Daughters of the American Revolution

February 1979
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Cover Story

During the opening years of the American Revolution, the British dominated the Old Northwest (present-day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin) from their military post at Detroit. Already angered at the white man’s intrusion into their lands, the Indians allied themselves with the redcoats and devastated frontier settlements.

In 1777, the Americans found a man who would end Britain’s dominance of the region. George Rogers Clark, a fiery young Virginian, decided that Indian attacks could best be ended by striking against the British posts north of the Ohio. During the winter of 1777-1778, Clark persuaded Governor Patrick Henry and the Virginia legislature to authorize an expedition against the villages of Kaskasia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.

Clark’s expedition culminated on February 23, 1779 as he and his men took up strategic positions around Fort Sackville, Indiana. The surprised British were unable to man their artillery because of Clark’s sharpshooters, and, after a threat to storm the fort, formal surrender came on February 25, 1779.

The cover photo is from a mural by Ezra Winter, N. A., depicting the British as they yield possession of Fort Sackville. It is used through the courtesy of George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Vincennes, Indiana and the National Park Service.

February
1979
President General Serves on Awards Panel

Jeannett Osborn Baylies, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, served in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania as a member of the distinguished awards jury at Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. Standing with Mrs. Baylies is Robert W. Miller, president of Freedoms Foundation. The task of the 21-member awards jury is to review and evaluate thousands of nominations received by Freedoms Foundation from the public and in so doing to determine the 1978 Freedoms Foundation awards which are announced annually on February 22, Washington's Birthday. Freedoms Foundation's awards recognize efforts which strengthen freedom, and encourage Americans to participate actively as responsible citizens. The awards are given in a variety of categories including public addresses, sermons, school projects, youth activities, radio and television programs, community programs, letters to the editor and many others.
Dear Members:

Once again the DAR is celebrating American History Month. We have been fortunate in having very fine committees and chapters throughout the States that are doing a wonderful job in bringing to the attention of the public as well as our own members the true meaning of the illustrious history of our beloved Nation.

The list of American heroes and heroines, black, white and Indian, is endless. Our heritage, made possible by those who thought of America before themselves, reminds us that the lives we live today will be part of America's heritage tomorrow.

The DAR originally initiated American History Month when it was proclaimed as such by the Governor of Kentucky in 1952 at the request of the DAR in that State. The National Society organized this special committee in 1956 and since then it has spiraled into one of our most important Committees.

One of the more important aspects of this observance is encouraging the study of American History in all grades of school and the American History Essay Contest in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades, all of which are sponsored by these committees through the local chapters. The title of the Essay this year is "Travel in the Thirteen Colonies."

Many Governors and Mayors throughout the country, at the request of the chapters, issue proclamations during this month. The following two partial proclamations issued by the Governors of two of our largest States exemplify the thoughts of all Americans:

Whereas, in the history of the United States, from its founding through almost two centuries of extraordinary growth and accomplishments, are many inspiring examples of patriotism and self-sacrifice for the common good; and
Whereas, the lives of our founding fathers of our great patriots and leaders, and exemplary past acts of courage have all contributed to the freedom we enjoy today and to the vitality of our lives; and
Whereas, through the American history lessons taught in all our schools the democratic system of government is strengthened and our young people are inspired and instructed in the exercise of justice and liberty for all.

The history gives us insight into the past, a better understanding of the present and a realistic basis for looking into the future.

The study of American history helps us to understand the beginnings, struggles and achievements of our own republic and enables us to draw inspiration from our heritage of liberty and progress.

February, which includes the birthdays of two of our greatest patriots, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, is particularly suited to focus our attention upon our history.

We MUST continue our efforts in having the month of February designated American History Month PERMANENTLY.

In this respect, your President General has written a personal letter to President Carter requesting that he issue an Executive Order designating permanently the month of February as American History Month which would be for the benefit of all Americans. She has received an answer to this letter from a White House Staff Assistant which stated in part, "That this type of proclamation should be in the form of a joint resolution passed by both Houses of Congress." We shall continue to pursue this!

Faithfully,

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
The above pages are the entries of 28-29 September 1778 from Zebulon Vaughan’s Revolutionary War journal including his “sarten cure” for the camp distemper. Throughout, there are occasional embellishments such as his drawing of a beettree or beehive at the bottom right. The photograph shows actual size of the journal pages. This manuscript, along with many others, is part of the National Society’s Americana Collection.
The annual observance of American History Month, originated and fostered by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, offers a further opportunity to reflect upon the events which led to securing our freedom. For a great many citizens who participated in the American Revolution it was a long eight years of uncertainty, of privation, of endurance; for the ordinary citizens turned soldier it was surely “a time that tried men’s souls.”

There is nothing ambiguous about these sentiments among those who suffered the hardships of battle, of marches, of fatigue; who were frequently hungry, cold, ill, and bored; whose pay was invariably in arrears. Surviving contemporary accounts reflect it all, and unique among the manuscripts in our Americana Collection is the journal of Zebulon Vaughan, a New England infantry soldier who somehow managed to record entries daily during his three-year term of service with the 5th Massachusetts Regiment.

Times were rare during the Revolution when victory prompted a celebration: after Burgoyne’s troops were checked at the First Battle of Freeman’s Farm in September 1777, General Gates . . . “mounted our provishon and poudier . . . made us to fier 13 cannon and then the houl army give three Chears which made the Camps to Ring . . .” Again, morale was high a few weeks later when Burgoyne’s surrender followed the Second Battle of Freeman’s Farm* . . . “this is the glory of a miriakin [miracle] Boys Now we have Shoed them how th amarken [American] Boys can fight . . .”

Although these victories at Saratoga led directly to an important alliance between the United States and France, eventually turning the tide in our favor, there was an agonizing period when the war in the north developed into a stalemate. With the British occupying New York City, blockading our eastern ports, and General Washington lacking the sea power to force them out, both sides engaged in haphazard and inconsequential hit-and-run raids.

Among foot soldiers such as Zebulon Vaughan serving out terms of enlistment, the misery of army life was their daily fare. Those who survived inoculation against the raging smallpox epidemic were confronted with other adversities: “Snowey day and one half of the Rigment is Bar footed waden Round in the snow without Shous to get wood and provishon—or go without . . . and we ar day after day without Bread . . .” No, not Washington’s Valley Forge in 1777-1778, but the following winter in New York’s Highlands near the Hudson River.

Occasionally there was relief from monotony, but even that could go sour. On 1 January 1779 Vaughan noted with some acrimony. “. . . the hapey New year But a Cused Comander Colo. putnam when the solders was glad to see th day fired Som guns and the old Cus praded

* Also known as the Battle of Bemis Heights, or Stillwater.
th Holl Riment and picked out them and whipt them
without any plea or given them the Benefit of ae Cort
marshil . . . " each receiving "ten Stripe one [on] that
Naked Back . . ." Colonel Rufus Putnam evidently felt
strongly about enforcing orders—firing guns was a pun-
ishable offence, not only because it wasted ammunition
but could alarm those at a distance into mistaking it for
an attack.

Zeb Vaughan's diary tells us a good deal about the
morale of one soldier fighting in a deadlocked war who
tenaciously held to his principles and resolutely carried
out his duties in the midst of near famine and deserters
until honorably discharged.**

New York State

AUGUST 1777

4 Monday we Ly in Camp
5 Tuesday we Ly in Camp
6 Wensday this day our men went[---] and
Brought in a Bout 40 head of Cattle one hundred
Shep and 10 hores [horses]
7 we ly in Camp thursday
8 friday this day I went about feteg [fatigue duty]
and was ta[ken] from fortteg [fatigue] and went
a Crost up the Est sid [east side] of the River
and got nothing this ---
9 Saturday this day we Ly in Camp
10 Sabouthday the counter Line was Stanok
11 I Ly in Camp monday
12 tysseyd I Ly in Camp
13 Wensday Counter Line herkamr [Herkimer]
14 thursday --- ---
15 friday this day we retretd from Stillwater six
mils down the River and intCamped
16 Saturday a party went Back and took of [off]
Eighteen men women and Children
17 Sabouthday we.ly in Camp
18 Monday we retreted down to half moon and
Crost the River Mohog [Mohawk] and now in
Camp
19 Tuesday] we had Nus from Bennonton [Ben-
nington, Vermont] that --- had taken 900 and 36
persons --- --- fild peess [field pieces] of Brass
20 Wensday we ly in Camp
the Command of the Northern armey
22 friday we ly in Camp and one 100 of StockBridg
Indens gined [joined] us
23 Sartaday we Ly in Camp
24 Saborthday Capten goodel [Capt. Nathan Goodale] with 25 Brot in 5 toreys
and 2 Cannadens
25 tusday this day I Past muster --- --- genirel
muster and ae flag of --- [truce?] from ouer
Enemey
26 Wensday this day was Vued By the ginral
and some of the Com-
metes [committees] from Boston
4 thursday I mounted the advance gard with
Capt Mors [Capt. Joseph Morse] and the
Counter Line was Borston and one Sentrey Left
this post and went to the Enemey Elisher pad-
dock died this day
5 friday we ly in Camp and one 100 of StockBridg
Indens gined [joined] us
6 Sartaday we Ly in Camp
7 Sabouthday a flag of trous from the Enimy this
day I went one [on] furteag [fatigue duty]
8 Monday we had marchen Aorders and we
marched up the River aBout 9 mils and pitched
our tents
9 tusday we struck tents and marched to Stillwater
About three miles where we sum Expected the
Enemy But non their mad [made] a halt and
Eat diner ae torey taken a flag from the Enemy
Slept in Camp
10 Wensday we ly in camp
11 thursday I mounted the Brigad gard and we had
marchen Aorders and we marched up the River aBout 9 mils and mad ae halt and piched

The journal is unfortunately missing its first two pages;
it begins on page four and contains a total of 188 pages.
Measuring 3 3/4 inches by 6 inches, it has no cover and
the spine is hand sewn with linen thread; some of the
pages are torn, others badly discolored, and on a few
the ink has faded to illegibility. Following is a transcrip-
tion exactly as it was written including original spelling
and punctuation; all words supplied by the editor are
enclosed in brackets and illegible words or phrases are
indicated---.

**To date we have no record that any of his descendants have joined the DAR.

York State

[Gen. John Burgoyne] is much Cast down att th
Nus of Bennonton [Bennington] fight too I
think our men got the day so fare as to Recuer
[recover] all the Artillery and all thare men that
that had thare att presont good Nuse to a mor-
cakery
27 wensday we ly in Camp
28 thursday we ly in Camp
29 friday we ly in Camp
30 Sartaday we ly in Camp
3[1] Saborthday we ly in Camp

SEPTEMBER 1777

the 1 day 1777 mon[day] this day Capten goodel
[Capt. Nathan Goodale] with 25 Brot in 5 toreys
and 2 Cannadens
2 tusday this day I Past muster --- --- genirel
muster and ae flag of --- [truce?] from ouer
Enemey
3 Wensday this day we was Vued By the ginral
gats [Gen. Horatio Gates] and some of the Com-
metes [committees] from Boston
4 thursday I mounted the advance gard with
Capt Mors [Capt. Joseph Morse] and the
Counter Line was Borston and one Sentrey Left
this post and went to the Enemey Elisher pad-
dock died this day
5 friday we ly in Camp and one 100 of StockBridg
Indens gined [joined] us
6 Sartaday we Ly in Camp
7 Sabouthday a flag of trous from the Enimy this
day I went one [on] furteag [fatigue duty]
8 Monday we had marchen Aorders and we
marched up the River aBout 9 mils and pitched
our tents
9 tusday we struck tents and marched to Stillwater
A Bout three miles where we sum Expected the
Enemy But non their mad [made] a halt and
Eat diner ae torey taken a flag from the Enemy
Slept in Camp
10 Wensday we ly in camp
11 thursday I mounted the Brigad gard and we had
marchen Aorders and the Counter Line was Link-
horn
12 Fri[day this day we struck tente ae gun firing
and aorder to march and we marched up the River aBout 3 mils and mad ae halt and piched

DARDAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Sartaday Aorders to Bee Readey for marches this day our Scouts Brought in 5 Reglers. I went one [on] the picket and the Counter Line is Lee

Sabarthday this day we had a sarom [sermon] preched 'from psalms the 60 and the 11 Vrs [verse] Now in Camp (p'slame)

15 Monday this day we mustred Every hand that was able to work and went to In Corrench [?] yesterday our Ingens [Indians] Brought in 5 Reglers this night I went one [on] the Advance guard [guard] and the Counter Line was Clime

16 tuesday a flag from the Enemy this day this day Capt. Lane [Capt. Jabez Lane?] came in the prole ae honer ae skout Brought In two mercens [mercenaries]

17 Wensday this day we maned the Line and looked out for the Enemy But they did not come this day I went on furteag [fatigue duty]

18 thursday this day we Struck tents and loded them, and sent them of [off] In Aorder for a fight with our Line all mand [manned] and our Skout Com in with two Reglers to one Reglor more that thos troop Brought [brought] In to mor Reglers takin 20 killed --- with 3000 ar one [on] the watch of the Enemy I went on the Advance gard with Captnts gate [Capt. Benjamin Gates] and the Counter Line was fort Hanoke the Reglers that was killed yesterday was 3 taken 20 this was yesterdays work

19 friday this day the fight Bgun --- and held till after Sondown and --- nary Sed prisoners taken 250 this day --- in the advance gard in the front with Lt. Cornel Newil [Lt. Col. Ezra Newhall] where we see the Regler Army over and Expected a fight every minete But Non [none]

20 Sartaday this day I mounted the quater gard Jniral Burgwine [Gen. John Burgoyne] Cr[?] to three Hushen Sargents and one Prisoner that Came to us the day we Lay under marchin Aorder yet in Camp

21 Saborthday this day Jniral Gats [Gen. Gates] had a Leter from Corniel Brown that he had taken 200 British Solgers and hee took all our one [own] prisoners and took a armed sloop an 20 gun Bots and all the french Line and fort gorg [Fort George] and monted [mounted all ?] provision and pouder wich made us fier 13 Canon and then the houl army give three Chears which made the Camps to Ring yet in Camp

22 Monday this day a Bout three of the Clock we had Aorders to Strik tents this day I mounted the Advance gard with Corniels Lt Stace [Stacey?] and the Indens Brot in two British Solgers a Line and one Skulp [scalp] and we Expected a fight Every minete But None and the Counter Line was Nickson yet in Camp

23 Tuseday all the Counte of the Enemy Loses Is 1500 that they miss the Loses we sorted Is 315 this day I went on the picket and the Counter Line was Independence and our Indens Brought in 8 prisoners this day we Struck tents Leeter after son Rise in order for to meet th Enemy this [these] two Lore Lyns [lower lines] are nothen

24 Wensday this was not our Inden Brought in

three prisoners this morning we struck tents and Loded them up and then marched to the Lyns day Brak on yesterday Jnirel Linhkorn [Gen. Louis De Linkensdorf] came In But Brought No troops this day we marched About three quater of a mile and made a halt Where we Expected the Enemy Every minet But No fight this day and piched tents agane yet In Camp Jnirel Linhkorns troops Coms in

25 thursday this morning ouer Skout went out and took one Hushen [Hessian] and killed 5 mor and took thar packs and Some guns with no Loss on our sid this day I mounted the quater gard [quarter guard] yet in Camp Counter Line non [none]

26 friday this day our Indens Brought In three hushens [Hessians] and two toreyes [Tories] our Indens Brough[t] 6 hushens and Regelers and one Skulp yet in Camp

27 Sartaday this day I went on the Advance picket with Corniel Stase thre minet Come In Som of our prisoners that was taken att ty [Ticonderoga] good Likley Lads Counter Line is Larned yet in Camp

28 Saborthday it is a Larom [alarm] and our Line all maned Expeting a Batel [battle] But none this Eving [evening] there was aLarom yet In Camp

29 Monday this day I went one [on] the quater gard Jniral Burgwine [Gen. John Burgoyne] Cr[?] to three Hushen Sargents and one Prisoner that Came to us the day we Lay under marchin Aorder yet in Camp

30 tusday this day i a Larom our Lins mand [manned?] Looking out for the Enemy But Non yet in Camp

**OCTOBER 1777**

the 1 day 1777 Wensday this moring come in one hushen more to us yet in Camp

2 thursday I Em one [on] the picket and I was taken from the picket and went ae Cord with Capten goodal and took twenty five prisoners and two horses and one yok of oxen and got them in Saf with the Lors [loss] of no men only [only] won Silitley [slightly] wounded yet in Camp

3 friday yesterday aenother skout Brought in 24 mor prisoners to ouer Camp Safe But I was not with them yet in Camp

4 Sartaday this day I went one [on] the picket this day I went with Jnarl Nickson [Brig. Gen. John Nixon] to the Enemy Lyns and Brot of [oil] three horses with No fight aenother Skout Brot in seven horses more this day this Day come in Lt Shelden [Lt. Samuel Sheldon?] and Sargent pack and gined [joined] the Company of Captn Benson [Capt. Joshua Benson] the Last Recruits [recruits]

5 Saborthday this day Came In ae Jnerals water from the Enemy and Brought ae letar one mor Regler derseted this day to from the Enemy to one Regler more Com to us this day

[6] monday this day two Rigmentalnen come in from ty [Ticonderoga] to this Camp this day it is ae Sarom [ceremony?] in Camp
a mild and half and then come ae pone [upon] the Rear of thar armey and Bgun ae fier wich held tell Sun down the firing Begun the Sun aBout half a ouer high counter Line Victreys theses [these] two Coloms ar Both one as to the ---

8 [9] thursday this morning we marched thru ther Camp and attacked ther Rar [rear] the Son aBout half of a ouer high and Bgun a fier wich held tell Son down and ther Come of [off] Deseter [deserters] Com in 27 Jnarl Linkorn [Gen. Louis De Linkensdorf] wounded marchd

9 thursday this morning we marched thru ther Camp and informs that thay was much starved But for the truth I will Let a Lone

7 [8] Wensday this day the Second fight Bgun the Sun aBout two ouers high and held tell Dark and we kemand [commanded] all Night on the Spot with Lyns all mand [manned] and we took 8 hld peess [pieces] and all thar Lyns for the Spas of
and so we went on our march to half moon [moon] and crossed the ferry and from thence to new Stey and from thence to the ferry and crossed and from thence to Alboney and we traveled all night and got to Alboney at Saborthday morning and mad at halt and pitched tents

19 Saborthday this morning we pitched tent and now In Camp at Alboney

20 Monday this day we are in Camped and I went one [on] the quarter-gard

21 Tuesday this day In Camp

22 Wednesday this day In Camp

23 Thursday yet in Camp Nothing

24 Friday yet in Camp Nothing

25 Saturday yet in Camp at Alboney

26 Saborthday this day we had orders to draw three days provision and Cook it up and Bee Ready at an minute for to march

27 Monday we Ly in Camp and at Night it began to snow

28 Tuesday yet in Camp and at very heavie Rain as ever was the water raised 10 feet. Sum Snow

29 Wednesday we Ly in Camp on the Main gard

30 no entry

[31] Friday We moved in to the Stey [city] of Alboney and moved into houses with families to winter

NOVEMBER 1777

1 Saturday in the Stey

2 Saborthday this day I one [on] the quarter gard yet In town Alboney

3 Monday yet In the Stey

4 Tuesday I Em one [on] the quarter gard

5 Wednesday yet in the Stey

6 Thursday Nothing Strang

7 Friday over money Come in For payment this year the first

8 Saturday nothing Remarkul

9 Saborthday this day I Come of [off] the quarter gard

10 Monday Nothing Strang in the Stey. This day I Receiv [received] my money which is Seven pound £ 7.0.0

11 Tuesday I Em one [on] mine [main ?] gurd

12 Wednesday this day we past muster

13 Thursday Nothing Remarkul

14 Friday this morning I went down the River after wood a Bout 13 miles

15 Saturday this day I Sot out Back and got Back a Bout 10 oclok at Night

16 Saborthday Nothing Strang

17 Monday Nothing Remarkul

18 Tuesday Nothing Remarkul

19 Wednesday yet in the Stey

20 Thursday this day we had orders to march down the River and we marched 8 miles to Barban and put up

21 Friday this day we marched 5 miles and put up at Beemons crossed through Quamons [Gauemons ?] only two Companys Capt. Bensons [Capt. Joshua Benson's] and Capten Sanfords of Col. Nixon Regiment [Col. Thomas Nixon]

22 Saturday this day we had orders to March and press wagons for the youse of the armey and we marched ten miles and put up and got a number of wagons the town is Cockskok [Coxsackie]

23 Saborthday this morning we Returned Back to Beemons Slow

24 Monday yet at Beemone dawn [drawing] wood to the Shore with the wagons that we prest

25 Tuesday this morning was warned to go with the press to past wagons at Jarcoks. But did not go. But went to Loden wagons all day

26 Wednesday Nothing

27 Thursday this morning I was warned to go to press wagons down to hockmetock and got one But Brocken and went to work on it

28 Friday this day I Returned home to Barreks a Bout three oclok in the After noon Thursday

29 Saturday a very stormey morning

30 Saborthday this day we took the quarter gard the meleshei [militia] going home over Compney oneley took the gard Capt Danforde's men gon to Cutenwood But Soone come Back

DECEMBER 1777

Monday the 1 day of December this day went to Clearen Rodes

2 Tuesday Nothing hapned

3 Wednesday this day mash [Nash ?] is gone home his Brother Come to tak his place this day I was warned for furtiag [fatigue duty]

4 Thursday Nothing

5 Friday this day I Em one [on] the quarter gard at Coymans

6 Saturday Nothing Remarkul

7 Saborthday Nothing Remarkul [remarkable]

8 Monday this day we had orders to Bee Ready to march to Alboney and we marched Seven miles and put up for it is a hard Rain

9 Tuesday we marched in to Alboney 8 miles

10 Wednesday this day a orders for taken the Small-pox

[The following entry was written at the back of the journal:] December the 10 day of 1777 this day Thomas Dunphia hired Jacob Rickard [Rickard] for the term of time he had to Stay in the armey which is two year after the Eight months are out that he first ingaged for and sad [said] Dunphia dus give sad [said] Rickard four Notes fifteen pound £ and one Seven pound and gune [gun] and Coterment [accountants] and Blanket and all the Clote [clothes ?] that I Thomas Dunphia had this year thes Nots were Sin--- [signed] by Crispus Shaw this Bargen was maid and conclu--- [concluded] in albaney this 10 day of Decembr yr 1777 these Notes was Sent home By David Weston to middle-borou--- [Middleborough, Massachusetts]

11 Thursday this day we marched for Snaketey [Schenectady] and I marched 7 miles and made halt and got drink and then marched one [on] as fare as the town which is 9 mild

12 Friday in --- Snacakatey [Schenectady] in the Barreks and Not nocolated yet [smallpox inoculation]

13 Saturday Nothing Remarkul

14 Saborthday No Nocklatison to day
15 Monday No Nocklatision today for the want of water
16 tusday Expect Nocklatision today But None
17 Wensday this day Nocklated was taken By us Capten Benson Companny
18 [Marginal notation:] Smallpoxx Book Thursday thes are the Names of the middle- 
borough men that have taken smallpox gorg 
spen [George Stephens]
david Shaw Isaac Bennet 
Samuel Bennet gibson Sharp 
Crispus Shaw Zebulun Vaughan 
Jacob Rickard Charls paine 
Nuf for us Roll
19 friday Nothing Remarkubel today
20 Sartaday this day We Bgun to tak Jaleptes [jalap] 
wich made me Very Sick
21 Saborthday this day praded and marched Every 
man that was abel and nothing more Remarkbul 
today
22 Monday the smallpoxx Bgens to work in Sume 
Nothing more Strange
23 tusday Nothing Strang this morning
24 wensday tusday the Simtons [symptoms] Come 
on me Very hard with pain in my head and 
Boons
25 thursday they Remane Still
26 friday in more paine today than Beefore
27 Saborthday the pains gone of [off] the pox kome 
out
28 Saborthday Nothing Strang
29 Monday Very Cold and No Snow
30 tusday we Remane with very sore throts In So 
much that we Cam Skars Eat or drink or tock 
[talk] or Swaller without groing this is trobel 
a Nuf for eney man to Bare the Small pox is 
out Very well at present and most full
31 wensday Nothing strang oneley William Baley 
[? Bailey ?] diyed in this Room He Beying weak 
and so he could [could] not Stanet [stand it] Bured 
[buried] today

JANUARY 1778
1 day THURSDAY: NOTHING strang to day 
oneley very sore so that I canenot But gest [just] 
move aeBout
2 Friday Remaine very Sore as yet and Some Very 
Bad and Blind thay cane not See 
3 Sartaday Remane Very weak and Lo the Small 
pox a pone the Returne and hope of groing 
growing] Beter Soone
4 Saborthday Nothing Strang today
5 Monday this day Died Mr Stpens [Stephens] 
6 Tusday Nothing Strang today as yet
7 Wensday Nothing Strang onely a Very Dying 
time with the Smallpox 4 & 5 in a day 
8 thursday Nothing New
9 friday Samuel Bennett ae mend
10 Sartaday Mr Bennett gros wors [worse] Very fast 
and out of his head Som
11 Saborthday Samuel Bennett diyed and he has 
Been heard praying thes 3 days past
12 Monday Nothing Strang
13 tusday Nothing Strang today Jo Cors [?
] Aorder Comes one [on]
14 Wensday Nothing Remarkebul
15 Thursday A orders for marche to Albaney to 
give the Rigment this Day we marched Rode in 
a Slay 4 shillings apease
16 friday this day in Albaney
17 Sartaday In Alboney Nothing Strang
18 Saborthday Nothing Strang
19 Monday Nothing New
20 Tusday Nothing Strang
21 Wensday Nothing
22 thursday Col. Nixon marched with his Rigment 
for farmentown [Farmington ?]
23 friday Nothign Strang
24 Sartaday All is pees [peace] hear
25 Sarbothday All is weell
26 Monday Nothing New
27 Tusday Nothing Remarkabul
28 Wensday thes days
29 thursday nothing strang
30 friday Nothing Strang
31 Sartaday Very Snowey day

FEBRUARY 1778 
the first day Saborthday
2 Monday good plesont day for the time 
3 Tusday Nothing New at present
4 Wensday this day all mustred and that is all att 
present
5 Thursday all Is well att present
6 [Marginal notation:] the melesher [militia] mus 
ter fell thru in town Friday aorders for ae Sarch 
of arms to see if they was all in good aorder 
Alboney meleshea [militia] mustred to draw out 
men and inListed or press or hired Corpel Ellis 
[Corp. Atkins Ellis ?] under gard gambil --- 
David mountagu [David Montague] under gard 
A deep Snow and --- Snowing still
7 Sartaday Nothing Remarkabul
8 Saborthday I pack & Amos Come from the 
horsptiel today
[Journal pages missing for the period 8 Febru 
ary-14 March 1778]

MARCH 1778
[15 Sabathday] he was Seen Neare ae mill and then 
went out of Sight
16 monady the water Remans very high yet But the 
Ise is dun comen down that dus dammag 
17 Tusday the water a bats some we have marchen 
Aorders as Soon as the weather will due 
18 Wensday yet in the Setey all well 
19 thursday all is well all present
20 Friday this day I went with one 100 of men to 
Cuten Ise [cutting ice] out of the maine Stret att 
the South of this town wich Lay 8 feet thick in 
the Street wich was hove in By water for the 
Space of 20 Rods and moved one hous [house] 
out of the Street wich was hove in By water and 
Ise
21 Sartaday all Is well
22 Saborthday today Bromagay was wounded By 
ouer one [own] men in the street a going to Role 
Call
23 Monday today we praded for a Sarch of arms 
[arms] Capten Benson and Sarget Raymond
Came In & Washburn [Edward Washburn?] and Gorge Shaw [George Shaw]

24 Tuesday we Lay under marchen Aorders & Expet to march Every day
25 Wednesday we Loded the Sloops with Bords In Aorder for imBarken
26 Thursday we ImBarked and Lay bord all Night
27 Friday morning we mad Sale [made sail] and Run 3 or 4 milds and Run a ground and Lay Some ouers man Lost over Bord
28 Saturday wind Rong [wrong] got ae Long But porley Lay ae ground at Night
29 Sabbathday this day we ankored att purcaptia and Lay all Night
30 Monday att ancor [anchor] yet att 10 oclock and so Remand all day and the Night
31 Tuesday about 12 oclock we mad Sal [sail] and went down the River to west pint [West Point] and Brought two and Lay all Night

APRIL 1778

wensday 1 day
2 thursday yet one [on] Bord
3 friday I went one [on] the quartergard
4 Sartadtay yet one [on] Bord
5 Saborthday I Em on fartiag [fatigue duty] Building fort att west pint
6 Monday we was Aordred all ae Shor to in Camp
7 Tusday Now in Camped tents piched at west pint one [on] the top of ae high hill
8 Wensday Nothing Strang to day
9 Thursday all hand on furtiag [fatigue duty] to work fortiag Bulden Bull works [bulwarks]
10 Friday dutey very hard thses days
11 Sartadtay have firing heard down the River whot it is I dont know
12 Saborthday I went a Skout Down the River towards the Enemy a Bout 12 milds & mad a halt and Slept all Night and went over the ground where the fights was when the Reglers took fort mungunomery [Fort Montgomery] & fort Clonten [Fort Clinton]
13 monady one [on] march for the River But we See No Enemy marched up the River 8 mild and Slept all Night
14 Tusday I left the partey and Came home with a Sick man got to camp att 8 of the Clock in the morning
15 Wensday dutey is very harde
16 Thrusday 1 bin one [on] the quarter gard hard furtiag [fatigue] thses days
17 friday Nothing Strang
18 Sartadtay I bne [been] one [on] furtiag
19 Saborthday today the Rigement went out for Exsie [exercise] and went to meten [meeting] part of the day
20 Monday all the Rigement warned for fortiag and went
21 Tusday I Em one [on] furtiag Bulden Horspetel for the Sick ---
22 Wensday Nothing Remarkub [remarkable]
23 Thursday I Em one [on] furtiag
24 Friday Nothing Remarkbl
25 Saborthday Nothing
26 Saborthday Dutey very hard

27 Monday 1 Em one [on] furtiag
28 Tuesday 1 bin on furtiag &c
29 Wensday 1 bin on furtiag
30 Thursday 1 em one [on] furtiag the Last day of April

