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Cover Story

As Autumn approaches, we are once again astounded by the magnificence of Nature's paint brush. God's bounty to us, of beauty as well as of material things, brings us to our knees in greatful thanksgiving.

The Thanksgiving Tradition established by our forebears reminds us that the Harvest Season offers another opportunity for humble thanks to Almighty God for his many blessings to America and to each of her citizens.

The cover photo of New England in Autumn is by Betsey Himmel, Advertising Manager.

November
1978
Cherry Valley Massacre  
November 11, 1778

Because of its proximity to Fort Stanwix, Cherry Valley played an important role in one of the bloodiest battles of the American Revolution. Of the six Indian tribes that inhabited the Valley, many chose to place their loyalties with the British. Joseph Brant and his sister, Molly, were leaders among these Indians. Following the Battle of Wyoming Valley, July 3-4, 1778, word came to the Mohawk Valley that the American patriots were going to mount an attack to drive out all the Tories and Indians. Joseph Brant went to England to ask for aid. Upon his return, British Officers at Oswego agreed to assist. The British army planned to lay siege to Fort Stanwix, and after its capture, march through the Valley killing all the Patriots. This was part of a three-pronged attack to cut the Colonies in half.

The Americans learned of the plan and asked General Herkimer to start for Fort Stanwix with the Tryon County Militia. Word of this movement reached the Brants. Joseph led an army to ambush the Patriots in a marshy ravine at Oriskany. A bloody hand-to-hand battle followed. Finally, the Indians feared reinforcements to the American soldiers and fled the field. This forced St. Leger to return to Canada and dealt a severe blow to Gen. Burgoyne’s campaign. The tall stone shaft shown here marks the site of this terrible battle.
Dear Members:

As the Thanksgiving Season approaches, I would like to share with you the following thoughts written by Katherene Young and used with her permission:

The branches of the apple trees are touching the ground . . . With their heavy burden of ripe fruit . . . The cornfield is polka-dotted with shocks of golden grain . . . The wheatfield is a brown carpet after its yield has been stored . . . Now here I stand with Thanksgiving in my heart, knowing the apple tree does not yield all its lifetime of fruit in one lone year . . . The cornfield cannot give us all its bushels in one harvest . . . The wheatfield keeps the barrels filled year after year in steady rhythm . . . By the same token I know God will supply my life with His love and grace . . . not years and years in advance . . . but moment by moment . . . For I cannot experience all His love in one season . . . its abundance is too great.

A blessed and abundant Thanksgiving to all.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

Jeanette O. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Old North Church, Boston.Courtesy, Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development, Division of Tourism.
The Role of the Clergy

In Establishing American Independence

BY MERIBAH L. STEVENS

Chaplain, Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, Massachusetts

In the 1740s the preachers of the American churches were limited to a religious role and preached a "peace at any cost" sermon. Allegiance to the Crown was a firm belief and a "no involvement" in aggressive action against unfair taxes and other unpopular government laws was the policy preached by most ministers.

Less than a decade later the clergy had a new chance and took it. In the 1750s and 60s ministers could not have been currently chosen for the role they were to play. Nor could they have assumed it themselves. Unofficial leadership in time of crisis was theirs by virtue of the part they had taken in public affairs from the beginning. When crisis came again and it was time to speak out boldly and to act, parish quarrels were shifted into the background. People turned to the minister with complete naturalness and he with equal naturalness moved into the political arena.

In 1752 men's minds were stirred deeply over far more than the politics of the pulpit. Mainly, they were concerned by the threat of a large scale French invasion now building up on the northern frontiers which threatened their religious freedom and political liberty. Throughout the 1750s and the French Indian War ending in 1760, the trend toward militancy and preparedness grew.

Artillery sermons likewise still rang the changes on traditional counsels appropriate to the day: the need of a well-trained militia; the justification of a defensive war, Biblical examples of warlike men since the days of Moses. Old words, most of them: liberty, patriotism, happiness, constitutional rights; but old words which had acquired new vitality of meaning. Of all these words Liberty was easily chief. It was the word of the hour; and this series of fresh applications had given it greater power.

No minister omitted the superlative eulogies of British liberty and the Magna Charta in any election sermon for which the subject of government was appropriate.

From James Cogswell, 1757 (Sermon to Israel Putnam's Company)

"When our Liberty is invaded and struck at 'tis sufficient reason for our making war for the defence and recovery of it—To live is to be free."

From James Lockwood, 1759 (Election Sermon, Connecticut)

"We are called to freedom and liberty. Liberty! May we never know its worth and inestimable value by being strip't and depriv'd of it."

As the decade of the 1760s closed, sermons struck an ominous note, presaging a crisis ahead. Sermons in 1769 sounded the note of alarm in realistic fashion.

"Mutual confidence and affection between Great Britain and these Colonies, I speak it with grief, seems to be in some measure lost," said James Haven on the election occasion in Massachusetts. "People indeed generally apprehend some of their most important civil rights and privileges to be in great danger. The ministers of religion will write their endeavors to investigate and declare, the moral cause of our troubles."

It was a pledge and they kept it. They did far more. Eliphalet Williams, speaking on the Connecticut election occasion in 1769, first reminded his audience of the civil liberty they had hitherto enjoyed. Then addressing the whole assembly he said, "Ye are, as yet free men."
would be easy to find a more dramatic battle cry in many sermons: but, at this particular 1769 date, this one would do very well as a northern counterpart of the "Give me liberty or give me death" rallying call.(6)

Naturally, after March 5, 1770, loyalties sharpened up. The "Boston Massacre" was a turning point and halfway measures were a thing of the past. Plain speaking was the order of the day and the ministers spoke out.

In general, ministerial counsels took two main directions during the five years between the Boston Massacre and the Lexington and Concord fight. First, let us be prepared to defend ourselves; and second, let us be united. In both of these directions the tone of these counsel suggests that men still needed to be convinced that a war was coming, and to be assured that, when it came, Americans had a fair chance of success. Ministers were in no sense trying to hold an excited populace in check, nor were they trying to inflame it. Instead they were facing an ominous situation realistically and saying, let us get ready.(7)

As events progressed toward the crisis in 1775, sermons became more urgent and ministers became news bearers and their sermons recruiting pleas. The direct participation of many ministers as elected leaders of volunteer companies, as chaplains or soldiers in the ranks is a familiar story, sometimes a dramatic one. In many notable examples these personal contributions have long passed into town and church history. As messengers brought back news of Lexington and Concord to remote places, the minister and the men of the congregation together began their march, gathering recruits as they went. David Avery of Gageboro, Massachusetts, called his people together, town and church history. As messengers brought back news of Lexington and Concord to remote places, the minister and the men of the congregation together began their march, gathering recruits as they went. David Avery of Gageboro, Massachusetts, called his people together, prepared an ominous situation realistically and saying, let us get ready. (7)

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Appealed to for help by the recruiting officer at Brunswick, Maine, Samuel Eaton said, "Come back at sundown." For the afternoon service he took as his text, "Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood," and an hour after the sermon the forty men who heard the service were on their way. Timothy Walker interrupted in the midst of his morning sermon by a messenger who reported Burgoyne on the march to Albany, is said to have announced, "My hearers, all of you who are willing to go had better leave at once;" whereupon, every man in the meeting house arose and left to join Stark's brigade at Bennington. Town by town it was the same story, with only minor local changes. (8)

Ministers who were too old to join the ranks found ways to serve at home. Many gave up all or a large portion of their salaries to buy powder for the town. A "cask of powder" became a standard ministerial gift. James Allen of Machias, Maine refused his entire salary for three years. Most original of all, he distilled sea water and supplied the whole section below Machiasport for the duration of the war. Almost any town book will show amounts as small as twenty pounds paid the minister annually for eight years and contributions by him of more than half of that amount. Ministers on the home front also performed much important service which cannot be evaluated, as it was not a matter of permanent record. We know of Samuel Cooper who was much in counsel with John and Samuel Adams, of Charles Chauncy's correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, and of various other recorded services. We know also of ministers who served as official delegates to state and federal conventions, or on Committees of Correspondence and Safety, and it is an impressive list, too long for this purpose. The minister's "parlour" was the most natural committee room in town and his unofficial share in the deliberations are an important page in a story that can never be written. (9)

During the Revolutionary War life went on, and in the parish people fought over the trivial issues as before, but this was gradually improving and a new tolerance was evident between the various church denominations. The clergy did their part in making all this possible.

The ministers not only helped to awaken men to their responsibilities as "free born Americans," aroused them to bold action in times of crisis, encouraged and steadied them in dark hours; they also helped to slant men's thoughts toward national unity and how to achieve it, towards greater tolerance and towards a larger view of human brotherhood and its obligations. The pulpit contributions of these Revolutionary years had been vital in ways other than patriotic.

As to the crisis itself, perhaps their best contribution had been to make the common feeling articulate. As the "free born Americans" listened to enlistment sermons on their way to war, to sermons in dark hours, and thanksgiving sermons at times of victory, they met themselves face to face and heard themselves speaking. In a very true sense, these obscure men of the cloth were the Voice of America at a time which needed such forthright spokesmen. Unknowns, all of them, except in local Halls of Fame, they deserve a better memorial than anyone has ever given them. It could best be made out of their own words. (10)

REFERENCES

NOTES
7. Ibid. P. 278 Chapter "Pulpit Drums."
8. Ibid. P. 288-289 Chapter "Pulpit Drums."
9. Ibid. P. 291 Chapter "Pulpit Drums."
10. Ibid. P 293-294 Chapter "Pulpit Drums."

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
From the Office
of the
President General

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: September 12, attended reception at White House honoring the American Newspaper Women's Club, of which she is an associate member; September 14, attended monthly luncheon of Military Order of World Wars at the Army-Navy Club and spoke on aims of the DAR at invitation of its president; September 17, attended the District of Columbia DAR Constitution Day Church Services; September 30, bus tour to Allenberry, PA, with members of Elizabeth Jackson Chapter; October 3, attended annual dinner of United States Capitol Historical Society as guest of Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General; October 9-12, presided over meetings of Executive Committee, National Chairmen, State Regents and National Board of Management; November 4, will attend "Harvest Noon '78" luncheon of Pennsylvania Junior Members in Gwynedd; November 12-18, will serve on 1978 National Awards Jury, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

11th DAR SCHOOL BUS TOUR: October 12, following the meeting of the National Board of Management, two chartered buses left National Headquarters with the President General and members of the DAR School Tour aboard. The itinerary included a tour of Tryon Palace, New Bern, NC; Founders Day at Tamassee DAR School; a visit to Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, KY; to Crossnore School, Crossnore, NC; then to Charlottesville, VA and a tour of Monticello before returning to Washington.

CONSTITUTION HALL: Another first--an antique show will be held in the lobby of Constitution Hall, November 26-28.

WITH THE EXECUTIVE: Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Organizing Secretary General, has received the coveted Humanitarian Award in a special service at the Chapel of Four Chaplains, Philadelphia, PA, for dedication to voluntary service in community, state and nation. This award has been presented only five times.

WITH THE MEMBERS: Mrs. William A. Gunter, member of Anne Phillips Charter, Alabama DAR, has been appointed to fill unexpired term of two years as State Treasurer of the State of Alabama by Governor George C. Wallace.

AT HEADQUARTERS: As of August 1, Richard S. Moore was hired as the new Director of Personnel; the Librarian General has engaged Mrs. Carolyn Leopold Michaels to be Head Librarian as of October 16.

James D. Walker, one of the 1978 Continental Congress speakers, has recently been appointed Director, Genealogical Programs, for the National Archives. We wish him much success in this new position.

PROSPECTIVE MEMBER: The President General has received a letter from a 13-year old girl wishing to find out if her grandmother was eligible to become a "DAR representative" and wanted to know "all ther is to know" about joining the DAR so her grandmother could be a member.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY: Recently this library had a visitor who was doing research on the story of Frederick Leaser, the man who owned and drove the wagon that carried the State House Bell (the Liberty Bell) from Bethlehem to Allentown, the last miles of the bell's journey from Philadelphia in September 1777 during the British occupation of that city. Some of the historical background information he found during his research in this library may make it possible for his four sisters to join the DAR.
Time Extension For ERA?

BY PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY

National Chairman, National Defense Committee, NSDAR

"It cannot be done. If it could be done, it would not be wise to do it. If it were wise to do it, House Joint Resolution 638 is not the proper way to do it. If House Joint Resolution 638 were the proper way to do it, it is nevertheless patently and intentionally discriminatory. . . .

"We don't know what we did. We won't say what we did. Why? Because we cannot do what we did."

This was how the distinguished constitutional lawyer, Congressman Charles E. Wiggins described the resolution to extend the time for ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment beyond the deadline of March 22, 1979, which was fixed in the original resolution. The proposal is unconstitutional because Congress does not have the power to change conditions previously imposed on a constitutional amendment. It is a breaking of faith with the American people and with the states that ratified on the basis of the original terms. The resolution is intentionally discriminatory because it permits states to switch from no to yes for an additional period of three years, three months, but forbids them to switch from yes to no.

Four states have already rescinded their previous ratifications: Nebraska, Tennessee, Idaho, and Kentucky. Many other states are considering rescission resolutions. It is grievously unfair to deny states the right to change from yes to no, while allowing other states, such as Indiana and North Dakota (which had previously rejected ERA) to change from no to yes. This is so contrary to American concepts of fairness that the ERA Time Extension Resolution has been labeled "the Unfairness Doctrine."

The ERA proponents argue that the debate on equal rights must be continued. Yet, unless the Fair Play Re-scission Amendment is included in a time extension resolution, the debate can continue in only the 15 unratified states, while no debate is permitted in the 35 states that at any time ratified ERA. If ERA proponents really want debate to continue, they should permit it to continue in all 50 states.

This unfairness becomes clear when we contrast the ERA experiences of Kansas and Illinois. The Kansas Legislature, which ratified ERA in 1972, devoted a total of ten minutes to the important task of approving a change in the supreme law of our land. There was no hearing, no debate, no airing of the issues in the media, and no thoughtful consideration. ERA was simply called up on "emergency" consideration on the last day of the session and ratified as though it were uncontroversial as a courtesy resolution.

Now consider Illinois where ERA has never been ratified. ERA has been considered and debated by the Legislature for seven years. There have been 12 committee hearings, and 14 floor votes in one house or the other. ERA has dominated the attention, the energies, and the mail of state legisla-
tors for seven years. There has been an extensive discussion in the media. Illinois legislators who voted on ERA have faced their constituents in three primary elections and three general elections. ERA has never been ratified by Illinois, but even under the existing deadline of March 22, 1979, ERA will still have another chance in the Illinois Legislature.

Under the proposed ERA extension resolution, H.J. Res 638, Illinois will be forced to consider ERA four additional times, whereas Kansas would be artificially locked in and precluded from any additional vote.

The time period prescribed in H.J. Res. 638 is three years, three months, eight days, seven hours, and 35 minutes. This peculiar period of time is highly discriminatory to Illinois, because it was deliberately designed to force the Illinois Legislature to vote for an extra year beyond what the legislative calendar would impose on every other legislature.

Time extension for ERA is a process of reconsideration. Under any fair rules, when a legislative body reconsiders a motion, the entire roll is called, not merely those who voted no.

Extending the time on ERA without permitting states to rescind, is not only grossly unfair, but is deliberately unfair. It is intentionally designed to count all possible aye votes but no nay votes.

There is nothing in the U.S. Constitution, in any federal statutes, or in any holding of the U.S. Supreme Court that denies a state the right to rescind its ratification of a constitutional amendment. The only arguments presented by the ERA proponents are the Coleman v. Miller case (1937), whose inherent inconsistencies plus the obsolescence of the "political question" doctrine make it inapplicable today, and Congressional action on the Fourteenth Amendment, in which the validity of two rescissions was never decided because enough states ratified so that the rescissions could be ignored. No reasonable case can be made that these actions are binding or even applicable to the question of rescission of a constitutional amendment today.

Under the U.S. Constitution, especially the Tenth Amendment, the states retain all powers which they did not delegate to the federal government. The states can do whatever they are not prohibited from doing by the Constitution. Recission is as much an inherent right of state legislatures as the right to repeal any other legislation. The discriminatory attempt of the ERA proponents to deny to states their right to rescind is one more proof that the real purpose of ERA is to take away powers from the states and transfer them to the federal government. When Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, he said that Section 2 of ERA would transfer to the federal government at least 70 percent of the powers still remaining in the states. The attempt by the ERA proponents to deny states their power to rescind shows that they want to begin depriving states of their powers even before ERA is ratified.

The ERA proponents argue that recission is a "political question" that Congress and not the courts should decide. If this is true, then it is all the more incumbent on Congress to act fairly and allow rescissions than it would be if Congress could pass the buck to the Supreme Court.

The desperate attempt of the ERA proponents to prohibit the right of rescission shows also that ERA does not enjoy the national contemporaneous consensus necessary for ratification of a constitutional amendment. The first 30 ratifications of ERA occurred within one year after ERA was sent to the states on March 22, 1972. In the next five and one-half years, only five states ratified, while four states rescinded, leaving a net gain of only one state. The ERA proponents are trying to create an artificial consensus by locking the 35 states in the yes column while continuing to harass the 15 unratified states with an economic boycott of convention cities, a pro-ERA media blitz, and political campaigning to defeat state legislators who voted against ERA.

If the American people supported ERA, its proponents would not need to fear rescission. It is because ERA cannot possibly get a contemporaneous approval of 38 states that the ERA advocates are working so hard to defeat the Fair Play Recission Amendment.

The Two-Thirds Requirement

If Congress had the power to extend the time on ERA ratification, it would require a two-thirds majority vote of both Houses.

Article V of the U.S. Constitution states that constitutional amendments require a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress. H.J. Res. 638 was 57 votes short of the two-thirds majority in the House on August 15, 1978, but the Speaker declared it passed anyway.

The ERA proponents claim that the time period is only a matter of procedure, and, therefore, should not require a two-thirds majority. However, Article V makes no distinction between procedure and substance.

H.J. Res. 638 purports to amend H.J. Res. 208, passed by Congress on March 22, 1972, which clearly stated, "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein)." When a motion requires a two-thirds vote, it may usually be amended prior to passage by a simple majority. But after passage of a motion that requires a two-thirds vote, a body cannot amend or change it by a simple majority. In all parliamentary history, there is no precedent for subsequently changing by a simple majority a motion that required a two-thirds vote for passage.

It is also a well-established rule that one House of Congress cannot by a simple majority change the terms of a constitutional amendment after it has passed the other House by a two-thirds majority. ERA passed the Senate on March 22, 1972, and it is a violation of precedent for the House to change the terms by a simple majority.

Nobody can answer the question: what is H.J. Res. 638, and does it have any binding legal effect? The U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to pass three types of measures that have the force of law: (1) a statute, passed by a simple majority vote of both houses of Congress and then signed by the President (or vetoed by the President and then passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority in both
Playing Politics With the Constitution

cause it will have no legal effect.

It is not a statute, because everyone agrees that it will never be submitted to the President. The 1798 case of Hollingsworth v. Virginia clearly established that the President has no power in connection with a constitutional amendment. H.J. Res. 638 is not a constitutional amendment, because it did not have a two-thirds majority and will not be sent to the states for approval. Of course, H.J. Res. 638 is not a treaty.

In our unique American system of interlacing checks and balances, Congress never acts alone. In all three of the above ways, Congress must receive the concurrence of another institution of our government. The executive serves as a check on Congress's lawmaking power. The states serve as a check on Congress's power to amend the Constitution. The Senate serves as a check on the President's treaty-making power.

Each House of Congress can also pass housekeeping resolutions setting its own rules such as the time of adjournment. These have no effect outside of the walls of the House that passed them. Congress can also pass resolutions which show the sense of the body, such as one deploring the treatment of Soviet dissidents. Such resolutions have no legal effect.

H.J. Res. 638 is none of these measures. So what is it? It is a fraud on the American people, because it pretends to do something that it does not do. It has no constitutional parentage; it cannot claim authority from any power delegated to Congress by the Constitution. It is a nullity, because it will have no legal effect.

Playing Politics With the Constitution

If, despite the unfairness and the unconstitutionality of H.J. Res. 638, Congress passes it anyway, millions of Americans will look upon this as an unfair attempt to tamper with the United States Constitution.

“Tamper” is the word used by the New York Times. The Washington Post calls it “tinkering.” The New Republic predicts that people will feel ERA has been “snuck through.” Dean Erwin Griswold calls it “a breach of faith.” These words are only symptomatic of the intuitive feeling of the American people that the ERA proponents are trying to change our Constitution in an unfair way because they can’t win if they obey the law.

The last few years have not exactly been good ones for public confidence in the institutions of our government. Many Americans have been disillusioned by unfortunate acts of some persons in the Executive Branch and in the Congress, and by some decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. But one institution of our government has remained sacred: the United States Constitution. If millions of Americans believe that the Constitution, too, has been tarnished, the fall-out will be worse than that from Watergate. No amount of legal verbiage will be able to justify something that the American people feel is fundamentally unfair.

ERA extension advocates have even resorted to dishonest arguments before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. On November 1, 1977, Assistant Attorney General John N. Harmon presented the Justice Department brief in support of H.J. Res. 638. He stated on page 3, 5th and 4th lines from the bottom, that the 92nd Congress “stated in the proposing resolution that the states should have at least 7 years to consider ratification of the amendment.” On page 17, 4th and 3rd lines from the bottom, he referred again to “the express language of the limit . . . namely, that the ERA will be viable for at least seven years.” (emphasis added)

The fact is that the ERA resolution passed by Congress in 1972 did not say “at least seven years.” It said “within seven years.” This attempt to mislead the Subcommittee and the American people about the text of the 1972 ERA resolution is shocking.

The “express” language of H.J. Res. 208, the ERA resolution passed by Congress on March 22, 1972, reads as follows: “The following ar-
is unthinkable to suggest that Congress may alter the wording of a ratification, or pick what it chooses to accept and ignore the rest."

The ERA proponents argue that the states have no power to set any conditions on constitutional amendments. That is true. But the states did not set the seven-year limit; Congress did. The states simply ratified on the condition that Congress had settled.

Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., told the House Judiciary Committee: "By virtue of their express language, the ratifying resolutions of these 28 states will become null and void after March 22, 1979, if ERA is not ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states by that date."

The ERA proponents say that the time limit is arbitrary. Many time limits are arbitrary, but they are nevertheless binding. When you sign a 20-year mortgage, the number of years is arbitrary; it could have been 15 or 25 years. But once both sides sign, the number of years cannot be changed by one party without the agreement of the other. The 18-year-old vote and the 55-mile speed limit are both arbitrary, but they are the law, regardless of what good arguments you can make for a 20-year-old voting age or a 70-miles-per-hour speed limit.

