary outposts on the Altamaha and the Santilla. McIntosh could scarcely have picked a better man than Bartram to serve on a mission of scouting for information on the numbers and disposition of the British forces. Bartram would be accepted as a harmless naturalist in familiar lands of north Florida and along the southeast part of Georgia—appearing to be gathering his seeds and roots. In his Travels, Bartram refers to one such trip (now believed to have been in 1776) in which he went completely unarmed, even leaving behind his “fusee” which he always carried for obtaining turkeys and as protection for alligators, etc. On this trip he met and, due to his manner, was unmolested by a Seminole Indian who had sworn to kill any white man he met. It is strange that in a wild country, with British soldiers and savage Indians around, Bartram elected on this one occasion to leave behind even his hunting piece.

Later events, even after the cessation of hostilities, add to Bartram’s stature as a patriot filled with the spirit of 1776. Bartram’s closest friends were outstanding leaders of the Revolution. He greatly admired his friend Benjamin Franklin, who was also a very close friend of his father. Bartram’s friendship for Franklin was so great that he had wanted to dedicate his book, Travels, to him, but Franklin died before this could come about. He did, however, honor Franklin by naming for him a beautiful flowering tree which he and his father found growing near the Altamaha River in 1765. It was named and pictured
in Travels as Franklinia Alatamaha, in honor of the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

From a letter he wrote to President Thomas Jefferson, we find Bartram’s continued Revolutionary fervor expressing itself in introducing his dear friend Dr. Benjamin Say as “a warm and steady Republican, ever since our glorious revolution.”

At the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, can be found in his diary which Bartram kept during his last years, these words: “Rejoicing, being anniversary of the independence of the U. States of N. America.” This entry was made on July 4, 1818.

Bartram had a great enthusiasm for the spiritual freedom brought about and saved by the Revolution, rather than for the actual war that gave us our independence. He held in great honor such men as Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and others who made our freedom possible. He loved this country and all its beauty and serenity which we, unfortunately, seem at times to have lost or forgotten, and take for granted all too often.

Although a “generous and true son of liberty,” Bartram played his role so quietly and inconspicuously that his name appears nowhere on the rolls of Revolutionary soldiers. Perhaps this is a sign of his greatness.

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Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Franklinia alata-maha. A Beautiful flowering tree discovered growing near the banks of the R. Alatamaha in Georgia. From a colored drawing in British Museum of Natural History.
Launching the 50-Year Club

BY RUTH ANN PARKER WELLS

Recording Secretary and 50-Year member of the
Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter, District of Columbia

Sunday, April 16, 1978, loomed clear and sparkling to
set the stage for the gathering of a special group of
members of the National Society Daughters of the American
Revolution—those who have been members for 50
years or more.

The President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, had
requested early in her Administration that Mrs. J. Herschel
White, Honorary State Regent, Colorado, and Mrs.
Charles Carroll Haig, Honorary Vice President General,
District of Columbia, make plans for a “get-together”
during the 87th Continental Congress for 50-year mem-
bers. It was hoped that a Club might then be formed.

The two ladies accepted this challenge and spread the
word during the months preceeding Continental Congress.
From their efforts 41 members attended a delightful
brunch in the Maryland Room of the Mayflower Hotel
on the above date. Arrangements of flower pots with
many-hued fabric blooms provided a springtime flair. To
signify her 50 years of service, each guest received a
“golden corsage” made of yellow carnations.

The President General took the time to bring greetings
to the group, expressing her high hopes that a Club would
be the outcome of the affair. She said, “The National
Society owes a great deal to our 50-year members because
they are the ones who have helped make the Society what
it is today—a respected, viable organization.” Miss Ger-
trude Carraway, Honorary President General, and
prospective member, was also present and brought greet-
ings.

Following the brunch, Mrs. White called the organi-
zational meeting to order. There was no lacking of enthu-
siasm for the new club among the ladies who were very
VOCAL on all issues! After a lively discussion on a name
for the group, it was voted to call the new organization
“The 50-Year Club.” The following officers were elected
for a one year term:

President: Mrs. J. Herschel White, Colorado
Vice President: Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, District of
Columbia
Recording Secretary: Mrs. David Leonard Wells, Dis-
trict of Columbia
Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. James M. Haswell,
Florida
Treasurer: Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Alabama

Annual dues for the Club were set at $2.00. Plans were
formulated to secure from each State Regent a list of the
50-year members in her State. The Corresponding Secre-
tary, Mrs. Haswell, 1443 San Mateo Street, Dunedin,
Florida 33428, can be contacted concerning this.

Membership is open to any member of NSDAR who
has COMPLETED 50 years of membership as verified
by the Office of the Organizing Secretary General. If you
wish to join, send your check for $2.00 to the Treasurer,
Mrs. Jacobs, P.O. Box 36, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768.
Membership is the 50-Year Club requires no work—only
a social time at brunch during Continental Congress. It
is a way to renew friendships, make new ones, and have
a happy beginning to Congress week. Plan to join us next
April!
Colorado

The Colorado Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated a diamond jubilee with its 75th Annual State Conference March 20-22 at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado Springs. Mrs. Fredrick O. Jeffries, State Regent, presided, and Mrs. Kenneth Harrison was Conference Chairman. The hostess chapters included Colorado, General Marion, Gunnison Valley, Kinnikinnik, Mount Rosa, and Zebulon Pike.

Guests attending were Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General; Mrs. Fred J. Fricke, Vice President General from New Mexico; Mrs. J. Carroll Bobbitt, Regent of Nebraska; and Mrs. Gabriel Savaedra, Regent of Mexico.

Preconference events consisted of a Fifty-Year Members' Tea and the forming of a Fifty-Year Club with Mrs. Howard A. Latting as the first president. The State Officers' Club Dinner followed, with Mrs. J. Hershel White presiding.

The opening session consisted of the standing rules, first reading of the Resolutions, State Officers' reports and State Committee reports.

The Awards and Honors Luncheon introduced the C.A.R. State President, DAR Good Citizen, Colorado's Outstanding Junior, the Americanism Medal Winner and three scholarship winners. Mrs. Jeffries honored 50-year members assisted by Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General, and Mrs. James Stell, State Registrar. A Memorial Hour was observed in the late afternoon.

The Diamond Jubilee Banquet was held Monday night and dedicated to Colorado's 32 Honorary State Regents. The DAR Medal of Honor was presented to the Reverend William Hafer Magill of Denver for his work with Manpower Unlimited, a summer camp program at the Air Force Academy for troubled youths. "Sweet Adelines" presented a musical program and Mr. Steve Richie was the keynote speaker.

On March 21, a Junior Membership Breakfast honored Mrs. Ben M. McKenzie, National Chairman of Junior Membership, with the State Chairman, Mrs. Clinton L. Wood, presiding.

Chapter Regents gave reports during the Tuesday session and chapter awards were presented. The luncheon honored Mrs. Shelby, and she was the speaker on "Our DAR Schools" with a schoolhouse on each table.

The National Defense Banquet honoring Chapter Regents was Tuesday evening with Colonel Paul Baldwin delivering an address entitled "The History of the National Guard." A concert was given by the 101st Army National Guard Band.

On March 22, Mrs. Eldon Brown presided over a Lineage Research Breakfast with Mr. Colin James the speaker. The 75th Conference ended with the proud presentation of the "Colorado Historical Markers" books, compiled and edited by Mrs. Guenther P. Stieghorst.—Suzanne S. Golden.

Minnesota

The eighty-third Annual State Conference of the Minnesota State Society was held at the Sunwood Inn in St. Cloud, Minnesota, on March 6 and 7, 1978.