MAY 1778

1 MAY Friday Nothing
2 Sartadtay we have Nus of peecs [peace] but for the truth I dont No nothing aBout it
3 Saborthday Roll on Roster with 13 pigs in the Belley of the ox Signified the 13 Stats [states] this is apon Som grat Nus But Solgers dont know it yet
4 Monday Nothing Strange today
5 Tusday Nothing Strang today
6 Wensday Nothing Strang today
7 Thursday Nothing Strang
8 Friday aorders for mustring and mustred the Roll
9 Saborthday to day we had one 12 pounder of Brass Cared [carried] into ouer fort putnams Redute [redoubt] By Nam [name]
10 Saborthday today a nother Brass Canon fouer pounder was Brought this after Noon thare Came another Canon of Brass ae fouer pounder att putnam Redute and ae quanty Amneshon [ammunition]
11 Monday Nothing Strang today
12 Tusday all is well att present
13 Wensday Nothing Strang today
14 thursday all Romans well
15 friday Im warned for furtiag [fatigue]
16 Saborthday we was mustrd the holl of the Solgers that Beelong to west pint in one Body then the forte fir'd [fired] 14 Cannon and then the Solgers give three Runen firs and three Chears and then marchd a while and then was Dismised this for the helpe of france and for france proclamen war with England and Endependence
17 Saborthday aorders for going to meaten and the Ridgment went and heard a fine Saromon text was mathew the 24 Chapter 12 & 13 vers this was Mr dwit [De Witt] Saromon in the after noon Mr avery preched from Iasiah the 44 Chapter and 12 vers this day I drew two month pay and Los [lost] money 4 dollers and two thurds
18 monady Im one [on] furtiag No more att presen
19 thsday I went to forte mutgormy [Fort Montgomery] whare we Cold [could] See the dead men Lay plentey piles of them hove in to a Swamp hole it was an ofull [awful] Sight to see
20 Wensday I went one [on] furtiag
21 Thursday one [on] furtiag
22 friday I went Eacknorten [reconnoitering ?] and att Nighnt went one [on] the fort gard
23 Sartadtay Nothing Strang
24 Saborthday the Rigment went one [on] furtiag in the forenoon and the after Noon went to meaten and the Rane Brock it up Corl [Col.] G--- Rigment Come in
25 monady all one [on] furtiag Bulding forte this day Mr Smith preched a Saromon text 3 Chapter & 10 Vers this Sarmon was Deleverd att Nigh
26 Tuesday all one [on] furtiag to day
27 Wensday I went one [on] the guard
28 Thursday all the Rigments att west pint ware gerethere to gether and then there was 25 Cannon was fired and then the Battallone fired three Round a man genral gats [Gen. Gates] comes to us and then ware all dsmissed and all marched home
29 friday Nothing Strang today
30 Sartday one [on] furtiag today
31 May Sabborthday all one [on] furtiag

JUNE 1778

[Marginal notation:] Nothing
Monday June 1 all one [on] furtiag and the Rane Brock us of [off] for the present yesterdai we Reseveved [received] marchen Aorders But where we No not
1 June Monday the first day of june all one [on] furtiag to day
2 tusday I went one [on] the fort gurd putmans hith By name Counter fire gennens nothing hapened
3 wensday Nothing Strang today
4 thursday Nothing Strang yet
5 Friday all is well att presont
6 Sartaday I was warned to go att 8 oclock and Larne the french Exise [exercises or drill] and was Exesised By french officer
7 Sabborthday this moring aored [ordered] to prad [parade] at 7 oclock and go to Larning the french Exise Wich is 32: of us
8 Monday I mounted the fort guard and went Reknorton [reconnoitering] all day and at Night Returnd to the fort and than to Stay tell Eight oclock to morrow Counterfire danden Nothing hapened more
9 Tusday this day I was payed 3: month pay 20 dollars
10 wensday I went to Larne the french Exise [exercise] and was Exesised By two Shavel Eers [chevaliers]
11 Thursday I went one [on] the Comapany gurad Couner [counter] Line mereland Nothing mor to day
12 friday Nothing Strang
13 Sartday Larnen the french Exesise french mane [Frenchman] Larnun Us
14 Saborthday this forenone Mr Avry dlivered ae Sarmon to us and his text was 33 [?] palms [psalms] the 84 psalm and 11 Years a nother Sarmon this after noon By Mr Dwit No good for Solgers for the [he] preched to Bee honred By gentelmen officiers
15 Monday Continer [continue] yet in the french Exesise this day the Rigment was all mustred the nin [nine] month men come In and gined [joined] Cornel putnam Rigm [Col. Rufus Putnam's Regiment]
16 Tusday today we fired sixteen Round a man for Larning the french way of Exesin attende with two fild peese one the Right and Left
17 Wensday Nothing Strang
18 thursday Nothing Strang
19 friday Nothing New att presont
20 Sartday Some of the Rigment Layed down their aroms for beter Regleration [regulation] for time and Regerlar things in the Contry
21 Sabborthday I Remain in the french excise yet this day Mr Smith dlivered ae Sarmon to us from psalms the 50 psalms and the 22 Years this day 8 & 9 month men forteig three of them Benson men [Capt. Joshua Benson's Company]
22 Monday Nothing Strang
23 tusday to day the partey under the Comand of the frenchman met and fired 23 Rounds and the [they] ware dsmissed under marchen aorders Nus of more of the Enemy to wards New york
24 Wensday to day Corl gratens [Col. John Grea- ton?] Rigmnt marched down River Nothing more Strang to day
25 Thursday marchen aorders
26 friday to day att 12 oclok we marched from west pint and Crozd the River and three Rigements of all and we went down to pigs kills [Peekskill] and Lay all Night
27 Sartday we pichd tents
28 Sabbithday in Camp jest By the Churches that Stand Close togethur today Mr. Smith preched ae fine Sarmon from titus 2 Chapter and 19 Vars
29 monday we Struck tents and marched 15 milde to Vancroths maner and Slept in ae s orchod [orchard] Jacob Richord for 6-0-0
30 tusday this morning we Struck tents and marched to Vancroths maner Wich is 19 mild and Slept in a orcad [orchard]

JULY 1778

1 this morning we went one [on] the march 10 mild to tavorn keeper yongs [Young's] and marched into the aorchod [orchard] in the heat of the day because firing heard att the Southward [southward]
2 thursday this morning we Struck tents and marched 9 milds to the whit plans [White Plains] and took prososhon [possession] of the old Line that the Enemey Left and piched tents
3 friday yet in Camp att whit plans
4 Sartday 1 went one [on] the picket
5 Sabbethday today we has a Sarmon dlivered By Mr. Smith fine and good from Revlatision Chap- ter 15 Varth 3
7 Tusday yet Remane in the french Exise Nothing Strang
8 Wensday today we fired 10 Round a man attended with two fild pecses [pieces] with genral gats [Gen. Gates] and all the genrials one [on] the ground
9 Thursday yet in Camp
10 friday heving firing heard to the Southward marchen aorders
11 Sartday i em one [on] the picket we marched Back a Bout ae mild and half and piched tents
12 Sabbithday aorders for marchen today att 12 oclok we Struck tents and marched about 20
Roads [rods] and pitched tents again. Now in Camp.

13 Monday Nothing strange today.
14 Tuesday yet in Camp. No more.
15 Wednesday I bin one [on] the guard. Counter Sine. Skils.
16 Thursday today we went to Excise with the holl Brigad with Cannon.
18 Saturday Nothing strange to.
19 Sabbathday Nothing Remarkable.

20 Monday we have marched orders.
21 Tuesday today we had orders to march at 5 Clock with 9 day of provishon today I drew 1 Shurt. 1 pare of Shos. 1 pare of Stockens.
22 Wednesday today at Six oclock we marched to ward New York. About 14 miles to a hill. Valen-tine. so called and thare Stoop tell [stopped till] 12 oclock and then marched ae. Bout ae mild and thare Stoop.

23 Thursday this morning we marched to ward auer Camp and took of [off] all the Catel hogs and Sheep and so marched home today at 12 oclock. The Number of the Skout was about three or 4 thousand.

24 Friday today genral wasanton troops comin.
25 Saturday Nothing Strange.
26 Sabbathday we had ae Sarmon Delivered By Mr Smith from malaka 2 Chapter and 6 Vers. deserters. Come in three.
27 Monday today we Struck tents at 9 oclock and marched to the Left of the grand armey. aebout mile and half and pitched tents. Now in Camp.
28 Tuesday Nothing Strange.
29 Wednesday Nothing Strange.
30 Thursday Deserters plenty.
31 Friday today I returned my gun and drew ae nother french arm.

AUGUST 1778

1 SARTAday Nothing Strang today.
2 Sabbathday we all Struck tents the holl armey under ae noshon of a march. But it turned out to Bee a Sarch thro the holl armey this fore Noone we had ae Sarmon delivered By Mr Smith Book malok the 2 Chapter and 6 Vers. deserters. Come in three.
3 Monday Continuer in the Exise provishon [provisions] very Short at this time the fust day of august I drew one month pay and 8 dollars as money.
4 Tuesday today I was warned for a Skout and we marched at 5 oclock.
5 Wensday morning we marched down 10 mile near the Enemy and Lay all day till Night.
6 Thursday we marched a Bout 6 mils and Come one [on] the Same ground that we Left the second day. See no Enemy as yeat til tenn Clock now and so Remaned till all most Sundown then I took the Reane grand and marched a Bout three mild unhalted and Layed all Night one [on] the gards Counter Line amarka.
7 Friday this morning we marched for Camp and got to Camp. At 9 of the Clock.

8 Saturday yet in Camp.
9 Saturday I was Drafted into the Light Enfrity [Infantry] to go with Captin goodal.
10 Monday Nothing Strang today.
12 Wednesday we marched to words hushen hill and pitched tents today drew one pare of oxen.
13 Thursday in tents. Nothing more.
14 Friday today. We Struck tents att three of the Clock and marched 4 mils and pitched tents. I Em the generais gard genrial Scoats.
15 Saturday yet in Camp.
16 Sabbathday yet in Camp. Nothing more to day.
17 Monday Nothing Strang to day.
18 Tuesday the Rigment went a Skout. I im one [on] the quarter guard today I drew a tinn Cartridg. Box. deserters. three today.
19 Saturday three deserters. the Rigt Com in Nothing more to day.
20 Thursday today I went with three hushens [Hessians] to head quarters that went to desart to the Enemey. Cared them as deserters.
21 Friday today Sargent Kamond gined [Sgt. Elijah Hamanand?] joined us. Nothing more today.
22 Saturday today two British Solgers. Come to us genriel How. Cr for them this day warned for the picket and went.
23 [Marginal notation:] Some Light hors. Sabbathday one [on] the picket one man left his post and went to the Enemy. Today we had two taken and over Ingens. Retook them and took two guns and one of our uniforms and two of the British and Brought them in Saf to Camp.

30 Sabbathday I went to the old Camp to Carey the Noon and we Remaned one [on] the ground tell Noon. Marching three. two of the British. and Layed all Night.

27 Thursday we marched down to the Enemy Lyncs and met with Mr Thomas paddock. we think that the Enemy are about to Leve th town. Sick and met with Mr Thomas paddock. we think that the Enemy are about to Leve the place this day. I Returned home to Camp.

29 Saturday this morning we marched home to Camp the other Skout went down for two days more. we think that the Enmy ar a bout to Leve. the place this day. I Returned hom to Camp.

30 Sabbathday I went to the old Camp. to the Sick. and met with Mr Thomas paddock. we think that the Enemy are a Bout to Leve th town.

31 Monday this day ouer [our] the Enmys had a Batel with the Enemy. and Losst. grat part of them and thar Captin and his father and Brother B sid [besides] many more this day. my Capt goodel was taken prisoner and six men with him three wounded Jacob Rickard. Benj. Wesson. Underwood. John are 12 Ingens. missing to day that sent for more men to Stockbridge. thinken to get a Reveng one [on] them.
SEPTEMBER 1778

1 the first day this Night I went one [on] the picket down to Newrochel [New Rochelle] with the padkols [patrols?]?
2 Wednesday today the Skout Returned and give th Neues that they ware all Surrounded Som of ouer men killed But how many I can find out all present and it is thought that we killed as many of them as they did of us killed good maney of the Light draggons [Light Dragoons] one man wounded
3 Thursday Nothing Strang im one [on] furtaig to day
4 friday Warned for gard Nus that Roisland is taken By our men
5 Sartady Im one [on] the genrrial gard and stood 5 tow— in 24 ouers deserter Came in Counter Line non men desart to the Enemy Now this day then thay du to us for three
6 Sabbathday today that was one Inden found wounded and Brought In yet in Camp att philipsbarg [Phillipsburgh]
7 Monday Some deserter Come in three of them we have marchen Aorders But whare I dont know yet in Camp att philipsbarg
8 Tuesday this moring thare was a Larom [alarm] three hundred Light hors Come out and three hundred of the foot dersertar one this moring
9 Wensday this day I toook to Coocken for 7 or 8 men yet in Camp att philipsbarg
10 Thursday I went to Bennets picket to Carey Veiteils [victuals] for two men we had Aorders to Be Readey to march att minitets warning
11 friday this moring i heard of Comen to Boston But for th truth i cant tell today i Reseved [received] your Leter dated th 25 of August one letter from Zebdee—and one from my wife yet in Camp
12 Sartday today 4 British deserted to us and three of ouer men went to them this is a good Swop one [on] ouer Side genrrial Clintin Cr to 4 men that deserted to us today drew one shurt
13 Sabbathday Nues of marchen But whare I dont know att present we wat [wait] th move of the Enemy whare thay go we shall foller Let it Bee whan it will this after noon i went down 3 miles to tuckaho [Tuckahoe] picket to Carey provishon for my mess mats [mates] got home to Camp att Night
14 Monday Last Night there was a larom [alarm] in Camp deserter Come to us and informed that five thousand was on th march to give us Batel Now it is 8 in mor [morning] of th Clock and they are not Come all ouer Sick Sent of [off] to the Horspitel
15 tusday yet in Camp att philipsbary [Philipsburgh] Nothing mor
16 wensday we Lorst one man out of our Compney and 2 or 3 of Light Dragrons and ae Colo. [colonel] with 50 men this moring we struck tents and marched to hushen hill [Hessian Hill] and mad ae halt and Eat diner all the armey was gone then we marched to the old Camp and found them all gone and we marched after them tell Night and did not see them and then halted and then had aorders to Return and we Returned Back to whit plains [White Plains] wich is 5 milds and then Stayd all Night a Very hard Rain was all Night
17 thursday we Remained all day one [on] the White plaine and Night
18 [Marginal notation:] New England once more Boys friday this morning we marched after the grand armey a Bout 9 mild and made malt to draw provishon for we hant had non this two days 12 of the Clock pichen tents in the Bounds of Connectuc Now in Camp
19 Sartday today the Enemy took Sevn of the Light hors [horse] Some of the Enemy came as fare as the white plain [White Plains]
20 Sabbathday a Larom i went to the picket to Care [carry] Vitils for Raymond Sarjant this Night went of [off] a Bout 60 men to gine [join] that Rigemente and the Corniel [colonel] Sent after them a Bout 48 of the foot and one hundred of the hors and got 14 and Brought them to Camp
21 monday to day yet in Camped att Northcasel [North Castle] the — end of Kings Street
22 tusday yet in Camped Nothing more
23 Wensday a Very hard Rain Storme as Ever was None
24 thursday Aorders for marchen No 24
25 friday we struck tents att two of the Clock this morning and marched of [off] aebout 4 or 5 milds and piched tents againe Now in Camp deserter two thay Sa that the Enemy are comen after us and Some Sa they are goen of [off] and for the truth I cant tell
26 Sartday this moring Struck tents and marched 8 milds to North Casel Church and thar Remained all Night
27 Sabbathday Aorder for march and we marched About half of a mild and piched tents Not fare [far] from North Casel Church
29 [Marginal notation:] New England New England once more Bid Adue Tuesday yet in Camp at North Casel Church Clenten [Gen. Clinton] Cr to two British soldors

I for Vale Reseved [value received?] I proms to pay Zebulon Vaughan the Sum of one pound Nine Shilings Lawfull money
If I this should Loos and you it find pray Return you will Bee kind for it is mine Zebulon Vaughan he will Reward you well
Zebulon Vaughan his Book ife it Loos and you it find pray Return it to me you will Bee kind for it is mine Middelborough I Blong you may kno By my Righten
22 Second Chapter thurd Book
23 thurd Chapter 29/30/45/10
24 forth Chapter 30/31/46/11

[Marginal notation:] for Curen aney kind of Camp Dstempers this is Tarter Cuer
for Curen th Camp Decempar [distemper] with out fail take one handfull of Ocom jarusalm and one half pound of Buternut Bark and one Strip for Curen the hol of it and put it into a pot and Cimer it togerther as thick as distres [?] and then take it of [off] and Let it Stand till it is Blood warm and then take one half pint in three quarters of anouer and then tak ae nother half pint and then ae Nother and this will prove ae Sarten [certain] Cuer a Cording to the treal mad [trial made] hear in this place when doctors give over this prves [proves] a good Cuer

ZEBULUN VAUGHAN His BOOK PRICE = hundred pound

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[Journal page missing for the period 25 - 26 September [1778]]

[27 in part missing] then we marched to whare the grand army was in Camped and found them all gone there we marched after them tell Night and did not see them and then we halted then Came aoders [orders] to march Back agane to whit planes which is ae Bout 5 miles and that kept all night and a Very hard Rain was all Night

28 Monday to day Colo. Butelers Rigment marched yet in Camp

29 Tusday today we took 16 hushen [Hessians] Light hors and killed some more killed and taken Between 30 or 40

30 Wensday I me one [I am on] picket one [on] with Lt Snow counter Line Eiles

OCTOBER 1778

1 day of october thursday com of [off] the picket Nothing more to day

2 friday this moring we all struck tents and Loded them for ae march and att 10 of th clock we marched to Bedford and piched tents wich is 5 milds

3 Sartaday Now in Camped today we killed three hushens [Hessians] and took two dsartars two today No more

4 Sabbrothday i went one [on] the picket Near Bedford Church desartere three of the British Boys Counter Line is ormands

5 Monday yet in Camp att Bedford Nothing more today

6 Tusday yet in Camp desarter one yet in Camp att Bedford

7 Wensday this moring thare was Larom [alarm] Nothing more today

8 thursday this morning I went after desarters --- we marched to --- 10 milde then marched Six milds more and put up

9 friday this moring marched to danbury wich is Six mild

10 Sartaday this moring ae hard Storm of Raine and Som Snow Now in Camp

11 Sabbroth day in Camp But Nixson Brigad is gon

12 Monday yet in Camp att danbury Crusen Round for thos desarters But found non to day

13 tusday this moring I set out for Bedford and got to Camp at Night with 13 of the Desarteras

14 Wensday desarteras two and thay in form that the Enemy are a Bout to Leave New York the Light hors informed that they went to kingsBridg

15 thursday this morning we Sent ae skout down to th Whit plans [White Plains] to Bring us Wagons

16 friday this moring i went Eknoter [to reconnoiter] Round the Contreys to Aprehend Every Body this morning came in th Skout from th plans No more to day onely I drew two month pay att Bedford

17 Sartaday Joseph Smith was haned [hanged] for desarter to the Enemy and then desarterd from the Enemy and come to us and for some other Bad Crimes he was Light horsman aBout 20 years old att Camps Bedford and a Nother thing I forgot consarming Smith he was pilot for the Enemy when Captn goodal was taken

18 Sabbortithday Nothing Strnag yet in Camp

19 monday Nothing Strang

20 tusday we drew 4 day of provishon and aoders to march to the Lines and we marched 10 milds and Eat Diner and then marched to th Whit plans [White Plains] and marchd Near yongs tavern and Slept in the woods

21 wensday the moring we marched over the playns [White Plains] and took warde rode & marchd 10 milds and mad [made] halt and Eat diner departhe today then marchd --- warde hours and Lay all day and att Night marched Back to Brunts gard and went in to the woods and Slept all Night

22 thursday moring marchd down to the 18 mild Stone and then to Est Chester where we Expected th Enemy But none we Spie ae Larg Rode and So flead [fled] By th way of Newrochel and from ther to marniek [Mamaroneck] marchen Very fast till two of the Clok and mad [made] ae halt and Eat diner and drink ae old torey drey of Syder [dregs of cider] desarter one to day then to the Sawpite then to the west Church in horsnack and Slept all Night thursday march is 35 mild or mor a Very hard march

23 friday this moring marched to Claps tavorn and from there to Bedford [Bedford]

24 Sartaday Now in Camp

25 Sabbirthday 1m one [on] firtiag [fatigue duty] Cuten wood for th Camp Camp att Bedford desarter one today

26 Monday Vandu [vendue] today Selen [selling] of husshon [Hessian] guns and other knds of Coterments [accouterments] that we took some days aego two watches & hangers

27 tusday dutey very hard and provishon very short we are obliged to By one half and some time go with out

28 Wensday we have got all Naked for Clothes I Never wo--- Nothing more today ondley [only] we sent of [off] a guard with prisnors to new years for Excang [exchange] for ouer men

29 thursday desarteras seven to day yet in Camp att Bedford

30 friday Some desarteras of the British harbors and some hushen [Hessians] and Some Ruggelegs [regulars] and informs that the Enemy are going to Leve New York

31 Sartaday Nothing Strang
**NOVEMBER 1778**

Sunday th 1 day this is th day that a 11 good [?] harts of gold desarted th Light Corps for th old Rigments and went and marchd as far as Nor Walk and then got taken up

2 Monday we got Clean and went of [off] to Stratford [Connecticut] and Crossed the ferry and went to New heaven and So one [on] tell we came to Chesey [Cheshire?] and thare we put up and Slept

3 tuesday we Lay in Waterbury and Slept

4 wensday this moring we Sot out for good hill and got to Camp att 12 of th Clock and than mett with th Corllo [colonel] and giv up ouer a Count [our account]

5 thursday we was Confind I Bought Som Clothes

6 friday Still confined to day i got my Billenton [billeting] money

8 Sartaday yet Confind

8 Sunday Closs confined at 11

9 monday Remain under Clos Confinement

10 Tisday Clos confined yet

11 Wensday yet Confinde No more

12 tuesday Still confined today

13 Still Confined Closs Nothing mor today

14 Sartaday yet confined Closs to day

15 Sabbithday yet confined by Colo. Putnam quarter guard No more today

16 Monday yet confined Gard marshd I Chosen

17 Tisday yet confined Cort marshel Sets today to try such prisoners as Shall Bee Brought Bee fore them

18 Wensday the Rigmt ar under marchen aorders Back to danbury yet Confinde this Night all got out of prison and joined th Regiment

19 thursday we marchd to Newton Cros Cunekeat River [Connecticut River] and Slept then

20 friday marchd threw th town 3 mils and Re-ceived [received] aorders to go Back and then had orders to go one [on] 5 mils and Slept in the woods

21 Sartaday went onto oblong [sic] and put up in the woods

22 Sabirthday we went one [on] till all most Night went in to th woods for Bed in very fresen Cold

23 monday We marched to North River [Hudson River] to pigs kills [Peekskill] to the two churches and then marchd two or three mild throw the Contel viliege and went into the woods and Slept

24 tuesday Remain in the woods all day aorders for marchen Stayed all Night No more

25 Wensday grat tocks of the Rigmonte Risen [reason?] Colo. gratens [Col. John Greaton] and Colo. putnam [Col. Rufus Putnam] No more today

26 thursday yet in Camp and we hear of Been Stashened [being stationed] att Kings fary [Kings Ferry]

27 friday I drew a Cot [coat] and wescot [waistcoat] and a pare of Britishes and a stock and pare of Shos this Night aLrom [alarm] the Enemy Landed att Sing Sing ae Bout three hundred

28 Sartaday this moring the Northen trops marched By to Kngs ferey this after Noon a Cannad [cannon] heard att west pint and att King ferey this after Noon warned for two days gard and went

29 [Marginal notation:] New England

Sabbithday moring marched to tibords pint Near Sing Sing and thar kept gard while the --- Crossed Kings fery one [on] gard att Night Counter Line Nickson

30 Monday yet one [on] the pinte --- have StroBay No more to day

**DECEMBER 1778**

1 Tisday we marched for Camp and found the Rigment gone and we took ae nother Rode and got diner and then went after the Rigt. and got to the Rigment in the Eving in the woods of [off] against west pint

2 Wensday in Camped in the woods yet in tents in the woods one [on] the Est Sid of the River opset side of the west pint the Light Corps come in today

3 thursday warned for Six days gard

4 friday this morning marchd and got to tilors pinte gest [just] att Night, and thare we See 25 Sale of Ships comen up the River thay Come up ae ganst us and Lay all Night

5 Sartaday one [on] gard Every moring today th Ships went up to Kings fery in aorder to tak of [off] Some Stores But we was too quick for them I see them land 25 Bots and Burn the fery hous and some other Stuf and Come down Near what we Lay and Brot too and Lay all Night Counter Line albany

6 Sunday thay mad [made] Sale and went down out of Sight all But two Ro galleys [row-galleys] and thay Lay in harvestrow [Haverstraw] Bay this moring thay mak ouer dutey very hard thay Lay in open Light of [off] us Now

7 Monday I Crosed Croten fer [Croton ferry] and went down th River 3 or 4 mild to ae Spis But See nothing ondley there ships aegainst tereytown and Return Nothing more

8 [Marginal notation:] Counter Line Boston

I was padrolen all day and Night and when we met with torreys they wold say hold out Lik good harte Never Bee discurged in so good a Caous [cause] and if you want ae mug of Sider you may have it for A shiling, and if you want diner you may have it for Six Shillings yet att Crotes hous [house]

9 Wensday this moring the galley mad [made] Sale and went down the River towards New york to Night one [on] th gard with Sarjent Dickson one [on] tators pinte Counter Line danbary

10 thursday hard cold Raine Storme Bugune this day moring and held till Night one [on] gard Counter Line Brandywine

11 [Marginal notation:] New England

friday this morning the Snow is Ankel deep and we have Been withoute vetels this two day and are obliged to By or Starve and att a Verey deear Rate Counter Line Sing sing the Rogalleys are quit gone of [off] this Night Sot out for Camp and got thare att 11 oclock and tereabul travelen the Snow hear is Nee deep

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
JANUARY 1779

12 Sartaday in Camp in tents Nothing more today
13 Sunday Very Raney day Nothing more today
14 Monday Aorders for Belden huts And went to work Bulden But Very hard for poor Solder—to work Bulden ouer one [own] houes [house]
15 Tusday We Labored Very hard Bulden huts dutey Very hard gards Sent to Bedford and talors pint and aMother to kings ferey
16 Wensday orders for Bulden huts today today I drew one Shurt and keep to work one [on] them Everyday
17 Thursday no 17 Raney weather today No work one [on] huts today att present
18 Friday No 18 good moring for work good Friday to draw a hate [hat] orders for mustering nonee [sic]
19 Sartaday No 19 All prepratision mad [preparations made] for mustern the Rigment of Colo. putnam prisner taken that in form that the Enemy are going of [off] a gentel man from yor informa that a packet [packet] Come from Britian that th troopers were Sent for to go home this afternoon the Rigmt. was all mustred No more today
20 Sabbathday good weather for work one [on] huts provishon Very Short
21 No 21 Monday yet to work one [on] houses Everyday very hard for [sic]
22 No 22 tuesday Nothing strang dearsarters to us today Six
23 No 23 Wensday dutey Very hard provishon Very Short
24 No 24 Thursday tereabul Cold and Snow today I Bought a diner and give four Shilings and Six pence No work today
25 No 25 Friday Christmas Very Cold today yet in tent No more att present
26 Sartaday Cold Snow Storme yet in tente No more today
27 Sunday Cold weather No work one [on] huts today yet in tente
28 No 28 Monday all hand[s] to work Belden huts But so Cold ther is But Lite [little] done
tuesday to work one [on] huts Every day yet in tents Very Cold
29 Wensday Nothing today
30 Wensday Nothing today
31 Thursday Nothing today

JANUARY 1779

[ Marginal notation:] New England Boys friday I the hapey New year But a Cussed Comander Colo. putnam when the solders was glad to see th day fired Som guns and the old Gus praded th holl Rigment and picked out them and whipt them without aney plea or given them the Benefut of ae Cort marshil and Reseved [received] ten Stripe one [on] that Naked Back Gus all Such men and Let the Gus foller them to thar grave and six feet under ground Come of [off] the quarter guar provishon non to Eat today and we are obliged to By and I Bought and it Cost me teen [ten] Shillings money yet in Camp in tents
2 Sartaday yet to work one [on] huts yet in tents No more today
3 Sabbathday to work one [on] huts yet in tente hamon [Elijah Hammond ?] went one forlow [on furlough]
4 Monday Aorders for mustre [muster] the Rigment yet in tents
tuesday this Night moved into ouer huts Left the tents this place is called th higlands [highlands] of Duchesse County [Dutchess County] Mr Morten [Elisha Morton ?] got ae forlow No more today
7 thursday tock [talk] of going to horsNack [Horseneck] No more today
8 Friday warned for the provegurd [provost guard] and went for day [four days] 12 prisners
9 Sartaday yet one [on] th guard
10 Sunday Seven of the British Soldirs Came in today and one hussen [Hessian] one Neiger Confinned for a Roge [rogue] thay say that thay think grat maney more will come when thay have a chance Very hard gurds
11 Monday yet one [on] the provo gard [provost guard] No provision att talle [at all] one prisner dissimdis
12 tuesday No provishon att 12 oclock the Rope Came and be Bound him
13 Wensday yet in huts grat Sture [great stir] in the arme of those Bad yused Rignt. [regiment] Risen more or Less all most Evry day grart part of ouer Brigad now in tents this day But this Brigad is aeBout come to Boston and See what is to Bee dune and fight the Corte if thay wont mak good damanag [damage] that we Sufer at this troblesom day
14 Thursday cord for drawn Bay Stors and thare is half pint of Rum and one quarter pound of Shuger and ounce of Coffee per man and So ouer Bay stors turn out and this is not ofner then once in three month the oficers comley tak all and Soldiers Starve
15 Friday Snoeday this moring the gremente [agreements] of marchen the 10 day of february ordors all agreed apon and the Vots Rote for Chusen a Comander to Comand the Brigad Neickson Sargint Major
16 Sartaday Nothing Strang today
17 Sunday Im warned for the --- quarter guar and went No [north ?]
18 Monday Nothing strang today
19 tuesday Samuel Ramson got a forlow Nothing mor today
20 Wensday to day Random went of [off] on forlow for Middleborough withe Speed and pomp and Splender for to mak Susa Ripling [?] for to Surrender to Storm hur Cassel and mak hur for to Surrender this is a fight with Surprise and wonder
21 Thursday Return for Curen th itch in Rigmt. called for to Repare [prepare] Rum and Brimston wich of tham is a grat quantiy [guantity] Com in
22 Friday Nothing strang
23 Sartaday Nothing today oneley Donatision [donations] come in
24 Sunday I drew one paire of Shoes and one Shurt one paire of Stockens of Donatisions Clothen to
25 Monday today the Skout marched with Seven day provishon gone for a month
26 Tuesday Nothing remarkable to day
27 Wednesday was warned for three day for presen Slas [sleighs] for the use of the armey today march
28 Thursday marched and went a Bout 15 milds and put up att one Captn. stringers plenty of torroys [ Tories] hear.
29 Friday today i got one wagon or a Slay it was a Duch tool his Name is Zacareah Blom and Returned to Camp marchen ordars today orders to Clen [clean] guns ar an three of the Clock to praid [parade] and trecy [sic] all than guns att marks
30 Saturday marchen orders to Be Ready att a miniet warning No marched yet
31 [Marginal notation:] New England Sunday marchen orders to day But i dont know where We hearhe that the Enemy are Comen out Some of the Regleegs [Regulars] and torreys But i dont think thay will come Nothing to day Not Marched yet