To illustrate the illegality of ERA Extension just imagine the screams that would have arisen if ERA opponents had gone to Congress and said: "Six years is long enough to debate ERA. Please change the rules, cut off debate now, and declare ERA permanently defeated."

The ERA proponents argue that they can change the seven-year rule because the deadline is only in the ERA resolving clause and not in the text that will actually go into the Constitution. But it is all part of the same sentence as passed by Congress on March 22, 1972! The legislative history proves that the intent was that the seven-year rule be just as binding, no matter in which paragraph it was placed.

Every amendment to the Constitution added in the last 60 years has had the seven-year limitation. The Twenty-third Amendment was the first time that the seven years was placed in the resolving clause, rather than in the portion which was ultimately added to the Constitution. The legislative history of the Twenty-third Amendment shows that this change was made in order to make a more elegant Constitution, uncluttered by obsolete language after the ratification process had been completed. The change was made on the basis of a letter from Professor Noel Dowling of Columbia Law School, who wrote to Senator Kefauver that placing the time limitation in the resolution rather than in the text "will be equally effective" and will prevent "an unnecessary cluttering up of the Constitution." (Hearing on S.J. Res. 8, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, 84th Cong., 1st Sess., 1955, page 34.)

The Senate Committee accepted Professor Dowling's language, and Senator Kefauver confirmed the intent in floor debate. "The general idea was that it was better not to make the seven-year provision a part of the proposed constitutional amendment. It was felt that that would clutter up the Constitution... The intention of the preamble is that it must be ratified within seven years in order to be effective." (emphasis added) (101 Cong. Rec. 6628, 1955)

There is absolutely nothing in the legislative history of ERA to indicate that the placing of the seven-year limit in the resolution had any different purpose from the legislative history of the Twenty-third Amendment, or that it was to be one whit less binding than if it were in the text that would ultimately be in the Constitution.

**ERA Extension is Unreasonable**

The Supreme Court held in *Dillion v. Gloss* (1921) that Congress can set the time for ratification of a constitutional amendment so long as the time is "reasonable." The purpose of the "reasonable time" rule is that there be a contemporaneous consensus, that is, that all the ratifications of the several states should have occurred sufficiently close together to reflect a consensus of three-fourths of the several states at a given point in time. In 1921, seven years was held to be a reasonable time. In our present era of instant mass electronic communication, and when legislatures remain in session many more months than they did a half century ago, a good argument can be made that even seven years is unreasonably long.

The average time for ratification of all constitutional amendments, including all those ratified in the days of pony-express communication, is one year, four months. The longest time ever taken for ratification of a constitutional amendment is three years, 11 months.

Of the states that have ratified ERA, 30 ratifications took place within the first year. To say that those 30 ratifications can be "reasonably" cumulated with additional ratifications 10 years later is to make a farce of the *Dillion v. Gloss* requirement of "contemporaneous consensus." And when many states have reversed themselves and rescinded their ratifications in the interval, any attempt to reconcile time extension with the *Dillion v. Gloss* rule approaches the absurd.

The ERA proponents argue that *Dillion v. Gloss* said that Congress has the power to set the time limit for ratification. But *Dillion v. Gloss* did not say that, after Congress had fixed the time limit and ratifications had proceeded on that basis, then Congress could later change the time limit. That is an entirely different matter.

The ERA proponents argue further that *Coleman v. Miller* (1937) held that, in the case where Congress had not set a time limit in advance, Congress could set a reasonable time limit after some ratifications had taken place. This case is not applicable here because Congress did preset the ERA time limit at seven years. *Coleman v. Miller* did not say anything at all about changing the time limit after states had ratified on the basis of the preset time limit.

Furthermore, *Coleman v. Miller* was grounded on the "political question" doctrine, which few lawyers today believe is still viable after *Baker v. Carr* and *Powell v. McCormack*. Dean Griswold pointed out in his testimony that *Coleman v. Miller* can't even be considered a "decision" at all; it is only a "case" because there was no Court majority on anything and the Court merely decided to keep hands-off because of the political
question doctrine.

Ever since the democratic process was born, there has been one way that an organized minority can impose its will on the majority: bring the pressure group into the legislative body and demand that it vote again and again and again until, finally, enough people are compelled to leave to attend to other pressing business, or get tired and depart, or leave believing that the issue was disposed of. Then, in the eleventh hour, the organized minority demands another vote and declares its motion passed. Sometimes the acquiescence of those who remain is compelled by threats or other acts of intimidation.

This is what is happening to the Equal Rights Amendment. The 15 states that have not ratified ERA have been compelled to vote again and again and again for three, four, five, six, and now seven years. The 15 states that have not ratified ERA have been compelled to vote a total of 24 times in committee and 59 times on the floor. Now the ERA proponents are demanding that this exercise in futility be repeated for an additional three years, three months.

There is only one reason why the ERA proponents are demanding more years of votes, and that is to give their secondary boycott the chance to wreak its economic harm on more innocent people. The ERA proponents are bragging about the millions of dollars of financial losses they are deliberately causing to the Hilton, Marriott, Sheraton and other hotels, restaurants, retail stores, and taxicabs, in convention cities in the 15 unratified states. This is part of their plan to throw thousands of waiters, maids, clerks, and other innocent people out of work—people who have nothing whatever to do with the ERA controversy.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

Alice Lane Newbury Ingram (Mrs. Frederick B.) September 10, 1978 in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ingram, who was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1963, also served as State Regent of Texas 1943-46 and as Vice President General 1946-49. She was a member of the Jane Douglas Chapter.

(Continued from facing page)
PROCEDURE FOR A REGULAR CHAPTER MEETING

Call to order, a quorum being present, at the stated time. Rap once with a gavel. Have an agenda at hand.

Opening exercises: Members rise and remain standing until after the singing of the NATIONAL ANTHEM.

a. Invocation by the Chaplain or substitute.

b. Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the U.S.A. led by the Chairman of the Flag committee or substitute.

c. The American's Creed led by ____________.

d. The National Anthem led by ____________.

e. President General’s Message from the current DAR Magazine read by ____________.

Order of Business (Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised, pages 20-21)

a. Reading and approval of Minutes of the previous meeting.

b. Reports of Officers in the order in which they are listed in the bylaws of the chapter.

c. Report of the Executive Board.


e. Report of the Chairman of the Special Committees.

f. Any special orders.

g. Unfinished business.

h. New business.

i. Program presented by the Program Committee.

j. Adjournment.

Each chapter should purchase a copy of Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised for the use of the Regent. Also Robert’s Parliamentary Law is an excellent reference book for all those interested in Procedure.

It is a must for the Regent to be acquainted with the DAR Bylaws and Handbook. The 1978 Edition has the Bylaws under the same cover. She should have a copy of the Chapter Bylaws and the State Bylaws.

The reading of the minutes of all meetings must be called for and read unless by vote or general consent the reading is dispensed with. The minutes must be approved by some authority authorized by the chapter if not done by the chair in a regular meeting. Minutes of a regular meeting are not read at a special meeting but at the next regular meeting. (R.R.O.N.R. page 393)

Regent: “The Secretary will read the minutes of the previous meeting.” The Recording Secretary rises and reads the minutes; note to the Secretary, never put “Respectfully submitted” above your signature on the minutes, your signature is sufficient.

Regent: “Are there any corrections to the minutes?” If there are corrections, the Regent directs the Secretary to make the corrections and asks, “Are there further corrections?” Then she states, “they are approved as corrected.” If there are no corrections the Regent states, “There being none the minutes are approved.” If other minutes are to be read they are taken in order of date. (R.R.O.N.R. page 301)

Reports of all the officers, Board and Standing Committees are usually given only at the annual meeting. At the regular meeting only those who have reports to make are called upon such as the Treasurer’s report and, “May we have the Treasurer’s report?” and “Does the ______ Committee have a report?”

The Regent asks after the Treasurer’s report, “Are there any questions concerning the Treasurer’s report?” She pauses then says, “If not, the report of the Treasurer will be filed for audit.” The report of a Treasurer is NEVER adopted. The report of the Auditing Committee at the Annual meeting is adopted, that report carries approval of the Treasurer’s report.

The Regent asks the Recording Secretary, “Is there any old business?” The Secretary will know from the minutes of the previous regular meeting. After taking up the old business if there is any, the Regent asks, “Is there any new business?” New business is presented to the chapter by a main motion as:

1. Recognition - Member rises and says, “Madame Regent.” The Regent recognizes the member by calling her name or in very small groups with a nod. Member makes a motion saying, “I move ____________,” then resumes her seat. If a member makes a few preliminary remarks before making a motion it is permitted but it must not be a speech. (R.R.O.N.R. page 28)

2. After a motion has been made the chair states the motion. Another member who wishes the motion to be considered says, “I second the motion” or even, “second” without addressing the chair. A second implies the member wants the motion to come before the meeting and not that she favors the motion, necessarily. A motion made by direction of a Board or a committee (of more than one person) requires no second from the floor. (R.R.O.N.R. page 29)

A motion is debatable, it is amendable and it requires at least a majority vote normally taken by voice. “The Chair must always call for the negative vote *except in non controversial motions of a complimentary or courtesy nature but even if such is the case, if any member objects the chair must call for the (Continued on facing page)
Let's Remember Joel Barlow
1754-1812

Author of America's First Best Seller

By Kathryn Brown Williams

Anson Burlingame Chapter, Burlingame, California

Few persons, other than historians, would recognize the name of Joel Barlow, but he deserves to be remembered for his extra-ordinary services to our beginning nation. He was a man “on fire” with the ideals of freedom, equality, justice and the brotherhood of man, and he spent his life in promoting those ideals in America, England and France. If he had not met an untimely death at age 58, he might have become one of our national heroes.

Joel's life reads like an Alger book—a poor Connecticut farm boy who rose to become rich and famous, a polished, urbane “Citizen of the World,” with enough excitement, intrigue, and ups and downs in his life to make a dozen movies.

To compress Joel Barlow’s life into a single paragraph: he was a graduate of and earned a Master degree at Yale; was a soldier in Washington's Army; became an ordained minister of the Gospel; was a school teacher; a Chaplain at Valley Forge; was a country lawyer; land salesman; storekeeper; printer and book publisher; a political pamphleteer; a linguist who taught himself to speak and write French, German, Italian and Spanish; a shipping broker; friend and confidant of Presidents Washington, Jefferson and Monroe; was a diplomat, negotiator and Minister to France; was made a Citizen of France; was a friend of Thomas Paine; friend and financial backer of Robert Fulton—all this and more. If Joel’s future wife had “Counted her Buttons” according to the old Nursery Rhyme, “Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief, rich man, poor man, beggar-man, thief,” it would have been predicted that Joel would be all of these, except beggar-man or thief. But most of all, he was a poet and author of America’s first best seller, The Vision of Columbus.

It is a small volume, 8” x 5” x 1”, and is bound in soft leather. The title and author are impressed in gold on the cover but the lettering on the spine has been worn away. It is in good condition, considering its age, but some pages are missing from the appendix, but none from the text. The paper appears to be hand-made rice paper, thin and delicate with tiny vertical ridges. The printing is beautifully done, clear and precise, and the s’s made like f’s adds to the quaint charm. The pages have turned a pale gold with darker slightly rippled edges. The book is owned by Mr. Michael Krivit, a teacher at Carey School in San Mateo, California, who brought it to a meeting of Anson Burlingame Chapter.

A surprising bonus, of interest to historians and genealogists, is a list of subscribers, or financial backers, given in the appendix of the book. In those days, it was necessary to sell subscriptions to cover the cost of printing before a book could be published. This curious document gives the names, titles, occupations and place of residence of the subscribers, most of them soldiers and officers in Washington’s Army.

Heading the list is King Louis XVI of France, who bought 25 copies and George Washington, 20 copies. Lafayette, Burr, Pickering and Paine are on the list. There are 12 generals, 3 major generals, 33 colonels, 17 majors, and 52 captains. A copy of the list is attached. Only the
Ink states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are represented, so other states and names may have been on the missing pages.

On the fly-leaf is neatly hand-lettered, "John Safford, his property," and at the top right hand of the page is /6, which is probably the cost, which was one dollar and one third. On the first page of the prefix are these words: "To his Most Christian Majesty, Louis the Sixteenth, King of France and Navarre," and on the third page: "With deepest sense of your Majesty's Royal Munificence to my Country, and Gracious Condescension to Myself, I have the Honor to be, Sire, Your Royal Majesty's most Humble and Devoted Servant, Joel Barlow."

If the King had ever read the book he would have been surprised to learn that Joel blamed all the ills of the Old World on the inherited monarchies.

The Vision of Columbus was published by Hudson and Goodwin of Hartford, Connecticut, in May of 1787, just six years before King Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, met their deaths by guillotine, and eight years after Joel Barlow began to write it. The book was an immediate success, going into two more editions with one edition coming out in London and one in Paris—America's first best seller. Years later, Joel printed a deluxe edition, that he had revised and called The Columbiad, that sold for $20, and it, too, was a success. In it, he replaced the Angel with a Spirit of Wisdom, and added two more chapters.

The Vision of Columbus was a long epic poem of 5,000 lines written in heroic couplets. The style is elegant but sounds pompous and overblown to modern ears, but such was the style in those days. The body of the book is in nine chapters, each preceded by a summary of the contents. It is basically the story of the discoveries of Columbus, told in flash-backs, in a vision brought about by an Angel, who appears to Columbus while he is languishing in a dungeon prison where he has been placed by the treachery of jealous enemies. His benefactor, Queen Isobella, has died, according to the poem, but she was in fact still alive. Columbus is transported to "The Mount of Vision," where the Angel shows the reenactment of the two voyages, and shows America's past, present and future. Columbus is cheers as he sees the glorious government that will evolve in the United States of America, where freedom, justice and equality will be a model for all other governments to copy. All governments will be perfect and mankind will reach sublime heights. It even predicts a confederation of nations, like the United Nations, where all governments will work together for the good of mankind. Alas, 200 years later, these noble goals have not yet taken place.

It is ironic that The Vision of Columbus is nearly forgotten but a simple poem written by Joel later called Hasty Pudding, is still read and loved. It has never been out of print. It was written while Joel was traveling in Savoie in Southern France and was served a breakfast dish of boiled ground corn that recalled the days of his childhood on a stony Connecticut farm. Hasty Pudding was the local name given to a porridge served in his home for both morning and evening meals. It got its name because it took skill and dexterity of the cook to slowly pour the ground corn meal into furiously boiling water and at the same time stir the mixture vigorously to prevent lumps.

Joel was homesick when he wrote a poem painting a picture of a loving home. He tells the story of the discovery of corn by Columbus, the plowing, planting, weeding and harvesting of the corn, the milking of the family cow for milk to pour over the Hasty Pudding, and the simple pleasures and customs of farmers at harvest time. It describes the American custom of holding Husking Bees where "brown corn-fed nymphs and strong hard-handed beaux" sat in a circle shucking the corn. When a boy found a red ear he got to kiss all the girls. If a girl found one, she would walk blushing around the circle to pick her favorite swain to receive her kiss, while a smut ear gave the finder the right to whack anyone over the head with it. The poem was a tender bit of America Folklore, written from the heart, in simple style and wording and it compares favorably with Robert Burns' Cotter's Saturday Night."
Early Life and Education

Joel Barlow was born March 24, 1754, on a farm near Redding, Connecticut, son of John Barlow. He was next to the youngest of nine children, eight boys and one girl. The first four boys were by the first wife, the next four boys and a girl were by the second wife Esther Hull, a Redding girl.

The Barlows had been in America one hundred years before Joel was born, the first having been John Barlow, from England, who bought land at Fairfield, Connecticut. They had been Puritans, deeply religious, sober and hard working farmers. They were quiet, unassuming people who had produced no scholars or statesmen, but they were literate and had good books in the home.

Joel seems to have been a family favorite, bright and happy-natured. He went to the village school where Reverend Nathaniel Bartlett, a graduate of Yale University, taught him to read and do sums. Joel showed signs of being precocious and the schoolmaster urged Joel's father to send his son to college. This took some thinking over, and it was not until Joel was 19 years old that he and his father set out by horseback to ride 180 miles north through the “howling wilderness” to enroll Joel in Moor's Indian School at Hanover, New Hampshire, to prepare him for college. This was a school founded by the Reverend Eleazer Wheelock, a Yale graduate, who had earlier established a school in Connecticut to educate “the savages.” He had been so successful in raising funds that a large trace of land had been given to him in New Hampshire. So he moved his school there. The school was enlarged and Dartmouth College became a part of it. Joel's father was not a man to throw money around, so he made a bargain with Reverend Wheelock that Joel would be given free tuition if Joel's father would hire and pay a cook and housekeeper. Part of the bargain was that Joel was to wait tables and help the cook. The woman hired by Joel, was a capable, motherly woman who took Joel under her wing, and all went well until three months later when Joel's father suddenly died. Joel returned home but before leaving he enrolled in Dartmouth College for the fall term. The Boston Tea Party took place at the time of John Barlow's death.

In his will Joel's father made provisions for Joel to receive his inheritance before his majority so he could continue his education. John’s wife, Esther was made executor. Joel’s share was about one hundred pounds. Joel remained at Dartmouth for three months then transferred to Yale with a letter from the headmaster saying that Joel was “a good genius and a middling scholar, sober, regular and of good behavior.”

Joel blossomed at Yale. New Haven was a metropolis compared to the back-woods isolation of Hanover at that time. It was an important seaport of 8,000 population, busy, thriving, cosmopolitan, the intellectual center of Connecticut. To Joel it was a window to the world.

It was the eve of the Revolution—the year of 1774. The students were in a high state of excitement and the masters had a hard time maintaining discipline. The headmasters also had great difficulties in getting food and supplies during the war years and several times the boys had to be moved out of town for safety. College life and classes were disrupted by rumors and alarms. It was a time of great intellectual excitement and the boys held endless debates about the Colonists complaints against King George III. Joel loved it all and took part in the debates and wrote lampooning poems. He was a good enough student to please his masters and fun-loving enough to make any life-long friends who later became famous in American history. The boys formed a military drill team and practiced on the village green. Washington while passing through, watched them and gave smiling approval.

In Joel's sophomore year his mother died at age 55, and his brother Samuel died in the service after taking part in the Storming of Quebec. During the Junior year Joel got a taste of real fighting. When Howe’s forces of newly arrived troops greatly outnumbered Washington’s forces and New York City was threatened, Washington appealed to Governor Trumbule of Connecticut, who gave a general Call to Arms. Joel, along with most of the Yale students, responded and as did farmers and citizens from all over the state. They marched off toward New York City, but the raw untried troops were not of much help. The Battle of Long Island was lost before it began. Washington was able to evacuate the defenders of the Brooklyn Garrison, his entire army at that time, by using every yacht, sloop, fishing vessel and every type of ship, in a “Dunkirk” type of operation, that went on all night in complete silence. He did not lose a man and all were rescued. Washington retreated into Westchester County where he made his stand and held his position in the Battle of White Plains. Joel fought and retreated for two months then fell ill and was returned home. That was the end of his active service. He returned to Yale to finish his Senior year.

The first three years of college had been easy for Joel, but in his last year, a new President, Ezra Stiles, changed all that. He was tough and challenging and Joel got down to business. Ezra Stiles brought order out of chaos to Yale. Joel was graduated with honors and at the graduation exercises, he read parts of a poem he had been working on called The Vision of Columbus.

Among his class of 35 were such future notables as Noah Webster, America’s schoolmaster and lexicographer; Oliver Woolcot, Secretary of the Treasury; Uiah Tracy, United States Senator; Josiah Meigs, President of the University of Georgia; Zephaniah Swift, Noah Smith, and Stephen Jacobs, who all became Supreme Court Justices in Connecticut and Vermont.

Courtship and Marriage

Joel had been a rough diamond indeed when he first came to Yale, but he caught on fast and was soon considered quite a beau. Three young ladies vied for his attention. They were Betsy Stiles, daughter of Yale's President; Elizabeth Whitman, Connecticut poetess and a member of a select club called "The Connecticut Wits," where Joel was also a member; and Ruth Baldwin, daughter of a well-to-do blacksmith, who believed in
education and had moved to New Haven to send his two sons to Yale. They were Abraham and Henry Baldwin, Joel's best friends. Abraham became a Chaplain in Washington's Army and later helped found the University of Georgia; he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that state and became a U.S. Senator from Georgia. Henry became a lawyer and an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Joel spent much time in the Baldwin home, near the campus, and as he had no home to go to after graduation, he moved in, at the brother's invitation. When signs of a romance developed between Ruth and Joel, the father was not pleased. He did not fancy having a penniless poet for a son-in-law and he sent Ruth off to visit relatives while Joel moved out, perhaps by invitation. He went to live with his brother Nathaniel and continued to work on his poem. He had no way to make a living so he persuaded his brother to finance two more years at Yale so he could earn a Master's Degree. This time he needed only to attend lectures and he had free use of the library. He spent his time writing.

Between his school years Joel had tried teaching school but he hated it. Again he was out of school, with no means of support. His friend Abraham Baldwin talked to General Washington about Joel becoming a Chaplain in his Army and Washington approved, but it was first necessary for Joel to pass a stiff examination by a board of theologians to become licensed to become an ordained minister. Religion was a very serious business in those days and Joel was not very pious. However, he studied hard and in a few weeks he was passed and became a Chaplain for the Third Massachusetts Regulars at Valley Forge. Quarters were found for him with a Dutch farmer and Joel had plenty of time to write poetry and love letters to Ruth. He preached fiery patriotic sermons on Sunday, but had little else to do. General Washington took a great liking to Joel and they often dined together and talked politics.

Soon after Joel became a Chaplain he witnessed the execution by hanging of the British Officer and spy, Major John André. His accomplice, Benedict Arnold, had escaped to England. Joel was shaken to the roots as he learned that war was serious business.

Joel managed to see Ruth on occasions and in January of 1781 they were secretly married by a mutual friend, the Reverend Benoni Upson. It was necessary to keep the marriage a secret because, under the strict laws of North Carolina, Joel could have been jailed for courting a girl without her father's consent. The marriage was kept secret for a year while Ruth stayed with relatives and Joel remained at Valley Forge. When the news began to circulate, it was necessary to tell Ruth's father. The Baldwin brothers did what they could and since it was an accomplished fact the father gave his grudging consent. He was somewhat appeased by the news that Joel had become a minister.