Mrs. Charles J. Robinson, State Regent, called the Conference to order. The Invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Miss Carolyn Robertson. Mrs. Dewey G. Force, State Flag Chairman, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America; Mrs. Royce E. Anderson, Honorary State Regent, led the American's Creed; and Miss Anne E. Quiggle, Honorary State Regent, led the National Anthem accompanied by the Conference accompanist, Mrs. Clelland A. Gibson. The colors were posted. Mrs. Robinson read greetings from Mrs. George Upham Baylies, NSDAR President General, and from Governor Rudy Perpich, Governor of Minnesota.

Four Honorary State Regents were introduced and brought greetings. The Regent presented the State Officers and National Committee members. Representatives of other patriotic organizations were recognized and brought greetings.

Reports of officers were given and will be placed on file. The State Curator, Miss Marjorie Landmesser, presented the members with a ballot box which she made for the State Society and which is a gift from John Prescott Chapter in honor of Mrs. Sidney D. Pidgeon. The first reading of the 1978 Resolutions was given by the Committee Chairman, Mrs. W. B. Jones.

The National Defense Luncheon was held at 12 o'clock noon. Mrs. N. H. Zanker, Luncheon Hostess and National Defense Chairman, introduced the film, "The Price of Peace and Freedom."

A Memorial Service for Minnesota Society Daughters of the American Revolution members deceased 1977-1978 was held at 4:00 p.m. by Miss Carolyn Robertson, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. Helene Von Berg, State Registrar.

A dinner honoring the Chapter Regents was held that evening. Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, State Vice Regent, was Mistress of Ceremonies. The film "Home And Country" which was made by the National Society, was shown. Mrs. Wilcox also gave a report of the District Tour.

On Tuesday, March 7th Mrs. Robinson, State Regent, opened the meeting in due form. The final report of the Credential Committee was read by the Chairman. Reports of the Chairmen of Special Committees were read and placed on file.

The Resolution Chairman, Mrs. Walter B. Jones, presented the resolutions, all of which were passed.

Appreciation was expressed to the committee by the State Regent. Mrs. George Roth, a member of the National Resolution Committee, explained the work of the National Committee and requirements for documenting sources used in National Resolutions.

The Organizing Secretary announced that forty-six (46) new members were admitted to the Minnesota Society last year.

The Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. F. W. Sanderson, gave her report. 54 ballots were cast and the entire slate of officers presented by the Nominating Committee was elected.

The Awards Luncheon was held on Tuesday, March 7th. The State Honor Roll Chairman, Mrs. Donald P. Egert, presented chapter awards. Mrs. Robert Moses, Chairman of the DAR Good Citizens, introduced the winners of the seven districts with DAR Good Citizen pins and remembrances. The State Winner was Nancy Stickler, District 6 of Wayzata, who was given a $300 Savings Bond. Second place winner, Brad Doyle, District 7 of White Bear Lake, received a $50 bond. Third place
South Carolina

The Eighty-second State Conference of the South Carolina Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Carolina Inn, Columbia, South Carolina, on March 9-11, 1978. Hostess Chapters were Ann Pamela Cunningham, Charles Pinckney, Colonel Jeremiah Jones, Milltown Road, Moultrie, Thomas Heyward Jr., University of South Carolina, and William Thomson. District IV Director, Mrs. William Donald Patrick, served as Conference Chairman.

South Carolina Daughters were honored by the presence of Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, at the Conference. Other distinguished guests included: Mrs. James Albert Marmouquet, State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Richard Osborn Creedon, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Monroe Tate Thigpen, State Regent of Mississippi; and Mrs. James M. Anderson Jr., State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Honored South Carolina Daughters attending the Conference were Mrs. Olin Karl Burdorf, Vice President General, and Honorary State Regents Mrs. Henry Jackson Munnerlyn, Mrs. Matthew White Patrick, Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, Mrs. Charles Betts Richardson Jr., Mrs. William Nathan Gressette, Mrs. Drake Harden Rogers, and Mrs. Claude Mower Singley.

Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, South Carolina State Regent, presided over the Conference with all State Officers in attendance.

On Thursday, March 9, the Palmetto State Officers Club Luncheon with Mrs. William Nathan Gressette, President, was held. After the luncheon, Mrs. George U. Baylies visited the South Carolina State Senate which was in session and received a rare bit by being invited to address the Chamber during a formal session. On Thursday afternoon, a Service of Remembrance was conducted by Mrs. Edmonds Tennent Brown, State Chaplain. Later, a tea was held at the Governor’s Mansion honoring the President General and visiting Out-of-State Regents. The evening included a Board of Management Dinner with distinguished guests.

On Friday, March 10, the opening session was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Ellis, following the Processional. Mrs. Abner Bruce Sims, pianist for the Conference, provided music for the entrance of Pages with the flags, followed by State Officers, Honorary State Regents, and honored guests. Greetings were extended to the group by the Mayor of Columbia, John T. Campbell. Reports from the State Officers, Division Directors, and State Chairmen outlined the past year’s accomplishments of the South Carolina DAR. The Tamassee Luncheon followed the Friday morning session which included entertainment skills by Tamassee students Tanya Catledge and Tommy Snipes. The afternoon session was concluded by Reports from State Chairmen.

Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, was featured speaker at the formal Banquet on Friday evening, attended by numerous special guests and members. Her address, “Our Values Prevail,” was inspiring and timely. Later, the DAR Medal of Honor was presented to The Honorable James Burrows Edwards, Governor of South Carolina; the Outstanding Junior Member Award to Miss Pamela Louise Lavender of Greenville; the State DAR Good Citizen Award to Miss Carole Ann Weldon of Greenville; and the NDSAR Conservation Medal went to Mrs. J. Edward Barnett, Greenwood.

Following a general meeting on Saturday, March 11, awards were presented to chapters for outstanding work. An invitation for the Eighty-third State Conference to be held at the Myrtle Beach Hilton was extended by Mrs. Ervin Wall Funderburk, District VI Director.

Following the singing of “Blest Be the Tie that Binds” and the retiring of the Colors, the Eighty-second South Carolina State Conference was adjourned. —Sarah Henderson.

Pennington

(Continued from page 813)

in nearby Centre Hall. The foundation of the Chapel remains in evidence today as a permanent monument to this historic family and their contribution to the history to the area. In 1875, the Centre Hall Methodist Church was erected on Church Street. A fine brick church, built at a cost of $3,500, and used continuously until 1958.

On June 23, 1909, some of the descendants of this historic family gathered at the grave sites to rededicate this place and themselves to the religious freedom of our nation. The Pennington Family Association has grown from these ceremonies. It stands today as a dedicated group of Christians, proud of their family, and proud that the seed planted by their ancestors has had a part in the religious growth and development of our country.
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.

FULLER: Josiah, b. 1763, Daniel b. 2/17/67 and Jason b. 2/26/1779 (probably in Sutton, Mass.) who were their parents?—Miss Hazel M. Waters, 4439 So. 31st St., Arlington, Va. 22206.


BILLUPS-MOORE-CHANDLER: Need parents, anc., birth places, etc. of Samuel Billups b. 1796, Va., Vet. War 1812, m. 1822 Sarah Chandler b. 1806; Oliver Moore b. 1785 in Eng. m. Mary Chandler b. Fluvanna Co., Va. 1794. Chandlers were cousins.—Eliz. Parks, Rt. 1, Box 407, Sedona, AZ 86336.

LEITCH-SYLVESTER: Desire info. on Leitch, any spelling, family. All info. on parents and ancs. Fannie Leitch m. Harlow Sylvester 13 June, 1839, Paris, Ill., b. 28 Nov., 1813, Frederickburg, Va., d. 23 Sept., 1887, Madison, Wis. All correspondence welcome and answered.—Mrs. Robert H. Veerhusen, 207 Broadway, Muscatine, Iowa 52761.