FEBRUARY 1778

1 Day Monday orders for muster Next Wensday today we Drew fouer purtatr [four potatoes] a man and that has Sarved for this 12 month and we dont Expet no more this year
2 Tuesday a Larg picket called for to keep Soldiars from Runin a way
3 Wensday one [on] the quarter gurd today my ten day yet in camp under marchon aroders Corporil [corporal] and six men taken att terey-town [Tarrytown] mustred today
4 Thursday orders for marchen I come of [off] the quarter gurd dasarshon Every day frome the Brigad home to thair one [own] towns orders Read this morning for to march to morow moring att Six oclock
5 Friday at 5 of the Clock we marched Down to one Capt Lilleys a tavorn and put up wich is ae Bout 15 milds
6 Saturday I went Back to the old Camp and got my Blanket and Returned att Night and found the Compney moved to the fornes [furness ?] to one Dusenbarys and thar put up
7 Sunday in good houses no more today
8 Monday I warned for the Padkols [patrol] this Night and went
9 Tuesday Nothing Remarakbel to day
10 Wensday the Confushon is Some what a Bated But Sley [sleigh] Desarshon is very plentey this day 10 out of ouer Rigmt. and 40 out of Col. Nixson and more or less every day and after this date i Expet a grat Deal more Every day New orders for Exesiying [exercising] Every day from 10 to 12
11 Thursday I Em one [on] the prove gurd [provost guard] with prisoners for Steling this in Colo. putnam prove Stelin and desarshion provale gratley [desertion prevails greatly] a mong us the [these] days
12 Friday Cort marshel Setens [seatings ?] trey [try] thos prisoners Now one [on] hand now triyed and discharged and the gurd Broken up att Night
13 Saturday Some Shipen Seen down By treytown [Tarrytown]
14 Sunday warned for the going down the River to wards terrey town to get wheat
15 Monday moring marched About 8 milds and found a plenty and Some went to work
16 Tuesday yet in the prosedens [proceedings] of geten Wheat for the yuse of the arome Nothen more this fore Noon a monst the habantons
17 Wensday yet in the Contrey Nues of Sippean [shipping ?] of Armes But for th truth i Cant tell we are in good Busines Live Very good this day to the house of Mr John purda house and so Crused Round
18 Thursday Sot out for home and Crosed the fer-rey and So went one [on] to home at the furnes att Dusen Barrey to day i drew half a pint of Rume [Rum] is meain
19 Friday this day I resevd [received] Mr Eatons Leter dated January the 11 day and was glad Brought by a Mr morten Delivered att Cotlens maner By th River I warned for Cotlens River guard Dutey Very hard now
20 Saturday i went downe and toke the komand of a grat Number of torroys [Tories] to keep to work Bulden Bridg Cros the River
21 Saborthday yet one [on] th gurd No house to Live in hard Rain
22 Monday yet one [on] the guard tenden the ferrey to day Nothing more to day
23 Tuesday yet on the guard Nothen more att present
24 Wensday Nothing New No 24
25 Thursday yet one [on] the guard
26 Friday grat fier seen downe the River wich we Supose to Bee Elisibothtown [Elizabethtown, New Jersey] one [on] fier yet one [on] th guard att the New Bridg
27 Saturday a Larom to day all th Rigment marched down to the Lyns Nothen more today
28 Sunday this NIght the guards was all alarmoned one [on] the Counte of a Barge that Come from the Rogale [row-gallyery ?] att Talors pint in aorder to tak the Comapaney Stores thiknen Rigment was down to the Lyns and we took three of them and the Rest mad of [off] today the Rigmont Came Back

(To be continued)
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: The morning of December 14th, she and members of the Executive Committee who were in the City for the Executive meetings and the December Board, were invited by Mr. Fred Schwengel, President of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, to view the murals in the East-West corridor of the House side of the Capitol. It was quite exciting to be on the scaffolding and watch Mr. Allyn Cox at work on the murals and to talk with him. January 18th, the author of Working and Hard Times, Mr. "Studs" Terkel interviewed the President General for his new book American Dreams, Lost and Found. Following the meetings of the February National Board of Management, the Executive Committee will journey to Sea Island, Georgia, for a brief visit on that historic island. Upon her return, the President General will work on last-minute details for the 88th Continental Congress, which will be a four-day one, before beginning her Spring Tour of State Conferences. She will visit officially Maryland, Mexico and Kentucky during February.

AT HEADQUARTERS: The "New" DAR Library in Memorial Continental Hall is celebrating its thirtieth birthday this month. It was dedicated on February 2, 1949. A Tattle Tape System, which has been used successfully in many libraries, will be installed in our Library as a protection against theft of our heritage books. A handsome new color Museum brochure has just become available in the DAR Museum. The Staff Christmas Party for the employees was a huge success with most of the Executive Committee attending and the President General wearing a Santa Claus hat! The National Society is proud of the fact that once again the DAR Magazine has been selected to receive the Freedoms Foundation 1978 Principal Award in the Non-Profit Publications Category. The Editor, Miss Mary Rose Hall, will also receive the Principal Award. Congratulations are extended to Miss Hall for her outstanding efforts on behalf of the Magazine.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL: Ceremonies were held in Upland, California, commemorating the placement of a statue there on February 1, 1929. Since the Historian General has had requests for the Madonna of the Trail statuette, the National Society has ordered exact duplicates and they will be available at Congresstime. The President General is most grateful for the many beautiful Christmas cards, with heart warming notes received from the members, and wishes she could thank each one personally.

February is an extremely busy month for the President General in many ways but especially so when she must leave her desk at National Headquarters the middle of the month of February to begin her Spring Tour of State Conferences. This year she will visit officially 14 States and will be out of her office until the last day of March --a period of six weeks. As you can well imagine, she returns to face a vast accumulation of mail, last-minute preparations for Continental Congress and the meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management practically the next week. These visits are most worthwhile and give her an opportunity to meet so many of our wonderful members first hand. However, by so doing, the work at headquarters must suffer by her absence.
The U.S. Buildup of The Soviet Union

BY PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY

National Chairman, National Defense Committee, NSDAR

Technology is the only component of military power in which America is superior to the Soviet Union. The United States has forfeited superiority to the U.S.S.R. in intercontinental ballistic missiles, mobile missiles, nuclear-firing submarines, the most advanced longrange strategic bombers, anti-ballistic missiles, civil defense, tanks, armored vehicles, and combat-ready troops.

Technology is indispensable to America's survival as a free and independent nation. In a 1977 statement before the House Appropriations Committee, Dr. Malcolm Currie, then director of Defense Research and Engineering, said: "American security, like the American economy, stands on a foundation of technological superiority. We need superiority in defense technology... In military operations we traditionally depend on superior quality to compensate for inferior numbers."

Yet priceless U.S.-invented and U.S.-developed technology is being sold to the Soviets by U.S. corporations seeking short-term profits regardless of long-term disadvantages to our military or economic security, and with the approval or even encouragement of the U.S. State Depart-
significant innovations in computer technology. U.S. experts estimate that the Soviets are 10 to 12 years behind the United States in developing their own computer hardware technology, and 10 to 15 years behind us in computer software technology.

The Soviets have so far been unable to master the technique of large-scale mass production of high-quality computer components or systems. The better Soviet computer systems are custom-made, not mass produced. Although the U.S.S.R. could not have developed MIRVs or sent space vehicles to the moon, Venus or Mars without computer technology, American experts believe that a large number of Soviet computers are obsolete as well as inadequate in memory devices, peripheral equipment, and time-sharing. The Soviets have not yet mastered reliability engineering, quality control, or the creative dynamism that is so characteristic of the American computer industry.

Although the Soviets have been unable to develop their own advanced computer technology, they are confidently expecting the West to provide them with large computer systems, miniaturized computers, and computer manufacturing technology. Western companies are eagerly offering to sell computers and testing machinery to the U.S.S.R., license their manufacture inside the U.S.S.R., install complete plants, assist the setting up of production lines, and engage in joint developments with Communist governments.

Control Data Corporation of Minneapolis is one of the largest suppliers of computers to Communist governments. It has sold the Soviet bloc and Red China about 50 large computer systems costing many millions of dollars. In 1976, Control Data sold the Soviet Union a $6 million computer that enabled the Soviets to make about a ten-year leap in computer technology and acquire a new strategic capability. Other U.S. companies that have sold computers, related equipment, or technology to the Soviet bloc are General Electric, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Sperry-Univac, and RCA.

The reality of this transfer of computer technology is that the fruits of American technological achievement and private-enterprise production are accelerating Soviet military capability. This transfer is assisting the Soviets to develop an ABM system similar to the one we stopped when SALT I was signed, to perfect their MIRV capability, and to upgrade inertial-guidance systems for their cruise missiles.

Should we permit U.S. companies to sell our advanced computer technology to the Soviet bloc even though this will enhance Soviet military capabilities, or at least free domestic computers for use by the military sector? The U.S. State Department says yes under its rationale of “detente” and “reduction of tensions.” The American people have never been asked their opinion.

Energy Technology

Is it in the U.S. national interest to sell the Soviets sophisticated drilling technology in order to assist their oil and gas development? The answer to that question is of such profound importance that it could affect the whole course of history, economically, politically, and militarily. Yet the U.S. Government is also quietly answering that question yes without any public or Congressional debate or decision.

The transfer of our technology involves three types of exports: (1) the transfer of products, (2) the transfer of manufacturing capability (this could be the export of entire factories, or manufacturing and testing equipment), and (3) the transfer of design and manufacturing technology and know-how. The Soviets are particularly eager to acquire “turnkey” factories, that is, ready-to-go manufacturing facilities complete with training for technical staff. Turnkey plants get their name from the fact that they are so complete that inexperienced Russians can merely turn the key, walk in, and start production.

There is a debate of sorts that seems to be going on behind closed doors solely within the executive branch of the government. One school of thought argues that it is beneficial to the United States to assist the Soviets to acquire all our latest technology so that we can help them prevent a future Soviet energy crisis and thereby ease the worldwide oil shortage. Promoting this strategy is the State Department which persists in the foolish myth that a trade “linkage” between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. will reduce tensions and the threat of war. Lined up with State is the Commerce Department, which is trying to help big businesses make profits regardless of how adversely the sales may affect U.S. security.

The other school of thought says that Russian troubles are benefits to the United States and we should do nothing to bail them out of their problems. This point of view is supported by the Defense Department, which assigns a higher priority to U.S. security than to business profits, and by the Energy Department which wants to direct our attention to U.S. energy development rather than the U.S.S.R.’s.

The event that brought this issue into focus was the controversial sale in 1978 to the Soviet Union by Dresser Industries of a turnkey factory plus the necessary technical data to manufacture premium rock drill bits for use in petroleum exploration. A special Pentagon Task Force headed by J. Fred Bucy, president of Texas Instruments, Inc., recommended against the sale because it would assist the Soviets to develop energy resources independent of further U.S. or Western support and give Russia the capability to compete aggressively with the United States in drilling operations in the major oil producing areas of the world.

However, President Carter on September 6, 1978, rejected the advice from the Defense Department, the Energy Department, and national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and allowed this tremendously important export to go to the Soviet Union. The shipment of the Dresser turnkey factory was approved without coming to grips with the core issue—whether or not it is in the U.S. national interest to assist Soviet oil and gas development.

It’s too late to stop the Dresser factory, but it’s not too late to stop the export of additional U.S. technology to the Soviets. In the closing days of the 1978 session of Congress, 67 House members sent an urgent letter...
to President Carter asking him to freeze all technology transfers to Communist bloc countries until Congress could reexamine the matter when the Export Administration Act comes up for re-authorization in 1979.

The letter written by Congressman Clarence Miller (R-Ohio) and signed by his colleagues in both parties states: "Increasing evidence reveals that the U.S. is transferring technology, directly and indirectly, to the Soviet Union that the Kremlin is using to continue its massive buildup of strategic and conventional forces. This, in part, is enabling the U.S.S.R. to pursue military superiority over the United States."

Congressman Miller has introduced a bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 by banning the transfer to Communist countries of any technology with potential military, law enforcement, or intelligence gathering applications. The bill, if passed, would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a military impact report on any proposed technological transfer and would make such transfers subject to a Congressional veto.

Other Technology Exports

The House Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis, and Cooperation held two days of hearings in October 1978 on scientific exchanges between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., as well as on the entire issue of technology transfers. Charles H. Phipps, Manager of Strategic Development and Assistant Vice President of Texas Instruments, Inc., testified: "The transfer of militarily significant technology has been of major proportions, and the Soviet Union has narrowed the gap in its relative weapons capability with the U.S."

The same month, another hearing was held by the Senate Investigation Subcommittee, at which Dr. William J. Perry, Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, testified that "improved controls over the export of U.S. technology are essential to the maintenance of our military technological lead. Ineffective controls would shortly make it too costly for us to be technologically strong in our military capabilities."

Despite these warnings, our Government is cooperating in helping the Soviets to gobble up U.S. plans and plants as fast as they can. The Soviets persuaded the United States to sell them an astronaut's space suit for $180,000. The space suit had cost the American taxpayers $20 million to research and develop.

In 1972 the State and Commerce Departments granted an export license for the Centalign-B machine, and the Soviets ultimately imported 164. These machines are of critical importance in the manufacture of precision miniature ball bearings, which in turn are essential to the guidance mechanism used in ICBMs and MIRVs.

The Soviet Kama River truck plant, equipped with the world's largest American industrial computer system, will ultimately have an annual production capacity of 150,000 to 200,000 ten-ton multiple-axle trucks. This is more than the capacity of the largest U.S. heavy-duty truck manufacturer. Although the Kama plant will be capable of producing tanks, military scout cars, rocket launchers, and trucks for military transport, U.S. shipments to it were approved by U.S. authorities as "non-strategic."

Soviet bloc governments have set up more than 800 joint manufacturing ventures with Western firms in the past decade. New plants in mechanical engineering, chemicals and transportation, account for two-thirds of the total. The Soviets have bought nearly 1,000 turnkey plants. Commercial transactions with Communist governments have been financed with Western long-term low-interest credits similar to the economic aid given to underdeveloped countries.

The General Services Administration supplied the Soviet embassy with an "Inventory and Summary" of some of the Pentagon's most sensitive computer locations. The Soviet embassy merely requested it, and the GSA cheerfully complied.

As a result of an agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. to exchange "official" publications, the United States delivers more than 10,000 government documents free each year to the Lenin State Library in Moscow, and the Soviets send a similar shipment to the Library of Congress. It doesn't take much knowledge of the two systems to know that this exchange works to the immense advantage of the Soviets. The closed Soviet system simply does not make available sensitive information that is freely published in our country.

The Soviets have been notoriously weak in self-generated technological and industrial innovation. It is the essential but missing element in their plans for economic advance. When it comes to espionage and confidence games, however, the Soviets are innovative specialists.

Americans should realize that every exchange or commercial deal with the Soviets is, for them, an act of international politics. Their aim is not to widen the access of their people to consumer goods, but to pick our best brains, copy our techniques, and conspire into financing the process.

Without the use of American and British computers, precision instruments, and digital tools in the Soviet military-industrial complex, the U.S.S.R. could not be the military threat it is today in terms of nuclear devices and development of high-energy lasers.

Loans To The Soviet Bloc

If the United States cannot afford the new B-1 bomber to replace our 20-year-old B-52s, nor afford any more Minuteman missiles or Poseidon submarines, how can the Soviet Union afford to build more new bombers, missiles, and submarines than the United States?

The answer is that the United States and other Western nations have loaned the U.S.S.R. and six Soviet satellites more than $49 billion since 1970. The money that these Communist countries would have had to spend for food and factories goes instead for huge armies, navies, and weapons.

The Soviet Union and its satellites have annual trade deficits, and they get larger every year. In 1973 the Soviet bloc trade deficit was estimated at $3.5 billion. By 1976 it had risen to almost $10 billion. This trade deficit has been financed by loans from the West: supplier credits, government credits, and issues on the Western money and capital markets.
Bankers and trade officials are worried not only about the size of these deficits but about the way they have been accelerating. New loans have been running at the rate of $1 billion per month. Professor Richard Portes of London University calculates that, if the present rate of borrowing continues through 1980, the cumulative Soviet debt will stand at $100 billion.

Financial experts usually caution that it is risky to lend to a country whose existing debt requires 18 to 20 percent of its hard-currency earnings to service. Debt servicing already requires 26 percent of the Soviet Union’s hard-currency export earnings and 30 percent of Poland’s.

There are some indications that Western banks are becoming apprehensive about making further large-scale loans. They have discovered, however, that the Communists are uncooperative in providing the detailed credit information that banks customarily demand from American borrowers.

The Soviets are now trying to get Western creditors to take “barter” agreements, or agreements to take payment in the form of future production, or even merchandise that the Communist nations can’t sell to anyone else. East Germany and Poland are trying to pay 40 percent of their import bills with this barter-type approach. One trouble with this is that Communist-produced goods often have to be dumped at cut-rate prices. This causes both losses and vigorous protests from businesses and labor unions in West European countries where the merchandise is dumped.

The Federal Government, as a result of our State Department’s policy of detente, has encouraged loans to Communist countries. There is a big difference, however, between ordinary commercial loans and loans to Communist countries. Loans to private corporations and to individuals can be secured by mortgages and foreclosed when default occurs.

The huge $49 billion in loans made to seven Communist countries are extremely hazardous because they are not secured by anything. There is no way to foreclose a loan to a Communist government. The Communist record for repaying loans is not inspiring. Russia paid back only about five percent of the $11 billion we loaned to it during World War II.

The big mystery is, why do Western banks finance Communism? Why have they loaned $18 billion to the Soviet Union, $10.8 billion to Poland, $6 billion to East Germany, $3.3 billion to Hungary, $2.8 billion each to Bulgaria and Romania, and $2.1 billion to Czechoslovakia?

Congress should investigate why our government encouraged our bankers and businessmen to grant loans which not only greatly strengthen the Soviet Union, but enable the Kremlin to shift its resources into its nuclear weapons-building program.

Loans to Communist Countries

Would you lend any of your hard-earned savings to a Communist government without any collateral? If not, what do you think of the judgment of those who do?

Those questions almost answer themselves. Most people know that Communists have no code of ethics that requires them to live up to their contracts or agreements when it is not in their self-interest to do so. And there is no way an American creditor can foreclose on or repossess property behind the Iron Curtain.

Why, then, have Western banks allowed the outstanding debt owed by the Soviet Union and Eastern European satellites to rise to $49 billion? One-third of that incredible sum is owed by the Soviet Union and the other two-thirds by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

Many in the financial community fear that the banks which have granted these unsecured loans will have to continue making more of the same kind of foolish loans in order to protect the loans already made. It is also probable that they will soon start pressuring our government to use taxpayers’ money to protect or guarantee the loans to Communist countries. Don’t underestimate the big-bank pressure; that was precisely what induced our Senate to give away the Panama Canal.

The loans made to the Iron Curtain countries have gone largely to finance steel, heavy truck, chemical, copper, and other industrial plants. The result has been to provide the Soviets with the advanced technology and equipment needed to build their military-industrial complex through which they can compete militarily and economically with the United States.

Meanwhile, the U.S. taxpayers’ money is also going directly into Communist countries through the World Bank and its soft-loan affiliate called the International Development Agency (IDA). IDA recently loaned $60 million to Vietnam. According to Barron’s, a main purpose of the loan is to finance a scheme for the Communist government to confiscate privately-owned land and force people into communes of about 75 families each. IDA chose to ignore reports that the loan is very risky because of possible rebellion by the farmers and also because Vietnam may be on the verge of war again. IDA is considering another project for aid to Vietnam tentatively estimated at $80 million.

But that’s not all. Vietnam has obtained $33 million from India, who in turn is the largest recipient of World Bank funds. India plans to give Vietnam another $50 million.

The United States provides 37 percent of IDA’s funds and 25 percent of the World Bank’s. But we don’t have a veto power over how the money is spent. The entire career of Robert S. McNamara, who has been the World Bank president since 1968 when President Lyndon Johnson kicked him upstairs from his previous post as Secretary of Defense, has been characterized by spending more and receiving less. He has increased the loans made by the World Bank from $1 billion to $8.7 billion per year. His own salary is reported to be $150,000 a year. The high officials of the World Bank receive salaries substantially greater than those of U.S. Cabinet officials and Congressmen.

At least 50,000 young Americans gave their lives to stop the spread of Communism in Southeast Asia. Now other Americans are being taxed to finance the Communist consolidation of total control over those same countries. That makes no more sense than furnishing advanced technology to the
Economic Linkage With Russia

When a U.S. Secretary of Defense in the 1950s put his foot in his mouth by saying, “What’s good for General Motors is good for the country,” he was covered with scorn. Businessmen are more circumspect in their speech now, but that same premise appears to be what motivates the some 100 U.S. businessmen who visit Moscow each week, as well as the 14 American corporate offices and three U.S. bank branches that have set up shop there.

Having a Russian contract is “in.” The status-seekers gladly pay $10,000 to join the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council. They are trying to make deals that are good for their companies regardless of their impact on the good of our country.

In 1962 the late Senator Everett Dirksen made headlines by reading into the Congressional Record a secret report written by State Department official Walt W. Rostow which espoused the theory that the Soviet Union was “mellowing” and going through a process of “evolution” in which it would abandon its goal of world conquest and grow more like the United States. This was the so-called theory of “convergence” of our country with the Soviet Union. It was born in the murky waters of Foggy Bottom and melted away when exposed to the glare of reality.

In the last several years, “convergence” has reemerged under the label “linkage.” According to this reincarnated version of the same theory, “economic linkage” should be established between the United States and the Soviet Union by subsidized U.S. credits to the U.S.S.R., the transfer of American technology, the export of grain, the development of Soviet mineral resources through investment of U.S. capital, and U.S.-Soviet joint ventures in underdeveloped countries of the Third World.

Although the word “detente” has become a no-no in the political arena, “economic detente” is a favorite cliche. We are encouraged to “spin a web of vested interests” in the hope that the Soviets will reform their international behavior.

The Soviet Union has been eagerly trying to lure American businessmen and bankers with the prospect of a large potential Soviet market and special tax advantages. It is clear, however, that the Soviet motive is not merely trade for profit’s sake.

The Soviet trade pattern reveals two primary purposes. One is to tap Western technology and long-term credits in order to develop inaccessible resources rapidly, especially oil, natural gas, timber, and rare metals. The other is to import complete industrial installations wholesale, especially in chemical and petrochemical industries, computer production, the automotive field, the energy sector, and modern metallurgy. All these are, of course, of strategic importance.

Soviet Tactic: East-West Trade

Back in 1958, the American Bar Association Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives identified “East-West trade” as a major tactic of the Soviet Union. Although for years the Cold War inhibited the fulfillment of that goal, it received a great leap forward under Henry Kissinger’s strategy of economic interdependence between the Soviet Union and the United States, financed by large-scale credits provided by the American taxpayers.

In 1972 Soviet orders for Western technology were nearly $2 billion. In 1973 this figure rose to $2.5 billion, in 1974 to nearly $4 billion, and in 1975 to almost $5 billion. Soviet orders are still increasing. The Kremlin has demanded and gotten very low interest rates, favorable long-term credits normally extended only to underdeveloped nations, and the wholesale transfer of factories without the profit repatriation or partnership arrangements that American companies usually get in other countries.

The Soviets are not working toward economic interdependence, linkage, convergence, or any of the other elusive goals that U.S. accommodatists profess to seek, but are picking our best brains in order to serve Soviet military and political objectives.

In 1973 Communist Party boss Leonid Brezhnev described detente in the following instruction given to members of the Politburo and leaders of Soviet bloc countries: “We Communists have got to string along with the capitalists for a while. We need their credits, their technology, and their agriculture. But we are going to continue a massive military buildup, and by the middle 1980s we will be in a position to return to a much more aggressive foreign policy designed to gain the upper hand in our relationship with the West.”

The question of whether the Soviet Union should be sold U.S. technology which can be used, directly or indirectly, for military, energy, or industrial purposes is a matter of prime importance to American national security and to our survival in the nuclear-space age. If the American people through their Congressmen take no action, it is clear that the Soviets will continue and increase their acquisitions of our know-how through both purchases and espionage.

The question of whether U.S. banks and businesses should make unsecured loans to the Soviets for the purchase of U.S. technology, factories, and industrial equipment is likewise of crucial importance to the United States. If the American people through their Congressmen take no action, U.S. private institutions may suffer large financial losses through Communist bloc defaults and then demand that the taxpayers bail them out. Meanwhile, Soviet industrial and energy production will be competing with us in the world’s markets.

A national debate on these vital issues is imperative to the security of the United States. Decisions should be made on criteria of what is best for the United States of America—not on the pursuit of such illusions and myths as detente, interdependence, linkage, convergence, or other shibboleths that add up to a sellout of American security.
Minutes

National Board of Management

Special Meeting, December 13, 1978

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, at 12 noon, Wednesday, December 13, 1978, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Miller, offered the invocation.

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

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. White, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Calrson, Mrs. Musick; Vice Presidents General: Miss Johnson, Missouri; Mrs. Robertson, District of Columbia; State Regents: Miss Wilson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Yochim, Virginia; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Dietrich, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that, because of the impossibility of processing the mail received by December 13, the reinstatement of all former members who have met the requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that 173 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Adopted.

Mrs. Biscoe reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 532; resigned, 689; reinstated, 173. Mrs. Biscoe also reported the total membership, as of December 13, 1978: 208,665 (this number includes the 1,317 new members admitted during this meeting).

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report:
Application papers verified, 1,317; Application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 1,948; Supplemental application papers verified, 1,048; Supplemental application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 964.

All application papers submitted prior to November 6, 1978 have been examined.

All Supplemental application papers submitted prior to July 21, 1978 for established ancestors have been examined.

All Supplemental application papers submitted prior to September 8, 1977 for new ancestors have been examined.

ELIZABETH COX WHITE
Registrar General.

Mrs. White moved that the 1,317 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Carol Jane Brown Gazik, State University, Arkansas; Mrs. Dorothy Robinson Kirkwood, Lake Isabella, California; Mrs. Carolyn Brinson Barbree, Albany, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Ann Knight Dye, Oldtown, Maryland; Mrs. Martha Colville Gibson Tynes, Monticello, Mississippi; Mrs. Linda Lee Hill Dreyer, Chesterfield, Missouri; Mrs. Doris Bonner Piver Ballengee, Greenville, North Carolina; Mrs. Joan Wemple Burns, Guilderland Center, New York; Mrs. Brenda M. de Morelos, Muedon, France.

Through the State Regent the following Organizing Regent has presented her resignation:
Mrs. Jane Balsis Feary, Greenville, North Carolina.

The State Regent of New York has requested an extension of time for a Chapter to be organized in Guilderland Center.

The authorization for a Chapter to be organized in West Jordan, Utah has expired by limitation of time.

The following Chapter is now presented for official disbandment:

The following Chapter is now presented for automatic disbandment:
Captain John Corbin, Orange, California.

The following Chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:
Phillip Hamman, Fort Payne, Alabama;
Salt Creek Prairie, Mason City, Illinois;
Chief Red Jacket, Brandon, Mississippi;
Mary Hemstead Lisa, Chesterfield, Missouri;
Abiqua, Scotts Mills, Oregon;
Captain John Sale, Robstown, Texas.

BETTY B. MILLER
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Miller moved the appointment of nine organizing regents; resignation of one organizing regent; extension of time for a chapter to be organized; expiration of time for an authorized chapter; one official disbandment; one automatic disbandment; and confirmation of six chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Yochim. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The President General wished the members a very happy Christmas.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Miller, offered the benediction.

The meeting adjourned at 12:14 p.m.

FEBRUARY 1979

SARAH-JANE MEYER
Recording Secretary General.

Please note: The name of the new Librarian is Mrs. Carolyn L. Michaels, and not Caroline J., as shown December issue, page 975.
Gold, Generals, and Gratitude

BY CONSTANCE J. PIERCE

Harvey Birch Chapter, Scarsdale, New York

The men of the Continental Congress of 1776 took upon themselves the cohesion of a new country under a completely unorthodox method of government. A government President Lincoln would years later label, a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It was, however, for the people of the seventeen hundreds, a tremendous ideological-political experiment.

The Congress concerned itself chiefly with two types of operations, the practical and the visionary. A few of the practical necessities which kept the men of the Congress busy were, the coinage of, and the authorization of money, measures to increase the strength of an army and navy, and the paying of same, Commissioners to the Foreign Courts, various dealings with Canada, France and other European governments, plus the establishment of a Post Office system.

To be sure, the drafting and signing of the Declaration of Independence would be considered a practical endeavor; however, it would fit on the visionary side of the ledger as well. And, perhaps, we might also consider for this side of the ledger, the striking of, and the awarding of medals, both gold and silver, to the field generals and officers during the American Revolution itself for their achievements in current battles. Certainly it is a tribute to the vision of these men of the Continental Congress, that with all the more detailed and difficult projects to be accomplished, they did take time out to realize the importance of rewarding hard fighting military leaders for jobs well done.

The American Revolution was not a happen-chance war. It was a military endeavor, fought as such by both sides. The raw material in the American army was its soldiers. Our soldiers had not had the time to be trained in the art of war as had their British counterparts. Our officers, however, were of the first quality, and the fact that America stands today as an independent country is a tribute to their military know-how and ability to lead untrained men to victory.

The Medal Struck in Honor of General George Washington

It was struck in Paris, from a die cut by Duvivier. The device is a head of Washington, in profile, with a Latin legend: “The American Congress to George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of its armies, the assertors of freedom.” On the reverse side of the medal there are troops advancing toward a town; others are marching toward water; ships are in the distance, General Washington is in front and mounted with his staff, whose attention he is directing to the embarking enemy. The Latin legend is: Hostibus Primo Fugatis, “The enemy for the first time put to flight.” The translation of the exergue under the device is: “Boston recovered, 17th March, 1776.”