Elizabeth Whitman, who for a time was a rival of Ruth's for Joel's affections, was a brilliant girl, who wrote poetry and was a leader of the young intellectuals in the literary group. She was descended from a long line of Puritan clergymen, but she rebelled against the strict moral rules, and like many modern women she chose to live her own life style and never married. Her life ended tragically ten years after her affair with Joel. Alone and deserted and under an assumed name, she died in an obscure tavern in Massachusetts, where she gave birth to a stillborn illegitimate child. She contracted puerperal fever and died a week later. It was some time before it was learned that "Mrs. Walker" was Elizabeth Whitman. Her pitiful story was told under another name in a morbid and moralizing novel called The Coquette, published in 1797. The novel preached the wages of sin and the perfidy of men and was widely read by curious young ladies and used as an object lesson by parents and the clergy.

Printer, Editor, Storekeeper and Lawyer

When Joel was released from Army service, he and Ruth set up housekeeping in Hartford. Joel had preached some stirring patriotic sermons but being a preacher did not suit him any more than teaching school. He next became the editor of a new weekly newspaper called The American Mercury published in Hartford which gave him the chance to express his political views. He also became a book publisher with a partner, a printer from Springfield, Elisha Babcock. The partnership was dissolved a year later on a friendly basis. They printed a German Almanac and Noah Webster's Grammatical Institute of the English Language, also Joel's new edition of Watt's Psalms. This was an updated version requested by the clergy, that left out any reference to the British monarchy, so obnoxious to Americans after the Revolution. Joel could not resist adding some interpretations of his own, and his old schoolmaster, Ezra Styles, wrote that Joel had altered the Psalm too much and had added too much poetic fancy.

All this did not bring in much money so Ruth and Joel opened a bookstore and in it also sold general merchandise as well as books. Joel next decided to become a lawyer, so while Ruth minded the store he studied Blackstone and was elected to the Common Council of Hartford. A few months later he was admitted to the bar and became a country lawyer. He was also busy traveling and selling subscriptions for his book. You could almost hear Joel's father-in-law saying, "Jack of all trades, master of none," but Joel had not found his place.

At long last, The Vision of Columbus was published and it brought relief from the poverty that had dogged Joel's adult life.

Land Salesman—a New Beginning

Now began a new turn in Joel's career. Congress, after the Revolution, was plagued by lack of money. Soldiers had been paid in "Continentals," that with the rising inflation became almost worthless. But Congress did have lots of lots of land in the Northwest Territory. It had not been surveyed and Indians were still a threat but the land hungry citizens could not be held back much longer. Joel became associated with The Ohio Land Company, the outgrowth of meetings of the Society of the Cincinnati.
made up of officers of Washington's Army. It was their purpose to buy one million acres of land from Congress, to survey and develop it and to sell land to homesteaders.

A lawyer-clergyman, Manasseh Cutler, was sent to Congress to lobby for the idea but he was totally unable to sell Congress on the idea.

At this point a suave, shrewd financial manipulator approached members of the Company with a scheme of his own. His name was William Duer, known as a financial wizard, an aristocrat from England who had married the daughter of Lord Stirling and had connections in high places in both England and the United States. He, at this time, was Secretary of the United States Treasury Board under President Madison. He saw a way to reap a huge profit at the expense of the naive planners of The Ohio Company, and do it in a quasi legal way.

He offered to help The Ohio Company get consent from Congress for their plan but proposed to buy, not one million acres, but five million, at one dollar an acre. The Ohio Company was to get one and one-half million acres and the balance was to go to Duer's Company called The Scioto Associates. Duer would lend the Ohio Land Company one hundred thousand dollars as a down payment for the land. What he did not tell them was that The Scioto Company did not intend to purchase any land but only preemption rights to purchase and land, and when the land was surveyed and the price went up they would exercise their rights and make a quick profit and get out. If the scheme failed Congress would hold the bag. He asked the officers, not to reveal the terms of the contract. The men were dazzled and quickly agreed. Duer's friends in Congress approve the plans and the scheme was launched.

Duer needed a man to go to Europe to sell pre-emption rights to financial men in Europe for The Scioto Company. Joel was chosen as the right man. Duer was to give him a free hand and pay all his expenses. Ruth stayed behind while Joel embarked on an adventure that would keep him in Europe for the next 17 years of his life.

The journey across was miserable, the weather terrible, the ship, old and mouldy, the food inedible, and Joel was sea-sick and the whole month on the water. He soon recovered after he reached dry land. The next year was one of the busiest of his life as he traveled about trying to get reforms in the British government to win land, as a year later the Scioto plan fell apart and Joel was plunged to the depths of despair, disgrace and financial difficulty.

Ruth was on the high seas on her way to London thinking all was well. Duer had left Joel to his own devices, even refusing to answer letters. Joel had sold pre-emption papers to 600 Frenchmen, thinking their papers would be redeemed for land as soon as they reached America. They all arrived on one ship and Duer had refused to take any responsibility for them. Joel finally got the Ohio Land Company to give them some land and, after many delays, a part of the 600 reached a settlement place in Ohio they named Gallipolis. It was just in time for a bloody Indian uprising. By 1796 only 80 of the 600 remained in Gallipolis, the others having died or drifted away.

Joel had trusted Duer so completely that he had given Duer permission to draw on Joel's bank account up to 100,000 livers (about $18,000) and Duer had promptly done so, leaving Joel sadder, wiser and poorer.

Duer was sued by Congress for failing to cover 200 unbalanced accounts and the Scioto Associates was bankrupt. Duer was sent to prison, not for fraud, but for his debts: Connecticut still had a debtor's prison in 1792. He spent the last seven years of his life in prison. Joel's books were audited by a representative from Congress and found to be in order, and he was absolved of all blame, but it was a very low time for him and Ruth. But Ruth stood by Joel loyally and refused to go back to Connecticut. They rented small quarters and tried to figure how Joel could make a living.

The Advice and The Rights of Man

In the meantime many events were taking place in Europe. The Revolution in France had become a fact, and England was also in turmoil. Joel's friend Tom Paine had published The Rights of Man in London in answer to Edmund Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France. Burke's piece was in defense of the Royalty in taking away certain rights of Englishmen. Paine's answer was a fiery piece of writing that was so popular that it ran into eight editions. It was considered seditious by the King and Paine's life was in danger. He escaped to France. Joel published a follow-up pamphlet to Paine's hoping to soften Paine's words and provide a more moderate solution. Joel wanted to bring about a peaceful reform in the British government. Joel's was entitled Advice to the Privileged Orders of the Several States of Europe Resulting from the Necessity and Propriety of a General Revolution in Government. It was a brilliant example of reasoning and philosophy and was widely read in England and America. Paine was convicted in Absentia of Sedition. Things were getting too hot for Joel in London and he slipped away to Paris leaving Ruth with friends. He had to write to her in Italian and in code as their letters were being opened.

Ruth soon followed Joel to Paris where they were caught up in the Revolution with a front row seat. Joel was treated as a hero of the cause and was made a Citizen of France and was known as Citizen Barlow. In this select group he joined Washington, Hamilton, Madison and Paine. Joel addressed the French Assembly to thunderous applause and the President gave him the Kiss of Fraternity. It was a great day for Joel.

The French Armies had been successful everywhere and they occupied Belgium and the Rheinland. When France was declared a Republic, Joel sat down and wrote a Letter to the National Convention and sent a copy to Tom Paine to deliver to the Convention. He also sent a copy to
Thomas Jefferson in America, where it was printed and widely circulated. In the letter Joel advised the Committee on measures that should be adopted to draft a new Constitution, deriving from experiences in establishing a Republican government in America. He urged separation of Church and State; no large salaries for officials; elimination of hereditary succession of King and rulers; representation by population not wealth; frequent elections; no Capital Punishment; universal suffrage; lowering voting age, and many other ideas. These were not original with Joel and not all were adopted, but the letter was well received by the Convention. Joel's reputation was shining again.

Back in England, Joel's friends had changed allegiance or gone underground, when France declared war on Britain. Joel cast his lot with France. He was sent to Southern France by the Assembly to organize the newly annexed department of Mount Blanc (now Savoie and Haute Savoie). Here the peaceful countryside and beautiful mountains reminded Joel of his Connecticut homeland and it was here that he wrote *Hasty Pudding*.

After two months Joel returned to Paris and ran for a seat in the Convention but lost, and it is a good thing that he did, as his opponent soon lost his head during "The Terror" when the Committee for Public Safety was formed. King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette were first jailed then executed.

The tides had turned against France and all Europe was against them. To tighten up control, the Democratic government of France was suspended. The Committee for Public Safety was formed and the terrible blood bath of "The Terror" began. Thomas Paine was put in prison for protesting the guillotining of King Louis XVI and Joel was unable to secure his freedom. When Paine was finally released and returned to America he was viciously attacked by the press and clergy and called an Atheist. He took to heavy drinking and died a bitter old man. Joel wrote defending Paine and predicted that Americans of the future would remember him as a great patriot.

Ruth and Joel moved to Southern France to wait out the War. This was a delightful interlude in their lives. Ruth's health improved. She had always been delicate and had been unable to bear children.

**Shipping Broker**

Joel could not stay out of the thick of events. He was now making a lot of money as a shipping broker. France and Britain both had blockades of their ports, but Frenchmen were eager for American goods. American industry was advancing by leaps and bounds and Yankee ships were everywhere on the high seas. Joel's knowledge of people in high places, his extensive travels, his ability to speak French, Italian, German and Spanish, his knowledge of law all came together to make him the man to get the ships into port by fair means or foul. Times were good for Ruth and Joel again.

The moved back to Paris, not to miserable quarters this time, but to an elegant large house with extensive gardens. They furnished a few of the rooms, engaged servants, and began to entertain government dignitaries and famous people from all over the world. Joel now had the time and means to study medicine, horticulture, engineering, the religions of the world, and all the sciences. His eager mind was interested in everything. Thomas Jefferson had been urging Joel for years to write a History of the American Revolution and one of the French Revolution and gave Joel the use of Jefferson's extensive notes. Joel did not live long enough to write these histories and that was a loss to the world.

Joel sent to America for his nephew Tom Barlow and educated him in French Universities. They also sent for Ruth's sister, who had been abandoned by her husband, to come live with them. The household also included a bright young inventor named Robert Fulton, whom Joel financed in a project to build a small self-propelled submarine that could be armed with torpedoes and could blow up an enemy ship. They built a model and held a successful demonstration but were unable to sell the idea to either France or England so they gave up the idea and Fulton began working on his idea for a steam-propelled sailing vessel. We all know how successful that was. For many years Fulton lived with the Barlows and was one of the family. Joel was all this time working with American officials trying to get France and England to lift their embargoes and to sign trade agreements. He did much liaison work for America and carried on secret negotiations.

The United States was faced with a bad situation in Algiers. The infamous Bey of Algiers had been playing a pirate's game, ruthlessly capturing ships of small nations, including some owned by the United States, and holding the sailors for ransom. The seamen were forced into slavery until the money was paid. Joel was sent to buy the freedom of 116 of our sailors, as cheaply as possible, as our treasury was low. He took $16,000 worth of jewels, trinkets, diamond rings and daggers set with precious stones to please the half savage monster. Joel spent two years in the hot unsanitary country trying to win the Bey's favor. When an agreement was finally reached, Joel waited in vain for our Congress to send the money. Joel was finally able to obtain all of our sailors' freedom by using the Bey's own gold to buy their release. The Bey had sent Joel to two of his warring neighbors with the gold to buy a peace treaty. Joel with a bit of maneuvering was able to get the peace agreements without spending the money but used it instead to pay the Bey with his own gold. Joel's conscience did not hurt too much as he knew the Bey had stolen the gold from Spain at an earlier date. The Spaniards had plundered the South American Indians for it. The United States gained respect among other nations by accomplishing this act and the Bey stopped preying on our ships.

During this time Joel wrote many tender letters to Ruth in Paris. He was a wonderful letter writer, and his words were alive and witty, not stilted like his poetry. The letters have been preserved and are at Yale University and at the Huntington Library in California.

When Joel returned to Paris, he was tired of politicking. He and Ruth had enough money to take care of their future and they were homesick for America. Joel had
spent 17 years in Foreign Service and Ruth had been away from home for 15 years. They rented the Paris house and sailed for America. They purchased a stately home called Kalorama on the near banks of Rock Creek in Washington City. It has been torn down but was one of the most beautiful estates in the city. Here they maintained a hospitable home and were much sought out by notables from Europe and America.

 Minister to France

Joel planned to write his histories and began to organize his notes. But he had too much knowledge and experience to stay long in retirement. Soon he was approached by President Madison who convinced him that he should become our Minister to France. Joel accepted and was approved by Congress. He and Ruth again sailed for France but this time they sailed in style in our government’s newest, finest and fastest 44-gun frigate, the brand new, beautiful white ship, named The U.S.S. Constitution. The brass and copper work had been made by Paul Revere. The timbers were so thick that they turned away cannonballs, so she was nicknamed “Old Ironsides,” when she saw glorious service in the War of 1812. Years later, in 1830 when the Constitution was rotting in idleness, Oliver Wendell Holmes’ poem, “Old Ironsides” roused public clamor that led to her rebuilding, and the famous ship is now on display at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Navy Yard.

Ruth and Joel took up residence in their old home in Paris. This time Napoleon was in control of the French government. He had captured most of Europe and was at the height of his power. He had little time or patience for Joel. America was trying desperately to get the English and French blockades lifted so they could sell their goods. Joel’s mission was to make treaties and get trade agreements and if he had been successful, and War of 1812 might not have been fought.

Joel was persistent and followed Napoleon around Europe even exposing himself to danger on the battle front to get an audience. Joel, with his nephew Tom Barlow, for a secretary, along with a minor French official, were traveling in a light, fast carriage with a driver and six horses toward Vilna, in Russia, 1400 miles from Paris and were about to catch up with Napoleon when the tides of battle turned and Napoleon’s Army began its famous retreat from Moscow. Joel’s driver turned their carriage around and they drove fast for days, just ahead of Napoleon’s Army and the Russian Cossacks. They passed thousands of dead men and horses in the snow. It was bitterly cold and in spite of their being wrapped in furs, Joel caught cold. It worsened and turned into pneumonia. Joel could go no farther so they stopped at a farmhouse in Zanowiec, Poland to put him to bed. No doctor could be found and two days later, on December 24th, 1812, Joel died at the age of 58. He was hastily buried in the village churchyard, where his body still remains; the others hurried on to Paris.

Ruth returned to America, where she died in their home Kalorama, in 1818. Theirs had been a real-love match and their marriage lasted through many tumultous adventures.

Joel might be described as a very unusual Yankee American: hardworking, shrewd, devious, versatile, part Saint, part rogue, part hero, clever, amusing, sometimes ridiculous but often inspiring. He lived in times that produced great men. He deserves not to be forgotten.

Bibliography
Woodress, James, A Yankee’s Odyssey, The Life of Joel Barlow, pub. by J. B. Lippincott Co., (N.Y. 1958)
Dos Passos, John, The Ground We Stand On, pub. by Quinn and Roden Co., Inc. (Rahway, N.J. 1941)
Todd, Charles B., Life and Letters of Joel Barlow, (N.Y. 1896)

NOTICE

The DAR Magazine Office desperately need copies of the June-July 1963 and December 1965 issues. If you have one or both of these, and are willing to part with them, please send to DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20006

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Letters to the Editor

Editor:

Wouldn’t it be nice if everyone when filling out their application papers would list all children of Revolutionary Ancestor and not just the child they are descended from? ‘Twas a rare man in early days who only sired one child—and if you know for a fact it was an only child—So State. If in all the applications I examined with the Micro Readers while at Continental Congress or those I have ordered with the Rice name, if just one had listed Isaac Rice born 28 April 1776 Pittsylvania Co. Va., first wife Susan Senter second wife Martha Matlock, as a son I might be able to verify my RICE line further. Right now my Rice line seems to disappear into “the woodwork.”

Sincerely,

Maude Rice Goorabian
Regent Yosemite Chapter
Clovis, California

Editor:

I am writing regarding the NSDAR American Indian program. In the DAR Handbook it is stated: “Assistance to Indians within the states or in a local community is encouraged and is recognized in the National Chairman’s report but does not count toward awards for participation in National Projects.” The three phases of the President General’s program are listed as jewelry, arts and crafts, and paintings and books.

It is necessary that we maintain the honor roll requirement of financial support, but I think we should expand honor roll credit to local programs to help the Indians. We collect clothing, jewelry, etc. every year and ship it to St. Mary’s or Bacone but this is done at a considerable cost to the chapter because of the high cost of shipping. Here in St. Louis we have a newly formed American Indian Cultural Center which is in need of all these items. We have given them books to help establish a library, toys and furniture and clothing. They depend on donations to take care of the needs of the Indian people in this area. It would certainly be better to deliver it here than spend all that money in shipping elsewhere.

I have talked with DAR members in other states especially those in the west with large Indian populations and they feel the same way. Their local Indians need help. By giving honor roll credit the chapters would be encouraged to do more locally and our Indian program would be far larger and more effective. The fulfillment of the three phases of the program could be beneficial to the local Indian centers. This would be living up to our theme “Building For Our Future.” What better way to build public relations and improve the DAR image! This is certainly in accord with the President General’s policy.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bernard J. Huger, Regent
Cornelia Green Chapter
St. Louis, Mo.

An excellent suggestion for the National Chairman of Honor Roll and American Indians.

Editor:

At present there is no consistent reporting of the total membership and total number of chapters in the National Society. This information is given on an irregular basis and in different places.

Would it not be possible for the Organizing Secretary General and the Registrar General, when they report at National Board meetings on the number of applications verified and approved and the number of chapters organized, to add this information in these few words: “Total membership as of (date) ” and “Total chapters as of (date) .” If not at every Board meeting, then perhaps regularly at a certain designated meeting.

For the past two years, as Chapter Historian, I have been doing research to write a history of my chapter since its organization in 1896, and only a very few times, and by accident, have I found these national figures. It would have been of great help to know that these were reported each year in the minutes of a certain Board meeting.

Sincerely,

Harriet S. Gambaro
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter
New York, N.Y.

Your suggestion will be discussed by the Executive Committee.

Editor:

Another example of the unconscionable time it takes to get a reply from National Headquarters.

On April 27, 1978, I sent a request for copies of three papers, and my check of $6.00.

On August 29 I received my reply, and the return of my check. One paper required the consent of the current member for release. I was asked to make a second request for the other two papers, and send a new check for $4.00.

Two questions: Why a delay of four months for a reply? Why could not the copies of the two papers have been sent me, with a refund of the extra $2.00?

Nora G. Frisbie
Registrar, Claremont Chapter, CA
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

When requesting information from the Genealogical Records Committee office, please address your letters to 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. You will receive an answer much quicker if you write to me at home. I hope that we will hear from you all and that you will stop by the office if you are in Washington.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow.

QUERIES

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

CORRECTIONS

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER ISSUE
Rogers-Seweese should read ROGERS - DEWESE
MASSEY-MASSIE-MACEY-MACY: Like sounding family names. I am nearing completion of all census info. thru 1850 on desc. from immigrants with these surnames. This and the Charts by generations, prepared from each immigrant, are delivered (or about to be) to the MASSEY GENEALOGY printer; to set type for an Addendum to that book. Revision is possible until publication. All who might have info. supplying Massey, etc. genealogical material are requested to write. Judge Frank Massey, c/o Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas 76102

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


BRADY-WARE: Need parents and other info. of John Brady who married Suzannah Ware, Mar. 1808 in Randolph Co., Elkins W. Va. as recorded in Courthouse. Born in PA? May have married before coming to VA near Fort Siebert. Wife’s name unknown. John, a descendant of Hugh Brady line, may be son of Ebenezer Brady.—Mrs. Marvel Brady Brown, 8 Myrna St., Buckhannon, W. VA 26201

HARRISON-COLE: Need pars. of Benajamin Harrison m. Prudence Cole. Both died 1845 at Greenbrier, Robertson Co. TN. A daughter Emily Harrison b. 1828 m. William Braxton Mayes. Info. on any of these.—Mrs. G. J. Mengel, 728 Diana, Fort Morgan, CO 80701

LOVEJOY: Wonderful progress has been made on “The Lovejoy Genealogy Supplement,” since my query appeared in this column, November, 1977. I am sure I have not heard from every living descendant of John Lovejoy, who lived 1622-1690, in Andover, Mass. He had seven sons and five daughters. The book will also contain descendants of Joseph Lovejoy, who lived 1660-1749, Prince George County, Maryland. The deadline for receiving reports before publishing time is May 1, 1979.—Lena Lovejoy Clarke, 8450 E. Dixie Hwy., Miami, FL 33138

NEFF-STRICKLER: Jacob Neff b. 1771 married Mary (Polly) Strickler b. ca. 1782 in Shenandoah Co., VA, Aug. 1794. Want parents of both. Jacob was probably the grandson of Dr. John Henry Neff. Would like the names of the children of his sons, Christian, Francis and John. I know of Dr. Jacob’s descendants and believe Abraham never married. Mary (Polly) Strickler (who married at the age of twelve) was the ward of Samuel, probably her brother. Who were Samuel’s parents and when did they die? NEED HELP.—Mildred Neff, 460 Maple Street, W. Lafayette, IN 47906

RICHMOND: All descendants of John Richmond, Wiltshire, England; who came to Mass. in 1635 are invited to join the newly formed “RICHMOND FAMILY ASSOCIATION.”—Mrs. Henry Trojan, 30 North Beacon Terrace, Middletown, R. I. 02840


HERRON: Need parents of Edward Herron b. ca. 1808 MS?
JONES-WOHNSEIDLER-WEEKLE-HENRY-BOUSH-SMITH-SAXE: Wish to correspond with descendants of Thomas Jones b. ca. 1754, Whales, d. 1816, Mifflinburg, Pa. He served as an ensign in the Battle of the Brandywine. He m. Elizabeth Wohnseidler 1763-1846. Had Children: Mary m. Weekle, Elizabeth m. Jacob Saxe, Margaret m. Philip Henry, Catherine m. John F. Boush, Susan m. Jacob Smith, and John m. Margaret Henry.--Deena Smith, 724 10th St., Nevada, IA 50201

HOBODY-COTTON: Want any information on Thomas Cotton Hobdy, b. before 1787, son of Robert and Talitha (Cotton), of NC and TN. Where did he live? His wife? His children? Where can I find his will or probate? Did he have a daughter Talitha?--Mrs. H. Tolivaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

