CLEVER LITTLE PINS SCATTER A GOLDEN TOUCH...

These whimsical scatter pins, in 14 kt yellow gold, have been turning up in the most unexpected places, on a collar, a cuff, a vest... even an ankle! Collect them now and let your imagination tell you where to wear them. Shown from top to bottom. Oak leaf, $40. Acorn, $40. Squirrel, $50. Frog tac, $45. Ladybug tac, $45. Bee tac, $35. Lock and key, $55. Spider and web, $65. Mouse and cheese, $75. (Enlarged to show detail.)
April 1979 marks the 50th Anniversary of the DAR Founders Memorial. In 1924, the 33rd Continental Congress passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a suitable memorial "to the memory of the four women to whose initiative, foresight and patriotic endeavor we owe the organization, on October 11, 1890, of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

By 1917 Gloria Vanderbilt Whitney (Mrs. Harry Payne), noted sculptress of New York City, had been commissioned to execute the memorial. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Whitney was a DAR member, holding National No. 5451.

On April 17, 1929, during the 38th Continental Congress, the completed memorial was dedicated with Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Chairman of the Day, presiding, assisted by Miss Aline Solomons, Chairman of the DAR Memorial Committee. President General Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau accepted the statue. (See DAR Magazine, June 1929.) The first contribution of $100, even before plans had been completed, was made by Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

The cover photo of the Monument, located on C Street between Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall, is by Betsey Himmel, Advertising Manager.
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Comparison of Expenditures
Current Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>732,200</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
<td>517,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes</td>
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<td>95,300</td>
<td>54,100</td>
<td>131%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>94,300</td>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>148%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>96,600</td>
<td>64,100</td>
<td>197%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing (including Magazine)</td>
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<td>353,200</td>
<td>115,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>41,500</td>
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<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>-0-</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Contributions</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations to Committees</td>
<td>79,500</td>
<td>131,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magazine Subsidy</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Above represents certain expenditures which have increased substantially since the last change in dues.

Bureau of Labor Statistics—Consumer Price Index
NOV. 1972 = 1.269% An INCREASE of 75%
NOV. 1978 = 2.020%

Commerce Department—Rate of Inflation 1977-1978 8.8%
Since 1972 approximately 8 to 9 percent per year or an increase of 50%

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**ESTIMATED LOSS FOR 1978-1979 YEAR**

Excess of income over expenditures December 31, 1978
248,091
Deduct: Transfer of Constitution Hall income to Special Funds
65,285
182,806
Approximate net expenditures January, February 1979
220,000
Estimated loss for current year
(37,194)
DEAR MEMBERS:

This upcoming 88th Continental Congress will be of vital importance with many decisions to be discussed and resolved, not the least of which are the proposed Amendments to the Bylaws, especially relative to the raise in dues.

Every President General in the past has been extremely reluctant to take such an unpopular and drastic step, albeit of such importance, and this President General is no exception. It is always an agonizing decision. However, uppermost in my mind is that, when I took office as your President General, I pledged to always do that which would be in the best interests of the National Society. Everything that I have done heretofore in my term has been with this in mind. My credo has always been, “This above all, to thine own self be true,” and following that, I might add, “This above all, to thine own Society be true.”

Were I to shirk this responsibility I would not be living up to my pledge to you, the members, for my term of office as President General, a very heavy responsibility in itself. I also pledged to you that there would be no outside President General’s Project—that all DAR moneys would be used for in-house needs, especially in caring for our beautiful buildings, of which each of you is a part owner.

The proposed dues raise will be laying the groundwork for the future financial security of the Society. When it passes, it would not benefit the present Administration. We all know that expenses have almost doubled in this inflationary period, and, as the members are well aware, income has not. The rate of inflation has risen by 8.8 percent since 1973, the last time dues were raised. Our schools (Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee), with their extensive educational programs, also suffering from inflation, are in desperate financial need, and, as you know, education is one of the more important basic reasons for our tax-exempt status.

Our DAR members have always responded to every challenge and there have been many throughout the years. It is your loyalty which has sustained the National Society in the past and will give it strength and growth for the future.

Faithfully,

Jeanette A. Baylies

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Independence, so hesitantly, yet so boldly declared in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776, found the American colonists unprepared to fight for it. It takes time to build a general army by recruiting from thirteen sovereign colonies, each intent on its own internal affairs. This was the first task that faced the new nation, and it was one that took years to accomplish. In 1776 there were about 120,000 people widely scattered in New Jersey with great distances between them.

Militiamen were the backbone of our colonial defense. Early in the summer of 1776 the Continental Congress called for 13,800 militiamen of which 3,300 were to be drawn from New Jersey. These men were to serve only until December 1st, 1776, during the time of harvest and preparation back home for the coming winter. There were no general standards for regulating them, but from the time of their rout and Washington’s retreat through White Plains to Morristown with just a remnant of his hastily raised army, the Provincial Congress handed down regulatory orders for every phase of militia activity. They created officers, divided and subdivided battalions, and set up commissions to find food and uniforms. The whole process was chaotic, yet from it came the pattern which built an army and young navy of sufficient strength to firmly establish American independence.

Militiamen from New Jersey were mostly farmers. They came from rural homes where they lived under conditions which the modern farmer has no conception. There were no conveniences. Open fires burned wood and were used for cooking and the little heat they afforded. In the summer the heat was intense, the insects insufferable because of lack of screens. Tallow or wax candles afforded illumination in the homes of middle income families, but pine knots were all the poor had for light. Few homes in New Jersey had carpets, wall paper or curtains. Bath tubs as we know them did not exist and bathing was considered especially hazardous, especially during the severe winters such as that of 1776.

It has been regretted by many historians that the letters and diaries of New Jersey women have not been preserved. They were not preserved because they did not exist. While women were taught to write and to sign their names, few had time to pursue such an accomplishment. The general sentiment of the times was that women with education would not be content with their place in the kitchen and caring for the children. Too many women, therefore, were especially helpless in wartime. The Quaker women were an exception.

When war came to New Jersey, many women followed the troops out of necessity rather than choice, just as they did in the other colonies. No woman who had actively aided the patriot cause could risk falling into enemy hands. The British ill-treated the women just as they did the male prisoners they took. Many New Jersey women were forced to join their men because they could not cope and were left destitute when their husbands were in service; some were forced to flee into distant areas for their own safety. New Jersey was not especially hotheaded about its entrance into the hostilities; however, feelings ran high because there were more British sympathizers than patriots for most of the years of the War of the Revolution.

The women who did join the troops took up a rifle or served at a field piece only in an emergency. There were parts of the army life that were considered women’s work: nursing, cooking, mending uniforms, washing and
foraging for food for man and beast, were the tasks that all 18th century armies assigned to women. They received half-rations, and quarter-rations for the children, who of course could not be left behind, but joined their mothers and fathers in the field. The children enjoyed themselves as long as the guns were not being fired and the weather was good. They suffered as much as their parents when battles erupted or the men were on the march. One six-year old girl who followed her father during the French and Indian War later remembered how fine it had been to see her father every day. She lived outdoors and didn’t have to practice her needlework while they marched through the woods.

It was not yet a part of American policy that there should be provision made to support a soldier’s family when he left it to fight for his country. If dependents were to be fed from public stores, they had to work to earn their food. Washington’s army was bogged down with women and children when he wrote in 1778, “I cannot see why the soldiers’ wives should be supported at public expense . . . they may get most extravagant wages for any kind of work in the country, and to feed them when that is the case, would be robbing the public and encouraging idleness. If they would come down (from Albany) and attend as nurses to the hospitals, they would find immediate employment.” In 1781 he ordered General Benjamin Lincoln to “take the present opportunity of depositing at West Point such of the women as are not able to undergo the fatigue of frequent marches and also . . . baggage which they can in any wise dispense with.”

Washington, however, opposed the attempts of the Secretary of War and the Superintendent of Finance to limit the number of women drawing rations to 1/15 the number of men. He pointed out that the regiments fled with their families when the enemy obtained possession of their homesteads and had no other means of subsistence. “The cries of these women, the sufferings of their children, and the complaints of their husbands would admit of no alternative. In a war,” he wrote, “I was obliged to give provisions to the extra women in these regiments or lose by desertion, perhaps to the enemy, some of the oldest and best soldiers in the service.”

Against this background, which is only a skimming of the general conditions existing at the time, Governor Livingston of New Jersey was told on May 25th, 1779 that few of the militia ordered out on May 1st for protection of the Frontier of the State had come out to serve. The French and the Indians were harassing the frontiers, and bands of marauders who sub-existing in the swamps and pine lands were raiding and murdering. Some of these men were escaped slaves, some were British deserter, and some were American deserters.

At a meeting held at Trenton on March 19th, 1780, a representation from Monmouth County asked for a number of militiamen to guard the frontiers of their county. The Governor and his Privy Council then ordered out 40 men from each regiment of militia in Burlington County and 30 from each regiment in Hunterdon, with 80 from Monmouth to be relieved by the like number from Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties. These men were to be stationed under the command of Col. Asher Holmes in the defense of the frontier in Monmouth County. It was further resolved and directed “that each and every captain in this colony”—meaning New Jersey—“within 10 days after the publication hereof, shall make out a list of all persons residing in his district capable of bearing arms between the ages of 15 and 50 years, . . . such persons only excepted whose religious principles will not permit them to bear arms,”—meaning the Quakers.

It was further provided that “each captain within 10 days after completing the list, shall deliver to the Colonel of the Regiment to which he shall belong, a true copy of the list of the Colonel of the Regiment shall deliver a copy to the Brigadier General of the Division who in turn shall deliver a copy to the Provincial Congress. The Captains shall lay the same before the Committee of Safety of the county to which they belong.”

Such a list was found by a member of Crane’s Ford Chapter NSDAR of Cranford, New Jersey. It was found in a barn in Monmouth County following the decease of the owner of the farm, and recognizing its historic value, the finder presented it to her chapter for study. That study was undertaken and has resulted in many unanswered questions.

The list is called a “Classed Returne of Capt. James Green’s Company for Raising the proportion of Men alotted to his Company for filling up the New Jersey Regiments as Well as for Raising the men to be stationed on the Frontier of the County, as Follows Viz.” The first side shows a double columned list of names. At the bottom of the first column there appears to have been another list, for “No . . .” appears there, just as at the bottom of the second column is “N” and the top of what appears to have been a “3”. No No. 4 appears, but on the back of the page is “No.5.” and at the bottom of that second page is a short list entitled “Overplus men above 2th Classes”, some with numbers in front of their names. The list shows check marks and “x” to indicate it has been checked carefully. The unanswered question raised by the format of this “Classed Returne” is, what was the basis for the classification? Was it age, economic status, previous service or some other qualification?

Written on what appears to have been the outside when the document was originally folded is the statement “Classed Returne of Cap James Green’s Company” which is written in the same hand as the list. On April 30th, about two weeks after the order to make this kind of list was sent down by the Governor and his Privy Council on March 19th, 1780, there was a murdering raid carried out in Monmouth County in which Capt. James Green was taken prisoner. He had been a captain in Monmouth County since 1778. Had he managed to escape? His tavern, near Monmouth Courthouse, was the one to which the body of the cruelly murdered Captain Huddy was brought in 1782. Captain Huddy had been captured and murdered by a band of Refugees in retaliation for Huddy’s supposed mistreatment of a prisoner. Captain Green has not been used as a DAR patriot ancestor, so without extensive research we cannot know
if he has any living descendants.

The list contains the names of 95 men and the names of 19 women. The unanswered question which remains tantalizing is why were women listed on a paper which listed the men allotted to Capt. Green's company for filling up the New Jersey Regiments as well as for raising the men to be stationed on the frontier of the county? The names of the women were not segregated into a particular class or division, but are mixed in with those of the men. In some cases they were listed among men of the same last name, which leads to the conclusion that they were part of a family group. The women could have been going with their men during service. But in other cases, there are single women, or even a widow or two, without any other family members listed.

In tracing the residence of the persons named on the list, most of them were found to be from Shrewsbury, Monmouth County; one from Hunterdon and one each from Burlington and Middletown. One woman cannot be located, but it is probable that she was also from Shrewsbury. Something about most of these men and women can be found in the basic genealogical data extant in the state. However, to do a complete lineage on each of the names would be beyond the scope of the research. That must be left to those who will want to trace their lines back to this band of patriots who were listed on this return from Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Part of the research program was designed to discover if there was any other such list in the New Jersey depositories. The New Jersey State Archives, State Library, New Jersey Historical Society, Monmouth County Historical Society and several smaller historical societies were consulted. Several of our leading historians in the state were consulted but none of them knew of any other such list. It now appears that this "Classed Returne" is a lone survivor, and in its way something of a mystery. The nineteen women whose names appear on the list present nineteen challenges to the modern DAR member who may not have considered that there might be descendants of those nineteen still living.

A Classed Returne of Capt. James Green's Company for Raising the proportion of Men allotted to his Company for filling up the New Jersey Regiments as Well as for Raising the men to be stationed on the Fronteers of the County, as Follows Viz

- Ephraim Allen
- Gideon Talman
- Daniel Woolley
- Pontius Chandler
- Peter White
- Henry Marsh
- Noah Tabor
- William Slocom
- Jonathan Slocom
- James Wardel
- Daniel West
- David Burk
- Benjamin Woolcut
- Jesse Cook
- (? ) Cook
- Pontius Ch. Emmens
- of Long Branch
- David Hance
- Cornelius Lane
- Job Cook
- James Howlen
- James Laffet
- Thomas Revets
- Sarah Corles
- Hannah Wardel
- Margaret Edwards
- Mary Wardel
- Ann Williams
- Hannah Slocom
- William Cook
- Oliver Talman
- Phillip White
- Phillips Edwards
- Jonathan Right
- James Talman: Pompek Point
- George Corles
- John Slocom
- Peter Parker
- Joseph Wardel
- John Mechell
- John Parker
- Elihu Cook
- John Bowd
- John Slocom
- Catherine Slocom
- Sarah Lippington
- Elizabeth Fisher
- Sarah Croxen
- Ruth Lane
- Rebeckas Dennis
- George White
- Job Throokmorton
- Joseph White
- Daniel Macdufe McDaniel
- Joseph West
- John Wardel
- Jacob Wardle: Long Branch
- Montillian Woolley
- Brittain Corles
- James Williams
- No.5
- Elihu Woolley
- George Brinley
- Samuel Slocom Jun'
- James Cook
- James Talman
- John White
- Peter Woolcott
- Benjamen Woolcott
- Amey Remmington
- Catherine Robinson
- Elizabeth Brinley
- Eave Boyer
- Margaret Leonard
- Deborah Williams
- Widow Rebbits
- George Howlen
- Jacob Corles
- William Brinley
- Timothey Corles
- John West, son of James

Overplus men above 2nd(?) Classes
- Montillian Woolley
- George Jenney
- N1 Daniel Williams
- Samuel Brinley
- N2 Andrew Revdey
- Thomas Robinson
- Cap' Sandey
- John Smith
- John Lippington
- Samuel Lippington
- William Jeffery
- Ebenezar Applegate
- N7 Daniel McDaniel
- Mackee

Class Returne made the 29 June 1780 by me

Classed Return of Capt. James Green's Company

REFERENCES

1. New Jersey as a Colony and as a State by Francis Bazley Lee. Vol. II:79
2. IBID., 1:196-198
3. Four Traditions, by Linda Grant De Pauw
4. IBID., 1:196-198
6. IBID.
From the Office of the President General

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: February 1, she presented a new Flag of the United States of America to the Speaker of the House, the Honorable "Tip" O'Neill, in the Speaker's office. This is the beautiful Flag you see behind the Speaker's Rostrum when the President gives his State of the Union address each year. The President General also met many Congressmen at that time. Due to blizzard-like weather in the Washington area, it was necessary for her to cancel her official visit to the Maryland State Conference. March 31, she hosted a reception for the Greater Washington Chapter of the Leukemia Society of America, Inc., prior to the special Art Show on its behalf in the lobby of Constitution Hall. This Show occurred as a result of the successful Antique Show held last Fall here at Headquarters. Mrs. Rosalynn Carter is Honorary Chairman for the Leukemia Society this year, and as this Magazine goes to press, she is expected to attend.

Once again the President General has returned from her tour of State Conferences with renewed faith in the dedication of the members to the objectives of the National Society. Her very special thanks and appreciation to each member of the State Societies where she made her official visits. She wishes to express to you how very much your warm hospitality meant to her and how much she enjoyed listening to your fine reports.

AT HEADQUARTERS: On the book, "Historic and Memorial Buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution," the cut-off date for the pre-publication price of $3.00 is April 1st. This book will contain 334 pages describing and illustrating DAR-owned buildings plus an index.

The cornerstone of the "new" Administration Building was laid on April 21, 1949, during Continental Congress. In 1950, during Congress, the Administration Building was dedicated.

The Founders Memorial Monument was dedicated on April 17, during the 1929 Continental Congress. This will be its 50th Anniversary.

MADONNA OF THE TRAIL - the last of the 12 statues was placed in Bethesda, Maryland, the week of April 19, 1929.

FIFTH BRITISH GENEALOGICAL INSTITUTE: Mr. Bill R. Linder, director of central reference and genealogical service at the National Archives, will direct a "5th anniversary" genealogical education program in Britain for Americans. Departure date is September 2, and DAR members, spouses, and friends are invited. The tour will be based in London and will consist of lectures, field trips and time for research and sightseeing. For details, write: Mr. Bill Linder, 8306 Cottage St., Vienna, VA 22180.

APRIL 1979 313
While the vast powers of the enforcement clauses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution lay largely dormant for a century, U.S. Supreme Court decisions since the mid-1960s now make it clear that each of these clauses is a tremendous grant of power from the states to the federal government that goes far beyond the reach of Section 1 of each Amendment. If the proposed Equal Rights Amendment ever becomes the Twenty-seventh Amendment to the Constitution, its enforcement clause would be a similar grant of power from the states to the federal government that likewise goes far beyond the reach of its Section 1.

Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution reads as follows: "The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." This same language, with inconsequential variations, appears as Section 2 of the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Amendments to the Constitution, and in the proposed Twenty-seventh Amendment known as the Equal Rights Amendment.

For the first hundred years of experience with this language, it was narrowly construed. Beginning in the mid-1960s, the Supreme Court abandoned previous constraints and opened up new meanings for these enforcement clauses. The proposed ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment makes it desirable to examine closely what the enforcement clause of existing Amendments means now—and what the enforcement clause of ERA will mean if it becomes part of the Constitution.

First, it must be noted that Section 1 of each constitutional amendment is self-enforcing to the extent that the courts have the duty to invalidate laws that violate it. Since no constitutional language can be a redundancy, the enforcement clause must mean something other than merely stating the truism that Section 1 must be enforced.

The interpretation followed for the first century of our experience after the Civil War Amendments were adopted is that Congressional enforcement is limited to remedial action when state action positively interferes with Section 1 rights. Later this was expanded to encompass remedial action when the states failed to take action to protect Section 1 rights.

Beginning in the mid-1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court drastically changed the official interpretation of the enforcement clause. The Court progressively shed the "remedial" requirements and reconstituted the enforcement clause as a positive grant of affirmative power to the Congress that is greater even than the Commerce Clause. The Court even conceded to Congress the power to define Section 1 rights and the scope of Congress' power, something previously thought to have been the prerogative of the courts.

**The Thirteenth Amendment**

Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment reads: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude . . . shall exist within the United States . . ." In the Civil Rights Cases of 1883, the Supreme Court held that Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment permitted Congress to ban racial discrimination that constitutes a badge of slavery; but
the Court reserved to itself the right to define "badge of slavery." The Court held further: "It would be running the slavery argument into the ground to make it apply to every act of discrimination which a person may see fit to make . . ."1

In the 1968 landmark decision of Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Company,2 the Court shifted gears and set off in a new direction. The Court held that Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment permitted Congress to expand the meaning of Section 1 of the Thirteenth Amendment by making a rational determination as to what are the badges of slavery, and that determination could include the power to prohibit a refusal to sell private property to a member of a racial minority. Using Section 2, Congress can now bar private racial discrimination that would not otherwise violate Section 1.

The statute involved in the Jones case was not recent; it was the Civil Rights Act of 1866.3 It is open to dispute as to whether the legislative intent of Congress in 1866 extended to the sale of property by private landowners, but there is no dispute about the fact that this application of the statute lay unused for a century.

Runyon v. McCrory4 illustrates the far-reaching scope of the broad affirmative powers that the Supreme Court newly discovered in Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment. The Runyon case in 1976 involved a private school where there was no state involvement, no state subsidy direct or indirect, no tuition grants, and not even income tax exemption. In order to reach this decision, the Court cast the educational process in contract terms: an exchange consisting of instruction in terms of advertising and a listing in the telephone directories. The Court held that the statute lay unused for a century.

Runyon v. McCrory illustrates the far-reaching scope of the broad affirmative powers that the Supreme Court newly discovered in Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment. The Runyon case in 1976 involved a private school where there was no state involvement, no state subsidy direct or indirect, no tuition grants, and not even income tax exemption. In order to reach this decision, the Court cast the educational process in contract terms: an exchange consisting of instruction in terms of advertising and a listing in the telephone directories. The Court then held that even a wholly private school may not refuse to admit any child on account of race.

In Runyon the Court held that application of the statute, 42 U.S.C. #1981, to private schools is authorized by Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment, and that this overrules (1) the First Amendment freedom of association recognized in NAACP v. Alabama,5 (2) the parental rights recognized in Meyer v. Nebraska,6 Pierce v. Society of Sisters,7 and Wisconsin v. Yoder,8 and (3) the right of privacy recognized in Roe v. Wade,9 Eisenstadt v. Baird,10 Stanley v. Georgia,11 Griswold v. Connecticut,12 and Loving v. Virginia.13 Even the dissenters in Runyon did not challenge the scope of Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment.

The Fourteenth Amendment

The landmark case that expanded the meaning of the enforcement clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was Katzenbach v. Morgan.14 This case upheld the validity of Section 4(e) of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which preempted and invalidated the New York law which required citizens to demonstrate literacy in the English language in order to vote. The political purpose of Section 4(e) was known to all; it was sponsored by Senator Robert Kennedy of New York in order to enfranchise some 400,000 Puerto Ricans living in New York City. The lower court had held that Section 4(e) exceeded the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress, and therefore was a power reserved to the states under the Tenth Amendment. The Supreme Court reversed and held that Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment empowered Congress to enact Section 4(e).

Section 4(e) was a direct attempt to take the power to control elections out of the hands of the states and transfer it to the federal level. The Court in Morgan explained how this was accomplished: "Correctly viewed, Section 5 is a positive grant of legislative power authorizing Congress to exercise its discretion in determining whether and what legislation is needed to secure the guarantees of the Fourteenth Amendment."15 The Tenth Amendment was held not to be a limitation on this power.

How did the Court handle the problem that the New York law was perfectly constitutional and nondiscriminatory? (The New York law had been enacted decades before the Puerto Ricans came to New York, so it obviously was not directed at them.) The Court said that didn't make any difference. Even if the state law is perfectly constitutional under Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress has the power to enact legislation to void or preempt it because of the additional powers granted to Congress in the Section 5 enforcement clause. "Appropriate legislation" in the enforcement clause really means legislation which, in the opinion of Congress, is necessary, proper, and appropriate in order to carry out the purposes of the amendment.

The result is that the enforcement clause gives Congress the power to outlaw practices which themselves do not violate the Fourteenth Amendment, just as under the Thirteenth Amendment Congress can outlaw private racial discrimination which is not slavery but which Congress may newly determine is discriminatory. If there is one thing that Morgan makes clear, it is that the Fourteenth Amendment's power to "enforce" goes far beyond outlawing unconstitutional acts. It is a grant of affirmative power to the Congress to do whatever it thinks is "necessary and proper" to achieve the purposes of Section 1.

Although the Constitution in five places reserves the power over the conduct of elections to the states, and the Tenth Amendment reserves to the states all powers not granted to the federal government, this is now overridden by the enforcement clause of the Fourteenth Amendment which grants new affirmative powers to the Congress. The Morgan decision was revolutionary in allowing a congressional law to override the constitutional reservation to the states of the control of elections. A literacy test had been specifically upheld as not violative of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment in Lassiter v. Northampton County Board of Elections.16

Katzenbach v. Morgan is also generally recognized as the landmark case that opened up new powers for Congress to make its own determinations as to the meaning of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment. In Morgan, the Court said that Congress has independent authority to interpret Section 1 to which the courts will defer.

The Fifteenth Amendment

Federal remedial legislation under the Fifteenth Amendment, which bars discrimination in voting, is of modern vintage and very broad. In South Carolina v. Katzenbach,17 the Supreme Court held that Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment empowers Congress to use any rational means of ensuring Section 1 rights. Furthermore, the Court held that Congress was not limited to forbidding violations of the Fifteenth Amendment, but could fashion specific remedies, that the remedies in the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were "necessary and proper," and that any inconsistent state standards must fall under the
Supremacy Clause regardless of whether or not those state standards were aimed at or resulted in discrimination in voting.

South Carolina v. Katzenbach outlined the broad power in Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The Court held that, while Section 1 of the Fifteenth Amendment authorizes the courts to strike down state statutes and procedures that deny the vote on the basis of race, Section 2 authorizes Congress to go beyond proscribing discriminatory statutes and practices and to enforce the constitutional guarantee by any rational means selected by Congress.

The issue involved in South Carolina v. Katzenbach was a literacy test for voting. Yet, the Court only seven years before, in Lassiter v. Northampton County Board of Elections, had upheld a literacy test in order to register to vote.

The South Carolina decision established the new affirmative powers of Congress under Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment and afforded Congress a vast amount of discretion to enact measures designed to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. This gave Congress broad power to make findings of constitutional violations and to prescribe remedies (called "temporary" but having no time limit) which are affirmative in nature rather than merely outlawing specific practices.

In Oregon v. Mitchell, the Court upheld the Voting Rights Act of 1970 in which Congress suspended literacy tests throughout the country for a five-year period. The Court used the enforcement clause of the Fifteenth Amendment to uphold Congress' bar on literacy tests in all federal and state elections. The result was a broad increase in Congress' affirmative powers because, under the U.S. Constitution, elections were matters of state, not federal, concern.

The above cases ushered in a new era of affirmative federal power flowing from the enforcement clauses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. The scope of this power is as broad as the Necessary and Proper Clause, and the subject-matter is far broader even than the Commerce Clause. These decisions and their progeny have had a dramatic effect in shifting new powers from the states to the federal government over private property, private schools, and state and local elections.

**ERA Enforcement Clause**

Section 2 of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment contains the same language as the enforcement clauses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, and it would give Congress the same broad affirmative power to enforce the mandate of Section 1. In addition, the open-ended language and the far broader subject-matter of Section 1 would provide opportunities for endless litigation and interpretation, as well as granting an even broader enforcement power to Congress and the courts. How far that power might be exercised is speculative, but the grant of power would be there to be used at any time in the discretion of Congress, the Executive Branch, and the courts.

The Equal Rights Amendment was born of the era of the Nineteenth Amendment. Three years after the women's suffrage was ratified in 1920, the first version of the Equal Rights Amendment was proposed by an organization called the Women's Party. Section 1 then had language identical to the version finally passed by Congress in 1972: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." But Section 2 was significantly different: "Congress and the several states shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The emphasized words were deleted before final passage in 1972.

Although there is extensive legislative history to show the intent and meaning of Section 1 of ERA as calling for a rigid, absolutist interpretation, and enforcement that admits of no differences of treatment or classification on account of sex, no matter how reasonable, the record reveals very little to show the legislative intent of Section 2 except the change in the language. Under the plain meaning rule, the Court reads the language of legislation as it is written so long as there is no ambiguity. There is no ambiguity in Section 2 of ERA.

Section 2 of ERA will provide an affirmative grant of power to the federal government to enforce Section 1 which is comparable to the enforcement clauses of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Some professors of constitutional law think it is impossible to maintain a contrary view. Laurence Tribe, for example, states: "... Section 2 of the Amendment ... would foreclose any argument that Congress has less extensive powers to proscribe various forms of sex discrimination than to prohibit parallel instances of race discrimination under the Fourteenth Amendment." It is established law under Marbury v. Madison that the Supreme Court would have the authority to define Section 1 of ERA (of course, after it is ratified) and to invalidate any federal or state law found to be in disharmony with it. Under the traditional meaning of the Section 2 enforcement clause, Congress would also have the power to enact enforcing legislation to remedy any violation of the rights which the Court might define as included in Section 1. However, Katzenbach v. Morgan is the authority for interpreting Section 2 of ERA to give Congress both the power to preempt state laws which are otherwise completely constitutional, plus the power to write its own definition of the rights covered by Section 1. Furthermore, under Morgan, Congress could even legislate to define certain acts as a denial of sex equality after the Court has previously held the contrary.

Section 3 of ERA, which provides a two-year time lag before ERA goes into effect, is held out to state legislatures as a period in which they can amend their statutes to conform to the requirements of ERA. Morgan's message to the states is: Even though you change your laws to conform to ERA, and the result is perfectly constitutional, if Congress doesn't like your result it can preempt the field with a federal statute. Congress can even, under Morgan, pass a law that is discriminatory among the several states in effect, after developing a fact-finding record that certain states have a history of particular discrimination on account of sex. This is what the Voting Rights Acts have done under the Section 2 power of the Fifteenth Amendment.

An argument could even be made that Section 2 of ERA confers upon Congress the exclusive power to enforce Section 1, especially in the light of the deletion of the words "and the several states ... within their respective jurisdictions." While it may be unlikely that the Court will read "only" into Section 2, it is highly likely that Section 2, following the precedents of the cases interpreting this same language in the Civil War...
Amendments, will be found to have granted Congress the preemptive power to enforce Section 1, whose meaning is subject to endless reinterpretation and expansion by both the Court and Congress.

For purposes of projecting the reach of federal power under ERA, it is hardly possible to distinguish between the powers that might be exercised by the Court on its own authority to invalidate laws or practices it finds unconstitutional under Section 1, and by the Congress under its Section 2 authority to enforce, to preempt, or to define Section 1 rights. Almost any area of alleged sex discrimination could be reached under both of these sources of power, under existing Court precedents.

**The Military**

The draft act, which existed for 33 years of this century, always required "male citizens of age 18" to register. That is the classic example of a sex discriminatory law. ERA will compel any future draft law to require "persons" to register. If Congress purposed to pass a traditional sex-discriminatory draft act under ERA, the Court would find it unconstitutional and either void the draft law or extend it to require the induction of women.

Three laws now exempt women from military combat duty, one for the Army, one for the Navy, and one for the Air Force. The Pentagon has already asked Congress to repeal those laws because of the anticipated shortfalls in male enlistments due to the decline in U.S. population. Whether or not Congress repeals the no-women-in-combat statutes, the Court must invalidate them under ERA because they clearly give a major benefit to women that cannot be given to men.

**Family Law**

The area of marriage, divorce, and family property law, which is one of the major powers reserved to the states, is a prime target for Morgan-type federal preemption through Section 2 of ERA. Section 2 of ERA would take away states' rights over family law just as Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment and Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment took away states' rights over the conduct of state and local elections. That is the lesson of *Katzenbach v. Morgan* and *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*.

ERA commands that equality of rights not be denied or abridged. The marriage support laws are not equal. As *American Jurisprudence*, 2d, summarizes the state laws: "One of the most fundamental duties imposed by the law of domestic relations is that which requires a man to support his wife and family." 22

There is a wide divergence of views about how marriage support laws should or might be changed to make them comply with the equality mandate of ERA. There is also a wide divergence in the particulars of divorce laws, even where the laws are written in sex-neutral language. There are many differences in family property laws, especially regarding the property rights of the wife. Many of the states that have not ratified ERA accord important superior property rights to wives such as the right to prevent the husband from selling his real estate without her signature, the sole right to dispose of her own property during her life or by her will, and the right to be immune from her husband's debts.

Section 2 of ERA clearly gives Congress the power of enforcement over the subject matter of Section 1, and marriage, divorce and family property laws are perfect examples of laws that accord different rights to men and women based on sex. The husband-wife laws within any given state should be read as an integrated fabric designed to promote the moral, social and economic integrity of the family. On balance and when considered as a whole, every state's laws are weighted in favor of the wife, though in different ways. However, there is no limit to the number of individuals who might be willing to litigate against particular laws, ranging from the ex-husband who wants his alimony payments reduced, to the wife who wants to abolish the regulations that require her to use her husband's name.