Washington was determined to wrest Boston from General Howe. It would not be easy. In the harbor of Boston the enemy had several vessels of war, and upon Bunker Hill his works were very strong. One of Washington’s plans depended upon the weather because he intended to pass the troops over to Boston, from Cambridge on the ice if it became strong enough. Brigadiers Sullivan and Greene were to command a division each with Major General Putnam in command of the whole. However, the weather would not cooperate, and January passed with movement on neither side. In February new militia regiments and ammunition supplies arrived, the weather turned the water to ice, and Washington was disposed to commence the operation at once. He called a council of war to whom he communicated his plan and the intelligence that the Americans now numbered about seventeen thousand, while the British, due to small pox and various diseases, numbered five thousand. Also, his intelligence department had told him that Howe was expecting forces from Ireland and Halifax any day, so now was the time to strike. The Council decided against the plan pointing out that the British were double officered, better disciplined, had more than enough artillery, and that the ships in the harbor would do great harm to the men crossing on the ice. They did agree, however, that Dorchester Heights and East Boston should be captured. The General felt greatly disappointed at the decision and wrote Congress to this effect. He feared that a lack of patriotism and enthusiasm on the part of the colonists and an attitude of ridicule abroad for the American cause would result if needed supplies were not available and if battles were not fought.

In the meantime the British troops in Boston were beginning to be quite secure. They had put aside their uniforms, and life was proceeding in a normal manner. Gayety reigned supreme. The execution of Washington’s plan to fortify Dorchester Heights was kept such a secret that when General Thomas took possession of the Heights on Monday, March 4, 1776, General Howe remarked to his officers, “I know not what I shall do. The rebels have done more in one night than my whole army would have done in a month.”
The historian Benson Lossing in his Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution describes the scene as follows:

"To divert the attention of Howe, the Americans opened a severe bombardment and cannonade on the city. At seven o'clock on Monday evening, General Thomas with two thousand men, and intrenching tools, proceeded to take possession of Dorchester Heights. A train of three hundred carts, laden with hay, followed the troops. Within an hour, marching in perfect silence, the detachment reached the Heights... they threw up breastworks. Bundles of hay were placed on the town side to break the rumble of carts, and as a defense against the guns of the enemy. The moon was shining brightly, the air was serene, but the laborers were not noticed by the British. The work was done... and by dawn two forts were raised sufficiently high to afford ample protection."

They presented a formidable sight to the British the next morning. With the capture of Dorchester Heights, the Americans had completely placed the British in Boston in peril.

Howe saw this danger, and prepared to attack the rebels. He sent transports of men to make a night attack upon the works. Washington, however, was waiting for him. The hills that the redoubts were on were very steep, and the Americans had placed barrels filled with loose earth to roll down on the British to break their ranks. However, a severe wind and rain storm arose suddenly, and both sides had to change their plans. Both Generals returned to their camps disappointed, but the redoubts remained fortified.

The situation in Boston was now very critical. Howe called a council of war, and a decision to leave was made. The loyalists in Boston were terrified. They saw the power that they had come to depend upon start to crumble, and they feared the return of the rebels to their homes. The loyalists feared the retribution that was sure to come when the Americans took possession of Boston. So, they, too, decided to leave. They would rather face a long journey on the ocean than face the wrath of the Bostonians returning. What merchandise and private belongings they were allowed to put on board ship, they did. Besides the military, General Howe now had to take with him approximately one thousand loyalist refugees and their effects. Heavy artillery which could not be taken was dismounted or thrown into the sea. He also dismantled some of his own fortifications.

Great confusion reigned among the British. The soldiers broke open many stores, the order having been given to seize all clothing and dry goods in the possession of the loyalists. The order was rescinded by General Howe, but the damage was done. The stores and houses that could supply no dry goods were destroyed, and great dissatisfaction ensued.

Washington, however, did not relax his vigilance. On March ninth he ordered a severe bombardment begun that lasted all night. But both generals wanted to avoid blood. Washington wanted Boston taken peacefully, and Howe wanted to leave with his complete compliment of troops for a better fighting position somewhere along the coast, preferably New York.

When the embarkation of the British began, Washington observed it closely. The garrison on Bunker Hill left early in the morning. And when the Americans approached it, the sentinels were nothing but effigies. The Americans then entered the city and took possession of the works and military supplies that were left behind. When General Washington, at the head of the main body of troops, entered the city, it was amid joy and happiness from the hundreds who for ten months had suffered every conceivable privation and insult. There were many reunions with separated loved ones. However, the city itself was in desolation. Houses and public building were horribly disfigured. Many rare books and manuscripts had been burned, the North Chapel was demolished and burned for fuel, as was the West Church. Many shade trees and homes had been destroyed. But overall joy persisted. The Americans were back, and the British were routed!
General Washington did not know the destination of General Howe and the remnants of his army, but he supposed New York. He sent five regiments and a portion of the artillery, under the command of General Heath there immediately, and when ten days later the British fleet left the surrounding waters, he sent the remainder of the army to New York. He left five regiments, under the command of General Ward, to protect Boston.

The British force that was able to withdraw numbered eleven thousand. Of the loyalists, 132 were men in official stations, 18 were clergymen, 105 persons were from the country, 213 were merchants and 382 were farmers, traders and mechanics.

The evacuation sparked great happiness throughout the colonies, as well as many messages of well-done to Washington and his officers. The Continental Congress received the news, and on a motion of John Adams passed a vote of thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and the soldiers under his command. A gold medal was ordered to be struck and presented to him.

The Medal Struck in Honor of Major Henry Lee

Paulus Hook in 1779 was a sandy peninsula, but Paulus's Hook in 1978 is Jersey City, New Jersey. And it is for successfully encountering the British near Grand and Greene Streets of that city that General George Washington recommended to the Congress that a gold medal be struck and awarded to Major Henry Lee.

New York was in the hands of the British and well fortified. Washington needed a dent in this armour, and the redoubts at Paulus’s Hook seemed a good striking place. This sandy peninsula was connected with the mainland by a narrow marshy neck. The British had erected strong military works and were using these redoubts as an outpost. The designs of the redoubts were dissimilar: one was circular and carried heavy guns, and the other, south of the first, was oblong and had three twelve pounders and one eighteen. Within these walls there were some five hundred men under the leadership of Major Sutherland, plus carpenters, pioneers, houses and barracks. In order to better make the redoubts impenetrable, a deep ditch was dug across the isthmus with a barred gate; thirty feet within this ditch were abatis. An abatis is a barricade of trees cut down and placed one over the other with their sharpened branches pointing towards the enemy’s lines. The digging of this ditch made the peninsula an island.

Major Henry Lee was young, spirited, and at the time of his entering the American forces a capable and inspired leader of American partisans. It did not take him long to be recognized as an excellent leader in all areas of the military, quick to seize upon the difficult and succeed. Because he was camped near Hoboken, he was given the mission penetrating and possibly securing Paulus’s Hook for the Americans.

Because of the strength of the redoubts, and the island type fortification, the men at Paulus Hook did not feel threatened. Since this was wartime, and large foraging parties were often seen in the area, when Lee marched out with three hundred men, followed by a strong detachment of Lord Sterling’s division as a reserve, it caused no comment, nor did it elicit any attention on the part of the colonists living in this area. It was the plan that Lord Sterling’s men would stop and encamp fourteen miles from the Hook, but that Lee and his men would take to the hills nearest the Hudson.

Lee led his men stealthily down the hillsides and reached Harsimus Creek without any trouble. They entered the marshy waters, and quietly stole across the marshes until they reached the ditch. With no one in sight, and the gate loosely barred, they entered the enemy’s fortification undetected. Lee, as surprised as were his men, could only guess that due to the secure feelings on the part of the British, the sentinel was either asleep or gone from his post. It was, therefore, a stunned British force that soon saw Lee’s contingent of men charging upon them within their own barricades. So quiet and forceful was the attack, that Major Sutherland and his men were pushed back into their second redoubt. Lee regrouped. He saw that he had captured one hundred and fifty of Sutherland’s men, and so decided to attack the second redoubt. However, it proved to be too strong to be taken by Lee’s small, almost guerrilla-like force; the Americans left taking their prisoners with them and having lost only two men with three wounded. The whole mission was completed in seven hours.
The fact that a successful surprise attack could be made upon a confident enemy within these redoubts, plus the taking of one hundred and fifty prisoners, met with great joy among the colonies, General Washington and the Continental Congress. On September 22, 1779, Congress ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of Major Henry Lee for Paulus Hook. On one side with the bust of Lee it reads, "The American Congress to Henry Lee, Colonel of Cavalry." On the reverse side, "Notwithstanding rivers and intrenchments, he with a small band conquered the foe by warlike skill and prowess, and firmly bound by his humanity those who had been conquered by his arms. In memory of the conflict at Paulus's Hook, August 19, 1779."

The Medal Struck in Honor of John Paul Jones

Naval operations were, in the eyes of the Continental Congress, second in importance to those of the army. The war was being fought primarily on land; therefore, Congress' first concern was the army. They were to learn that few wars are fought and won without the benefit of a navy.

All up and down our long coast there were ships of some description lying unused at anchor. The owners of these ships decided to put them into service as privateers to cut down the supplies that England was trying to send to its troops. They were phenomenally successful. The Congress took notice and, in the winter of 1775, it created the Marine Committee whose membership consisted of one representative from each of the thirteen colonies to be selected by ballot. The men, however, were inexperienced in the ways of the sea with the result that in November of 1776 the Continental Navy Board was instituted. This consisted of three men who knew maritime affairs. And at this time Congress designated comparable rank for Navy and Army personnel, i.e., as Admiral for General, Rear Admiral for Major General, Commodore for Brigadier General and Lieutenant for Captain.

While activity such as this was going on over here, Dr. Benjamin Franklin and the French Court were working along similar, but more practical, lines. A fleet of five vessels was fitted out under the directions of the King of France and put under the command of John Paul Jones. The names of these ships were the Alliance, the Cerf, the Vengeance, the Pallas and the Duc de Duras, Jones' flag ship, whose name was changed before sailing to the Bonhomme Richard in deference to Dr. Franklin. All vessels were to be considered American ships and were to be governed by the rules of the American Navy.

Jones' successes are history. He plied the waters surrounding England and Scotland with great success. One day while preparing to do battle with a brig with an armed pilot boat, Jones saw a fleet of about forty British merchantmen stretched out on the horizon under convoy of His Majesty's ships the Serapis, the Countess of Scarborough and the Captain Piercy. He was determined to stop this convoy and gave the signal for chase. Great confusion could be seen among the merchantmen as they realized what was about to happen. The Serapis, Countess of Scarborough and the Captain Piercy, determined to defend the merchantmen, maneuvered into battle position. It is to be noted here that at this moment the Captain of the Alliance, Mr. Landais, decided to mutiny. Instead of pursuing the English ships and maneuvering his ship to an advantageous position, he turned and withdrew into the distance, where he watched the battle that was about to begin. Later, he would return to the battle scene, where he would attempt to destroy the Bonhomme Richard and Captain Jones.

As evening approached the battle that was to last four hours and earn for Jones a gold-mounted sword, plus becoming a Knight of the Order of Merit at the hands of the King of France, the Ribbon of St. Anne from Catherine of Russia, Marks of Distinction and a pension from Denmark, and, eight years later, a gold medal from the Continental Congress of the United States, began.

Jones knew the Richard was no match for the Serapis, and so strategy would be needed. When the Serapis was successful in ramming the mizzen-mast of the Richard, Jones immediately gave the order to lash the two vessels together. And with a cooperating wind, it was not long
before the muzzles of the cannons on board each ship touched each other. Once this was achieved, each crew charged fiercely onto the opposite ship killing or wounding anyone who attempted to stop them. Blood flowed freely, and cannon and muskets flared constantly. Fighting was hand-to-hand with pistols, cutlasses and whatever weapon was available. It lasted two hours. Some of Jones’ crew climbed their rigging and dropped volleys of bullets on the fighting Englishmen. They scattered ignited combustibles all over the Serapis, and at one time there were more than ten different fires on board the British ship. Indeed, both sides were fighting with such desperation that later on in the battle each ship was on fire at the same time. The Richard had been hit below the water line many times, was filling rapidly, and would soon be sinking.

During the darkest moment of the foray, Jones saw the Alliance come up. He thought he was to have some needed support at last, since the Pallas was fighting the Countess of Scarborough, and his other ships were equally engaged. But, this was not the case. The broadsides the Alliance was delivering did not seem to be aimed against the enemy, but rather at the Richard. In one volley eleven men on board were killed. But even this broadside of the Alliance did not stop Jones and his men. And soon Captain Pearson of the Serapis, who had earlier nailed his flag to a portion of the mast that had remained standing on his ship after one of the cannonades, struck his colors with his own hand and surrendered. Jones, on receiving his sword, immediately returned it, commenting that he had fought gallantly, and hoped the King would someday give him another ship.

The battle with the Serapis gained for our Navy respect in the Courts of Europe and for Jones fame which has lasted through the centuries. He was in later years to become a Rear Admiral in the Russian Navy and fight with a command against the Turks, but nothing that he achieved afterwards would ever dim the memory of this battle. Later the Captain of the Alliance would be dismissed from the service on charges that he deliberately fired into the Richard with the intention of killing Jones and capturing the Serapis himself.

Jones’ medal is described as follows: On one side is a portrait of Jones with the words: “The American Congress to John Paul Jones, Commander of the Fleet.” Upon the other side is a representation of a navy battle with the translation, “The ships of the enemy having been captured on the coast of Scotland, September 23, 1779.”

The Medal Struck in Honor of General Daniel Morgan

The colonists were proud of their battle successes during the Revolutionary War. One of the ways in which they showed their pride was in the form of songs sung throughout the colonies. Sometimes these told the story of a battle, sometimes they told the story of a hero, or sometimes they told the story of both. Such was the case of General Daniel Morgan. The Revolutionary diddy went this way:

“Come listen a while, and the truth I’ll relate,
How brave General Morgan did Tarleton defeat;
For all his proud boasting, he forced was to fly,
When brave General Morgan his courage did try.”

General Daniel Morgan was a New Jerseyite who early in life moved to Virginia. By occupation he was a farmer and a wagoner. He served as a private under Braddock. He joined Washington when the Revolutionary War broke out and was given a command of a corps of riflemen. After distinguishing himself at Quebec with Arnold, he was taken prisoner, but was later exchanged. Then, General Washington gave him the command of the 11th Virginia Regiment which included his rifle corps. They were called, in later years, Morgan’s Virginians. Most of them were Scotch-Irish or German settlers from western Pennsylvania.

Morgan’s Virginians were known for two things: their accuracy with the rifle and their realism in dress. No one could be called a marksman who could not hit an extremely small object at a range of sixty yards. One of the tests would be to hit a piece of board at arm’s length or even between a person’s thighs.

Their hardiness and dress (or lack of it) endeared them to their comrades. At a time when the British private was asked to carry complicated accoutrements, which modern notions would hardly believe possible, and would consider utterly silly, the American rifleman went about the business of forest fighting attired only in the simplest of uniforms. Every piece of clothing worn was from the viewpoint of necessity. In winter he wore the hunting shirt and embroidered one piece buckskin leggings; but during the heat of summer, he wore only the adopted Indian breechcloth. It was possible for the backwoodsman to move among dry leaves and snapping twigs shod only in moccasins. They climbed dizzy mountain tracks and wended their way silently over slippery logs. For food they carried a pocketful of jerked venison and powdered Indian corn. And in this way, they could cover 550 miles in 22 days, and even six hundred miles in three weeks. In 1780 Lafayette wrote a letter to General Washington praising Morgan’s Virginians by saying that the riflemen ran the whole day in front of his horse without eating or resting.

General Morgan was encamped on the northern bank
of The Pacelot in January of 1781. It was from this headquarters that he sent Lt. Col. William Washington out to disperse small groups of Tories who were assembling at different spots. The operation was sufficiently successful for General Cornwallis to take notice of it with alarm. Not wanting an attack on one of his own assigned groups, Cornwallis sent Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton and his cavalry to force Morgan to retreat before he could gather too much support from the Mountain Men, and perhaps engage the General, unexpectedly, in battle.

Tarleton's legion of horsemen numbered some three hundred and fifty, and to it was attached the 7th Regiment and the first battalion of the 71st Regiment, with two pieces of field artillery to compel General Morgan to either fight or retreat back across the Yadkin. Altogether there were eleven hundred well-disciplined men—far outnumbering Morgan's.

Tarleton's march began on the eleventh of January, but because of poor roads, they did not reach The Pacelot before the fifteenth of January. He crossed the Broad River near Turkey Creek and advanced quickly toward Morgan's camp. Morgan, upon hearing of Tarleton's coming, planned to engage him in battle, but when told of the number of men advancing, decided to retreat northward, to take a position on the north side of Thicketty Mountain. Tarleton reached Morgan's camp, and leaving his provisions there, decided to press on after Morgan. His troops rode all night to make a circuit around the western side of Thicketty Mountain. He learned the exact position of Morgan's camp after capturing two American videtts, and at eight o'clock in the morning came in sight of the advance guard. Rather than rest his troops because he feared that Morgan would again retreat and get across the Broad River, he decided to attack at that moment.

After a good night's rest and a hearty breakfast, the Americans were ready and waiting for the British. They were drawn up in battle order as follows:

On the crown of the rise there were two hundred and ninety Maryland regulars. On their right were two companies of Virginia militia under Major Triplet. There was a rear line of four hundred and thirty men, under the command of Lt. Col. John Howard. One hundred and fifty yards in advance of this line was a body of practiced riflemen, about three hundred in number, waiting for a chance to inflict the enemy with as many bullets as possible. Besides the above, Colonel Andrew Pickens had joined Morgan during the night. One hundred and fifty yards in advance of the first line were placed the best riflemen of the corps of McDowell and Cunningham. They were commanded to act as the situation presented itself after the first fire. And this was to be given when the British would be within one hundred and fifty yards of them. Behind a rise of sufficient height, and in the rear of the second line, the American reserve was posted. They were McCall's mounted militia of Georgia armed with sabers and joined by Washington's cavalry.

The instructions given by Morgan were for the first line to be steady and fire with sure aim; it was his conviction that if they would pour in two volleys at a killing distance, the victory would be theirs. He told the second line of the instructions he had given the militia of falling back after giving two volleys and warned them not to be in confusion when they saw this. Then, going back with his own troops, near Col. Howard, he silently waited and watched Tarleton's troops advance.

Tarleton was surprised when he found Morgan was ready to fight him. He had expected Morgan to run and be easily overtaken in retreat. Feeling sure of victory, Tarleton arranged his battle line upon the Spartanburg Road, within three hundred yards of Morgan's first line. In the center of the line were the two pieces of artillery. On each flank was a troop of cavalry and in the rear was Major McArthur, with the battalion of the 71st Regiment and the remainder of the cavalry. Tarleton was in the first line.

It was early morning, and a clear day. Tarleton gave the signal and his advance troops rang out a loud shout and rushed into the battle. The riflemen, under Cunningham and McDowell, delivered their fire with complete accuracy and then fell back as instructed. The British still kept rushing forward and poured more close fire upon the patriots. These stood firm and assailed with bayonets. McCall's militia fled to their horses while the remainder, under Pickens, took a position upon Howard's right. Now it was the main body that Tarleton made a rushing charge upon; it was met with equal vigor and determination. The battle was now very severe. The British began to give way when Tarleton ordered McArthur to advance with the reserve. This order gave new life to the tired British troops. They rallied with strength and extreme
force. At this point McArthur attempted to gain the advantage of Colonel Howard. But Howard saw it coming, and instantly had his first company charge the British 71st. His troops misunderstood the order and started to give way. Morgan saw this and ordered the men to retreat to the rise behind which the American reserve was waiting. Tarleton, believing this to be the beginning of the end, ordered another rush. His troops charged the Americans impetuously. When Tarleton’s force was close to Howard, Howard ordered his troops to about face and give a forceful volley to the British. Immediately many of the British lay dead, and the remaining, terrified, retreated in confusion. Howard followed up with bayonets. This decided the victory for the Americans. In the meantime some of Tarleton’s force had successfully gained the rear of the American line. There they encountered Lt. Col. Washington’s cavalry which was able to send them off in retreat very shortly.

The victory of The Cowpens was very joyfully received throughout the colonies. On the ninth of March, Congress awarded a gold medal to General Daniel Morgan. On one side is an Indian woman crowning an officer with a wreath, with various weapons in the background. It is inscribed: “the American Congress to General Daniel Morgan.” On the reverse side the translation reads, “Victory, the assertor of Liberty. The foe put to flight, taken or slain at the Cowpens, January 17, 1781.”

The Medal Struck in Honor of General Nathanael Greene

For General Nathanael Greene it was the Battle at Eutaw fought in September, 1781, that won for him his gold medal.

The American forces under the leadership of Generals Greene, Marion and Sumter had been in the South Carolina area for the purpose of pursuing the British and breaking up their successful entrenchments. After the Seige of Ninety-Six, he took his men, who were mostly ill and disabled, to the Santee Hills, where good air and fresh water were plentiful. There they stayed until sufficiently able to return to battle. It was then that he engaged in the Battle at Eutaw.

The Eutaw was a creek, fed by springs, and in all about two miles long. It was here that, as Philip Freneau in his poem tells us, the Americans “... saw their injured country’s woe. The flaming town and wasted field... marched to meet the insulting foe... Led by thy conquering standards, Greene, the Britons they compelled to fly...”

Colonel Stuart of the British forces had been reinforced in Charleston. Intending to engage him in conflict, General Greene ordered General Marion and his men to join him on September 4, 1781. Having received his orders, Marion proceeded to the rendezvous, arriving one day ahead of the main army. But by the seventh of September, the complete army had arrived within six or seven miles of the Eutaw. During the night encampment two men of the North Carolina segment deserted to the British side and informed Col. Stuart of the closeness of the Americans. But fortunately Sutart’s intelligence, just the day before, had reported no movement of the American army; therefore, he considered this new information as purposefully planted and ignored it.

Stuart sent out his troops as usual the next morning to forage for fresh food. The Americans had come up within four miles of the Eutaw, and Lt. Col. Lee attacked Captain Coffin and his men, who were acting as an escort for the foraging men. Not knowing the closeness of Greene’s main army. Coffin engaged Lee’s advance. It was received with spirit, and a severe skirmish took place. Lee’s cavalry attacked Coffin from the rear, and the firing brought out the men of the foraging party, who fled. Lee’s dragoons went after them, and, as a result, many were captured or slain.

This encounter gave enthusiasm to the Patriots, and they pursued further. Hearing of the encounter, Stuart sent out a detachment to aid Coffin and the foragers. They met the Patriots within a mile of the British camp. At this point General Greene prepared for serious battle—the Battle at Eutaw.

The British cannon soon spread devastation along the American lines, but Col. Gaines quickly brought up the Patriots artillery and returned the fire. The barrage was severe enough for the British to fall back. General Greene’s men continued to advance steadily from both
the left and right with constant musket fire. Men on both sides fell. Col. Stuart was sure that the whole of General Green’s army was fighting against him, and he increased the vigor of his fighting troops by bringing up all his reserves. The Patriots militia fell, and their artillery, after firing many rounds, became inoperative. Greene, who had yet to bring up his second line, ordered General Sumner to advance and take the position the militia had vacated. New troops had also been brought in by Stuart, and thus fresh men on both sides now faced one another and fought gallantly. But Sumner’s men became confused during this fighting and began to retreat. The British, perceiving this, followed them. General Greene instantly brought up Colonel Williams’ Marylanders with the order to fight with bayonets only. The Marylanders, together with the Virginians under Colonel Campbell, advanced. The rest of the Patriots joined these new forces and pushed the British back. This bayonet attack into the center of the British lines confused the British and caused them to retreat. Now seemed the time for the American victory shout.

The Americans having reached the main camp of the British believed the battle to be won and could not be convinced by their officers to pursue the British until they should be sufficiently far away. Instead, the Americans stopped to enjoy the stores they found in the camp. Some became intosicated, others became so full of good food that they were incapable of any continued fighting. Colonel Stuart, in the meantime, was rallying men, troops, fugitives, anyone he could find to engage in a return blow upon the Americans. Upon regrouping his forces, Col. Stuart reined heavy fire upon the camp, and attempted to route the Americans. The Americans fought valiantly. Cannon were brought up, but soon had to be drawn back. Coffin came upon Captain Eggleston, and drove him back, but Colonel Hampton charged upon Coffin so vigorously that Coffin was compelled to retreat. Colonel Lee and his legion attacked a house into which many British troops had fled. It was too late. All success was beginning to turn against the Americans. General Greene decided it was time to withdraw from the English camp, and so he did. The British were too weak after a four hour fight to pursue. They had lost six hundred and ninety-three men. They contented themselves with having recaptured their camp with whatever provisions the Americans had not yet consumed. Both sides claimed victory. Congress warmly appreciated the action of the Americans, and the skill and bravery of General Greene. The Americans had five hundred and fifty-five men either killed or wounded. They had engaged the enemy courageously and skillfully. Congress, after awarding appropriate recognition to the officers under his command, awarded General Nathaniel Greene a gold medal in honor of the event.

The medal awarded to General Greene has one side with the profile of Greene with the words: “The American Congress to Nathaniel Greene, the distinguished leader.” On the reverse side is a figure of Victory stepping upon a broken shield. In the perimeter are the words, “The Safety of the Southern Department.” And the Exerque read, “The foe conquered at Eutaw, September 8, 1781.”

The Medal Struck in Honor of General Horatio Gates

The words on General Horatio Gates’ medal read: “The American Congress to Horatio Gates, the valiant leader.” On the reverse side, at the top, it reads, “Safety of the northern region or department,” and at the bottom, “Enemy at Saratoga surrendered October 17, 1777.” It took approximately one month, from September to October for the General to perform the deeds of valor which gave him the surrender of General Burgoyne and for which the Continental Congress awarded him a gold medal.

General Burgoyne began his march to Saratoga on October 8, 1777. In the midst of a steady rain, his army moved on, hoping by a continued march to reach Saratoga by the evening of the ninth. But at six o’clock in the morning, General Burgoyne, against the advice of his officers, decided to stop and rest. They believed that the constant halts that General Burgoyne had insisted upon during the campaign had a great deal to do with his failures because they allowed the enemy to catch up and do harm.

General Gates, however, in anticipation of this retreat...
had sent General Fellows with his men ahead to take the grounds east of the Hudson opposite the Saratoga Ford. Because of the rain General Gates did not go after Burgoyne. This left General Fellow’s detachment sorely in need of men. A British scout on a routine tour came upon the camp and made a full circle without finding one sentinel. On reporting back, he tried to convince Burgoyne to allow him to take General Fellows’ camp, but his information was ignored. General Burgoyne had become very suspicious of the obvious. This allowed General Gates time to catch up by the next afternoon. The two armies were now so close that they could each hear the activity in the other’s camp. General Fellows’ men kept a constant harassment of the British soldiers trying to unload the boats of provisions.

Burgoyne tried to continue on northward for a better military position. He sent carpenters and scouts ahead to repair any needed road and report the movements of the enemy. But the Americans fanned out in the forest surrounding the road to stop the men from completing their assignments. When Burgoyne tried to continue on, he found the Americans in such force around him that he was impelled to return to his lines. He could not secure his provisions, and he could not force his way forward. From all directions there was fire from either cannon or musketry. He could turn nowhere, and thus he began to lose hope of saving his army.

He pondered his situation in camp. If he engaged General Gates, he might succeed if the fortunes of war turned in his favor, but he did not feel he could take the chance. His only hope lay in sitting where he was within his fortifications as long as his supplies lasted, and wait until he heard from General Clinton. If Clinton were able to secure the forts on the Hudson below him, then he could engage the Americans and expect aid from Clinton. But until then it was foolhearty to do anything but stay where he was.

The Americans were in key spots above and around him, and they kept up a continued harassment of cannon and musket fire upon his camp. There was no safe place for the British to keep their sick or dying. No one could venture to the river for water; therefore, thirst soon became a major issue. Burgoyne’s ranks began to thin out. Desertion was a commonplace daily occurrence. Stores of bread and food supplies diminished. His officers could not meet for councils of war without fear of bombardment.

Finally Burgoyne, believing that Clinton had been unsuccessful, called a council, and under continued rain of shot into the tent, received a unanimous vote from his officers to effect a surrender with General Gates. So, on the evening of October thirteenth under a flag, a request was sent to General Gates asking for a meeting. The note expressed the fact that having engaged the Americans in battle before, and while yet determined to face them again in battle, he, General Burgoyne, evaluated his situation, and knowing of the Americans superiority in numbers, and the depletion of supplies and men in his own camp, he felt the most humanitarian course to follow was to save the lives of the brave men still with him. He requested a cessation of activity to negotiate a treaty between himself and General Gates.

This was accomplished, and a date was set for the signing, October seventeenth. The night before, however, Burgoyne received word that General Clinton had been successful and he began to have hope. He decided to withhold his signature. General Gates learned of this fact and the reason for it. He immediately drew his army up in battle formation and sent word to General Burgoyne that if he did not surrender, the Americans would commence firing. Since the terms of the surrender were better than the British General had expected, and since he knew that if negotiations were broken off, and he lost the contemplated future engagement, better terms would not be available, he decided to affix his signature to the document.

The surrender at Saratoga, not only brought great joy to the men in the American army, but it brought forth great praise from the merchants, the farmers and the churchmen of the Colonies. People who, up to now, had withheld financial aid from the patriots willingly came forth with it. Military enlistments rose, and patriotism increased a hundredfold in the hearts of Americans.

The Medal Struck in Honor of General Anthony Wayne

New York with the encounter at Stony Point was responsible for General Anthony Wayne receiving his gold medal from the Congress. This encounter also proved how successful Baron von Steuben had been in making reliant and tough soldiers of the raw material he found when he had arrived in the colonies with his offer of help to the American cause.

Stony Point is a rocky promontory which juts out into the Hudson. During the Revolution it was held by both the Americans and the British. When the Americans held it, they built a blockhouse manned with approximately seventy men. Because of the small number of defenders, it passed bloodlessly into the hands of the British under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, who immediately erected larger and stronger fortifications.

General Washington was concerned that the British should be firmly entrenched so close to West Point. He wanted them out and so decided to attack. General Anthony Wayne, “Mad Anthony” as he was called, was given the mission. Impetuous though he was, he had an undying devotion to his Commander-in-Chief.