PHILLIPS: Am searching for information on Phillips family in the south from PA and NJ to GA, TN, and TX. I am particularly interested in descendants of Reuben Phillips of MD, NC, and GA; his brother? Levi Phillips of MD, VA, NC and GA, and their children who lived in NC, SC, GA, TN, and KY. Many of their children held offices during the Rev. War or served in the armed forces. Among the names I am interested in are Adam, John, Jesse, Jonas, Levi, Reuben, William, Elisha, Solomon and Samuel Phillips.--John Wesley Phillips, P.O. Box 1073, Fritch, TX 79036

CLINE (KLINE)-SEIPLE: Godfrey Cline/Kline b. PA or NJ Aug. 1778, d. Columbus Co., PA Feb. 21, 1855, m. 1803/4 Mary b. PA or NJ April 19, 1787, d. Williamsport, PA, March 24, 1867. Possible dau. of Daniel and Maria (v. Boskerk) Gebhard/Kephart. Want ancestry Godfrey and Mary. George Ludwig Seiple b. near Tohickon, Bucks Co. PA, June 22, 1791; where and when did he die? Caroline Seiple b. PA, Oct. 5, 1827; where was she born?—Mrs. Charlotte G. Russell, New Castle, New Hampshire 03854

BRUNER: Need parents, birthplace and birthdate of John Bruner. Also info. on brothers and sisters. John believed to have m. Mary Coe, Nov. 1818, in Frederick Co., VA area. May have resided in Ohio, but in LaSalle Co., Ill. by 1839—still there in 1844. Were his children, Franklin b. Dec. 1819 d. Mar. 1871, buried in LaSalle Co., Barbary and Sarah Jane? Did John move from ILL—if so where?—Nancy J. Cotton, 1704 Leawood Dr., Edmond, OK 73034

BRUNER: Need parents, birthplace and birthdate of George Bruner. Also info. on brothers and sisters. George m. Mary Ann Davis, dau. of John R. Davis, in April-May 1844 in Frederick Co., VA area. Did they remain in VA? Any children?—Nancy J. Cotton, 1704 Leawood Dr., Edmond, OK 73034


Genealogical Books

The following, received in the Genealogical Records Office will be available for use in the DAR Library:

Louisiana

Miscellaneous Records

Church Records:

Record of Burial, Chenal Church, Lakeland, Louisiana A-E (alphabetical list)
Joseph Lepine Family c 1762-1838, Cathedral of St. Louis, King of France, New Orleans, Louisiana

Court Records:

Alienation Book A, Parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana 1809-1810 (cont. from 1976)
Inventory & account Book R (selected records)
Wilkinson, County, Mississippi
Estate of Maria Louisa Bonaventure, Parish of Ouachita, Louisiana 1811
Estate of Francois Cavet, Parish of Ouachita, Louisiana
Minutes of The Ouachita Parish Police Jury, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana 1857-1860
Succession of William and Eliza Trent, Monroe, Louisiana. Ouachita Parish 1854
Deeds from Lancaster, South Carolina
Transfer of land—James Bowie to James Swayze Will of Mary Ratchiff, Felecania Parish, Louisiana
Wills—Maryland Counties of Frederick, Prince George and Baltimore
Succession record of Temperance Morris Cook, Sabine Parish, Many Louisiana
Succession Record of William M. Cook, Natchitoches, Parish, Louisiana
Succession Records of William L. Cook and Mary Carter Cook, Sabine Parish, La.
Will of Michael Morris, Hancock County, Georgia

Marriage Records:

Marriage Records Richland Parish, Louisiana Book F., 101-150 (cont. from 1976)

Tombstone Inscriptions:

Ouachita Parish, Louisiana:

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Mansfield Cemetery
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Oak Grove Town Cemetery, West Carroll Parish, Oak Grove, Louisiana
Cemetery Records, Rapides Parish, Louisiana

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Arneel

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Family Records:
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Landry, Joseph Etienne Genealogy, including records of Bujol and Boutee
Magee Creek Baptist Association; Genealogical extracts
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Carr, family of Samuel
Cooling-Cooper, family
Cully family
Delaplaine family
Dignan, family of Patrick
Fisher, family of John H
Getzendanner, family of Christian
Hartman, family of Jacob Stewart
Heinz-Meekins family
Hollert family
Hood family
Jackson family
Joyce, family of Henry and son Wm. Thos.
Kirk family
Lyon, family of Cyrus
Michael, family of Daniel
Morrison, family of Francis
Mosher family
Patterson, family of J.O.
Seager, family of Clarence
Shannon, family of John H.
Thomas, family of Joseph
Turnbull, family of John

Wellman, family of Isaac
Wilson, family of Henry

Miscellaneous
Collection of land, church and court records on some of the Maccomas family of Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Harford Counties, MD 1687 to 1844
Love letters between Jonathan Ross and Eliza Ann Carpenter

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Greek Family
Lynch Family
Meadows Family 1881-1926
Rogers Family
Smith Family
Vroom Family
including Campion, Doane, Ward Families

Cemetery Records:
Hansel Cem., Moscow Mills, Alleghany Co., MD
Michael Cem., Westernport, "
Morrison Cem., Morrison, "

Family Records:
Cresson Family
The Family Getzendanner
Neville Family of MD and VA

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Miscellaneous Records:
Notes Recorded by William Carroll Gibbs 1911 re: Nicholas Gibbs Family 1733-1876
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(Continued on page 951)
During the summer of 1978 at National Headquarters, one of the major projects of the President General was brought to a successful completion. The seats in Constitution Hall were entirely replaced. Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, surveys the finished job in the beautiful blue and gold Hall, which still serves the City of Washington as a major facility.
Did you know that shoes have been used as medicine? as money? as food? Did you know that the ladies today who wear "open shoes" in warm weather think they are being modern; but Henry VIII wore such shoes long ago. That English king, a portly man who lived over four hundred years ago, put on "slashed" shoes when he went forth to walk. These gave his feet a bit of extra room, and it has been suggested that they saved him from getting corns and bunions.

Shoes didn't just happen. They started from a very rough idea which evolved into styles of today. Early man made shoes long before he kept records of what he thought or did. It is one of the oldest arts of which there is human knowledge. Shoes were first made to protect the feet against hot desert sands, arctic ice and stony paths over which one had to travel to find food and shelter.

Shoes were so important in man's early life that he often gave them magic powers in stories and legends.

Shoes have come a long way from the first foot covering to the present day. The first shoes were probably pieces of hide or braided grass held to the foot by leather cords. This shoe was a kind of a sandal.

The Persians went farther and devised a shoe of soft material that covered the foot and tied with laces at the ankle. Sometimes it had a short of heel to keep the foot as far from the burning sands as possible. When the Persians conquered the Medes they accepted a Median style, a shoe slit at the instep and fitted with a tongue, much like shoes of today.

In early days shoes showed the rank or the wealth of the wearer. This was true among the Greeks, Romans and the early Egyptians. High rank was shown by long, pointed toes with different kinds of decorations. In 1300
a shoe in France called the "la Poulaine" (later poulaine) and in 1384 in England one called the "crackowe" had a pointed toe so long that a chain had to be used to hold it up so its wearer could walk; sometimes it was fastened to the knee. The styles became so ridiculous that the English Parliament found it necessary to legislate against it in 1463, banning shoes with toes or "beaks," more than two inches beyond the toe. In the reign of Queen Mary of England, the "duckbill" or "bear's paw" shoe was so wide that a law was finally passed limiting the width of its toe to six inches. The "chopine" was a wooden shoe with an iron ring to help its wearer lift his feet from the mud. The "jack boot" had a large cuff-like top high on the thigh. It was worn by gentlemen and soldiers from about 1650 until 1775.

After the long toe went out of style, the square toe came in. In 1545 toes became more rounded and the cut approached the natural form of the foot. In the middle of the 17th century a new mod style arrived, the shoe with a long square toe. One practical joker, it was said, crept up to a gentleman unobserved and nailed the toe of his shoe to the floor.

It was sometime after 1570 that the women of Venice suddenly seized upon the old stilt-like "chopine" and played it up as a new fashion item. This style, a sort of pedestal shaped like a sole, was originally designed for overstepping sand, mud and general filth in the streets in days long before plumbing. Versions of it were unearthed in Egyptian tombs, and from there it had prevailed throughout the entire Orient. When returning traders brought it to their attention, it struck the fancy of Italian women while the ladies of France and England copied it as fast as they could. Men guffawed but the chopines rose as high as 13 to 18 inches. Concealed by milady's flowing skirts, they made her appear wondrously tall. She was literally the height of fashion, although incapable of tottering about without the help of a servant. She traveled mostly by gondola on the Venetian canals anyway, and did little more walking than the Turkish harem girls who had worn chopines before her. In England, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" was remarking that milady "is nearer to Heaven—by the altitude of a chopine." The idea of the modern heel developed from the chopine. Records show that Queen Elizabeth heightened the heels of her slippers to add to her stature. Diamond studded heels were considered smart by those who were well informed and could afford them.

The French Revolution put a stop to all this. It was no longer fashionable to have the look of royal uselessness. In fact, it was a good way to have your head cut off. The new era was the era of the common man. Styles were simple and practical.

The first American shoemaker was Thomas Beard who came to Salem, Massachusetts in 1629. The cobbler of Colonial and Early American days traveled from house to house, making shoes for each family. The traveling shoemaker in the Colonies not only made and repaired shoes but could cut hair, pull teeth, sharpen knives, axes and saws. News did not travel fast in those days and the shoemaker picked up plenty of gossip on his journeys, so the whole family looked forward to his visit.

The early cobbler gave little care to proper fitting. The shoemaker in the Middle Ages paid little attention to the shape of the foot because their art was directed more to fancy decoration. As late as the middle 1800s, shoemakers were still using the same tools the ancient Egyptians sandalmaker had used. These included a simple awl, a scraper and few other hand tools.

In the 17th and 18th centuries a maker of shoes was a cordwainer even though the one that repaired them was a cobbler, often referred to as a "botcher" (no reflection on his skill). The shoemaker went through the country usually on horse back from house to house and repaired as well as made shoes for all the members of a family. The one that did both jobs was called a "Cat Whipper." Some of them may have owned folding benches possibly making use of a wheelbarrow to transport their equipment. When the farmer and shoemaker agreed, the artisan worked in the kitchen where he resoled or patched the family shoes that had any "wear in 'em" left and made new shoes, often using leather the farmer had made ready for this purpose. The same last was used for both the left and right shoes. If he did not have a last the right size he would whittle one from a piece of pine. Even though the shoes the cat-whipper made for the entire family were heavy and often times crude, he sewed the soles on with linen thread. After 1750, some enterprising individuals set up little "ten foot" workshops.

Until 1818 shoes were made on straight lasts and were interchangeable. Some records show separate lasts were introduced in 1785 but was not exclusively until after the War Between the States. The crooked shoe, as it was
Two woman's shoes constructed from brown leather, stamped to imitate a ribbed fabric. The brown leather sole is flat and there is no indication for the left or right foot. One shoe is inscribed, "Made in Lynn, Mass in 1770," and the other states, "Made in Lynn, Mass in 1797 by Abel Alley." The lengths of the soles are 9 1/2" and 9 1/4" by 2 1/2" wide. The innersole of both is made from brown leather with an undyed linen lining. All shoes from the DAR Museum collection.

first called, had many jokes made at its expense. Right and left shoes were first made in volume for soldiers and the style was so popular that it carried into civilian life. In 1825 a man named Harvey Bailey invented wooden pegs to secure the soles and in the early 19th century the manufacture of shoe nails began. Elias Howe's sewing machine, patented in 1846, was used for sewing soles by a cobbler in 1858—the first time machines were used in making shoes. At first shoe manufacturers were hesitant to use the machine but when the War Between the States came shoes were in greater demand. In order to meet the heavy demands in the shortest time possible, shoe manufacturers had to install the new machines in their factories.

Modern shoemaking began in 1900 and has seen the composition soles take the lead from the early leather ones. Most of the shoes today are made of leather but wood and fabric are also used. Today there are over 200 operations in the making of a single shoe. The shoe factory is usually divided into eight operating departments each of which has a different part of the manufacturing process. These departments are cutting, stitching, stock-

fitting, lasting, bottoming, making, finishing and treeing and packing.

The feminine slipper of the early 1900s from which the Parisian dandies drank champagne, has expanded from a 4B to a 7 1/2, the equivalent of a sizeable quaff instead of a dainty aperitif. Another finding now threatens the impression of gallantry evoked by this gesture. Champagne, it seems, actually tastes better from a shoe because the leather is nitrogenous: it chemical makeup accents the flavor and aroma of the beverage. So its likely the winebibbers sipped from their ladies slippers for the taste of it rather than to pay an elegant compliment.

It is interesting to note how shoe measurements were originally determined and why we happen to have 13 sizes. Centuries ago, in 1324, Edward II decreed that three barley corns taken from the center of the ear, placed end to end, equaled an inch. It was found by careful measurement that 39 barley corns placed end to end were equivalent to the length of the longest normal foot. Inasmuch of three barley corns equaled one inch and 39 barley corns measured 13 inches, this largest normal foot was called size 13. The other sizes were graded down from the
An elaborate brocaded silk woman’s shoe with a high (3¼") heel reflecting the French style. The sole is constructed from brown leather and is 10" long by 3" wide. There is no indication for the left or right foot. This shoe was most certainly worn by a wealthy and fashionable woman: family legend says Hannah Avery Clark, daughter of David Avery, Revolutionary War Chaplain.

longest normal foot three sizes or three barley corns to the inch. Thus, each variation between half sizes and full sizes represents ¼ of an inch—the variation between full sizes being ½ of an inch. This system of measuring the length of the foot by thirds of an inch still prevails despite the fact that all other measurements on a last are figured in eights of an inch with the exception of shoe widths which are graded ¼ of an inch to a width.

Several years ago when boots became such a fashionable part of young men and women’s attire, did you think about why they were so popular? Hal Boyle wrote in his newspaper column October 29, 1969 that “the wearing of boots is popular today with both young men and women, and probably this reflects a feeling of frustration about our present society common to both sexes. They seek peace of mind, but the boots symbolize their unconscious aggressive desire to stomp on whatever is bothering them and crush it.” Boots have been worn since the earliest days. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans mostly wore sandals, but some of them had boots and shoes. Boots were worn by the hunters in old Greece and also by the Roman hunters.

Incidentally, the Romans copied their footwear from Greece. But since Roman life was governed more by form and etiquette, their shoes became more elaborate and detailed.

You can see the styles of ladies’ slippers through the years have been influenced by the ones worn in the earliest times. For instance, the platform that is popular now as it was in the 1940s would be comparable to the chopine. The sandal, the pointed toe and the square toe show us that history does repeat itself. The ankle strap, as well as decorations, including beads and rhinestones are reminiscent of the past.

The shoes of American women were less fancy when our Grandmothers were wearing high top shoes; however, it is amazing to find the many different styles and materials used in those days. For instance, satin, silk, velvet, heavier materials similar to gabardine, canvas and khaki were used in addition to leather. There were many different style heels and toes, including the “bull dog” toe and the “spool” heel. There were lace-up styles, high and low, and also the button-up variety. Even with the long skirts, ladies arranged for their shoes to show enough that you could see a dainty rosette or a handsome buckle.

The shoes of women were not as dressy as those worn by men centuries ago. One reason for this was, of course, that women’s shoes were mostly covered by their skirts and men’s were to be seen. History records that men spent a great deal of money for “elegant” foot wear.

Some “shoe oddities” of interest are:

During a famine in the 16th century in China, many natives boiled leather shoes for hours and then ate them.

History records that in ancient Egypt, a headache cure was to smell and inhale the smoke of a burning sandal!

Leather was bartered for rum, axes and gun powder in the early days of the 19th century America!

In part of Abyssinia, donkeys wear men’s discarded shoes as a protection for their feet!

When a person is struck by lightning in Holland, all his shoes are immediately buried, to extract the evil and restore the patient’s health!

When the native men of Sonora, Mexico wear red shoes, it indicates that they are seeking a wife!

Shoes have, and still do, play an important part in our lives from the cradle to the grave. Think of the tracks that have been made through the centuries wearing the many different types and styles of footwear. As Henry Wadsworth Longfellow said:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

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Shoes of Yesterday by Whol Shoe Company
Colonial Craftsmen by Edwin Tunis
Shoes Through the Ages by International Shoe Company
World Book Encyclopedia

Pair of woman’s clogs pictured with 18th century shoe and buckle. The clogs are constructed completely from brown leather with the length of the sole 7¼” and the width 3½/16”. All handmade clogs were worn as overshoes. These are said to have been worn by Dinah Kelton Comstock in the 18th century.
DAR Awards to Service Academies

At the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, Cadet John T. Bartocci received his Award in Communications Electronics from Mrs. Robert Tapp, State Regent, New York.

The President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, presented the DAR Award at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, to Ensign Steven D. Hardy.

Midshipman James Kenneth Sepulveda, United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, was the recipient of the National Society’s Award for the highest average grade in Naval Science from Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Benjamin W. Musick, Reporter General, presented the Aerodynamics and Flight Mechanics Award in memory of Professor Samuel P. Langley to Cadet First Class Bruce R. Olmstead at the United States Air Force Academy, Colorado.
The highest standing the Operations Analysis major at the United States Naval Academy was held by Midshipman Jonathan E. Will (left). Will receives his award in Annapolis, Maryland from Mrs. Herbert White, Registrar General.

Cadet Keith M. Belanger, United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, receives the DAR Award from Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator, General.

Mrs. Raymond D. Fleck, Historian General, was present at the Naval Academy Preparatory School Graduation to present the DAR Award to Midshipman Candidate Robert A. Sturgell.

At the Officer Candidates School, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, Mrs. Eldred Yochim presents to S. E. Thigpen the DAR's Award for the Outstanding Member of the Platoon Leaders Class (Senior).
The Strange Saga of

General Lachlan McIntosh

BY BETTY N. COOK
LACHLAN McINTOSH CHAPTER, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

It was a cool day for May and the misty rain shrouded the makeshift prison camp in the dark dreariness. The men huddled about a single stove in the long log cabin and, with each lost in his own thoughts, there was little conversation.

Lachlan McIntosh, former Brigadier General in the Continental Army of the United States of America, rubbed his hands together after toasting them over the heat. What little convenience, he thought, can bring such comfort in so bleak a place. He studied the men about him speculatively, wondering at the forces which had brought them to such an end: there was a colonel from Virginia, a lieutenant from North Carolina and other officers from all the thirteen colonies. But for the war they would never have met, nor would he be in such straits as he now found himself: imprisoned and unable to defend himself from the men who sought to destroy him. The charges were made and the Congress relieved him of his command on February 15, 1780; he had been too busy defending the city of Charleston, South Carolina, to attempt to vindicate himself. Never had he felt so low in spirits. Surely this war would be the death of him, as surely as it had brought ruin to his good name and to his family.

He sighed. He had been a prisoner now for over a week and there was no way to know when he might be released, if ever. Charleston was in the hands of the British, falling five days after his own capture. At the moment the rebellion seemed to be weakening, and he could only hope fervently that the situation would be altered before too long.

How did it all happen? “It is a Just cause, & will succeed, my life for it,” he had spoken to one of his sons concerning the American Revolution. And he, in fact, sacrificed everything else that he had, including his fortune and his reputation. Out of his zeal for the cause, which he himself had described as an “early, decided and active” one, he had made lifetime enemies who so besmirched his efforts that history has passed him over and he is almost a forgotten Revolutionary figure. Even his staunch support of the young United States was questioned and his relief from command by the Continental Congress was without benefit of a hearing. Yet throughout a troubled and fateful career as an officer in the Continental Army, McIntosh displayed courage, honesty and dedication to duty in the service of his country.

Lachlan McIntosh was born March 5, 1727 at Badenoch in Inverness-shire, Scotland, the second son of John Muir Macintosh. The powerful Mackintosh clan supported the Pretender in the Jacobite Rebellion with General William Mackintosh, John’s uncle, commanding one of his armies. It was following the failure of the rebellion that this rich clan was reduced to poverty, with their lands confiscated. John brought his family to America in 1736 when Lachlan was almost nine years of age. With a group of other Highlanders, they settled at New Inverness, now Darien, below Savannah, Georgia, upon the banks of the Altamaha River.

Not too far south of the colony, the Spanish were ensconced in Florida, presenting a constant threat to the Georgia settlement. Georgia had been planned as a buffer between Spanish-held territories and the southernmost English colony of South Carolina with General James Edward Oglethorpe in charge of the settlements. In 1740, John was preparing to return to Scotland to lay claim to the title and estate of the Mackintosh clan when Oglethorpe organized a military expedition to march against St. Augustine; he was among those called to fight. The Scotsman was taken prisoner and held at San Sebas-
tian in Spain for a long period while his wife and six children remained in Darien.

Lachlan's boyhood in Scotland and the wild frontier of America provided little opportunity for formal education, but he did have his mother's instruction plus two years at Bethesda, the first orphanage school in America, founded by George Whitefield in 1740. He was summoned back to Darien in 1742 by Oglethorpe as a cadet in his regiment, and it was shortly afterward that the decisive Battle of Bloody Marsh at Brunswick, Georgia was fought. Lachlan missed the battle but his brother, William, fought in the fray which discouraged the Spanish invaders and protected the coast of southern America from her further encroachment.

In 1748, once peace was assured with Spain, Lachlan, now twenty-one years of age, left the small colony and journeyed to Charleston, South Carolina, a thriving, advanced seaport. Here he worked in a counting-house and made many lasting friendships, including that of Henry Laurens, which were to help him in the later years of trial and tribulation. Laurens was a distinguished and outstanding merchant in Charleston who became President of the Continental Congress and first minister from the United States to Holland as well as serving along with
Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams on the committee which negotiated the peace treaty in France. Under such tutelage, McIntosh became more polished and was regarded by James Spalding as the “handsomest man he had ever seen.”

Once he returned to Darien, he began to prosper. Although slavery had been banned in Georgia from its beginning, planters such as Lachlan began to demand them as they viewed the prosperity across the river in South Carolina. Eventually Lachlan owned thirty-five or more Negroes. It was his father who had denounced slavery as “shocking to human nature.”