ERA would grant affirmative federal power to preempt state marriage, divorce, and family property laws, either directly by the courts or through congressional action. Congress could engage in legislative fact-finding and determine that "persistent patterns of stereotyped discrimination" demand remedial legislation, or that the women "enslaved" in particular states with archaic laws need special legislation in order to fulfill the vision of Section 1", or that "our transient society" requires uniform di-vorce laws so that our citizens can freely relocate from state to state. The result would be the transferral to the federal government of the last large area of law still remaining in the hands of the states.

Another area of far-reaching use of the federal enforcement power under ERA would be homosexual marriages. As Professor Paul A. Freund pointed out in his testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee: "Indeed, if the law must be as undiscriminating concerning sex as it is toward race, it would follow that laws outlawing wedlock between members of the same sex would be as invalid as laws forbidding miscegenation." 23

During recent years, there have been dozens of votes in state legislatures and city councils, as well as referenda, on the question of rights for homosexuals to secure marriage licenses, to qualify for joint income tax and homestead benefits, to rent from any landlord, to adopt children, to have child custody, to serve as Big Brothers, or to hold any jobs including that of private elementary school teacher, and possibly even to have the benefit of affirmative action. Most of such bills have been defeated at the state and local levels.

Under the Equal Rights Amendment, federal enforcement or preemption by Congress could nullify, override, or preempt those state and local actions. The plain meaning of Section 1 of ERA is to prohibit discrimination "on account of sex." Sex is a word of at least a half dozen meanings and is nowhere defined in ERA. Homosexuals would win even if the meaning of sex were limited to "gender," because a denial of a marriage license to a same-sex couple is a denial on account of gender as well as sex. *Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Company* would be the authority for Congress to use Section 2 of ERA to grant homosexuals the right to buy or rent any property and to require others to enter into contracts with homosexuals. Using both *Jones* and *Runyon v. McCrary*, this could include teaching contracts.

Another example of how Section 2 of the Equal Rights Amendment might enforce a strained definition of Section 1 developed under imaginative legal theories is indicated by the 1975 report of the Ohio Task Force for the Implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment. 24 This report takes the position that the "equality principle"
of ERA requires the state to provide child-care services in order that mothers can leave the home and join the work force. The theory is that society's expectation that mothers should take care of their babies is "sex-role stereotyping" and an infringement of the right and opportunity of women to achieve full equality in the work force. So that mothers can be relieved of this sex-discriminatory obligation, it therefore becomes the duty of government to provide child-care centers. The Ohio Task Force Report demanded "the establishment of high quality, universally available child care services that are funded in whole or in part by the state."

If the equality principle embodied in Section 1 of ERA requires taxpayer-funded child-care services, clearly Section 2 would enable Congress to prescribe remedies for the inadequacies of the states and, therefore, to preempt the field.

Education

Federal power already extends to all schools and colleges which receive any federal money, even if they are private schools. This is the reach of the basic anti-discrimination law in the educational area, the Education Amendments of 1972, popularly known as Title IX. In passing this law, however, Congress faced up to the fact that any separation of the sexes is, by definition, discrimination, because that is the law of the land in regard to race. Therefore, Congress carved specific exceptions in Title IX for admissions to single-sex schools and colleges, military schools, seminaries, and dormitory living facilities. In subsequent amendments, Congress also exempted fraternities, sororities, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys' State, Girls' State, Mother-Daughter and Father-Son school events. HEW regulations exempt contact sports from the coed mandate.

Since Section 1 of ERA has no exceptions for any purpose, no matter how reasonable, and since the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, it is clear that ERA would wipe out all the exceptions to the mandate for sex integration that now exist in Title IX or any other law. If corrections were not made promptly by Congress and administrative agencies, the courts would surely enforce the constitutional requirement.

Section 2 of ERA would extend the power to enforce the sex-equality mandate to wholly private schools which receive no public money and may not even enjoy the benefit of income tax exemption. This is the lesson we learn from Runyon v. McCarry, in which the Supreme Court interpreted the power of Congress under Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment in regard to race discrimination in private schools. The elementary school involved in Runyon did not receive any tax money and did not even enjoy tax exemption; it could not have been covered by Title IX. But not a single member of the Court disputed Congress' right to bar racial discrimination in wholly private schools under Section 2 of the Thirteenth Amendment.

The Internal Revenue Service is currently trying to dictate racial quotas of students, faculties and trustees, and to impose such quotas on private schools which receive no public money but do enjoy income tax exemption. If the private schools lose their battle with Internal Revenue Service, they have one recourse: to relinquish tax exemption and operate without it.

Section 2 of ERA would not allow them even that costly choice. It would simply transfer power to the federal government over private schools. They are clearly an area encompassed by Section 1 because there has always been, and still is, a responsible minority of our citizens who choose single-sex schools or colleges, or single-sex school- or college-related activities or athletics.

Insurance

Insurance is a system of distributing risk among groups in which the average cost can be statistically and reliably predicted, so that each one pays a reasonable rate and no one is financially ruined by an untimely death, a $100,000 automobile accident, or a burned-out home or business. In setting up groups and reasonably allocating the risks, many classifications of types of people are made which have been proven, over the years, to be reliable. For some types of insurance, one of these classifications is by sex. It is a statistical fact that women, on the average, live longer than men; therefore, women pay lower life insurance premiums. It is a statistical fact that young men age 16 to 25 have a much higher rate of automobile accidents than young women of that age; therefore, young women pay much lower automobile accident insurance premiums than young men.

Insurance is an industry regulated primarily by state law rather than by federal law.

In the 1978 case of Los Angeles v. Manhart, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Los Angeles pension plan, even though based on a factual difference in longevity between women and men, ended up as a difference of treatment on account of sex, and therefore was illegal under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act which applies to nearly all employers. Fortunately, the holding in Manhart was limited to the facts in that case, and applies only to certain types of pension plans operated by employers subject to Title VII.

But, if ERA were added to the U.S. Constitution, Section 1 would apply the Manhart principle to all insurance classifications by sex because there are no exceptions in ERA.

Worse still, Section 2 of ERA would transfer the Morgan-type power of enforcement or preemption to Congress. It is not difficult to imagine that Congress, under its affirmative powers granted by Section 2 of ERA, would preempt the field of state regulation of insurance in order to achieve the goals of Section 1 of ERA.

Conclusion

Section 1 of the Equal Rights Amendment, at the least, would require all federal and state laws to conform to its rigid, absolutist mandate, without any rational differences of treatment based on factual differences between men and women.

Section 2 of ERA would grant affirmative powers to Congress and to the federal courts, either or both, to define (after ratification) what Section 1 means and to enforce that yet-to-be-determined definition. In addition, Section 2 would enable Congress to preempt the field and to substitute its decision-making power for that of the states even though state laws are in harmony with Section 1. The holding of Katzenbach v. Morgan is that, under the enforcement clause, Congress can outlaw a state practice that does not violate Section 1 if Congress believes that such practice tends to impair the goal which Section 1 is designed to promote.

Obviously referring to Section 1, (Continued on page 462)
YOUNG COURAGE

Nathan Hale Prays

BY MARCELLA S. ROWE, YAMHILL CHAPTER, OREGON

The sunday bells that ring from whittled spires
Will toll when it is time, and all the bright
Trees on the hillsides, touched with autumn fires
Will burn like fun’ral candles through the night.
My lovely country! Answering the call
To champion her freedom, I forsook
My pedant ways and quiet study hall
For knowledge never read in any book.
I, marching to the heartbeat of the drum
Learned late of cruelty and war’s grim price.
Now to the shadowed valley, Lord, I come.
Be Thou with me to judge my sacrifice.
Let me not falter. Let me stand head high
Who have so good a land for which to die.

What were the thoughts of that gentle, young schoolteacher the last morning of his short life as he waited for the British troops to hang him. It was an autumn day. Perhaps there were still a few apples hanging from the tree that served as his gallows.

I think he might have hoped that General Washington would understand his failure. He was afraid, of course, and I think part of that fear must have been that he wouldn’t be able to hide it. He must have prayed for courage to face his enemies bravely, and he did. His overwrought, proud, beautiful words remain for us.

Winner of the Evelyn Cole Peters Award for Poetry, 87th Continental Congress
This is part three of Private Zebulon Vaughan’s journal begun in the February 1979 issue of the DAR Magazine. Following the action at Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, he spent the remainder of his enlistment in the New York Highlands and was present in July 1779 when the British captured Stony Point; he reported Gen. Anthony Wayne’s recapture of that fort in July, and commented on the occupation by American troops at Paulus Hook in New Jersey the following month.

These military victories, however, are overshadowed by Vaughan’s preoccupation with survival as reflected in his daily comments on the drudgery of fatigue duty (hauling and “sawin plank for the youse of the forte at kings feere”), his judgment of rumors rampant (“the print gives ae Counte of two hundred thousand troops Comen to this place But I think it is ae wicked Ly”), and his resourcefulness in the face of starvation (“No provishon today oneley one partridg i Caute in a trapp and a few Small fish”).

During the winter of 1779 surgeon James Thacher, attached to another Massachusetts Regiment along the Hudson River, confirmed the widespread misery of the circumstances in his own journal as well as his admiration for those with indefatigable spirit and resolution who carried out their duties. “... the men find it very difficult to pitch their tents on the frozen ground, and notwithstanding large fires, we can scarcely keep from freezing. ... the whole army has been for seven or eight days entirely destitute of the staff of life; our only food is miserable fresh beef, without bread, salt, or vegetables.”

It is a circumstance greatly to be deprecated, that the army, who are devoting their lives and every thing dear to the defense of our country’s freedom, should be subjected to such unparalleled privations, while in the midst of a country abounding in every kind of provisions ... it is to be ascribed to their patriotism, and to a sense of honor and duty, that they have not long since abandoned the cause of their country. The heroic fortitude with which our officers and soldiers support their distresses, proclaims their fidelity and intrinsic merit.”*

*James Thacher, M.D., Military Journal Of The American Revolution, From the commencement to the disbanding of the American Army; ... (Hartford, Conn., 1862), 181.
APRIL [sic] 1779

1 thursday we Returned home to Camp and went to Cuten and drawen Logs to the Sawmill
2 friday went after dobs a old Rog [rogue] and att midnight got him out of his Bed and Brought him to the quarter guard
3 Sartaday Remain in the works
4 Sunday yet in the works Sawing plank for the forte att kings ferrey No more today
5 Monday orders for mustren to the Rigmt. and att 5 of the Clock
6 tusday Remaine in the works
7 Wensday yet in the work
8 thursday Nothing
9 friday - 10 Sartaday [no entries]
11 Sunday Nothing Strang to day
12 Monday yet Remain in the work sawin plank for the youse of the forte at kings ferry under the Comand of Lt Soule
13 Tusday Remaine in the works Nothin more to day fine wether
14 Wensday No provision today oneley one partridg i Caute in a trapp and a few Small fish Crispus Shaw and Isaac Bennett got att talors pint today i heard that the Enemy had Landed att Bedford [Bedford] and got Some Cannon
15 thursday day i give in the a Counte of my aroms and Clothen yet Remain in the works No provisions we Set 2 men to press a hors to Bring provision
16 Friday Remaine in the work yet all the men on Comand today gined [joined] the Brigad and Compney we rear of marchen But whare I dont know
17 Sartaday yet in the works tenden Saw Mill Sawen plank for the forte att kings ferry thes and the men Nams [names] Zebulun Vaughan Crispas Shaw gibone Sharp [Gibeon Sharp] Georg Shaw Charles Paine Isaac Bennett No more to day
18 Sunday tenden saw mill today we Reseved [received] orders for Drawen Bay Stores one pint of Rume & man Nues of the Enemy att Dartmouth more tolk of this Brigad Comen to New england once more Boys
19 Monday Remaine tenden mill
20 tusday Sawing today
21 Wensday orders for mustren with arms and Cotremens to go and a peare Beefore the geniral for a general Veu
22 thursday orders for to Be in Readens [readiness] to march att the Shorte Notes yet Remaine in the work
23 Friday Nothing Remarkebul to day onley the Shipen Expected up the River Everyday
24 Sartaday Remaine in the works Nothing Strang
25 Sunday not Strang to day

MAY: 1779

Sartaday: I Ye 1779: today th Rigment mustred I Remain in the works - Colo. gratens [Col. John Greaton's] Rigment marched to th playns [White Plains] for a month guard I was not att the muster we was Returned on Comand att the present
2 Sunday Nothing Strange today oneley heavye firing heard to wards New york desarters Say that the troop under how [Gen. How] Comand are all in Barked But one Rigment
3 Monday Nothing onely tenden saw mill yet
4 tusday Remain in the works
5 Wensday I heard that three Rigments want in to th grases to get Catel and had got ae Numbr and the meleshe [militia] fell foule of them till th Connentell [Continental] men Came up and thay Lorst all thar Catel got Nothing for thar trobel orders for a day of fasten to morrow Mr. Smith is Com
6 Thursday Remain in the work orders for genriel poors Brigad to march for the Northard to fort Stanocks [Fort Stanwix] Nues of ouer men took ae Indentown up att th nidas and imprisoned many and killed many more and took a grat quantay of thar Stores that they had
7 Friday Remain in the work Nues of a Rogallay Comen up th River Hudson to day Seen by ouer Spey botes wich Brought th News
8 Sartaday we went and gined [joined] the Compney att the genirals head quarters Nothing more today hans [? house]
9 Sunday today I went to kings ferrey to Carey the counte of Bords and plank to the french Colo. grover
10 Monday Rote att kings ferrey yet in the Barn
Nus of a move
11 tusday Nothing Strang
12 Wensday yet in Camp
13 thursday Nothing Remarkable
14 friday one [on] the New Brdg gurd the Brig
    finished wich is 22 Rods & half Long
15 Sartaday orders for going to meten to morrow
    att the gen head quarters to heare Mr Smith
16 Sunday Mr Smith delivered a Saromon to us from
    Daniel th thurd Chapter and 19 Verce & 13 No
17 Monday one [on] the New Brig guard Rogalley
    Come up th River and took 3 men out of the
    flag and so went down againe that flag was thare
    one [own] and ouer men was one [on] Bord
18 tuaday i drew one Shurt one pare of over horls
    one pare of Shoes the Same day three men Was
    taken out of the flag 5 mor & a Leftenent was
19 Wensday Nues of the Enemy going to Clarks
town 200 of them and killen and murdren the
    Inhabants to a most Barbos maner
20 thursday one [on] the Bridg guard hard Raine
21 Friday Last night a Larrom [alarm] a Raney
    Night Very hard News of Enemy defet 30 killed
    dead one [on] the spott and many more impris-
    oned this Night there was a Larom ae Boute
    Nign of the Clock two hundred of th Light hors
    and a Number of the foot and ouer [our] gurds
    Retrated Back
22 Sartaday raney weather yet Nothing Remarka-
    bul Now
23 Sunday daley Looken for the Enemy Comen But
dont Come not yet and my Logen [lodging] has
    been in the horses manger and is now
24 Monday No provishon for this 24 ours not one
    mouth full yet and when we Shall get any ie
don't
25 Tusday the Reigment orderd to March att 10
    oclock and went it turned out to be ae Sarch
    for Cloth wich was Loust But not found in ouer
    Rigment desarter plentey this day and they in
    form that all the Enemy ar Comen out I Em
    one [on] the picket att talors pint this Night a
    Larom
26 Wensday the Rigt. marched and the picket
    marched after them ae Bout 5 milds and went
    of [off] to kings ferrey and Lay thar all day the
    Enemy Came at treytown and killed Sum of the
    inhabants
27 Thursday Now in Camped 1 mild Bulo pigkills
    [below Peekskill] Landen this day we marched
    up in pigkill holter and went into houes [houses]
28 friday warned for the advance picket and went
    ae Bout 5 mild Some Cammader heard down
    the River desarter one today
29 Sartaday I Returned home to Baraket ae Bout
    Sunset
30 Sunday warned for a weak and marched down
to kings ferre and Crosed it and went to the

JUNE 1779

1 Tusday We Lay all day att the velig and drew
    provision i one [on] the quarter guard prisoners
    taken*
2 Wensday We marched to wards fish killes [Fish-
    kill] a Bout Six milds and mad ae halt and Slept
    in the woods
3 Thursday We marched Som ways from the place
    first halted and drew provision some Expeted
    the Enemy But non at Night marched to wards
    west pint in Sight and Slept in the Bush
4 Friday to day in the Bush
5 Sartaday yet in the Bush in the highlands
6 Sunday a sarmon delivered by mr. Smith the
    Enemy Expected
7 Monday one [on] th yehonens 'gurd yet in
    Camped in the Bush att the high Lands of
    Duches Countey [Dutchess County]
8 Tusday Geniral washanton comin to day att
    Westpint and his Armey Lays att the Downs
9 Wensday i Reseved a Leter from mother the 8
    of June dated th 23 of may a post from Boston
    in 4 day to geniral washunton desarters plentey
10 thursday Nothing strang
11 Friday 1 on the independent picket nothing
    more to day
12 Sartaday orders for mustren and att 30 of the
    Clock the Brigad was mustred Nothing more ,
13 Sunday orders for tenden meten But it being
    ae raney day it was put by for ouer meten hous
    was Nothing but the Woods and it wold Leak
    we have built houes of bark to Live in ouer Selefs
14 Monday one quarter gurd Desarters Sume hard
    Rain
15 tusday yet in the Bush
16 Wensday warned for Commsary guard and
    went
17 Thursday to day warned for furtiag att fort
    Constution [Fort Constitution] No more at
    present Zebulun
18 Friday one furtiag [on fatigue duty]
19 Sartaday on furtiag
20 Sunday on furtiag the Enemy Expected every day
    the Brigad marched on the Island to fort
    independance or Constitution for thar is three
    fortes on this island
21 Monday furtiag is very hard Everyday and one-
    eley half of a gill of Rum a day

*On 1 June 1779 the British captured Stony Point and Verplancks Point securing Kings Ferry, gateway to the Hudson River Highlands.
22 Tuesday furtrigen Every day on th Island the Enemy Expeted But dont Com as yet this after Noon I Reseved two month pay fouer pounds
23 Wensday furtaig
24 thurday furtaig
25 Friday I went with th Brigd Quarter muster to fishkill to Bring furnertuer for th Brigad
26 Sartaday this moring got hom to Camp under marchen orders th Enemy Expeted
27 Sunday yet in Camp on th Island furtaig Very hard
28 Monday warned for the tranchant guard and went
29 tusday yet one [on] th guard hard Canad heard in the Sound
30 Wensday I am one [on] th guard the End of this month

JULY 1776
1 day thursday Come of [off] the guard and gined [joined] th Rigment
2 friday the Light Intfrnt [infantry] Returned from Kings ferey no Nues
3 Sartaday orders for mustren att 10 of the Clock
4 Sunday orders for a Veu of the genirail to a pear clen and Neet Nothing more
5 Monday we was Vewed By M. Gl [Maj. Gen.] Lebarron french man furtaig Every day Very hard
6 Tuesday a tamports [tempest] of thunder and Lighten and Struck in Camp and killed one and wounded 30 or 40 more of ouer Rigment
7 Wensday Nothing
8 thursday we moved our in Campment a bout 30 Rods and piched tents and now in Camp it Begens now to bee Sum Sickley in Camp thses days
9 Friday Nothing Remarkbul
10 Sartaday one [on] the amanishon guard att Danfords Nothing more
11 Sunday in Camp Raney weather Now a bout to give the Carptenders work att west pint
12 Monday on furtaiq to day
13 Tuesday yet in Camp Conl. putnam [Col. Rufus Putnam] Returned from ae Skout down the River hard furtaiq this days Desarters som thes
14 Wensday on th Companey guard marchen orders
15 thursday a Larg [incomplete]
16 friday att gun firing we struck tents att 5 oclock we marched to the grand prad and thare wated for orders sume time then Reseved orders to im Bark and we imarked then we had Nus that the other partry one [on] the west Side had taken Consdrerebul [considerable] Numbers of th Enemy** att kings ferey and we marched down as fare as the Veleig and than Brot two to Eat

*This refers to Gen. Anthony Wayne's successful surprise attack against the British at Stony Point which he recaptured on 16 July 1779.
Solders Ever to in gage any more and now those -- will Repent at the bottom of that harts bee fore that times are out with thare three thousand dollars on wich we hear thay huse for Comen 9 months it greves me to petey them for thar trobel wishing thay might come for Nothing and Sarve the three yeare as ie have done with Long and tegers [tedious] marches from one place to ae nother thro wet and Cold hot and drey it is a Nuf to mak Solders Cuse the day thay Listed [enlisted] Congress and all if that wold due aney good - But thanks bee to the good hand of prudence the time is all most aout-

Friday warned for the mainauard and went with Lt holden a bout five milds to the paper mills and thare we kept the pcket

Sartaday come of [off] the guard and marched to ouer buch [bush] huts this after noon orders for marchen a gaine Som Whare and att Sunset we marched Back to the old hors Stabel again

Sunday deserter [deserter] today one hilander from the frey

Warned for the daley guard

Zebulun Vaughan His Book

Monday one [on] the Comasare [commissary] guard two Britons Com in to ouer guard to day from Kings 'ferey this fore noon th Brigad was Laromoned [alarmed] by Some bots that Come ae Shore att pickills [Peekskill] but Soon returned Bord the galey [galley]

Tuesday orders for marchen and att 9 of the Clock we marched from the hors stabel [1?] mild towards fishkils up in the high Lands and thar halted and went to Cleren [clearing] for a Campment To day i com of [off] the comsarys [commissary's] Guard no more att present

Wednesday in Camp tents picked in the highlands today i drew three month pay 20 Dollars and Barters Molsha [militia] Com in today

Thursday on the quarter guard yet in Camp att the highlands Desarters plentey thes days

Friday 3 desarters today Nothing more att present

Sartaday this morning Com in two Light Drag gone from Blogs pinte yet in Camp att the high Lands

AUGUST 1779

1 [Marginal notation:] Sunday

the furst day this day warned for the main guard Raney day tis Expected that we Shall march Verey Soon Some whare or a nother but that is un non [unknown] as yet to me to day on th travlen forg [travelling forge] guard down att warrrens

2 Monday orders for marchen [?] this day yesterday Come in two hushen [Hessians] and one he-lander [highlander?] and thay say that all the hushen wold Com off if they could for times is Very hard a mong them in the holl [whole?]

that Come in yesterday was 8 and two today att Eleven of the Clock was all mostred [mustered] Molesha bulden [militia building] a fort Now at the highlands [highlands] yet in Camp to day warned for a picket and went

3 tuesday yet in Camp att the highlands this after noon I had out of the Bay Stors one pound and half of Shuger and half ae pound of Choclot price [price] of the holl [whole] was -0-3-0 and ie Supose this will Surve for this year for ie dont Expect no more

4 Wensday one [on] the left flank guard with Sarjint Gimbel [?] and went ae padrolen [patrolling] and got diner wich was 0-12-0 for we drew no povishon today

5 Thurday Skouts sent out after Neagors that hve ben stolen horses at fishkils bound to Newyork as we supose

6 Friday warned for the main guard but did not go

7 Sartaday one [on] the genrials guard today I bought ae ticket in the State Lotrey day before yestaday i Drew ae new havey sack No more att present

8 Sunday (No. 14,626) Massachusetts State Lottery Class the forth this ticket Entitels the possessor to such prize as may be Drawn aganst it's Num-ber agreeable to a Resolution of the general assembly of this State passed may the 2, 1778 M G Williams

this ticket was bought of Colo Winship in the State of New York att the high Lands price 15 dollars bought the 7 day of august 1779 Zebuln Vaughan this day Mr Smith preched a Sarmon to the Brigad yet in Camp highlands text the 4 Chapter of genasis Vers 27 or 24

[The following entry appears near the back of the journal:] Middleborough August the 8 1779

Zebulon Vaughan his book Rote of a Sunday

Chapter of genasis Vers 27 or 24
of the Night Sprine Nothing more today

14 Sartaday deserters three prisoners fourse today i went in to th Contrey and had one quart of Buter milk given me this was a grat gift i thought But at the Next house they gave us Bread and milk these are the grandest gifts that i hav met with thes Six month we hear of Marchen Warned for the main guard to morrow

15 Sunday one [on] the main guard down to woods huts and i went padrden [patrolling ?] down to remarks Landen about 5 mids counter Line is tycontro gia Nothing More to day

16 Monday Come of [off] the Maine Guard with Captain holdan [Holden] the ticket bought august the 7 was bought one por pos [on purpose] for my wife No. 19,626 marked the Leter M- the fust [first] Leter of her Crison [Christian] Name paid 15 dollars

17 Tuesday on the quarter guard yet in Camp in the highlands today Capt Goodal Come to Camp a pon the prole from New York and a Light Draggon [Light Dragoon] with him a trumpetor

18 Wensday Capt. gooal Sot out for horn he has but 40 day to Stay before he must Return to New york if not Exchang this morning he Returned in to Camp again and whethar or No he intend hom or No I dont know he having but 30 day to Stay befor his Return

19 Thursday went on a Skout down to Collarbarak and halted at the furneais with ae Bout 250 men Comanden officer Erzra Neul [Col. Ezra New-hall] We Lay att th furnas till 12 of th Clock, and then marched att pigskill, and then Lay till Night then marched hom to Camp in th highlands

20 Friday Very faverabuel Nues for ouer Contrey if thew But I dont depend much ae upon it but i pray that it may Come good Nues and pees [peace] if it may Bee so ordred Raney day we hear to day that Lee Light hors [Maj. "Light Horse" Henry Lee] took Bargent a forte in Bargaen and ae bout 200 prisoners*

21 Sartaday warned for th main guard Raney wether uncomforted weather this day for Solidars

22 Sunday Very hard rain to day Last night ae Larom orders to Lay on ouer arms on guard down to wood huts Counter Line armey Nothen hapned more than Comon [common]

23 Monday thos purtators that I Spok of the fust day of february Last we have not Drawen aney Sence and I dont Expect to draw aney mor this year for thay think it is plenty for three years Com of [off] th main guard to day with Capt Whipol [Capt. Job Whipple]

24 Tuesday warned for main guard this moring the Rig [regiment] turned out to the Larmon past Dutey Very hard we have no time for ouer Selves att presont on Comorsarey guard today No provision to Eat this moring and douteiy with out my fust touer was over 42 head of oxon and 14 sheep the Regiment gon out for excise Dow [down] to th Velg Nothing mor to day

25 Wensday Come of [off] the Comosarey guard Very hard Rain to day --- [three lines illegible]

26 Thursday Cold hard Rain as most Ever was this day Warned for the picket and went to the Right flank and so went a mild or two and stayed in the woods Nothing hapned

27 Friday on th picket Counter Line Comon Nothing hapnes [happens]

28 Sartaday on th main guard att galos hill No more to report Counter Line was Hopkns the Later part of the Night nothing more

29 Sunday Mr Smith priched a Soromon acts Chapt 13 Vers 38 Nothing more att presont hapned today warned for gd

30 Monday went one [on] the main guard two desarter com in from --- dutey --- was harder then now

31 tuesday come of [off] the morin guard oneley [only] one prisnor taken att planke pinte they tocke [talk] of the Britians having ae Larg Reinforcement Counter Line was Stonentown and the other is Saybrook

SEPTEMBER 1779

1 Wensday warned for the main guard and one [on] for mustren [mustering] Nothing hapned Counter Beveley and the other acton

2 thursday all mustred the holl Rigment and the holl Bridg. Warned for the main guard Nothing hapned att presont

3 Friday on the genirals guard att warrens desarter from Blays pint this afternon Cam in two desarters from kingbridgg one hushen and one Britian No more today

4 Sartaday Com of [off] guard Nothing hapned Strang

5 Sunday one [on] the main guard and i went a padrden down to pickskill the Enemy landed the Brig ad harmeon and marchd to galos hill the Enemy gon the Counter Lin harlow th other graitown nothing moer hapned

6 Monday Com of [off] the main guard Nothing hapned

7 tuesday of [off] dutey to day wich i had ben for thes maney day Bee for

8 Wensday warned for the main gard Nothing more hapned Counter Lin York

9 thursday the Rigment morstred [mustered] by Col. Sprout of Middleborough Ebenezer Sprout formerly

10 Friday I went down to See Mr Joseph Bard and he gave me Vetels in plentey and give me ae mess of Sass to Carry hom this is the grandest that I have met with in york State Som milk

11 Sartaday Returned hom to Camp and the Camp

*This was the surprise attack at Paulus Hook near Bergen, the last major British-held post in New Jersey, captured on 19 August 1779.
was Larmoned [alarmed] but nothing hapned att Nigh wint on picket Counter Lin Roxbury the other patason
12 Sunday Mr Smith prch [preached] a Sarmon Nothing more
13 Monday on the genirals gard and went a padrolin [patrolling] down to Bards and heard of Seven of the Cowboys that had Been thar the Night Before I Returned and a quanted [acquainted] the geniral of the Same
14 tusday Come of [off] guard and the Brigad under man orders Nues of ae french fleet near by but I think it is nothing but ae Ley [lie]
15 Wensday Nues of marchen warned for futrimg to day and went
16 thursday marched att 5 oclock and went as fare as Crompond and Lay all Night
17 Friday at 6 oclok we marched tell 12 oclock and met with Genl. gavens Brigad and mad [made] a halt then marchd Back and Stayed all Night this is th frunt guard the Brigad Stoped at pins Bridg this night ae parcel of theives fired on owr Light hors and Shot him thro his Clocs [clothes] But did him no damedg Counter Lin and the other artredey
18 Sartaday I gined [joined] the Rigment this afterNoon marched from Vancrotlene [Van Cortland's] maner two milds to wards North Casel and pched tents Lay in tente att Night
19 Sunday in Light of glovers Brigad Nothing more att present oneley we took 6 horses from the theaves aorders for marchen and we marched to North Castle Church ther mad a halt and Cooked diner watin orders till all most night Now we have gined [joined] glover's Brigad this after Noon we marchd to Bedford [Bedford] 5 milds and there the town a bout one mild and piched tentes and Lay all Night part of bedford is burnt
20 Monday tente pichd I on the genirals guard won [one] prisoner Nothing more today
21 tusday yet in Camped Near Bedford and beford is all Burnt but ae few houes [houses] Left - warned for frunt guard
22 Wensday on the frunt guard Counter Lin Elen-andar and the other Charls Nothing hapnd we drew one mess of purtats [potatoes] more grand a fore [than before]
23 thursday com of [off] guard Nothing hapned Strang
24 friday one [on] the quarter gurd Nothing hapned Strang
25 Sartaday Come of [off] guard nothing hapned onely we drew one more ae mess purtats -- gro beter officer gro beter Natered [better Natured] thos day
26 Sunday Warned for manin guard hard Raine to day
27 Monday on the main guard Counter Lin yal-born No more Nothing more Strange thos day
28 tusday Come of [off] the main guard Nothing more to day warned for the main guard
29 Wensday One [on] th main guard Nothing Strang hapned today
30 thursday Com of [off] the main guard nothing today Remarkebul

OCTOBER 1779
1 the Fust day of a Friday one [on] guard Counter Lin the 29 was Nothing Remarkebul
2 Sartaday one [on] the main guard Counter Lin Clenton the fust the other poor the prole Saxevant [sic] Nothing hapned oneley the Rigment was mustord no more
3 Sunday of [off] a duty today to day i went in to the Contrey and got half ae bushel of purtutes and give two dollars and half warned for main guard. No Shous to war [wear] to today Not won bit
4 Monday on the genirals guard att Night the Counter Line was Suse and th other was Nansa Nothing hapned Strang Nues of amarch but when i dont know but Some expect to go to wards New england once mor
5 tusday Cold Rain storm today that seems to bee a movement of the Enemy this day but what is the advent of it ie Dont know ordars for marchen
6 Wensday on the quarter guard and att 9 of the Clock we Struck tents in order for a march we are favored with good Nues if all bee trew today we marched Back to North Casel and pichd tents and Lay all Night Near the Church Nothing hapned more att present
7 thursday morning orders for to bee Readey for ackshon [action] marchen orders today Sarjint hamon Come in from New york from his imprisement he was taken the 15 [?] of July Last nomore
8 Friday Very Cold weather to day dutey very hard No brad No flouer for this Six day past and when we Shall get any more the Lord onely knows be Sids ie have no Shous nor Stockens no briches and the Rest of my Clos are Very poor for this Cold weather But thanks bee to god the Beeaf is good as Ever was Eat by aney man on Earth and that is all warned for main guard Nothing more
9 Sartaday one [on] the main guard 1 prisoner 5 foueler [foreigners ?] the old Rog [rogue] we have Cote [caught] a gain Counter Lin fleet of ouer Sentreys fired and killed a Cow in the Night the prole [patrol ?]...
10 Sunday in Camped att pine Bridg Both Brigads one [on] won side of the River and the other Side dutey Very hard warned for main guard No brad for this 9 day and Now Nothing Els No Shous this Cold weather for me to go bar footed
11 Monday troblosom time a Bout provishon this
day. Last night the Regiment turned out and went to the Colo [colonel] with th Request of Brad and the Colo [colonel] told us that if we wold wate tell Night we Should hay flouer or Brad and So we went to ouer tents with pees [peace] once mor