He took his men and camped in the vicinity of Dunderberg Mountain, which is on the west side of the Hudson, south of West Point. From there he finalized his plans.

Two hundred feet in height with rocky sides descending to the shore, surrounded on three sides by the Hudson River with a marsh on the fourth side made Stony Point somewhat of a Gibraltar which could only be taken by crack, experienced troops, guided by the best of military plans.

Two things would be of the utmost necessity for success: secrecy, and a fortuitous circumstance of war. The colonists had their lucky break. A slave by the name of Pompey had gained the trust of the British by going daily to the Fort and selling strawberries, cherries and other
fruits to the soldiers. He was accepted as a friend. The Americans decided to use this fact to their favor. One day Pompey told the British that he could no longer come during the day because he had to hoe corn. The soldiers at the Fort gave him a countersign so that he could come and go freely at night. This was the chance the Americans acted upon. Now they could plan to move out at night, since any daytime movement would certainly be seen by the sentinels of the Fort.

No more than a half dozen officers knew of the plans. There would be a reserve of three hundred men, under General Muhlenburg, which would remain behind on the mainland. An advance group, the right section of which was led by Lt. Colonel DeFleury, and the left led by Major Stewart would move out ahead of all. Each section had approximately one hundred men. Once these men had begun their march toward the Point, General Wayne and the main army would follow. The main division on the right was under Wayne himself, and the left under the command of Colonel Butler. A Major Murfee’s company was ordered into the center to engage the attention of the garrison by a feint while the balance of the main army climbed the walls of Stony Point. The center section only would use muskets. Before any troop movement, however, twenty men from each of the advance troops under the command of Lts. Gibbon and Knox were sent ahead to remove any obstructions, particularly the double abatis which had been put up by the British.

Wayne’s men marched approximately twelve miles from their base camp to within a mile and a half of Stony Point. Absolute silence was in effect. All muskets were emptied and bayonets affixed. The day before all dogs within a mile radius were killed so that no barking would be heard as the Americans began their attack. Bacon tells us that the ban of silence was of such importance that one of the officers saw one of his men stop to load his musket. When told not to, the man obstinately refused, and so, in accordance with previous orders, the officer ran him through with his sword. This whole mission was to be a bayonet charge only. There was to be no chance of the British receiving an early warning by the sound of an accidental shot. Major Murfee’s command were the only ones to use musket fire.

Pompey and two men dressed as farmers proceeded to the gate on a moonlight night. He gave the countersign, “The Fort’s our own.” The gate was opened, and he went in. While standing and talking, the other two men seized and gagged the man. They did the same to the sentinel further inside the Fort. The gate was now unbolted, and at about eleven-thirty, the main army began its march. Wayne had waited for the ebb tide when the beach would be about two feet high with water. Through this the Americans followed their officers. There was no secrecy now. Everyone knew what they were attacking and were alert and eager. The advance guard, under Lts. Gibbon and Knox, had not been able to dislocate all the abatis; they would have to be removed by the main army in its approach.

Once across the marsh the almost perpendicular wall presented a formidable obstacle. It would have to be scaled before the British works could be reached. So silently did the Americans progress that they were not discovered until they were in pistol range of the British pickets. The British opened fire. The center, under Major Murfee, acknowledge the shots with a cheer and open fire with their own muskets keeping their straight center course. The balance of the American army on both the left and right continued to scale the rocky wall in bayonet silence.

The night silence was replaced with the noise of the British drum roll to arms and in a few minutes the Faithful Center was the object of cannon and musket fire. The main attacking parties having cleared away the abatis, tore away the pickets, mounted the parapet and entered the Fort with bayonets affixed without the British suspecting anything. In the midst of a storm of shot, they forced their way through every difficulty, until each division met at the center of the works. Lt. Colonel DeFleury struck the British colors, and General Wayne, who had earlier been thought mortally wounded, came forth to enjoy the cheers of victory. The victory shout by the Americans, ironically, was, “The Fort’s our own.”

General Washington knew it would not be possible to retain Stony Point with the few men he had to spare.

(Continued on page 226)
Michigan

The Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution held their 78th State Conference at the Michigan Inn, Southfield, Michigan, September 27-28, 1978. The Conference was privileged to have as its guest Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General. Other guest were Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., Vice President General, Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, State Regent of Mexico, and Mrs. Harry Jamison, National Chairman DAR Schools.

The order of business included election and installation of State Officers for 1979-1982 and revision of State Bylaws.

Bugler for Assembly was Michael Corbin, son of the Recording Secretary elect Mrs. David Corbin.

State Chairmen and Chapter Regent's reports were both informative and interesting. The State Regent, Mrs. Eldon A. Behr, gave recognition Certificates to “50” year members, and a Memorial tribute to the 75 Michigan Daughters who died this last year. Among them Florence Hedrick Miller (Mrs. Chester) Vice President General 1949-1952, Honorary Vice President General 1960-life.


281 Daughters attended the Conference and the atmosphere was a festive one, though filled with important business activities.

A Pre-conference Dinner, Workshop, Regent's Round Table, State Officers and Chapter Regents Club Breakfast, Salty Members Club Breakfast and a Formal Reception were included in the agenda.

Michigan Daughters are sincerely grateful for the time and love the State Regent, Mrs. Eldon A. Behr (“Trip”), has given to the Michigan Daughters during her term in office, and unanimously elected her Honorary State Regent.

The 78th State Conference adjourned Thursday afternoon after Benediction and the singing of "Blest be the tie that Binds"—Vivian Webster Boomer.

New Mexico

The 58th annual New Mexico State Conference convened at the Ramada Inn, Deming New Mexico. The State Regent, Marge Bodwell, and the hostess Chapter, Butterfield Trail, chose as the Conference Theme, "Our Three C's Cotton, Climate and Cattle."

Honored guests were Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, Chaplain General, Mrs. Fred J. Fricke, Vice President General, Mrs. Harold Elmendorf, DAR Speakers Staff, Mrs. Edward T. Johnson, DAR Speakers Staff, Mrs. Lewelleyn T. Boatwright, National Vice Chairman, Seimes Microfilm Center, Mrs. Douglas Griffin National Vice Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship, Mrs. J. F. Maddox National Vice Chairman, DAR Museum, and Mrs. George S. Richardson, member Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. John Carlisle, Conference Chairman, and Butterfield Trail Regent, presided at the Cotton Awards Luncheon. The tables were decorated with "Cotton Trees" and miniature needlepoint zia symbols were hand made for favors. Miss Monica Torres, Governor of Girls State, was guest speaker. Mr. Albert Valverde and his students of Good Sheppard Academy provided the luncheon music.

A most impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Lester Norman, State Chaplain, for eighteen departed daughters.

A reception honoring the State Regent, our Chaplain General and our Vice President General was held preceding the Windmill City Banquet, at the Holiday Inn. Music was provided by Mrs. Wm. Nelson. A handmade needlepoint Hereford Bull by the State Regent highlighted the banquet table. Western Banquet music was provided by Mr. J. R. Spurlin accompanied by Mr. Wayne Humphrey.

Mrs. Bodwell introduced the Banquet speaker Dr. Martin Fleck, retired University of New Mexico faculty member, who spoke on "The Freedom of Private Enterprise and its Necessity in our American Way."

Saturday morning brought the final reading of Resolutions Committee and monies and pledges for the State Regent's project to landscape the International Space Hall of Fame in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

The State Regent concluded the Conference with a DAR poem. All joined hands and sang "Blest be the tie that Binds" preceding the adjournment of the State Conference by the State Regent.—Marge Bodwell.
Kentucky

At a meeting of the Duncan Tavern Historic Center Board, Miss Elizabeth Steele, Librarian of the John Fox, Jr. Library, resigned after serving as Librarian for 29 years. Under her leadership the Library has grown continuously and is now one of the best genealogical libraries in the state.

The history of the John Fox, Jr. Library goes back almost to the restoration of Duncan Tavern by the Kentucky Society NSDAR in 1941. The restoration was started in April 1941 and completed in four months. In the fall of 1941 Mrs. William B. Ardery, noted Bourbon County genealogist and historian and the guiding spirit in the restoration of the Tavern, and the Jemima Johnson Chapter of Paris donated a collection of books of genealogical interest to Duncan Tavern. These books were placed on two shelves in the Ardery Room. At a later meeting of the Jemima Johnson Chapter, Miss Steele was appointed Librarian and at the next State Conference the State Regent, Mrs. George Bright Hawes, announced that Miss Steele had been appointed Librarian for the Duncan Tavern Library. Under her guidance the library began to grow rapidly. Miss Steele contacted the publishers of genealogical books and at her request many books were donated to the library by publishers. The Kentucky-Citizen, a Paris newspaper, had published a genealogical column and Miss Steele was able to obtain many copies of the newspaper in quantity which she sold for a profit. The State Society voted to place their “Traveling Library” in the Duncan Tavern Library. Soon even the Butterfly Cabinet in the Ardery Room was full of books.

At this time Miss Steele became friends with members of the family of the famous Kentucky writer, John Fox, Jr. His sisters and brother decided to give some of his furniture, manuscripts, first editions and personal possessions to the Duncan Tavern Library. This necessitated more space for the Library and it was decided to make a library in part of the basement area to be called The John Fox, Jr. Memorial Library. Miss Steele headed a drive to raise funds for renovation of this area for the Library. Rummage sales were held and a three day antique auction, which was advertised in every town in the state where a DAR Chapter was located, was held and funds were raised for the new Library. The John Fox, Jr. Memorial Library was dedicated on October 24, 1950 with Mr. Tom Wallace, the well known editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, speaking before an audience of 350 persons.

By 1968 the Library had again increased until an addition was necessary. Mrs. Wilson A. Evans, State Regent for the years 1968-1971, chose as her State Regent’s Project the addition of another large room to the Library. This room was named “The Elizabeth Steele Room” and was dedicated on March 24, 1971 during the State Conference with honor guests of the conference and many members of the Kentucky Society present.

In 1976 a new room was added to the Library. This room was the generous gift of Miss Ellen Beall Thomas of Georgetown, a member of the Library since 1962, and was donated in honor of Miss Steele.

Missouri

A record number of Missouri Daughters attended the 79th Annual Missouri State Conference held March 22, 23 and 24 at the Alameda Plaza Hotel located on the beautiful Country Club Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri, the “Heart of America.” The final registration was 497 Daughters. Miss Sandra Roach Johnson, State Regent, presided over the Conference whose theme was “Strength of Heart Overcometh.” The Conference was dedicated to Mrs. Herbert H. White, a Missouri Daughter and National Officer.

Missouri Daughters were honored to have Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General and Honorary State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator General, and Mrs. Benjamin Musick, Reporter General, as guests during the Conference. Other special guests were Mrs. Francis L. Johnson, Vice President General from Kansas and Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., State Regent of Kansas. Missouri Juniors were pleased to have Mr. Ben McKenzie, National Chairman, Junior Membership, as their guest.

One of the highlights of the three day meeting was the Conference Banquet at which Mrs. Baylies spoke on the subject, “Our Values Prevail.” The address was a challenging one and was well received by those present.

Another highlight was the presentation by the State Regent, Miss Johnson, of the Organizing Regents of the nine chapters that had been organized during her two year administration. Throughout the Conference the accent was on youth. Forty-three young ladies served as Pages and a number of Missouri C.A.R. members were presented at the opening session. During the Awards Luncheon, the State winners of the American History Essay Contest, and the first, second and third place winners of the Good Citizen awards were introduced. The first recipient of the Roberta Casteel Capps American History Scholarship, Miss Sarah Maloney of Trenton, was also presented.

At the business sessions, the delegates adopted eleven resolutions and elected the State Officers to serve from April 1978 to April 1980.

Mrs. Floyd Doubleday, III of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter was Chairman of the Conference and Mrs. Glen J. Hopkins of the Kansas City Chapter was Co-Chairman and are to be congratulated on a very successful Conference.

Maryland

A Baltimore easy chair, circa 1790, was recently dedicated to Miss Nannie Armstead l’Anson, State Regent of Maryland,
as a tribute in honor of her many services to the Maryland State Society. The ceremony was held in the Museum Gallery of the National DAR Headquarters.

Mrs. Jesse Taylor Price, State Chairman of the Maryland Room, presented the chair to Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator General of the National Society, in honor of Miss l'Anson.

A history of the acquisition of the chair was given by Mrs. Jean Taylor Federico, Museum Curator, who had determined through research the period of the chair and that it had been constructed in the Baltimore, Maryland area.

Miss l'Anson accepted the chair from Mrs. Price and thanked Mrs. Federico and the members of the Maryland State Society. The chair will be on view in the Maryland Room to remind us of Miss l'Anson's loyal devotion to the Maryland State Society.

Maryland Room furniture has a history of use in Maryland or is known to be of Maryland origin. The pieces date from circa 1790 to 1830. The circa 1790 Easy Chair is a very fine example of Maryland furniture. It has been reupholstered in a reproduction damask with a down cushion.

The recent gift of a Baltimore painted fancy chair of klismotype circa 1825 has a cane seat and matches one known to have been in the Francis Scott Key family and given to the Maryland State Society. The two make a lovely pair and they alert us to the fact of Baltimore's important role in the production of high style neo-classical painted furniture.

A painted Baltimore card table circa 1820 to 1820 has been purchased by The Friends of the Museum. This is a very important acquisition. The design on the table matches the design on a window stool and couch in the Baltimore Museum of Arts Catalogue of Baltimore furniture. This table will be placed in the Maryland Room to join the many excellent examples of Maryland cabinet making.

There are twenty-nine period rooms in the National Headquarters of the DAR. These rooms are maintained and furnished by the states as a means of reflecting the regional differences and characteristics of the decorative arts from the individual states.

A reception was held following the dedication.

Seated in the period chair is the Maryland State Regent, Miss Nannie Armistead l'Anson and standing left to right Mrs. C. Edwin Carlson, Curator General, Mrs. Jesse Taylor Price, State Chairman of the Maryland Room and Mrs. Jean Taylor Federico, Museum Curator.—Elizabeth Fulton Price.

Florida

The gravesite of Dr. Thomas Yuille Henry in Gadsden County, Quincy, near Tallahassee, now boasts three commemorative markers: the original one, a small stone placed after the doctor's death in 1868, the handsome headstone of the Masonic Order, placed during the Bicentennial Era identifying the deceased as Grandmaster of Florida Masonry 1857-1858, and the recently dedicated bronze piece of the Florida Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—a project which incased the gravesite with a marble rim and an inscribed bronze piece attached to the stone at the foot of the grave.

The three markers identify the Virginia doctor as the grandson of Revolutionary Patriot, Patrick Henry. Stricken with tuberculosis as a young man, he came to live in Florida's clime, the year, 1845 and practised his profession in Quincy. When the War came, he served the cause of the Confederacy, setting up station hospitals in the area. He too served in the State legislature—an interesting insight considering who he was!

On March 31, 1978, the long anticipated dedication service was held and the Florida Daughters headed by State Regent, Mrs. John Dean Milton, special guests: Vice President General, Mrs. Francis Campbell; State Historian, Mrs. G. B. Futch; and incoming State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert C. Foster, who along with others converged on the Quincy scene, welcomed by members of the Gadsden County Historical Commission, and proceeded with the dedication service.

With customary ritual—the Marine Color Guard's advancement of colors; the salute to the Flag, and prayer, the dedication proceeded. Mrs. R. B. Revell of Caroline Brevard Chapter, Tallahassee read a letter of greeting from Mrs. Vincent Lusandi, Regent of Red Hill Chapter in Brookneal, Virginia, a recently organized chapter, taking its name from the last home and burial place of the Revolutionary Patriot.

Mrs. Macklin too reported the assistance in research that came from the Director of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation in the same community and of her personal gift, a book to
the library there—"Red, White, and Blue Bloods" in Frontier Florida by Malcolm Johnson, editor of a newspaper in Florida's capital.

The ceremony of recountment and worthiness was jointly executed by the chairman who spoke—and Mrs. Foster who placed and removed the laurel wreath at successive stages.

Then followed the unveiling of the bronze marker at the foot of the Henry grave by Mrs. Saxon Poyner of Caroline Brevard Chapter. With this done, Mrs. Foster removed the wreath from the headstone of the Masonic Order and its final placement at the DAR marker, where it was left.

In her dedication the State Regent spoke of the significance of the hallowed spot in years past, in the uncertain years of the present and untold years to come "presenting the marker to the custody of the Gadsden County Historical Commission by whom it was graciously accepted.

Following the benediction the colors were retired and the meeting stood adjourned.

After the service Mrs. Sam Solomon, member of Caroline Brevard Chapter living in Quincy, invited the attendants to the dedication to a "cup-of-tea and tour" of her recently restored "old house"—an enjoyable conclusion it proved to a serious but meaningful service of dedication—to two men named Henry.—Anna Jane Macklin.

**Illinois**

The Illinois Organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution planted a sugar maple tree in West Side Park, Champaign, in honor of Mrs. Roland C. White, State Regent, during the DAR Days tour of the state in September.

Presiding at the ceremony was Mrs. Harry Baxter, State Chairman of the Conservation Committee. Mrs. William P. Jackson, State Vice Regent, gave a welcome to the city. The invocation and ritual for planting a tree were given by Mrs. Donald Zimmerman, State Chaplain and National Vice Chairman of Conservation.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. Howard F. Lee, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States of America, followed by the planting of the tree by Mrs. White.

The acceptance speech was given by Mrs. Patricia H. Leonhard, President of the Champaign Park Board. Robert F. Toalson, General Manager of the Champaign Park District, also spoke.

Remarks on conservation were made by Mrs. Francis Killian, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee. The ceremony was closed with a benediction from Mrs. Zimmerman. A bronze plaque will mark the tree.

Publicity for the event was handled by Mrs. Robert W. Bills.

**New York**

The 82nd Conference of the New York State Organization was held at the Lake Placid Club Resort, Lake Placid, on October 18-20, 1978 with Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Regent, presiding. Serving as hostesses were the chapter members of District IV and they, together with their Director, Mrs. Allen Hotaling, worked with the Conference Chairman, Mrs. Sarah Trammell, and Advisor, Mrs. Robert Sloan, to coordinate Conference plans.

The 598 registered members and guests were invited to a Welcome Tea with the Conference Musicians, Mrs. James Whitford and Mrs. E. E. Attleson, providing music. A member Dinner-Fun Party, the State Officer’s Club Banquet and a dinner, rehearsal and party for the twenty Conference Pages were scheduled for Tuesday evening.

The Conference was officially called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Tapp, at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday. Greetings were received from the Honorable Hugh Carey, Governor; Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General; Mr. Paul Burns, General Manager Lake Placid Club Resort; and, Mr. Robert Peacock, Mayor of Lake Placid. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ralph Theobald, responded to these messages. The following Honorary State Regents were introduced: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Past Vice President General; and, Mrs. James E. Clyde. Also present were: Miss Eunice Brown, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Ruth Bee Jackson, State Regent of Connecticut; and, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Past Vice President General and Honorary Senior National President, C.A.R. The State Regent extended greetings to the fifty year members present and presented certificates for 100% participation in the President General’s Project to twelve chapters. The reports of the State Officers and the State Nominating Committee were given.

The American Indian Committee under the leadership of the State Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Brown, sponsored the Conference Luncheon. Guest speakers were: Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster of St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls; and, the Reverend Gary Wagner, Director of Development for Bance College.

The National Defense Roundtable featured an address, “U.S. Military Unions, Trends and Issues,” by Col. William Taylor, Jr., Professor of Social Sciences at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point. Throughout the remainder of the afternoon the State Officers and Chairmen presided at informational roundtables.

Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman, National Defense, addressed the Conference Banquet.

Thursday, the Resolutions Committee presented its report. The State Chairmen then reported the activities of their committees for the preceding year. Mrs. Theodore Mott, State Chaplain, arranged an impressive memorial service for the departed daughters from New York. At the Guest Night Program the film “Olympic Harmony” was shown and Mrs. Lloyd Sanderson, Director of the Olympic Organizing Committee, discussed the arrangements being made for the Winter Olympics to be held at Lake Placid during February of 1980. The Pierce family, residents of the Onondaga Indian Reservation, also entertained.

Friday morning the State Regent’s Project, the reception room in the Baylies Home Economics Building at KDS, was accepted with enthusiasm by the members.

Following the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” and the retiring of the colors, the 82nd Conference of the State of New York was adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp.—Jan VanDuzer Rohrs
Martha Washington by E. F. Andrews. This familiar full length portrait, a copy by the artist of his original painting, commissioned by the Congress of the United States, and which hangs in the East Room of the White House, occupies the focal point in the DAR Museum Gallery.
Martha Washington
The First First Lady

BY ADELAIDE M. COLÉ, ED.D.
BALL STATE UNIVERSITY, MUNCIE, INDIANA

Never "Mother of Our Country," but "Lady Washing-
ton" or "Patsy" to her friends, Martha Dandridge was born in New Kent County, Va., on June 2, 1731. She was descended from a respected Welsh clergyman and her father was a planter who owned a plantation on the south bank of the Pamunkey River.

Since education was on a plantation basis, Martha had no formal schooling but she received the domestic instruction which was common to all of the young women of her day. As well as training in the social graces and the art of homemaking, she learned to embroider and to play the spinet. The young Martha was short, barely five feet tall, and slender with light brown hair and hazel eyes. She was not considered a beauty, but was winning in her manner and somewhat of a tomboy. She would often ride her horse beside her father's to the plantation wharf to watch the ships arrive loaded with European supplies, or would race alone through the plantation's fields and woodlands. Martha was reprimanded once by her stepmother for riding her horse up the stairs and onto the veranda of her Uncle William's house. Her father, however, came to her defense with: "Let Patsy alone ... she's not harmed William's staircase. And, by heavens, how she can ride!"

When she was fifteen years of age, Martha was presented to Williamsburg society. Following her debut, she attracted numerous admirers, among whom was Daniel Parke Custis, a son of the Honorable John Custis of Arlington, Virginia. Although he was twenty years her elder, they were married in June, 1749. It was a match of affection which withstood the opposition of the groom's father, who had higher aspirations for his son. The couple settled in "the White House," a plantation on Pamunkey River, during the summers and in a Williamsburg town house, "Six Chimneys," during the winter social season. The young mistress of the plantation quickly adjusted to the efficient direction of domestic affairs which was no trivial undertaking. Martha had been well trained in the daily school of her stepmother which provided her with a wealth of fashionable rules and household skills.

Four children were born to Martha and Daniel Custis. Daniel and Frances died in infancy. Then came a son and heir, John Parke (Jackie), and later a daughter, Martha (Patsy), was born. The eight years of marriage ended in 1757, with the death of Daniel leaving Martha, at the age of twenty-five, one of the wealthiest women in Virginia.

The widowed Martha Custis undertook the management of the entire property which consisted of large landed estates in New Kent County, some two hundred slaves, and about 45,000 pounds sterling. This act of independence was contrary to the advice of the family solicitor who wanted her to hire a manager for the farmland. Some biographers maintain that Mrs. Custis had trouble managing her property, that production fell off, and that the field hands were more difficult for her to control than were the house servants. Others claim that she handled the estate with surprising ability, making loans or mortgages of monies and supervising the sale of crops to the best possible advantage.

Adhering to a respectable period of mourning, the young widow gradually returned to her circle of friends and society. She was visiting the plantation of Colonel and Mrs. Richard Chamberlayne, in the spring of 1758, when she was introduced to Colonel George Washington who was enroute to Williamsburg on military matters. The tall and striking Colonel, at twenty-six, was the Commander of the Virginia militia and quite a hero figure in the state. There appeared to be immediate interest and attraction between the two.

A short time later, Colonel Washington called upon Martha at her own home. It was at this time that Mrs. Custis either accepted George's proposal of marriage or gave him the assurance that she would give his proposition...
careful and immediate consideration. Such action on their
second meeting was not unusual at this period in time
because young widows were expected to marry after a
few months of mourning, and both parties probably knew
a great deal about each other by local reputation.
Little is known about the period of engagement since
George was away fighting the Indian War while Martha
was still managing the estates, carrying out domestic
affairs, and preparing the wedding festivities. They were
united in marriage on January 6, 1759, at the White House
plantation. Most biographers agree that George Wash-
ington was a resplendent groom in his Virginia Regiment
uniform of blue cloth lined with red silk over an embroi-
dered white satin waistcoat. He wore white gloves, gold
shoe and knee buckles; by his side hung a dress sword,
and, in the fashion of the day, his hair was powdered.
There is some disagreement concerning the raiment of
the bride. Some indicate that Martha was dressed in a
shoe and knee buckles; by his side hung a dress sword,
and, in the fashion of the day, his hair was powdered.
There is some disagreement concerning the raiment of
the bride. Some indicate that Martha was dressed in a
yellow brocade silk gown trimmed with pink lukestring,
the skirt open down the front over a white and silver
petticoat. She wore diamond buckles on her white satin
slippers. Her powdered hair was bedecked with loops of
pearls and she had matching pearl necklace, earrings, and
bracelet. Another author stated that with the yellow dress
she wore high-heeled lilac silk slippers embroidered in
gold and silver. There is other evidence, however, that
the bride was clothed in a petticoat of white quilted satin
with an overdress of white corded silk interwoven with
silver threads. In the latter case, it was stated that her
hair was entwined with THE Custis pearls; pearls which
Daniel Custis had given Martha as a wedding present.
Following a trip to Williamsburg where George Wash-
ington attended to his duties as an elected member of
the House of Burgesses, the newly married couple made
their home at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. The estate
had been bequeathed to Washington by his elder brother,
Lawrence, and had been readied for their arrival by the
overseer.
For sixteen years, the Washingtons had a peaceful and
prosperous life at Mount Vernon. There were multitudes
of visiting friends and relatives, pleasant rounds of social
gatherings, frequent journeys, and lively undertakings of
the children and their friends. These years were marred
only by the death of Patsy when she was seventeen. The
pain of grief was lessened, however, when Jackie was
married to Nellie Calvert in 1774.
In June, 1775, when hostilities with Great Britain began
to intensify, George Washington became the supreme
commander of the Continental Army. Throughout the
war, Martha joined her husband after every campaign and
stayed with the army until the next campaign began. When
Washington sent for his "Patsy" to come to his winter
quarters, she immediately set out in her coach for a long
journey over rutted winter roads to arrive at a cold, strange
house. This was quite an undertaking for a woman who
had never been more than twenty miles from home prior
to her marriage. It was also a sacrifice in that Martha,
who loved her home, her Virginia relatives and neighbors,
would set off when the summons came. Her "Old Man"
and his often ragged and hungry soldiers became
Martha's war work.
As the war dragged on, the Colonial army struggled
not only with the British, but with the lack of food,
sanitary, clothing, and medical care. Many more deaths
were caused among the troops by disease than battle
casualties. Blood-letting, emetics, blistering, and home
remedies were standard practices. The camp women who
were assigned to tend the stricken had little knowledge
in the art of healing. In addition, there were no anesthetics
for the common operations of amputation and trephining.
Infection, with resulting suppuration, occurred in most
of these cases. It was Mrs. Washington who took charge
of administering to the needs of the sick and wounded.
She organized the camp nurses, upgraded sanitary
conditions, and ordered medicines for the hospitals. She formed
knighting and sewing groups among the women and served
as an inspiration to them by her industry and her concern
and compassion for the needy soldiers. When the armies
were engaged in battle, Martha returned to Mount Vernon
to supervise the preparation of supplies and clothing which
were desperately needed. Probably her greatest contribu-
tion to the revolution, however, was the cheer and comfort
which her personal presence brought to the men upon
whom the new nation's freedom depended.
When the peace treaty with Great Britain officially
ended the war in 1783, the General and Mrs. Washington
were anxious to return to a peaceful life at Mount Vernon.
They brought with them the two younger children of
Jackie Custis who had served in the war and died at its
close. The life of the country gentleman and his lady,
however, was to end when the states ratified the consti-
tution and unanimously elected Washington as the first
President.
Mrs. Washington was far from jubilant at the prospect
of being the wife of the first president of the land. At
age fifty-eight, she became weighed down with a new
and complex array of problems. President Washington
went immediately to New York leaving Martha behind
to take care of the task of moving their personal and
household possessions. Martha, with her financial knowl-
dge, was also troubled by the thought that the new
President's salary would not cover living expenses in New
York. Although the Washingtons owned a vast plantation
and many slaves, the long war years of neglecting Mount
Vernon had left them nearly bankrupt. She was dis-
heartened also because she had no knowledge of how long
that she would have to be away from Mount Vernon.
Due to necessary preparation and the difficulty of car-
rriage travel, Mrs. Washington did not arrive in New York
until after the inaugural ceremony and the ball. Enroute
to the seat of government, she was greeted by many
persons along the way and she was quite overwhelmed
when the governor and a troop of cavalry formally
escorted her into Philadelphia. When a large cheering
crowd gathered around the carriage, Martha stood and
thanked them for their attention. It was the only public
statement that she ever made.
The months spent in New York were not happy ones
for Martha Washington. Probably for the first time in her
life, she did not adapt to the circumstances in which she
found herself. The gracious hostess was beset by doubts. She had no guides to follow in relation to social functions or patterns of ceremony. During the first year she was criticized by some for being too formal; but at the same time, she disappointed many of the old influential New York families by giving rather dull parties which ended at an early hour. These socials also called for light and inexpensive refreshments and dignified but unpretentious dress. As a result of this reproofing, Mrs. Washington continued to offer simple functions, but she did not return social calls and limited her public activities to occasional visits to the theatre. Her social calendar during this time was best described in her own words:

"I live a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in the town. . . . I never go to any public place . . . indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else, there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from . . . and as I cannot doe as I like I am obstatine and stay at home a great deal."

It was during her residence in New York that Mrs. Washington became acutely aware of her lack of formal education. This was especially true when she received Mercy Otis Warren, the intellectual, or the public-minded Abigail Adams. Martha and her two sisters were only "exposed" to book learning and she never learned to spell. Conditioned to Tidewater Virginia, she accepted the limitation of women's education as a natural state refusing to protest in the manner of Mercy and Abigail. Martha also took no part in discussions of matters concerning the government. She was of the opinion that such subjects were "men talk" and that she should not relate to the conduct of her husband's business outside the home or on his politics. Thus it was with great relief that Martha received the news that a capital city was to be erected near Georgetown on the Potomac, and that until it was ready for occupancy Congress would reside at Philadelphia.

The second presidential term was a much happier one for Mrs. Washington. She felt more at home in Philadelphia and more at ease with the society elements which were prepared to rival anything which had taken place in New York. Martha enrolled her grandson in the local Academy and spent many delightful days shopping in the local stores. In addition to weekly parties and formal dinners, she introduced breakfast receptions for friends and government officials. It was during this time that she was described as "appearing somewhat older than the President; short in stature, rather robust, very plain in dress." Although it was possible for the Washingtons to make summer trips to Mount Vernon, Martha was exceedingly pleased when, in 1796, President Washington refused a third election to the presidency.