HOAGLAND-MONTROSS: Need info. on desc. of John Montross b. 1695 and Margaret Schut b. 1693- lived in Wappingers Falls NY. Also info. from Desc. of Jansen Hoagland. Plan addition to book on Dirck.—Geo. W. Hoagland, 2868 Lee Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120.


HALE-HAYES: Need Parents and birth place of Mary E. Hale (m. Benjamin Root), B. 1805 in Va. her brother, James Hale, b. Feb. 3, 1812 in Va., Sarah Hayes b. June 12, 1817 in La. (?) Sarah m. James Hale May 24, 1836 in Franklin, La. All moved to Cameron Parish, La. before 1860.—Mrs. James Dufrene, 315 Beauregard St., Lake Charles, LA 70605.

SIMPKINS-PARNELL-CUSACK-WRIGHT: Desires contact with desc. Stephen Parnell, b. bef. 1845; Peter Orom Cusack m. Ann G., J. E. Simpkins m. Ada G., Daniel Wright m. Ellender G. in S.C. in 1819, in Ala. in 1845. I have DAR Godbold line for you.—Mrs. L.B. Dunn, 701 S. Main, Mullins, SC 29574.


BROWN: Need father of George Mason Brown, b. 1825 Ky. lived at Lexington, Ky. G.M. Brown served in Mexican War in 1846 & 1847. Married Sarah (Sallie) A.? and his mother was Ann C. Brown. Family and mother lived in Saline Co. MO in 1850s and 60s. Also info on any of the other family branches.—Mrs. Bessie Helzer, Box 427, Dighton, KS 67839.


BRACKEN: Need J.M. Bracken’s PA ancestry md Irene Smith of Chataqua Co., NY. Ch. Martha b. 1831 md Barringer, James, George, William, Charles, Emogene, Alta.—Mrs. J.W. Graves, 7209 Briley Dr., Fort Worth, Texas 76118.


WHEELER: Desire info. on Parents of Avera (Y) Wheeler, b. 1782 in NC (Franklin Co.), d. 1857 in Sumter Co., Ga. living in Baldwin Co. Ga. in 1816; moved to Sumter Co, Ga c. 1831, when created; son Benjamin first white child b. in Sumter Co—Mrs. Robert S. Innes, 3275 West Shaddowlawn Ave., NE, Atlanta, GA. 30305.


TOSSEY-LOW-FELKNER: Need parents and info. on Aaron H.G. Tossey b. 10 Aug 1792 Brentwood, Rockingham Co. NY, served in War of 1812 (3rd Battalion NY Militia) came to Ohio 1815 from Jay, Essex Co. NY. Father possibly Joseph or Gideon Tossey. Need parents and info. on John Low b. Ulster Co, NY came to Toss Co, Ohio in 1818, in Union Co, Ohio by 1826, d. 1827, m. Maylin Felkner b. Ulster Co, NY, d. 1843. Father possibly Jacobus Low of Kingston, Ulster Co. Need parents and info. on Maylin Felkner—Margena Doellinger, 540 East Schryer Place, Columbus, OH 43214.


MORE-MOORE: Need names of parents and wife of Phillip More/Moore who lived South Branch, now Moorefield, Hardy County, W.va., died 1762, had sons Michael and John, both Rev. War Soldiers. Michael born 1737, died in Monongalia Co., Va., after 1812, wife Catherine, John's widow, Margaret, married second.—King.—Mrs. Cecile Fluharty, 21 Carolina Avenue, Lockport, N.Y. 14094.

Genealogical Books

The following, received in the Genealogical Records Office are now available for use in the DAR Library:

Ilinois

Bible and Cemetery Records for Northern Illinois Contents

Bible Records:
- Richards-Blair
- Partridge-Corbin
- Wilson
- Rockwell
- Jenkins
- Warner
- Taylor
- Beckham
- Dod Genealogy
- Messinger, Sayre

Cemetery Records:
- Abandoned-Lower Rock Island County
- Dunlap
- Hazlett
- Sortore
- Mills
- LeQuatte
- Essex
- Calvary Lutheran–Mercer County
- Salem
- Garrett
- Elderly–Knox County
- St. Mary's, Walnut Grove–Bureau County
- Tripp–LaSalle County

Church Records:
- Pope's River Presbyterian
- Millersburg Presbyterian

Southern Illinois Records Contents

Bible Records:
- Rowan
- Hunt
- Valbert
- Russell
- Schooley
- others
- Askew, Allen, others
- Clayton

Cemetery Records:
- Bushy Fork Primitive Baptist
- Cumberland County, Volume II
- Old Kansas (Nineveh)–Indiana

Marriage Records:
- Powell-Tucker
- Hale-Winkler
- War of 1812 Discharge–Tucker

Legal Transactions:
- Affidavit-James Spence
- Probate Record of Nathaniel Parker

History of Young Family

Central Illinois Record Contents

Bible Records in Shelby County

Bible and Family Records in Christian County
- Volume II
- Abril, Layman, Malhoit, Sorrell, others

Bible Records and Genealogy of William T. Hutchinson Family, Menard County

Cemetery:
- Young America–Edgar County

Church History:
- 'LEST WE FORGET'–Richmond Grove Presbyterian Church–Logan County

Southern Illinois Records

Bible Records:
- Richards-Blair
- Partridge-Corbin
- Wilson
- Rockwell
- Jenkins
- Warner
- Taylor
- Beckham
- Dod Genealogy
- Messinger, Sayre

Cemetery Records:
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- Salem
- Garrett
- Elderly–Knox County
- St. Mary's, Walnut Grove–Bureau County
- Tripp–LaSalle County

Church Records:
- Pope's River Presbyterian
- Millersburg Presbyterian

Family and Bible Records, Rockford and Wheaton Contents

School Records:
- Hall School–Rockford, Illinois

Family Records:
- Dauenbaugh
- McCullough
- Arnold
- Gamble
- others

Wheeler
- Partridge
- Arnold
- Gamble
- others

Wheeler
- Partridge
- Arnold
- Gamble
- others
Bible Records:
Doty
Kent, Fuller, Turnbull, Weingartner
Miller, Cronkite
Neilson, Dumble, Watt, Leavens
Price
Rallmann, Wolf, Cox, Johnson, Draper
Reed, Collins, Strayhorn, Harris, others
Rohm
Thompson

Iowa
Pioneers and Their Ancestors and Descendants, Vol. X

Dubuque County Marriages, Dec. 31, 1865 to March 21, 1866, continued from Vol. IX, Iowa Pioneers.
Julian Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque, Ia.
Poweshiek County, Iowa marriages, Book E, Dec. 8, 1894 to Sept. 4, 1895
Montezuma Chapter, Montezuma, Ia.
Washington County, Iowa marriages, April 25, 1870 to Aug. 26, 1873, continued from Iowa Pioneers, Vol. IX,
(Note: above marriage records are arranged chronologically, not indexed.)

Probate Records pertaining to David S. and Mertie Colton Forrey, Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown, Ia.
Index for same page 62

Family Records:
Gaston Family by Thelma Shepherd, Fort Madison Chapter, Fort Madison, Ia.
Willey Family, by Laura Bailey, Nancy McKay Harsh Chapter, Creston, Ia.
Latta Family, by Lucille Latta
Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs
Thornton Family, submitted by Mary T. Turner, Mayflower Chapter, Cedar Rapids
Obituaries, from Family records of Mrs. Willis Ryan, Grinnell Chapter, Grinnell, Ia.
Index for same on page 132

Bible Records:
Strickland, Seeley, Kellogg, Robinson, Leavens, Corell, Plowman (Plowmna), St. John, Peterson, submitted by Mrs. Wellner, Lucretia Deering Chapter, Osage, Ia.
Helm, Dodds, Walls (Wallace), Curtis, Knight, Sanborn, Rogers, Robb, George, Brown, submitted by Mrs. Stephen Viggers, Washington Chapter, Washington, Ia.
Coburn, Crocker, submitted by Mrs. Wm. Ehmcke, Pilot Rock Chapter, Cherokee, Ia.
Miller, Paul, Wright, Griffin, Zimmerman, Bennett, Swiler, sent by Mrs. Pauline Wright Bennett, Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Ia.
each Bible is indexed, pp. 171, 176, 185, 192, 195.
General Index in the front of the book.