12 tuesday one [on] th main guard all well Counter Lines was head the furst the other Congress Nothing hapned Strange oneley hard times Now of [off] the guard

13 Wensday warned for main guard Nues is that geniral Waine [Gen. Wayne] took one Rogalley and a scooner [schooner] and a gun bote and two hundred prisoners att kings ferrey a hard temparst [tempest] of thunder and Sharp Lighten Last Night and a Hard Rain Nothing more at present

14 thursday Com of [off] the frunt picket Nothing Remarkabul nothing guard Counter Line the fust compey th other Cato prole Sea---

Friday one [on] the main guard and we had 13 prisoners taken att talors pint that belonged one [on] bord the Ship Nance and a Number more Beside that Belongs to ouer Core Counter Line was Eques the other tryonous Noyels Nothing hapned Strang

15 Sartaday a Skout Called out to go Som whar ie dont know yet troblesom time for men one [on] dutey Everey day with out Shous in the Cold and frost

17 Sunday this day two year Burgwin [Gen. John Burgoyne] give up to brave [brave] genl. gats [Gen. Horatio Gates] hard time for Soldiers warned for main guard the Nues of the 13 consorning geniral waine taken thRogaley and the other is Nothing but a Ley [lie] a Counte of the guard Now --- Maine guard up the River 3 mild one [on] the South Side

No 1 one [on] the North Side up 3 milds
No 2 one [on] Crompond Rode 2 milds
No 3 one [on] Singsing Rode 3 milds
No 4 one [on] White planes Rode 3 mils
No 5 one [on] North castel Rode 3½ milde

on guard att No 2 with the advanced partry with Sarj milkis and att Night thar was a Larom and the Counter Sin [sign] was Saleytog [Saratoga] and the other was Convenchon, No thing hapned Strang

18 Monday orders for a march and at a 11 of the Clock we Struck tents one [on] the North Sid of the River Croten and marched over the River to the South Side and gined [joined] the Congress Rigt wich com in to day and pched [pitched] tents about three quarters of a mild from the River

19 Tuesday Now in Camped in a Line with the Congress Rigt Nothing more as yet

20 Wensday warned for daley guard yet in tents Near waha[?] we in Camped in the 5th month

Sarves in the year 76 sarves Nothing more to day

21 thursday come of [off] a guard and the Counter Line was Disipline and the other was Valen Nothing hapned to day I See th Comitury [committee?] from Boston in Camp to mak thar pees [peace] with Solders for it is high tim i think two Express from planks pint [Verplanck's Point] in form that the Enemy have Left Stoney pint two warned for daley guard

22 friday March Expected very Soon one [on] guard att No 5 Nothing hapned the English troops all gon down to york

23 Sartaday furtiag partry Called out dutey Very hard Bread very Short Counter Line freman & osgood prob Marsaussiet

24 Sunday dutey Very hard I have no Shoues to ware and on dutey Everey day and Every other day Mr Smith preched a Saronom to us his text was Isarah the 61 chap and 10 Vears orders to Bee Ready att a muster warning for a march warned for dutey

25 Monday one [on] guard att No 2 Counter Line rode and highland grat Stur [great stir] in the armey about taken [taking] New york and thare is a grat tolk of a french fleet Comen but we are all most tyred of that Neus

26 tuesday Come of [off] guard to Camp under marchen orders but wher I dont know But we Expect to See new york very soon if forten feavers [fortune favors]

27 Wensday yet Remain in Camp Near pinsbridg one [on] th South Side Nothing Strang as yet Corpiel Davaus is dead Shot by one of ouer one [own] men by a axadent and a nother badley wounded throw his Arm but in hop he will du well to day I drew Wagers wich is 29 dollars and two thourds and out of it I ow 15 dollors for --- of won Sort then a nother Nothing more att present

28 thursday I Bugun to wash for the Compney of Bennon

29 friday marchen orders and att 10 of the Clock we marched to Grumpond thare mad a halt and Eat duner then went one [on] with in ae Bout --- [1 or 5 ?] mild

30 of [off] pickettes and piched tents and now in Camped Now two dersher [deserters] Lay to-gether this day hard times for Soldiers Cold weather No closs [clothes] and no Shoues it is hard to go Bar footed att this time of the year But we are obliged to due it Both night and day travel mild one [on] dute on guard and have to padrol [patrol] all night beSides

31 Sunday a Larg furtiag partry Called out for to Repare the works att planks pint yet in Camp Nothing strang today i was Called out for to give the Carpentenders and went tot planks pint and found Nothing to dew Returned hom again att Night
NOVEMBER 1779

1 [Marginal notation:] A grat Looken for Neweng-
land
Monday the fust of November Nothing hapned
Strang
2 Middleborough November the 2 day 1779 Rote
By Me Zebulun Vaughan A Soldier in Captian
Benson Company in Col putnams Regt won that
is tired of this war and want a Discharg But with
th kind hand of Provendence to Bee able to get
won this January Comen or i will take won So
no more at present Zebulon Vaughan
tusday orders for Mustres a Long partry Called
out for guards and furtiag Cold weather and no
Shous as yet yet in Camp one mild and half from
pigskills Landen [Peekskill Landing] Nothing
more to day no monter [muster] nor a Veau of
army
3 Wensday orders for marchen and a Vew of arms
att 10 of the Clock and att 11 of th Clock we
was mustred and Vewed by Col. Sprout of
Middleborough Still time on th acount of th
Enemy I think hits all most tim for winter quar-
ters But when we shall get aney I dont know
4 thursday Nothing Strang
5 Friday Nothing Strang
6 Sartaday Nothing hapnd
7 Sunday trying for a pass to go to westpint yet
in tents Cold weather got a pass and went to
the pint
8 Monday Returned home to Camp Benjamon
grover is th provo att west pint he has Been
missing this Long time
9 tusday went to the pint after grover and got him
10 wensday Returned home to Camp yet in tents
No Shous nor Stockens to ware oneley what is
Borrow Nothing more
11 thursday yet in Camp
12 friday today thar was a Light horsman hanged
for Desarton and Stellen [stealing] and Some
other Crimes yet in Camp and his Name was
thomas Edwards
13 Srtaday Nus of ae march Som Day or a nother
yet in Camped in tents
14 Sunday Nothing Remarkebl to day oneley all
most one half of ouer troop ar Bar footd ae few
day ae go wich th 10 of octobr Last we Being
with out Bread or flourer 17 or 18 day and the
Rigt all morsted [mustered] and went to the
Corl [colonel’s] markkee and Called him to a
Count wich Mr Smith thought we was to Blam
But we Soon got Bread the Nex Lordsday Mr
Smith prechd a Sarmon and he took his text in
Luk the Chapter the thurd Vers the 19[?]
15 Monday Nothing
16 tusday yet in Camp in tents
17 Wensday Snowey day and one half of the Rig-
ment is one half Bar footed waden Round in the
Snow with out Shous to get wood and provishon
or go with out

18 thursday Very Cold weather to day yet in tents
and all most half of the Rigt is Bare footed and
no britich to ware at presant and when we Shall
get aney ie Cant tell for thar is no Sine of aney
att presont
19 Friday yet in tents Bar footed yet Nothing Re-
markebul this day oneley hard times for Soldars
the Enemy ar Very Still at presont in New York
and we ar day after day with out Bread we havt
[haven’t] won bit for this two day
20 Sartaday pelentey of nues But i think it is all
Leys [lies] Sume Ships Seen Comen up th North
River Nothing mor a bad war
21 Sunday Cold weather no Clothes and we Sufer
Every day for want of them today Let John Sauls
water took ae flogen Bejn grover By Name
22 Monday no Brad hard times fore Soljars thes
days Notihg Strang thos day
23 tusday Cold weather and we Sufer gratley for
the want of Clothers quit [quite] Barfooted one
half of us this day Now we have been with out
brad this three or 4 day and no Likleyhoods of
geten any not as yet yet in tents
24 Wensday today we drew 4 pound of Bread for
5 men for that is ae Loued to us ae day But we
havt had non Bee[f] for this 5 or 6 days
25 thursday yet Remain bare footed and a grat
maney Bar ass and bare back the Like i Never
See Bee fore in this worl for the want of Clothes
and non to Bee had not as yet yet in tents Near
planks pint [Verplancks Point]
26 Friday Cold Snowey Weather today yet in tents
no Shous as yet grat dell [deal] of nues but no
trew ons [ones] No Brad nor Flouer to day and
a Very lit Snow Storm and ouer houes ar nothing
but to houes and when we Shall get aney the
Lord oneley nows toda the Congress marched
for morestown aCross the river
27 Srtaday the Snow is over Shous Nothing more
28 Sunday Nothing
29 Monday No Clothes not yet and Cold weather
yet bare footed grat part of the Rigt
30 tusday Nothing Strang We have not drawers
on Shoes yet and it is Cold weather

DECEMBER 1779

the Fust day the year 1779 one month more and
then See what Solders time out
1 Wensday the Cheaf of my time is in Capten
Botone this day yet in tents orders for a Vew
but [crossed through]
2 thursday hard snow storm to day and we are
bare footed yet no Brad for this 3 or 4 day and
no likleys of geten aney as we no of Nothing but
fresh meet and that is all we have to live one
[on] and we find it hard to live so naked and
starved no nues today
3 Friday this is 5th day that we have been with
out bread or flour nothen but litel fresh beef and
not half ae nuf of that today we sent Crispen
Shaw and Isaac Bennet into the country to get Bread or Something to Eat
12 month and last of th year begin to Right this after noon six of us mad out to get three gills of Inden mell [Indian meal] and then we thought we was rich for the day But no Shous as yet but it is Sayed that the Shoues are come to Town and men are gon after them
4 Saturday to day Crispens Shaw and Bennet Come in the Evining and brought 12 quarts wich mad us fell verye rich but we gave a dollar a quart for it but we have drawed no Brad yet in the rigment today the Clothes com in
5 Sunday yesterday ye got a pare of Shous of the Bay Stors and give 30 Shillings to day I drew one cot [coat] and jacket pare of Stockens and a pare of Shous and a pare of briches tolk of a march to winter quarters
6 Monday cold snowey wether yet in tents warned for fouer days furtiag to go to kings ferey
7 Tuesday today we marchd down to the ferey and th rodislahd [Rhode Island] Brigad went over the river
8 Wensday to work one [on] the Block hous att planks pint and at Night went to See my old nabors Mr Blodgood and Mr morthaw and Cap ten Lilley Nothing more
9 Thursday one [on] no dutey to day [on] acounte of a geniral thanksgiven this hapned well for poor Solders and so we Returned to ouer old quarters
10 Friday we returned to th Brigad and found them all gon to Solder fortas for a winter quarters and we marchd after them and got to th huts att Night
11 Saturday in the huts a menden them up for quarters to day solders Lift evary post duren the wars and ie cant think what har they can have when we are so abused in the armey
12 Sunday all in huts Nothing mor to day
13 Monday one [on] guard
14 Tuesday one [on] guard
15 Wednesday Yet one [on] guard
16 Thursday nothing
17 Friday warned to go after flouer and marched in to the holler and Lay all night and it Bugun to Snow
18 Saturday Snow nee deep and we marched all day tell night the Snow falls Very fast
19 Sunday dun Snowen But Very bad travlen and we marched all day at Night got 32 Barrels of flower and got some teems and returned part way back and Stayed all Night
20 Monday we sot out for hom and got into the holler and Stayed all Night att one Joseph Bards
21 Tuesday morning we sot out for hom tired all most to death and att 10 of Clorck we returned home to Barreks Nothen more today
22 Wensday in the huts dutey Very hard and ouer Brigad is Small for thay are all most one [on] forlow no three years for one forlow I think it is hard
23 Thursday nothing
24 Friday Now to work for beard [sic] to pay for provishon
25 Saturday yet in huts in the highlands no nus strang this day Some confushion in th armey one [on] the count of the men thinken thar times are out But how it will turn i dont know mor cant tell now
26 Saturday one [on] planks pint guard for Six day
27 Sunday one [on] guard
28 Monday one [on] guard
29 Tuesday one [on] guard
30 Wednesday ye one [on] guard
31 Thursday time out But no relefe and we Sent after provishon for 3 day more wich is much against ouer ---

JANUARY year 1780
1 Friday one [on] the pint Cold weather and no hous to Live in and we ar yoused [used] wors then Beests or hogs att home
2 Saturday Cold Storm and we Sufer grateley thos day
3 Sunday yet one [on] planks pint guard dutey very hard thos day
4 Monday Nothing to Eat and all most frozen with the Cold
5 Tuesday I got home to Camp once mor And glad em I
6 Wensday Nothing Strang
7 Thursday the enemy ar all gon we hear from New York and this Sarten if thay dont come Back
8 Saturday got flouer for we hast had none this year Bee fore thee Snow is 3 feet deep in this Contrey troblsom time Nothing more at presont
9 Sunday In huts yet the Light inffrentey Come in this day joned the Rigm
10 Monday order for mustren
11 Tuesday no moster not yet troblasom time for Soldrs this winter for the want of meet and flower
12 Wednesday maken readines for to moster the Latee orders now and we all mustred
13 Thursday Very Cold weather thos day most Starved to death for the want of flower and we hant no meet to Eat and we go hungrey every day Lik dogs and Dum Beasts
14 Friday Partey Called out to go to White playns for guard Nothing more att presont
15 Saturday Nothing Remarkable thos day
16 Sunday orders for maken pay roels to Draw money Nothing Strang
17 Monday remain in the huts Nothing more
18 Tuesday today we heard of ouer Majr allens
death heard that he was shot in hunten after dear
19 Wensday to day the guard Come in from the playns terobell Cold weather thos prisoners Brought Back that went from Northcasel non Listen thos days Duren th wars [a] Still time hear
20 thursday hard times for Soldiers 1 Beeing a Soldier it gervs me to peetey mankind to Bee yoused in such a form as we Bee
21 Friday yet in the huts hard time for we havnt had no flower this two days past oneley 9 day this month
22 Sartaday no flower nor Brad nor hardley aney meet and when we have all that is alouds us it is Nothing But Beef and flower yet in the huts
23 Sunday hard times for Soldiars in the high lands thos days Nothing more that is Strang
24 Monday Remain in the huts Straven [starving] for the want of flower for we dont get aney oneley once in 5 or 6 day the Comon kine and not half meet a nuf to Eat Nothing more to day
25 tuiday No flower no Bread and we are obliged to Pey ouer Bread from day to day wich Costs us more than ouer wagers
26 Wensday we have drawn no Bread nor flower this year oneley 11 days and if we had all ouer due it wold not Been half ae nuf
27 thursday Nothing strang
28 Friday drawen cannon up to the North redut [redoubt]
29 Sartaday Drawen Cannon to the redut No more at present
30 Sunday No furtiag to day for me att the Cannon and Caridgar got up to th redut
31 Monday Nothing Strang to day oneley Very Cold and we Drew one gill of Rum and No Bread

FEBRUARY 1780
1 first day Nothing Strang
2 Wensday Nothing Strang
3 thursday Bad times
4 Friday Nues of ouer men Beaining killed and wounded down to yongs tarvon 40 taken 20 killed Some more wounded all for the Sak of Coll. thomson [Col. Thompson] a old fool for this Conduck Edward Warshburn of ouer Compeyn was taken or kild
5 Sartaday i went aeBout a mild to Bey meail [buy meal] and got Som and give one Dollar a quart
6 Sunday i Returned home to the highlands
7 Monday Remain in huts Nothing Strang two hushen disorters Come in to ouer Camp and thay Say it is troblsom tims in new york one [on] th a Counte of wood no more
8 tuiday Some Expet the Enemy to a tack west pint and thay expet us to a tacket new york
9 Wensday bad weather Very Short for Bread non oneley what we By
10 thursday one [on] furtiag one [on] West pint Bulden Bartrey [battery] in fort arnl
11 Friday Nothing Strang I drew my money two month D [dollars] 33 and 2 shillens
12 Sartaday one [on] furtiag at the North redute and West pint no more
13 Sunday geten wood today the weather is Cold and the Snow is very Deep and troblsom
14 Monday one [on] furtiag drawn Amanishon from west pint to the North redute Nothing more
15 tuesday in Camp furtiag Every day geten Amanishon to thos redouts and Cannon hard work
16 Wensday one [on] furtiag at the North redute Drawen Beef to the mild redute Nothing more
17 thursday tims [times] go Sume [some] Beter thos day
18 Friday yet in huts
19 Sartaday a Larom [alarm] and the light entre-fretty [infantry] marched the Rigment lay Still
20 Sunday Begun to work for the Compney of Benson [Capt. Joshua Benson] May th 20 1780 [sic]
21 Monday Nothing Strang
22 tuiday men warned to go Down to the white playns Nothing more as i See
23 Wensday thay marchd In ae Bad Snow Storm the peay marster is dlivren more Clothen to th Rigmt to day i drew one hat and one pair of Stockens and Shurt Contnentel Clothing had of Mr Ston pay marster of th 5 Rigmt of th Maschisets Bay forsses [forces]
24 thursday we Remain in the huts as yet plentey of flower thes Days and midling good Beef dutey is hard But no gromblen when provishon is plentey a mongst Soldiers at presont for that is all we want this troblasom wors [war] in this contrey
25 Friday we Remain in huts as yet
26 Sartaday all things gos well as yet ouer Skouts Returned from the playns and 3 three of the New are taken or killed
27 Sunday Return Called for to Cuer the itch, in the Rigmt
28 Monday yet in huts
29 tuiday Nothing more

MARCH 1780
1st day Wensday
2 thursday 1780
3 Friday Samuel ransom Sot Sale for home wich i yoused to call Middleborough
4 Sartaday Nothing
5 Sunday good times
6 Monday i went to crompond
7 tuiday i returned home
8 Wensday yet in huts as yet
9 thursday No more to day
10 Friday all well thos days
11 Sartaday Nothing
12 Sunday Nothing remarkebul
13 Monday one [on] furtiag at West pint
14 tusday one [on] furtiag at the pint this after noon Come home
15 Wensday Nothing
16 thursday I joined the Carpenters at west pint with Capt Right [Capt. Jotham Wright]
17 friday in the works
18 Sartaday Nothing
19 Sunday to work
20 Monday marsed [marched] to th North Redoute to repar th forte
21 tusday time Draws Near
22 Wensday All is Well
23 thursday Nothing Strang
24 friday - 25 Sartaday [no entries]
26 Sunday went to th North redout
27 Monday in the works
28 tusday
29 Wensday I em Cooken for 9 men carptenders
30 thursday Remain in th work at the North redout
31 Friday Nothing Strang

APRIEL [sic] 1780
1 Nothing only Snow is over Shows [shoes] now Sartaday
2 Sunday Nothing Strang
3 Monday all well
4 tusday
5 wensday Nothing to da onley the chain was putt Down Cros the River Hudson
6 thursday Nothing
7 Friday returned to West pint againe
8 Sartaday geniral poors prig-- Come in to the pint
9 Sunday Nothing strang
10 Monday Nothing

fishkille to Con Vandavrs
throw [thru] to Litchfield
Kannon [Canaan]
quaker Ridg [Quaker Ridge]
New hartiord
Simsbarry [Simsbury]
Samon Brook [Salmon Brook]
Westfird [Westfield]
South hampton [Southampton]
Northampton
hadelay [Hadley]
Amahors [Amherst]
pelaham [Pelham]
greenwich
Hardwick
Newbrantrey [New Braintree]
Brook fild
Spencer
Mendom [Mendon]
Billingham [Bellingham]
Kenton [Canton]
Janton [sic]

Middleborough, the End of my march for this war

Rote by me Zebulun Vaughan

MAY 1780
1 May Monday
2 Tusday Nothing Strang
3 Wensday Nothing
4 thursday Nothing
5 Friday Nothing
6 Sartaday Nothing
7 Sunday all well
8 Monday remain in th works
9 tusday - 10 wensday [no entries]
11 thursday I Left westpint and went Joned th Regnt [regiment] and got no money for my work
12 frday in Camp
13 Sartaday Now maken Ready to go home
14 Sunday I got my Discharge from this wicked armey
15 Monday I marched for home once more and endeth my 3 years Comppayne [campaign] and all told Zebulun Vaughan

then to Coll
morehous [Col. Morris ?]

then to Kent
then washort [sic]
the Litchfield
Haranton [Harwinton]
then farmenton [Farmington]
or Simesbarry [Simsbury]
Springfield

(To be Continued)
When Illinois was admitted to the Union in 1818, less than one-third of the area within its boundaries was occupied by permanent settlements of white men. Most of the estimated 40,000 inhabitants were concentrated in settlements along the three main river borders of Southern Illinois—the Wabash, the Ohio, and the Mississippi.

Southern Illinois rose to preeminence in the State as the tide of migration poured down the Ohio River through Shawneetown following George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Old Northwest. The town grew as a trading post and shipping point for salt from the United States Salines (salt wells) near Equality. In the early 1800s taxes on the leased operation of the salt wells were the main source of revenue for the Territory and the State. Along with Washington, D.C., Old Shawneetown is a community established by an Act of Congress.

Two imposing state memorials in Old Shawneetown mark the town's early prominence as the financial center of Illinois. The charter to the first United States Bank which was passed in 1791 expired in 1811, and almost immediately the states began to charter state banks. Illinois had just passed through four years of Indian Wars, and the money which had been distributed among those who had served was rapidly disappearing; therefore, the demand for a bank of issue was very strong. A bill introduced in 1816 and passed by the Territorial legislature meeting at Kaskaskia created the "Bank of Illinois" located at Shawneetown.

This first official bank in the Territory, known as the Marshall Bank, has been reconstructed west of its original site overlooking the Ohio River. Probably John Marshall conducted a private lending and deposit facility in one room of this two-story brick residence as early as 1812.

To overcome its past financial misfortunes the General Assembly renewed in 1834 the charter of the Shawneetown bank, and a new bank building was constructed at a cost of $86,000 in 1838. The First State Bank follows the classic Greek style using five doric columns and is considered an outstanding architectural achievement in mid-America.

Nine miles west of the River is the mansion, Hickory Hill, built in 1834 by John Hart Crenshaw, grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hart of New Jersey. The house, an adaptation of the Greek Parthenon, has an inner wall of brick covered with frame, an unusual building custom in Illinois. On the lawn is an old beechnut tree brought as a cutting from George Washington's Mount Vernon home.

Mr. Crenshaw leased the government-owned salt works and was allowed to lease large numbers of Negroes in Kentucky and to bring them to Equality to work his salt wells and furnaces. Abraham Lincoln purportedly visited the mansion prior to the Civil War.

Twenty miles below Old Shawneetown is the lair of river pirates in post-Revolutionary times, Cave-In-Rock, a natural cavern on the Illinois bank of the River in Hardin County. From its entrance which was screened by shrubbery and trees, boats could be seen far up and down the River. The 20-foot high and 55-foot wide cavern extends back into solid limestone for more than 100 feet. For
20 years organized river piracy on the Ohio was rampant, but with the coming of the steamboats, better communication, the growth of population, and law and order, this violent era was doomed. The Cave and surrounding tract were acquired by the State of Illinois in 1929 and developed into a park.

Hardin County noted for its iron ores is the only county in the State where furnaces for their reduction have been erected. The 52-foot Illinois Iron Furnace, restored by the Forestry Service, was built in 1837 near Hog Thief Creek, a few miles north of Rosiclare. During the Civil War the pig iron produced here was used by the United States Navy yards in Mound City.

The Rose Hotel sits on the rocks high above the Ohio River at Elizabethtown and is the oldest continuously operated hotel in Illinois. Originally called McFarlin's Tavern, it was built in 1812 by James McFarlin on the trail between Nashville, Tennessee and the salt works.

Further down the River is Golconda, site of the first Presbyterian Parish in Illinois. A ferry service across the Ohio River was established here in 1797 by Major James Luck. Although he died in 1803, his widow, Sarah, received a license from Governor William Henry Harrison and operated the ferry for the next two years with a weapon in her hand as protection against river pirates while her infant son was cared for by a Negro servant. A monument to Sarah Lusk stands on the court house lawn.

An area of rare beauty and ecological significance is the Little Black Slough Nature Preserve in far-south
Johnson County. It is a botanical crossroads resulting from the glacier movement during the Great Ice Age. Plants, trees, and wildlife from the north, south, east, and west mingle and survive in this unusual natural setting. It was the largest acquisition by the Illinois Department of Conservation, 2,515 acres, of natural treasures predating the American Revolution.

In 1757 the French erected a military fort on a bluff near the present town of Metropolis in Massac County. At the end of the French and Indian War, Fort Massac was turned over to the British who did not occupy it. Consequently, it was here that George Rogers Clark and his Long Knives landed June 24, 1778 and hid their boats before marching across Southern Illinois to surprise and to capture Kaskaskia and the other French settlements along the Mississippi River. Clark and his band of backwoodsmen then moved eastward to wade the freezing water of the Wabash River and to surprise the British fort at Vincennes.

Clark's seizure of these British fortifications provided the American peace commissioners in 1783 with persuasive arguments in favor of the British ceding to the new United States of America not only the original 13 colonies but also the adjacent western wilderness beyond the Appalachian Mountains as far as the Mississippi River. During the War of 1812, Fort Massac served as a strong military outpost but was permanently abandoned at the end of the War. In 1903 the site was acquired by the State of Illinois and became the first state park in Illinois.

Nine miles above Cairo is Mound City, the county seat of Pulaski County. During the Civil War the Naval Depot of the Western River Fleet was located at Mound City. Here the keels of three of James B. Ead's ironclad gunboats were laid and a large force of workmen were employed to keep the fleet in fighting trim. The Civil War Naval Hospital stands nearby the 10.5 acre Mound City National Cemetery which contains both Union and Confederate casualties.

The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers converge at Cairo, county seat of Alexander County. One crop, cotton, almost unknown elsewhere in the State, beautiful homes of the steamboat era, and stately public buildings reflect much of the Old South. General Ulysses S. Grant was an occasional overnight guest at Magnolia Manor built in 1869 by merchant, Charles Galigher. The Cairo Customs House, listed on the National Register, was constructed in 1869 at the height of Cairo's eminence as a steamboat center.

Up the Mississippi River from Cairo is the once bustling steamboat port and county seat of Alexander County, Thebes. The court house is of Greek Revival architecture. It was erected in 1848 at a cost of $14,000 on the side of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi. This house of government was the site of Dred Scott's imprisonment in 1857 and is listed on the National Register.

The last and in many ways the most tragic encounter of Southern Illinois with the red men occurred during the bitter winter of 1837-38, when the federal government rounded up thousands of Cherokees living in the Smokey Mountains and forced them to move to a new home in the Oklahoma Territory.

The Cherokees' line of march crossed Southern Illinois from the Ohio River ferry at Golconda through Jonesboro in Union County to the nearby Missouri shore. Finding the River too choked with ice to cross by ferry, one group of 8,000 Cherokees was forced to camp for several weeks in freezing January weather. Many died and were buried in the vicinity of Jonesboro. From that day to this the Cherokees remember it as "the trail where they cried," or the Trail of Tears.

One of Southern Illinois' most picturesque landmarks is the Old Kornthal Church which was built in 1860 by a group of Austrians who settled the "Kornthal"—Valley of Grain—three miles south of Jonesboro in Union County. The interior of the restored Lutheran Church is impressive because of its unique design and the fine quality of its original workmanship. The elaborately hand-carved canopy pulpit resembles those in Williamsburg's Bruton Parish and Alexandria's Christ Church.

Woodlawn Cemetery was the site of one of the first organized observance observance of Memorial Day by Major General John A. Logan, Civil War veterans, and residents of Carbondale, Jackson County. On May 5, 1868, nearly two years after he was the principal speaker at Woodlawn Cemetery, General Logan as National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic issued General Order No. 11 which established May 30 of each year as a formal day of observance in honor of the nation's war dead.

A part of Illinois west of the Mississippi River is Kaskaskia Island in Randolph County. The Island was
created when the Mississippi flooded the site of the first Illinois capital and appropriated the bed of the Kaskaskia River. Kaskaskia was only an Indian village in 1703 when the French founded a Catholic mission. It became the Territorial capital in 1809 and the State capital in 1818 when Illinois was admitted to the Union. The capital was moved to Vandalia in 1819.

Inside a small brick building on the Island hangs a 650-pound bell cast in France in 1741, a gift from King Louis XV to his colonies in Illinois. The Kaskaskians remember the hardships of the two-year trek up river by foot through seven states with the bell strapped to a raft. The bell, 11 years older than Philadelphia’s Liberty bell, has been called the “Liberty Bell of the West” since it was rung by the French villagers following the capture of the British military government by George Rogers Clark on July 4, 1778.

Nearby is the Church of the Immaculate Conception. It was founded in 1675, two years after Father Marquette explored the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers. The Church contains relics preserved from other early missions and a white marble altar stone dated 1681 believed to have been used by Pere Marquette.

Further up the River in Randolph County is Fort Chartres, seat of civil and military government in Illinois country for more than a century. The first Fort was built by the French in 1720 and twice rebuilt, in 1727 and 1753, and occupied by the French garrison until it surrendered to the British in 1765. The British destroyed the Fort and abandoned the site in 1772. In 1911 the State of Illinois purchased the site of the ancient Fort as a state park.

Beyond the town of Chester is the frame dwelling of French colonial architecture belonging to Illinois’ first lieutenant governor, Pierre Menard. Built in 1802, it is called the “Mount Vernon of the West” and is maintained as a state memorial.

East to the village of Schulte is the Charter Oak School, the only octangle one-room brick schoolhouse in Illinois. Designed and built in 1873, it served as a school until 1953. The octangle shape utilizes daylight and offers wind resistance.

Continuing east from the Mississippi River into Franklin County is the Old Silkwood Inn built in 1828 on the Old Kaskaskia-Shawneetown Trail. In the yard of the Halfway House north of Mulkeytown grown Priscilla’s hollychocks. In 1838 Mrs. Brazilla Silkwood brought a 10-year old slave girl purchased from the Cherokee Indians at Jonesboro to the Inn and freed her. The young girl brought with her from the Great Smokies, when the Cherokee tribe was uprooted, a pocketful of hollyhock seeds to remind her of the great hills of North Carolina.

In Jefferson County and the City of Mount Vernon is the Old Appellate Court House where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. The gray brick and stone structure built in 1854 was the time home of the State Supreme Court. It is listed on the National Register as having one of the most extensive legal libraries to be seen anywhere with manuscripts and documents dating back to Medieval England.

Liberty Bell of the West at Kaskaskia.

The village of Burnt Prairie in White County is the site of the historic Old Morrison Mill. Tradition says that the miller followed his mill which was washed away in a flash flood down the Ohio River to Shawneetown. The mill stones imported from France have been grinding corn since 1859.

The county seat of White County boasts of two structures on the National Register. Carmi’s historic Ratcliff Inn, built in 1828 by James Ratcliff, was one of Southern Illinois finest inns and hosted Abraham Lincoln during his visit to a White County political rally in 1840.

The oldest house in Carmi was built by early settler, John Craw, prior to 1817. In 1835 it was purchased by John M. Robinson, United States Senator (1831-1843) and Illinois Supreme Court Justice.

The irresistible westward movement of people seeking new homes in the wilderness carried them across the Alleghenies, down the Ohio Valley, and into the region of mingled forest and prairies in Southern Illinois. All have contributed to the rich and varied heritage of this land between the rivers down where the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Mississippi, Wabash, and Ohio Rivers meet.

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Books


Minutes

National Board of Management
Regular Meeting, February 2, 1979

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the National Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, presiding.