The Washingtons retired to Mount Vernon where, for the first time in twenty-five years, they could regard themselves as permanent residents. Martha's feeling at this time is best expressed by her letter to Lucy Knox, wife of General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War:

"I cannot tell you, my dear friend, how much I enjoy home after having been deprived of one so long, for our dwelling in New York and Philadelphia was not home, only a sojourning. The General and I feel like children just released from school or from a hard taskmaster . . . the twilight is gathering around our lives. I am again fairly settled down to the pleasant duties of an old-fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee, and cheerful as a cricket."

The last years of the Washington's were peaceful ones brightened by distinguished visitors and the friends of granddaughter Nelly. Martha was content as the hostess of her home exchanging ball gowns for dresses of dove-gray and stiff black silk, and hiding her white hair under caps of muslin and flutes lace, tied with black satin ribbons. Her life, however, was darkened by the death of the President in December, 1799. He was buried in the family vault at Mount Vernon. Although Mrs. Washington gave her consent, plans by Congress to have Washington's remains placed in a tomb at the capital were abandoned.

Following President Washington's death, Martha closed the bedroom which she had shared with him and chose to stay in a garret room which overlooked his vault and the plantation of Mount Vernon. Her whole world had revolved around the care of her husband who had met the demands of public service throughout their forty years of married life. When informed of his death by the attending physician, Martha had said quietly, "All is over now. I've no more trials to pass through." Although she was surrounded by friends, grandchildren and great grandchildren, solicitous lest she have time to grieve, Martha would wander from room to room rather like a ghost herself recounting the memories of her married life. In the spring of 1802, Mrs. Washington contracted a fever and followed her husband in death on May 22nd, being buried beside him in the family vault. Before her death, she burned her entire correspondence with the President, reluctant to share any more of her personal life with the public.
The Nominating Committee of a State Organization

The Nominating Committee, elected by the delegates of a DAR State Conference one year in advance and obligated to submit a slate of candidates for the offices to be filled the following year, has an entirely different situation than a chapter nominating committee. A nominating committee in a chapter knows the membership often personally and certainly by association. In the State a nominating committee is one of the most important committees in the organization because it must secure the best candidates for the offices to be filled.

By being elected a year in advance of the election, the committee has the time to study the leadership needs of the state organization. It can seek prospective nominees and study and observe their experience, qualifications and abilities. This committee also can choose representation equably among the different chapters in different areas of the state.

A state nominating committee should be a representative committee of members who have served on the state board or state committees and by reason of their service have a broad and up to date knowledge of the needs of the organization and of the leadership abilities of its members. A nominating committee should not be chosen by the connivance of a minority to the detriment of the whole just to get some favorite member in an office she wants but is not qualified to fill. It is essential that the members of the nominating committee be chosen wisely and democratically, and that the organization be protected by having nominations from the floor.

The state regent should not give the committee personal instructions, nor take part in its deliberations, nor suggest any names for the nominating committee. This protects both the state regent and the committee from accusations of favoritism and self perpetuation.

Candidates should never be chosen for their popularity, good looks nor affluence alone, nor for their eagerness to hold the office of their choice. The committee should choose the candidates on the basis of what is good for all the members and not that an office is a reward to be given to a deserving member. The committee should not consider the request of a few eager members who wish to dominate the state politics so that favors come their way. No member deserves an office, but the state organization deserves the best talent and experience available from the membership for candidates for state offices. It is the concensus of most state DAR organizations that the best officers are secured by delegating to the nominating committee the duty to find and nominate the best candidates. The duties of a nominating committee should be: To study the leadership needs and problems of the organization so that nominees are selected who have the experience and the qualities that meet the needs of the organization. To interview perspectives nominees (not just one nominee) personally by telephone or by mail. Of course the committee has to have the consent of all the persons chosen that they will serve if elected. The nomination of an unqualified member should be ruled out of order. It is helpful if candidates for office have had prior experience in chapter or state office. To prepare a report containing the committee’s analysis of the names of the nominees for the various offices to be filled, their experience and qualifications and the reason that the committee feels the candidate chosen can meet the needs of the organization. (Sturgis, Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure, page 151.)

Nominees presented by a nominating committee must have a majority of the votes of the nominating committee to be presented in the report of the nominating committee.

The committee submits its report for publication and distribution to the members as required by the bylaws of the organization.

A member nominated by a committee for an office may be nominated from the floor for another office. If elected to both offices she may choose the office she will serve in and the other office is declared vacant. The single slate of candidates should be safe guarded by the right of nomination from the floor and of write-in votes. If the nominating committee does not express the will of the majority of its members in its selection of nominees, this should be rectified by the member or members adding nominees from the floor to provide a choice. (S.S.C.P.P. p. 154)

A member need not be recognized by the chair to make a nomination. An organization should always allow nominations to be made from the floor and allow election by write-in vote. When voting by ballot members may vote for anyone who is eligible, whether she has been nominated or not, by writing in the name of her choice on the ballot. Any member receiving the necessary vote is elected, unless she declines to accept the office. Members of the nominating committee are not barred from becoming nominees for office. (R.R.O.N.R. page 364.)

The report should always be formally presented when called for, even if the names of the committee’s nominees have been transmitted to the members beforehand. (R.R.O.N.R. page 365.) No vote on the report of the nominating committee should be taken: A nominating committee is automatically discharged when its report is formally presented to the assembly, although if one of the nominees withdraws before the election, the committee is revived and must meet immediately to agree upon another nomination. (R.R.O.N.R. p. 365.)

The bylaws of the NSDAR, Article XIV, Section 7 state that the State Vice Regent shall become State Regent when the office of State Regent becomes vacant. Thus the National Society puts the responsibility of choosing a member to be a state vice regent who has the qualifications of a state regent. Many of the state organizations choose to elect their state vice regent to become the state regent when that office is open.
Many are seeking roots which pertain to original beginnings and to events that changed and shaped the destinies of our ancestors. Our roots are pre-colonial, for we have been Americans only about 375 years.

We often imagine our colonies were settled by the English, but research reveals settlements of peoples from Yugoslavia and Italy to Ireland and Finland. Penn bought land from the Indians, but he also bought land from the Finns and Swedes.

Records show that the majority of early settlers were English, German and Scot. Why did they tear up roots to immigrate to a new, raw and hostile country?

We find the Germans of the early colonial period came from the Protestant Rhenish Palatinate: a tall, broad-headed, fair-haired, blue-eyed people who had lived for centuries in their fertile valley. They spoke High German in contrast to the Low German of those bordering Holland.

Originally they were druids, as were the Gauls of France. Caesar recorded that his confidante and friend in Gaul, the Aeduan noble, Divitiacus was a druid. Caesar described the druids as an order of religious officials who performed not only religious rites but political and judicial functions, settling quarrels and inter-tribal disputes. Their religion entailed a central god and lesser deities as in ancient Greece. They believed in immortality of the soul and in reincarnation. Caesar thought the burning of men in wicker cages was punishment of criminals, not sacrificial rites. He noted that before the Roman invasion Druids largely controlled the civil administration of Gaul.

Caesar’s conquest of Gaul and his defeat of Vercingetorix led to the downfall of the druid order with Christianity soon spreading into both France and Germany.

Charlemagne brought German tribes together; law, religion and government welded them into one people. There was no central government, but ten territorial units ruled by princes. The Catholic church owned one fourth of the landed property and was free of taxation.

Heidelberg, with its ancient castle, the university and Pererskirche (to this door Jerome of Prague nailed his theses in 1460) was a landmark in the Palatinate.

Frederick of Rhineland was so engrossed in war with France that the teaching of Luther, termed Protestantism, spread quickly through the northern provinces. With the growth of the middle class and a capitalist economy, ambitious princes, following the lead of Saxony, set themselves up as heads of the Lutheran church in their territories and appropriated the great landed wealth of the church. Influrated, the Hapsburgs led a union of Catholic princes against the Lutheran princes which ended in the Treaty of Augsburg, under which each prince was to determine the religion of his subjects. Those who objected were free to go elsewhere.

For thirty years there was peace. Abundance of raw materials, including coal resulted in an intense industrial development and commerce with the growth of cities in the Rhineland. Then Protestant Sweden invaded Germany to overthrow the Hapsburg dynasty, and France entered the war to help the Hapsburgs. For thirty years armies fought up and down the land. The war again ended in a stalemate: the Rhineland remained Protestant, the Hapsburg territory Catholic. But the country was in shambles, the economy in ruins.

Palatinates began to emigrate, not because they were hungry, but to evade the heavy taxes brought about by war, the constant religious wars that disrupted their way of life, the inevitable conscription and long service in the army. Eager to improve their lot in a free economy, families sold their holdings and boarded ships in Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

The Conrad brought the first body of German immigrants to America in October 1683. They bought a tract of land from William Penn and founded Germantown, two years after the founding of Philadelphia. Others spread west and south, settling in fertile valleys of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Some, as the Rockefellers, went to New York.
Those arriving later came through Charleston and settled in Forsythe and Stokes counties of North Carolina, and in Orangeburg and Lexington counties in South Carolina on the western frontier.

Germans brought with them a fine heritage. They were well educated, law-abiding, diligent workers. Most were farmers with knowledge of the soil and its care, of vineyards, orchards and gardens. They were competent as iron and wood workers, duplicating the sturdy wagons for hauling produce they had used in Germany. Many were adept at making furniture, musical instruments and bells. They were expert marksmen from service in the army, and knew how to make various fire arms. Even in the Revolution they were among the sharpshooters because they could “take the eye out of a wild turkey at thirty paces.”

It is often difficult to trace early German families because they were required to become English citizens, and English clerks writing names pronounced in German were not spelled correctly. Many anglicized their names, as Roxrodt became Rixroth or Rexroad. Stein became Stone. 200,000 Germans were in the colonies in 1775. Records are well preserved in Germany, and ships bringing immigrants give lists of passengers. Many countries have accounts of land sales, and old Lutheran churches have records of births, confirmation, marriage and death.

In contrast, the English are a heterogeneous race. The Brythons, an early branch of Celts, entered history when Phoenician traders found islands isolated in a great expanse of water, waves dashing against white cliffs, harsh wind blowing over forests and marshes. The natives were a short, dark-haired race, dressed in animal skins, their bodies stained with juice of plants. Their homes straw-covered huts. Their religion druidism.

The Gauls of France had told the Phoenicians of tin and lead along the coast in the country of white cliffs. So Phoenician traders persuaded the Gauls by gifts and promise of trade to mine tin in Cornwall and teach the natives useful arts. The Gauls settled in Kent, the first to integrate into the melting pot of England.

The Brythons were divided into many clans under chieftains. They fought incessantly. The first account of clans consolidating was when they united under Caswallon to oppose Caesar. Caesar did not linger to conquer the Celts, but he introduced England into the main stream of European history.

Under Claudius, the Romans returned to subdue the native chieftains, to found fortress towns linked together by fine roads, and to mine. A new civilization came into being with villages and farms, and the Christian religion. But when the Roman army withdrew in 407, British society dependent upon the army, came apart and Britain was again invaded. Saxons came from northern Germany, Angles from between the Rhine and Elbe, Jutes from southern Jutland. Slowly Celts were pushed by their occupation, Farmer, Collier, Chandler, Taylor, Cooper, Smith; from their physical characteristics, Broadhead, Crookshank, Longfellow, or son was added to the father’s given name.

Ganger Rolf, known as Rollo, Duke of Normandy was a Viking who conquered Normandy. He married Lady Poppa, a descendant of Charlemagne, and their great-grandson, King Charles IV married Edgina, daughter of King Edward, son of Alfred the Great.

When William, 6th Duke of Normandy, visited England, he received from his aged cousin, Edward the Confessor, a promise of English succession. In marrying Matilda of Flanders, also a descendant of Alfred the Great, he added further claim to the English throne.

Upon the death of Edward, Harold, son of King Canute was chosen king by the Witan, a council of powerful earls. Harold quickly moved against rebels in Scotland (the time when Macbeth slew Duncan). He killed the restless Welsh King Griffith and brought his head to England. He had repulsed the King of Norway’s attack on York when he learned the Normans had landed. Hurriedly the English army began the march south.

Encamped near Hastings, William took over the old Roman castle of Pevensey, ordered the people driven away, the land scorched. Harold’s spies reported, “The Normans are not bearded on the upper lip as we English are, but are close shaven. They are priests!”

William’s spies reported, “These Saxons rush across burned fields toward us like mad men!”

Harold placed the royal standard on a hill and arranged his army in a strategic position around him, every soldier covered by his shield, and bearing the dreadful Danish battle axe.

William, riding with his cavalry armed with halberds charged ahead of his archers and foot soldiers. In close combat, he found halberds were matched by the long powerful axes that flashed against the horses’ legs, cut off arms, crashed against helmets of fallen riders. So he
whirled the cavalry back. The English, thinking he was in retreat, rushed down the hill. The cavalry charged again, but William had ordered his archers to raise their bows, shoot upward so the arrows would fall upon the faces. The English were caught between the charging cavalry and a hail of arrows. When an arrow struck Harold in the eye and he fell, the English broke and fled. William’s cavalry pursued and destroyed them. The combination of horsemen and archers had proved superior to foot soldiers.

After an afternoon of combat, the English royal banner representing a fighting warrior woven in gold thread and decorated with precious stones lay torn and soiled with blood, and the Three Lions of Normandy kept watch over the field. And the course of English history was changed.

On Christmas day William I was crowned in Westminster Abbey, but it was five years before the last of the rebellious Saxons and Danes fully recognized Frankish rule.

The barons of Normandy with their knights and vassals had leagued together around William for the invasion of England, for he had promised to distribute English wealth and land among them. The Pope had blessed the enterprise and sent a consecrated banner and a ring containing a hair which he warranted had grown on the head of St. Peter, for which he demanded Peter’s Pence, a tax to himself of a penny a year on every house.

Many English nobles had been slain in the disastrous battle, and true to his word, William gave the estates of those who had fought against him to Norman nobles and knights.

As William parcelled out land, he ordered castles built in order to stamp out any incipient revolt because he was well aware of the fury of the despoiled natives as well as of the danger of invasions by neighboring countries. Most castles were built on the sites of Roman fortifications, using the hills and river junctions that the Romans had chosen as natural defenses.

Northumberland, the “debatable land,” a wide area of constant Scottish cattle raids, fell to Vesci, Percy and Mowbray. From Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mowbray also controlled Yorkshire and outposts in Lincolnshire against Scots and Danes who had established a foothold along the Northumberland coast. Lace built his castle along the Welsh border to keep the Celts back in their wild country. Clare and Marshall were assigned Pembroke to protect against Danish raids from Ireland, and Malet was given Somerset.

Inland castles followed an old Roman road which had protected baggage trains from raiding Picts coming from Scotland. But most castles were built in the south near the King at Winchester, Canterbury and navigable Thames.

These early castles were not massive stone donjons. They were built of wood and surrounded by a stockade and moat. Over the moat was a drawbridge, cleated to keep horses’ hoofs from slipping. It led from the moat to the second story of the tower; the ground floor was used only for storage and as a prison.

William retained the right to install garrisons in his baron’s castles and to demand hostages for their loyalty.

Landless French knights soon swarmed into England to take new assignments, but it was not a national migration.

It was to a country of earldoms that William had come. Although King Edward had possessed a royal demense which made him the greatest landlord in the country, he was helpless without the support of such powerful earls as Mercer, Wessex and Northumbria. It was the men of representative government rather than the king who were responsible for public order and defense of the land. Feudal custom expected a lord to do justice to his vassals in his own court. The king was only the first among his peers, and was responsible to the Witan. He did not inherit his position but was chosen by the Witan.

Being an astute administrator, William removed all powerful earls and made his court the center of government. He held to Saxon rights and obligations, and observed Saxon customs and laws, but he changed the old Saxon social order under earls to the Norman feudal system where the king and dukedoms were hereditary.

Although the Pope had blessed the invasion, William ignored the request of Peter’s Pence, dismissed the Archbishop of Canterbury and all entrenched abbots and clergy. He appointed a Frenchman, Lanfranc, Abbot of Bec as the new Archbishop. Lanfranc separated, ecclesiastical from civic administration. Bishops and Archdeacons were no longer to exercise their jurisdictions in secular courts. The king thus ruled the church as well as the state.

To evaluate the country he had conquered, the value of land and the financial resources of the kingdom, William ordered a census, the Domesday Book.

Royal officers were sent into each county court. The unit of inquiry was the Hundred, and each was sworn to by twelve jurors, half Norman, half English. It recorded the King’s holdings and revenues: names of barons, the extent of their land, vassals and live stock; churchmen and religious houses: English earls who had retained land and their vassals, and made an equal assessment on which all tax was to be paid.

It recorded the amount of arable land and the number of plow teams (eight oxen), towns, rivers, woodlands, pastures, fisheries (weirs on streams), water mills, salt pans, markets, etc. Vassals were also enumerated in their classes and their records of military service due.

The Domesday Book holds genealogical data in that it gives a clue to surnames, although it records only given names of under-vassals.

As both languages were based on Latin, the French tongue was adjusted to the Saxon. But all learning of the time was imported from France.

Norman barons were European potentates with interests in France and relatives in most royal houses in Europe. At William’s death, his son William Rufus came to the throne. He was killed in a hunting accident and Henry I became king. He took Normandy from his older brother, Robert, secured the submission of Ireland, and only the defeat at Bannockburn at the hands of Robert Bruce saved Scottish independence.
At this time the Saxon tradition of a council of earls, the Witan grew into the institution of Parliament, and under Parliament it became impossible for rulers to levy taxes without its consent.

Henry II was the strongest king of his time. His title was King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Count of Anjou. But he refused to create appanages for his sons. At his demise, his empire passed entirely to Richard the Lion Hearted.

Richard became involved in the Third Crusade, and in order to raise money for the expedition, he raised taxes, sold charters to towns and sold privileges to those whose loyalty was suspect. Because his younger brother, John Lackland, had received no inheritance, William assigned him the tribute from six English shires; but he designated his nephew, Arthur of Brittany as his successor.

John, angry that he had not been named Richard's heir, began a villainous campaign of subterfuge to gain the throne: in France, to dispose of Arthur, at home to gain friends in the King's Council.

When news came that Richard, returning from the Crusade was a prisoner, English people were again taxed to send a substantial ransom.

William came home to find his French lands in jeopardy, and John's faction a force to reckon with. He immediately raised an army and went to France to retain his Plantagenet grip on Anjou. He died in France, and John, seizing the throne, sent his brigands to dispose of Arthur, the rightful hereditary heir.

Greedy for money, John continued the heavy taxes imposed for the Crusade and Richard's release. Determined to retain Anjou, John fined barons who would not join the campaign as well as their knights. Distrusting the barons, he demanded hostages, then hired mercenaries, rewarding them with positions in the local governments.

Learning of the murder of Arthur, people were outraged. When John led the expedition to Poitou and returned defeated, the barons refused to pay the scutage. Twenty-five barons assembled, swearing to withdraw their allegiance unless John confirmed their liberties by charter. They delivered a list of grievances, "that be redressed or we will do it ourselves!"

Defeated in a number of armed skirmishes, John finally signed the Magna Charta on June 15, 1215 in a meadow called Runnymede.

The years that followed were marked by turmoil. The Hundred Years War with France, during which the plague of Black Death, sweeping in from Europe decimated the population. Value of things decreased. Land lay idle.

Wars with Wales and Scotland brought about more heavy taxation, so that the whole nation was seething with discontent. When a poll tax of four pence an acre was imposed, Wat Tyler led a Peasants' Rebellion.

Gradually the power of feudalism became centered in the hands of a few who were wealthy enough to become king-makers. Competition for the throne between descendants of the Henrys (Lancastrians) and those of York became the Wars of the Roses, marked by a ferocity and brutality unknown in English wars. Yeomen had evolved into professional soldiers of fortune and had been demoralized by long campaigns in the Hundred Years War. At the close of that conflict, many thousands of ruffians whose occupations were gone were turned loose in England. These disbanded mercenaries enlisted on both sides of the new civil war. There were murders, arson and violence wherever they went.

The result turned out to be the son of a Welsh gentleman whose claim to the crown stemmed from the fact his mother was the grand-daughter of an illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King Edward's younger son. And a red-haired Welshman, Henry Tudor ascended the throne as Henry VII.

Henry had been promised the princess Elizabeth as his wife and would thus absorb the Yorkshire clan in his own. But before he would wed her, he insisted he first be proclaimed king by Parliament.

The first recorded appearance of a king's body guard, termed Yeoman of the Guard, was at King Henry's coronation at Westminster Abbey in 1485, when it numbered fifty. Their costumes were royal red tunics with purple facings and stripes of gold ornaments, red knee-breeches and red stockings, flat hats and black shoes with red, white and blue rosettes. (Queen Elizabeth added the ruff. They were termed Beef-eaters in 1669.)

Henry's reign was turbulent. He had to contend with intrigues and insurrections against his regime, and repulse a series of invasions from Ireland and Scotland.

The German Hanseatic League controlled northern waterways. Goods from Norway and Denmark reached London and Hull in foreign bottoms. Southern goods came in Venetian carracks which took back English wool and metals. Acquiring an old commercial alliance with Burgundy, Henry received exemption from tolls in Antwerp and Holland. Then allying himself with Denmark, trade was extended to the Scandinavian countries.

The Merchant Adventurers of Bristol had long carried on trade with Iceland, and had sponsored short voyages to the west by the Italian navigator, John Cabot, who had moved his family to Bristol in order to find a northern route to Asia. When news came that Columbus had reached western land, Bristol merchants petitioned the king for permission to send an expedition to search for a way to China. The first document connected with Anglo-American history is the patent granting John Cabot authority to give title to all lands discovered to England.

Merchants of Bristol and London joined the king in sending Cabot in the Matthen with 18 men across the Atlantic. Cabot found the fishing grounds off Newfoundland, and landing on Cape Breton, Nova Scotia on June 24, 1497, raised St. George's Cross and proclaimed the land for the British.

Extension of trade and the successful venture of Cabot were the outstanding events in the reign of Henry, except perhaps for giving his daughter Margaret in marriage to James IV of Scotland. For when the Tudor line ran out, the issue of this marriage brought Scottish and English crowns together peacefully.

The Great Reformation is credited to Henry VIII. However, it was born in 1515 with a fierce assault by
the House of Commons on the old abuse of benefit of
clergy, the immunity of clerical criminals from due pun-
ishment for secular crimes.

Under Henry VIII there was general criticism of the
church and its relation to state and of clerics for dabbling
in politics. Monasteries had ceased to be even nurseries
of literature. They were wealthier than ever with plural-
ism, nepotism and simony rampant. As clergy were
prevented from marrying, many kept concubines in Ger-
many.

Pamphleteer Simon Fish demanded, "that these sturdy
boobies be sent abroad into the world, to get wives of
their own, and earn their living by the sweat of their brows
according to the commandment of God; so might the king
be better obeyed, matrimony be better kept, the gospel
better preached, and none should rob the poor of his
alms."

The church, being out of touch with common right-
eousness and piety, chanced to fit with Henry's conven-
ience when he quarreled with the Pope, proclaimed him-
self head of the Anglican church and suppressed small
monasteries as being useless or ill conducted. In 1536
he authorized the wholesale destruction of religious
houses with the revenue given to the royal eschequer.

For generations our ancestors had lived lives of fury
and frustration. Always there had been wars, insur-
rections, intrigues and exorbitant taxes. But the hardest
to bear was the four years when Mary fiendishly burned
at the stake 200 men, 60 women and 40 children. Friends
often secretly placing packets of gunpowder in the vic-
tim's clothing to hasten death.

Upon Mary's decease the nation seemed to wake from
a horrible dream, and people looked with hope and
gladness to Elizabeth.

Elizabeth permitted religious freedom. Catholics were
prominent in her court and armed forces, Puritans sat in
her Parliament. Her Sea Dogs and the defeat of the
Spanish Armada put England in a position to dominate
the oceans and extend trade around the world.

Trade brought wealth and prestige to the royal and
commercial classes, for one who had money to invest
could make a fortune. Elizabeth spent vast sums main-
taining a brilliant court.

But to support national expansion, the common people
bore an inequitable share of taxation. Few new jobs were
created and wages were not commensurate with the cost
of living. With huge areas given over to raising sheep
in order to maintain the wool industry, there was not
enough arable land left to feed the population. Although
poor relief was doubled, food was so scarce and expensive
that there was dire poverty and want among the working
classes. Many went to prison because they could not pay
their taxes, others became vagabonds, stealing food to
keep alive.

Elizabeth died a popular and beloved monarch, her
personal income from heading commercial ventures im-
mense, but none of it had gone into the English treasury.

When James came to the throne, he found the treasury
empty. To get money he sold the title Baronet to anyone
who would pay L1000. He quarrelled incessantly with

the House of Commons because he imposed taxes arbi-
trarily without its consent, and finally dismissed Parlia-
ment.

Bad trade relations brought about a crisis in the cloth
industry, and hundreds were thrown out of work, adding
to the national distress.

England was over-populated, taxes exorbitant, jails
filled with debtors as well as with criminals. There was
not enough food, and although poor relief was doubled,
it was so inadequate that rickets and scurvy were common.
Because of intermarriage whole communities were desti-
tute. Sir William Pelham wrote, "Many sleep on straw
and dogg flesh is a dainty dish."

Since Henry VII, the ruler no longer paid the bishops
or parish priests. A system was devised whereby fees were
collected in parishes, and sheriffs were authorized to fine
or jail non-payers.

When James came to the throne, Catholics expected
support from the son of Mary Stuart. But when James
refused all concessions for non-conformity and the fines
continued, a group of prominent Catholics sponsored Guy
Fawkes in a plot to plant gunpowder in the Parliament
building hoping to blow up the king and members of
Parliament. But the plot was discovered in time by Yeo-
en of the Guard, the leaders traced and brought to
judgment.

This near catastrophe brought down the wrath of James
on all dissidents, Catholics, Puritans and Quakers alike.
They were all classed as traitors and subject to arrest.
Anglican bishops and parish priests took advantage of the
new law to collect church taxes in parishes, calling on
sheriffs to put non-payers in jail.

But taxes more than morals urged reform. Most people
refused to bother themselves about religion. They spent
their energies earning enough to pay their taxes and feed
their stomachs. The lack of food bordered on civil war.

Spurred by prospects of income from colonies, and a
refuge for the poor, James authorized settlements in
Virginia in 1607, Bermuda 1612, St. Kitts 1623, Bar-
bados and St. Croix in 1625.

Puritanism, according to English authorities began as
a rallying point against royal tyranny. It was not a class
movement. The struggle was not for religious toleration.
It was for control of the House of Commons. Members
of the aristocracy and wealthy merchants realized that a
Parliament that made the laws and assessed the taxes could
be changed, the power of the monopolies abolished. So
they formed the Parliament Party (Roundheads) in op-
position to the Royalists (Cavaliers).

Every great movement has always had its small fringe
of fanatics. Puritans who called themselves Lambs of the
Lord, made themselves obnoxious by cropping their hair
and parading in public in peaked black hats and witch-like
garb. Dickens described them as "those who dress in a
hideous manner, talk through their noses and oppose all
harmless enjoyments."

Congregationalists however, who had been growing in
numbers since Elizabeth's time, maintained that their duty
was to remain in the Queen's Church and work for reform
from within. Church privileges were granted to parishes,
including election of their own ministers.

When James died in 1625 and Charles came to the throne, things did not improve. In fact, taxation was increased. He levied duties called tonnage and poundage, called upon seaports to furnish and pay the cost for three months of a fleet of armed ships, and required people to unite in lending him large sums of money. If the poor refused, they were pressed as soldiers and sailors; if the gentry refused, they were sent to prison.

When Oliver Cromwell was elected to Parliament, he voted to transfer power of the bishops to commissioners named by Parliament. But he was no ascetic. He would have nothing to do with Scottish Presbyterianism or the fanatical Puritans.

When Parliament presented Charles with the Petition of Rights, and he dismissed Parliament, the Parliament Party gained power. Then came civil war.

When Charles was deposed and beheaded, Oliver Cromwell, the military leader was proclaimed Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. Feeling insecure in a republic, many Cavaliers left for Barbados or Virginia.

Finding a leader could not rule without a Parliament, Cromwell, "In hopes of securing an assembly of men fearing God and hating covetousness, called upon the Congregational churches all over the kingdom to nominate suitable persons. He willingly would have extended influence to Catholics, but the public opinion of the country was too strong for him. His treatment of Quakers and Jews was ahead of his time."

From English records we find that between 1620–1642, 36,000 emigrated to the West Indies, half of them to Barbados. 14,000 left for America, five-sixths of whom were not Puritans. More Cavaliers came to Virginia than Puritans to Massachusetts. The records show that after 1629 most coming to Massachusetts were Congregationalists and Episcopalians, and that fourteen out of fifteen said they were coming to evade taxes and get land.

Because they disembarked at the port of Boston, the seat of Puritanism, all were classed as Puritans.

After generations of hardship, our ancestors, following the age old pattern were invading and conquering to acquire land and seek economic security, not as a noble experiment.

It is more difficult to trace English families during the western migration than to locate them on incoming ships and find their location and status in England.