Kansas
Marriage Records, Lyon County, Book C, Feb. 1873 to Jan. 1877

Contents
   Covers from Feb. 1873 to 1 Jan. 1887
   Index
   Covers dates 31 Dec. 1887 to 30 Dec. 1880
   Index

Miscellaneous Church, Cemetery and Marriage Records

Cemetery Records
Arkansas, Izard County, Big Springs Cemetery
Index
Arkansas, Lawrence County, Strawberry
Index
Kansas, Miami County, Richland Twp.
Index
Kansas, Wallace County, Dinas Comm.
Index
Ohio, Adams County, Sprigg Twp.
Index

Church Records
Kansas, Chapman, Congregational Church
Index
Kansas, Lydia, Lutheran Church
Index
Maryland, Somerset Co., Green Hill Church
Index

Marriage Records
Kansas Terr., Geary County, 7-12/1868
Index
Kansas, Wallace County, 1908-1910
Index

Miscellaneous Wills, School Enrollments and English Parish Records

Contents
Excerpts from English Parish Records
Index
School Enrollments
Kansas, Pawnee County, 1890, Part II
Index
Kansas, Riley County, "Heller Sch."
Index

Wills & Estate Settlements
Kansas, Ness Co., I. B. Gray
Index
Maryland, Frederick Co., Adam Mehn
Index
Maryland, Frederick Co., Peter Eoutzey
Index
Pennsylvania & Virginia, Misc.
Index
Virginia, Accomack Co., John Marvill
Index
Virginia, Monogalia Co., Hy. Weaver
Index
Virginia, Monogalia Co., Thos. Greggs
Index

Marriage Records, Mankato, Jewell County, September 9, 1901 to October 14, 1913

Contents
Vol.
I. Volume F
II. Volume G

822 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
III. Volume H
IV. Volume I
V. Volume J
Index

Miscellaneous Family Histories and Bible Records

Contents

Bible Records:
- Barker, Kernes, Miller, Newman Families
  Index
- Keiser, Frederick
  Index
- Musselman, John & Michael
  Index
- Smith, William L.
  Index
- Wynn, Thomas J.
  Index

Family Histories:
- Alden, Willard, Leland, Farwell, Kimball, Scott, Whatlock,
  Packard, Morse,
  Hutchinson, Dinsmoor, Bowles,
  Hansen, Gorton, & Record
  Index
- Byrn, Boulware & Utley
  Index
- Chandler, Richard
  Index
- Dillon, Staatz & Yoeman
  Index
- Moore, Samuel
  Index
- Roberts, Malvina
  Index
- Schrum-Schramm Church Records
  Index

Kentucky

Miscellaneous Records

Contents

Jessamine County Marriages

Dunn Bible
Byrd Bible

Dudderar-Taylor
John Thomas Dudderar Bible
Hale Bible
Stone Cemetery
Blain-Cooper Cemetery
McClary Cemetery

Casey County
Lane Cemetery
Porter Cemetery
Penn Cemetery
Purdom Cemetery
May Cemetery

Lincoln County
Robbins Cemetery
Miracle Cemetery
Peck Cemetery
Woods Cemetery
Johnson Cemetery
Manuel Cemetery
Pine Grove Baptist Church Cemetery

Jessamine County Marriages
Cromwell Young Bible

John Sale Bible
Thompson Fuller Bible
Funeral Invitations
Smith Family

Wilson Family Bible
Searcy Bible
William Jordan Bible
William Clore Bible

Minster's Returns, Mason County, Ky.
Newsclipping—Newspaper
Robert Walton Will
Gaines Bible
Stagner Bible
Ramer Bible
Mangram Bible
Morris Bible

John A. Caudill's Will
Stephen Caudill's Will
N.J. Thompson's Will
Gibson-Hogg Deed
Adams Heirs Deed
Stephen Caudill Deed
Adams Births
Letcher County Vital Statistics
Wilkes County N. Car. Marriages
Letcher County, Ky. Marriages
Caudill Marriages
Letcher County, Ky. Death Records
Miscellaneous Adams Records
Isham Caudill Bible

Some Records of the First United Methodist Church of Lagrange, formerly M.E. Church.

Contents

Bishops, Elders, Pastors
Membership
Marriages from Registers
Baptisms from Registers
Records of Building Committee (Index at end)
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index
Quarterly Conference Record with Index

The Search for Polly White: Lineage Research in Central and Eastern Kentucky

Contents

Index
Kentucky County Records
Letters from Genealogists
Miscellaneous Kentucky Records
Miscellaneous State Records
Indiana, Missouri, and Virginia
Summary of Jame White's Activities (1793-1822)
"White Family Records Compiled by Mrs. Annie Walker Burns
(Marriage Records by County and Rev. War Pensioners of Kentucky in 1840)

OCTOBER 1978
LEW WALLACE (Albuquerque, New Mexico) recently presented the DAR Medal for Excellence AFROTC to Cadet Commander, Lt. Col. Wendy Lee Webber. Miss Webber carried a 3.5 average and was the first woman commander AFROTC at the University of New Mexico. She is a second generation Air Force person, as her father is a Lt. Colonel stationed in Iran.

Mrs. Charles L. Klingman, the chapter's National Defense Chairman, presented the award at the Annual Awards Banquet at Kirtland Air Force Base Officer's Club.

The chapter's annual 4th of July Breakfast had as its honored guest speaker, Senator Pete Dominici of New Mexico.

On September 27th, the chapter celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the placing of the “MADONNA OF THE TRAILS” statue in McClelland Park in Albuquerque. One of the high lights of the celebration was the opening of the box in the base of the statue, to see what our members of fifty years ago felt important to preserve for our times. Many distinguished state guests were present.—Betty Lou Newlander.

WILLIAM HENSHAW (Martinsburg, WV). On Flag Day, June 14, 1978, at the Morgan Cabin of Torytown, William Henshaw Chapter presented a United States flag to the cabin. This flag was a gift to the Flag Chairman, Mrs. L. S. Clair Allen, from the Hon. William Jennings Randolph, United States Senator from West Virginia, who had it flown over the U.S. Capitol on March 29.

The ceremony opened with Mrs. Clarence R. Pharr, Jr. Vice Regent, leading the group in the singing of the “The Star Spangled Banner.”

Miss Mary Emma Allen, representing her mother, presented the flag to the cabin. Don Wood, Chairman of the Berkeley County Historical Landmarks Commission, accepted the beautiful flag. After raising the flag on the pole, near the cabin, the group pledged allegiance to it. A thankful prayer was offered by Mrs. David Dillon, Chaplain.

Miss Allen presented a certificate that accompanied the flag. Mr. Wood thanked the chapter and said the certificate would be placed in the cabin.

Mrs. Robert H. Barrat, Regent, read a brief story of the flag, written by Thomas E. Wicks, Sr. in 1977, for the 200th anniversary of the flag. The ceremony closed with benediction by the Chaplain.

FRANCES BLAND RANDOLPH (Petersburg, Virginia). At the chapter's annual luncheon in celebration of American History Month, Miss Anne Dobie Peebles of Sussex County, Virginia, was the speaker for the day. Her topic was “William and Mary—Alma Mater of the Nation.”