The invocation was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, followed by the pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Paul Gerhardt Meyers, called the roll. The following members were recorded present:

National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Briscoe, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fleck, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. Music. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Eastin, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Bahin. State Regents: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Wolf, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Tracey, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Creedon, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Burchett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Thomas, Miss L'Anson, Mrs. Tiberio, Mrs. Lie, Mrs. Thigpen, Mrs. Ferrenbach, Mrs. Gerrish, Miss Brown, Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Van Meter, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Edman, Mrs. Krantz, Mrs. Yochim, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Wennecke, Mrs. Saavedra.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Shelby, took the chair and the President General, Mrs. Baylies, read her report.

Report of President General

Thursday afternoon, October 12, following the adjournment of the National Board of Management, the Eleventh DAR School Bus Tour left National Headquarters. The itinerary included a tour of Tryon Palace, New Bern, North Carolina; Founders Day at Tamasee DAR School on October 15, as well as the meeting of the Board of Trustees the night before; a visit to Berry Schools, Rome, Georgia, enroute to Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; Dedication Day at Kate Duncan Smith on October 17, as well as the meeting of the Board of Trustees the evening before. The President General gave addresses on the occasion of both Founders Day and Dedication Day. A visit was also made to Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Kentucky and to Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina. Additionally, it was a thrill for the President General to take part in the dedication of the Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics Building at Kate Duncan Smith. The Directors of the Tour, Mrs. Sherman B. Watson and Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, are to be congratulated for arranging such a grand tour and for taking care of us so well.

The President General has met with many people during the interim between the October meeting of the National Board of Management and now. Some of the appointments pertained to the business of the organization and others were simply social in nature and most enjoyable. She has made a point of greeting visitors to the headquarters when time permitted her to be away from her desk.

Miss Helen Hayes, the First Lady of the Theatre, visited National Headquarters on December 7, at the special invitation of the President General. She was given a personal tour of the Museum Gallery and State Rooms and then joined the President General in her office for a brief visit. Miss Hayes was most impressed and promised to return for a longer stay.

For the first time, an antique show was held in the lobby of Constitution Hall, in November, and the President General can report that it was a huge success. She toured the exhibits and found them to be of high quality. The exhibitors wanted to return next year.

Just prior to the Christmas holidays, the President General and members of her Executive Committee attended the special program, "Night of the Miracle," presented by the United States Army Band in Constitution Hall.

The President General was invited by the Senior National President of C.A.R., Mrs. Stanleigh Swan, to serve as a member of the committee appointed to prepare a resolution on the death of Mrs. Walter C. Van Werth, Honorary Senior National President, C.A.R.

Bids were opened on October 17, for construction of the President General's Project at National Headquarters, and a contract awarded that same day.

The President General again was invited to serve as an Honorary Patron for the Annual Alexandria Antiques Show sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, November 11-12.

October 27, the President General attended a Ceremony of Remembrance dedicated to all who have served humanity through the Red Cross, in the garden of American Red Cross Headquarters. She joined others in inspecting AMCROSS, the center of the Red Cross worldwide communications network, which handles hundreds of service and welfare messages daily.

Later that evening she attended the District of Columbia SAR dinner in honor of the President of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution C.A.R. at Andrews Air Force Base Officers Club.

October 29, she attended the International Horse Show accompanied by the Registrar General, Mrs. Herbert H. White; Miss Sandra R. Johnson, Vice President General from Missouri; and Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee.

November 4, she emplaned for Philadelphia, where she was met by the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Coray H. Miller.
who drove her to Gwynedd where they attended the Pennsylvania Juniors' Harvest Noon luncheon. The President General spoke to the Juniors in attendance and also modeled one of the fur coats in the fashion show that followed.

November 6, as a member of the Advisory Board for the Outstanding Young Women of America, she was honored to present an attractive young woman from Hawaii, one of the ten top winners, at their awards luncheon at the Capital Hilton Hotel.

November 12-18 she was again in Pennsylvania having been invited to serve as a member of the 1979 Awards Jury at Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge. This service was most interesting and rewarding as well as enjoyable. The President General was the only woman chosen to serve on the panel. Other members of the panel were three State Supreme Court Judges.

She returned home briefly for the Thanksgiving holiday and upon her return to Washington, on the 29th, she addressed the Washington Club. Later in the afternoon she visited the antique show in the lobby of Constitution Hall.

December 5, accompanied by the Curator General, Mrs. Carl Edwin Carlson, she attended a briefing at the State Department on the SAL T II talks.

The meetings of the Executive Committee and Special Meeting of the National Board of Management were held December 11-13.

The morning of December 14, the President General and members of the Executive Committee were invited to view the ceiling murals in the East-West Corridor of the House Wing at the Capitol. It was a treat to be on the scaffolding and watch the artist, Allyn Cox, at work on this NSF D A R project.

The Annual Staff Christmas Party took place in the Banquet Hall that afternoon. Members of the Executive Committee were also present. The Buildings and Grounds Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, excelled themselves in the delicious food they prepared for the enjoyment of the employees.

The President General spent the Christmas holidays at home, returning to the City on the first of January.

On January 15, Rear Admiral John D. H. Kane, Jr., Director of Naval History, Naval History Division, Department of the Navy; Dr. William J. Morgan, Head, Historical Research Branch, Naval Historical Center and Dr. William S. Dudley, Assistant Head, Historical Research Branch, Naval History Center, visited the Americana Room to research some of the documents housed there. It was a pleasure for the President General to meet and talk with them briefly.

January 20, the President General and her guests attended the Anniversary Concert of the United States Army Band in Constitution Hall. Permission was given for the large Flag of the United States of America to be lowered when the Band struck up the National Anthem. It was a thrill to watch the spontaneous reaction of the audience. Following the concert, it was a pleasure to meet the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General Bernard W. Rogers, who thanked the President General for giving them the privilege of lowering our Flag, and Mr. Max Cleland, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration. She spoke with Mr. Cleland about our program in VAVS and he was most interested. She gave him a letter which outlined more fully our participation in this important volunteer service.

February 1, at the invitation of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President General presented a new American Flag for use on the Speaker's platform. Since 1901 the National Society has replaced this Flag whenever a new one is required.

The following members represented the National Society when it was not possible for the President General to do so:

Mrs. Joseph M. Wolf, State Regent, Delaware DAR, at the second Annual Conference of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States Fund, Inc., in Wilmington, Delaware, October 29-31; Mrs. James L. Robertson, Vice President General from the District of Columbia, at the Fishing Forum One of SHACK, November 14 and at the screening of a new motion picture, "A. Lincoln: Story of His Joys and Sorrows," December 16; Mrs. John Dean Milton, Honorary State Regent, Florida DAR, at the Women's Conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting, January 15, and at the Vesper Service the 14th, in Miami, Florida;

Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General, and Miss Sandra Johnson, Vice President General from Missouri, at the Department of Defense FY-80 Budget Briefing for National Organizations, at the Pentagon, January 22;

Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley, State Vice Regent, California DAR, at a ceremony to commemorate the production striking of both the circulating and the proof Susan B. Anthony dollar coin, in San Francisco, California, February 2.

I want to express my appreciation to these members who so willingly filled in for the President General.

It almost seems, from this report, that the President General has little to do. The fact is she wishes she had the time to fill these assignments. However, the pace has certainly quickened and our opinion is being sought more and more often, most especially on matters such as the SALT agreements with seminars pro and con; the national United States Defense Budget, and like matters.

In a little over two weeks time your President General will leave Washington for visits to 14 States, returning shortly before Congress.

The President General especially wishes to thank her staff, Miss Jean Jacobs, Administrative Secretary, who is in constant demand in the work of this office, Mrs. Joyce Nelson, Assistant Administrative Secretary, and Miss Lizanne Siccardi, the third member of our staff.

The President General, Mrs. Baylies, resumed the chair, and the First Vice President General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

Following the October Board Meetings, the First Vice President General joined with other Daughters, for the Eleventh DAR School Tour, to visit Tamasssee, Kate Duncan Smith, Berry College, Hindman Settlement School, and Crossnore School. This was the School Tour of the Baylies Administration, planned by Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Director, and Mrs. Eldred Yochim, Assistant Director. Mrs. Alex Boone and Mrs. Clayton G. Conrad served as their assistants. Appreciation is extended to the personnel of each school for their gracious hospitality.

The highlight of the Tour was the Dedication of the Baylies Home Economics Building, and it was a distinct honor to have the privilege of dedicating this building which is the National School Project of this Administration.

Special social events of the Tour included a Luncheon at the New Bern Golf and Country Club arranged by Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel; a beautiful Buffet Supper in the home of Miss Gertrude Carraway, assisted by her sister, Miss Rose Carraway and members of the Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter; a Reception by Pikeville Chapter, Mrs. Sallie Dotson, Regent; and a delightful Buffet Supper in the home of Miss Jean Printz, assisted by Mrs. Charles R. Haugh.

October 25th and 26th were spent in Natchez, Mississippi, attending the Rosalie Board Meetings with Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, Rosalie Chairman, presiding.

On Christmas Eve it was a sad duty for this officer to represent the Mississippi Society at the gravesite service of Mrs. R. N. Somerville, State Regent of the Mississippi Society 1924-1926.

It was a special treat to accompany other Executive officers
 compares with the limit President Carter had set for local Civil
for NSDAR Bylaws and DAR Handbook? Remember, "Get
coordinated details for Easter Brunch, Memorial Service and
the Banquet Hall at Headquarters, an annual event hosted by
the Executive Committee. Arrangements were executed by Mrs.
Eloise T. Jenkins and her efficient Committee.
During this Administration, it has been necessary for the First
Vice President General to come to Washington five or six days in
advance of National Board Meetings to work on Personnel
matters and attend Executive Meetings.
In her capacity as Chairman of the Personnel Committee,
the First Vice President General, with the assistance of other
members of her Committee, has continued to work closely with
the new Director of Personnel and to approve and monitor new
actions designed to improve the effectiveness as well as the
working conditions of our staff.
In order to bring our salary scale more in line with other
organizations in the Greater Washington Area, an across-the-
board pay raise was voted in October; the amount, 4.9%,
compared with the limit President Carter had set for local Civil
Service, the largest employer in the area. The Committee also
recommended raises for certain individuals on the staff whose
salaries were inconsistently low as compared to others in com-
parable positions, and cash bonuses for employees who had
made significant and extraordinary contributions over the past
year. Coming just before Christmas, these were welcomed
enthusiastically, as was the opportunity granted our employees
with long tenure to "cash in" leave they had been unable to
take. To avoid the often heard complaint of favoritism, the
Committee has taken the position that future raises be limited
to the annual merit raise granted employees on their anniversary
date, to occasions when additional responsibilities are assigned
or new skills acquired and used, or for authorized promotions.
Much of the Personnel Director's efforts have been concerned
with long unaccomplished reviews of each office to determine
the adequacy of staffing and effectiveness of work methods.
Nearly half of the offices have been reviewed and reports
referred to the Executive Committee.
Considerable effort has also gone to reviewing and correcting
various procedures related to the administration of Headquarters
personnel. Efforts in the immediate future will be directed
toward improved recruiting methods, completing the required
office work studies, and steps further improving the working
conditions of our staff, toward the goal of reducing turnover
and its attendant costs.
Have you noticed the advertisement in the DAR Magazine
for NSDAR Bylaws and DAR Handbook? Remember, "Get
the Handbook Habit."
During my visits to Washington, it has been my pleasure
to escort the President General on all official occasions.

PATRICIA W. SHELBY,
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, read her
report.

Report of Chaplain General

The Chaplain General offered Scripture and prayer at all
meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board,
October 8-12, 1978. During that time this officer held special
planning sessions for 1979 Memorial Sunday, April 15, 1979;
coordinated details for Easter Brunch, Memorial Service and
wreath-laying Pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery and
Mount Vernon. Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, Vice Chairman of the
Memorial Service Committee, is Overall Director, and is as-
bisted by Vice Chairmen Mrs. Curtis F. Campagne and Mrs.
Bernard S. Van Rensselaer.
In the interim following the October Board meeting and
departure for Tamassee DAR School, the Chaplain General and
Miss Jean Jacobs continued research into unpublished materials,
bound volumes of Continental Congresses and Memorial Serv-
ice programs and various memorabilia tracing the history of
Memorial Service and Pilgrimages. The March issue of the DAR
Magazine contained an article briefly tracing, since 1991, this
area of DAR activity.
On October 13, the Chaplain General and Mr. Jackson flew
to Greenville, South Carolina, where they were met by Mrs.
Drake H. Rogers, Chairman of Tamassee DAR School Board,
who took them in her car, to Holiday Inn, Clemson, South
Carolina. The "open board dinner" and Founders Day activities
provided a memorable weekend, and were followed by a drive
through the colorful southern Appalachians to Rome, Georgia,
which was a true pleasure. Mrs. June Troup of Kate Duncan
Smith DAR School transported Mr. and Mrs. Jackson to Hunts-
ville, Alabama to attend a festive dinner at the Sheraton Inn
and Dedication Day at KDS, the highlight of which was the
dedication of the Jeanette Osborn Baylies Home Economics
Building. It was a privilege for the Chaplain General to partici-
parte with prayers for each occasion.
On the weekend following Thanksgiving, the Jacksons were
honored to have as their house guests Miss Linda Hatfield and
Miss Anne Dressler of DAR Headquarters staff who made their
first visit to New Mexico, the "Land of Enchantment."
During the pre-Christmas season, the Chaplain General ad-
dressed Thomas Jefferson Chapter on "DAR Schools," and
presented four programs of Christmas music.
As a member of the Personnel Committee, this officer fulfilled
duties as required.
At the invitation of Douglas Taylor, State President, District
of Columbia Society, Children of the American Revolution, the
Chaplain General prepared a "New Year's Prayer" for the
midwinter issue of "Capitol Chitchat."
On January 1, 1979 a mailing went to all State Chaplains
enclosing Annual Questionnaire, Report Form for Memorial
Service and Memorandum No. 2. Letters of condolence were
sent to bereaved families of National Board members; numerous
"get well" notes have been sent.
The Chaplain General wishes to recognize and applaud the
successful efforts of Mrs. Edgar Vail, National Chairman,
Seimes Microfilm Center, in promoting the Memorial Donor's
cards. Widespread notice through this Committee that the cards
are available resulted in memorials to the Center and various
other designated DAR projects.
DAR State Bulletins and programs are greatly appreciated
and enjoyed.
On January 7, 1979, the Chaplain traveled through a severe
ice storm to speak for Roswell Chapter DAR, Roswell, New
Mexico, on the subject "America's Sacred Music."
On Monday, January 29, the Memorial Service Committee
met for a work/business meeting, capably coordinated by Mrs.
Taylor. Arrangements are being finalized for musicians and
speakers for Memorial Sunday. All States are invited to share
in providing "memorial lilies" for the Constitution Hall plat-
form on Easter Sunday. Liaison continues with Mrs. Owen J.
Keenan, Chairman of Pages.
For her splendid "non-stop" assistance, a very special "thank
you" goes to Miss Jean Jacobs of the President General's office
and to the helpful staff in that office.

SARAH B. JACKSON,
Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Paul Gerhardt Meyer,
read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October and December Board meetings
were prepared for publication in the DAR Magazine.
Verbatim transcripts and minutes of the October and De-
The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held in October and December have been prepared for the permanent record and indexed, and copies mailed to Committee members. Notices of the December, January and February meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed to members.

Since the October report, 2,454 Certificates have been issued to new members; 17 Certificates reissued (changes in surname, et cetera), and 15 Certificates remailed as a result of change of address; making a total of 2,486 Certificates processed through this office.

Requests for research have been given prompt and careful attention.

In addition, the activities of this officer have included attendance at meetings of the Executive Committee held in October and December, as well as the October meeting of the National Board of Management and the Special meeting of the National Board held December 13, 1978.

This officer was present for the Headquarters Staff Party which was held in the Banquet Room, Memorial Continental Hall, December 14.

While in Washington for the December meetings she accompanied the President General and other National Officers to the United States Capitol, where we viewed the ceiling murals in the East-West Corridor of the House Wing, which were designed and executed by muralist, Allyn Cox. This work was, as you know, a project of the National Society and a Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America.

Gratitude is expressed, in closing, to Mrs. Laura Van der Slike, Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Helen Ball, Miss Isabel Allmond and Mrs. Ploy Swanson, our Verbatim Reporter, for their devotion and service to this office and to the Society.

SARAH-JANE L. MEYER,
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Carl William Kietzman, read her report.

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

This report covers a three-month period, October 1, 1978 to January 1, 1979.

Since my last report to the Board, there have been three mailings from National Headquarters. Copies of the Annual Proceedings were mailed to members of the National Board, Honorary Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, National Chairmen, outgoing State Regents, and others who had ordered them. The Credentials material and final Honor Roll Questionnaires were mailed the last week in November—a total of 3,200, sent first class. The Directory of Committees mailing was sent in October to all on the official mailing list. Included in this mailing were the American History Spot Announcements.

A total of 3,764 orders for supplies were handled through this office, and 251 membership inquiries. Names of prospective members were sent to the various State Regents for contact by local Chapters.

To “correspond” is to keep in touch and that is the aim and result of the endeavors of this office. Much of the correspondence is directed specifically to the office involved; that which is not so directed comes to this office where it is opened, read, suitably marked for the necessary office and delivered there. In this three month period 6,819 letters were opened, processed and/or delivered. Our own members constitute a large percentage of those writing to this office. All receive prompt replies when the office is sufficiently staffed.

Two new employees have been hired and the recent backlog of orders is up to date at this time.

Many reports have come in from members who have served, or are serving as nurses in the military. The reports come in many shapes and sizes, which will make filing very difficult. The three by five inch cards are not large enough to contain the information. Some have sent it on four by six inch cards, which is more satisfactory. This officer asks the State Regents to request that future reports be on this size card, and that responses be urged, so a full report can be prepared this year.

Your Corresponding Secretary General regrets that she has been unable to accept all the invitations so kindly and courteously extended to her—due to distance or previous engagements—but she is most grateful for them. She has, however, attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management, and had the pleasure of attending with many of you the Founders’ Day Exercises at Tamassee and Dedication Day Ceremonies at Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools. For all courtesies extended to her at both schools she is grateful.

Please feel free to write this office if and when we can help you.

ANNA RUTH KIETZMAN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Coray H. Miller, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Following attendance at all meetings of the National Board in October, your Organizing Secretary General joined the President General, Executive Committee members and sixty-five (65) Daughters for the 1978 DAR School Tour during which visits were made to our two DAR Schools, Tamassee in South Carolina, and Kate Duncan Smith in Alabama. This tour also included visits to the “approved” schools of Berry College in Mt. Berry, Georgia; Hindman Settlement School in Knott County, Hindman, Kentucky; and Crossnore School, Inc., in Crossnore, North Carolina. Added pleasures on the trip included a buffet supper at the home of our Honorary President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, in New Bern, North Carolina, and a tour of Tryon Place nearby; a wine and cheese party given by the North Carolina State Society; an informal reception by Georgia Daughters; a program and reception by Pikeville Chapter, Kentucky; a buffet supper at the home of Miss Jean Printz, Virginia State Recording Secretary; and a tour of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson. The highlight of the tour was the dedication of the new Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics Building at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.

Immediately preceding the National Board meeting, this officer attended the 82nd State Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters at the Marriott Hotel, Philadelphia. She was delighted to be the honored guest of the Pennsylvania Juniors at their Junior-Page Dinner on opening night. She also served on the Junior Committee for judging the State’s “Outstanding Junior” contest.

She attended the Eastern Junior Membership Committee’s Harvest Noon Luncheon honoring Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, at the William Penn Inn, Gwynedd. It was a pleasure for this officer and her husband, accompanied by Mrs. Glenn Johnson, Regent of the Great Valley Chapter, to meet the President General upon her arrival and to provide surface transportation during her visit in the Philadelphia area.

It was a pleasure for this officer to be the honored guest of the Dial Rock Chapter, Mrs. Samuel Norris, Regent, at their 82nd Anniversary Luncheon at the Fox Hill Country Club in Exeter.

This officer attended all meetings of the Executive Committee and the National Board in December. During this time, at the invitation of the President General, we were privileged to attend,
along with other members of the Executive Committee, a performance of "Night of the Miracle" by the United States Army Band in Constitution Hall. We also accompanied the President General and Executive Committee members to view the murals that Mr. Allyn Cox, noted muralist, is painting in the East Wing corridor of the House side of the United States Capitol Building. Mr. Fred Schwengel, President of the United States Capitol Historical Society, arranged for our visit and was our guide on a tour of the Capitol.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson, this officer was pleased to give the lovely devotions prepared by Mrs. Jackson for the National Board meetings.

A delightful afternoon was spent attending the Staff Christmas party before returning home for the Christmas Holidays.

This officer was guest speaker for the Christmas program of the Wyoming Valley Chapter at the home of the Regent, Mrs. L. E. Postupak.

It was a pleasure to greet Mrs. Maurice Henry Bulpitt, State Regent of England, and Mr. Bulpitt when they visited our office last week.

The work in the office of the Organizing Secretary General continues at a vigorous pace. Permits have been issued to date authorizing the purchase of three hundred sixty-four (364) Chapter Bars, fifty-five (55) Chapter Regent's Bars, five hundred sixty-six (566) Ex-Regent's Bars, two hundred twenty-five (225) Fifty Year Pins, one hundred eighty-six (186) Twenty-five Year Pins, and five hundred sixteen (516) miscellaneous pins.

The J. E. Caldwell Company has advised us of a backlog of orders for pins mainly because they are waiting for the green confirmation slips to be returned. Important: Unless the green slip is completed, signed, and returned, the order will not be processed.

Orders for Twenty-five, Fifty, and Seventy-five Year Certificates are numerous. To date we have issued two hundred seventy-two (272) Twenty-five Year Certificates, two hundred (200) Fifty Year Certificates, and one (1) Seventy-five Year Certificate.

The new "Certificate of Admittance" for newly organized chapters has been sent, free of charge, to each of the forty-nine (49) chapters organized since the beginning of this administration. Seventeen (17) chapter charters have been purchased to date.

The workload has been increased as of December 18, 1978. This office now performs the function of verifying endorsers on all application papers and supplementals before they are sent to the Registrar General's office. This has resulted in an increase in personnel. Applications processed to date total two thousand four hundred seventy-three (2,473); letters written regarding additional or corrected information one hundred fourteen (114).

The Chapter Regent's Book has been updated and the list of changes distributed. All member and officer files are continually being updated.

The interest in the organization of new chapters continues. Although there are at present four chapters ready for confirmation at this Board meeting, twenty-two chapters are in the process of organizing. State Regents and Organizing Regents are urged to make every effort to have these chapters ready for confirmation at the pre-Congress Board meeting in April.

State Regents are also requested to notify their chapters at once by letter, through state publications, at State Conferences, etc., that the chapter officer forms must be returned to the Office of the Organizing Secretary General by May 15 whether or not the chapter changes officers this year or the election has been held by this date.

Many thanks go to the personnel of this office Mrs. Pierce Acord, Administrative Assistant, Mrs. Michael Hudson, Mrs. Rosa Rivera, and Miss Sheila Powell, Clerk Typists, for their invaluable assistance in carrying out the duties of this office.

The reappointment of the State Regent of England, Mrs. Mary Agnes Towers Bulpitt, is now presented for confirmation.

The resignation of the State Vice Regent of Vermont, Mrs. Charles Canning, has been received and Mrs. Archibald Todd is now presented for confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

- Mrs. Sandra Lewis Royal, Parker, Colorado;
- Miss Maurine Wise, Eupora, Mississippi.

The following chapters are now presented for official disbandment:

- East Hoosuck, Adams, Massachusetts;
- Pe-To-Se-Ga, Petoskey, Michigan.

The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Mary Bryan, Greenwood, Indiana;
- William Clenny, Linton, Indiana;
- Franklin Bicentennial, Franklin, Massachusetts;
- Drowning Creek, Nichols, South Carolina.

**Betty B. Miller, Organizing Secretary General.**

Mrs. Miller moved the reappointment of one State Regent, resignation of one State Vice Regent, confirmation of one State Vice Regent, confirmation of two organizing regents, the official disbandment of two chapters and confirmation of four chapters, provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m. from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Creedon. Adopted.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John S. Biscoe, presented the following membership report, as of February 2, 1979:

Deceased 419;
Resigned 999;
Reinstated 131;
Total Membership 208,770

Mrs. Biscoe moved that 131 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. White. Adopted.

Mrs. Biscoe presented the report of the Treasurer General.

**Report of Treasurer General**

The cash receipts for the ten-month period ending December 31, 1978 have been increased over the previous year, but the disbursements have increased at a greater rate. With two months remaining in this fiscal year, we will find ourselves with a deficit of approximately $40,000 which will begin to erode the small surplus built since the last dues increase. Luckily, interest rates are higher now than they have been for some time, and we have earned approximately $54,000 more in interest this year than for the same period last year; but there is no guarantee how long the higher rates will hold.

Dues have been even slower coming in this year than last. Since Thanksgiving the Accounting Office has been deluged. This has caused delays not only in the Accounting Office, but in the Membership Office, Data Processing and even the Registrar General's Office. Applications have to be received in the Accounting Office where the monies are received and tabulated before they are sent to the Registrar General's Office to be processed. Even with the frustrations of late dues, the competent staff under the efficient supervision of Miss Anne Dressler, is now caught up.

Under the capable guidance of Mrs. Jeannette Jackson all changes in membership are up to date. Along with the Coding Department, the staff in this office has done an excellent job.

In addition to all the work pertaining to membership that has been done by the Data Processing Department, we are now doing the mailing for National Defense and the Museum Docents of the Curator General's Office. This past summer we completed a mailing to the entire membership for the NSDAR Group Medical Program.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management I hereby sum up the Summary Statement of Current and Special Funds for the ten-months ended December 31, 1978, and the supporting schedules thereto.
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT AND UNRESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**Ten Months Ended December 31, 1978**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Balance 2/28/78</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Transfers and Appropriations</th>
<th>Total Balance 12/31/78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Fund (Schedule 1)</td>
<td>723,546.09</td>
<td>1,760,597.53</td>
<td>1,321,506.65</td>
<td>(191,000.00)</td>
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#### Special Funds (Unrestricted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriation Funds</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Committee</td>
<td>3,814.25</td>
<td>25,465.89</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>(6,651.64)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Citizens</td>
<td>5,914.25</td>
<td>20,446.40</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>7,847.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior American Citizens</td>
<td>8,530.45</td>
<td>7,591.69</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>7,847.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americanism and DAR Manual</td>
<td>19,728.97</td>
<td>1,447.61</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>29,966.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage Research</td>
<td>(2,778.50)</td>
<td>27,355.56</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>(3,405.49)</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>(7,883.47)</td>
<td>64,650.33</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
<td>(9,479.38)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Relations</td>
<td>9,103.29</td>
<td>5,564.52</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>9,538.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Membership Dues—Future Years</td>
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<td>1,387,377.88</td>
<td>1,387,377.88</td>
<td>1,387,377.88</td>
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<td>Continental Congress Fund</td>
<td>2,212.71</td>
<td>61,070.64</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
<td>(2,308.91)</td>
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<td>Constitution Hall Maintenance</td>
<td>187,521.83</td>
<td>110,688.33</td>
<td>77,951.00</td>
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<td>DAR Magazine</td>
<td>267,221.18</td>
<td>400,663.22</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
<td>260,159.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property Maintenance</td>
<td>115,125.37</td>
<td>39,398.00</td>
<td>96,874.15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Total Special Funds (Unrestricted) | 1,995,888.83 | 2,151,720.07 | 191,000.00 | 1,638,922.57 |

| Total Funds available for general use | 2,719,434.92 | 3,473,226.72 | 2,610,559.54 |

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**Ten Months Ended December 31, 1978**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Cash Balance 2/28/78</th>
<th>Cash Receipts</th>
<th>Cash Disbursements</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Investments</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAR Schools</td>
<td>184,853.85</td>
<td>184,853.85</td>
<td>21,754.14</td>
<td>21,754.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>American History Medals</td>
<td>12,712.80</td>
<td>9,041.34</td>
<td>21,754.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indians Scholarship</td>
<td>7,472.12</td>
<td>25,981.27</td>
<td>5,647.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americana Room</td>
<td>32,123.25</td>
<td>2,703.21</td>
<td>33,609.46</td>
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<td>Charles Simpson Atwell</td>
<td>7,855.25</td>
<td>947.34</td>
<td>7,855.25</td>
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<td>Fay Savage Wyatt</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lou Ella E. Gridley School Fund</td>
<td>50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum General</td>
<td>21,448.54</td>
<td>17,372.06</td>
<td>14,058.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum Renovation</td>
<td>7,854.90</td>
<td>3,388.50</td>
<td>5,042.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friends of the Museum</td>
<td>29,119.30</td>
<td>5,175.00</td>
<td>32,637.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cataloguing of Museum Gallery and State Room Collection</td>
<td>16,789.10</td>
<td>1,290.06</td>
<td>16,166.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Officers’ Club-Sarah Corbin</td>
<td>25,399.90</td>
<td>288.25</td>
<td>28,140.94</td>
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<td>Robert Endowment</td>
<td>16,011.71</td>
<td>4,700.00</td>
<td>13,155.46</td>
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<td>NSDAR American History Scholarship</td>
<td>34,930.94</td>
<td>543.99</td>
<td>44,760.50</td>
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<td>Patriot Index</td>
<td>34,930.94</td>
<td>9,982.28</td>
<td>17,322.60</td>
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<td>State Rooms</td>
<td>32,123.25</td>
<td>2,703.21</td>
<td>33,609.46</td>
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<td>Augustin G. Rudd</td>
<td>3,322.93</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>3,317.65</td>
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<td>Microfilming Fund</td>
<td>7,681.92</td>
<td>19,108.24</td>
<td>168.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>President General’s Project</td>
<td>56,330.73</td>
<td>15,218.75</td>
<td>152,374.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds Participating in Combined Investment Fund:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Funds</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adele Erb Sullivan Endowment</td>
<td>20,513.29</td>
<td>21,043.94</td>
<td>18,117.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Carpenter Mountain</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APRIL 1979
### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RESTRICTED SPECIAL FUNDS

**Ten Months Ended December 31, 1978**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Type</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>28,066.85</td>
<td>905.85</td>
<td>28,972.70</td>
<td>31,585.79</td>
<td>30,241.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship</td>
<td>4,253.65</td>
<td>139.41</td>
<td>4,393.06</td>
<td>12,297.83</td>
<td>11,919.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caroline E. Holt Educational</td>
<td>44,109.16</td>
<td>976.63</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
<td>59,026.64</td>
<td>57,318.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doris Pike White Endowment</td>
<td>743.22</td>
<td>23.12</td>
<td>766.34</td>
<td>743.59</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankie Ellen Wood Giroux School</td>
<td>11,913.71</td>
<td>384.12</td>
<td>12,297.83</td>
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<td>Mabel S. Midgeley School</td>
<td>3,224.32</td>
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<td>Fannie C. K. Marshall</td>
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<td>Dorris M. Berning</td>
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<td>Junior Membership Helen Pouch</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,651,845.54</td>
<td>431,437.45</td>
<td>382,098.61</td>
<td>1,701,184.38</td>
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Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Chairman of the Finance Committee, read her report.

**Report of Finance Committee**

When you examine the Treasurer General's report which you have received it looks like a great deal of money. Maybe we should explore this and consider the current fund which you find on the first page. We have here the special funds which are our budgeted funds plus the budgeted funds to run the National offices. (See Current Funds Schedule 1 on page 4.) The membership dues given must be held until after March 1, 1979. This is the money to run the society for 1979. Taking this fund out of our cash reduces it considerably. The other pages are showing our restricted funds, which is the money we have invested and the interest from this must be used for the purpose designated. It cannot be tapped for any other purpose.

The funds that we have to work from are the cash in our current fund. As we have to use the records that have been posted as of December 31, we find that there was $182,806 available at that time. The estimated expenses per month are $110,000 which for the two months of January and February comes to $220,000. This makes a deficit of $37,194. We thought that we were about breaking even but it is not so.

If you will look at the comparison of expenditures which shows the cost in 1972, the time when figures were computed for the last dues increase, and the 1979 figures you will see an enormous increase. Inflation has been 50% during this time. Our society expenditures have risen by 85% in the same period, partially due to much needed raises for our employees. This increase can be handled in two ways. One is a reduction in spending which is in the hands of the Executive Board and they will do their best I am sure. The other is an increase in dues. Both are needed. If this increase is passed in April 1979 the money will not be available for use until 1980.