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CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S SPECIAL EASTER SUNDAY
PRAYER BRUNCH, MEMORIAL SERVICE AND PILGRIMAGE

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1979: Special Easter Sunday Worship Service and Brunch—10:30 A.M., Grand Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, $9.00. Memorial Service for deceased members: 1:30 P.M., Constitution Hall (PLEASE NOTE TIME CHANGE). Pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery and Mount Vernon for wreath-laying ceremonies: Buses to leave 18th and C St., N.W. immediately following 1:30 P.M. Memorial Service and wreath-laying at Founders' Monument. Wreath-laying at Tomb of Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery scheduled for 3:35 P.M. followed by a brief Easter Carillon Concert. Buses scheduled to arrive at Mt. Vernon at 4:45 P.M. Members will disembark at main gate of Mt. Vernon and walk to the tombs of George and Martha Washington (approximately ¼ mile). A special tour of the Mansion at Mt. Vernon has been scheduled at 5:00 P.M. Pilgrimage and tour of Mansion: $5.00. Buses will leave Mt. Vernon at 6:30 P.M. to return to the Mayflower Hotel by 7:30 P.M. There is no limit to the number of reservations for the Morning Service and Brunch. All DAR members are invited to attend. However, reservations for the Pilgrimage and tour at Mt. Vernon will be honored in order of receipt and are limited. MEMBERS PLANNING TO ATTEND SUNDAY AFTERNOON TEAS AND/OR STATE DINNERS SHOULD NOTE TIMES INVOLVED. Additional details regarding Sunday events will be available at the Chaplain General's information desk in the lobby in front of the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel from 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M., Saturday, April 14 and from 8:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M., Sunday, April 15. Reservations by April 1: MRS. RICHARD P. TAYLOR, 8801 BELMART ROAD, POTOMAC, MARYLAND 20854. Send stamped, addressed envelope with check. State buses welcome. Please clear all arrangements with Mrs. Taylor.
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| Holland, William          | Frederick Co., MD        |
| Hollifield, (Holyfield)   |                           |
| Holstein, Stephen         | Botetourt Co., VA        |
| Houston, (Huston) John    | Westmoreland Co., PA     |
| Humphrey, (Humphries)     |                           |
| Charles, Sr.              | Chester Dist., SC        |
| Hunt, Samuel              | Charlestown, MA          |
| Ingraham, (Ingram) John    | Camden Dist., SC         |
| Jackson, Dempsey          | Fauquier Co., VA         |
| James, Thomas             | Richmond, RI             |
| Kern, (Carne) John        | Charleston, SC           |
| Kissing, Abraham          | Tulpehochen, Berks Co., PA|
| Knerr, John               | Northampton Co., PA      |
| Leavell, (Leaville) Edward| Granville Co., NC        |
| Leverett, John             | Anson Co., NC            |
| Linthicum, (Lincicum, Lin-
<p>|    cicone) Joseph         | Washington Co., PA       |
| May, Luke                 | Brookfield &amp; Charlton, MA|</p>
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<td>McCarty, Michael</td>
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<td>Neely, Mary</td>
<td>North Carolina (now Davidson Co.), TN</td>
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<td>Page, Christian</td>
<td>Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., PA</td>
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<td>Baptist Valley, Montgomery Co., VA</td>
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<td>Cumberland Valley Twp., Bedford Co., PA</td>
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<td>Rohrbach, Christian, Jr.</td>
<td>York Co., PA</td>
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<td>Rose, (Roosa) Peter</td>
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**DAR MAGAZINE**

**Change of Address**

**To Our Subscribers . . .**

A special note for our subscribers with winter and summer addresses: There is now a $5.00 fee for this special handling of your DAR Magazine. This is in addition to the regular subscription price of $5.00. Due to the extra time and work involved in maintaining this separate list, this additional fee has become necessary.
From the Desk of the National Chairman . . .

In preparing material for binding be sure to follow the “Instructions for Preparing Source Records and their Preparation for Library Use,” price $3.50, available from this office. Number the pages consecutively by including frontispiece and the Table of Contents in your page count. If multiple indices are to be included in the bound volume, include the page numbers of the indices in your Table of Contents immediately following the records.

CORRECTIONS DECEMBER ISSUE
Ellis Marcus (Marquis, Marquess), 2823 Leisure Woods Lane, Decatur, GA 30034 should read Ellis Marcus (Marquis, Marquess), 2834 Leisure Woods Lane, Decatur, GA 30034.

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

DRAKE-CALHOUN: Appreciate any info. on: Thomas and Susan Drake. Only known facts, child David and one married Jan Gerretsen and Jan Broersen Decker. Also need ancestors of Ezekiel Francis Smith Sr. d. 1836 and ancestors of his wife Jane Bush m. 1817.—Mrs. W. D. Swift, 118 Silverside Avenue, Little Silver, NJ 07739

BRYAN: Need ancestors of Rev. Sol. Nathaniel Bryan, b. 1756 d. 1835. Where was Nathan buried? Also ancestors of his wife Rebecca Little b. 1760 d. 1837. Both Georgia.—Mrs. W. D. Swift, 118 Silverside Avenue, Little Silver, NJ 07739

BALDWIN-SMITH-BUSH: Need ancestors of Samuel B. Baldwin Sr. b. 1810 d. 1880 m. Emily A. Smith, Georgia. Also need ancestors of Ezekiel Francis Smith Sr. d. 1836 and ancestors of his wife Jane Bush m. 1817.—Mrs. W. D. Swift, 118 Silverside Ave., Little Silver, NJ 07739

HAMILTON: Elizabeth, b. 30 April 1816 Indiana, m. Moses Haight approximately 1835, children born in Ohio. Need information on her parents and ancestry.—Thora Leoni, P. O. Box 738, Yreka, California 96079

DEBOLT-JUSTUS-FERGUSON: Need parents of Elias DeBolt b. 1842 Lancaster, PA m. Martha Berry 1865, Marion Co., Ind. Need parents of John G. Justus (Justice) b. 1825 PA m. Mary Forry 1850 Miami Co., Ind. Need parents of Alexander Ferguson b. 1811 KY m. Nancy Hamilton 1831 Jennings Co., Ind.—Ruth Hudson, 8640 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46240

JACKSON: Need wife, parents, dates on EBEIZER JACKSON b. Mass. lived Saratoga Co., NY 1810, lived Hounsfield, NY 1820-30. Known sons, Henry, Austin & Emory.—Mrs. George Engellant, Bos 2683, Gr. Fulls, Mont. 59403


HILL-CRYOR: Sis, Need info. on John Robb of Revolutionary War. Date b. & d.: where born; wife’s name and where b. & d. and dates. Or your DAR number for ancestry for Nat C. Jr. Thank you.—Vi Hill Malcolm, 10215 Kingswood Circle, Sun City, AZ 85351, Telephone 602-977-2840 reverse charge.

Carter-Chiswell: John C. Carter, son of Charles Carter and Elizabeth Chiswell of VA, died about 3 April 1/4, 1809 in Mississippi. Want exact location of death and names of his wife and children. Did he have a son named Richard Carter?—Mrs. Stanley H. Arthur, Jr., 7300 Oak Lane, Chevy Chase, MD 20015

Stephenson-McKeever: Rachel McKeever, daughter of Darby Jr., married James Stephenson. Was William Stephenson, born about 1800 Virginia, a descendant of this family? Perhaps a grandson? He married 1818 Nancy Poston, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Slane).—Mrs. H. Tolvaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Sun City, AZ 85351, Telephone 602-977-2840 reverse charge.

Payton-Dimmit: Wanted ancestry and children of William Payton born about 1783 Virginia. He married Jemima Dimmitt, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Merryman). Children: John born 1812 married Lucy; Mary Ann born 1813 married 1835 Joseph (“Miller”) McLane; Rebecca born 1810—20 married 1833 John B. N. Redman; George born 1823 married Elizabeth; Emily born 1832 married 1857 Augustin Hays; possibly Hannah Jane and others. Census Reports: 1820-30 Bourbon Co., Kentucky; 1840-50 Beardstown, Cass Co., Illinois; also 1850 Schuyler Co., Missouri. Then we lose track of them. What was their next
move? Jemima died about 1875, when? Where? William died when? Where?—Mrs. H. Tolivaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, Conn. 06907


SOWELL-BAKER-HATTON: Need names of parents of George and Kesia Sowell, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan Cos., NC whose dau. Rachel m. John Baker in 1816. Also need names of parents of Francis Hatton, will dated 1827, Edgecombe Co., NC.—Haywood L. Robertson, P. O. Box 110, Topsail Beach, NC 28445

Genealogical Books

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

New York
Bible Records, Western, New York

Contents
Bible Records deposited with Steuben County Clerk’s Office, Bath, New York
Averell Bible
Bailey Record
Barrett Bible
Borden Bible
Chase Bible
Jones Bible
Skinkle Records
Kingsley Bible
Townsend Records
Davenport-Cameron Bible
Rogers Bible
DeGraw Bible
Fry Bible
Howard Bible
Hughes Record
Kibbe Bible
Annabel Records
Warren Bible
D.B. Williams Bible
Smith, Cool, Coleman Bible
Hayes Records
Vaughan Records
Asa Drake Bible
Williams Records
Index for Records of Steuben County
Taylor-Genung Bible

Blackman-Fairchild Bible
Lawrence Family Records
Index for Taylor-Genung Bible, Blackman-Fairchild Bible, Lawrence Records
Bible Records from Cayuga County, New York
Lyster-Jayne Bible
Wyant-Williams Bible
Joab, Elijah and Jared Austin Records
Marsten-Jayne Bible
Index for Cayuga County Bible Records
Baldwin Family Bible Records
Elsworth Family Bible Records
Jones Family Bible Records
Bible—Property of Nathan Sanford
Bible owned by Catherine Bidwell Metzger
Bible—in possession of Miss Florence Burtch
Index for last six Bible Records

New York
A Compilation of Data Relating to Descendants of William Curry and Charity Lockwood

New York
Abstract of Wills, Orange County Surrogate’s Office, Glen- shen, New York, From June 27th, 1787 to December 31, 1830, Vol. 472

New York
DAR Cemetery, Church and Family Records, B 187, North- eastern New York State

Contents
Bible Records
Cemetery Records, Wiley’s Point
Bible Records, Saratoga County
Baptismal Records, Washington County First United Presby- terian Church, Cambridge
## Cemetery Records, Louisville Landing Cemetery continued
from 1976 submission-St. Lawrence County

### New York

*Records of Rensselaer County, New York, Vol. 469*

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Section I:—Rensselaer County Marriages (1865 Census):
- Marriages—City of Troy, N.Y.

Section II:—Rensselaer Co. Cemetery Inscriptions:
- Town of Berlin—Head of Cowdry Hollow
- Town of Berlin—Schuyler Green Farm
- Town of Berlin—Private Burying Grd.
- Town of Berlin—Cold Spring Road Pvt.
- Town of Brunswick—Rich. Hanson Farm
- Town of Brunswick—Lockrow Cemetery
- Town of Brunswick—Barnyard Grave Site
- Town of Brunswick—Link Cemetery
- Town of No. Greenbush—Phillips Cemetery
- Town of Petersburgh—Sanford Hewitt Farm
- Town of Schaghticke—Foster Property

Section III:—Wills of Rensselaer Co. Residents:
- Last Will & Testament of Karel Aring
- Last Will & Testament of Samuel Earing
- Last Will & Testament of Peter Beringer
- Last Will & Testament of Henry Springer
- Last Will & Testament of Jacob Ostrander
- Last Will & Testament of George Sharp
- Last Will & Testament of Leonard R. Sharpe

Section IV:—John B. Goewey Family Records:

Letter written Feb. 1858 from John B. Goewey

Goewey/Lappuis Family Church Records

Baran Goewey Deed

John B. Goewey Abstracted Deeds

Bragg Family Deed & Census Records

John B. Goewey Census Records 1850-1865

David B. Goewey Census record 1855

Last Will & Testament of John B. Goewey

Death Rec. & Cem. Insp. for John B. Goewey

Last Will & Test. and Obit Not. for Geo. B. Goewey

Section V:—Census & Miscellaneous Records of the County of Rensselaer

Goewey Family Census Records (1850-55)

Phillips Family Census Records (1850-55)

Sharpe Family Census Records (1850)

Sheridan Family Census Record (1900)

Sheridan Family Civil & Church Records

Sheridan Family Notes & Church Record

Brennan/Hurley Family of Ireland and Rensselaer County

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### New York

*Unpublished Records of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, New York 1844, Vol. 467*

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Marriages, Church of the Pilgrims, 1849-1899

Infant Baptisms, Church of the Pilgrims, 1845-1899

Baptisms, Pilgrim Chapel, 1877-1908

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### New York

*Miscellaneous Records, Vol. 468*

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Obituary Notices, Marriage Notices

Revolutionary War Pension Records:

Jabez Knapp

Hannah Knapp

Abel Grout

Oliver Cook

Samuel Stafford

Rich Family Bible

Grout Family Records

Discharge Certificate—Amos Davis, Civil War

Special Income Tax List for City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y. 1863-1864

Will—Isaac Stafford

Rev. War Pension Record—Stutley Stafford

Will—Richard Stafford

Revolutionary War Pension Records

John Crafford

Philip & Anna Staats

Military, Pension and Bounty Land Records

### New York

*Bible Records and Family Lineages, Ulster County, New York, B 185*

**Contents**

Name:

Katie A. & George N. Lefever

Jacob H. Conyes

Francis H. Kidder

Conyes & Edwards

Zachariah Conyes

Catharine M. Davis

Minnie E. Wiedner

Lockwood

Roland A. Shultis-Flora D. Bishop

Kenneth C. Vredenburg

Hendricks-Houghtaling

Wheeler

George Dennis Stockin

Whipple

Elias G. DePuy

LeRoy & Avery

Fannie Schupp

Isaac Brown

George & Mary Taylor

Coots

John M. Myers

Delamater

Shultis

Reynolds

Family Lineages:

Van Gaasbeek

Trumpbour

Beatty

Dederick

Schempoes

Hill

### New York

*Rich/Worden Family & Mahar/Murphy Family, B 184*  

**Contents**

Rich Family:

Generation 1—Nicholas Ritch

Generation 2—Samuel Rich

Generation 3—Eliza Rich

Generation 4—Jacob Rich, Sr.

Generation 5—Jacob Rich, Jr.

Generation 6—Charles Rich

Generation 7—Charles Adams Rich

Generation 8—Frank Arthur Rich

Generation 9—Virgil Marcus Rich

Children of Jacob Rich, Sr.

Line of Jacob Rich (6)

Children of Charles Adams Rich

Children of Frank Arthur Rich


Worden Family:

Generation 1—Peter Worden I

Generation 2—Peter Worden II

Generation 3—Samuel Worden

(Continued on page 207)
THE HON. BOB WILSON, Chairman

Mr. Winthrop Baylies

Mr. Forrest F. Lange

Mr. George T. Boggs

Mr. William B. Mehler, Jr.

The Hon. Barry Goldwater

The Hon. Samuel S. Stratton

The Hon. Fred Schwengel

FEBRUARY 1979
MUSCATATUCK (North Vernon, Ind.) celebrated Memorial Day by dedicating a bronze marker in memory of the twenty-nine known Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Jennings County, Ind. The ceremony was held on the Jennings County Courthouse lawn in Vernon, Ind. The plaque was later mounted in the foyer of the courthouse.

The presentation of the colors was by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The procession was led by the Indiana State DAR Vice Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke; the Indiana State DAR Chaplain, Mrs. Joseph Eskridge; and the Indiana State DAR Historian, Mrs. Charles L. Jamison. Following Jennings County Commissioner, Richard Kreutzjans, was former Muscatatuck Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. LaVonne Shinness; the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Blance Kleber; and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Helen Horstman.

The Invocation was given by Mrs. Eskridge, followed by the Pledge to the American Flag by Mrs. Horstman. The National Anthem was played by Trumpeter, Eugene Rudicel. Chapter Regent, Helen Horstman, then extended greetings and introduced the State Officers.

The Address was given by State Historian, Mrs. Charles L. Jamison, in which she called attention to the importance of honoring our Revolutionary Soldiers and praised the Muscatatuck Chapter for accomplishing this in the short period of time that this chapter has existed.

Following the address, Mrs. Blanche Kleber, Chapter Historian, called the roll of the Revolutionary Soldiers known to be buried in Jennings County, and asked descendants to stand.

Dedication and unveiling of the marker was then conducted by the Chapter Regent, assisted by the acting Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. LaVonne Shinness. President of the Jennings County Commissioners, Mr. Richard Kreutzjans, accepted the plaque for Jennings County. State Chaplain, Mrs. Eskridge, gave the benediction, followed by Taps by Trumpeters, Eugene and Bobby Rudicel.—Helen Horstman.

SERRANO (Glendora, California). Pictured in costume at the Christmas Parade are Mrs. James A. Williams, Sr., Registrar; Mrs. Philip Albrecht, Second Vice Regent; and Mrs. O.P. van den Bergh, Recording Secretary. They rode in a 1917 Hudson seven-passenger touring automobile owned by the Dick Davises. Serrano Chapter won a trophy for the entry, “A Christmas Carol” in the parade whose theme was “Christmases Past.” Mrs. Lawrence Gerken, Librarian, was in charge of decorating the float. Also taking part in the parade was junior member Denise Daniel who holds the title of Miss Glendora, daughter of Mrs. Raborne Daniel, Assistant Secretary. Leading the DAR car was another junior member Barbara Clark, daughter of Mrs. Ralph J. Fisher, District X Director, who dressed as an Indian and rode her own horse. She is an accomplished equestrian.

Other members honored last year were Mrs. Frederick Astin, Sr., being named an Outstanding Citizen at the Glendora Chamber of Commerce awards banquet, and Mrs. Helen Bettin being chosen as Glendora’s Citizen of the Year, at the young age of ninety! Both of these awards are based on civic service. Serrano Chapter is also very proud of Mrs. Fisher’s election to the office of California State Organizing Secretary for the new term. This is a particular plum for the chapter because of its newness, having been organized only six years ago. Serrano Chapter received nine awards at State Conference this year, and attained gold honor roll at Continental Congress for the sixth year.—Jane Weeks van den Bergh.

REBECCA PARKE (Galesburg, IL). Pictured, Mrs. Errol M. Clark, Honorary Regent; Grandson, Kevin Johnson, President of C.A.R.; Mother, Mrs. Lyle Johnson; behind Kevin; Mrs. Roland C. White, State Regent of DAR; Mrs. James C. Graham, Regent of General Macomb Chapter; Mrs. Frank Derby, Regent of Rebecca Parke Chapter. November meeting of Rebecca Parke Chapter, DAR. Mrs. Errol M. Clark, Honorary Regent and Mrs. Lyle Johnson, grandmother and Mother of Kevin Johnson, President of General Henry Knox Society, C.A.R., presented the C.A.R.’s Marching Banner in honor of their 25th anniversary. Other donors were Mrs. Frank Derby, Regent; Mrs. James B. Wollesen; Mrs. Walter L. Johnson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Helen Collinson; and General Henry Knox Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Kevin Johnson presented Mrs. James C. Graham with her National Endowment Pin, which she donated in honor of General Henry Knox Society’s Anniversary.
CHARITY GREENE WARD (Lamar, MO). Lamar, a thriving city in southwest Missouri, is in the center of Barton County. We must give credit to George E. Ward, his wife Charity Greene Ward, and their family. It is because we recognize this credit that the members of the Charity Greene Ward Chapter, DAR, dedicated a monument on July 1, 1978 to the Ward family and their descendants for the founding of the city of Lamar.

The settlement at this particular point was the result of George's intended movement from Virginia to California via Kentucky and Louisiana. His father George E. Ward, Sr. had served in the Revolutionary War. George had met Charity Greene in Kentucky where they were married. They had four children—two sons, James T. Ward and Edward Greene Ward. Of the two daughters, Josephine married Joseph Perry. The other daughter became Mrs. R.T. Tucker. George thought he saw a political opportunity in Louisiana where they had lived for eight years. Disappointed in that region, he decided to join a wagon train to the gold fields, but again fate determined his decision. At this time he became ill and stopped with his family along the banks of a creek until his health was restored. While he was recuperating, he began to explore the area that the rest of the wagon train had ignored in their desire to obtain gold. He discovered lush prairie lands and deep fertile soil as far as he could see in all directions. He decided that this area would be more lucrative and satisfying than pursuing the course of making a fortune in the gold fields of California.

MISSISSIPPI DELTA (Rosedale and Bolivar County, MS) honored much loved former members by unveiling DAR Insignia markers at their grave sites in two separate ceremonies in October.

On Sunday, October 1, memorial services were held at Beulah Cemetery. Special guest was Mrs. D. Rayburne Fraser of Columbus, State Historian. Also participating was Mrs. Richard Shelby, First Vice President General.

Mrs. Delbert Farmer, Regent, welcomed the assembled members, relatives and friends of those whose tribute was paid. Following Mrs. Shelby's explanation of the DAR Insignia, Mrs. Carl Black, Second Vice Regent, gave a short summary of the contributions to the chapter made by those whose memory the chapter was honoring.

Mrs. J.R. Snyder, Historian, placed a floral remembrance on each grave, and Mrs. Percy Hathorn, Chaplain, gave the benediction.

Past members honored were Anna Billers Farrar, Lillian Warfield Nugent, Coralie Nugent Lobdell, Mildred Lobdell Poague, Frances Clark Allen, Margaret Allen Green, Bonnie Hamlett Curd, Laura Hamlett Dickerson, Willie Darden Patterson, Lois Harrison Jackson, Jessie Crawford Smith and Ann Clark Lenoir Cassity.

On Sunday, October 8 at Cleveland Cemetery, DAR Insignia markers were placed at the grave sites of Mrs. Helen Reid Nelson and Mrs. Angus McNair Liddell. In April at Prentiss, MS, a marker will be placed honoring Mrs. Mary Maude Burrow.

"During the past two years Mississippi Delta chapter has placed 26 insignia markers. We welcome the opportunity to honor our past members," Mrs. Farmer said.—Allene N. Yates.

MICAJAH PETTAWAY (Rocky Mount, NC) held a 55th anniversary party and luncheon at Benvenue Country Club. The chapter was formed in Rocky Mount in 1923 by the late Mrs. R.P. Holt.

The ceremonies were conducted by Mrs. H.J.C. Taylor, Chaplain. Mrs. L.M. Barnes III read the President General’s message and Mrs. F.W. Hobbs, Jr. gave the national defense report.

Mr. Walter E. Campbell wrote and presented the tribute to the nine past Regents who are still members of the chapter. The tribute entitled, "This Was Your Reign," honored Mrs. Armistead W. Gill, Mrs. William D. Bennett, Miss Josephine V. Smith, Mrs. N.Y. Chambliss, Sr., Mrs. Lyman C. Jones, Mrs. Thomas Powell, Mrs. Frank H. Cothran, Mrs. John C. Barnes, Jr., and Mrs. J.B.A. Daughtridge.

Mrs. R. Branson Hobbs, Regent, presented each with an official DAR emblem on behalf of the Chapter. Mrs. Armistead W. Gill, the only active charter member and a member of the NSDAR for 61 years, was presented a certificate and a 50-Year DAR pin.

Membership certificates representing 25 years or more continual membership were presented to Mrs. William M. Atkinson, Mrs. W.D. Bennett, Miss Laura E. Boice, Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, Mrs. Philip C. Cherry, Mrs. William L. Goodwyn, Sr., Mrs. F.W. Hobbs, Jr., Mrs. W.L. Lewis, Mrs. Ellis E. Phillips, Mrs. J.L. Rawls, Sr., Mrs. Josephine V. Smith, Mrs. Thomas B. Sutler, Jr., Mrs. Cameron Vestal, Mrs. R.M. Whitley, Jr., Mrs. L.A. Williamson and Mrs. R.D. Wimberley, Sr.

A three-tiered cake and punch in the Gertrude Carraway Bowl, won by the Chapter for outstanding work during Constitution week, was served.

The chapter also won State and National Blue Ribbons and program award on its Yearbook.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Pennsylvania). As part of the national Pike Festival the chapter recently honored Col. Robert F. Humphrey, the founder of West Alexander (he named the town for his wife, Martha Alexander Humphrey), in a ceremony in the restored old cemetery near the West Alexander Elementary School.

Humphrey, who fought under Lafayette at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, enlisted in the spring of 1776 in Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, served two hitches in the Continental Army, and was finally discharged in May of 1780 with the rank of Colonel.

Col. Humphrey is said to have carried the seriously wounded Lafayette from the field at Brandywine; thus it was a memorable and certainly dramatic moment when the two veterans met in West Alexander on May 24, 1825. Lafayette, traveling through western Pennsylvania with his
son, George Washington Lafayette, embraced Humphrey warmly. Not surprisingly, a published account described the meeting of the aging patriots as "most affecting."

Col. Humphrey was laid to rest on August 19, 1834 in the United Presbyterian Cemetery in the town he had founded. He was 82. A long way from his native Northern Ireland, he had in the fullest sense taken part in the creation of his new country.

Helping honor the founder of West Alexander were: Mrs. Duncan Dennis, Jr., Regent; Mrs. Mae (Humphrey) Clatterbuck, Mrs. Robert T. Humphrey, Mrs. Grace (Humphrey) Mitchell (great, great, great grandchildren); Mrs. James R. Hendershot, 1st. Vice-Regent; Mr. Walter Holmes, President of West Alexander Historical Society.

SEGO LILY (Bountiful, Utah) sponsored a Flag Day Commemoration June 14th at the historical Bountiful Tabernacle building on the Main Street of town.

The 60-piece marching band of Bountiful High School marched the six blocks to the square and also played two numbers. It was under the direction of Kendall Nielsen, bandmaster. The invocation was given by Lt. Herman E. Wolfe, Weber Minuteman Squadron, Civil Air Patrol.

The flag ceremony was under the direction of Scout Troop 107, Neil Flanders Scout Master. Eagle Scout, Edwin Goble, who recently obtained the large flagpole as his Eagle project, led the ceremony and gave a short talk.

Brig. Gen. Otis E. Winn, Ret. gave an inspiring talk on the flag and described his feelings of patriotism at it's sight in the many lands around the world on his tours of duty.

The meeting was conducted by our regent, Mrs. D. Earl Hess, who gave a short talk on the aims of D.A.R.

An outstanding picture was included with the write-up in the local paper with the hope that this would be the beginning of an annual tradition on Flag Day. This was under the direction of Mrs. William Leak, Chairman, assisted by Mrs. D. Earl Hess and Mrs. Herman E. Wolfe, Regent, and Vice Regent, respectively.

An additional patriotic project was an interesting float made for the 4th of July parade and used in three local communities. The theme was "Strength through Heritage." It featured an American Revolutionary soldier and a mother and daughter recalling the events of our heritage through a Book of Remembrance. These two events have helped project the image of DAR in our community and brought favorable comments to our chapter. —Kathryn Hess.


The Regent, Miss Burna Buckles, recognized Regents and visitors from other chapters and towns. The Vice Mayor, Mrs. Ruth Ritchie, welcomed the visitors to historic Elizabethton and Sycamore Shoals.

Attorney George F. Dugger, Sr., great, great, great grandson, one of the oldest living descendants, gave a brief history of Julius Dugger. The Duggers were French Hugenots and fled France during the persecution. They went to Scotland, remaining there some time before coming to America about 1750, settling near Petersburg, Virginia.

Julius Dugger and Andrew Greer (married Kincaid sisters in Virginia) settling in what is now Tennessee some time between 1766 and 1769.

The unveiling was done by Mrs. Sallie Cable, a charter member and a direct descendant of Julius Dugger and by Mrs. Rebecca Dugger Fisher, a fifth great granddaughter and the youngest junior member of the chapter.

Following the program, all were guests of the chapter members at a lovely tea in the reception room of the museum. Many friends of the descendants and guests attended this memorable historical occasion.

Funds for the plaque were provided by the late Eliza Carriger.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT (Missouri). Eleven DAR Chapters of the West Central District met November 17, 1978, for a luncheon meeting at the Alameda Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri, honoring Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach of Kirkwood, Missouri State Regent.

About two hundred members attended, including several State Officers and the participating Regents from the eleven chapters. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. L. Vaughn Means, West Central District Director and Regent of the Blue Springs Chapter. Mrs. Arthur L. Jones, Regent, Marguerite McNair, gave the Invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance led by Mrs. Ollie Tracy, Regent, Kansas City, was followed by Miss Genevieve Drake, Regent, Clay County, leading the group in repeating the American Creed. Pledge of Allegiance to the State of Missouri led by Mrs. Larry L. Jones, Regent, Prairie Chapter, preceded the group singing the National Anthem with Mrs. Julienne T. Thompson, Regent, Sarah Boone, as leader. Mrs. Robert M. Neubert, Regent, Elizabeth Benton, read the message of the President General and the National Defense report was given by Mrs. Alva R. Clark, Regent, Independence Pioneers.

Mrs. John F. Buchanan, Regent, Little Blue River, gave a summary report of the October district meeting held at Grandview, Missouri.

The State Regent, Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach, presented a message "Why I Believe in America." Mrs. Ferrenbach gave a word by word and a phrase by phrase interpretation of the American Creed. Each member was charged with the responsibility to really read and to really listen to the message the Creed holds for every American.

Mrs. Glen J. Hopkins, of the Kansas City Chapter, was chairman of the event. Mrs. Jerome Duggan, Regent, Westport, presented a mixed group of singers from Center High School called "The 87th Street Gang," who introduced themselves and sang several lively numbers accompanied by two guitars. Mrs. D. D. Johnston, William Boydston Regent, gave the Benediction.

ALBEMARLE (Charlottesville, VA). 4,271 persons saw the historical exhibit honoring General Nathanael Greene presented by the Albermarle Chapter at the Western Virginia Bicentennial Center in May and June of 1978. The exhibit dealt with Greene's Southern Campaign in the Carolinas and Georgia from 1780 until the surrender of Charleston in 1782, maps showing the battles fought and the movement of British and American forces told the story of the campaign.

Two cabinets were used to display the artifacts and documents loaned for the
exhibit. In the upright cabinet, and oval antique frame held a portrait of General Greene, after the painting by Charles Wilson Peale, together with military artifacts of the period. Of great interest was the sword used by Peter Francisco, the giant cavalryman. This sword was especially made for Francisco at General Washington's command, because the ordinary sword was like a toy in Francisco's hands. This sword, still belongs to descendents of Peter Francisco, is the one with which he is said to have slain 11 British at the battle of Camden.

A revolutionary musket, handsomely fitted with brass, a bayonet, powder flasks of copper and brass, powder horns, and leather pouches completed the cabinet display. Colored prints of the militia, plus original water-color renderings of a little drummer boy and a sharpshooter made a colorful background.

A mannequin stood guard on each side of the cabinet, one dressed in the uniform of the Monticello Guard, and the other in fringed buckskin, with a sprig of "Liberty Green" on his tricorne hat. A sign telling that the exhibit honored General Greene, and was sponsored by the Albemarle Chapter DAR, was flanked by an American flag and the DAR blue-and-white official banner.

The exhibit was assembled and mounted by Mrs. Herbert Silvette of Greene County and Mrs. John S. Tyng of Albemarle County, working as joint chairmen. At the invitation of Miss Betty McLemore, the exhibit was moved to the Virginia Western Bicentennial Center, while it remained on view through the 4th of July — Brooks Silvette.

COL. JOHN DONELSON (Washington, D.C.). On May 11, 1978, members traveled by auto to the Driftwood Beach, Chesapeake Ranch Club shown on National Geographic Maps on the west shore of the Chesapeake Bay, a few miles north of the mouth of the Patuxent River. The post office is Lusby, Md.