Following her talk, Miss Peebles was presented the Medal of Honor for outstanding leadership and service to her community and state. The presentation was made by Miss Dorothy Pond, Chapter Americanism Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Ralph Witt, State Chairman and Mrs. David Roberts, Chapter Regent.

For years, Miss Peebles worked in many organizations in a variety of fields. Her most outstanding accomplishments have been in the fields of education and health.

She is a distinguished alumna of the College of William and Mary, having received the Alumni Medallion. She is currently a member of the college's governing board, president of the recently established Richard Bland College Foundation and a member of the Advisory Board, John Tyler Community College. She served as a member of the Virginia State Board of Education and as its president, 1969-1970. At this time she was the only woman to serve in this capacity in the nation.

In the field of health, Miss Peebles has worked extensively with the Virginia Division, American Cancer Society, the Virginia Chapter, American Heart Association and Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care. She is on the Board of Trustees, Medical College of Virginia Foundation and Trustee, Patrick Henry Hospital for the Chronically Ill.

Miss Peebles also served as President of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs.

She has held positions of responsibility in several gubernatorial and senatorial campaigns, particularly in organizing women's activities.

Miss Peebles' accomplishments in the role of public service demonstrate her belief in a democratic way of life and an unquestionable love for her state and for her fellowman.

ANSEL BRAINERD COOK (Libertyville, Illinois) was officially organized on October 27, 1977, at ceremonies held in the Country Squire Restaurant, Grayslake, Illinois. As of that date, that chapter had
twenty-six members. Many dignitaries attended the luncheon, including Mrs. Roland White, State Regent; Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General; Mrs. Paul Meyer, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Henry Warner, Honorary Vice President General; Honorary State Regents, State Officers and Chairman, and the Fourth Division Director. Others present included Mr. Gilbert Stiles, Mayor of Libertyville; and the Honorable J. David Jones, state representative from Illinois' 50th District, and Mrs. Jones (mother of the Organizing Regent); the Honorable Adeline Geo-Karis, 31st District, and the Honorable Donald Deuster, 32nd District.

North Shore, the sponsoring chapter, was well represented, as was Little Fort Chapter from nearby Waukegan, Illinois. One representative from Little Fort Chapter was Mrs. Cornelia Patton, mother of the current Regent, who has been a DAR member since 1930 and is 102 years old. Installation of officers was conducted by the State Regent.

A surprise was in store for the Honorable Mr. Jones when Mrs. Smith, Honorary President General, presented him with an American History Medal to replace one which had been awarded to him in eighth grade and subsequently misplaced.

A tour of the Ansel Brainerd Cook home in Libertyville concluded a very memorable day.

WARRIOR RIVERS (Oneonta, Alabama). At the cabin on Cherry Hill Farm attention was focused on famous log cabins of America when the chapter members and guests assembled for a spring meeting in the country.

The program theme "Homes of Pioneers Who Were Determined to Lead the Good Life" was illustrated with NSDAR Program slides from the collection of Mary Bob Quinn of Senatobia, Mississippi with commentary. Almost too late Americans have come to realize we've been negligent in the restoration and preservation to these particular shrines. An additional slide shown was that of the Daniel Murphee-Sanders Cabin at Pali-sades Park in Blount County in the restoration of which the members had a part.

Preservation through publications has been a service of many of the Daughters this year. Members assisted in the reprinting of three-hundred page volume "The Heritage of Blount County" (1972) with an addition of one hundred pages of biographies and Bicentennial events. A copy was accepted by the NSDAR Library.

Member Molly Howard Ryan, editor of The Southern Democrat, has reprinted the two-volume set, The Bynum History (1916) and The Bynum Genealogy (1958) which includes the Murphree, Allgood, Cornelius and related families.

Past Regent and DAR Magazine chairman in Alabama, Emma Vandegrift Linder, has begun a weekly "Lineage and Letters" column at the invitation of Editor Ryan. Brenda Maynor Carr, junior member, does feature articles on DAR Good Citizens and items of historical interest with photography.

Junior member Frances Hardwick King, who is Vice Regent and Program Chairman prepared the yearbook, winner of the NSDAR Tri-color ribbon, and received the Continental Congress Certificate Award for "Outstanding Use of the National Theme in Program Titles" and another for "Conservation of Printing Funds for Use on DAR Projects." The chapter has received the Gold Honor Roll Award since organization in 1973 (six years).

JOHN HAUPT (Topeka, Kansas). A reception for the new citizens and their families is given by John Haupt Chapter after every naturalization ceremony in Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. Lewis Warren and Mrs. George Templar serve as Co-Chairman. Mrs. Templar has served 12 years and Mrs. Warren has served 4 years.

Mrs. Templar shakes the hands of every new citizen and after all of these years that would come to over 1200 new citizens. Mrs. A.E. Carpenter is Regent.

CHARLOTTE-BAY (Port Charlotte, FL) honored one of the most beloved and respected citizens of Charlotte County, Florida. The Regent, Mary Shee Williams, proudly presented the National Society's Medal of Honor to 80-year old Mary Graham Robbins Bigelow at a luncheon attended by over one hundred members and guests.

This Honor Award is not come by lightly. The nominee is judged on four qualifications: leadership, trustworthiness, patriotism and service. The nomination, by a chapter, must be accompanied by six recommendations for prominent local citizens who can attest, personally, to the nominee's fulfillment in all four areas.

Colonel Fraz Ross' letter read, "This intensely loyal and devoted citizen has, over a period of years and on a voluntary basis, trained hundreds of aliens in what it means to be an American. She has taught them the principles of our Constitution and the Government of our country. "Through her untiring efforts, over a long period of years and in many parts of the country, more than 500 alien citizens have successfully passed the requirements for American citizenship. Not a single person, whom Mrs. Bigelow taught, has failed to pass the examination. Not satisfied with this contribution in the area of citizenship, she participates as a leader in a wide range of community affairs. Her assistance in the activities of the community Cultural Center has been outstanding. Her honesty and integrity are worthy of emulation. She is truly an inspiration to the community."

Also honored at the luncheon were two Charlotte High School students. Maurice Bailey, Chairman of National Defense and of Good Citizenship, presented a medal to ROTC Cadet William Bregel and the Good Citizen Pin to Florence Montgomery.

Regent Mary Shee Williams and the Charlotte-Bay Chapter felt very honored to have presented the National Society's 23rd Medal of Honor to this great lady, Mary Graham Robbins Bigelow.—Dorothy P. Munson.

TAWASENTHA (Delmar, New York). Soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War are buried in several locations throughout the Town of Bethlehem, Albany County, New York. As a continuation of their Bicentennial project, the Tawasentha Chapter is attempting to place a permanent marker on as many of these cemeteries as possible.

On May 16, 1978, a permanent historical marker was dedicated to commemorate the soldiers that are buried in the Nicoll-
Sillet town, Kentucky) had the distinct honor to have sponsored the 1978 National DAR Good Citizen, Miss Karen Pigg of Fort Knox, a naturalized citizen of America. The DAR Manual For Citizenship in this great land contains some 90 simple headstones, eight early gravestones mark the burial of Revolutionary War soldiers: Cornelius Glen, Hugh Jolly, Zimri Murdock, Col. Francis Nicoll, James Selkirk, Richard Sill, Caleb Smith and Arie Van Wie.

The dedication service was held at Cedar Hill, with a reception following in the museum of the Bethlehem Historical Association. Bethlehem Town Supervisor Thomas V. Corrigan was the guest speaker and musical selections were rendered by young people of the Village Volunteers Fife and Drum Corps. The permanent marker placement program of the Tawasentha Chapter is under the Regency of Mrs. H. Carlton Kelley and her project chairman, Mrs. William D. Bennett. Assistance in installing the markers has been given by the Highway Department of the Town of Bethlehem, in cooperation with town government.