We do have reserves but we have already begun to use them this year and the coming year we will need more. So ladies please consider the proposal to raise our dues to $10 for members and $15 for members at large. The $3 increase is only 25¢ per month. It is really relatively a small amount to keep our society solvent.

**WINNIFRED M. MASON, Chairman.**

The Auditor's Report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer.

**Burns and Buchanan**

Certified Public Accountants

1000 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20005

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Washington, D.C.

We have examined the financial statements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution listed below:

Statement of current and special funds (Pages 1 to 3) for the ten months ended December 31, 1978

Supporting statements of current fund cash receipts and disbursements (Pages 4 to 6) for the ten months ended December 31, 1978

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included confirmations from depositaries and custodians of cash and investments held at December 31, 1978, and such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The financial statements have been prepared generally on the cash receipts and disbursements basis and therefore do not purport to present the results of operations as they would appear had generally accepted accrual basis accounting principles been
applied. Cash receipts and disbursements do not include dispositions and acquisitions of securities, respectively, except for gains or losses thereon.

In our opinion, the aforementioned statements and supporting schedules present fairly the cash balances and investments at December 31, 1978 and the information set forth therein for the ten months then ended on the basis indicated which is consistent with that of the preceding year.

Washington, D. C.
Certified Public Accountants.
January 29, 1979

Mrs. Meyer moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Kietzman. Adopted.

Mr. Edward Burns, of Burns & Buchanan, the Society’s Auditors, was presented and an opportunity was given for members to ask any questions they might have.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Herbert Hadley White, read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

This officer is pleased to report that all Application papers marked for Honor Roll have been pulled and this office has personally checked every Chapter to see if we are holding a paper that was needed for Honor Roll even though it was not so marked and had it processed.

All applications stamped in the Treasurer General’s office prior to January 22, 1979 have been processed unless they needed additional information or were returned to the Chapter for money, signatures, etc. All applications are returned that are written in colored ink as they fade and cannot be copied satisfactorily. Please type or print in black ink. The Genealogy Department has worked beyond the call of duty to try and get every Chapter that submitted an application on the Honor Roll. The Supplemental Department has been working on regular applications during the past two weeks to further assist in getting as many applications as possible examined for Honor Roll. All Supplementals have been examined prior to October 15, 1977 on New Ancestor Records and prior to September 15, 1978 on established ancestors.

The Supplemental Ancestor Certificates are available for $1.00 each per ancestor. Please make your check payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR and send it to the Registrar General’s office.

Many daughters and granddaughters wish to become members and use a Short Form. This office again brings to your attention that the applicant must enclose her birth and marriage certificate. The early applications for membership failed to include information on the applicant and her husband. It is requested that the prospective member who wishes to join on her mother’s, grandmother’s, or great-grandmother’s papers which were accepted in the early days, provide the necessary documentation for these dates and places not found on those papers.

Our Genealogy Department is again successfully utilizing the ability and skills of a handicapped person in examining applications and we have been very fortunate in having a student from Welles College during a month’s internship in our Genealogy Department. Her work has been particularly valuable in preparing for the February Honor Roll.

State Regents—please inform your Chapters that all papers held over 2 years will be returned at Continental Congress 1979 to the Chapter Regents if we have not heard from the applicant.

Our Record Copy Department is now working well after a period of “trial and error” and all copies through January 1979 have been processed that did not have to be researched or need data copy. The data has been researched through April of 1978. As we have had a record number of requests on data, it is impossible, with the present staff, to keep up to date with the data requests. Please, if possible, when requesting copies of application papers or data, give:

1. National Number of paper requested
2. Applicant’s name
3. Ancestor admitted on
4. Your National Number or connection with DAR
5. Please state if for a Supplemental

Your Registrar General is sorry about mail sent to her former home address in Missouri which was returned to you and applications to the many cards and invitations she did not receive. Please re-address them or have them sent to the office. The Post Office will not forward mail for more than one year.

This officer deeply appreciates the cooperation and the work accomplished by the Clerical Department and Genealogical Department in spite of the extra work load placed on them these last two weeks.

It is my pleasure to submit the following report of the work of the Registrar General’s Office since the December 13, 1978 National Board.

All applications papers submitted prior to January 22, 1979, have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to September 15, 1978 for established ancestors have been examined.

All supplementals submitted prior to October 15, 1977 for new ancestors have been examined.

The last National Number is 635,591;

Number of applications received, 1,754;

Number of applications verified, 1,291;

Number of application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 2,158;

Number of supplemental papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 963;

Papers returned unverified:

Applications, 9;

Supplementals, 30;

Duplicates returned, 2,955;

New Records verified, 132;

Permits issued for insignia, 811;

Letters written, 1,822;

Postals written, 641;

Photocopies:

Papers, 1,793;

Data, 122.

ELIZABETH COX WHITE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. White moved that the 1,291 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Biscoe. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, read her report.

**Report of Historian General**

Since September 1, 1978 through December 31, 1978, permission has been granted to place markers on the graves of 158 members. Reports have been received of markers placed for 119 members, 61 Revolutionary Soldiers, 7 Real Daughters, 3 daughters and 5 wives of Revolutionary Soldiers, 2 State Regents and 21 historic sites, and graves of 2 Past President’s General have been marked—Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Henry Stewart Jones, Wisconsin. Total markers placed—220.

Orders for American History Month were filled, including 2,175 Certificates of Award, 10,322 Certificates of Appreciation, 8,516 history stickers, 499 posters, 236 Spot Announcements, 317 silver history medals, and 1,386 bronze history medals.
Historian General's Newsletter sent to all State Regents and State Historians in November. February Newsletter to be out soon.

A new slide program entitled, "Grave Marking" has just been completed. North Dakota is the first state to request it.

Visitors to the Americana Collection—Author Beth Mitchell of McLean, Virginia came to study deeds of Fairfax, Virginia; Rear Admiral John D. H. Kane, Jr., Director of Naval History, Naval History Division, Department of the Navy along with Dr. William J. Morgan and Dr. William S. Dudley who serve as Head and Assistant Head, Historical Research Branch, Naval Historical Center as well as Editor and Assistant Editor of Naval Documents of The American Revolution. In connection with this series they were particularly interested in our manuscripts and documents pertaining to the Revolutionary War as well as other material pertaining to the War of 1812.

Documents received for the Americana Collection include one each signed by George Wythe of Virginia and George Read of Maryland; letters signed by Sam Houston (transferred from the DAR Museum), and William Howard Taft (donated by Mrs. Emery G. Hyatt, Rev. John Robinson Chapter, Oklahoma); a copy of William Tyler Page's "The American's Creed" in his own hand (transferred from C.A.R. Museum); Programme of Ceremonies of The Laying of The Corner Stone Memorial Continental Hall (donated by Mrs. George R. Pridgeon, Gen. John Gibson Chapter, Indiana); a picture of Gen. Thomas Posey (donated by the Thomas Posey Chapter, Indiana).

Much work is being done in the Americana Room. As you will notice, all cases, the rug, and furniture are being covered for protection against plaster dust during the construction. Documents have been removed from display cases for safety. New backing for the display cases is being ordered. New air conditioning unit has been ordered. (Storms in Chicago area are holding up shipment.)

All manuscripts and documents are being placed in acid-free folders. All diaries, journals, books, and booklets have been removed from among the manuscripts and are now stored separately.

Our Archivist, Mrs. Virginia S. Wood, edited the Revolutionary War Journal of Zebulon Vaughan and part one was published in the February issue of the DAR Magazine. It covers the period 1777-1780, includes battles of Bemis Heights and surrender of Burgoyne and the experiences of an army private . . . his comments on food, clothing, shelter, illness, hardships of fatigue duty and the long marches during winter months.

Lists of Located Graves were carefully prepared for publication in the January issue of the DAR Magazine.

For the 50th anniversary of the "Madonna of the Trail," replicas of the original statuettes have been ordered and are in production. Two types will be available—metal ones and replicas of the original statuettes have been ordered and are in production. Two types will be available—metal ones and ones made of a composition material. Watch DAR Magazine for prices and order information.

The book, "Historic and Memorial Buildings of the DAR," is nearing completion. It has been a tremendous task but a very rewarding one. The original contract for the book was for 147 buildings—the book now includes 169 buildings. To begin the project all states were sent an NSDAR Building Survey Form. After these were returned, our Historical Researcher, Mrs. Mollie Somerville, compiled the material and spent many, many hours checking details, requesting additional information and better photographs. After receiving the copy, this officer edited and retyped the material. The next process was sending text to a copy editor; it was returned for necessary corrections; and on to the printer. The type was set, galleys proofread, and selected. After page numbers are known the Index will be prepared. A word to the wise—order now at pre-publication price of $10.00. It will be more costly after the April publication date.

The work in the office of the Historian General is expertly handled by Mrs. Virginia S. Wood, Archivist, and Mrs. Betty J. Stickles. Mrs. Mollie Somerville, Historical Researcher, is a walking encyclopedia of historical facts and is a big help to all. Much appreciation and thanks to these three dedicated staff members.

ANN D. FLECK,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Miss Martha Ansley Cooper, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Today, February 2, is the 30th anniversary of your Library's move to its architecturally beautiful historical quarters in Memorial Constitution Hall. The Library is currently staffed up to its allotment with efficient personnel. You realize that keeping the books placed on the book shelves in their correct locations is a most time consuming and crucial library task. This is to be expected in a library with open stacks that receives as heavy patron usage as ours does (75 patrons on January 30). To tighten control, one book clerk has been named as supervisor of the other two book clerks. The many letters and calls complimenting the courtesy of the Library staff have been most gratifying.

As stated in previous reports, the wish of the Librarian General has been to employ a genealogist to answer oral and written inquiries that involved a small amount of research; however, the budget does not permit this. In answer to a request for such service, instructions for securing professional searchers are sent. The Librarian General is happy to announce that a program for scheduled part-time volunteer genealogists is now being planned which will offer the desired assistance.

In letters to State Librarians and reports to you, the Librarian General has requested that if a Daughter knows of a book or books which a genealogist thinks should be in your library, the title, author or compiler and publisher should be sent to the Staff Librarian for her to consider its purchase from Library funds already in hand.

The Librarian General arrived January 22 to work with Library Staff and also to confer with the accountant and the attorney regarding bequests made through the years. After two days of extensive research, all available data was secured and was presented to the attorney for an opinion on whether additional information was necessary. For your information a bequest must be $25,000 or more. Other monies from $1.00 on up are placed in the Library Fund under Current Funds. All entry and photocopy fees are placed in the Current Fund.

Because of the number of books already in the State sections that are classified as miscellaneous, and in anticipation of additional books, that classification is being broken down into many smaller subject designations such as Biography and Census. The books will have spine labels indicating this. The changes may cause some confusion in locating books that have rested for 20 years or more in one place. The Librarian General visited three genealogical libraries and interviewed genealogists before the change was approved.

The load of photocopying for patrons is quite large and is increasing. The time required for this consumes staff time needed for necessary Library tasks. Therefore, it was decided that the number of pages from one book should be limited to 10 pages and the amount of pages on one order would be limited to 20 pages instead of 30. The 20 pages include the 10 pages in any one book. Of course, each order must identify book and page or pages requested.

The number of the Library books and manuscripts has varied in certain DAR publications. By the best count possible the number of books exceeds 65,000. Upon assuming office, the Librarian General recognized the need for an inventory. The Staff Librarian is currently working toward this goal.

The new Staff Librarian has located many interesting and valuable books and papers in the Library which should be in the Archives or elsewhere. As time permits, she, the Archivist
and Historical Researcher are reviewing these materials and determining their proper placement. During the month of October 1, 1978 through January, 1979, 3,558 persons did research in the Library, the non-members paying $1,601.60 for this privilege. A total of $2,359.60 was paid for 21,783 in-house pieces of photocopy work. Requests for photocopy work by mail totaled 988.

Letters of constructive criticism of your Library are always welcome, as are words of praise for staff members and what they are doing. Visit your Library. Tell both DAR members and the public about your outstanding Library.

**BOOKS**

**ALABAMA**


**ARKANSAS**

Our Dutch Ancestors. Ralph H. Dean. n.d. From Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Dean, thru Yolo Chapter.

**COLORADO**


**CALIFORNIA**


**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**


The following two (2) books from Mrs. Elizabe E. F. Murphy, thru Emily Nelson Chapter.

**GEORGIA**


**IOWA**


**KANSAS**


**KENTUCKY**


**LOUISIANA**


**MARYLAND**


**MAINE**


**MASSACHUSETTS**


**NEW JERSEY**

Indies To The County Wills Of South Carolina. Martha Lou Houston, compr. 1970. From Mrs. Joel D. Lay, thru Pinellas Chapter, in memory of Samuel Burns, ancestor of Joel D. Lay.


Jane Bright Robinson traced to her 10 Revolutionary War Soldier and Patriot Ancestors and her descendants. William V. Norris, ill. 1978. From Author, thru St. Nicholas Chapter.

Blackburns, Today and Yesterday, Frances Blackburn Hilliard, compr. 1978. From Mrs. W. B. Hilliard, thru Francis Broward Chapter.

The following two (2) books from Author, thru Bartow Chapter. Yesterday's Folk County. Louise K. Frisbie. 1976.


History Of Early Medicine, History of Early Public Schools, History of Early Agricultural Relations In Duade County, Florida. Dr. John C. DuPuis. 1954. From Mrs. John L. Butts, thru Tequesta Chapter, in memory of her husband, John L. Butts.

**NEW YORK**


**OHIO**


The Proctor Connection. Shirley Brodersen Ross and Ruth Curtis Snyder. 1978. From Mrs. Frederick K. Barber, thru Martha Ibbetsan Chapter.

Index To The Plat Map Of DeKalb County, Illinois, 1892. Florence Howard Woodall. 1978. From General John Stark Chapter, in memory of her father, H. La Rue Houghton.


**TENNESSEE**


**TEXAS**


**UTAH**

The following two (2) books from Joseph S. Coulter, thru Peleg Gorton Chapter.


**VERMONT**


**VIRGINIA**


**WASHINGTON**


**WISCONSIN**


The following seven (7) books from Mrs. T. J. Maples, thru Major Reuben Taylor.

The following three (3) books from Mrs. Robert D. Johnson, thru and in honor of Alexander Martin Chapter.


Ohio


Oklahoma

Oregon


Pennsylvania


History and Genealogy of the Yape Family. Grace Vandervort Crowe and Floria Yaple. 1977. From Rhea M. Jenkins, thru Fort Le Boeuf Chapter.


Rhode Island
The following two (2) books from Mrs. Mary S. Staley, thru William Ellery Chapter.


South Carolina
History of Jeremiah Jones Of Orangeburg District, South Carolina And His Antecedents and Descendants. Mary E. Jones. 1967. From Mrs. Elizabeth C. Sheets, thru and in honor of Jeremiah Jones Chapter.


The Recollection Of A Happy Childhood. Mary Esther Hugger. 1976. From Marion Ard Whitehurst, thru Andrew Pickens Chapter, in honor of Mary Stevenson.


Tennessee
Indiana 1850 Census Index. Ronald Vern Jackson and Gary Ronald Ellery, compiles. 1978. From Mr. and Mrs. Wendell F. Shurtz, thru John Sevier Chapter.


Texas


Utah
LOUISIANA

MAINE

The following three (3) pamphlets from Mrs. Rebecca Dow Burhams, thru Colonial Daughters Chapter.


MARYLAND
The following three (3) pamphlets from Mr. Arthur L. Finnell, thru Botany Cross Chapter.

History of Lyon County, Minnesota (Index). C. F. Case. 1884.


Massachusetts
They Pledged Their Lives And Fortresses. Dighton Historical Commission. 1976. From Mary Presbrey, thru Lydia Cobb Chapter, in memory of Margaret (Gardner) Himes.

Michigan
History Of The Pielemeier Family. Dorothea Pielemeier. n.d. From Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter.

New Hampshire

New Mexico

New York
The following two (2) pamphlets from Fayetteville Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Foster B. Crocker.

Brooks Family History. J. Montgomery Seaver. n.d.


The following two (2) pamphlets from Fayetteville Chapter, in memory of Miss Irene Marsellus.

The Rogers Genealogy. J. Montgomery Seaver. n.d.

The Harris Genealogy. J. Montgomery Seaver. n.d.

Cannell Family Records. J. Montgomery Seaver n.d. from Fayetteville Chapter in memory of Miss Grace E. Lester.

Richard Hunt and Letitia Parr and Some of Their Descendants. Dorothy R. Hukill and Vera A. Harris. 1978. From Authors, thru Tuscarora Chapter.

North Carolina
The Battle of Kings Mountain, 1780, With Fire and Sword. Wilma Dykeman. 1978. From Benjamin Cleveland Chapter, in honor of Mrs. A. P. Powell.

A Goodson Genealogy. Frances A. Goodson. 1976. From Jacob Forney Chapter.

South Carolina
Ancestry and Descendants of John Woodson Amis of Granville County, North Carolina and Scott County, Mississippi. Alice Amis Hodges. 1978. From Author, through Andrew Pickens Chapter.

Ancestry and Descendants of Jesse Phelps (of Charleston District, South Carolina and Lowndes County, Mississippi. Alice Amis Hodges, comp. 1978. From Compl., thru Andrew Pickens Chapter, in honor of Alice Mary Smith.

Ancestry and Descendants of Dr. John Wright Petty of Madison County, Alabama. Alice Amis Hodges. 1978. From Author, thru Andrew Pickens Chapter.

Texas

Vermont

Virginia

Record Of The Joseph Sharrar Family. n.a. 1971. From Joseph S. Fize, thru Falls Church Chapter.


Other Sources


Index to the History of Colquitt County, Georgia. W. A. Covington. 1937. From Robert M. Horner.

Periodicals
California

Kansas

Louisiana

Maryland
The following three (3) periodicals from Mr. Arthur L. Finnell, thru Botany Cross Chapter.


Missouri

Other Sources

The Curator General, Mrs. Carl Edwin Carlson, read her report.

Report of Curator General
Interest in building the "Friends of the Museum Fund" continues to increase. From these funds several purchases of fine objects have been made and placed in the Museum Gallery—the list attached to this report itemizes them as well as gifts from individual donors.

The Museum Research Fund has helped increase the number of books on the Museum Library shelves. This Library is used frequently by the Museum staff, the docents, members and visitors. The books are not allowed to be removed from the premises.

The Annual Docent Seminar scheduled in mid-October and early November was successful: outstanding visiting lecturers were Wendell Garrett, Editor, The Magazine Antiques; Linda Grant De Pauw, Professor, George Washington University; Elizabeth Stites, former Professor of Architecture and Art History, University of Maryland; Benno Foreman, and Donald Fenimore, Research Associate at Winterthur Museum, Delaware. The Museum staff assisted during the Seminar in demonstrations, lectures, and slide programs. The visiting lecturers complimented the staff on our excellent Museum collections, displays, and how they are being cared for.

Two exhibits have been on view since December 11 and will remain open to the public through March 30, 1979. The exhibit entitled the Frugal American Housewife, the Kitchen in 19th Century America, can be seen in the cases located on the South balcony, second floor. This display has sought out inventories from the period and selected for display items which appear consistently in appraisers pages—such as tinware, copper kettles, blue edged dishes, and the best selling
cookbook of the period—"The Frugal Housewife or the Complete Woman Cookbook." It was dedicated "to those not ashamed of Economy." The Curator, Jean Federico, planned and executed this exhibit.

The second exhibit located in the North balcony is entitled "Double Woven Coverlets." These are textiles from our own collection and many are on display for the first time. The term "Double Woven" refers to a particular structure of weaving in which two completely separate layers of fabric were woven simultaneously. Most often two or three colors were used to produce one dark layer and one light layer, and when interwoven formed the design. The motifs produced were bold designs with crisp and clear outlines. They are quite fascinating.

Diane Fagan Affleck, Registrar, planned the second exhibit. Diane has been attending a course on weave structure in preparation for cataloguing textiles in the collection according to their structures.

Karen Wallace, Museum Educational Programmer, had over 1,000 students participating in the Touch Program during November and December. Almost 300 students have visited the Museum for special programs held in the Museum Gallery, and for Period Room tours. This is a great increase in student attendance, which requires a fine level of cooperation between the Museum staff and the members of the Docent Committee. Karen continues to represent the children's Museum program of the DAR Museum at area museum and school functions. In November, local museums met with the District of Columbia Board of Education to inform and promote continued involvement between schools and museums in their joint educational efforts. In addition, the Educational Programmer gave a workshop on the "Interrelated Arts Program" for Arlington County, Virginia's Teacher In-Service Day.

Karen was able to view the Winterthur Collection in Delaware and to observe their educational programs for children.

The Curator, Jean Federico, prepared a number of lectures and articles on the collection of the DAR Museum. She spoke recently to the Research Fellows of the Smithsonian Institution on the objects purchased for our Museum. Her articles on "White Work Bedcoverings at the DAR Museum" which appeared in The Clarion The Museum of American Folk Art, and in Colonial Times Magazine, published by House Beautiful, were the result of these textiles having been on exhibit here in our Museum.

Costume storage cases are in place and transferring the collection has begun. These steel cases are dust proof and executed this exhibit.

JANE CYPHERS, Docent Coordinator, reports that 86 docents have been actively participating as guides for tours and individuals. The Curator General extends special thanks and recognition to these docents who work with enthusiasm and dedication to their structures.

Diane Fagan Affleck, Registrar, planned the second exhibit. Diane has been attending a course on weave structure in preparation for cataloguing textiles in the collection according to their structures.

Karen Wallace, Museum Educational Programmer, had over 1,000 students participating in the Touch Program during November and December. Almost 300 students have visited the Museum for special programs held in the Museum Gallery, and for Period Room tours. This is a great increase in student attendance, which requires a fine level of cooperation between the Museum staff and the members of the Docent Committee. Karen continues to represent the children's Museum program of the DAR Museum at area museum and school functions. In November, local museums met with the District of Columbia Board of Education to inform and promote continued involvement between schools and museums in their joint educational efforts. In addition, the Educational Programmer gave a workshop on the "Interrelated Arts Program" for Arlington County, Virginia's Teacher In-Service Day.

Karen was able to view the Winterthur Collection in Delaware and to observe their educational programs for children.

The Curator, Jean Federico, prepared a number of lectures and articles on the collection of the DAR Museum. She spoke recently to the Research Fellows of the Smithsonian Institution on the objects purchased for our Museum. Her articles on "White Work Bedcoverings at the DAR Museum" which appeared in The Clarion The Museum of American Folk Art, and in Colonial Times Magazine, published by House Beautiful, were the result of these textiles having been on exhibit here in our Museum.

Costume storage cases are in place and transferring the collection has begun. These steel cases are dust proof and constructed to provide much needed protection for the fine textiles in our possession.

JANE CYPHERS, Docent Coordinator, reports that 86 docents have been actively participating as guides for tours and individuals. The Curator General extends special thanks and recognition to these docents who work with enthusiasm and dedication to their structures.

Creamware has been purchased for Georgia's Peter Tondee Room by the Georgia Daughters. A number of State Room post cards are being used for slides of the State Rooms in the book, "Washington Landmark."

The new Museum brochure was delivered the first of December 1978. It was printed by Stephenson Lithograph Press, Washington, D.C. Plans for the brochure were begun in June by Karen Wallace, Educational Programmer, and the Curator General.

It took several months of painstaking planning—labor, and photography to reach the final stage before sending the brochure to the printer. Rose Hall, Magazine Editor, and Betsy Himmel, Magazine Advertising Office, were most helpful to us in this project.

A beautiful Christmas tree was decorated and placed in the lobby of the Administration Building that could be seen in the distance as you came in the D Street entrance during the Christmas season; and five small trees trimmed with apples were placed in the Museum Gallery.

We are most appreciative of the efforts of two of the docents, Mrs. John J. Redmond and Mrs. Lemmert Cousins, who were instrumental (with the aid of several other docents) in carrying out this project.

The Museum staff is very capable and the Curator General thanks them for their dedicated service to our wonderful Museum.

Immediately following the adjournment of the October 13 National Board meeting, the Curator General left by bus for the 11th DAR Schools Tour, a most fulfilling and eventful trip from the beginning to the day of return on October 21. Monday the 23rd of October she was a guest at luncheon and the speaker on the subject of the DAR Museum to members of the Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter in Potomac, Maryland; Tuesday the 24th she greeted the Docents briefly, preceding one of their Training Sessions; Wednesday the 25th she left for her home in Connecticut; Friday October 27th she was a guest for luncheon at the Danbury Country Club followed by a meeting of the Mary Wooster Chapter, held at the Fanton Museum, Danbury, Connecticut, where she presented the State Period Room slide program; November 16, she again showed the State Period Room slides to the Norwalk Village Green Chapter; December 3rd she returned to Washington and greeted the Docents at their December 4 meeting; December 5, the Curator General accompanied the President General to the all-day conference on the SALT II talks for representatives of leading women's organizations in the county, co-sponsored by the Department of State and the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency at the Department of State; December 7, she was among the Executive Officers who were privileged to meet Miss Helen Hayes, America's First Lady of the Theatre.

December 11, 12, and 13, the Curator General attended the Executive Sessions and the National Board meeting; she welcomed members of the Washington Club in the Museum Gallery preceding their tour of the State Rooms on December 12; December 14, she went with other Executive Officers to meet with the artist Mr. Allyn Cox, and to view the murals in the East-West Corridor of the House side of the United States Capitol. That afternoon she attended the staff Christmas Party, a most joyful occasion and on December 15, the Curator General left for her home in Connecticut.

January 11, the Curator General was a guest for luncheon and then showed slides of the "Friends of the Museum" acquisitions to members of the Orford Parish Chapter in Manchester, Connecticut; January 18, she presented the State Room Slide Program to members of Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin, Connecticut; January 23, she again returned to her office in Washington in order to attend the meetings of the Executive Officers on January 29, 30, and 31; the State Regent's Forum on February 1, and the National Board on February 2.

JEAN DE L. CARLSON,
Curator General.

Museum Gifts

ARKANSAS: $1; Friends $1; Renovation $1
ARIZONA: Friends $225; Cat. $10
CALIFORNIA: $43; Friends $457; AC $9; Cat. $81.50
COLORADO: Friends $1; Cat. $2
CONNECTICUT: $9; Friends $25; Cat. $16
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: $7; Friends $305
FLORIDA: $113.05; Friends $42; AC $20.50; Cat. $51.50; Renovation $24
GEORGIA: Friends $100
ILLINOIS: Friends $225
INDIANA: $6; Friends $112; Cat. $8
KANSAS: Cat. $3
KENTUCKY: $24; Friends $31; Cat. $14
LOUISIANA: $11; Friends $5; Cat. $5.50
MARYLAND: $62; Friends $693; AC $1; Cat. $16; Renovation $1
MAINE: $5 Friends $3; Cat. $2
MICHIGAN: $34; Friends $221; Cat. $26
MINNESOTA: Friends $6; Cat. $4
Chapter, Michigan, honoring their Regent, Mrs. Robert Kirtsten

MONTANA: $2; Friends $2; Cat. $1
NEBRASKA: Friends $100
NORTH CAROLINA: Friends $50; Cat. $3
NEW HAMPSHIRE: Friends $26; Cat. $26
NEW JERSEY: $2; Friends $25; Cat. $6
NEW MEXICO: $5; Friends $3; Cat. $2
NEW YORK: $22; Friends $19; Cat. $18
OHIO: $31; Friends $523; Cat. $2
OKLAHOMA: Cat. $2
PENNSYLVANIA: Friends $10; Cat. $16; Renovation $6
TENNESSEE: $32.10; Friends $324.50; AC $1.50; Cat. $7.50
TEXAS: $21; Friends $206; AC $1.50; Cat. $20; Renovation $2
VIRGINIA: $23.50; Friends $321; AC $8.50; Cat. $82
VERMONA: Cat. $2.
WASHINGTON: $4.50; Cat. $6
MISC: Friends $100; Cat. $8; Renovation $25

**Museum Reference Library**

"Tramp Art: An Itinerant's Folk Art"—presented by the author, Helen Fendelman

"Stumpwork: The Art of Raised Embroidery"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"Essex Institute: Historic House Booklet Series"—presented by Mrs. Mattie Bigham Cooper, Pontotoc Hills Chapter, Mississippi, honoring in memory Mrs. Lizzie Sample Bigham

"The Philadelphia Chair: 1685-1785"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"The Impenituous Collector's Guide to American Antiques"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"Keep Me Warm One Night: Early Handweaving in Eastern Canada"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"A Gallery of American Samplers: The Theodore H. Kapnek Collection"—presented by San Antonio De Bexar Chapter, Texas

"History of Children's Costume"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"The Encyclopedia of Collectables"—presented by Mary D. Doering, honoring in memory her mother, Mary D. Doering, Falls Church Chapter, Virginia

"101 Patchwork Patterns"—presented by San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, Texas

"Men's Costume 1580-1750"—presented by Mary D. Doering, honoring in memory her mother, Mary D. Doering, Falls Church Chapter, Virginia

"Men's Costume 1750-1800"—presented by Mary D. Doering, honoring in memory her mother, Mary D. Doering, Falls Church Chapter, Virginia

"Women's Costume 1600-1750"—presented by Mary D. Doering, honoring in memory her mother, Mary D. Doering, Falls Church Chapter, Virginia

"A History of Shoe Fashions"—presented by Mary D. Doering, honoring in memory her mother, Mary D. Doering, Falls Church Chapter, Virginia

"American Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts"—presented by the Griffin Board, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"Dictionary of Architecture"—presented by The Three Flags Chapter, Michigan, honoring their Regent, Mrs. Robert Kirsten

"How Do You Know Its Old?"—presented by The Three Flags Chapter, Michigan, honoring their Regent, Mrs. Robert Kirsten

"Antique Brass Candelsticks 1450-1750"—presented by Mrs. J. Robert Whitman, through Fort Severn Chapter, Maryland

"Collecting New Jersey Antiques"—presented by Ruth B. Walsh, Francis Hopkinson Chapter, New Jersey, honoring the State Regent, Miss Eunice Frances Brown

"Trivia"—presented by Edmund Randolph Chapter, California, honoring in memory Mary Jo Stephens Mariondale

"New England Samplerss to 1840"—presented by Edmund Randolph Chapter, California, honoring in memory Mary Jo Stephens Mariondale

"18th & 19th Century Maryland Silver in the Collection of the Baltimore Museum of Art"—presented by Madeline Smith Jensen, Regent, La Jolla Chapter, California, honoring in memory her father, John Wesley Smith

"Boston Prints & Printmakers: 1670-1775"—presented by Madeline Smith Jensen, Regent, La Jolla Chapter, California, honoring in memory her mother, Mabel Curry Smith

"Early American Andirons and Other Fireplace Accessories"—presented by Mrs. Hal Biggers, John McKnight Alexander, Texas, honoring her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ross (Virginia) Biggers

"Quilling: Paper Art for Everyone"—presented by Aurelia Chapter, California, honoring in memory Eva Russell DeMott

"A History of Shoe Fashions"—presented by Mrs. Laura A. Dameron, Curator General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

"American Woman's Home"—presented by Emma Hart Willard Chapter, New Jersey, honoring Mrs. Carl Edwin Carlson, Curator General, NSDAR

"A Treatise on Domestic Economy"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

"Texas Furniture: The Cabinetmakers and their Work"—presented by Leigh R. Keno, Root Art Center, Hamilton College, New York

"The Philadelphia Chair: 1685-1785"—presented by the Griffin Board, New Jersey, honoring in memory Miss Eleanor L. Romaine

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"John Jay, The First Chief Justice"—presented by Susanne Owens, Assistant Curator, The Supreme Court of the United States

"Early American Paintings and Furniture"—presented by Leigh R. Keno, Root Art Center, Hamilton College, New York

"Texas Furniture: The Cabinetmakers and their Work"—presented by Mrs. Herman A. Kuhlman, Lady Washington Chapter, Texas

The Reporter General, Mrs. Benjamin Watson Musick, read her report.

**Report of Reporter General**

Happy Birthday, to the Central Committee Office, and to the most efficient Administrative Assistant and Clerk, as well as the National Chairmen who have been most cooperative and understanding as we have progressed through our growing pains.

A total of 1,720 requests for Occupational Therapy and Medical Scholarships have been acknowledged. Requests have been received from Continental States and two territories. After due office procedures of filing and assembling, the National Chairman will make the selection of those to be judged by the Executive Board.