This area was first charted by Captain John Smith. Lord Calvert's Hunting Lodge was located on the present CRC air park. The British sailed up the Patuxent River-enroute to the sack of Washington, D.C., War of 1812. While modern history never fails to be of interest, a walk in the surf along the Bay beach, provides an opportunity to see fossil remains of paleontologic interest. An inspection of the "Cliffs of Calvert" shows layers of fossils in gravel sand and much wider layers of clay with no fossil remains. This is natures own geological chart, stirring the awe and curiosity of the amateur. The record is presumed to be of Miocene and/or earlier epochs—at least more than a million years old. The most highly prized fossil finds among the beach combers are the sharks teeth, which are black and found in sizes just big enough to see up to that of an apple. Modern sharks teeth are white.

Following a Dutch Treat Picnic, the regular monthly meeting was held in the open and then members walked in the surf searching for "finds". Nothing of note but driftwood was found.—Virginia Rossor.

OWASCO, (Auburn, N.Y). Donald M. Phillips was elected president of the Col. John Hardenbergh Society, Children of the American Revolution, when the group met at their summer meeting.

The local society of the C. A. R. is sponsored by the Oswasco Chapter.

Donald M. Phillips is the son of Mrs. Michael Phillips, Regent of Oswasco Chapter, Auburn, New York. This makes two hard working members for two great organizations in one family. Mrs. Phillips is also Senior State Vice President of the Great Lakes Society of the New York C. A. R.

On Sunday, September 17, 1978, the Regent, Mrs. Michael Phillips, and the Registrar, Mrs. Raymond Baker, participated in the 200th anniversary of Adam Helmer's Famous Mohawk Valley Run during the American Revolution. Adam Helmer is buried in Weedsport, New York, and his run is retold in "Drums Along the Mohawk."—Eloise Phillips.

JOHN BELL (Madison, Wisconsin) has had the pleasure of honoring, for the past several years, their 105 year old member and 50-year member, Margaret Safford Waters. Pictured with Mrs. Waters are her daughter, Helen Waters Rader, also a 50-year member of the same chapter and her husband, Lloyd F. Rader whose mother was, for many years, active in DAR in the State of Indiana.

A highlight in this year's activities for Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fred L. Caywood, was her attendance at the grave marking ceremony for Sara Roddis Jones, past President General. On June 15, 1978 homage was paid to Mrs. Jones by current National Officers and members of the Wisconsin Society at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

John Bell Chapter has, under Mrs. Caywood's Regency undertaken several innovative projects to project that DAR is a service organization. An award to public television station WHA-TV for historical programming was warmly received. John Bell Chapter funded a planting project in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum contributed toward the purchase of music for the Wisconsin Youth Symphony and donated funds and medical books to the Wisconsin Society's unique Surgeon's Quarters at Portage, Wisconsin.

Unusual emphasis was given to basic areas in chapter work. 148 new citizens were greeted at three Naturalization ceremonies at the Federal Court in Madison, Wisconsin. Young men as well as young women are now honored at the Chapter's Good Citizens Awards Ceremony. A silver Revere bowl was awarded to the county's most outstanding American Studies teacher. The Constitution Week display in the Madison Public Library included proclamations from both the Governor of Wisconsin and the Mayor of Madison, in addition to a colorful presentation of national material pictorializing Constitution Week.

BATTLE OF ELIZABETHTOWN (Elizabethtown, North Carolina). In September 1778, a memorial service and dedication ceremony was hosted by the chapter, assisted by the Lower Cape Fear Chapter, SAR. Mrs. W. D. Sherman delivered the dedication address. The grave-marking ceremony honored war soldiers from the DeVane Family, one of the founding families of New Hanover Co., N. C. The soldiers whose graves were marked were the following: (1) Captain James DeVane Revolutionary War Minute Man, N. C. Militia. Born August 1, 1757 died March 13, 1840. He was commissioned a Captain in June of

As each soldier's name was read, a flag was placed at the headstone by DAR Junior-member Linda J. DeVane Boyd, who is a direct descendant of Captain James DeVane (a recently established DAR line) and Captain Francis Davis. The ceremony was concluded by the playing of Taps. Many DeVane descendants attended the ceremony, including 26 families from out-of-state.

DEWALT MECHLIN (Chicago, IL) held their regular meeting in the home of Chapter Regent, Mrs. Roland J. Beckley. Mrs. R. T. Drake, Illinois State Vice Regent, entertained with trumpet history pictures along with her bugling. Mrs. Drake had the honor of being Bugler for DAR Continental Congress in Washington, D.C. Her husband and two sons are members of SAR and their two daughters belong to DAR.

As a young girl, Mrs. Drake could see how an exciting career could be made for being able to blow her well-liked horn. From early Biblical times, to the present, she told and showed the role that trumpets played throughout the ages.

Mrs. Drake didn't mention Gabriel blowing his horn because she had a wealth of recorded history to unfold as she presented bugles such as the rams' horn, used in 1451 B.C.; that is, when Joshua was told to have the priests blow the trumpets to make the city walls of Jericho fall down; and for Rosh-Hashana. Other horns in her fine collection, depicting bugling in the French and Indian Wars before the American Revolution.

Just as Moses was to cause the trumpet to sound to “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof,” now that same quotation is engraved on our American Liberty Bell in Philadelphia.—Louise Rich.

MARSHALL (Marshall, Missouri) at its November meeting honored a 50-year member, Mrs. J. R. Napton, who was Regent from 1929 to 1941. The presentation of a 50-year pin to Mrs. Napton was made by Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea, Missouri State Historian and Past Regent of Marshall Chapter.

Mrs. Elsea, who is also National Vice Chairman of the Friends of the Museum for the South Central Division, gave the chapter's February program on the subject, "Relics of the Past Challenge the Future," showing slides of the DAR Museum and State Rooms.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. A. Snoddy, past Chapter Regent, currently Missouri State Insignia Chairman, and an organist on several occasions at Continental Congress, the Marshall Chapter carried on a money raising project in September and October which netted the chapter over two thousand dollars.

In July Marshall Chapter was co-organizer with Arrow Rock Chapter of a docent program at the Old Tavern in Arrow Rock, Missouri. Twenty-three members from Marshall Chapter have participated.

Talented members afford Marshall Chapter many interesting programs. In October Mrs. Forest Clough told the chapter about Coldwater Cemetery owned by the Missouri State Society and considered the oldest Protestant Cemetery still in use west of the Mississippi River. The program on National Defense stressing the importance of the American family as a bulwark of this country was given by Mrs. James Henley in November. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a guest luncheon and a program, "Building for the Future Through the Eyes of Washington," by Mrs. Howard Lile, former high school French and Spanish teacher and presently a French instructor at Missouri Valley College in Marshall.

SALLY DE FOREST (Norwalk, Ohio) achieved a distinctive first when the DAR Americanism medal, pin and certificate were presented to Dr. John F. Herion, Willard, Ohio.

On February 13, 1904 John Frederick Augustus Herion was born in Freiburg, Baden, Germany and there attended state schools for eleven years, two years in commercial college and one year in apprenticeship training in banking before deciding to come to America. His first introduction to Americans was in WWI when Americans were held in hostage in the lower level of his father's school. His sympathy was with them, for his mother was held in another "camp" by the Nazi Army for several months for holding prayer meetings in their home.

On November 2, 1923 John arrived in New York. It was an immediate necessity for him to find work and aided by a distant relative he went on to Aurora, Illinois.

In 1924 he attended a Youth Camp sponsored by the Aurora German Methodist Church and during this camping experience it became his decision to become a minister. With only fifty dollars but with the guidance, aid and faith in John of Dr. Albert Marting, treasurer of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, John was enrolled and was able to work his way to the granting of the Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1927.

For his theology he attended Boston University and on to Garrett Institute of Northwestern University, was ordained in
1935 and received the Doctor of Theology from Pikes Peak Bible Institute. He became a naturalized citizen in 1932.

He volunteered his service in World War II as a chaplain and received the rank of major, serving in the European Theater under General Patton. Upon discharge he received the Honorary Silver Star Award and other citations for combat duty.

The efforts of a number of years culminated in the dedication of a Veterans Service Plaque and a Sally De Forest marker in the New Haven Cemetery (Ohio) on the unmarked grave of Revolutionary soldier Paul Pond who descended from Robert Pond, a member of the Winthrop Fleet from Groton, England. Two descendants of this soldier were present—Mrs. Jesse Stage, past regent of Marshall Chapter, Marshall, Michigan and daughter Mrs. Robert Horston. An impressive dedication ceremony was conducted by State officers: State Regent, Mrs. John R. Williams; State Chaplain, Mrs. Grant Estlering; State Historian, Mrs. Jerome Gross, with "Faith of our Father's" led by Honorary State Regent, Mrs. M. R. Huber and the benediction given by North West District Director, Mrs. Robert King. Miss Barbara Sullivan sang appropriate songs with her guitar accompaniment and a Willard Junior High Brass trio sounded taps.

GEN. JOHN BARNWELL (Barnwell, SC). Pictured around the historic marker erected on the site of the chapter's Winton Park are these members of the chapter: Mrs. J. R. Cockeral, Mrs. C. H. Beatty, Historian, Mrs. E. H. Suter, Librarian, Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Genealogist, Mrs. J. W. Coyle, Mrs. H. W. Bowman, Mrs. C. H. Chitty, and Mrs. L. C. Vickery. The picture was taken as members enjoyed the beautiful fall colors in their park while making final plans for the annual DAR Christmas bazaar held December 1st.

The legend on the marker has this wording: Winton County Court house Site 1.4 miles—Barnwell County was part of Granville County. Later a part of Orangeburg County. Winton County was created from land deeded by C. F. Molair in 1950 memory of his wife Sina Molair. It has been in use thirty years. It is the scene of the annual DAR picnic in May. It is one of the projects instigated and maintained as part of its active patriotic program by the Gen. John Barnwell Chapter.—Evermae Robertson.

WILLIAM SCOTT (Bryan, Texas). At the fall reassembly meeting the chapter honored Mrs. Malcom Carnes on her 100th birthday, with a birthday cake and a hand painted plaque which was presented to her by the Regent, Mrs. Emmete Wallace.

The program was given by a junior member, Dr. Ruth Gordon McGill, whose subject was the proposed ratification of ERA. Slides, and literature she handed out reinforced the importance of the topic.

Sharing the birthday cake with the honoree, "Miss Dona", were two members whose birthday fell on the date of the meeting, Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. John Raney.

REDWOOD FOREST (Eureka, California) held a memorial service in October for member, Minnie Anderson Freeman, 95, NSDAR 449,086, who had led an active life until the past three years when she had been confined to a rest home. Wife of the late Peter Freeman, her death occurred September 30, 1978.

In her remarks, Mrs. Wallace C. Martin, Chaplain, said, "A DAR member and Mother of five DAR Daughters is possibly unique among chapters of DAR."

The surviving daughters are: Mrs. Lois Haynes, Arcata; Mrs. Dagmar Eter, Sunnyvale; Mrs. Minnie Bristlin, Petaluma; Mrs. Donna Myers, Santa Clara; Mrs. Elsie De Avilla, Klamath River. Also surviving are two sons, Rudolph and Ernest, 13 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren and five great-great grandchildren.

A wide circle of friends remember Mrs. Freeman for her activity in a number of worthy organizations, leaving the office holding to her talented and capable family.

Redwood Forest Chapter voted a monetary gift in her memory to C.A.R. at the business meeting conducted by Regent Elizabeth Brizard.—Cloyce Martin.

JOHN FRANKLIN (Wrens, GA). Descendants of William Norman, a Revolutionary War soldier who had settled in Lincoln County, Georgia, dedicated a granite gravestone in his memory on Sunday, July 22.

In the deep forest, where Norman settled in the 1780s, among the tall pines and the spreading dogwood and maple trees, the ritual of dedication was performed by Mrs. Henry Lively, representing the John Franklin Wren Chapter of which Lillian Norman Harris is a member. The stone was then unveiled by William C. Norman, Crossett, Ark., and Ruth Norman, Lincolnton. Both are sixth generation descendants removed from William Norman.

Speakers for this occasion were Sen. S. P. McGill, Washington, Dr. Lois Norman, author of the book "The Normans of Normandy Hall," from Sherman, Texas, and Dr. J. Turner Byson, Washington. They each reminded those present.
to hold on to the rich heritage left them by their pioneer forebears who bequeathed to their descendants a legacy of strength and nobility.

A prayer was offered by Rev. Paul C. Reviere after which taps were sounded by Stoy Marlow, a direct descendant of William.

Master of ceremonies for the occasion was Clyde T. Norman, president of Norman Family Association, Merritt Island, Fla.

William Norman, soldier of the Revolutionary War, was born (1750) in Culpepper County, Virginia. While participating in the Battle of Brandywine, he was severely wounded in both knees leaving him a cripple for life. As was stated, by Dr. Norman, “William’s stubborn resistance kept him from losing his zest for life. Each year of his remaining life he observed and celebrated the Battle of Brandywine.” —Carolyn M. Zeigler.

CAPTAIN NATHAN WATKINS (Mt. Home, Arkansas) met at the Holiday Inn on May 8th. We were honored with the presence of Mrs. James H. Stevenson, State Regent, and Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrook, past First Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Five other guests were present.

Mrs. Stevenson gave a resume of the activities at the Continental Congress held in Washington, D.C. in April. Mrs. Westbrook reviewed the resolutions relating to national defense which were passed by the Congress.

Miss Marsha Crownover, of Gassville, Ark., was awarded a $400 nursing scholarship by the National Society. In November, she was our Good Citizen Award winner from the High School of Cotter. Marsha is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Junior Crownover.

A Silver Honor Roll certificate was presented to the chapter as well as a certificate for the largest contribution to St. Mary’s Indian School at Springfield, S. D. The chapter also received the Outstanding Award on its yearbook from State and National and for use of the theme in program titles.

Officers for 1978-79 were installed by Mrs. James H. Stevenson, State Regent: Regent; Mrs. James M. Richards; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Atkinson; 2nd Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Brown; Chaplain, Mrs. Robert Bigler; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Clarence O. Wagner; Corres. Sec., Mrs. Jess. G. Chambers; Treasurer, Mrs. Willis J. Matson Sr.; Registrar, Mrs. Jerry Flanders; Historian-Librarian, Mrs. Merle H. Boren.

EPHRAIM ANDREWS (Fredericksburg, Texas). Constitution Week was proclaimed by Mayor Kenneth Brown, of Fredericksburg, Texas and was called to the attention of the community by the Ephraim Andrews Chapter. Marquees on the local banks urging citizens to fly their flags, was displayed the full week. On Sunday Sept. 17th the Merchants flags were displayed through the town by the efforts of the VFW and the American Legion Post #244 and their wives. In schools, both private and public, there were special flag raising ceremonies. Studies of the Constitution and essays were written. A special Library Display was set, with volumes available for study of the Constitution. A table contained a Commemorative Plate of the 50th Texas State Conference. A framed Constitution; plate with cup and saucer of George Washington.

A luncheon at St. Barnabas Parish Hall was hosted by Ephraim Andrews Chapter, on the 20th of Sept. Judge Carroll Bryla, Jr. was the speaker, “The Constitution Then and Now.” Major James Kerr Chapter of Kerrville and Bandera Chapter of Bandera were co-hostesses. All churches were involved by special prayers for the safe guarding of the United States Constitution.


Following the opening prayer given by Mrs. Ernest Stephens who served as chairman for the service, Walter Kimble, historian for the historical society, told of the importance of knowing the history of those who helped found our country.

Miss Ruth Frey read a history of William Gannon and his family. He was born in Ireland, Feb. 1, 1758 and died in Edgar county October 27, 1844, and was buried 134 years ago. He was married to Elizabeth “Betsy” Tramble (1760-1845) and in 1840 was living with the Henry Pennington family. He entered land in Edgar county May 12, 1829. William Gannon, Sr., and Elizabeth, his wife were the parents of three daughters and seven sons.

He enlisted in the Revolutionary War July 1780 in North Carolina, Rowan County, in the company commanded by Captain Peter O’Neal in the regiment commanded by Col. Matthew Sache. On January 1, 1781, he enlisted for 12 months in the company commanded by Captain William Coles and marched to Catawba where he was ordered to find corn for the army. He obtained 300 bushels of corn and returned to fight in the Battle of Catawba, February 1, 1781.

He was next in the Battle of Eutaw Springs and Guilford Courthouse under the command of Col. Washington and they went on to Hughanne where they took 150 Tories as prisoners. In this battle Gannon was wounded with a shot in the head.

They next marched to Camden where they captured 500 British and he later received a discharge from Col. Matthew Loche.

Gannon stated he came from Ireland to the Salisbury district of North Carolina where he resided until the close of the war. He then moved to Rockingham county, N.C. where he resided for 30 years before removing to Floyd county, Kentucky where he resided six years before coming to Edgar County, Illinois. William James Mayo testified in his behalf and his certificate No. 133833 issued July 3, 1833 at the rate of $50 per year began March 4, 1831, Act of June 7, 1832.

CARTERET (Morehead City, N. C.) marked Flag Day with a presentation ceremony at historic Fort Macon on Bogue Banks.

A flag flown over the U.S. Capitol
Building, secured through the auspices of First District Congressman Walter B. Jones, was given to James S. Martin, Ft. Macon State Park superintendent. Mr. Martin manages North Carolina's most heavily visited state park.

A new flag pole had been erected for the occasion. On the upper level of the fort, it allows the flag to be seen for some distance at sea.

A concert by the U.S. Marine Corps Second Aircraft Wing Band of Cherry Point included “You’re a Grand Old Flag” and “Carolina in the Morning.”

Members of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 2401 of Beaufort formed the Color Guard on this sunny, breezy June morning. The Rev. Leon Gray, a retired Methodist pastor, gave the invocation and benediction.

“Thoughts on the Flag” was the topic for speaker Mrs. Roger W. Hines, Regent. Mrs. C. P. Stapleton was mistress of ceremonies. The Flag of the U.S.A. Chairman, Mrs. Howard F. Money, planned the program.

Special guests were Edward Dixon, mayor of Morehead City, and Douglas Fleming, Carteret County commissioner. Refreshments served in the fort’s sallyport carried out the red, white and blue theme on a table banked with bouquets of blue hydrangeas, featuring a huge bowl of fresh strawberries.

The crowd of 200 included guests from other District Nine chapters, as well as a host of summer tourists. Later Carteret members and their DAR guests gathered for a luncheon at Fleming’s Restaurant, Atlantic Beach.

BATTLE CREEK (Battle Creek, MI). Sponsored by our Chapter, Michigan Supreme Court Justice Mary Coleman of Battle Creek became the fourth person in Michigan to receive the DAR Medal of Honor at the Michigan State Awards Day ceremonies on April 5, 1978, in a surprise presentation. She was there as the main speaker honoring the 12 students competing for the title of the state’s Good Citizen.

The Medal of Honor is the highest award that the DAR bestows on a native-born American who is not a DAR, and must be approved by both the state and NS DAR. Our chapter chose her because she has displayed “the highest level of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism.”

In addition to her professional work on state and national committees, she was cited for her work with youth—she coordinated and set up the first youth-oriented court while serving as Probate Judge for Calhoun County, Michigan. She has received numerous other awards and seven honorary doctorate degrees, as well as various local honors for services to many community groups and organizations with which she is still very actively associated.

She received her juris doctorate from George Washington University.

SAMUEL DALE (Meridian, Mississippi) had a special meeting celebrating the 50th anniversary of the chartering of our chapter. Recognition was made of Miss Bob Tillman who is the only active charter member. She is also a past Regent and on this occasion was presented a 50-year pin by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. F. Kahlmus. The photo is of this presentation.—Elizabeth Kahlmus.

DISTRICT IV (California). On September 16, 1978, District IV, Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated an historical marker designating the area where on March 27, 1772, the Don Pedro Fages expedition, under the auspices of the Empire of Spain, stopped on Strawberry Creek on what is now a part of the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, at Oxford Way and Cross Campus Road. To include an observation of what is now known as Golden Gate, according to Juan Crespi, Diarist. The first sighting was marked at Mills College; the second at College of Arts and Crafts, both in the City of Oakland, California.

Brother L. Dennis, Head Librarian at St. Mary’s College, Moraga, gave a history of the Expedition. Glen H. Grant, Assistant Chancellor of the University, introduced Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Past Vice President General and a present member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter who spoke briefly on behalf of her son, Chancellor Albert H. Bowker, and Professor Emeritus of History, George P. Hammond, who accepted the marker for the University.

Shown at the dedication are (left to right) Mrs. Francis Fountain, Marker Chairman, Mrs. Bowker, Mrs. Ernest Duarte, Cochairman and Mrs. Sidney Sorensen, California State Historian.

JOEL PACE (Mt. Vernon, IL). Over 60 guests and members attended the 60th anniversary of Joel Pace Chapter held recently at the Central Church of Christ. Mrs. Van Robinson, Regent, opened the commemoration with a song from George M. Cohan’s “Patriotic Fantasy” as the flag of the United States of America was presented by Miss Lenna Smith, flag chairman.

The Regent called the meeting to order after which the invocation was given by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. L. L. Phemister. Miss Smith led the group in the pledge to the flag, followed by the singing of “America.”

Official honored guests presented were: Mrs. Win. P. Jackson, Mrs. Les Tucker, Mrs. James H. Hamm, Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., Mrs. Donald Zimmerman, Mrs. Crippen Uphoff, Mrs. Ivan Feller and Mrs. Elmer Bland. Other guests attended from Eldorado, Harrisburg, Centra, Salem, Mt. Carmel, Belleville, Effingham, Altamont, Bluford, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Phoenix, Arizona.

Mrs. Stanley Rosenberger gave a history of the organization and naming of the Joel Pace Chapter. She included the reading of the first minutes of the chapter.

Miss Eleanor Hodge gave an account of “Sixty Years With The Chapter” in which various accomplishments of the chapter were stressed. Mrs. Donald Zimmerman, State Chaplain, gave the benediction.

Following the program, the group were served refreshments from a beautifully appointed table containing a centerpiece of blue and white daisies.
HONORING

BRENDA LANE McARTHUR HORNE
(MRS. JAMES KENNETH HORNE)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
1978 OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER

Presented with Pride and Admiration

BY

RED SPRINGS MOTORS, INC., RED SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA
JAMES K. HORNE, SALES MANAGER
BRONZE TABLET ERECTED IN POST OFFICE

On Nov. 10, 1913 a bronze tablet erected in the new Post Office by Miss Lida T. Rodman on behalf of the Major Reading Blount Chapter of the DAR.

Inscribed:


* * *

Compliments of:

Rumley Motor Supplies, Inc.
McCotter Marina, Inc.
Seaboard Savings & Loan Assoc.

Home Savings & Loan Assoc.
Hackney & Sons, Inc.
The Lowrys Women's Apparel

Best Wishes to
Rebecca Pickens Chapter

Lake View Insurance Agency Inc.
P.O. Box 643
South Main Street
Lake View, SC

Compliments of

Lake View Finishing Company

Lake View, SC

ALERT!

MCDOWELLS, TATES, ERWINs
who trace ancestry to
Burke County, North Carolina
especially descendants of
GENERAL CHARLES MCDOWELL
GRACE GREENLEE MCDOWELL
GENERAL JOSEPH MCDOWELL
MARGARET MOFFETT MCDOWELL
SAMUEL TATE
BETTY CALDWELL TATE
ALEXANDER ERWIN

Please send tax deductible donations for restoration of the OLD QUAKER MEADOWS CEMETERY with checks written to Quaker Meadows Cemetery. Restoration essential to recognition of cemetery as an historic site and hoped-for listing on the National Register.

Please respond to:
Miss Eunice Ervin, Historian
Quaker Meadows Chapter, DAR
209 Ervin Road
Morganton, NC 28655

Compliments of

Carpostan Industries Inc.
Weavers of Upholstery Materials
Lake View, SC
Drawer 724

Compliments of

Carpostan Yarns Inc.
Lake View, SC
Drawer 724
Dear Martha:

Thousands of North Carolinians take pride in the history and traditions of this great state and especially in the North Carolina State Capitol. It is one of the outstanding Greek Revival buildings in the country, where many great men who occupied these hallowed halls have been inspired.

Since the recent restoration and the efforts of trying to refurnish the Capitol to its 1840 - 1860 appearance, some of the outstanding donations have been from the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution and you having as your State Regent's project the "North Carolina Capitol."

I would personally like to thank each of you for your contributions of period furnishings for the Governor's office, the desk, chairs, and the American flag, and the many other accessories provided for the Capitol. Your generous work has been and will be appreciated by all North Carolinians for years to come.

My warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson
State Regent
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
P-2 Raleigh Apartments
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605
The North Carolina State Capitol is a National Historic Landmark and is recognized as a major civic building in the Greek Revival style of architecture. The North Carolina DAR State Regent's project and the generosity of the State Society has assisted greatly the continuing process of restoring the building to the 1840 - 1860 era.
The rotunda, rising to a height of almost 100 feet and housing an elegant copy of a statue of Washington by Antonio Canova, busts, and commemorative plaques, provides a dignified setting for the 1840-1860 period the DAR has helped to portray.
The Regent and the State Society donated to the partially restored Governor’s office a nineteenth-century English partner’s desk in the Georgian style with a hand-tooled leather top and an Empire library arm chair. The chair is upholstered in a florid rose matching the walls of the stately columned room. Also provided was an executive desk chair for the Governor flanked by a United States flag.
The State Society restored the original podiums of the Senate president and principal clerk. Handmade of crotch-grained mahogany veneer, these podiums are the focal point of the Senate chamber and preside nobly over the handmade original desks and chairs.
Directly across the rotunda from the Senate is the Corinthian-columned House chamber. The N.C. Daughters also restored the speaker’s and principal clerk’s podiums of this room and they are the dominating pieces in this splendid semi-circular hall.
The N.C. DAR again complemented the Governor's office by completing the fireplace and mantel with a refinished mid-nineteenth-century gilt framed mirror. Donated by the Guilford Battle Chapter in honor of the State Regent, the mirror belonged to Governor Charles B. Aycock and hung in the Governor's Mansion during his administration.
Eight pairs of mid eighteen hundred, solid brass reproduction andirons have been placed in the House and Senate chamber fireplaces and a cherry, slant-top writing desk is another accessory placed in the Senate by the State DAR.
A solid mahogany hand rubbed reproduction House of Representatives desk to hold the Donors to the State Capitol book was placed by the Daughters in the East first floor corridor. The original handcrafted desks remain in the chamber today.
In conjunction with the three year national theme “Building for the Future,” thirteen dogwood trees commemorating the thirteen original colonies were planted in the plaza between the State Capitol and the State Legislative Building, showing the Capitol dome and the N.C. State flag in the background. This culminates the overall acquisitions of the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution State Regent’s project, The North Carolina State Capitol.
The State Capitol Foundation, Inc.
Post Office Box 27611
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

November 21, 1978

Mrs. Martha G. Robinson
State Regent
North Carolina Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution
P-2 Raleigh Apartments
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

Dear Martha:

I write on behalf of the State Capitol Foundation to thank you, and through you the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina, for the splendid contributions the Society has made to refurnishing and refitting the historic North Carolina State Capitol. The Governor's desk and chair, the refinishing of the presiding officers' desks in the House and Senate Chambers, the brass andirons for the eight fireplaces in the House and Senate Chambers, the clerk's desk, and the Society's several other gifts of antique furnishings and equipment have done much to restore the Governor's Office and the legislative halls to the elegance of their early years following completion of the Capitol in 1840. The generosity of the Society has also set an example that has been helpful in obtaining the support of other organizations for the work of the Foundation.

Let me also thank you for the personal investment of time, interest, and talent that you have made as a member of the Board of Directors of the State Capitol Foundation from its beginning. I look forward to another year of working with you.

Sincerely,

John Sanders
President
The State Capitol Foundation, Inc.

This ad, courtesy of The State Capitol Foundation, Inc., is placed in honor of Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson, State Regent, North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution.
THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD,

endorses their State Regent,

MRS. MARTHA GOODWIN ROBINSON,

for the office of Vice President General.

This page is presented with pride by:

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Chapter Regents Standing: Mrs. Paul Robert Hayes, Mrs. George F. Sheetz, Mrs. William Southgate Martin, Mrs. Walton J. McLeod, Jr. and Mrs. Furman Hunter Robertson.

Regents absent at time of photography: Mrs. Richard Chandler Slocum, Mrs. Gelzer Loyall Sims, Mrs. James McKibben Green, Jr., Mrs. Stanley Smith, Jr., Mrs. Ginez Perez and Mrs. William Bramwell Hill.

DISTRICT IV SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
Endorses With Pride
Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, State Regent
Candidate for Vice President General, NSDAR
at the 88th Continental Congress, April 1979

DISTRICT CHAPTERS AND REGENTS

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Candidate for the Office of Vice President General  
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Photographed at  
Tamassee DAR School

FEBRUARY 1979

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The simple account of the reinterment of DeKalb’s remains and the laying of the cornerstone of the monument, as published in the CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA SOUTHERN CHRONICLE of March 26, 1825, gives the entire story:

“This stone was placed over the remains of Baron DeKalb by General LaFayette. The remains were supported by six revolutionary officers: Colonel Anderson, Major Whitaker, Captains Mayrant, Nettles, Stark, and Brown.

The procession with General LaFayette, the Masonic Body, and the Military Escort marched by columns up Broad Street to the site of the monument in front of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church. Here, a prayer was offered to the Throne Of Grace by the Reverend Robert McLeod, and the remains were deposited in the vault at the foot of the monument.”

One of the inscriptions on this monument is, “His love of Liberty induced him to leave the Old World for the New in their struggle for INDEPENDENCE.”

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FEBRUARY 1979
The South Carolina State House, completed in 1907, stands overlooking its capital city, Columbia. Six bronze stars on the western wall mark cannon hits scored by General Sherman’s army during the Civil War. When Columbia was burned in 1865, the State House, uncompleted, was miraculously spared. Free tours of this honored building are conducted every half hour from nine a.m. to five p.m. Monday through Friday.

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David Hopkins

Eleanor Laurens Pinckney  
Granby  
University of South Carolina

William Capers
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(Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis)
State Regent
and
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General
at the
Eighty-eighth Continental Congress, April 1979

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Catawba
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It is an honor to present Mrs. Margaret McDonald Metcalfe, past regent of the Nolachuckey Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, at the tomb of Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States. The monument memorializes three great fundamentals that dominated Johnson’s career: the Constitution represented by the scroll, the Bible on which a hand is placed as in taking an oath, and the American eagle atop the majestic shaft, emblematic of our great nation.

Mrs. Metcalfe has served faithfully in various capacities in the chapter. She has participated in the Presidential Wreath laying at the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, commemorating the anniversary of the former President’s birth and in Memorial Day observances held annually at this national shrine.
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C.A.R. — Former National Officer and National Chairman
Candidate for the office of
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(Continued from page 131)

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