CAPTAIN JACOB VAN METER (Elizabethtown, Kentucky) had the distinct honor to have sponsored the 1978 National DAR Good Citizen, Miss Karen Sue Fox, a senior at Larue County High School. Her all-expense trip to Washington, D.C. was made possible by the Kentucky Society DAR and this chapter. This chapter has been honored to have the District and State winner several times, but through this lovely young girl reached the pinnacle in 1978. Mrs. Arnold J. Le Maire, Chairman, DAR Good Citizens, has been a most active promoter of this committee in six high schools.

At the Second District meeting of the Kentucky Society DAR an impressive ceremony was arranged at which the American Medal was presented to Mrs. Esta Pigg of Fort Knox, a naturalized citizen from Austria. Mrs. Pigg has assisted approximately one thousand aliens prepare for citizenship in this great land of America. The DAR Manual For Citizenship is furnished by the chapter for all her classes which average thirty or more students per year. Mrs. Pigg’s services are all on the voluntary basis. The chapter serves as host for the graduation exercises, and makes awards to outstanding students.

Mrs. Talton K. Stone, Regent for the past two years, has by her capable and enthusiastic leadership brought many honors to the chapter as she promoted the work of our beloved Society. These include the following: Recognition for 100% participation in President General’s Project, the State Regent’s Project, the KDS Home Ec Building Fund; special projects of Bacone and St. Mary’s Indian Schools.

A full page in the DAR Magazine dedicated to the Captain Jacob Van Meter Chapter and its charter members was a gift from Mrs. Stone’s husband, Mr. Talton K. Stone.

Two chapter members presently serve as Kentucky State Chairman, namely, Mrs. Talton K. Stone, American Indians and Miss Margaret Ann Patterson DAR School Committee.

Mrs. Ernest Dykes and Mrs. Dewey Pate, genealogical records chairman, donated through the chapter five volumes of Hardin County Cemetery Records, to the National Society and five volumes to the John Fox Junior Library, Duncan Tavern Historic Center, Paris, Ky. This represented years of work as these two loyal daughters copied all the cemeteries of Hardin County, Ky. Thus, this chapter has celebrated thirty years with marked achievements and plans for an even greater future.

OUISKARUN (Crawford County, IN). An official government grave marker was dedicated in honor of George Keysacker, a Revolutionary War Soldier, at the first grave marking project of Ouiska Run Chapter in Duffin cemetery, near West Fork, Ind.

Keysacker, born in 1749 in Pennsylvania, died in 1851. He donated a parcel of land for a burial ground, and was buried a few yards from his old homestead. His wife, Catherine; son, William; and daughter, Mary Eliza are buried nearby.

The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur Beinke, led the American Creed. Mrs. Hubert Bruce, Southern District Director, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The Star Spangled Banner was sung in unison.

The ritual dedication was conducted by State Regent, Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Russell Bree-
WIZARD OF TAMASSEE (Seneca, S.C.). Mrs. Nora Nimmons Field witnessed the fulfillment of a dream at the unveiling of the historical marker, KEOWEE TOWN. As a young girl, she lived in the part of Oconee County which was earlier inhabited by the Cherokee Indians and it is to commemorate the existence in this area of their town called Keowee, that the marker was placed, May 6, 1978. Mrs. Field, age 96, was the very active chairman of the Historical Marker Committee including Mrs. Herbert D. Morgan, and Miss Gene Nimmons. Present for the occasion was Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, South Carolina State Regent.

"This is a part of our history we should remember," said Sen. Herbert D. Morgan, at the dedication ceremony, speaking of the importance of the Indians in this part of the state. The actual site is now under the waters of Lake Keowee and is part of the Oconee Nuclear Station owned by Duke Power Company.

We invite our friends in DAR to visit Oconee County, the "Land of Legend" and see our new historical marker, KEOWEE TOWN. (Location: SC-37-128 and SC-37-98).—Sarah H. Plyler.

NEW CONNECTICUT (Painesville, Ohio) honors with its name those pioneers who came to settle the Western Reserve of Connecticut. They comprised the surveying party of Moses Cleveland in 1796. We are very proud of the fifteen enthusiastic women who founded our chapter on October 11, 1890 and of the forty five Regents who have nurtured the DAR objectives so faithfully through the years.

Throughout the past fiscal year, our Program Committee has offered the members a well-rounded fare, serving very delightful historical, educational and patriotic treats. History came alive in a program on The Constitution by Mr. Jack Daniels, noted local historian, which he called "From This Comes Our Strength" and a nostalgic talk by Mr. Henry LaMuth, recently retired Superintendent of Lake County Schools, which was illustrated by memorable slides and suitably entitled "Ye Olde School Days."

Education courses were offered in "A Trip Behind The Iron Curtain" by Mrs. Paul Bosley, Sr., SAR; "Our Hidden Strengths" by Mrs. D. B. Zatroch of NASA, and "More Than a Mile in his Moccasin" by Mrs. C. Gray Hussey, State Chairman American Indians.

"Keep the Flag Flying" was the theme for our annual Flag Day Luncheon when 75 members and guests met on June 14th. Flags decorated every table and an arrangement of all the approved United States Flags in the history of our country was the focal point. The meeting was preceded by a flag professional featuring our Junior Members as bearers and our Regent, Mrs. Edward Radebaugh, who followed them to the podium.

The Chaplain, Mrs. Helen Hartline, presided at the presentation of a ceremonial flag to the recently formed Samuel Huntington Chapter SAR. Mr. W. R. Branthoover, President, received the gift. A flag was also presented to Boy Scout Troop #179 of Mentor, Ohio. Mr. Chester Karchefsky who has been Troopmaster for ten years was on hand with two of his Eagle Scouts to accept the flag. This local Scout Troop has the outstanding honor of numbering among their members five Eagle Scouts with two others who have just qualified.

Histories of all Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Lake County, Ohio, have been prepared by Mrs. Charles Steed, Past Regent and current Director. This series, with some details of descendants, has been published in our local newspaper under the title "Ancestral Trails." We continue to mark those graves that are discovered without stones. The Chapter also furnishes bronze DAR grave markers for all its deceased members and posts a handmade DAR flag in each one on Memorial Day.

NINIAN EDWARDS (Alton, Illinois). Twenty-eight members were honored at a Jubilee Celebration of the chapter on May 6 during a Colonial tea held at the First Baptist church. Mrs. Derrell Cooper, Registrar, was chairman of the event to honor those having membership in the...
society for 25 years or more. Included among the honorees were Mrs. Horace Ash, a 50-year member, who gave a patriotic reading on the flag. Mrs. Ernest Deearth, a 60-year member and Mrs. Clare Pettingill, a 63-year member, were unable to attend.

Those also receiving certificates of honor signed by the President General for being members 25 years or over were: Mrs. Robert MacDuff, Mrs. Herman Meyer, Miss Emma Sawyer, Mrs. Don Cravens, Mrs. Ray Luken, Mrs. R.F. Kurz, Mrs. G.G. Herman, Mrs. Joseph Ash, Mrs. Clarence Hamlin, Mrs. John Brockway, Mrs. Betty Close, Mrs. H.B. Sanders, Miss Charlotte Stamper, Miss Frances Fisher, Mrs. L.E. Cutforth, Mrs. Daniel Platt, Mrs. William Dittman, Mrs. Roger Minton, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Mrs. B.C. Marvel, Miss Madeleine Gervig, Mrs. W.B. Roller, Mrs. Robert T. Lenhardt, Mrs. Roy C. Gunter, and Mrs. P.J. Achenbach.