Great interest is shown in the Americanism and Medal of Honor Awards. Twenty-two Medals of Honor and 6 Americanism Medals have been presented during the period of September to December. The screening of these awards is efficiently executed by the National Chairman before authorization is given.

A total of 18,217 DAR Manuals for Citizenship have been distributed to Naturalization Courts, Naturalization Classes, Schools, Youth groups, Military bases, United States Information Services; and requests from Congressmen have been increasing.

Honor Roll Questionnaires were sent to the State Chairmen and the Ledgers for recording the 1978-1979 Awards have been prepared for the National Chairman. Order for the Certificates has been placed with the DAR Print Room and all other supplies are ready for final processing of these awards.

The Junior American Citizen Program is in full swing and

The Reporter General, Mrs. Benjamin Watson Musick, read her report.
Vice Chairman in charge of Contest in order that they may add their signatures to that of the President General's.

Orders are still being received for DAR Good Citizen Awards (pins and certificates). There has been some confusion regarding purchase of these awards. The National Chairman is re-editing the DAR Good Citizens brochure with emphasis on a better understanding that the award should be purchased as a unit when the State Chairmen anticipates the needs of the individual states. The Central Committee Office is happy to send the pins directly to the State Chairman and the certificates, under separate cover, to the State Regents, as long as the requests for certificates are placed with the order and payment of the pins. There is an increased interest of schools and students in this award and a brochure is sent in answer to all inquiries. These inquiries are also brought to the attention of the State Chairmen to or to a local Chapter Chairman.

It was a great pleasure to be a participant on the School Bus Tour and to attend the staff Christmas Party in December.

VELMA COTTLE MUSICK,
Reporter General.

Mrs. James D. Eastin, Chairman of the DAR Magazine Committee, read her report.

Report of DAR Magazine Committee

It was a thrill to learn in December that the Magazine has again been selected to receive the Freedoms Foundation 1978 Principal Award in the Non-profit Publications Category. Miss Rose Hall, Editor, will also receive a duplicate Award. Your National Chairman is looking forward to attending the Awards Ceremonies in February at which time Mrs. Coray H. Miller will accept the Award on behalf of the Magazine.

The Magazine is very fortunate to have a very talented and dedicated staff. The Circulation Department, under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Checchia, has worked long and hard to reach our goals. The American Bison Corporation, for example, has been extremely pleased with the results of the Molly Pitcher ad campaign.

We would like to remind the chairmen again of the necessity for including a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the return of artwork and pictures. We urge the chairmen to thoroughly study their Ad Kits. They contain all necessary information.

December—Northeastern Division

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"AD . . . ADMINISTRATION"
Let's get more than ever before!

BERNIE C. MCCREA,
Chairman.

Preceding the report of the Chairman of the DAR School Committee, the National Parliamentarian, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, presented background information on the Tamassee DAR School, and an informal discussion followed.

Mrs. Harry Jamison, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, presented her report.
Report of DAR School Committee

During the past four months—August 1 through December 31, 1978, our two DAR Schools have continued the fine record of accomplishments made for many years; this, in spite of serious shortage of funds at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and Tamassee DAR School. With inflation our “enemy number one,” our Administrators are to be complimented. However, we must realize it is difficult for them to plan a budget—and live within it—without the assurance of a specific yearly amount.

In April of 1979 two years of this administration will have passed—leaving only one year in which to contribute the necessary funds to complete this National DAR School Project, the Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics Building at Kate Duncan Smith.

Contributions to this project continue to be slow—total amount of pledges received to date (from October 1977) is approximately $120,000; cash received from these pledges is only $97,096.35. The Marshall County Board of Education has made a commitment to KDS to help pay the indebtedness on the Home Economics Building, with no strings attached. They have already assured Dr. Edmonds that they will contribute a minimum of $55,000. Compared to a total cost of approximately $400,000 (this includes the added room on the lower level for the Thrift Shop), there remains a sizeable sum to be raised by you and me—the membership.

Won’t you—all of you—return home with added enthusiasm and determination to inspire your members—from Chapter level to State Regent—to contribute a little more to add to their gifts already made? In checking the records, it is known that several States have not taken the financial responsibility for any portion of this building. Of course there are those who have contributed so generously and we are most grateful to them; to those who have not, we hope you will soon! In the past, when funds for a National School project were needed, the State Regents of smaller States would combine their funds, and, together, they could pledge a portion of the project. Of course an appropriate plaque would be available showing the name of each State.

Members please note—your Chairman wishes you to know FACTS, as they are. Builders and subcontractors will not wait three (3) years for their money. It was therefore necessary to borrow large sums of money to pay construction costs. While the building has been inspected and approved for occupancy, with classes beginning on January 2, 1979, you are reminded that the building was paid for and furnished with borrowed money, at a high rate of interest.

You should also know contributions received from September 1 through December 31, 1978, through Treasurer General’s office, from DAR members and friends, to Kate Duncan Smith School, totaled $40,106.76. Tamassee DAR School received $47,020.96—for a combined total of $87,127.72. This compared to the same period in 1977, total of $111,128.94 received, reflects a difference of $24,001 less. This is a sizable difference.

A state by state record of contributions is listed below:

**TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL:**

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**MARYLAND:** 338.50  **MASSACHUSETTS:** 45.00  **MICHIGAN:** 799.71  **MINNESOTA:** 1,081.26  **MISSOURI:** 398.50  **MONTANA:** 12.50  **NEW HAMPSHIRE:** 88.00  **NEW JERSEY:** 1,728.50  **NEW MEXICO:** 26.00  **NEW YORK:** 9,878.53  **NORTH CAROLINA:** 5.00  **OHIO:** 876.05  **OKLAHOMA:** 112.00  **PENNSYLVANIA:** 1,184.89  **SOUTH DAKOTA:** 10.00  **TENNESSEE:** 348.50  **TEXAS:** 1,572.35  **WISCONSIN:** 44.00  **VERMONT:** 2.00  **VIRGINIA:** 1,538.50  **MEXICO:** 60.00  **MISCELLANEOUS:** 18.00  **WASHINGTON:** 334.50  

**Total $47,020.96**

**KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL:**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,183.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>297.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total $40,106.76**

In addition, gifts sent DIRECT to the schools were:

**TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL: Contributions, including NSDAR BUS TOUR $14,317.81**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gift-H. B. Wallace</td>
<td>4,094.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate-Faustine D. Cook</td>
<td>1,455.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total $26,703.16**

**KATE DUNCAN SMITH DAR SCHOOL: Contributions, including NSDAR BUS TOUR $14,317.81**

**Total $14,317.81**

The program of studies is very adequate for a rural school. Available are College preparatory courses, vocational/technical education, and Home Economics. Two new programs for 1978-1979 have been added. They are:

a. Learning disability for average and above average students having difficulty in a specific area.

b. Photography being offered as a one semester course.

**Accreditation:** Both K.D.S. and Tamassee are accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges and State Department of Education in their respective states.

**Please Note:** Tamassee’s accreditation has not been “withheld” as indicated in a recent newspaper item. Your Chairman has been advised by the “Chairman on Accreditation” at Southern Association of Schools and Colleges at Columbia, South Carolina, that the school (Tamassee) has been given an “Advised” status pending the employment of a fulltime librarian. A minor infraction!

**Dedication Day—October 17, 1978, just one year after the Home Economics Building Project was approved by National Board, this building became a reality. Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, NSDAR, after whom the building is named, and Mrs. Harry Jamison, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, attended and cut the ribbon, officially opening the building, thus “another door of opportunity” was opened to our young people of Gunter Mountain. The Superintendent of the Marshall County Board of Education inspected the building and praised the construction of it. He further stated it was worth from $800,000 to $1,000,000.**

Following the dedication program there was a tour of the new building where the traditional basket lunch was served—
compliments of those wonderful "Gunter Mountain Ladies."

Tamassee DAR School: Total enrollment on campus (K-8th) Elementary School as of the end of September, is 221. Of this number 126 are boarding students and 95 are Day students. Thirty-two (32) of the 126 boarding students attend Walhalla High School and are bused to and from Walhalla, daily.

The Administrator, Mr. Marett, reports that for this year, it has been necessary to turn down "numerous applications for children, primarily teenagers, with court records and children with extremely low IQs."

General operating fund: The lack of funds continues to be of the greatest concern at both Schools. Please try to increase your contributions. Tamassee reports they are cutting corners wherever possible, and funds must be received before new work or badly needed repairs, will be made. A partial list of recent projects completed, or under way during this period is:

1. Illinois Cottage: Renovation and repairs are 90% completed, except basement ceiling and painting, including electrical lights. However, funds for the completion of this project has been provided by Mr. Wallace in memory of his wife's mother. We are grateful to Mr. Wallace.

2. Pennsylvania Health House: Renovation work continues as monies are made available.

3. The California Driveway: The driveway extending from Adele Erb Sullivan Building to the Chapel, H. B. Wallace Building and out to Indiana Cottage, was paved in October; paid for by California State Society; thus appropriately named!

4. General maintenance and repairs continue to be made throughout the campus—as does everyday carpentry, plumbing and electrical repairs. Emergency repairs in December were numerous and costly and must be paid for out of General Fund.

5. The South Carolina Highway Department completed widening the street in front of the Elementary School. This will eliminate congestion and provide additional parking space—at no cost to the school.

The Christmas Season (December) was a busy one for the children and staff. Three DAR Chapters were visited—Atlanta, Orangeburg and Greensville. The night of December 13, a group visited Tamassee and gave a superb Christmas show, including a magic show which fascinated the children. The children's Christmas dinner was served on December 19, followed by a musical program in the Auditorium. All the children were fortunate to be invited into homes over the two week Christmas vacation—December 22 to January 2, 1979. All buildings were closed, including the dining room—a sizeable savings to the school.

Finances: For lack of funds, a reduction in several areas has been effected. These are:

1. A reduction in number of employees by four (4).

2. Curtailment of students' activities, such as movies and field trips.

3. Closed "All States" Dormitory (older girls) and shifted everyone to South Carolina Cottage, New York Cottage, and Groves. This saves one houseparent's salary, heat and lights for the building.

4. Discontinued publication of Tamassee News and Tamassee Sun Dial until further notice.


This Chairman commends Mr. Marett for his efforts to reduce expenses. Also, Mr. Marett has agreed that all new buildings and/or new projects should be curtailed for the time being.

Tamassee-Founders Day Weekend, October 14, 1978, was a joyful occasion. Since those on the National Bus Tour could not arrive at the Clemson Holiday Inn until late afternoon, the banquet and program were planned at the Inn. Following the banquet, the entertainment was furnished by Tamassee Cloggers folk dance team—enjoyed by everyone.

Mrs. Drake H. Rogers, Chairman, Tamassee Board of Trustees, welcomed and introduced the guests, including Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, and Mrs. Harry Jamison, National Chairman, DAR School Committee and others; numbering over 200 visitors.

On Sunday, October 15, many members attended early morning services at Tamassee. The 10:00 a.m. exercises in the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium were presided over by Mrs. Drake Rogers, who read the message from the Governor of South Carolina and welcomed the visitors. Mr. John W. Johnson, Principal, brought greetings. Following special music by the Tamassee students, Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, was introduced. Her Founders Day Message was an inspiration to all Tamassee students and adults.

Kate Duncan Smith DAR School:

1. Total enrollment is 1,053.

2. Routine maintenance has continued with no other major projects planned.

Thrift Shop—Both Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools need good new and/or used clothing. All such items provide a goodly amount of revenue to our schools. This revenue will go into the General Fund where money is so badly needed.

Good News!!! The Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, The Honorable George MacMillan, Jr. a graduate of K.D.S., will be the guest speaker at K.D.S. graduation exercises in May, 1979. You are all invited!

ANNE THOMAS JAMISON, Chairman.

Mrs. Eloise Jenkins, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Since reporting to the October Board the Administration Building has been buzzing with many new sounds. Work has begun on the new addition—the President General's Project in which all of you can share in making it possible.

New guidelines for guards have been drawn up with C.E.S. for better security. Guards are assigned to 1776 D Street and 1775 C Street entrances. All other doors are to be used for emergencies only.

ARA Building Services regional office is now located in Washington, resulting in better services due to closer supervision.

All three buildings were thoroughly inspected by the D. C. Fire Department with a good report which especially commended the advantageous placement of the fire alarm stations and smoke detectors.

Utilization of storage space in the basement is a prime concern. Five areas have already been consolidated—the Magazine Office, Membership Office, Data Processing, Print Shop and Registrar's Office. Three new areas were built to accommodate Accounting Office, National Defense and Business Office. Further consolidation is in the long range planning.

Three typewriters have been purchased—a used IBM (large type) for Recording Secretary's Office ($725), a Smith Corona ($339) and a Correcting Selectric IBM for Library ($925). Two Secretary chairs were purchased for Credentials.

The copy machine in Record copy has had a complete overhaul.

A survey of telephones in buildings as to number of instruments, lines, extensions and usage was done with recommendations from the C and P Telephone Company to reevaluate present services making suggestions for better service at less cost.

General Services Administration from whom heat is purchased for the buildings has completed a maintenance job including—remarking of mainstream valve where line enters building; cleaning high pressure steam trap and replacing "blow down" in valve in same area; installing new high pressure steam tray; and replacing leaking pipe.

The GSA also measured the steamline for future installation of new meters to be placed under Constitution Hall.

Other maintenance work needed to maintain buildings and grounds include:

APRIL 1979 353
Engine of Giant Vacuum for picking up leaves overhauled in readiness for cleaning the lawns.
Repair to heating system in President General's Office.
Steam leak under Constitution Hall in Connecticut Board Room repaired.
Handrail installed at Stage Door entrance (1775 C Street).
New pipes and valves for heater installed in C Street Box Office of Constitution Hall.
Steam traps in basement of Constitution were cleaned.
Wall paper replaced in Men's room of Constitution Hall.
New chimney covers were made and installed on top of Memorial Continental Hall (Loss of heat due to the many fireplaces in period rooms).

Constitution Hall has had the following events: October-18; November-26; December-19; January-7; a total of 70. (Since March 1, 1978 through January 31, 1979 there have been 151 events.)

Of special note was the National Christmas Antiques Show and Sale held in the Lobby/Lounge of DAR Constitution Hall for four days, November 25/26/27/28, 1978. Fifty-two booths were assembled and 47 dealers exhibited.

Three of the four Military Bands presented their Christmas concerts in DAR Constitution Hall in 1978. The United States Army Band presented their annual Night of the Miracle, in three performances, on December 9 and 10. The United States Air Force Band presented their Christmas Concert on December 3. The United States Navy Band presented two performances of their annual Christmas Concert on December 16 and 17.

Telephone service in DAR Constitution Hall was updated by new instruments in the C Street and 18th Street Box Offices, and telephone intercoms were installed.

Two (2) HMI Spotlights were purchased, at a cost of $4,200.00 in October. They were placed on rental in November, and, through January 31, 1979, rentals realized an income of $1,050.00. The two spotlights are located in the Projection Booth.

ELOISE T. JENKINS, Chairman.

Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, Chairman, read the report of the Bylaws Committee.

**Report of Bylaws Committee**

By direction of the Executive Committee, the National Bylaws Committee reports the following proposed amendments to the Bylaws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

- To amend Article XV, The Seal, by adding at the end the sentence: "The Seal of the National Society or facsimile thereof may be used only on official documents."

- To amend Article VII, Duties of Officers, Section 13 by deleting the entire section and substituting a new Section 13 which shall read: "The Reporter General shall furnish a copy of the Annual Proceedings of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in compliance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of Incorporation. The Reporter General shall supervise the Central Committee Office."

- To amend Article XIII, Chapters, by deleting Section 20. Then Section 21 shall become Section 20; Section 22 shall become Section 21; Section 23 shall become Section 22.

- To amend Article XIII, Section 21 by inserting the word "and" before the words "the Historian General" and deleting the words "and the Reporter General."

The Finance Committee recommends and the Executive Committee proposes that Article XI, Fees and Dues, shall be amended as follows:

- To amend Section 3 of Article XI by deleting "seven dollars" and substituting "ten dollars" so that Section 3 will then read: "The annual National Dues of a member at large shall be fifteen dollars." Section 4 will then read: "The annual dues of a member at large shall be fifteen dollars payable to the Treasurer General on or before the first day of December."

MARGARET M. ANDRUS, Chairman.

*Editor's note: Name shown Jan. 31, 1979, Executive Committee: Office of the Committees.

The meeting recessed at 12:15 p.m.
The meeting reconvened at 1:30 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Baylies, presiding.
The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer, reread the proposed amendments to the Bylaws as contained in the report of the Bylaws Committee.
Mrs. Eastin moved that the amendments to the National Bylaws proposed by the Executive Committee on February 2, 1979 to the National Board of Management, be submitted to the 88th Continental Congress for approval. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer, read the following recommendations of the Executive Committee and moved their adoption:

That the action of the President General be confirmed that the 89th Continental Congress be held Thursday through Monday, April 17 to 21, 1980. (Arrangements have been made with the Capital Hilton Hotel for accommodations inasmuch as the Mayflower Hotel will be undergoing renovation in 1979-80.) Adopted.

That the Continental Congresses of 1981 and 1982 be held in Washington, D.C. in the month of May, as that was the month in which the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in 1775, the exact dates to be determined by the President General and the Manager of the Hotel.
Following discussion, on motion made by Mrs. Shelby seconded by Mrs. Jackson and adopted, the motion was tabled until the April Board meeting, to allow time for further consideration.
The proposed Honor Roll was read and considered item by item. Amendments were considered and it was moved by Mrs. Meyer that the Proposed 1979-80 Honor Roll Questionnaire be accepted as amended. Adopted.
The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that 10 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Anderson. Adopted.
Mrs. Shelby moved that the President General and the Treasurer General approve the minutes of this meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Kietzman. Adopted.
The benediction was given by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Jackson, and the meeting adjourned at 3:20 p.m.

SARAH-JANE L. MEYER, Recording Secretary General.

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**National Bylaws and DAR Handbook Combined!**

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Name, address and check to Treasurer General:
Office of the Corresponding Secretary General, 1776 D St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
A Nominating Committee in a Chapter

The nominating committee consisting usually of three to five members is no different from a committee on nominations. The duties are the same: to submit nominations for offices to be filled by election. In the DAR HANDBOOK, a suggested model for bylaws for chapters of the NSDAR is printed. One can read in Article V, Section 2. “In the year of an election, a nominating committee of five members shall be elected by the chapter at the regular meeting in ______. It shall be the duty of this committee to nominate a candidate whose consent to serve has been obtained. If the bylaws of your chapter require each office to be filled at the annual meeting, additional nominations may be made from the floor, provided the consent of the nominee shall first have been obtained. No member shall be eligible to office who has not been a member of the chapter for at least one year.” The Footnotes read: “Provision of a nominating committee may be omitted by small chapters and by those in which the membership is willing to accept the responsibilities of holding office. Large chapters may elect the Nominating Committee two months in advance of the annual meeting and provide for it to report at the intervening meeting before the annual meeting. In small chapters the election of the Committee one month before the annual meeting is usually satisfactory. In a newly organized chapter the requirement of one year’s membership cannot be met.”

A nominating committee is one of the most important committees of a chapter because it can offer the best officers. A committee has the time to study the leadership of the chapter and to select candidates to meet these needs. It can interview prospective candidates and secure their consent to serve if elected. No member’s name should be placed in nomination without her consent to serve if elected. R.R.O.N.R. pages 363-364, states, “the President shall appoint all committees except the Nominating Committee. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee,” the exception should not be omitted in either case. And on page 364 is this, “Members of the Nominating Committee are not barred from becoming nominees for office themselves. To make such a requirement would mean first, that service on the nominating committee carried a penalty by depriving its members of one of their privileges, and second, that appointment to the Nominating Committee could be used to prevent a member from becoming a nominee.”

If the bylaws do not provide for a chairman of the Nominating Committee then the member receiving the highest number of votes calls the meeting to order of the members elected to serve on this committee, the members of the committee than elect the chairman of the committee. It is then the duty of the chairman to be the presiding member of the committee. She sets the dates of the meeting and the place of meeting. She takes into consideration the wishes of the members of the committee as to dates and places of the committee meetings.

The report of the Nominating Committee is the report of at least the majority of the members and usually the unanimous vote of the committee membership. However, a minority report can be made which is the formal expression of a minority of the committee. The report should always be formally presented at a regular meeting, even if the names have been transmitted to the members of the chapter beforehand. In societies that hold frequent regular meetings the nominating committee’s report is presented at the regular meeting preceding the annual meeting at which the election is to take place. (R.R.O.N.R. page 365)

When the report of the Nominating Committee is called for the chairman rises and reads the report: “Madam Regent, the Nominating Committee submits the following nominations: For Regent, Mrs. or Miss ________; For Vice Regent, Mrs. or Miss ________; and so on for each office to be filled naming the nominees in the order in which the offices are listed in the bylaws of the chapter. No vote is taken on this committee’s report. Although it is not common for the Nominating Committee to nominate more than one candidate for any office, the Committee can do so unless the bylaws prohibit it.

If a minority of the Nominating Committee members do not concur with the committee report they may present a minority report, “This is a privilege that the assembly may accord, not a matter of right, since the ________ assembly is primarily interested in the feelings of the majority of the committee’s members. (R.R.O.N.R., page 441) Any member of the reporting committee who does not concur has the same right as any other member of the assembly to speak individually in opposition. No one can make allusions in the assembly to what has occurred during the deliberations of the committee. (R.R.O.N.R., page 441) After the report of the Nominating Committee is made the member presenting the committee report usually states the minority wishes to submit its views in a separate report. The chair should call for the minority presentation unless someone objects, in which case the question is put to vote on receiving the report; the question is undebatable. (R.R.O.N.R., page 441) When the report of the Nominating Committee is mailed in advance of the meeting, the minority nominations should be submitted in the same mailing. If the committee members in the minority do not agree, the assembly can allow more than one minority report to be submitted. (R.R.O.N.R. page 442)

Many organizations believe that the best leaders are found by the nominating committee. However, if the nominating committee fails to express the will of the majority of the members in its selection of nominees, then it is the duty of the members to nominate from the floor to provide a contest. The Nominating Committee may invite suggestions but should not be limited by them. Often a blitz of letters for a member influences a Committee to nominate that member for an office for which the candidate has neither the qualifications nor the experience. It is essential that the members of the Committee be chosen wisely and democratically and that the chapter be protected by having nominations from the floor. Nominations from the floor can be made after the report of the Nominating Committee even if the Committee reports a month in advance of the election. A member need not be recognized by the chair to make a nomination. No second is required. In small assemblies members may make nominations without rising. (R.R.O.N.R., page 362)
Most Americans are acquainted with the main events of the American Revolution, the battles of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Cowpens, Kings Mountain and Yorktown. Those same individuals are also familiar with their heroes, George Washington, Nathan Hale, Ethan Allen, Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, et al. But few know of the activities of the brave women who stayed at home and suffered the privations of war, while their menfolk were engaged in the romantic game of killing each other.

Folk heroes have their place in fact and legend in every land on earth, and South Carolina is no exception. Among the womenfolk of the Revolution, we can cite the activities of such women as Laodicea “Dicey” Langston, Martha Bratton, Rebecca Motte, and Eliza Wilkinson.

The area of South Carolina bordered by the Pacolet, Tyger and Enoree Rivers was the scene of many small fights and bloody deeds and violence by both the Patriots and the Loyalists. This region was one of the strongholds of Toryism, and to be a Whig, and admit it publicly, was almost like signing one’s death warrant.

Laodicea “Dicey” Langston was born in the Laurens District about 1760, the daughter of Solomon Langston. Solomon was a planter, who was an old man about the time his daughter, Dicey, was in her late teens. Besides his daughter, Solomon had some sons (how many is not known), and Dicey learned her lessons alongside of her brothers, and before too long became a “bold and reckless rider,” as well as a good shot with the rifle. From all reports she was below medium height, was graceful, and attractive in grace and manners.

By the time the civil war began between Whig and Tory, Solomon was too old to take an active part in the fighting, but he was generous in supplying the Patriot cause with money and supplies. His sons, who were also active on the Whig side, stayed away from home, because their neighbors were Tories and they might harm Solomon and Dicey.

Dicey was well known in the area just described, and was familiar with events in Whig and in Tory camps. At the risk of her life she often supplied intelligence to the Whigs.

Few informants or spies ever remain anonymous throughout a conflict, and Dicey was no exception. After many Tory plans had been discovered, the accusing finger was pointed at Dicey by the Tories. “If you don’t control your daughter,” the Tories said to Solomon, “dire consequences will befall you—even though you are an old man. Your house might catch fire, the livestock killed or stolen, and even bodily injury to you and Dicey.” Solomon warned his daughter and forbade her to use a horse. For a while she obeyed, but such a headstrong and strong-willed young woman could not be briddled for long.

One day Dicey heard that a bloodthirsty band of Tories were planning to raid the Little Elder (or Eden) settlement of Whigs. She decided to warn this Whig community, because one of her brothers and his friends were living there. Since she was home with her father, she had no one to turn to or confide in, so she acted as her conscience dictated. She set off in the dead of night to warn her brother and his friends. Having no horse, since she had been warned by her father not to carry intelligence, she set out on man’s oldest transportation, her two feet. She traveled many miles, through woods, fields and small creeks, until she came to the Tyger River. Usually a mild flowing stream, the river was swollen by heavy rains, and presented a formidable obstacle to anyone on foot. Hesitating but for a moment, and putting her fear of drowning second to the fate awaiting her brother, if she did not arrive in time, she plunged into the rushing water.

Struggling to the middle of the stream, she was for the moment turned around, and was unable to get her bearing. By this time the water was up to her neck, and she needed only one false step to be swept away. She almost lost heart. It was pitch black, no one was within miles and she was completely alone. But at that moment her feet became steady; she reached shallow water, and finally the bank. Looking around her (as best as anyone could at night) she found that she was on the other side of the river. Moving on, she found her brother and his companions. She told them of the impending raid, and suggested that he send men in all directions, warning the countryside of the approaching Loyalists. But she found the men apathetic to her suggestions. “We are tired,” they said, “for we have been campaigning and we are hungry.” Imagine Dicey’s feelings when she heard this retort. Wet to the skin, and after risking her life to save these men, to be told that they were more interested in filling their bellies than in preserving their lives.

But this brave woman was not about to give up. She hastily made a fire, and after a while, cooked a hoecake, which she broke into pieces, and gave to the men, and then sent them on their way to warn the neighborhood. Later, when Tories arrived, there was no one to raid, for the Whigs had vanished.

Later it was Solomon who incurred the wrath of the Tories because of his sons’ activities. A group of Tories came to his house with one aim in mind—kill all the male members of the Langston family. But the Tories found only the old man and Dicey at home. Angered by not finding the Langston men at home, the Tory leader drew his pistol, and said that at least one Patriot male would die. At that moment, Dicey let out a yell, and...
jumped between her father and his would-be Tory executioner. The Tory said that if Dicey didn't get out of the way, there would be two dead Whigs in the Langston home. She refused to move, and the two individuals—a Whig girl and a Tory leader—glared at each other. After what seemed an eternity, the Tory backed down and put up his pistol, "even a wild Tory heart had a spot of compassion." The Langstons were spared, and the Tory party left the house, filled with admiration at the "filial devotion" that they had witnessed.

Dicey was also ready to prevent a wrong to an enemy or to her friends. One day a group of Whigs stopped by her house to water their horses and get something to eat. While resting, they mentioned that they were on their way to seize the horses of a neighboring Tory. Solomon Langston knew that the man in question was a Tory, but he knew also, that this man was a peaceful citizen. So Tory or no, he wanted him warned. This time Dicey, with the blessings of her father, set out on horseback to warn him. She got there before the Whig raiders. Then the Tory whom she had just warned, decided to resort to raiding the raiders.

What to do? Dicey spurred her horse and came across the Whig raiding party whom she had just warned the Tory citizens against. She convinced them (without telling them of her original intent) to scatter, because a Tory group were coming their way. They took her advice, and at one bold stroke, she saved her friends’ lives, as well as a Tory’s property.

On another occasion, when returning from a Whig neighborhood in the Spartenburg District, she was stopped and detained by a group of Loyalists, who demanded that she tell them of the movement of the people that she had just left. Of course she refused. The Loyalist leader placed a pistol to her breast, and ordered her to talk or he would kill her. "Shoot if you dare, I will not tell you," she cried. In true cinema style, just as the Tory leader was about to pull the trigger, another Tory knocked down his leader’s pistol, and saved Dicey’s life.

This young South Carolinian seemed to lead a charmed life, and as is the case of folk heroes, the more the tale is told, the more exploits the heroine becomes involved in, and the more she escapes from the clutches of the enemy. On one occasion, Dicey’s house was surrounded by a Tory and his band. After seizing and dividing most of the Langston personal property, they were at a loss as to what to do with a large pewter basin. We can make it into pewter bullets to kill Whigs, they drolly remarked. Dicey watching, spat back that pewter bullets would not kill Whigs. Captain Gray (the Tory Leader) asked her, "Why not?" In the most innocent of answers, that only a woman can give, Dicey replied, "It is said, sir, that a witch can be shot only with a silver bullet; and I am sure that the Whigs are more under the protection of Providence."

One last episode will illustrate the charmed life that Dicey led. Her brother James had left in her keeping, a rifle, with instructions to keep it until he sent for it. The person or persons calling for it would give a password that Dicey and James had agreed upon. Later, her brother sent someone for the gun, and when the Whig group arrived at the Langston home, they demanded the rifle. When she was about to give them the firearm, when she suddenly realized that this group might be Tories, for they had not given the agreed countersign. When Dicey told them that she would not hand over the gun until they gave the password, one man stated that they already had the gun in their possession and there was no need for a password. But the firearm was still in the girl’s hands and cocking it, she pointed it at the Whig leader and said, "If the gun is in your possession, then take charge of her." A look of chagrin appeared on the leader’s face. He quickly gave the password, the tension eased, and the men burst into howls of laughter. Before departing, the Whig band praised Dicey’s courage and her devotion to the Patriot cause.

When the American Revolution was over, Dicey married Thomas Springfield and settled in Traveler’s Rest. She died in 1827, and is buried in the old Springfield family cemetery. About 1907 the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker at her grave.

On July 12, 1839, the following toast was drunk at Brattonville, York District, South Carolina in celebration of Huck’s Defeat, which had occurred 59 years before, in an engagement between some Loyalists and Patriot forces.

"The memory of Mrs. Martha Bratton—in the hands of an infuriated monster, with the instrument of death around her neck, she nobly refused to betray her husband; in the hour of victory she remembered mercy, and as a guardian angel, interposed in behalf of her inhuman enemies."

Throughout the Revolution she encouraged the Whigs to fight on to the last; to hope on to the end. Honor and gratitude to the woman and heroine who proved herself so faithful a wife—so firm a friend to liberty!

The year was 1780, and in the York District of South Carolina, many of the inhabitants had never given the British their paroles; nor had they sought the conqueror’s
The Dicey Langston marker at Traveller’s Rest, South Carolina. Photo courtesy of Nat Hilborn.

protection, and many Whigs had begun to collect on the South-North Carolina border to harass the British.

Captain Huck, a British cavalry leader with 400 men and some Tories, was given the following order by the British authorities:

To Captain Huyck (the official records spell his name this way) you are hereby ordered, with the cavalry under your command, to proceed to the frontier of the province, collecting all the royal militia with you on your march, and with the said force to push the rebels as far as you may deem convenient.

Captain Huck arrived at Colonel Bratton’s house at sunset. He summoned Martha Bratton and posed her a question. “Where is your husband?” “Serving with Sumter,” she proudly replied, “Tell him to come over to the King’s service and he will be given a royal commission.” Even with a reaping hook at her throat, she refused to send the message to him, and after some other threats, she still refused to contact her husband. Huck’s second in command obtained her release, but she had to feed the British who taunted her during the meal.

Colonel Bratton, along with a Captain McClure, and fifty Whigs had left Mecklenburg County earlier and headed home. They somehow had received word that a British force was encamped near his house. With his small force, he surrounded the British camp, waited until they were asleep, then attacked and completely took the enemy by surprise. Huck and another officer were killed, and most of the British fled. The battle lasted about an hour, ending around daybreak. As the officer who was second in command of the British force was about to be hanged—the same man who had saved her life—Martha Bratton interceded, and his life was spared.