Lachlan married Sarah Threadcraft in 1756 and led a peaceful, prosperous life until 1775, gradually becoming one of the larger landholders in the area. He held different offices in the Parish, serving twice in the Customs House of the Assembly of the Province. He was elected to the Provincial Congress of Georgia in 1775, though until this time he gave no “outward appearance” of hostility toward the British dominence. He said to George Walton in 1776, “Neither we or our fathers could bear, or even understand aright that medley of all Governments the British, with its numberless offices and Pomp.” His “utmost wish this twenty years in private was to see the glorious Revolution.” Walton, his good friend and avid supporter until later years when he became one of those who instigated attacks upon the General’s reputation, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

McIntosh’s name headed a list of thirty-one inhabitants of St. Andrew’s Parish who signed the “Association” in January, 1775, promising to adhere to the measures of the Continental Congress. One year later, he was summoned by Congress to command the first Continental battalion in the Province. Colonel McIntosh was forty-nine years old and in excellent physical condition following his years as a land surveyor. He took the small militia which presented themselves for duty and made it into a tight unit of competent fighting men. For the first battle upon Georgia soil, when an attempt by the British to capture rice vessels at Savannah was thwarted, the Colonel’s efforts were greatly praised and “cried up,” as he remarked.

Now, however, it became evident that forces were at work against Colonel McIntosh, as political enemies began to rear their heads to try to discredit his efforts. Just why he incurred the wrath of those in control, when he obviously tried to steer clear of the political picture, has never been clearly revealed. Probably much of the bitterness, if not jealousy toward him, displayed by Button Gwinnett, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, began in the colonial period when James Wright was appointed Governor of the Province. Governor Wright was a South Carolinian but he opposed the views of his native colony in regard to ownership of lands between the Altamaha and St. Mary’s Rivers. McIntosh was consulted and he offered advice to South Carolinians who opposed Wright; therefore, this gentleman began the trend to smear and persecute Lachlan McIntosh and his family. George Walton said Gwinnett had agreed to McIntosh’s election as colonel when he could have had the post himself, with the “premeditated intention to ruin” him. Nine months after his call to command the battalion, in September, 1776, McIntosh was promoted to Brigadier General thus sparking the real trouble between him and Gwinnett.

The political scene in Georgia was one of turbulence, lacking in Tory supporters but divided into Whig factions, one of which was the “county” or “popular” group, the other composed of “city” or “merchant” members. Georgia was the youngest of the colonies, only forty-two years of age in comparison to Virginia, one hundred and sixty-eight years old, and Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty-five years of age. She was a fledgling who had had no opportunity to try her wings and the wonder is that she was so ready to join the other colonies in a struggle for independence. Her political structure had no time to ferment and strengthen before she was plunged into the need to provide strong political and military leaders.

As long as Archibald Bulloch was President, the State was united and organized. His death, however, was a blow to the patriot cause. Gwinnett succeeded in assuming office by a tight election which was won by his own single vote. Georgia was almost immediately in a turmoil. One of the first orders was to arrest George McIntosh, the General’s brother, on charges of trading with the enemy, a charge never proved. The order to hold him in the common jail, fettered in irons, was the final straw: the split between Gwinnett and McIntosh flared into open warfare.

A plan to invade Florida was instigated by President Gwinnett, without General McIntosh commanding the militia. He reportedly said to General Howe that the
removal of McIntosh from Georgia would "tend the safety of this and the United States." This remark must have been bitterly felt by a man who was convalescing from wounds suffered while driving back a British attack as it threatened to cross the Altamaha. Eventually, McIntosh relinquished the command to a Colonel Elbert and, as the General had predicted, the invasion was a complete failure.

Gwinnett's defeat in the race for governor sparked the final episode in the tragic feud. It is interesting to note that McIntosh did not openly assail his enemy until he was no longer in office. However, the Assembly upheld Gwinnett's part in the controversy with McIntosh concerning the Florida fiasco, as the General had denounced the plan as being "just formed to gratify the dangerous ambition of this Man." McIntosh was present on the floor of the House when the Assembly voted in Gwinnett's favor referring to him as a "Scoundrel and lying Rascal." Gwinnett challenged McIntosh to a duel fought on May 16, 1777. Both men were wounded in the thigh; McIntosh recovered but Gwinnett died three days later. McIntosh did not approve of dueling but the challenge had placed him in a "dilemma," as he told Henry Laurens. To refuse to fight would have been well rid of a man who dared to expose their designs. However, if Gwinnett fell they would have "an opportunity of plaguing me." He was right on all three counts.

Georgia was rent by the pros and cons of the duel. The Liberty Club, a group of radical Whigs, sponsored a petition to remove McIntosh. The House of the Assembly tendered their request to Congress, as did George Walton who went to George Washington and highly recommended McIntosh for a post outside Georgia. Even on the Congress floor, where Walton was authorized to tell the members of the availability of a place for McIntosh, there was some dissension as to the General's character. However, Henry Laurens spoke in his behalf and the Georgian was ordered to proceed to headquarters.

His first duty was to command the North Carolina Continentals during the miserable winter at Valley Forge. There was much illness among the men with many deaths. General Washington was favorably impressed with McIntosh and in May, 1778, sent him to the troublesome Western Department as commander. "His firm disposition and equal justice, his assiduity and good understanding, added to his being a stranger to all parties in that Quarter, pointed him out as a proper Person," Washington explained to Congress. "I part with this gentleman with much reluctance, as I esteem him an officer of great worth and merit."

General McIntosh met with many difficulties in the new duty because England had brought the Indians into action. He remained with the command until recalled in 1779 to return South where Savannah was already captured by the British and Charleston was being threatened. The General was much concerned for the safety and well being of his family, whom he had left, he thought, safe and secure in Savannah.

McIntosh joined General Benjamin Lincoln in Charleston where the two began preparing an invasion of Georgia to coincide with the arrival of the French fleet on the coast. General McIntosh went to Augusta to take command of the advance of American troops to the port city. When the attack against Savannah failed, the troops fell back to Charleston where General Sir Henry Clinton was besieging the city. McIntosh was taken prisoner on May 7, 1780 and Charleston fell to the British on May 12, 1780. Only a few months before, the lowest possible blow was struck at McIntosh when, among letters and papers sent by Georgia to Congress seeking aid for the beleaguered State due to British invasion, there was mention of the dissatisfaction with McIntosh and the need to send him elsewhere. Congress voted to dispense with his services altogether, not knowing that someone else had signed the name of the Speaker of the House, William Glascock. The Speaker himself protested later that the document "was a flagrant forgery, of which I disclaim all knowledge whatever, either directly or indirectly." Nevertheless, the order was made and McIntosh lost his command without a hearing. It was his former friend and ally, George Walton, who carried the papers to Congress and it was believed he was the instigator of the denunciation.

The General spent over a year of "Severe Imprisonment," worrying the while about the charges against him and his inability to do anything about them. On parole during the summer of 1781, he went to Philadelphia to seek redress from Congress then in session. He was not inactive while a prisoner, however, as he showed to other captive officers the remarks about him in the letter from Walton to Congress; they supported him wholeheartedly.

McIntosh wrote to the President of the Congress asking that a special inquiry be made into his case. He was "under some disadvantages in the loss of my papers," he said, "and not finding more persons here who are acquainted with the characters of my opponents and myself." He was willing to "rest the matter," however, on three men, William Few, John Wereat and Peter Deveaux who "were in Georgia, & in public Characters while I stayed in that State since my return from the Northward." Opinion swayed toward sympathy for a man, as Aedanus Burke said, "surrounding with what the world calls more than difficulties: Exile from country, Splendid fortune, from family, with want of almost every kind into the bargain, when such a man bears all this not only with constancy, but laughs at it with gayety, you must not blame me if I envy him, when I feel myself and see most of the World besides me incapable of it."

Thus was the action against McIntosh rescinded and he was reinstated. Walton tried to secure an amendment limiting the services of McIntosh to States other than Georgia but eight States out of nine voted against the proposal with Georgia's delegates, Walton and Richard Howly, casting the only votes in favor if the amendment.

General McIntosh remained in Virginia with his family until the British evacuated Savannah, whereupon he returned home to find himself financially bankrupt. For the rest of his life he pursued the quest for vindication, considering for a time taking legal action against the men

(Continued on page 893)
The Great Awakening of the 18th century brought novelty and religious excitement to the dullness of colonial life in the form of evangelism when in 1740 revivals swept the country like wildfire. Rev. David Brainerd, “the missionary of the forests” entered this scene and became almost the patron saint of other young ministers and missionaries who emulated his life of austerity and dedication to Christianizing the Indians.

David Brainerd, son of Hezekiah Brainerd was born April 20, 1718 at Haddam, Conn. He was not a robust boy but rather a melancholy soul who loved to wander in the woods, meditating, praying and pondering his salvation. His main pastime was reading the Bible. He became an orphan at 14, but was able to enter Yale at 21 and study for the ministry, as did two of his brothers.

While at Yale he came under the influence of George Whitefield, the eloquent evangelist from England who travelled and preached through the colonies, establishing new churches and converting thousands. The Yale faculty strongly disapproved of this spellbinding method and of those students who followed the fanatical “New Light” movement. They questioned the value of quick conversion at rousing meetings. Because of David’s persistent adherence to the cause and his refusal to recant certain slurring remarks he had made, the Yale professors expelled him in his third year and withheld his degree. Yale did not list him as a graduate but a house at the Sterling Divinity Triangle there was named for him—“David Brainerd, Class of 1743.”

At his time of trouble Rev. Jonathan Edwards, then minister at Northampton, Mass., renowned for his genius and his sermons on eternal salvation, divine love and hellfire, interceded and David Brainerd finally wrote an apology to the faculty which they refused to accept. Dismissed from school and disheartened, the clouds were not all black because here began a lifelong loving friendship between the two clergymen. Jonathan Edwards, later dismissed by his Northampton Congregation, took up duties at the Mission House in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, before becoming president of Princeton.

The young man studied so strenuously at Yale that he ruined his health and as he said “began to raise blood” from his lungs. He forced his weak body to endure punishment beyond its strength and all his life he neglected his health, to pursue his ideals of Christian humility and duty.

When he was 25 he was licensed to preach at Danbury, Connecticut, and his first sermon to the Indians at Kent, Connecticut, proved his power and ability. The Missionary Society in New York planned to send him among the Indians near Easton, Pennsylvania, but did not follow through because of some uncertain land titles there. Instead he went to live in the wilderness among the Indians near what is now Brainerd, New York, on April 1, 1743. He went there on horseback with an Indian interpreter, John Wau-waum-pe-quun-naunt, to the place the Indians called Kanaumeek. His young interpreter was from the Stockbridge Mission School in Massachusetts. The Stockbridge Mission House still stands, now a little museum with many interesting items from the 18th century.

In David’s dairy he described his new home in New York as a most lonely and melancholy desert about 18 miles from Albany where he lodged with a poor Scotchman and his
McIntosh

(Continued from page 891)

McIntosh was never fully vindicated. He settled into history only as the man who killed Button Gwinnett with a stigma to his name which has never been removed. That a grave injustice was done is the inevitable conclusion of any studious historian and General Lachlan McIntosh should finally be elevated for his great service to America and his unremitting zeal in the cause of the Revolution. A man who in the face of such ridicule and downgrading could recognize the “greatest Revolution in its consequences perhaps ever attempted” was a man to be admired and revered. He possessed the seed of greatness which characterized so many leaders in the young country and without whom there could have been no “Revolution.” That it was “Great” was determined by their own strength of character and always McIntosh displayed the same dedication and the same zeal toward his duty, and he is forevermore a part of the cause. As George Walton himself said in 1777, McIntosh had “seen deeper earlier and further into the principles of the American cause” than any other man.

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Life of David Brainerd by William B.O. Peabody

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Lilla M. Hawes—Director of Georgia Historical Society.
The Honor Roll provides the means for Chapters to record their accomplishments in all NSDAR Programs and to receive recognition from the National Society for their efforts.

The Honor Roll Committee extends thanks to those members whose achievements make this report one that the National Chairman presents with pride and appreciation.

This summary reflects the changes and corrections since the April 1st report that was submitted for the Continental Congress Proceedings.

As of March 1, 1978 the Chapters totaled 3,093, plus 2 Units Overseas. Of this number, 2,782 reported and 2,172 received Honor Roll Awards.

Special praise goes to State Chairmen and members of the following States for 100% Honor Roll: Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Mexico, New Mexico, and Utah. Also to the following 28 States for 100% reporting: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, Mexico, New Mexico, Utah.

The Division award this year for the greatest number of States with 100% participation was received by Mrs. Leonard R. Graves, National Vice Chairman, Honor Roll, Eastern Division.

A NEW Blue Honor Roll ribbon signifying Gold Honor Roll for 6, 7, and 8 Stars was presented to the following outstanding Chapters:

California: San Marino********
Florida: Abigail Bartholomew********
Georgia: Captain Thomas Cobb********, Fort Frederica********, Peter Early******
Illinois: Dewalt Mechin********, LaGrange-Illinois********
Indiana: Captain Jacob Warwick********, Christopher Harrison*********, Estabrook*********, Julia Watkins Brass*********
Iowa: Julien Dubque********
Louisiana: Abram Morehouse*********, Sabine********
Missouri: Niasgua********
Oklahoma: Captain Warren Cot
tle********
Texas: Lady Washington*******
Virginia: Falls Church*********, Freedom Hill********
West Virginia: Anne Bailey*******

Silver: (17) Burleson Mountain, Chief Tuscaloosa, Chinnabee, Chocotaw, Fort Dale, Fort Mims, Fort Strother, Francis Marion, Heroes of Kings Mountain, Jones Valley, Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox, Margaret Lea Houston, Matthew Smith, Princess Sehoy, Tidence Lane, Twickenham Town, William Brown
Hon. Men: (4) Andrew Jackson, Ozark, William Rufus King, Martha Wayles Jefferson

Alaska
(3 out of 3 Chapters)
Gold: (2) Colonel John Mitchell, Mt. Juneau
Hon. Men: (1) Alaska

Arizona
(9 out of 11 Chapters)
Gold: (6) Aqua Fria*, Charles Trumbull Hayden, Cochise, General George Crook, Saguaro*, Tombstone
Silver: (1) Tucson
Hon. Men: (2) Maricopa, Yuma

Arkansas
(38 out of 44 Chapters)
Gold: (20) Abendschone, Aux Arc**, Benjamin Culp*, Captain Basil Gaither*, Champagnolle***, Charlevoix, Colonel Francis Vivian Brook- ing***, General William Lewis, Gil-
Bert Marshall***, Grand Prairie***, Harrison Colony, Independence County, John McAlmont, Jonesboro***, Little Red River, Marion, Old Military Road, Prudence Hall***, Robert Rosamond, Texarkana.


Hon. Men: (2) Mary Fuller Percival, Robert Crittenend.

CALIFORNIA
(133 out of 158 Chapters)


Silver: (45) Abochis Comihavit, Alhambra-San Gabriel, Auriatia, Beverley Hills, Cabrillo, Camarillo, Captain Henry Sweetser, Captain Thomas Bedich, Colonel Richard Sopris, Centennial State, Rocky Ford, Santa Fe Trail.

COLORADO
(25 out of 34 Chapters)


Silver: (6) Cache La Poudre, Front Range, Gunnison Valley, Monte Vista, Mount Garfield.


CONNECTICUT
(27 out of 57 Chapters)

Gold: (9) Abigail Phelps*, Drum Hill**, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Eve Lear, Freewill Baldwin Stow, Green Woods, Hannah Woodruff, Mary Floyd Tallmadge*, Orford Parish**.


DELAWARE
(8 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold: (3) Colonel David Hall, Major Nathaniel Mitchell, Mary Vining**.

Silver: (2) Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Captain William McKennan.

Hon. Men: (3) Caesar Rodney, Colonel Haslet, Coach's Bridge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(49 out of 49 Chapters)


Hon. Men: (6) Dorothy Hancock, E. Peyton Randolph, Redwood Forest, Richard Bayldon, Santa Anita, Santa Margarita, Sierra, Toison de Oro.


FLORIDA
(81 out of 94 Chapters)


Silver: (23) Abigail Wright Chamberlain, Allapattah, Big Cypress, Biscayne, Caroline Bird, Chipola, DeSoto, Estabakee, Everglades, Francis Broward, Garcioloso de la Vega, Himmarshee, Indian River, Jacksonville, John MacDonald, Katherine Livingston, Manatee, Mayaimi, Orlando, Pinellas, Ponce de Leon, Princess Issena, Sallie Harrison.


GEORGIA
(77 out of 101 Chapters)


Silver: (23) Abraham Baldwin, Adam Brinson, Button Gwinnett, Captain John Wilson, Dorothy Walton, Edmund...

Hon. Men: (12) Altamaha, Archibald Bulloch, Barnard Trail, Commodore Richard Dale, Hancock, John Franklin Wren, LaGrange, Metter, Oconee, Oliver Morton, Savannah, Whitehall Inn

HAWAII

(1 out of 1 Chapters)

Hon. Men: (1) Aloha

IDAHO

(6 out of 11 Chapters)

Silver: (2) Idaho Pocahontos, Lt. George Farragut

Hon. Men: (4) Alice Whitman, Dorian, EE-Dah-How, Pioneer

ILLINOIS

(107 out of 127 Chapters)


INDIANA

(101 out of 109 Chapters)


Hon. Men: (8) Fort Dodge, Grinnell, James Harlan, Marion Linn, Mason City, Open Fire, Oskaloosa, Priscilla Alden

KANSAS

(52 out of 63 Chapters)


Silver: (18) Ablene, Andy Barrett, Cimarron River Valley, Courtland-Spalding, Desire Tobey Sears, Emporia, Flores del Sol, Fort Larned, Good Land, Isabella Weldin, John Athey, Kanza, Martha Loving Ferrell, Minisa, Samuel Linscott, Susannah French Putey, Topeka, Uvedale

Hon. Men: (3) Betty Bonney, Neodesha, Polly Ogden

KENTUCKY

(32 out of 87 Chapters)


Silver: (11) Captain John McKinley, Captain William Rowan, Fincastle, Frankfort, Governor T. Morehead, John and Mary Jackson, Poage, Kent Asaph, Simpson County, Susanah Hart Shelby, Troublesome Creek

Hon. Men: (10) Berea-Laurel Ridges, Bryan Station, Colonel John Green, Cynthiana, Elisha, Witt, Hart, Jacob Flourney, John Fitch, John Graham, Three Forks

LOUISIANA

(48 out of 54 Chapters)


IOWA

(47 out of 77 Chapters)


Silver: (18) Abigal Adams, Cedar Falls, Council Bluffs, Denison, Elizabeth Ross, Glenwood, Hannah Lee, Log Cabin, Martha Washington, Mary Brewster, Montezuma, Old Thirteen, Pilgrim, Solomon Dean, Stars and Stripes, Von Buren County, Wapsinonoc, Waterloo

Hon. Men: (8) Fort Dodge, Grinnell, James Harlan, Marion Linn, Mason City, Open Fire, Oskaloosa, Priscilla Alden

IOWA

Silver: (9) Attakapas, Bayou Coteille, Dorchest, Dugdemona, General William Montgomery, Halimah, Loyalty, Oushola, Vieux Carre

Hon. Men: (5) Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Oakley, St. Tammany, Shreveport

MAINE

(21 out of 33 Chapters)

Gold: (10) Colonel Dummer Sewall, Eunice Parnsworth, Hannah Weston, Mary Kelton Drummer, Old York, Penmaquid*, Penobscot Expedition, Rebecca Emery, Rebecca Weston, Topsham-Brunswick*

Silver: (4) Elizabeth Wadsworth, Kousinoc, Molly Lockett, Tisbury Manor

Hon. Men: (7) Amiscoggin, Colonial Daughters, Doover and Foxcroft, Esther Eayres, Frances Dighton Williams, Lady Knox, Samuel Grant

MARYLAND

(44 out of 54 Chapters)


Silver: (16) Antietam, Baltimore, Brigadier General Perry Benson, Carter Braxton, Chewy Chase, Colonel Thomas Dorsey, Commodore Joshua Barney, Conococheague, Cresap, Francis Scott Key, Major William Thomas, Mary Carroll Caton, Old Kent, Pleasant Plains of Damasco, Samuel Chase, Washington Custis

Hon. Men: (5) Ann Arundel, Colonel William Richardson, Johnson Hanson, Peggy Stewart Tea Party, William Winchester

Massachusetts

(36 out of 82 Chapters)


Silver: (8) Aaron Guild, Captain John Joslin, Jr., Colonel John Robinson, General Israel Putnam, General William Shepard, Lucy Jackson, Old State House, Submit Clark

Hon. Men: (13) Abiah Folger Franklin, Amos Mills, Attleboro, Betsy Ross, Captain John Knapp, Captain Joshua Gray, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, First Resistance, Framingham, Mary Mattoon, Mercy Warren, Paul Revere, Peace Party

Michigan

(38 out of 55 Chapters)


Silver: (11) Abi Evans, Abel Fellows, Amos Sturgis, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton, Fort Pontchartrain, Genesee, Marie Therese Cadillac, Sarah Ann Cochran, Sarah Carwell Angell, Schiawassee, Sophie de Marsac

Hon. Men: (8) Algonquin, Elizabeth Cass, Grand Blanc, Jean Bessac, Joe Winslow, Nipissing, Philip Livingston, River Wabawasis

MINNESOTA

(18 out of 33 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Captain John Holmes, John Prescott**, Okabena, Wenonah

Silver: (10) Colonial, Dr. Samuel Prescott, General Henry Hastings Sibley, Greysolon du Lhut, Josiah Edson, Keewaydin, Monument, Red Cedar, Ruth Peabody Curtis, Willmar

Hon. Men: (4) Captain Comfort Starr, Daughters of Liberty, John Witherspoon, St. Anthony Falls

MISSISSIPPI

(57 out of 78 Chapters)


Silver: (17) Ashmead, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Copiah, Declaration of Independence, Grenada, Gulf Coast, Hontokalo, Ish-Te-Ho-To-Pah, James Foster, Jason Gilliam, Magnolia State, Old Robinson Town, Pushmataha, Samuel Dale, Shuk-Ho-Ta-Tom-A-Ha, Twentieth Star, Yazoo

Hon. Men.: (6) Annandale, Bernard Romans, Ikkiana, LaSalle, Nanib Waiya, Ole Brook

MISSOURI

(99 out of 102 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (20) Charity Stille Langstaff, Elizabeth Harrison, Francois Valle, Hardin Camp, Kansas City, Kings Highway, Louisiana Purchase, Luc Jefferson Lewis, Major Molly, Marguerite McNair, Missouri Pioneers, Montgomery, New London, Olive Frindle, Patsy Gregg, Pike County, St. Charles, St. Louis, Virginia Daughters, William White

MONTANA

(8 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold: (5) Black Eagle, Julia Hancock, Mount Halyite, Powder River, Shining Mountain*

Silver: (2) Assinniboine, Beaverhead

Hon. Men.: (1) Milk River

NEBRASKA

(22 out of 36 Chapters)