Mrs. Harold Hadfield, past Regent, presented a program on “Quilts: Past and Present” and illustrated her talk with old and beautiful quilts. Colonial costumes were worn by members who brought pastries made from recipes of Colonial times for a tea. Hostesses were: Mrs. R.E. Hopkins, Miss Betty Cresswell, Miss Marie Cresswell, Mrs. H.B. Sanders, Mrs. Betty Close, Mrs. Albert Fosha, and Mrs. Harold Hadfield.

Officers for the 1978-79 year are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Robert T. Lenhardt, First Vice Regent, Mrs. Thomas Doles, Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Roger Minton, Chaplain, Mrs. Charles Clarke, Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Brockway, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Harris, Treasurer, Miss Joanne Perkins, Registrar, Mrs. Derrell Cooper, Historian, Mrs. Robert Kincaid, and Librarian, Mrs. Carlyle Rippley.

BAYOU ST. JOHN (New Orleans, La.). The Americanism Medal was presented at the Louisiana State Conference Awards Banquet, April 15, 1978 in New Orleans to State Representative Lane Anderson Carson.

Miss Frances Flanders, National Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, awarded Mr. Carson the certificate, and Mrs. Charles H. Plomteaux, Jr., Chapter Regent, presented the medal.

Mr. Carson, at age 31, has accomplished so much to earn this honor. He is a practicing attorney and was the first Vietnam veteran elected to the legislature, where he serves on the Civil Law, House and Governmental, and Health and Welfare committees. He authorized bills to prevent child pornography, a crackdown on welfare fraud, and the bringing back of discipline in schools. He passed legislation to help consumers by allowing eye-glass advertising, ending milk price-fixing, and establishing a small claims court.

He participates in community projects sponsored by civic organizations, being active in the Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, New Orleans East Business Association, Homeowners Assoc. and Boy Scouts.

Mr. Carson was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry in the United States Army. In South Vietnam he was severely wounded while leading his platoon during the Laotion offensive. He was awarded two purple hearts with bronze star clusters, the Vietnam Campaign medal, the Vietnam Service medal, and the Combat Infantryman badge. He was recently nominated for National Recognition as his area’s Outstanding Vietnam Veteran of the Year.

He is now an active member of the Disabled American Veterans, Veteran of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion. He was the invited main speaker at the 1977 Veterans Day ceremony and also the main speaker at the United States Day ceremony in 1977 where he spoke to hundreds of students at City Hall and the United States Day luncheon.

We are proud to have such a qualified recipient living with us and working for us.

GRENADA (Grenada, Mississippi). At a recent meeting in the clubroom of the Bank of Mississippi, Mr. Girauilt W. Jones, a Grenada architect, presented an unusual program to Grenada chapter.

Mr. Jones showed beautiful colored slides of old historic homes in and around Grenada, as he made an instructive talk on the periods of architecture represented in each building. He also gave the history of the buildings and of the families who built them.

An outstanding home was Evergreen, a large two-story building of slave made brick. This was the home of Robert W. Mullen, an Irish immigrant. The mantels were imported from Ireland.

The John Cratin Stokes home is a two-story, white frame building with square columns. During the Civil War, a cannon ball demolished the widow’s walk on the roof. Northern soldiers searched unsuccessfully for the family’s money and silver, which was concealed beneath one of the stair steps, over which the soldiers trod.

General Walthall’s historic one story home is located on College Boulevard. The Wilson, Lake, and Irby homes were among the homes included in the address. Troy Plantation is graced by a beautiful antebellum home, and Emerald Gardens is another striking old home, just out of Grenada.

Two stately white homes, built in Greek style, and boasting beautiful columns, are to be seen on Margin Street. The columns were shipped up the Mississippi River from New Orleans. John Moore, an early architect, built these two homes in what was then Pittsburg.

The oldest existing home, is a small frame cottage, built by the same John Moore in 1835, for Susan L. and John G. Jones.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT (Peekskill, New York) celebrated its 55th Birthday at a luncheon at Breckneck Lodge on June 15, 1978 with ceremonies honoring three fifty-year members and welcoming three new members.

The three members cited for their half-century of loyalty and devotion to the Society and for their contributions to the Chapter were Mrs. Leon W. Helms, Mrs. William Seymour and Mrs. Thurmald McMahon. Mrs. McMahon is a former President of a C.A.R. Society, a former Page and is currently National Vice Chairman of Information at Congress.

The fifty-year members were presented with certificates by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. William J. Murden. Miss Sarah T. Baker, only surviving Charter member of the Chapter, pinned the fifty year insignia on the honorees. Pictured are Mrs. McMahon, Miss Baker and Mrs. Seymour. Mrs. Helms was unable to attend. The Regent read the welcome to the new members and presented each with a DAR Handbook.

Mrs. Calvin D. Dale, Chapter Chaplain, gave the Invocation and Mrs. Emory A. Bogardus, National Vice Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America and State Director of District IX, led the Pledge of Allegiance and the American’s Creed.

The luncheon concluded a busy year for the Chapter. Highlights include participation in a Bicentennial grave marking; our annual dinner celebration of George Washington’s birthday with the speaker from the United States Military Academy at West Point; supervision of a Christmas Party for 34 female patients and staff at

(Continued on page 855)
Mrs. Ironside (affectionately known as “Miss Annie”) was Regent of the John Houston Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from 1935 to 1937, State Regent from 1938 to 1940, (past) Vice Regent General from 1940 to 1943, and elected Honorary Vice Regent in 1962. She brought charm and graciousness to these offices plus excellent leadership. We pay tribute to the memory of this beloved member, realizing she was one of God’s finest creations. It has been said that “Miss Annie” enjoyed so much her endless readings from her Bible and had read it through more than eighty times.

She was very dedicated to education and the growth of Tamassee DAR School.

Many are the sweet memories to be cherished in our hearts and lasting lessons learned from her faithful dedication to family, friends, church and the DAR that she loved so dearly.

Always generous, always gracious, always free in her love and advice, it was a joy and privilege to have known her.

“Let her own works praise her in the gates.”
In 1820 a branch of the Georgia State Bank of Savannah, the first financial house to be opened in North Georgia, was established in Washington, Georgia. The handsome, three-story brick building which was erected also served as the cashier's residence. It was used as a bank until the time of the War Between the States, after which it became a dwelling called the Heard House.

On May 4, 1865, during his brief visit here, Jefferson Davis, Confederate President, and his cabinet members lodged in the old Georgia Branch Bank Building and here, on May 5, 1865, they convened for their last conference. At this meeting the last Confederate papers were signed and the government of the Confederate States of America was officially dissolved.

The wooden frame house to the left of the bank was called the John Hill House.
WASHINGTON MUSEUM

The Washington-Wilkes Historical Museum, built on land once owned by Micajah Williamson, is a white frame two story house. It's earliest structure was constructed around 1835 by Albert Gallatin Semmes. A Mrs. Sneed bought the house and one hundred acres of land, then Samuel Barnett, Georgia's first Railroad Commissioner, acquired the house and land in 1857. He greatly enlarged the house. His descendants lived here until the death of his daughter, Mrs. Edward McKendree Bounds, in 1913. Dr. E. M. Bounds also made his home here. He was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army and a Methodist Preacher. The small room on the top level which holds our Indian Relic Collection, was his study. Dr. Bounds was the author of several books which are still in print and acclaimed by many preachers today as greatly inspired and inspiring works.

The Museum, now owned by the City of Washington is open year round and has furnishings of the mid 19th century. There is also a nice collection of Civil War relics, an old gun collection on loan to the Museum. Washington and the Museum welcome the chance to share our history with our visitors. Hours: 9 A.M.-1 P.M.; 1:45-5 P.M., Tuesday thru Saturday, 2-5:30 P.M. Sunday, Closed on Mondays.