In another incident, Martha was put in charge of some powder while her husband was away. The Tories in the neighborhood heard about it. Knowing she couldn’t keep it, if the Tories came searching, she decided to destroy it. She laid a trail of the powder from its place of concealment to where she was standing. When the British force rode into her yard she set fire to the trail of powder and blew it up.

Martha Bratton was a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, and her husband took part in the battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock and Guilford Courthouse. Martha Bratton never complained about her husband’s absences, but strove to devote herself to the care of her family and to aid and encourage her Whig neighbors.

In 1903 a large granite rock with the corners squared was erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of Martha Bratton. On the front side is the following inscription:

Field of Huck’s Defeat
Where 75 Whigs, led by Col. Wm. Bratton
Defeated a British and Tory
Force of 500 Men
July 12, 1780

Erected by the
King’s Mountain Chapter Daughters
of the American Revolution
Yorkville, S.C.
1903

The other side contains the following inscription:

To the Memory of
MARTHA BRATTON
wife of Col. Wm. Bratton
Loyal in the face of Death
Brave in the hour of Danger
Merciful in the Moment of Victory

Few women in South Carolina history have exceeded the courage of Rebecca Motte, when she allowed American soldiers to set fire to her home in order to dislodge the British from her mansion.

After Camden was occupied by the American Patriots in the spring of 1781, the British commander-in-chief, Lord Francis Rawdon was anxious to maintain what was left of his posts in South Carolina: especially “Buckhead,” now known as Fort Motte. This particular fortification stood on the south side of the Congaree River, and commanded a clear view for several miles in every
direction. The site was the principal depot for convoys from Charles Town to the Up Country, and the British hoped to maintain a hold on it.

The fort, originally a mansion, was the summer home for the Jacob Motte family of Charles Town. The British had occupied the house and garrisoned it with 168 men under the command of Captain McPherson. His small force was later increased by a detachment of dragoons from Charles Town. The British had armed the Motte house well; they surrounded it with a deep trench reinforced by a strong and lofty breastwork. Opposite the mansion (now called Fort Motte) to the north and on another hill was the overseer’s house, which Mrs. Motte had moved to when the British took over her home. But the British were surrounded by the forces of General Francis Marion and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry “Light horse” Harry Lee. The Americans had dug a trench towards the British stronghold, which brought them within four hundred yards of the fort. Captain McPherson had no artillery, but he was expecting some help from Lord Rawdon, who was known to be in the vicinity. The only artillery that the Americans had was a small six-pounder.

It was common knowledge that if Rawdon arrived before the Americans captured Fort Motte, they would be forced to abandon their siege. So they determined to burn the fort, and force the British to surrender. So Colonel Lee approached Mrs. Motte with the grave news; he must ask her to give him permission to burn her house (it is probable that the Americans would have burnt it with or without Mrs. Motte’s permission).

When Colonel Lee informed her of the decision to burn her house, she is supposed to have replied that “she was gratified with the opportunity of contributing to the good of her country, and should view the approaching (fire) with delight.” Before firing the house, the Americans gave Captain McPherson one last chance to surrender. But he replied that he would fight to the last, hoping that Lord Rawdon and his artillery would arrive in time and save him.

Who fired the house and how, is a matter of speculation. It is reported that when Rebecca saw the bow and arrows that were to be used to set fire to the roof, she is supposed to have given her own bow and arrows for the task. This was a special bow and quiver of arrows that came from India and happened to have been given to her brother by a captain of an East India Company ship. Another source reported that the arrows were fired from a musket, while William Gillmore Simms, claimed in his history that Private Nathan Savage of Marion’s Brigade actually fired the arrows. Whoever fired the arrows did the job well. The arrows had been treated with “balls of blazing rosin and brimstone.” On May 10, 1781 at noon, three arrows were fired at the roof; the British garrison tried to put the fire out, but were kept away from the roof by sharpshooters from the American lines. Having two choices, of either being roasted to death or surrendering,

Rebecca Motte giving bow and arrow to set her house on fire.
Captain McPherson surrendered. Sometime later together, with his officers, he sat down with the Americans at dinner. Rebecca was the perfect hostess, the center of attention and courteous and dignified and was anxious to conciliate friend and foe.

The story is told that while the meal was in progress, someone (a soldier) came in and whispered in General Marion's ear that Colonel Lee and his Continentals were hanging a few Tories that had garrisoned the fort. Marion hurriedly excused himself, reached the place of execution, and saved at least one prisoner, but two had already been executed. Due to Marion's intervention, no other prisoners were executed.

After the Revolution, Rebecca divided her time between her plantation and Charleston. In her retirement her company was much sought after and she was held in high esteem by her fellow South Carolinians, until her death in 1815.

During her lifetime, and before the outbreak of the fighting in 1780, her family had given to the Parish of St. James on the Santee, a Pulpit Bible and Prayer Book. When the British captured the church the Bible and Prayer Book eventually found their way to England. Many years after the Revolution some individual saw them in a London bookstall (Rebecca's name was on the leather), purchased them and turned them over to her son-in-law, Thomas Pinckney, and they eventually found their way back to the church on the Santee.

Rebecca was remembered by the Rebecca Motte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on May 9, 1903, with unveiling of a tablet at St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Charleston. The ceremony began at 5:00 p.m. with many dignitaries present, including those of her family who were with the militia or Continental forces, but her company was much sought after and she was held in high esteem by her fellow South Carolinians, until her death in 1815.

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had arrived at her home, and she was "terrified almost to death of them." They sacked the house of everything, including the taking of buckles off her shoes. One British soldier gave Eliza's arm "such a violent grasp that he left the print of his thumb and three fingers, in black and blue, which was to be seen, very plainly for several days after." Some days later she said that she showed her arm "to one of our (American) soldiers, who dined with us, as a specimen of British cruelty, if they call this favor, what must their cruelties be." She remarked of the same incident, that the British officer in charge of the force that had plundered the house, insisted on shaking hands with father and mother before their departure. "Did you ever hear the like?" exclaimed Eliza.

The days passed during which many other British forces paid visits, mostly to rest and obtain water for their troops and horses. There were so many "unwelcome visitors," she reported, "we began to wonder what had become of our friends." She continued:

We could neither eat, drink, nor sleep in peace; for as we lay in our clothes every night, we could not enjoy the little sleep we got. The least noise alarmed us, up we would jump, expecting every moment to hear them demand admittance. In short, our nights were wearisome and painful; our days spent in anxiety and melancholy.

The young American woman didn't even recognize a friendly body of troops (they were French) who stayed for a short time at her home. They paid for everything in silver coin. The commander was a Colonel Malmda, who had been taken "for a Hessian," was warmly treated by Eliza. "All such as interest themselves in the American cause and defend these rights and privileges are my Countrymen," she joyfully wrote to a friend.

Her desire to see General Benjamin Lincoln was fulfilled when the American commander stopped by her home for a rest. As he got off his horse, she noticed he limped badly. She said:

The thought that his limping was occasioned by defending his country from the invasion of a cruel and unjust enemy, created in me the utmost veneration and tender concern for him . . . I think he has something exceeding grave, and even solemn in his aspect; not forbidingly so neither, but something in his countenance that commands respect, and strikes assurance dumb.

A few days later on June 20, 1779, Lincoln with a force of about one thousand men, met the British under Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, with a force of about the size, at Stono Ferry and what ensued was "one of the hardest fought battles" of the entire war, but Lincoln had to retreat, but "in fairly good order."

When Eliza heard that Lincoln had retreated from Stono Ferry, she said that this news "was far worse than I expected; Great God . . . O day of sorrows! must America indeed fall?"

Between June, 1779, and Lincoln's surrender of Charleston, on May 12, 1780, to General Sir Henry Clinton, Eliza's home and belongings were just about gone from the constant plundering by the enemy. Even the very doors and window shutters were taken from the house, and carried aboard vessels which lay in the river opposite (our) habitation . . . South Carolina groans under the British yoke;" she lamented to a friend.

After the fall of Charleston, she had occasion to visit the city. She ministered to American prisoners aboard the prison ships in the harbor. A British officer half taunting and half amused, asked her to play something on the guitar that she was carrying. She told him that she would not play anything until the Americans returned to South Carolina as conquerors. The officer cautioned her not to count on that. Then Eliza told the British officer that she did not know any songs except rebel tunes. Then sing one of them for me he insisted. But she declined to sing anything and left.

While staying in Charleston, Eliza refused to participate in the amusements of the city, and chose instead to help with the families, whose husbands and sons were prisoners of the British. In fact, the American women in the conquered city were quite active in their own way. They stole cloth from the British quartermaster to make uniforms for the Partisans; boots were smuggled out from under the noses of the unsuspecting British guards. Other useful apparel, and supplies were smuggled out in the folds of the dresses of the women, which soon found their way into the hands of the American guerrilla forces. When Eliza Wilkinson returned to her home at Yorges Island, she wrote to a friend "Well I have been to town, and seen all my friends and quarreled with my enemies."

On October 17, 1781, General Lord Charles Cornwallis surrendered his forces to General George Washington at Yorktown, and as the news of the British surrender reached her home, Eliza wrote:

Yes, joyful indeed! Cornwallis—the mighty British hero, the man of might and his boasted army, are conquered, subdued by the glorious Washington.

The events of the times as seen through the eyes and pen of Eliza Wilkinson are interesting, as are the various exploits of the other heroines of the Revolution that we have just cited, and some two hundred years later, their names are well remembered as some of the great South Carolina women in the American Revolution.
From the Desk of the National Chairman...

I would like to express our sincere thanks to those of you who have sent so many fine source records and grandparent records this year. Please keep up the good work.

You are invited to visit our office while you are at Congress and we look forward to seeing many of you then.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow

QUERIES

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

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

MOSELY-THOMAS-BURNETT-PETTUS: Need info. on Drury Moseley of VA, TN, IL, NC and wives, Mary Thomas and Millie Burnett. Drury died 1847 in Williamson Co., TN. Mary Thomas and sons Ben, Archy, Joseph were in Callaway Co., MO. Dan Moseley married Martha Pettus in 1801.—C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95405

ROLPH-WATSON: Need info. on Stephen Rolph, d. 1876, Stockton, NY and wife Eunice Rolph, d. 1874. Daughter, Lydia Jane M. Edward Watson 1866. William Watson and David Watson of Revesby Lincolnshire, England emigrated to Ontario, Canada or US 1866.—C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95405

LAZELLE-BENZ FAMILIES: Would like to contact anyone with these surnames.—Mrs. Mary Lazelle Bowman, 1856 Elm Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95405

BURROW: Who was father of Susan Burrow, b. 1790; mar. Nathaniel Madison Collins, 1810 in Maury Co., TN or adjacent co.; moved to Cape Girardeau Dist. Mo., then to Columbia, Miss. area. Had bro. John William, b. 1801 in Maury Co., TN area, accompanied Susan & husband to So. Miss. Father of Susan and John William Burrow was reportedly killed by Indians ca. 1812 near Duck River. Also need parents of Green Burrow, TN Vol. Gunnar 1817, and Sandy Burrow, TN Vol. 1814-15.—J. W. Burrow, West Memphis, Ar. 72301

GILKEY: Was Jonathan Gilkey son of Samuel Gilkey, and father of the younger Samuel Gilkey of South Carolina 1753 to the 1800's. Like info. of Gilkey Family.—Mrs. Ava M. Everts, 1261 Highway F, Sarcoxie, Missouri 64862

KEMP-NUGENT: Need parents and grandparents of Joshua Kemp (1786-1852) and Zilphia Nugent (1783-1857) of Rapides Parish, Louisiana. Mrs. Charles W. Kemp, 8215 San Benito, Dallas, Texas 75218

GIPSON: Desire parents and siblings of William Gipson who was born in Moncks Corner, SC on Dec. 25, 1753. He was living with his widowed mother in Guilford Co., NC when he volunteered for service in 1777.—Robert A. J. Wills, 40 N. Hill Terrace, Mansfield, PA 16933
DEWEY-BRANCH: Need info. on Gt. Grandfather Samuel Augustus Dewey, born in Middlebury, VT, April 10, 1823, m. about 1847 or 1848, either in Vermont or Connecticut, Abigail Branch, born about 1822, either in Conn. or Vermont, parents names not known, want this info. She died March 8, 1850 and is buried in the Foot St. Cemetery of Middlebury, VT beside her husband's mother, Harriet Seymour (Wadsworth) Dewey, and her little dau. who died March 23, 1850. He married a 2nd time on July 4, 1850 in Collinsville, Conn. Lydia A. Ellis, dau. of Alpha and _________ Ellis. It is thought there were 3 children born to this union, Mary, Charles, and Walter Dewey. What became of these children and their descendents? Lydia Dewey is thought to have died either in Vandalia or Ramsey, Ill. in about 1857, but find no record. What became of Samuel Augustus Dewey after last record found marriage in 1850 in Collinsville, Conn.? Will correspond with any Dewey interested, also will exchange Dewey info., have published Dewey Book on Genealogy. (1898)—Mrs. Lois Eilrich, RFD 1, Ellsworth, Kansas 67439

HOWARD: Need parents, siblings, antecedents of Samuel Howard, b. 1762 Buckingham Co., VA, m. Chloe Osborne. Doris Eldrod, P. O. Box 185, Kevil, KY 40203


CHESTNUT: Need names, b-d-m dates of parents of Eleanor Chestnut, b. 3-1-1749; d. 7-4-1829; m. William Swan 6-10-1746. Info. on any descendents and I will be glad to exchange information.—Mrs. Gavin S. Reilly, 118 E. Withrow, Oxford, OH 45056

KERR: Need names, b-d-m dates of parents of Robert Kerr b. c1759; d. 6-13-1817; m. Agnes Elder. (date?)—Mrs. Gavin S. Reilly, 118 E. Withrow, Oxford, OH 45046

LEVERICH: I am preparing a History and Genealogy of the Leverich Family, descendants of the Rev. William Leverich (1603-1677) of Newtown, Queens Co., Long Island, New York. I would appreciate any information on descendents, and I will be glad to exchange information.—Thomas V. Leverich, 147 Maxwell Avenue, Hightstown, NJ 08520

McKeeN-McKEAN: John (died 1763) son of Hugh and grandson of James. Married Elizabeth McClellan. Lived Marsh Creek, York Co., PA. Their children were Ann, William, and John E. Need info. on William (married Mary John) and John E. (married Ann Helm). Please write Miss Madeline Hopp, Kahoka, MO 63445

POOL: Need proof Temperance was the daughter of John Pool, Revolutionary soldier, who served from Newbury Co., SC, was in Shelby Co., Ala. bef. 1820. Wife, Hulda Holloway? Other children: Wm., James, John, Demphney, Eunice, Isaac, Mitchell.—Mrs. Ray Caruth, 5342 Longview, Dallas, TX 75206

CREEED-NIBLICK: Parents of Robt. B. Creed? b. 1799 VA, d. 1854 Estill Co., KY; Parents of Matilda Niblick? b. 1807 KY d. c 1847 Clark Co., KY. They m. 1826 Clark Co., KY.—Jo Noland Silva, 9132 E. Belmont, Bellflower, CA 90706

MCCOWN: Seek name of first wife of Alexander McCown, b. 11-25-1755, Lancaster, PA. Parents of Mary Jane McCown, b. 1777 Where? d. 11-11-1849, wife of George Pannell, b. 3-21-1761 Where? Parents? d. 7-5-1829, Wheeling, WV also.—Evelyn Rosentreter, Rt. 1, Box 39A, Pipe Creek, TX 78063

GRACE-GARDNER-SMALLIN-SALYER-HOWARD: Like sounding names. Need help. Any info. on parents/brothers/sisters of Betsey Jane Grace born 1855 Maryville, TN. Parents were George/Isobel (Gardner) Grace. Betsey m. James M. Smallin b. 1848 Maryville, TN. They moved to Texas Co., MO. His parents were Sol/Margaret Ann (Gardner) Smallin. Info. on David D/Alice (Howard) Salyer, Salyersville, KY abt. 1890. All lit. answered.—Mrs. James M. Smallin, 39 City View Way, San Francisco, CA 94131

CAMPBELL: Need info. on parents & ancestors Jeremiah Campbell b. 1802, Campbell Co., TN, m. Elizabeth Vanderpool about 1824. Came to Ray Co., Missouri 1836. Soldier in Black Hawk War.—Joe Kincaid, 3206 Hickory, Higginsville, Missouri 64037

ZEBULON ROSS: I am a direct descendent of Zebulon Ross. I have a copy of the Ross Genealogy made in 1885. Who has the Zebulon Ross Genealogy from 1886 to the present time?—Mrs. Lucy Davis Larson, 1743 E. Adelaide Dr., Apt. 6, Tucson, Ariz. 85719

MORRIS: Capt. Jonathan (1753-1830) Swarthmore area or Frederick MD. Need records of parents (Mary West b. 1721, sister of artist Benjamin West, and Dr. Jonathan Morris). erroneously reported killed Rev. War. (West chart The Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, PA). With Washington in NY & NJ; served Col. Gunby 7th MD Reg. Wounded, Battle of Camden, Aug. 14, 1780; captured and held prisoner Ediston Is. until 1783. Original member of The Society of The Cincinnati: m. Anna Maria Barbara Kimball, Frederick, MD c1783. Children: Dr. William Thomas Morris m. Miss Gant, PA. Anna Louisa m. Louis Dugus, Baltimore. Sophia Maria m. Thomas Shaw, banker of Annapolis. Catherine Priscilla b. 1790 m. 1810 Dr. Edward H. Anderson, Frederick, MD (Grad. U of PA 1807). Write Mrs. Junius W. Jones, P. O. Box 455, Jackson, Louisiana 70748

FARRAR: Need name, place and date of birth and death of the parents of William Brown Farrar b. 1806, d. ca. 1848. Married Martha W. Blackman, 6-16-1835 in Maury Co., Tenn.—Please write, Mrs. C. V. Latimer, 2536 Nashville Ave., New Orleans, LA 70115

REX: Genealogy, 1720 to 1850, available for all 17 Rev. War ancestors. Interested in contacting and exchanging data with descendents.—Doris Rex Schutte, 164 Fourth Street, Bonita Springs, FL 33923

HAMPTON-GILCOATT: Need info. on Andrew E. Hampton, m. Malinda, b. 1809 KY, on 1830 Warren Co., KY Census; Sons: Sanford L., Cyrus A., Joel Y. Hampton. Info. on any Gilcoatt anywhere, lived in Georgia 1790s.—Mrs. Judy Hampton, Star Route, Stuttgart, AR 72160

TINKHAM: Seek information on ancestors of Hezekiah Tinkham, b. c. 1720, in Grizzle West and lived in Rhode Island.—Mary Putnam, 6 Monroe St., Ilion, NY 13357

HOPKINS: Need names & vi. statistics of all ch. of Wm. (Francis?) Hopkins, b. 11-6-1695, m. 3-2-1726/7 East Greenwich, R.I. by Thomas Spencer, to Mary Tibbetts b. 3-25-1707 East Greenwich, dau. of John Tibbetts and Elizabeth Hall b. 10-12-1687, m. 6-7-1705.—Mrs. Anne B. Schaller, 325 W. 7th St., Salem, Ohio 44460
CROSNIE-CROSNO: Need info on Crosnoe line, particularly Catherine (Houck?) Crosnoe, b. about 1785 in Penn., m. ? Crosnoe, ch. Samuel Wesley (b. 1822, m. Adiline Clayton), Hardy C. (b. 1820) and other? Was on 1840 Tenn. census and 1850 Ark. Need husband and children's names, where and when married, and where family came from.—Mrs. J. R. Bellatti, 2412 Country Side Dr., Stillwater, Okla. 74074

BOLING-YOUNG: Want parentage, dates, other info. for Bernard Young, whose will was probated Montgomery Co., Ala., 23 Mar. 1860. Was his wife's maiden name Boling?—Mrs. S. W. Bosman, 701 Camino del Oeste, Bakersfield, CA 93309

BOOTH-WRIGHT-SPINNER-WHITE-SPIERS: Need parents, birthplace of William Booth and wife, he b. 1798 MD, d. 1821 Richmond, VA, m. 1821 Miranda Wright, in Baltimore. She b. 1802 MD d. 1883 Richmond, 14 children. Wm. probably bro. of 1812 War vet. Joseph Booth, m. Mary Carmichael in 1817, MD. Also, parents of Rev. soldier Jesse Spinner, b. c 1762 Goochland Co., VA, d. 1836 Bedford Co., VA, m. Nancy (White) Robinson, dau. Rev. soldier Jacob White? Need parents of Jacob's wife, Hannah Spiers, b. Buckingham Co., VA, d. 1816 Bedford, VA.—Mrs. D. W. Hunter, 7046 Wardell St., Annadale, VA 22003

COOK-KILLETT: Cook, Henry b. 24 June 1796. South Carolina (?) d. 24 June 1876. Prattville, Ala. Married (2nd or 3rd ?) Mary Frances McIlkett (McRight-Ford) in 1864 Sanford Parish, LA. Need name of parents and/or info. about this man.—Mrs. H. F. Frank, 128 Westview Dr., Biloxi, MS 39531


BARBOUR-BARBER: Edward b. 3-6-1770 in Virginia d. 2-28-1854 in Barren Co., KY. m. Jane-Jinsey Williamson—dau. of Robert Williamson of Mecklenburg Co., VA. Did their son, James, born 1763 marry Sally Barrett? Need to know the identity of Edw. Barbour's parents. Also need info. of Rev. soldier John Jolly, b. 1737 SC d. 1781 Fairforest & Sarah Palmer b. 1760 SC d. 1834 Mary E. Garner b. 1810 KY d. 1889 IL. Ind. 1840, Caldwell Co., KY. m. Rachael?—Leta Noland, 9132 E. 36th Dr., Des Plaines, IL 60016

WATSON-JESSUP: Need parents and ancestors of (John) Alexander Watson who married Susannah (Susan) Jessup on 21 March 1817 in Surry Co., NC. They moved to Greene Co., Ind. about 1819.—Elizabeth Watson-Downs, 13421 Danbury Lane, Apt. 135 F, Seal Beach L., California 90740


TAYLOR-HOUSE-EMERSON: Need information about parents of Silas Taylor, b. May 25, 1776 in Mass. or Conn., m. Alice —, b. April 14, 1780. Children: Edwin, Norman, Jerusha, Parmela, Charles, Sylvester, Joel, John, Porlina. This family, or part of it settled in Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., NY about 1820. Sylvester Taylor m. Sarah H. Emerson, dau. of Wilder and Ruth (House) Emerson of Westfield, NY. They settled in Crawford Co., PA.—Mrs. G. H. Hiners, 6740 Apple Tree St., Hanover Park, IL 60103


RICHARDS-CHAPMAN-WADE: Need complete line from Richards in Elizabeth, NJ to . . . Wade, ft soldier in battle of Springfield, NJ.—Mrs. W. R. Zimmerman, 802 Henry Dr., Fairmont, WV 26554


CRAFFORD-GARNER-COX-BROWN: Parents Wm. Wilson Crafford b. c 1813 KY/SC d. 1889 Saline Co., IL m. c. 1834 Mary E. Garner b. 1810 KY/SC d. 1889 IL. Ind. 1840, Caldwell Co., KY. m. Rachael?—Leta Noland, 9132 E. 36th Dr., Des Plaines, IL 60016


SICKMEYER: Edwin (Edward) born about 1865, died 1903. Lived in Randolph and Jackson Counties, Ill. And San Antonio, Tex. Married to Margaret Heitkamp. Write to: Mrs. A. Sickmeyer, 312 Southampton, St. Louis, MO 63125

PARKER-MERAUGH-BARRETT: Need parents of Jesse Meraugh b. 1794, married to Margaret Heitkamp. Write to: Mrs. George Meraugh Green, 312 Southampton, St. Louis, MO 63125

CURIS-PARKER: Need parents of Mary Curis born 1811. She married Joseph Jacob Parker 1833, Ontario Co., NY.—
Betty Edwin, Box 514, Cascade, MT 59421

SWIFT-BENSON: Need parents of Hannah Swift who married 1771, Dutchess Co., NY, Joseph Benson. Did Joseph serve in Revolution? Was he son of Jacob Benson and Judah Tinkham?—Betty Edwin, Box 514, Cascade, MT 59421


BRACKIN: James Brackin, Sr., born 20 June, 1753, New Castle Co., Del. died 1838, Sumner Co., TN. Need his parents. He had brother Basil. —Mrs. H. Tolvaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

HOBIDY-BRACKIN: Thomas Cotton Hobdy, son of Robert and Talitha (Cotton) married Elizabeth Brackin, daughter of James Sr. and Rosannah. Daughter Talitha born 11 Sept., 1800, married Penelope Searcy; John married Patsy Martin; James married Jane Clark; Rosannah married Aaron Butler; Jane and Talitha (Cotton) married Elizabeth Brackin, daughter of Robert. —Mrs. H. Tolvaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

MERRYMAN: Joseph Merryman, born 14 Apr., 1726, Baltimore Co., MD, son of John and Martha (Bowen) married 2nd, Mary (?) ca. 1756. Their daughter Rebecca b. 1762, Baltimore Co. married 1783, Richard Dimmitt. Need maiden name of Mary. —Mrs. H. Tolvaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

LEE: Seek information on John Henry Lee who married Marie Adams; their son William R. Lee, who married Margaret Rush; their son Peter, who had daughter Anna Olive born ca. 1869. She married Isaac Thomas Dill ca. 1888. Margaret Rush Lee was d/o Aaron Rush.—Mrs. Jim Seiler, 1398 Union City Rd., Greenville, Ohio 45331

BLAZER-SMELTZER: Wish to know parents of John Smeltzer and Christina Blazer m. Rockingham Co., VA in 1803. Both buried Centenary Cemetery, Gallia Co., Ohio. —Mrs. Jim Seiler, 1398 Union City Rd., Greenville, Ohio 45331

SPARR-CLARK: Seek parents of Benjamin Sparr b. PA 7-2-1798 and Lydia D. Clark b. PA (?) 12-19-1797. m. 2-13-1823 Licking Co., Ohio (?) —Mrs. Jim Seiler, 1398 Union City Rd., Greenville, Ohio 45331

TULLIS-TANNER: Seek information on John Tullis and Ema-meline/Evaline Tanner m. 11-21-1829 in Hancock Co., Ohio. —Mrs. Jim Seiler, 1398 Union City Rd., Greenville, Ohio 45331

MULLIKEN: Need parents of Elizabeth Mulliken, b. 1773 Frederick Co., MD mar. John Smith, Rev. Sol. b. 2-2-1755 Fred. Co., MD need his parents. He had brother Basil.—Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr., 417 Olmsted Ave., Evansville, Indiana 47711

CUMMINS: Need parents and b. p. of William Cummins b. 1760-1790. 1830 census Clark Co., KY d. 1833. Need parents of his wife Hester b. 1769 VA d. aft. 1850 Clark Co., KY. Ch. Tacy b. 1789 VA m. Barnett Parish; Eliz. m. James Smith; John, Malachi, Amanda m. Martin Brooksheir; Martha (Patsy) m. David Spry; Linney m. Absalom Low; Mollie m. John M. Smith and she died in Sumner Co., Tenn. in 1849.—Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr., 417 Olmsted Ave., Evansville, IN 47711


GREEN: Need proof that James M. Green was son of Zachariah Green who d. in Sumner Co., Tenn. in 1840. Names dau. Eliz. Hudson and Peggy Hardin in will. He was son of Lewis Green who d. in 1783 on way to Cumberland settlement. Need marriage of James M. Green to Sophonia Dotson, dau. of Wm. Dotson and wife Caty Williams of Sumner Co., Tenn. Need date and place of death of James and Sophoria.—Mrs. Marvin Huff, Sr., 417 Olmsted Ave., Evansville, IN 47711

Genealogical Books

The following hitherto unpublished records, collected by DAR members, have been received by the Genealogical Records Office and turned over to the NDSAR Library for processing and inclusion in their collection. The Bibles listed are not complete books—only family records from family Bibles. Photocopies of 10 pages from any one of them (20 pages per order) may be obtained by mail from the Library. Charges are 50 cents for the first page and 15 cents for the other pages. Complete citations, including page numbers are necessary.

Missouri

Cook's Crier, Volume V, Number 1

DAR Patriot Index
1810 Federal Census of Vermont (Rutland & Windham Cos.)
1810 Federal Census of New Hampshire (Strafford & Hillsborough & Coos Cos.)
Kansas Freemasons Death Records 1860-1935
1810 Federal Census of Connecticut (Tolland & Hartford Cos.)
Cook Family from the Cantrill-Cantrell Genealogy
1850 Federal Census of Lorain County, Ohio
1850 Federal Census of Indiana (Crawford, Decatur Cos.)
1830 Federal Census of North Carolina (Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Pasquotank & New Hanover Cos.)

Curry Collection (John Arthur Cook Folder)
Annals of Buffalo Valley 1755-1855 (Pa.)
1860 Federal Census of Johnson County, Arkansas
Cook Family Bible Record (Conover Rezo Cook)
1860 Federal Census of Jackson County, Arkansas
1860 Federal Census of Benton County, Arkansas
Queries
Wayne County, Kentucky Marriages 1801-1860 and Vital Records

From The Editor

Missouri

Lucius Families, USA, Vol. III

Crier, Volume V, Number 1 Contents:
Reverend Samuel Frederick Lucius
The Migration to Alabama:
Von Jacob Lucius
John Lucius
Philip Jacob Lucius
Thomas Dixon Lucius
Susannah K. Lucius Stewart
Philip Jacob Lucius, Jr.
Laura Louise Lucius Ward
Mary Ann Lucius Peebles
Joshua J. Lucius
The Migration to Florida:
Frederick S. Lucius, Sr.
Frederick S. Lucius, Jr.
William M. Lucius
Frederick S. Lucius
Joseph Lucius
The Migration to Louisiana:
Daniel F. Lucius, Sr.
Elizabeth Lucius Cox
Daniel F. Lucius, Jr.
James S. Lucius
Samuel George Lucius
The Migration to Georgia:
George Henry Lucius
The Migration to Mississippi:
Samuel Lucius
Lucinda Lucius Merideth
Ebenezer B. Lucius
William Wesley Lucius
Frederick Lucius
Index

NEBRASKA

The Golden Record, Dodge County Cemetery Records
Volume I
Baptist Cemetery
Bathel Methodist Cemetery
Bluffs Cemetery
Calvary Cemetery
Cohee Cemetery
Elim Cemetery
Family Plots
German Lutheran Cemetery
Glencoe Cemetery
Hooper Cemetery

Volume II
Maple Creek Cemetery
Maple Grove Cemetery
National Bohemian Cemetery
Obermann Cemetery
Purple Cane Cemetery
Scribner Cemetery
Sloss Cemetery
Snyder Cemeteries: St. Leo’s; St. Peter’s Lutheran
St. John’s of Hooper
St. John’s of Ridgeley

Volume III
St. Joseph’s Cemetery
St. Mary’s Cemetery
St. Matthew’s Cemetery
St. Patrick’s Cemetery
St. Paul’s Cemetery
St. Rose of Lima Cemetery
Summit Grove Cemetery
Trinity Lutheran Cemetery
Uehling Cemetery
Woodland Cemetery

Nebraska Cemeteries, Vol. I
Index
Adams County
Saxour Cemetery
Shiloh Cemetery
Antelope County
Crawford Valley
Blaine County
Brewster Cemetery
Dunning
German Valley
Hawley Flats
Purdum
Box Butte County

Alliance Cemetery
Valley Cemetery
Butler County
Old St. Joseph Cemetery
New St. Joseph Cemetery
Cedar County
Norris Cemetery
Cherry County
Brownlee
Clay County
Percival Cemetery
Dodge County
Cohee Cemetery
Maple Grove
Fillmore County
Roe Cemetery
Catholic Cemetery
Franklin County
Buffalo Cemetery
Chitwood
Macon Cemetery
Moline Cemetery

Nebraska Cemeteries, Vol. II
Index
Lancaster County
Burchard Cemetery
Yankee Hill
Lincoln County
Ash Grove Cemetery
Antelope Cemetery
Catholic Cemetery
Loup County
Almeria Cemetery
Gracie
Kent
Madison Square
Moulton
Taylor
McPherson County
Miller—Tryon
Nemaha County
Pawnee County
Beronek Cemetery
Clear Creek
Evergreen
Haynes Branch
Johnson Creek
Miller
Rinne
St. Peters
South Fork
Prairie Star
Pierce County
Stark Cemetery
Saline County
Jindra Cemetery
Riverside
Pleasant Hill
Sheridan County
Antiock
Bingham
Ellsworth
Black Cemetery
Sherman County
Horace Cemetery
Sioux County
Andrews Cemetery
Bordarc Cemetery
Glendale
Mason
Montrose
Pioneer
Sheep Creek
Sioux County Cem.
Union Star
Unitt Cem.
Wayne County
Greenwood Cemetery
Wayne Catholic Cemetery
Nebraska

Nebraska Cemeteries, Vol. III

Contents

Burt County
Abandoned Cemetery
Butler County
Summit Cemetery
St. Lukes Cemetery
Fairview Cemetery
Cass County
Clemmons Cemetery
Eight Mile Grove Cemetery
Rock Bluff Cemetery
Young Cemetery
Chase County
Blanche Cemetery
Chase Cemetery
Imperial Cemetery (city)
Lake View Cemetery
Lutheran Cemetery
Mount Tabor Cemetery
Pleasant View Cemetery
Wauneta Cemetery (city)
Cherry County
Brownlee Cemetery
Danish Lutheran Cemetery
Clay County
Saron (ville) Lutheran Cemetery
Colfax County
Danish Lutheran Cemetery
Grand View Cemetery
Peoples Cemetery
Pont Cemetery
Schroeder Cemetery
Custer County
Veterans buried in Custer County
Franklin County
Catholic Cemetery
Macon Union Cemetery
Moore Cemetery
Napanee Cemetery
Gage County
Blue Springs Cemetery
Dole Cemetery
Rose Hill Cemetery
Immanuel Cemetery
St. John's Lutheran Cemetery
Garfield County
Cottonwood Cemetery
Dry Cedar Cemetery
Erina Cemetery
Lost Graves in Garfield County
Marshall Cemetery
Nelson Family Cemetery
Parker Family Cemetery
Westside Cemetery
Willow Springs Cemetery
Garden County
Ash Hallow Cemetery (partial)
Holt County
Pine Valley Cemetery
Jefferson County
Pleasant Hill (Junker) Cemetery
Prairie View Cemetery
Rose Creek Cemetery
Silver Creek Cemetery
Steele City Cemetery
Merrick County
Fairview Cemetery
Nemaha County
Howard Family Cemetery
Nuckolls County
Bostwick Cemetery
Oak Grove Cemetery
West Side Oak Grove Cemetery
Richardson County
Project Cemetery
Sheridan County
Bethel (Wounded Knee) Cemetery
Danish Lutheran Cemetery
Holy Rosary Mission Cemetery
Hollowell Cemetery
Sioux County
Danish Cemetery (Glen, Nebr.)
Webster County
Campbell Presbyterian Cemetery
St. Ann Cemetery
Washington County
Orum Cemetery
Rose Hill Cemetery
Thone Cemetery
Vacoma Cemetery

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The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

Mrs. Pruda Armington Moulton Young, of Austin, Minnesota on February 9, 1979. A member of the Red Cedar Chapter, Mrs. Young served as State Regent of Minnesota 1959-1969 and as Vice President General 1961-1964.
Virginia State Marines in The Revolution

BY RALPH W. DONNELLY

Reference Historian, USMC. (Ret.)