Gold: (11) Ash Hollow, Betsey Hager*, Elizabeth Montague, Fontenelle, Fort Kearney*, Long Willow, Lup Trail*, Niobra, Omaha, Point of Rock*, Sandhills

Silver: (8) Butler-Johnson, Deborah Avery, Goldenrod, Katahdin, Lewis-Clark, Major Isaac Sadler, Quivera,
NEW HAMPSHIRE
(19 out of 30 Chapters)
Gold: (6) Anna Stickney*, Colonel Samuel Ashley**, Else Cilley, Mary Torr, Peterborough, Reprisal
Silver: (4) Exeter, Mary Butler, Molly Stark, Ranger
Hon. Men.: (9) Ashuelot, Buntin, Eunice Baldwin, Matthew Thornton, Mercy Hathaway White, New Boston, Rumford, Sally Plumer, Winnebago

NEW JERSEY
(50 out of 73 Chapters)
Silver: (19) Bergen-Paulus Hook, Camp Middlebrook, Captain Joshua Huddy, Chinkewhumska, Claverack, Continental, Crane’s Ford, Elizabeth Parcells Deveo, General Mercer, General William Maxwell, Moorestown, Morris-town, Nova Caesarea, Oak Tree, Polly Wyckoff, Rebecca Cornell, Red Bank, Short Hills, Yantacaw

NEW MEXICO
(18 out of 18 Chapters)
Gold: (8) Butterfield Trail, Caprock, Dona Ana, El Portal, Jacob Bennett, Roswell*, Thomas Jefferson*, White Sands
Silver: (1) Valle Grande
Hon. Men.: (9) Charles Dibrell, Colonel Edward Lacey, Coronado, Desert Gold, Lew Wallace, Mary Griggs, Sierra Blanca, Stephen Watts Kearny, Tuscumari

NEW YORK
(109 out of 186 Chapters)
ery, Gouverneur Morris, Hannakoras, Mary Jimison*, Mary Washington Colonial, Meeting House Hill*, Mohegan, Nathaniel Gardner, New York City, Niagara Falls***, North Riding****, Old Mine Road*, Onanda-Cambrige, Owasco, Oyster Bay, Saint Johnsville, Saugerties, Stockbridge, Tarrytown*

NORTH CAROLINA
(68 out of 102 Chapters)
Silver: (21) Battle of Rockfish, Brunswick Town, Colonel Andrew Balfour, Colonel Joseph Winston, Colonel Polk, General Davie, General James Moore, Griffith Rutherford, Jane Parks Mc-
Dowell, John Knox, John Penn, Joseph Kernet, Liberty Point, Major Reading Blount, Major William Chronicle, Mecklenburg, Private John Grady, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Smith Bryan, Upper Cape Fear**

NORTH DAKOTA
(0 out of 5 Chapters)

OHIO
(86 out of 127 Chapters)

OKLAHOMA
(42 out of 49 Chapters)
Silver: (12) Abraham Coryell, Cedar River, Cherokee County, Iowa; Duncan, Elliott Lee, Indian Spring, Kiamichi Country, Oklahoma City; Sarah Kemble Knight, Tonkawa, Tulsa
Hon. Men: (7) Ardmore, Bartlesville, Black Beaver, Enid, Muskogee-Indian Territory, Okemah, Osage Hills

OREGON
(20 out of 34 Chapters)

Gold: (8) Belle Passi, Champion, Chehalem*, Crater Lake, David Hill*, Latgwa, Oregon Lewis and Clark*****, Winema*
Silver: (10) Coos Bay, Lake View, Malheur, Rogue River, Susannah Lee Barlow, Tillamook, Umpqua, Wahkeena, Yamhill, Yaqulta
Hon. Men: (2) Mount St. Helens, Oregon Trail

SOUTH CAROLINA
(42 out of 72 Chapters)

Gold: (14) Andrew Pickens, Blue Savannah, Catechee*, Hudson Berry, Joshua Hawkins, Martintown Road**, Mary Adair, Sullivan-Dunklin***, Sumter’s Home, Theodosia Burr, Thomas Lynch Jr.*, Thomas Woodwards, Trenton, Walhalla
Silver: (17) Battle of Cowpens, Charles Pinckney, Daniel Morgan, Emily Geier, Fort Prince George, Greenville, Henry Laurens, Hobkir Hill, Kate Barry, Nathaniel Greene, Old Cheras, Bee Dee, Rebecca Pickens, Samuel Bacon, Snow Campaign, Waxhaws, William Capers
Hon. Men: (11) Ann Pamela Cunningham, Beetseland Butler, Fair Forest, Jasper, King’s Mountain, Long Cane, Moultrie, Peter Horry, Rebecca Motte, Star Fort, William Thomson

SOUTH DAKOTA
(7 out of 11 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Daniel Newcomb, MacPherson*, Mary Chilton, Oahe
Silver: (3) Bear Butte, Great Alexander, Teredford, Paha Waken

TENNESSEE
(76 out of 111 Chapters)

Silver: (15) Andrew Bogle, Bonny Kate, Buffalo River, Campbell, Chickasaw Bluff, Glover’s Trace, Jackson-Madison, James White, John Babb, Long Island, Lydia Russell Bean, Reelfoot, Robert Cartwright, Rock House, The Crab-Olhard
Hon. Men: (8) Alexander McCollum, Fort Prudhomme, General Daniel Smith’s Rock Castle, General James Robertson, Judge David Campbell, Margaret Gaston, Rhea-Craig, Robert Lewis

TEXAS
(93 out of 148 Chapters)

Hon. Men: (9) Daniel McMahon, James Hardage Lane, Jane Long, John Everett, Major Francis Grice, Mary Tyler, Trammel’s Trace, Trinity Bay, William Scott

UTAH
(6 out of 6 Chapters)

Gold: (5) Golden Spike**, Princess Timpanogos*, Salt Lake Valley, Sego Lily*, Unita*
Silver: (1) Wasatch Range

VERMONT
(16 out of 26 Chapters)

Gold: (3) Ascotney*, Cavendish***, Ethan Allen
Hon. Men: (3) Bennington, Brattleboro, William French

VIRGINIA
(111 out of 121 Chapters)

Hon. Men: (4) James River, Lynchburg, Slate Hill, Thomas Carter

WASHINGTON
(Washington 27 out of 37 chapters)
Gold: (10) Admiralty Inlet, Cascade, Columbia River*, Eliza Hart Spalding, Elizabeth Bixby, Esther Reed, Jonas Babcock, Lady Stirling**, Mary Ball, Tillicum*
Hon. Men: (3) Chief Seattle, Fort Vancouver, University of Washington

WEST VIRGINIA
(West Virginia 35 out of 57 chapters)
Silver: (19) Ann Royal, Buford, Captain

Atwater
(continued from page 901)
godly life, never neglecting to retire in the early morning to her closet for prayer, her wonderful memory—could repeat a sermon almost word for word, began her Sabbaths Saturday nite at sunset, was a faithful and devoted nurse and mother. The eighth was in regard to her liberality. She fed the hungry and clothed the naked. The prisoners and soldiers partook of her bounty. In the late war fifteen hundred at at her table in three weeks time, which was marked down for curiosity sake. Her character is worthy of imitation.” b. June 2, 1719. d. Jan. 2, 1783.
Thus it was that Women Patriots like Elizabeth Atwater assisted in their small way to make a better way for the Revolutionary soldiers of the Continental Army to have the courage to carry on through all the lean years to the ultimate defeat of the British. Elizabeth did not live long enough after the Peace to know the results of the Convention of 1787 nor to see the United States of America join the mainstream of the world history as an independent nation, the first great modern republic.

Bibliography
Francis Atwater, Atwater History and Genealogy, Vol. 1 & Vol. II

"A committee was appointed by New Haven town meeting, March 1784, on the treatment of the Tories. They reported "It will be proper to admit as inhabitants such Tories as are of fair character."
David Atwater's name is signed to this report with 3 others.

900 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
“She fed the hungry and clothed the naked—the prisoners and soldiers partook of her bounty.” Thus the Reverend Baird described the liberality of Elizabeth Bassett Atwater at her funeral services in New Haven, Connecticut, January 2, 1783.

In those years during the American Revolution there was always an open door, a warm hearth, and comfort for the soldiers passing the Atwater’s Cedar Hill. Rest for the tired and weary patriots in the shade of the Atwater Elm, the huge old tree planted by David Atwater’s great grandfather, one of the original signers of the New Haven Plantation Covenant in 1638, who cleared and settled on this land between East Rock and the Quinnipiack River.

In her late twenties, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bassett, married David Atwater on November 25, 1746. Their first born was a daughter Elizabeth, then twin boys, Medad and Eldad, three more sons and six daughters completed the family. With ten of this family still at home in 1776 Elizabeth was in her 58th year, a respected Christian known for her devotion to her church as well as family and friends.

Elizabeth and her five daughters were up before day every day, but especially so on Saturday to begin the baking: bread for the week, hearty meat pies, as well as fruit pies, and pound cakes; also the vegetables cooked fresh from the garden, all to set the bountiful table on the Sabbath Day.

On Sunday morning they would all be ready for the services at the First Church of Christ which faced on the village green. Elizabeth and the girls in their finest dresses trimmed with handmade lace, gossamer mop caps on the daughters shining blonde hair; David and his sons with starched linens, fine wool jackets and doeskin breeches. Listening to the lengthy sermon by the Reverand Chancy Whitesey the David Atwater family occupied the inherited pews in the fifth row which had been originally shared with the families of John Nash and Eli Yale.

David Atwater had his duties in the town for as a leader and representative of one of the first settlers he felt his community responsibilities. He sat on the town Council and was often on special committees. David and his son Medad were both Patriots who were among the men and boys rushing to resist the “British Invasion” at midnight of July 4, 1779. David took with him his “dutch horse and whiffletree and with friends went to an armed vessel at the wharf, dismounted one of its six pound guns, hitching the horse to it, drew it to West Bridge and fired shots at the enemy.” Medad is listed as a Pvt. Guerilla, who with his cousin, Capt. Hezekiah Bassett, was involved in defending this coastal town which was often under fire by the British.

It was only natural that the wife of the ardent patriot David would be equally patriotic assisting in this Revolution, in the only way possible to her: providing food and clothing to those weary and discouraged soldiers passing her gate.

Of her funeral services the article printed from the newspaper quotes: “After a prayer by the Rev. Chancy Whitesey the Rev. Baird expresses sympathy to the family and great respect for her and advised the daughters to pen down some of her examples as they might be of great use in their future life, then divided his remarks into eight heads, spoke of her industry and remarkable

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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. Thurlma 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 the VA Hospital at Montrose; and the awarding of pins and certificates to four Good Citizens.

Chapter honors include Mrs. James P. Tobey, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Vernon L. Goethe, State Conservation Chairman and House Committee General Vice Chairman; Miss Celeste A. Goethe, Personal Page to the New York State Regent and Platform Page at the 87th Continental Congress; plus National Awards for our Supplement to the Yearbook and Conservation of Printing Funds for DAR Projects.—Gladys G Murden.

CLAREMONT (Claremont, CA). Miss Helen E. Gipson of Claremont Chapter, spent her summer vacation running down and restoring a DAR historical marker in her home town of Faribault, Minnesota.

Miss Gipson's mother, Mrs. E. G. Gipson, was Regent of Charter Oak Chapter when the plaque was dedicated in May 1928. The plaque, placed on a boulder on the grounds of the Seabury Divinity School, marked the site of the first mission school in Southern Minnesota, founded by James Lloyd Breck, D.D., in May 1858.

On a trip to Faribault in 1970, Miss Gipson drove by the boulder and was dismayed to find that the marker was gone, with only gaping holes to show where the bolts had been. A few years previously the divinity school had been merged with the Seabury-Western Seminary in Evanston, Illinois, and the property had become a hospital site. She called on the superintendent of the hospital but he did not know when the plaque had been removed, or by whom, or its present whereabouts. She vowed to find and restore it, but by then Charter Oak Chapter had been disbanded and its members scattered, and though she inquired diligently she could find no trace of the plaque.

She still subscribes to the local Faribault paper, and last December read a story reporting that the lost plaque had turned up. It had been found in an old sewer catchment basin near the boulder site by two city employees who were working on a street excavation. Its historic value was recognized and it was given to the curator of the Rice County Historical Museum. The curator realized DAR's role in the placement of the marker, and she turned it over to Josiah Edson Chapter of Northfield, to which many of the Charter Oak members had transferred. Cleaned and polished, the plaque was then in the possession of a Josiah Edson member.

In June Miss Gipson made a visit to Minnesota, claimed the plaque from the Northfield Chapter, and made arrangements to have it restored to the boulder, this time so firmly embedded in concrete that it cannot be torn out again.

Miss Gipson is a fifty-year member of DAR, and currently Regent of Claremont Chapter. —Nora G. Prisbie.

OCTORARA (Quarryville, Pennsylvania). Charter Day and the tenth Birthday of the Octorara Chapter was celebrated at a luncheon on May 5, 1978. Pictured in attendance, with the Charter, are: Front row, Mrs. George J. Walz, Honorary State Regent and Past Corresponding Secretary General (our Chapter was organized during her term of office); Mrs. Kathryn P. Gaul, Organizing Regent and present Regent; Mrs. Lillian L. Hanna, eldest member. Back row, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shaub; Miss Eleanor B. Pickell; Mrs. Georgia W. Weaver; Mrs. Bonita H. Phipps; Mrs. Waltanna S. Shank & Mrs. Viella M. Groff. Charter members not present: Miss Pearl D. Austin; Mrs. Kathryne P. Gaul, Organizing Regent and present Regent; Mrs. Lillian L. Hanna, eldest member. Back row, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Shaub; Miss Eleanor B. Pickell; Mrs. Georgia W. Weaver; Mrs. Bonita H. Phipps; Mrs. Waltanna S. Shank & Mrs. Viella M. Groff.
Mrs. Walz was presented and congratulated the chapter on its many accomplishments, stressed the importance of securing members of Junior age, putting them to work and urged that the Chapter be represented by Pages at State Conference and Continental Congress. This is the best way to learn about DAR.

Mrs. Howard L. Nowry, State South Central Director, had as the title of her address, “This is Your Life,” asking what we are doing with it as DAR members. She urged all to be alert to the dangers of crime, communism, socialism, drug abuse, welfare mis-use, & asked, what is our present Heritage, what are we doing to give our children a Heritage to write about in 2078. Mrs. Nowry, also emphasized greater attendance at State and National meetings, listening to informed speakers, taking their messages back to the Chapter, having a discussion period afterwards.

The Junior members were the Committee for the luncheon, Mrs. Phyllis T. Frankhouser, Chairman. They also provided the unusual table decorations.

SARAH MURRAY LEWIS (Warm Springs, Va.) organized November 6, 1977 with 29 members, Mrs. Robert Metheny, Organizing Regent. Our oldest member, Mrs. Bessie Cleek Lightner (Mrs. Harry Robert Lightner) who was accepted into the chapter April 15, 1978, recently honored the Society with a handmade yo-yo quilt coverlet. The chapter is very proud of this accomplishment since 1977 with 29 members, Mrs. Robert Bath Co., Va.

Staunton, Va. Fannie Bayly King Library a copy of “Early Western Augusta Pioneers” by the late George Washington Cleek. The book has helped so many members find their patriot ancestors. The information is drawn from court records, immigrants list and family Bibles, cemetery records and various pamphlets and books.

Being a new chapter we are working to achieve the Gold Honor roll again this year. May our national theme “Building for Our Future” continue to ring out to all Americans.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Lincoln, IL) participated in the Lincoln and Atlanta, Ill. Siltennial (125th anniversary celebration (Siltennial) during the summer of 1978.

Our aim was to create interest throughout the county in establishing “Roots” genealogies of families.

During April, genealogical charts were given to students in the seventh and eighth grades throughout the county. Students were urged to complete the charts seeking family participation. The chapter is compiling a book, “Lineages of Logan County,” composed of family charts. A permanent record, it will be placed in the local library.

Students were asked to return charts regardless of incomplete data. The response was most gratifying.

Friday, July 21, was designated DAR Day and genealogical researchers in the chapter assisted persons interested in genealogy. A genealogical center was located on the downtown Lincoln square. Those visiting the center were able to sit and talk with chapter members.

Beginners were given free charts, family sheets and other materials, and were instructed how to begin. Those already involved in family genealogies were given aids and free material to solve individual problems. Genealogical books were available for those who wished to read.

Publicity appeared in papers throughout the county as well as being aired on a half hour radio program and news announcements.

Approximately 100 county residents took advantage of DAR Day assistance and many desired to have family charts placed in the book, “Lineages of Logan County.”

In addition to providing genealogical assistance, chapter members sold Siltennial plates designed by two chapter members. The plates were a community service project but also added funds to the chapter’s treasury. The plate project was also successful.

PILGRIM (Iowa City, Iowa). When Ella Lyon Hill, Regent of Pilgrim Chapter, went to Washington, D.C. in 1899 to attend Continental Congress February 20-25, she brought back the badge (shown here) which she wore at the meeting. She also brought back to the newly formed chapter, the twelfth to be organized in the state, news of the 9-year-old National Society which had met at the Grand Opera House on Pennsylvania Avenue. Names of those first Pilgrim chapter members were taken from the secretary’s minute book of the organizational meeting 19 January 1898. The charter was granted 19 February 1898. Application papers of 13 members (symbolic of the 13 colonies) had been approved by National as early as 1895, with others on a “waiting list,” which included the name of Eliza A. (Melvin) Shrader, a “real” daughter.

To celebrate its chapter founding 80 years ago, members of Pilgrim Chapter met on 11 March 1978 in the Paul Shaw’s handsome, more than century old home, notable for its semicircular walk-in bay window, and to hear Henrietta Howell—two years older than the chapter—present a summary of those years. She knew four of the chapter founders: Winifred Sturman was her geography teacher; Eleanor Sturman Biggs earned a master’s degree from the University of Iowa in 1890; Elizabeth Cox was one of the town’s delightful hostesses at her home built in 1856; Dr. Leora Johnson, a graduate in homeopathic medicine from the University in 1890, was the daughter of Sylvanus Johnson who built his home in 1857. Fannie Fracker Sturman named the chapter “Pilgrim.”

When forebears of the chapter founders emigrated from New England into Iowa, new opportunities lay before them, and they prospered. It is perhaps fitting that the first DAR chapter to be organized nationally came out of the immigrant hub of Chicago, Iowa’s big neighbor across the Mississippi River. Chicago Chapter received its charter 20 March 1891, according to NSDAR records.—Marcellia C. Fisher.
PROVINCIA DE LA SAL (Benton, AR). The grave marker dedication of the Revolutionary War veteran, Asher Bagley, was conducted at the Old Union Cemetery by the Provencia de La Sal Chapter. Mrs. W. Bernard Barber, Regent, was assisted in the dedication by Mrs. Mark L. Chambers, Acting Chaplain.

The impressive ceremony included an invocation by Mr. Charles W. Overton, President, Arkansas Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the placing of the colors by Misses Susan Jones and Gretchen Jones; and words of welcome by Saline County Judge, Wayne Bishop. Mrs. John T. Berry, State Chaplain, extended greetings in behalf of the Arkansas Society.

Other guests were: David Demuth, Arkansas History Commission; William Caldwell, Vice President Arkansas Society SAR; William Cook, Secretary Arkansas Society SAR; Mrs. Paul Christensen, chairman of grave marking of Revolutionary War Soldiers Arkansas Society DAR; and other interested citizens.

Descendants of Asher Bagley were recognized.

Mrs. Barber gave the following data about Asher Bagley. Mr. Bagley b.1751—d.1840 and his wife, Catherine, came to Saline County in 1828. They settled in the area here known as the Bland Community. Asher received his U.S. land grant after serving as a Private in the 1st Regiment of New Jersey under a Capt. Aaron Ogden. Mrs. Bagley died in 1856.

Mrs. Barber credited Mr. Tom Tillery in his assistance in locating the grave. The search for Bagley’s grave has been undertaken by the Benton Chapter for 25 years. Mrs. Barber had narrowed the search down to the Bland area and then to the Old Union Cemetery, and established the gravesite required two years of searching by Mr. and Mrs. Barner.

It was pointed out that Bagley had signed a number of territorial papers before Arkansas became a State.

The ceremonies concluded with “Taps” in honor of many soldiers through the years with Rev. Richard Carr, bugler.

RUFEKING (Jamaica, N.Y.) one of the oldest chapters on Long Island, recently celebrated its 60th Anniversary with a birthday luncheon. Mrs. George Bixby, Regent, welcomed the members and guests. We were especially honored by the presence of our State Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, and our Honorary State Regent and Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan.

We were pleased to honor a charter member, Mrs. Clinton Bernard, and Mrs. John Hausman, a member for 54 years. A corsage and a certificate were presented to each in appreciation of their years of devotion to the DAR. Two other members of long standing, Mrs. Frank Ryder, 52 years, and Mrs. Elijah Nostrand, 61 years, were not able to attend. We were happy also to introduce at this time five Past Regents—Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Alexander S. Walker; Mrs. Thomas Monaco; Mrs. George L. Batley and Mrs. Harry Eberlin.

Mrs. Walter Griffin, DAR Good Citizen Chairman, introduced the State winner, Mark Quartiere, of John Adams High School, who has since received an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy and presented him with the State Award—$100 bond, pin and certificate—and also a Chapter gift for his outstanding record.

We were delighted to have with us a former DAR Good Citizen award winner, Miss Mabel Reid, daughter of a Charter member, who showed us her momento, a $2.50 gold piece which was her award in 1924.

Mrs. Alexander Walker gave an interesting talk on the history of Rufus King Chapter. A pictorial history was also on display for the guests to enjoy. Over the years, many markers have been placed on graves in old Prospect Cemetery where lie the greater number of the patriots and soldiers of the Revolution in this vicinity. The cemetery has finally received “Landmark Status” and recently a plaque was placed on the little Chapel in the cemetery in memory of these Revolutionary War soldiers buried there.

One of the most valued possessions of the Chapter is the “Dongan Patent” given to the town of Jamaica by Lt. Governor Thomas Dongan in May 17, 1686. It was issued to settle the boundaries dispute between Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead and Newtown. It is on display in the Long Island Room of the Queens Public Library in Jamaica.

The Chapter was named for the distinguished statesman and patriot, Rufus King, a Signer of the Constitution, U.S. Senator and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, who served abroad under three presidents. His beautiful manor house in Jamaica is open to visitors.

GLENWOOD (Glenwood, Iowa) has a member of whom they are very proud. Miss Nell S. Bogart, is our only Charter Member. Last year we dedicated our Year Book to her on her 65th year of membership.