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Mrs. Irvin, affectionately known as “Miss Ida Lee,” was born March 2, 1886, and has lived in Washington, Georgia most of her life. She received her A.B. Degree from Agnes Scott College in 1906, and in 1926 was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She was Professor of History at Chicora College, and later served on the Board of Education of Washington, Georgia. On October 1, 1913 she was married to Isaiah Tucker Irvin, Jr., and they had three children — Anne Hill Irvin, Charles Edgar Irvin and Isaiah Tucker Irvin. Following her husband’s death, she was an inspiration to her children and to all who knew her in the manner in which she reared her children. The entire family has been active in the Washington Presbyterian Church, and she has been continuously engaged in teaching Bible Study Courses.

Annie Lee Hudson Hill, Mrs. Irvin’s mother, was a charter member of Wilkes County Chapter DAR, and it was she who proposed changing the name of the chapter to Kettle Creek Chapter, in commemoration of the important Battle of Kettle Creek. Mrs. Hill was the author of many historical and genealogical sketches.

Following in her mother’s footsteps, “Miss Ida Lee” became a member of the Kettle Creek Chapter and served as its treasurer for many years. When the chapter was reactivated in 1971, “Miss Ida Lee” was among the first to rejoin.

Those who have known, loved, and been inspired by the life and example of Ida Lee Hill Irvin join in saying, “and her children shall rise up and call her blessed.”

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OCTOBER 1978
Cold Water Cemetery

This beautifully restored Cemetery in North St. Louis County in Missouri is located on a rounded wooded hill, surrounded by deep woods and shaded by ancient oaks and walnuts.

The name “Cold Water” comes from the little spring-fed creek that meanders through the neighborhood. It was called Cold Water by both the French and Spanish explorers. On a French map of 1767, it is identified as “Reviere De Leau Froide,” in an account of Spanish Louisiana, published in 1785, it is called “Aqua Frias.” Both names translate into English as “Cold Water.” The creek gave its name to the community, to the churches, both Baptist and Methodist — to the school and to the burial ground.

Cold Water Cemetery is probably the oldest existing burial ground of the American Settlers who came west of the Mississippi River, when those lands were still under the rule of Spain. It was, first, the Patterson family burial ground, then it was known as the Patterson-Piggott and the Patterson-Hume burial ground, and as it served the neighborhood, it finally became Cold Water Cemetery. This historic cemetery is considered to be the oldest Protestant Cemetery still in use, west of the Mississippi River. On November 3, 1963, the cemetery was officially given to the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. On accepting this unusual gift, the MSSDAR assumed the responsibilities of its future maintenance and of bringing to it the recognition it deserves in the history of America's Westward Expansion. Factually, the first known burial at Cold Water Cemetery is that of Keziah Patterson, first wife of John Patterson, Sr., Revolutionary War Soldier, in 1809. Also therein buried are Reverend John Clark, first Protestant Minister to preach west of the Mississippi, Elisha and Lucy Patterson in whose cabin home, Reverend Clark founded the First Methodist Society in Missouri Territory, and soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War, the War between the States, Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II.

A traditional Memorial Day Ceremony has been established at the Cemetery — the V.F.W. Color Guard, the American Legion, the Cub Scouts, echoing taps, the flower drop by the Civil Air Patrol, the guest speaker, special memorial services for the deceased members of the DAR and for the many Veterans buried there. These things have become a part of the tradition there and these Memorial Day ceremonies are open to the public.

The Cemetery is supported by donations, memorials, and by the sale of lots to those entitled to use the grounds. Every cent contributed to the Cemetery is used for maintenance via the General Purpose Fund, the Perpetual Care Fund, and through Memorial donations. Since this cemetery is the sole property owned by the State Society, it is the responsibility of all Chapters within the State to support the efforts being made to continue the improvements. Since acquiring the Cemetery in 1963, the MSSDAR has remained active in its preservation, restoration, and beautification. Ten foot sections of fence have been donated as Memorials and have been dedicated for the ultimate perimeter enclosure of the grounds. A Memorial Garden has been created, a gravel road and turn-around has been installed, ground surface water control has been initiated, and grave markers and stones restored and added. As is true, however, there is still much to do at Cold Water since Restoration, Preservation and Beautification are never ending.

Cold Water Cemetery is important because men and women who pioneered the Westward Expansion of our Country lie sleeping there. It is important in the history of the early Protestant Churches in Missouri. Cold Water Cemetery is without question, a landmark of the western movement in our Country and an integral part of our heritage.
PROVIDENCE, R.I. — The statue of Roger Williams atop Prospect Terrace looks at the city which he founded in 1636. Nearby the Department of the Interior, National Parks Services, is developing the Roger Williams National Memorial.

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In loving memory of
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State Regent 1952-1954 and Chaplain General 1956-1958, a DAR Marker was placed on her grave in Arlington Cemetery on April 16, 1978 by the California State Society, NSDAR. Attending the dedication ceremonies were the great granddaughters of Mrs. Canaga, Cathy and Christie, and their mother, Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Ill.
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in person, pointed out General Lincoln as the officer to whom the surrender should be made.

After the British and Hessian troops had laid down their arms the next move was discussed. Washington wanted action farther south with the help of De Grasse’s fleet, but the admiral declared that he must keep his rendezvous with the Spanish Admiral Solano in the West Indies, and so no further joint action between land forces and fleet could be planned. Anticlimactically the continued presence of De Grasse’s ships near the coast frightened off the convoy of Admiral Graves who was bringing belated and now useless reinforcements for Cornwallis.

Washington did not linger long in Virginia. He headed north to make his report to Congress, and from there he rejoined the army at Newburgh, New York. Meanwhile Rochambeau marched his troops to Williamsburg, Virginia, taking up his quarters in the College of William and Mary. The war was at a standstill, and so he occupied his time with visits to people in the town and the surrounding countryside. He also undertook a horseback journey to visit Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, and was delighted with the house and its owner.

Meanwhile from all parts of the United States Rochambeau received tributes to his genius and praise for his part in the victory. Autumn passed and after it winter. To the Frenchman it seemed that his presence in America was no longer needed, and so, in October, 1782, a little over a year after the siege of Yorktown, he marched his troops to the Hudson River and thence to Boston where they embarked for France. He himself came back to New York and visited Washington at his Newburgh headquarters. Their parting was marked by signs of affection and mutual respect. From this meeting Rochambeau went on to sail for France. He sailed on the ship Emeraude in January, 1783, taking with him two brass cannons captured at Yorktown, a gift of Congress, and bearing an inscription chosen by Washington.

On reaching France Rochambeau was received as a hero by his king. He was decorated with the Order of the Holy Spirit and made governor of Picardy. Soon he became a marshal of France. A year later he gathered all his senior officers in his home in Paris to receive from Lafayette and Major L’Enfant the eagles representing the Society of the Cincinnati which he distributed. Then Washington’s health was drunk.

Rochambeau was to enjoy but a brief period of rest. During the French Revolution he barely escaped with his life. While imprisoned in the Conciergerie he thus addressed himself to the Citizen President of the Revolutionary Tribunal: “I invoke the name of George Washington, my colleague and friend in the war we made together for the liberty of America.” Whether this letter was effective or not we do not know for the fall of the Terror saved the general’s life. He was to live fifteen years longer. Until Washington’s death he was his faithful correspondent.

Rochambeau died in 1807 and lies buried on his estate in the Vendomois. Over his grave stand trees transplanted from Mount Vernon. In the Chateau, just as he left them, are the mementos of the Revolutionary War in America, and conspicuous among them is a full-length portrait of “his friends and colleague,” George Washington.

Bibliography
Douglas Southall Freeman, George Washington (New York: Scribner’s, 1948-); Vol. V.
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