Miss Bogart graduated from Glenwood High School and Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, later attended Smith College for Women in Massachusetts. She taught English in Waterloo, Iowa, and was Principal of Glenwood High School then later managed the family farms.

Nell served on the Glenwood Library board as either President or Trustee from 1913-1967, when they dedicated the library’s ‘Rare Book’ to her. Nell belonged to many organizations, the Mills County Historical Museum, was State President of Federation of Women’s Club and P.E.O. and numerous others. She is a staunch Methodist and taught an adult Sunday School class for many years.

She has been Regent of our chapter and held many other positions. She has lost most of her eye sight and now, what a pleasure to hear her give the National Defense, quoting dates and the data that makes a complete program from her profound memory.

DAVID KENNISON (Chicago, Illinois) members held a memorial service at the gravesite of the last charter member of their chapter, Anna Fenley Parker, who was born a year after the Chicago Fire, December 28, 1872, and lived to be 104 years old, passing away May 14, 1977.

Polly Parker, the name by which she was known, was a descendant of Sergeant Nathaniel Parker, Jr. from Peppereil, Massachusetts, who marked in the Alarm of April 19, 1775 and was killed at Charlestown, June 17, 1775.

Polly, who was effervescent and energetic, led a rich life dedicated to service for others and because of this dedication she received much recognition. In 1954, at eighty-nine, she was named “Volunteer of the Year” by the State Street Council and was honored by a kiss and later a letter from Liberase. Then in 1960, the Illinois Federation of Women’s Clubs and in 1963, the United Church Women of Greater Chicago honored her with citations for service. In 1972, just short of one hundred years old, she received the Philanthropy Award from the Oak Forest Hospital for thirty years of cheering and helping the old people there, many twenty years younger than she. Through her gen-
FRANKLINTON (Bexley, Ohio). On Thursday, August 17, 1978, representatives of the five Columbus Ohio area DAR Chapters met at the home of Mrs. Alan O. Williams. The purpose of the meeting was to unite in planning Constitution Week Activities in the Columbus area. In addition, definite planning was made to unify efforts of the Good Citizens Committees of the five chapters for the year 1978-1979.

Mrs. Herbert L. Andrew, Past Regent of Franklinton Chapter and Constitution Week Chairman presided as chairman of the workshop.

Mrs. John R. Williams, State Regent, attended the meeting as a guest.

Those representing their chapters for this very profitable meeting were the following: Mrs. A. J. Martin, Regent of Ann Simpson Davis, and Mrs. C. E. Lacey, Chairman of Good Citizens; Mrs. Cecil E. Jones, Regent of Columbus Chapter; Mrs. Edward Williams, Regent of Franklin County Chapter; Mrs. J. R. Wright, Vice-Regent of Franklin County Chapter; Mrs. S. H. Ruggles, Past Regent of Franklin County and Chairman of Good Citizens; Mrs. Llew L. Williams, Past Regent and presently Treasurer of Franklin County Chapter; Mrs. Herbert L. Andrew, Past Regent of Franklin County and Chairman of Constitution Week; and Mrs. Wilfred F. Meier, Chaplain of Franklin County Chapter, who served as Recording Secretary for the meeting. Mrs. Charles E. Fisher, Regent of Wheeling Chapter, and Mrs. S. H. Saunders, Chairman of Good Citizens; Mrs. John William Needham, Regent of Worthington Chapter, and Mrs. Willis K. Link, Past Regent of Worthington Chapter.

FELIX LABAUVE (Walls, Mississippi) passed a resolution honoring Willie Abby Howard, an organizing member. She has been active in the Walls Methodist church, serving in the Sunday School and in the United Methodist Women, since the age of 19. She organized the first Regional Library in Hernando, now serving five counties with bookmobile service. Having served since 1947 on the Board of Supervisors for Northwest Junior College, the new coliseum was named in her honor. This truly outstanding lady, with her late husband Thomas, was owner and operator of the Howard plantation near Walls.

PUNXSUTAWNEY (Punxsutawney, PA) recently honored four of its members, each having the distinct honor of being chosen by the community as “Woman of the Year” in Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania.

Our present Regent, Mrs. Wayne (Martha) White, was chosen in 1969 for her 18 years of service to the March of Dimes, also active in Easter Seal, United Cerebral Palsy, Hospital Auxiliary, United Commercial Travelers Auxiliary, DAR and Salvation Army. Recently she received an award from March of Dimes for over 25 years service. She is known as a person who can inspire others. Martha was also Regent of Punxsutawney Chapter at the time she was chosen “Woman of the Year.”

Mrs. William (Pat) Blake, present Vice-Regent, a registered nurse, was chosen in 1975 for her activities involving the monthly Pap Tests, her work with the Visiting Nurses’ Program, and the Cardio Pulmonary Resusitation Program, CPR, where she works as a volunteer instructor for the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Charles (Nancy) Erhard, was chosen in 1976 for her dedication and involvement in the American Cancer Society. She has spoken knowledgeably and honestly to numerous groups and organizations, and many individuals, with personal understanding of the psychological problems related to cancer. Nancy has also given much time and effort to the annual Hobby and Art Show, as its chairman in Punxsutawney.

Miss Dorothy Pringle, chosen in 1968, at the time she was teaching in the Punxsutawney Area Senior High School. Miss Pringle was recognized chiefly for her efforts on behalf of the American Field Service, which supervises the visits of foreign students in the Punxsutawney area, and guides the destinies of others in various schools. Dorothy, now retired, finds time for many worthy community activities. The Punxsutawney Chapter DAR is justly proud of its four “Women of the Year.”

SANTA GERTRUDES (Downey, California). Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Virginia Cowgill, The Flag of the United States of America Chairman, our chapter presented twenty-eight Certificates of Appreciation to residents of Downey, California who fly the Flag every day.

The idea was conceived by Donna Divens, granddaughter of Mrs. Cowgill,
Nel's guidance and leadership, her organization and conscientious attention to detail, accompanied by a ready smile and helping hand, have endeared our State Regent to the Illinois Daughters. "Building for Our Future" is exemplified in all of her efforts and those of the State Officers. This administration has set a number of goals including:

- **Tamassee DAR School** — Renovation of the Illinois Boys' Dormitory;
- **Kate Duncan Smith DAR School** — Pledge for a portion of the new Home Economics Building; Renovation of the Illinois Cottage; Renovation of the Leopold Cottage;
- **Historical Markers** in each Division in Illinois, emphasizing our Motto "God, Home and Country; and
- **100% Contribution to the President General's Project.**
Deep appreciation is expressed for their devotion and dedication in "Building for Our Future."

Mrs. William P. Jackson  
*State Vice Regent*

Mrs. Donald Zimmerman  
*State Chaplain*

Mrs. LeRoy G. Heidel  
*State Corresponding Secretary*

Mrs. C. Robert Swinehart  
*State Recording Secretary*

Mrs. Albert Triebel, Jr.  
*State Registrar*

Mrs. Carl O. Harmon  
*State Organizing Secretary*

Mrs. Ivan Feller  
*State Historian*

Mrs. H. Francis Henneman  
*State Treasurer*

Mrs. Crippen Uphoff  
*State Librarian*
FIRST DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

The following historic buildings are being featured as outstanding in Division I, carrying out the National Motto, "BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE." Note information on each building on the next page.

Old Courthouse
Knoxville, Illinois

Sugar Tree Grove Presbyterian Church
Monmouth, Illinois

Redcrest Mansion
Canton, Illinois
FIRST DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

Pictures of the Historic buildings described here are shown on the opposite page.

The Sugar Tree Grove United Presbyterian Church, Monmouth, Illinois was organized in 1830 as Henderson Congregation and is the oldest Church in Warren County. The names of 29 persons were recorded as being organizing members. Dr. John Scott held the longest pastorate in the history of the Church and was the first minister given the Doctor of Divinity degree by Monmouth College. The building pictured was occupied in 1874 and remodeled in 1895. The Women's Missionary Society was organized in 1878 and continues its work at present. The grove of trees nearby is of beautiful hard Maple trees, hence the name, Sugar Tree Grove.

The "Old Courthouse," Knoxville, Illinois was built when the need for a larger and more imposing building was evident within a few years after the first County Government was organized, and plans were requested late in 1836 for a Courthouse "to be forty feet wide and fifty feet long with a Portico in front supported by Doric pillars. "This classic structure, now known as the "Old Court House," was completed in late 1839 and was first used in 1840. The Court Room was on the second floor and is now used for the Museum. The building is of Greek revival architecture. The portico, with fluted Doric columns blend with the twin iron stairways leading to the center balcony. Stephen A. Douglas held court in the second floor Court Room and Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas held a Debate in Knoxville, October 1858. Knoxville was the County seat till the 1870's when it was moved to Galesburg, Illinois.

The REDCREST MANSION, Canton, Illinois, was built in 1902 by U. G. Orendorff for his residence. Robert C. Spencer, Jr., Chicago Architect, designed the famous landmark which became a Prairie School Architectural Classic and has since been listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. The red-tiled roof above the beige colored plaster upper floor provides artisitic charm against the beam construction. The entire setting of the spacious home and the complementary carriage house at the back is visible from the street over a low brick wall, stone-capped and stepped to harmonize with the terrain. The interior is as impressive as the outside, with spacious well-planned rooms on three floors. The staircase at the back of the home is encased in beautiful oriel windows of leaded glass and extends from the first landing to the third floor with permanent seats on each landing which permit a view of the garden at the rear. The casement windows uniformly match the other leaded windows over the entire mansion. The home, privately owned, has been restored and appropriately furnishered.

DIVISION I DIRECTOR

Mrs. Alvin L. Capps
709 East Main St., Knoxville, Illinois 61448

CHAPTER
Amaquonsippi
Cambridge
Chief Shauberu
Colonel Jonathan Latimer
Daniel McMillan
Farmington
Fort Armstrong
Fort Creve Coeur
George Sornberger
General Maxcomb
Geneseo
Kewanee
Lucretia Leffingwell
Mary Little Deere
Mildred Warner Washington
Peoria
Puritan and Cavalier
Rebecca Parker
Rene Coates, Jr.
Shadrack Bond
Spoon River
Thomas Walters
William Dennison

CITY
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Rovere
Abingdon
Stronghurst
Farmington
Rock Island
Morton
Victoria
Macomb
Geneseo
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Knoxville
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Monmouth
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Monmouth
Galesburg
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Carthage
Williamsfield
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Aledo

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Mrs. Charles Maynard
Mrs. Forrest McBeth
Mrs. Stanley Ulrich
Mrs. William Hunter
Mrs. John A. Holleman
Mrs. George McKelvey
Mrs. Ken S. Smith
Mrs. E. L. Atkins
Mrs. H. A. Lockhead
Mrs. Chester Kelley
Mrs. J. R. Thompson
Mrs. John P. Boruff

NOVEMBER 1978 909
Lake Shabbona State Park. Located in DeKalb County, this man-made lake, recreation and wildlife refuge area was opened in May, 1978.

**CHAPTER**
Asa Cottrell
Dixon
Elder William Brewster
Morrison
Carroll
Illini
Princeton
Rochelle
Rockford
Rock River
Apple River Canyon
Streator
General John Stark

**CITY**
Belvidere
Dixon
Freeport
Morrison
Mount Carroll
Ottawa
Princeton
Rochelle
Rockford
Sterling
Stockton
Streator
Sycamore

II Division Director
Mrs. Joseph W. Lofthouse
THIRD DIVISION OF ILLINOIS
Proudly Presents
THE SCOTT-VROOMAN HOME
Bloomington, Illinois

The theme BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE is especially appropriate as we honor her home, we also honor Mrs. Matthew T. Scott our Seventh President General (1909-1913). She served as National Chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Committee and in 1910 when the Hall was completed Mrs. Scott presided at the first Continental Congress to be held in the building. Julia Green Scott and her sister Letitia Green Stevenson, our second President General were both charter members of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois.

Mrs. Julia Scott Vrooman is the daughter of our seventh and niece of our second President General. Mrs. Vrooman was born in this house in 1876 and is still living in the home today. She will be 102 years old and is a life long (73 years) member of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Mr. Vrooman was the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Vrooman was an active hostess during Woodrow Wilson’s Presidential years. In the fall of 1918 during the great influenza epidemic, the Scott-Vrooman house was turned over to the general public as an emergency hospital.

Division Director — Mrs. Charles E. Lee

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<td>DeWitt Clinton</td>
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<td>Princess Wach-e-kee</td>
<td>Mrs. E. C. Sumner</td>
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honors their devoted daughters serving on the National and State levels and as Chapter Regents . . .

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through strength, leadership and growth
The Fourth Division with 3600 members is the largest division in the State Society and represents approximately one third of the Illinois membership.
The Fourth Division includes the counties of Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will with thirty-four chapters located in the cities of Arlington Heights, Aurora, Barrington, Berwyn, Chicago, Chicago Heights, Downers Grove, Elgin, Elmhurst, Evanston, Glencoe, Glen Ellyn, Harvey, Highland Park, Hinsdale, Joliet, Kankakee, Kenilworth, LaGrange, Libertyville, Morris, Oak Park, Riverside, Schaumburg, Waukegan, Wheaton and Woodstock.

Not pictured: Mrs. Thomas E. Maury, Honorary State Regent; the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Frank B. Lyons, Seimes Microfilm Center; Mrs. Otto E. Volke, Transportation; Miss Lynn R. Ostfeld, Chapter Annual Record; Mrs. Douglas Gutzman, State Biennial Proceedings Sales and Mrs. Roland J. Beckley, Auditing, Regent, Dewalt Mechlin. Also Mrs. William C. Walton, Historian, Fourth Division, Regent, Perrin-Wheaton and the following chapter regents: Mrs. David Rogers, High Prairie Trail; Mrs. Bernice DeFlorio, David Kennison; Mrs. William J. Blackwell, Glencoe; Mrs. Glen Mabry, Rebecca Wells Heald; Mrs. Charles F. Stoner, Des Plaines Valley; Mrs. F. Allen St. Germain, Kankakee and Mrs. Arthur S. Rakestraw, Skokie Valley.
MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

The seedbed for the present lovely Madison County Historical Museum was started in 1823 by a group of Edwardsville citizens known as the “Madison County Settlers Union.” To be eligible for membership, one had to be 50 years of age or older and prove he or she had been a resident of Madison County for at least 50 years. Their purpose was to preserve their antique artifacts which were typical of their early existence in the Edwardsville area. They felt strongly that their interest in preservation would be a strong element in building a better future for on-coming generations.

Throughout the years this group’s interests expanded and their collections became quite varied. For many years, their collections were kept in part of the Madison Court House. Their name was finally changed to the Madison County Historical Society, and, in 1963, the Society purchased this lovely private home which was known as the John S. Wier house.

This present Museum building was built in 1836 by a young physician who came from the East with his young bride by covered wagon. He brought his house plans with him which he had secured from a Philadelphia architect. It is typed as a "Federal House" in design, consists of fifteen rooms and is located at 715 N. Main Street. It is the second oldest brick house in Edwardsville, Illinois.

The Museum is today known as a “living Museum” because only about one-third of its total collections are on display at any one time. Thus, there is always change. One of the prize pieces is the original English-Sheraton piano of Elijah P. Lovejoy made in London, England about 1772. There are many other priceless pieces from the early “Settlers” collection plus many authentic record books of the early days depicting the problems of early Colonial life.

The Museum is used extensively today by school children, the local citizenry, and by many persons in the general public doing research. The general attendance averages 4000 to 5000 yearly plus 400 to 500 genealogical inquiries per year. These genealogical requests come from all over the United States. The Museum services are, therefore, quite extensive and its soundly-established resources will serve future generations for many years to come.
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thru historic preservation

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Abraham Lincoln spent the years from 1844 to 1860 in this house, the only home he ever owned. During the time he lived here, he rose from a small-town lawyer to the Presidency. The house is preserved as nearly as possible in its original form, many of the furnishings are original pieces or replicas of those used by Lincoln.
BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE
thru leadership

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honors
with Pride and Affection

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.Vice President General from Illinois

Chapters of Illinois Fifth Division

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Apple Creek Prairie
Be-kik-a-nin-ee
Christiana Tillson
Dr. Silas Hamilton
Dorothy Quincy
Macoupin
Mason City (organizing)
Nancy Ross
Peter Meyer
Pierre Menard
Reverend James Caldwell
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins
Springfield

Regent
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Mrs. William E. Darnell
Mrs. Harold Peper
Mrs. Virgil E. Price
Mrs. Arthur Harshman
Miss Florence Miller
Mrs. George Eilks
Mrs. Robert Mawson
Miss Geraldine D. Claxon
Miss Louise Nantz

Division Director — Mrs. O’Neil Franklin
The Appellate Courthouse in Mount Vernon, Illinois, now being restored, was constructed for the Southern Division of the Illinois Supreme Court, one of three divisions created by the constitution of 1848. Court met in Lodge Halls in Mount Vernon prior to completion of the center section about 1857. The 1870 constitution established a system of appellate courts and Mount Vernon was named the seat of the Fourth District. The Supreme Court shared the building until 1897, after which all of its sessions were held in Springfield.
"BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE"
LEITITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER
Bloomington, Illinois

honors the

C.A.R. members of Lt. James Knowles Society as they tend the prairie grass in front of the Patton Cabin. In 1829 John Patton built one of the first log cabins in McLean County at Lexington, Illinois. It was used as a Block House for defense against Indians during the Black Hawk War and served as a polling place for the north end of the county for its first election in 1832.

Standing in cabin door is Mark Rediger, Senior Society President. The picture to the right shows the interior of the cabin. In lower picture, left to right: Mrs. Virgil Andrews, Regent, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter; Tim Weber; Andrea Rediger; Beth Weber; Amy Weber; Martha Crutcher, Society President; and Michele Rediger. Other members not present are: George Womack; Laura Morf; Elizabeth Morf; Paul Morf; Sara Muxfeld.

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Mrs. H. L. Alverson
Mrs. Virgil Andrews
Mrs. Donald G. Armstrong
Mrs. Victor E. Armstrong
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Mrs. Herman Bieri
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Mrs. Howard A. Getting
Mrs. Tilden M. Patton
Mrs. Jerald A. Rediger

Mrs. & Mrs. Louis A. Rediger
Mrs. Darwin Rhoda
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NOVEMBER 1978 919
ROCKFORD CHAPTER
Rockford, Illinois

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The "Old Stone Hotel" is the oldest and most pretentious pioneer structure in Warren, Ill. Constructed of native stone by Freeman A. Tisdell, it has stood for more than 125 years. It stands now as solidly as it did 125 years ago and with every indication that under like conditions it will endure thru another century.

Tisdell started his building in 1851 and biographies tell us that the east wing was occupied by a General Store and that Tisdell occupied the west wing and upstairs with hotel furniture he brought with him. In 1852 the entire structure of the building was completed and besides the Hotel was occupied by the Female Seminary & Collegiate Institute which closed sometime in 1860.

Tisdell built a large barn across from the hotel to stable hotel teams and the stage horses of the Frink & Walker Stage which was a branch line from Racine, Monro & Oneco to Warren, Gratiot & Shullsburg.

In 1944 interested citizens began ground work to renovate the building to be for community use. Thus it was renamed the Warren Community Building. Through many long hours of hard & dedicated work by local citizens & past & present bequest from Warrenites, the Warren Community Building is admired and used today by the community.

In 1973, the President of the Board of Governors, started gathering information for the Illinois Dept. of Conservation and on April 16, 1975 The Warren Community Building was placed in the National Register for Historic places. The Illinois Dept. of Conservation administers the National Register program for the Prairie State. Presently, there are 302 Illinois places in the National Register.

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and service to her Chapter and State.
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FORT KEARNEY CHAPTER
PROUDLY PRESENTS

LANA KATHERINE PEPPLER STICKNEY (MRS. GARY W.)
VICE REGENT 1978-80
NEBRASKA'S OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER 1978

This page sponsored by Fort Kearney Chapter, Kearney, Nebraska, and friends.
NEBRASKA CHAPTERS
Honor with Appreciation and Pride

Mrs. Charles J. Sanderson
State Regent
1978-1980
HONORING
MRS. BOYD M. LIEN

MINNESOTA SOCIETY DAR
STATE REGENT
and
PRESIDENT OF
*SIBLEY HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Presented with pride and appreciation
by the 32 Chapters of Minnesota Society DAR
Minnesota's first chapter was organized October 14, 1891.

Albert Lea
Anthony Wayne
Bemidji
Captain Comfort Starr
Captain John Holmes
Captain Robert Orr
Colonial
Crookston
Daughters of Liberty
Dr. Samuel Prescott
Fergus Falls

Fort Snelling
General Henry Hastings Sibley
General James Knapp
Greysolon du Lhut
John Prescott
John Witherspoon
Josiah Edson
Keewaydin
Maria Sanford
Mendota
Mollie Stark Branham

Monument
Nathan Hale
Okabena
Red Cedar
Rochester
Ruth Peabody Curtis
St. Anthony Falls
St. Cloud
Wenonah
Willmar

*Sibley House Association owns and operates three Historic Homes — Sibley House (home of Minnesota’s first Governor), Faribault House (home of a pioneer French Canadian fur trader) and Sibley Tea House (home of the Secretary to General Sibley). These three homes are open to the public and contain historical beginnings of Minnesota.
THE IOWA SOCIETY DAR

Presents

WITH AFFECTION AND PRIDE

MRS. CLAYTON G. CONRAD
of Cedar Rapids, Iowa
STATE REGENT 1978 - 1980

State Theme: “Let all your things be done with charity.” (Corr. 16:14)

Special Project: Construction of laundry room in the new Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics Building at Kate Duncan Smith School.

This page sponsored by Iowa Society DAR
### ASHLEY CHAPTER
**CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**

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Inquiries to: Mrs. Herbert N. Fisher  
Route 1  
Ely, Iowa 52227

### ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER
**DES MOINES, IOWA**

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Inquiries to: Mrs. Russell Nicholson  
3362 Ingersoll Ave., Apt. 314  
Des Moines, Iowa 50312

### MAYFLOWER CHAPTER
**CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA**

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Inquiries to: Mrs. Edward Roustio  
343 Cherry Hill Road, N.W.  
Des Moines, Iowa 52060

### SPINNING WHEEL CHAPTER, DAR
**MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA 50158**

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<td>William Eager, Jr.</td>
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<td>John McKibben</td>
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<td>Mary M. Palmer</td>
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Inquiries to: Mrs. Kenneth Marn  
2004 S. Sixth St.  
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158

### In memory of
Dorothy E. Blake  
Pearl Clark Earles  
Agnes Hutson Evans

Charter Members  
Lawrence Van Hook Chapter  
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060
IOWA — THIS IS GRANT WOOD COUNTRY

IOWA'S MOST FAMOUS ARTIST

IOWA is the “country” painted by World Famous Iowa Artist Grant Wood. He is best known for his painting American Gothic, for which his own sister Nan was the model. He also painted the lush, fertile, rolling countryside of Iowa.

Midwest Country Boy

Grant Wood was born 1891 on a farm near Anamosa. His father's people were Quakers who migrated here from Shenandoah Valley, Va. His mother's family name was Weaver. Her parents were of English Protestant origin and came to Iowa by covered wagon from New York in 1840.

After the death of his father 1910, his mother with four children moved to Cedar Rapids. People there recalled a painfully shy youngster who carried tomatoes from door to door and milked the neighbors' cows.

Young Artist

In 1917, he joined the army, then taught school for seven years. In 1928, he went to Munich to supervise the making of a huge stained glass window to honor the veterans of all wars. This now hangs in the Cedar Rapids Memorial Coliseum. Munich was the only place in the world to make such a large stained glass window. Returning to Iowa, Wood looked on the landscape and people with new interest. He said, “I had to go to France to appreciate Iowa.” In this direction was Woman With Plant a tribute to his mother to whom he was devoted. She was perfect example of how a human being could survive poverty and heartbreak with grace and dignity.

His father's sister, Sarah Wood, was a member of Francis Shaw Chapter DAR at Anamosa. Grant Wood's sister, Nan Wood Graham, was invited to join this chapter and he urged her to do so. She would have except she was moving to California. His mother's brother, Frank Weaver, was member of SAR.

New Book — This Is Grant Wood Country

A new book compiled by Joan Liffring-Zug tells all about Grant Wood and his art. It has over 43 color plates and quotes from friends who knew him. Of prime interest are the murals at Iowa State University at Ames, Iowa. Other collections are displayed at Davenport Municipal Art Gallery, Cedar Rapids Art Center, Waterloo Municipal Galleries, and the University of Iowa Museum of Art and represented in the book. The cover is of Stone City, a picturesque village where Grant Wood started an Art Colony near his birthplace. Everyone is welcome to attend an Art Festival held annually the second week in June. The painting Stone City is owned by the Joslyn Museum in Omaha, Neb.

Joan Liffring-Zug has a mother and aunt both active in DAR. They are Mrs. Esther L. Liffring of Iowa City Pilgrim Chapter and Mrs. Robert E. Lang of Willows, California. (See Joan's Ad elsewhere in this issue.)
From coast to coast in the United States today there is a dynamic drive to restore and maintain the best of our American past, and this drive has injected new life into our present day. Restoration and preservation projects, such as the one being conducted in CZECH VILLAGE in CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, are truly accomplishments in preserving historical sections in growing, fast-moving cities where land is at a premium for redevelopment.

Such restoration projects preserve irreplaceable historic structures, not with an artificial treatment, but as a part of the fabric of present-day life and work.

For many years before this time, people asked, “Why save that old area?” and they did not. Instead, they tore down that old to make way for the new. The focus was on concrete and bigness.

The “melting pot” concept of people had value in its day in this country, but today in this world of vastness and sameness, there is focus on the uniqueness of individuals. The city fathers and the citizenry in Cedar Rapids are helping the Czech people save the Czech Village area because we all love the past. Today we save the past because of our own need to learn from the past, to remember our forefathers, and to be proud of our heritage.

The Czechoslovakian people have been the dominant ethnic influence in the Cedar Rapids area for more than 100 years. Now the area is beginning to realize just how greatly Czech builders, craftsmen, accountants, and bankers must have influenced the Cedar Rapids area in which they settled, and how the area might have been altered had it not been for this ethnic influence.

Woven into Czech Village is a wealth of information on Old World backgrounds and Czech influences, decorative details, and personal histories that are interesting, delightful, to visitors. Visitors to Czech Village may see examples of the artistry and culture of the Czech people in their work as they look in on Czech Village shops and businesses at Czech specialties such as meat products, baked goods, saddle and leather products, Czechoslovakian glassware, gifts, artistry, and antiques, and peasant-type clothing. Czech-style food is served in four fine Village restaurants.

The annual Czech festivals in Czech Village dramatize a dominant characteristic of the Czech people — their joy in loving, their love of music, food, drink, and gaiety!

In May, “Houby Days” are celebrated the weekend following Mother’s Day. Co-sponsored by Czech Village Association and Czech Fine Arts Foundation, this event features the fine and folk arts, customs, the music and dancing, the heritage of the Czech people. “Houby” hunting, or hunting for mushrooms, is one such custom enjoyed.

The weekend following Labor Day, in September, the Czech Village Festival is scheduled annually. Czech Village views this affair, complete with parades, Czech music and dancing, rides and concessions, Czech folk art demonstrations, lots of contests and old-fashioned fun, and even a competition for the creators of Czech baked delicacies, as their annual party in which they include the public.

The Czech people are an ancient people, descendants of a Slavic tribe history records in the fifth century. The Czech people left behind them a land which knew a grand history and culture, and throughout generations of war and oppression in Europe they maintained their heritage and brought that heritage — their music, arts, and customs — to this country.

And in Czech Village, in the Czech community in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, this heritage will be kept alive — to reinvigorate today and give us confidence for tomorrow.

Pat Martin, Czech Village Association
In 1837, English Protestant adventurers founded this little city that kept the name of their leader, James J. Dyer. Economic reverses caused the adventure to fail and the English builders sacrificed their ownership to a rapidly growing population of hard working German Catholics. A Basilica is a large building of unusual architecture and spiritual significance proclaimed by a special Papal edict, as this was in 1956. This church was twelfth in the United States to be so honored and was featured in the news and Life Magazine. This is a Minor Basilica. A masterpiece of special interest is the painting over the main altar, done in 1905 by a Milwaukee brother and sister team. The altar itself is made of Italian marble and Mexican onyx. It rests on a solid rock foundation. This Basilica measures 70 x 175 ft.; height 76 ft.; main altar 52 ft.; side walls 40 ft.; 64 burnt color cathedral windows; diameter of faces of clocks 6 ft.; 206 pews comfortably seat 1200 people. The twin spires, 212 ft. high with 14 ft. gold crosses, represent the strong Catholic faith of the community. The courage to build such a huge structure in that unmechanized age, seems staggering to us today. Yet, their craftsmanship was so superb that there is not a single crack in the masonry! Compiled by The Dyersville Historical Society.

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IOWA’S PILGRIM CHAPTER
Iowa City, Iowa

Honors Charter Members and Revolutionary Ancestors
On Our 80th Birthday

Minutes of the Organizational Meeting 19 January 1898
Charter granted 19 February 1898 No. 393
Also see “With the Chapters” Pilgrim (Iowa City)

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* 50 year members 1978
IOWA — THE HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS

Former President Gerald Ford said, “This country is made up of immigrants.”

The Settlers Came

1833 — On June 1, the full flood of immigration struck the “Iowa District” as sturdy miners crossed the Mississippi to stake out their claims in the Black Hawk Purchase. Many future notables of all nationalities, entered Iowa in 1833 and prospered.

1850 — Immigration began in earnest with the coming of the railroads as workers were needed. Between 1850 and 1860 population increased four-fold. Native born from New England states settled in northern counties while Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana are represented in southern counties. Exceptions were when New Englanders settled in Fremont Co., Page Co. and Adams Co. Foreign born are scattered over the state but Danes and Norwegians are in northern counties such as Winneshiek, Howard, Worth, and Winnebago, Swedes in Jefferson and Boone. In Dubuque Co., Webster, Palo Alto, there are thrifty settlements of Irish farmers. “Bonnie Scotland and “Merrie England” are in most counties. At Pella in Marion Co. is a flourishing settlement of Hollanders and later a large colony of them in Sioux Co. laying out a town called Orange City.

1862 — Homestead Act Privilege passed.

1864 — President Lincoln signed Bill for Commission of Immigration. Purpose, to encourage Europeans to migrate to the United States.

1869 — Iowa Board of Immigration printed pamphlets written in many languages and circulated through Europe and the U.S. “The Free Lands of Iowa,” it was called. Homesteaders must agree to live on the land, to become citizens, must be 21 yrs. old or head of household. This right gave them 160 acres at $1.25 or 80 acres at $2.50 if near a railroad.

1870 — The foreign population was in this order: German, Irish, Norwegian, English, Swedish, Scottish, Dutch and Swiss. The pamphlet read: “To all working men who live by honest toil and would contribute to a free and prosperous state; To all Landless men and women of both the Old World and the New, who desire beautiful homes in the fairest portion of the green earth; To all good men and women who aspire to independence for themselves or their children, who will contribute mind and muscle, to carry Iowa forward to her grand and glorious destiny, this little book is respectfully offered by the General Assembly, the Governor, and the Board of Immigration.” — State Historical Society of Iowa.

French

Historic Villages — Iowa’s Little Colonies.

Icaria was a colony owning 1500 acres in Adams Co.

1800 — Etienne Cabet wrote a novel “Voyage en Icarie.” A story of an imaginary trip to the ideal community. Frenchmen set out to find their own perfect village in 1848. Cabet himself joined them but it was not to be and they split up in 1860. A clan of 250 came to Adams Co. Mills and shops hummed and they prospered for seventeen years. They owned all property together but disagreements developed among the young who then left for California. The older ones remained but in 1895, divided the property making each member wealthy.

1850 — Settlers built the tiny town of St. Donatus in Jackson Co. near the Mississippi. This town still has old stone houses like the Old World.

Icarians that settled in Adams County

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IOWA—THE HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS

Dutch at Pella and Orange City

1847 — Pella was founded by 700 Dutch people who came to Iowa for religious freedom under their leader Hendrick Peter Scholte. They crossed the Atlantic in four ships and landed in Baltimore. Traveling to St. Louis by boat, they went up the Mississippi to Keokuk. From there, they made their way by wagon and by foot to a site chosen by their leader and named Pella, "City of Refuge." It was a strange sight! These Dutchmen making their way westward. Many men had velvet jackets and the women wore blue skirts, white aprons, and pointed bonnets. They all wore wooden shoes as they trudged along. Their reverence for God, their Dutch habits and good citizenship won the respect of Iowa pioneers.

1856 — Iowa Census revealed 2,112 Hollanders in 31 Iowa counties.

1870 — There were 4,513. Land around Pella became so expensive and it was so crowded, that some sought cheaper land in Northwest Iowa. Henry Hospers was the trail-blazer. The Dutch now stood fourth among immigrants in Iowa. The Tulip Festivals in Pella and Orange City are yearly reminders to all Iowans, of the rich heritage of the Hollanders who came to a strange land and became valuable citizens. Their lovely heirlooms are housed in the Pella Historical Museum. Both have good schools and colleges.

Swedish Settlement 1845

A group of Swedes led by Peter Cassel founded one of the first permanent colonies in the United States at New Sweden, Iowa. Letters sent to relatives in Sweden kindled the "American Fever." It was here that they also founded the First Church of Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod. The first Swedish Methodist Church west of the Mississippi was organized at New Sweden and a boulder still reads "First House of Worship in America Erected by Swedish Baptists. Logs Hewn From Virgin Forests On These Hillsides."

1846, another Swedish settlement at Swedes-Point. Today, on hill south of Stanton, stands a church with 80 ft. steeple. Swedes have gathered here for 105 years. There is a tradition of serving Swedish suppers for 22 yrs. "When you're raised here, you become well-grounded in basic relationships among people. Your faith and daily living are one."

1864 — Rev. Hokan Olson promoted a Swedish settlement at Swedesburg in Henry Co. Young couples and singlemen left for the cheaper land in western Iowa. Oldcomers helped the newcomers. A Lutheran editor wrote, "In this country, we are Americans and nothing else, regardless of where our ancestors cradles stood." Today Swedish is no longer spoken in New Sweden. Only the old boulder tells strangers the story. Yet many living in the Fairfield area are descendants and they still remember their heritage.

Orange City May Festival

Citizens don costumes of distant homeland and dance in wooden shoes. Tulips abound! Before the parade, streets are scrubbed by women with coarse brooms. Visitors come from over the midwest. In 1950, they acquired a cherished Dutch street organ, one of two in the United States.

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IOWA — THE HOME FOR IMMIGRANTS

**Germans — Amana Colonies**

1843 — Nationalities are so closely related to religion that there is difficulty in separating them. The first Inspirationists emigrated from Germany and headed for New York. In 1855, they moved to the lovely, fertile Iowa River Valley in Iowa County. They settled in seven villages, developing a communal society based on religion. In 1932, they voted to form a corporation and an independent church society. They have prospered and are well known for their fine furniture, beautiful woolens, and modern appliances. They are very popular for their fine home-cooked food which is served in the original villages or on Interstate 80 Highway. Amana is truly an Historic village to be enjoyed.

**English at LeMars**

1870 — Many wealthy Englishmen settled in Plymouth Co. in western Iowa. They eventually owned thousands of acres of fertile land. They built beautiful homes and LeMars soon became one of the most impressive towns. Probably immigrants from New England states were predominately English.

**Mormons 1846**

1846 — Early Mormons were English. Their caravan made its way across Iowa on the way to Salt Lake City. This giant procession included 15,000 men, women and children; 3,000 wagons; 30,000 cattle, horses and sheep. They reached Decatur, Co. and started the town of Garden Grove. Some liked southern Iowa and in 1870, broke away and called themselves Reorganized Latter Day Saints. They founded Lamoni and Graceland College with students from all over the world. The Mormon group pushed on and founded Kanesville, now Council Bluffs. The Mormon Trail could be traced by the graves dotting its path.

**Norwegians at Decorah**

1846 — Decorah has been called “The Center of Norwegian Culture in the U.S.” The Norwegian-American Historical Museum is located there. There is an annual Nordic Fest the last weekend in July. Festivities include demonstrations on spinning, rosemaling, and making of pastries such as Norwegian kringla. Luther College is one of the best.

**Irish at Emmetsburg**

1830 — The Irish came early to work in the Dubuque mines and drew up a set of rules known as the Miner’s Compact, probably the first Iowa laws. Soon, the Irish tide swept across Iowa. The town of Temple Hill in Jones Co. was started by Irish direct from Europe. Frequently, the German and Irish made settlements at the same time. It was not until 1855 that the Irish went to Northwest Iowa. In Pocohontas Co. they started the “Lizzard Settlement.”

1858 — Seven families made their way toward Sioux City but got sidetracked and staked out a town named Emmetsburg, after Robert Emmet, Irish patriot. Palo Alto Co. became the home for many Irish families.

**Amish and Mennonites at Kalona**

1727 — The first ship sailed from Rotterdam and arrived in Philadelphia. They migrated to many states and some settled at Kalona, Iowa. They have no connection with those at Amana as some Iowans believe. They are Old Order Amish and Mennonites, who descended from the Anabaptists. The Amish hold to old customs and worship in members homes. They drive horses and buggies. They were first to teach separation of church and state. The Amish feel the church should care for its poor, aged and they do not accept government subsidies. The Amish hold the Bible as a final guide in a changing world. They welcome visitors to their village and have set up Historic Museums and preserved historic buildings. Tours can be arranged. Mennonites do not hold so closely to tradition. They worship in churches and use modern equipment. Kalona is growing but keeps its quaint image.

So the people who settled the land between the rivers, have fought struggled, labored, laughed and grown in wealth and culture. It is the people who are important! All were devoted to becoming good Americans and making the most of the state they now call home.

IOWA gave them a home. They gave her much more!

*There is an Old Settler’s Reunion each fall at Mt. Pleasant on Labor Day weekend.*

**Bibliography** — *The State Historical Society of Iowa* — *Palimpsest*  
*IOWA* — *The Land Across The River* by Don Doyle Brown  
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OLD WORLD WISCONSIN
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Old World Wisconsin is an open-air museum where history comes alive. It is the only multinational, multicultural "living museum" in the world. Buildings typical of those built by immigrant groups who settled in Wisconsin during the nineteenth century are being moved to the 565 acre site in the southern section of Kettle Moraine State Forest near Eagle, in Waukesha County, for preservation. There they will be restored as scattered farmsteads, each containing structures of different ethnic groups, and as a rural village combining buildings to portray the distinctive cultural characteristics of Wisconsin's pioneers.

Old World Wisconsin was opened in 1976 as the state's major Bicentennial project by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources. The master plan for this museum, in the tradition of Europe's great outdoor museums, projects about 20 different ethnic representations arranged in farmsteads, a rural village, and a Visitor's Center. After its third season, over 100,000 visitors have lived again in an atmosphere of serenity and strength that nurtured our early communities. Old World Wisconsin retains the flavor of times long past, a past which has shaped the present.

This is a continuing project, with new buildings being added each year. Completion of the site is about 15 years away, at an eventual cost of $5 million. Twenty eight buildings have been erected, about a quarter of those planned. The Wisconsin Society DAR contributed funds which included the flag pole at the Visitor's Center.

The Ketola House, built in 1900 in Bayfield County, Wis., is part of the Finnish settlement. The house is built in three distinct parts as the Finnish often had little capital and meager incomes. Houses were added to as soon as the farmer could afford it. The Ketola House boasts additions of a kitchen and later bedrooms on either side of a main room. Dovetail corner notching of the large, rough hewn logs indicate Finnish architecture.

Outbuildings were also completed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Unlike the German farmstead, where one or two large barns exist, the Finnish farmstead contains a horse barn, granary, hay barn, outhouse, root cellar, and — of course — a sauna. These smaller outbuildings are traditionally arranged in a rough circle to protect the farmstead against harsh winters, a method brought over from Finland.
Like all furnished homes at Old World Wisconsin, the interior of the Ketola House reflects the lives of its inhabitants. Mrs. Ketola, a conservative, austere woman, furnished her home sparsely. Function and practicality prevailed, with only a few photos and heirlooms for decoration. An authentic environment has been painstakingly recreated in each house, using the original furnishings when possible. Antiques from around Wisconsin give the homes a lived-in appearance, right down to a comb and brush set on a bureau.

VISIT AND ENJOY THE PRESERVATION OF OUR HERITAGE

A day at Old World Wisconsin begins at the reception center with a 20 minute slide show. Scenes of the immigrants' lives in their home countries and their experiences travelling to Wisconsin are shown. These are accompanied by the pioneers' commentaries telling why they came to this new land. Most visitors then walk three miles over well-marked trails to see pioneer buildings. Others board horse drawn wagons which stop at settlements with furnished homes. History comes alive as visitors are greeted by costumed interpreters, whose function is to interpret pertinent historical periods, biographical data of a home's former inhabitants, and the ethnic customs of a particular nationality.

In addition to providing information about the discovery and restoration of each building, the interpreters recreate the daily chores of the pioneers, making Old World Wisconsin truly a living museum. Activities coincide with a particular season, day of the week, time of the day, or a special skill associated with an ethnic group. House-cleaning, 1850's style, is an eye-opening experience. Monday is wash day and Friday brings the smell of fresh bakery. Butter is made. Come on Saturday to see the sauna fired up. In summer interpreters tend both vegetable and herb gardens. Fall brings a flurry of canning, dyeing cloth, tanning hides and reaping of the harvest. Activities that are ethnic specialties take place spontaneously rather than on schedule.

Hours are 9-4 on weekdays during the months of May, June, September and October and from 10-5 on all weekends and weekdays during July and August. Prices are $3.00 for adults and $1.50 for children. Horse drawn wagon tickets are $1.50.

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<td>Bessie Hayden Miller Meredith (Mrs. C. T.)</td>
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NOKOMIS CHAPTER NSDAR wishes to express appreciation to the sponsors of this page.
who thought that since the Bicentennial had passed a special tribute should be paid to those citizens who continue to demonstrate their patriotism by flying the Flag every day.

Eight categories were selected: private homes, newspapers, public services, manufacturing, banks, merchants, real estate and restaurants. Four awards were presented each month, usually at some public place with city officials and photographers from the local newspaper present. We received excellent newspaper coverage accompanied by pictures.

On Flag Day a special program was held at the shopping mall where Certificates were presented to eight businessmen. The Mayor spoke on “What the Flag Means to Us.” Participating in the program were the Color Guard of the United States Army Recruiting Office, the American Legion Post and the American Legion Auxiliary Post.

In addition to the Certificates, a Braille Flag was presented by Donna Divvens to David Riley, blind since the age of five. Considering that Mrs. Cowgill uses a mechanical walker, her accomplishments have been extraordinary in quantity and inspiration.—Monnie Keays.
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with
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East Cemetery
Edwardsburg Cemetery

Volume III Contents

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Goff Private Cemetery
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Harwood Cemetery
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NOVEMBER

"AD ADMINISTRATION"

This THANKSGIVING time with humble hearts, we bow our heads in prayer, offering our thanks to GOD for life, health, food and for HIS loving care.

Thankful for the States of the North Central Division for their November "ADS."

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Miscellaneous — $2,235.00

**GRAND TOTAL FOR NOVEMBER ISSUE** —
$10,845.00

Correction:
Since prizes are now based upon commercial ads, the contest winner for October was Texas with $350.

Cordially,

Mrs. Bernie Chesley McCrea,
National Chairman
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What style is it?

Showing off his mastery of classical proportion, architect Francis Costigan built this house for himself in Madison, Ind.

What style is it?

Nashville's Union Station, with its rock-faced masonry, round arches, soaring tower and massiveness, owes its style to a famous architect.

What style is it?

The Ivinson Mansion in Laramie, Wyo., displays the prominent porch, bays, turrets and projecting gables used in this type of building.

What style is it?

If you don’t know the answers to this quiz, or even if you answered all the questions correctly, What Style Is It? will provide interesting and valuable reading on America's architectural heritage. This new illustrated guide to the architectural development of the United States from colonial 17th-century styles to the 20th century has been published by the Preservation Press of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Each style, from the late medieval used by English colonists to the International style, is described in non-technical terms and is illustrated with photographs from the unique collection of the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service. HABS staff John Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz, architectural historians, prepared What Style Is It? especially for the National Trust, and have included an illustrated glossary of terms and a bibliography.

In What Style Is It? the authors point out that many American buildings defy stylistic labels: “They may represent transitional periods when one style was slowly blending into another; they may exhibit the conscious combination of unrelated stylistic elements for a certain effect; or... be the product of pure whimsy ...” Say the authors, “... stylistic classification acknowledges that building is not just a craft but an art form that reflects the philosophy, intellectual currents, hopes and aspirations of its time.”

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