To those who are of the belief that Marines are a relatively modern military anomaly, I can but call their attention to the history of Thucydides who identifies Marines on the ships of the Greek city-states as early as 400-500 B.C. A distinction was made between those who handled the sails and oars (sailors) and those who were to do the actual fighting with men assigned to similar duty on the enemy’s ships, who were to board the enemy’s ships, or who were to force a landing on a defended shore—the Marines. By this last duty, one can see that amphibious operations are nothing new.

More than 300 years ago, 1664 to be exact, Marines were organized to serve with the British Navy. In 1739, England asked for her colonies to supply Marines for the expeditions planned against the Spanish strongholds in the Caribbean. Virginia participated in this plan and organized several companies to serve in what became known as Spottswood’s or Gooch’s Marines. One captain of the Virginia contingent is probably best remembered by the services of his half brother, a planter and militia officer by the name of George Washington. The name of the English fleet commander, Admiral Vernon, has been perpetuated in the nearby Mount Vernon, built by Laurence Washington in 1743.

It was only natural that Marines would be found on the ships of the United Colonies during the Revolutionary War. And they came in three types—Continental Marines, State Marines, and Marines who served on privateers.

While not all the States had navies of their own, Virginia was one which did. The beginnings of the Virginia State Marines can be found in the action in the Virginia legislature on Friday, 29 March 1776, ordering that a notice be published in the Virginia Gazette on Monday, 15 April, that the Committee would proceed to the appointment of officers for the several companies of Marines to be employed in the Naval Department.

On 1 April 1776, the Virginia Committee of Safety prescribed the “wages” to be paid the officers and men of the Virginia Navy and Marines. A captain of Marines was to be paid six shillings a day (the same as the first mate of a ship), a lieutenant was to get four shillings (the same as the second mate of a ship), while a Marine was to be paid one shilling, six pence, a day. Marines came cheaper than sailors who were to be paid two shillings. The sailor was presumed to have certain seafaring skills that warranted a higher wage.

It was decided the term of service would be “so long as may be judged necessary” but not more than two years from 10 April 1776. Marine officers were to be on half-pay from the date of their appointment until their detachments or companies were “reviewed” (a term meaning mustered in or accepted for service). Enlisted Marines were entitled to full wages from the date of enlistment payable after review.

By 1782 wages were being calculated in dollars as Captain Hardyman was informed that his Marines would be paid $10 per month with one month’s pay advanced before the ship sailed. The recruiting officers were allowed a commission, or bonus, of $5 for each able-bodied soldier [Marine] who enlisted and $10 for each recruit who had made one or more voyages to the West Indies or Europe.

Between 23 April and 6 May 1776, the Virginia Committee of Safety made eleven appropriations to various officers for recruiting Marines. The strange thing is that while ten of these are mentioned by a military rank, none of them show up as active commanders of Marine companies.
The size of companies apparently varied, and the most probable controlling factor was the size of the ship on which they were to serve and her assigned complement. On 12 July 1776, the Virginia Committee of Safety ordered Mr. James Hunter’s manufactory at Fredericksburg to deliver 52 “musquets & Bayonets” to Captain William Michell [Mitchell] for his company of Marines. In August he was issued 54 bayonet belts for his company. The Keeper of the Magazine or Public Store was ordered on 17 June 1776 to deliver 50 cutlasses to Captain Alexander Dick for his company. On another date, 26 June 1776, he was ordered to deliver 54 musquets and cartouch boxes, one drum and one fife, and 56 hats and pairs of shoes for Captain John Catesby Cocke’s company of Marines. Much later, in 1782, Captain John Hardymon was appointed to command a company which was to consist of 40 men besides his lieutenant. He was given authority to appoint his sergeants.

The enlistment and use of Virginia’s Marines was largely governed by the location of the major waterways of the State, the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James Rivers, Chesapeake Bay, and such seaports as Norfolk and Alexandria.

The General Assembly established seven naval districts in October 1776. These were the Lower James River, the Upper James River, Elizabeth River, York River, Rappahannock River, South Patowmack [Potomac], and the Eastern Shore. While these were essentially for the control of trade, they were indicative of the major maritime regions of the State.

One of the companies of Virginia State Marines organized in Northern Virginia was that commanded by Captain John Allison, a merchant of Alexandria, who was appointed on 16 March 1776 to command the Marines for the sloop American Congress to be employed on the Potomac River. William Payne was made first lieutenant while James Moody was the second lieutenant at the same time.

The usual problem of keeping men soon cropped up for on 10 May 1776, Captain Allison, then at Yeocomico, Northumberland County, advertised for five deserters, offering a reward of 20 shillings each for their apprehension and return either to the company or to Alexandria. One, a Randolph Biggs, was a native of Fairfax County. Desertion was a continuing problem, and on 27 August 1776 the following advertisement appeared in Dunlap’s Maryland Gazette:

Alexandria, July 18th 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

Deserted last night from Capt. John Allison’s company of Marines, JOHN PIERCE, born in Maryland, 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair hair tied behind, a thin spare lad and fair complexion: Whoever secures said deserter, so that he may be returned to his company, or sent to Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charge paid by JOHN ALLISON, Capt. of Marines

It is probable he will endeavor to enlist in the troops now raising in Maryland, therefore [all] recruiting parties are desired to be particular in regard to him.

The American Congress is reported to have had a complement of 96 and to have been armed with 14 carriage guns (4 and 6-pdrs.) which required her to carry 20 barrels of powder and a ton of shot. Once her company of Marines was on board, they were trained and exercised to the use of the great guns.

One of Captain Allison’s least desirable duties must have been presiding at a court martial held in Alexandria about 1 August 1776 to try John Marshall, acting gunner of the sloop of war Scorpion. He was charged with “exciting the seamen and marines to mutiny, and desertion, and other notorious offenses.” He was found guilty and sentenced to 18 lashes on his bare back and to be drummed out of the service, and, as a further degradation, he was to be “publically advertised.”

Actions meriting censure or punishment were not confined to the enlisted men. In October 1776, Lieutenant Thomas Merriweather of the Marines lodged a complaint with the Virginia Navy Board against Lieutenant George Rogers of the brig Liberty. According to Merriweather’s complaint:

The Language of Lieut George Rogers to the Marines is the most Scurrilous, Abusive & Profane, wholly unbecoming an officer & Gentlemen. That he has at different Times Struck them, Particularly John Reynolds with a Piece of Iron when unwell and excused from Duty by the Commanding Marine Officer.

Rogers was ordered to appear before the Navy Board “on Wednesday next” to account for the charges. What happened to him in Virginia is not clear from the available records, but he appears to have been captured with the brig Liberty and taken prisoner to New York where he died while held by the British.

Efforts were made to recruit another company of Marines in the Potomac District in 1776 when Peter Steinburgen was appointed a captain and authorized to recruit. This he failed to do and made no explanation or excuse to the State authorities for his failure to do so. His commission was revoked, and Valentine Peers of Fairfax County was appointed captain in his stead on 18 June 1776. He served until 19 December 1776 when one of his lieutenants, Samuel [John?] Arell, also of Fairfax County, was promoted to fill the vacancy created by Peers’ resignation.

Captain Arell had the customary trouble with his enlisted men—desertion. On 27 December 1776 he advertised for two Irish Marines who had deserted from Alexandria on the 15th, offering a reward of forty shillings each. The notice reported they had been seen two or three days previously near Fredericksburg with their guns, etc., and giving the story they were searching for deserters!

On 20 December 1776, a warrant (an order to pay) was issued to George Mason, Esq., for $947.4.0 for recruiting money for Captains John Allison and Samuel Arell to enable them to complete their [Marine] companies.
Arell took to the papers again on 9 February 1777 when he offered three shillings reward and "reasonable charges" for the return of an enlisted man who was overdue from a furlough. Some uniform information was also given in the remark that "... he had on a new fashionable hunting shirt and was otherwise well dressed."

Arell did not remain long with his company of Marines as he resigned on 19 March 1777 and was replaced by Thomas Hamilton, his first lieutenant. Two months later Captain Thomas Hamilton's company was a unit of the First Virginia State Regiment.

Early in 1776, the sloop Liberty, Captain Walter Brooke, sailed from Alexandria. On board her was a small company of Virginia State Marines commanded by Captain John Lee. Lee was commissioned captain of Marines on 18 June 1776 as was his first lieutenant, Robert Windsor Brown. John Lee was the third son of Hancock Lee and Mary Willia. He married a Lee cousin, Elizabeth Ball, on 18 December 1781. They made their home at Orange Courthouse but moved from there to Kentucky in 1792, probably making use of his 5,333 acres of bounty land. He died in 1802. Windsor Brown, as he was frequently called, is said to have been an Irishman by birth who entered the Marine service at Alexandria.

In May of 1776, the officers of the Marine companies in the service of Virginia recognized that they were unable to be of much use to their country. The small size of the vessels and the manner in which they were to be employed made them virtually useless, and there was a real possibility that before larger seagoing vessels on which the Marines could serve would be put in commission the period of enlistment for their enlisted men would have expired.

Describing their Marines as "a body of active, robust young fellows, well fitted for the land service, to which they are strongly inclined," Captains John Allison and John Lee, speaking for themselves and for their brother officers, suggested that the Marines be recruited to strength and be allowed to serve as a Continental battalion.

In December 1776, the State, conscious of the absence from the State of the regiments raised for the Continental service, decided to raise three regiments of infantry for the defense of the State and that the Marine officers should compose a part thereof . . .

Captain John Lee, for one, proceeded to reenlist about 40 of his men for Army service. Early in 1777 he enlisted about 20 other recruits and marched his company to Williamsburg, reaching there about June. Upon the organization of the 1st and 2d Virginia State Regiments, both Captains John Allison and John Lee were appointed majors. Allison, the senior, was assigned to the 1st Regiment while Lee was assigned to the 2d.

Lee was dissatisfied with his assignment to the 2d Regiment, and, being unable to arrange an exchange with Allison, chose to stay with the 1st Regiment as a captain. He served as a captain until the spring of 1778 when the 2d Regiment joined the Army at Valley Forge. Lee then joined the 2d Regiment as major.

Captain Alexander Dick, familiarly known as "Sawny Dick" in his home town of Fredericksburg, recruited a company of Marines, assisted by Lieutenant Charles Thornton. These Marines, referred to as "Capt. Dick's and Lt. Thornton's proportion of the 1st compy of Marines in Rappahannock" were first assigned to duty on board Captain Eleazer Callender's cruiser, the sloop Defiance, in June 1776.

On 6 February 1777, Dick and his company, scheduled to belong to the 1st Virginia State Regiment, were ordered on board the brig Musquito at Portsmouth, replacing Captain Jacob Valentine and his Marines who were transferred to the Manley Galley. The Musquito was being readied for a cruise to the West Indies and sailed the same day. Her first capture, the snow John, carrying clothing and provisions for Antigua, managed to slip away, but a second capture was made that same evening. This was the British transport Noble bound from Cork to Antigua with a cargo of beef, bacon, candles, flour, etc. She was taken to Point Petre in the island of Grand-tierre (Guadeloupe, West Indies).

Here smallpox struck the crew, and the blame was charged to the crew of Noble. After the crew recovered sufficiently, Musquito sailed on 4 June only to encounter the British ship Ariadne (20 guns) and was compelled to surrender. The officers were shipped to England almost immediately where they were incarcerated in Forton Jail. The lot of the enlisted men was harder in some ways as they were held as prisoners in Barbadoes for over seven months before they, too, were shipped to Forton Prison and to various prison ships. The Marine officers captured were Captain Dick and First Lieutenant George Catlett.

Captain Dick was one of the first to make good his escape to France where he was offered a commission as a Continental Marine captain under John Paul Jones.

Charles R. Smith says in The Marines in the Revolution (1975), page 227:

Although Jones was willing to go outside the circle of American officers to appoint Marine lieutenants, he was at first unwilling to do so when it came to the selection of a Marine captain. Appointed, but not commissioned, was Alexander Dick, who John Adams described as of a "good family and handsome fortune in Virginia." But as Captain Dick later wrote American Commissioner Arthur Lee:

I could never brook the insults to which a Marine officer is exposed; Capt. Jones I believe is a brave & experienced officer, but sea officers in general contract such an insulting manner of behavior that it is impossible for a Gentleman of Spirit to serve under them; I boast myself to be a Virginian & it shall never be said I left any man insult me with impunity; I have therefore left the Poor Richard.

Upon Dick's arrival back in Virginia he wrote Governor Thomas Jefferson asking that his back pay be paid to him in "hard" money so he could meet the debts he incurred while in Europe, and he further raised the question of his being entitled to a commission as a major in Colonel Gibson's regiment in the place of Thomas Merriweather (also a former Marine officer). Rather than displace Mer-
riweather he suggested that he be issued a back-dated commission as a major of Marines. If the notes on the letter are interpreted correctly, his money claim was considered "reasonable" and he was allowed 2730 pounds, probably the money equivalent of the "hard" money he desired. The action taken on his commission, if any, has not been located. No record has been found of any Marine officer with a commission higher than captain, so he must not have made it.

Not all of the Virginia Marine activity was on the east coast, but some was on the western frontier.

George Rogers Clark established his headquarters towards the close of 1779 at the Falls of the Ohio, known to us today as Louisville, Ky. Here he built a fort which was named "Nelson" after the Governor of Virginia.

A key point of Clark's plan for the control of the Western territory was the construction of river craft. Money and materials were both scarce, but in May 1782 he reported that several gondolas had been constructed and that a large row galley was about completed. Her construction was done by Kentucky militia and directed by a James Asturgas who received $2 Spanish a day for his services. In the absence of definite information on Asturgas, his name suggests a Spanish influence in the galley's design and details of construction.

The row galley was a large craft with a 73-foot keel, equipped with 40 oars, and designed to carry 110 men. She was to be armed with one six, six fours, and a two-pounder. She had a unique feature which was particularly useful in resisting Indian attacks. She had 4-foot high, bullet-proof gunwales which could be strengthened by raising false gunwales which were mounted on hinges. With these raised into position, she could lay within pistol shot of the shore without the least danger to the crew.

Just getting the guns to Fort Nelson at the Falls of the Ohio was a problem. Governor Harrison wrote Clark on 20 December 1781 that, if needed, cannon would be sent in the spring to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) or any named more convenient post. They were needed, and as on 2 May 1782 Clark was writing the Governor that he had "great dependence on the Cannon you promised us, arriving in time." The guns apparently arrived shortly afterwards, having been brought over the mountains to Redstone, Pa. (now Brownsville) where they were carried by river boat, first north to Pittsburg, and then west and south down the Ohio River to Fort Nelson.

The basic purpose of this small gunboat was to aid in preventing the crossing of the Ohio by British and Indian war parties. She was meant to cruise in the area of the Miami River, hence the name she is known by today, the Miami row galley. Clark's use of Miami exemplifies the use of "sea power" even though in an elementary manner long before it was espoused by Admiral Alfred T. Mahan and taught to American naval men.

Acting on the prevailing theory that soldiers serving on ships were Marines, a special company of Virginia State Marines was organized at Fort Nelson under the command of Captain Jacob Pyeatt especially for service on the large row galley. Pyeatt's commission was dated 9 March 1782. Men were scarce, and in order to raise Pyeatt's company for just six months service, the State authorized $10 a month pay and a bonus of a new suit of clothes to tempt recently discharged soldiers to tender themselves as recruits. Available records give the name of William Biggs as lieutenant and 20 enlisted men.

The records of these men show up in those of George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment in the Virginia service. Clark's regiment was actually more of a command than a regiment.

Captain Pyeatt disappears into the backwash of history after this service. Lieutenant William Biggs had difficulty in proving his service, and it was not until 22 May 1826 (44 years later) that a private bill for his relief passed the U. S. Congress and was signed by President John Quincy Adams. This awarded him three sections of land in Illinois. He didn't survive long to enjoy his bounty as he died less than a year later in March 1827 in Madison County, Illinois.

The Marines and rivermen on Miami were too few in number and had to be supplemented by militiamen who took a dim view of being placed on board, particularly if they were expected to serve as oarsmen.

A militia detachment of 37 to 40 men of Captain Robert Patterson's company of Fayette County, Ky., militia under the command of Lieutenant John Morrison was ordered in June 1782 to the mouth of the Kentucky to meet the armed row galley. When the militia and Miami met, the militia officer demanded double rations of flour. Captain George, commanding Miami, gave in to the demand, but on the next day the militia refused to come on board, saying they would not be made into sailors. Again Captain George had to give in, and the militia marched on the shore parallel to the path of Miami, but numerous men deserted and left for home. The next month another militia detachment under a Captain Chenoweth replaced the recalcitrant unit and presumably served on board the galley.

During the summer of 1782, the British captains Caldwell and McKeel from Detroit assembled an army of over 1000 Indians with the design of attacking Fort Henry at what is Wheeling, W. Va., today. The march had actually begun when Clark's Miami galley appeared at the mouth of the Licking River (opposite Cincinnati) and landed a few men who were seen by some Shawnee scouts.

The Shawnees immediately sent a message to the Indian column that Clark was probably on the move to Shawnee country. The Shawnees in the column immediately diverted their march to meet this new threat, and the expedition to Fort Henry was postponed until September.

The attack was made on Fort Henry on 11-13 September 1782 by a much smaller force estimated at 250 Indians and 40 Tories, but was repulsed. Those who have read Zane Gray's historical novel, Betty Zane, will remember that young girl's part in braving the Indian fire to carry ammunition to the garrison. This event, occurring eleven months after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown was practically, if not actually, the last land battle of the American Revolution. Had Miami not been instrumental in breaking up the earlier attack, Fort Henry might well have fallen.
The row galley *Miami* came to her end around September 1782 when she was sunk at Bear Grass, near the Falls of the Ohio.

In May 1780 the usefulness and efficiency of Virginia Marines was again recognized when 300 Marines with five captains and fifteen lieutenants were ordered enlisted for service in the defense of the Chesapeake, presumably to serve on the ships *Thetis*, *Tempest*, *Dragon*, and the brig *Jefferson*.

By 1781 only the schooner *Liberty* was left in commission by the State of Virginia.

In November 1781, soon after the surrender at Yorktown, the State's vessels had, for the most part, disappeared, and there was little remaining threat from the enemy. It was thought expedient to disband the existing naval organization as far as compatible with prudence and economy, the Naval Board was adjourned, and most of the officers were dismissed. A few were retained on board *Liberty* and on some barges on the York River.

The ships *Cormorant* and *Loyalist* had been used as transports during the siege of Yorktown, but were laid up in 1781 after Cornwallis' surrender. The next year (1782), the appearance of English privateers in the Chesapeake brought renewed threats of depredations so *Cormorant* and *Liberty* were recommissioned as well as two new galleys and two large barges. Captain James Hardyman was commissioned captain of Marines for *Cormorant* assisted by Lieutenants John Clark, Seldon, and Lewis Webb.

Perhaps the last Virginia Marine company to be organized was one at Norfolk composed of men enlisted out of the State Legion under the command of a Lieutenant William Grove. A pay roll exists which lists a musician, two sergeants, and 18 Marines. They were enlisted between 16 and 31 January 1783.

On 11 April 1783 Congress proclaimed the cessation of hostilities which was publically proclaimed to the Army by General George Washington at noon on 19 April 1783.

**References**

The author relied heavily upon documents in the Virginia State Archives and those published in the *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* currently being published by the U.S. Naval History Division.

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**Constitution Hall**

**ATTENTION DAUGHTERS—ONE AND ALL**

**WE'RE PLANNING A PARTY FOR CONSTITUTION HALL**

**WE WANT THIS PRODUCTION READY FOR '80**

**TO DO THIS, WE NEED EACH TALENTED LADY!**

**ALL THOSE WHO WRITE, DANCE AND SING**

**OR THOSE WHO WILL HELP IN ANY PRODUCTION THING**

Some may help to design a prop . . .
Some to tie hair up in a knot . . .
Or maybe those to sew a seam or two . . .
A few to cover eyelids with blue . . .

**THIS IS A CALL TO HAVE FUN IN PARTICIPATION**

**AND TO KNOW OUR HEARTFELT APPRECIATION**

**DON'T BE SHY OR HESITATE**

**TO JOIN US ON THE FOLLOWING DATE . . .**

*SUNDAY MORN, APRIL 15 at ELEVEN*  
*NATIONAL OFFICER'S CLUB HALL*
JOHN MacDONALD (Miami, FL). Mrs. Elma Robinett Boone, Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee of John Macdonald Chapter, presented a flag to Chaplain William Kermit Brock of the Veterans Hospital, Miami, on Veterans Day, November 11th, as a donation from the widow of Robert Reilly Wright, deceased, United States Army. On hand for the ceremony were Mrs. John Dean Milton, Honorary State Regent of the State of Florida; Mrs. Walter H. Fowler, National Vice Chairman DAR Service for Veteran Patients, Southeast District Representative; Mrs. James L. Whitehurst, DAR Miami Veterans Hospital Representative; Mrs. Stephen Ryan, DAR Miami Veterans Hospital Deputy Representative; Mrs. J. Robert Batey, DAR Miami Veterans Hospital Deputy Representative together with the following members of John Macdonald Chapter: Miss Edna Mae Everitt, Regent; Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, Past Regent and Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship and Mrs. Margaret L. Bartlett, Corresponding Secretary.

This “Donation of Flag” by John Macdonald Chapter began a full day of ceremonies at the hospital with a parade of the Orange Bowl Queen and her Court, music by Joe Keebler, a reception given by the Executive Committee of Voluntary Service and other contests and programs.—Margaret L. Bartlett.

ALOHA (Hawaii). Navy officials and invited guests from Hawaii boarded Navy launches long before dawn this day for the short trip to the Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor. Here at 7:55 am, the exact time that Japanese planes attacked the Hawaiian Islands 37 years ago, ceremonies began to honor the 2113 Navy and Marine officers and men who were killed by the air strike which signalled the start of World War II for the United States.

Presenting at the service was Rear Admiral R. S. Wentworth, Jr., Commandant of the 14th Naval District and Commander of the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. Wreaths were laid at the foot of the Memorial’s name plaque by various veteran, patriotic and civic organizations. Echo Taps accompanied a silent prayer. Following the presentation of colors, the Pacific Fleet Band Buglers played the National Anthem.

The service was short, but stirring. Few watched with equanimity, and only whispered conversations were audible on the way back to the dock.

It was proper that Mrs. Robert E. Huntzinger, past Regent of Aloha Chapter, and presently Vice Regent of Hawaii State Society, represent the Daughters of the American Revolution. During World War II, Mrs. Huntzinger served in the WAVES and her husband is a retired Navy commander.—M. Apple.

BRATTLEBORO (Vermont) held a service of rededication for the Arch Street plaque on Sunday, November 5, 1978, at its new location on the Van Doorn Building in Brattleboro. Richard M. Mitchell, a local historian, who rescued the plaque from the Barrows building, on the opposite corner of Arch Street, when the Barrows building burned in 1977, gave a brief history of the plaque and the events it commemorates. Originally dedicated in July 1928 by the Brattleboro Chapter, it reads as follows: ARCH STREET/THIS TABLET PLACED BY/BRATTLEBORO CHAPTER/DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION/1928/TO MARK ROADWAY LEADING TO/THE WHARF OR LANDINGS/WHERE RIVER BOATS FROM HARTFORD, CONN./UNLOADED CARGOES./FIRST BOAT FROM HARTFORD/THE BARNET 1827.

Others present at the recent rededication were members of the Brattleboro Chapter, Mrs. Justin Holden, Mrs. Percy Farr, Miss Irene Chase, Mrs. George Streeter, Mrs. Brower Pettit and Mrs. Byron Warren; State Regent, Vermont Society DAR, Mrs. Hunter Krantz; President of the Vermont Genealogical Society, Mrs. Alarie Nichols; Selectman Hanna Cosman; the authors of the pictorial history of Brattleboro, Mr. Mitchell (the speaker), Mr. Richard Wellman, Mr. Richard Michaelman and Mr. Harold Barry; others interested in the History of Brattleboro including the Brattleboro Reformer representative, and Mr. & Mrs. Howard Rice, Jr., as well as the spouses of the aforementioned guests and members; the owner and tenants of the Van Doorn Building, Mr. Charles Fish, the young men responsible for restoring and mounting the plaque, John Merantza and Robert Clements, and Mr. Bernard Remillard, owner of the Barbershop in the Van Doorn building.

NEW NETHERLAND (New York, NY). Mr. Walter Hoving, Chairman of Tiffany and Company, was the guest speaker at the 50th Anniversary Celebrat-
BARON DeKALB (Decatur, GA). Mrs. Edward E. McBride, Jr., Regent, and Mrs. Michael A. Risiko, Public Relations Chairman of Baron DeKalb Chapter, and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Georgia State Society Constitution Week Chairman of John Benson Chapter (left to right), were among members of several DAR chapters that witnessed Gov. George Busbee (center front) of the State of Georgia officially proclaim the celebration of Constitution Week on Wednesday, September 13, 1978 at the State Capitol in Atlanta.

This event scored a “first” for Constitution Week. In order to make the celebration a special one in the State of Georgia, Gov. Busbee was asked if he would follow the President’s example in signing the proclamation and allow members of the NSDAR to witness the event.

Gov. Busbee greeted each DAR chapter representative personally. Each was impressed with his cordiality and interest in the work of the DAR.

Baron DeKalb Chapter, under the capable leadership of Mrs. McBride, Regent, celebrated this week with visits to the Mayors of Doraville, Chamblee, Stone Mountain, Clarkston, Decatur and to the Chairman of the DeKalb County Commissioners. Spot announcements were sent to radio stations and TV, letters to the editors for editorials in the newspapers. With the cooperation of schools, churches, libraries, Miller’s Book Store and public places, displays were set up to aid each citizen in appreciating Constitution Week. 500 copies of “What the Constitution Means to Me” was furnished the DeKalb County Schools.

LATGWA (Ashland, Oregon) members won first place in the social service division in the 1978 annual 4th of July parade in Ashland, Oregon. Billie Phillips, 1978 parade chairman, led the horse drawn decorated wagon entitled, “Lithia Park Medicine Show.” Marchers carried old bottles containing Lithia water. The mineral “medicine” water was passed out to parade viewers. Other members rode in the wagon or carried the chapter banner. Old songs such as the “Good Old Summer Time” and “Yankee Doodle” were played from the wagon.

The 1977 parade entry under the direction of Lillian Ward, Chapter Regent and 1976-77 parade chairman, won the grand sweepsstakes award with a motorized float entitled, “Water Precious Past and Present.”

Both parade entries were preceded by the pictured chapter banner designed and constructed by Mrs. Glen Ward and Miss Luretta Bennett. The Organizing Regent, Mrs. Glen Ward, is pictured on the left of the banner. She is also the current JAC State Chairman and Senior President of Takelma Society, C.A.R., organized in May 1978. Other pictured members to the left of Mrs. Ward are Mrs. Mary C. Neary, Mrs. Arthur Phillips, Mrs. Robert Wright, Mrs. Clifford Craft, Mrs. Virginia Lacy, and Mrs. Kenneth Kiger.

Chapter members marching in the parades wear clothes resembling the revolutionary period. The clothing is a reminder that the chapter was organized during the Bicentennial on December 6, 1976, with twelve organizing members. Mrs. Glenn A. Eaton, the Oregon State Regent in 1976 and the mother of the Organizing Regent, came from Portland to help install the first chapter officers. Mrs. Glen Ward, Organizing Regent, was Regent of Mt. Hood Chapter in Portland before moving to Ashland. Eight of the Organizing members were junior members including all but two of the original chapter officers.

The major money earning project for the chapter has been participation in a local Christmas bazaar. This highly successful project has been under the chairmanship of Miss Bennett, Vice Regent. Members make and contribute holiday items to sell. Items from the Junior Membership projects are also sold. Other large amounts of money have been earned from the parade awards.
JACOB FERREE (Coraopolis, PA). It was a beautiful fall Sunday afternoon when the chapter dedicated a bronze marker to the honor of Revolutionary War soldier, Mathias Hook at the Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Route 168, Hookstown, PA.

Mathias Hook was born in 1747 in St. Marys County, Maryland and served as a private in Captain Robert Swaney's company 5th battalion, Washington County Militia. He gave material aid to the Continental Congress. He is said to have given the money to hire the boats that conveyed Washington and his army across the Delaware and to have given supplies during the winter at Valley Forge, which they were unable to deliver across enemy lines. In 1834 he deeded a piece of ground for the use of the Methodist Episcopal church and burial ground on which he is buried. The town was named for him.

Approximately 75 friends and descendants were in attendance for the ceremony which included (pictured left to right) Martha Tiehm, Reno, Nevada; Mrs. H. Wayne Hoover, Ukiah, Calif., Regent of Pomo Chapter DAR; both descendants of Pvt. Hook; Mrs. Claire W. McElhaney, Ceremony chairman; and Mrs. John R. Chambers, Regent of Jacob Ferree Chapter, look on as Miss Christine Herbert Mentor, Ohio places a flag on her ancestor's grave.

Others taking part in the ceremony were Mrs. John M. Clark, Chaplain, and Mrs. J. Frank McCormick, Vice Regent. Mr. Clyde Piquet, President of Mill Creek Valley Historical Association, spoke about life on the frontier of Western Pennsylvania.

MARICOPA (Phoenix, Arizona) began its 1978-79 season with a luncheon on the occasion of the official visit of our State Regent, Mrs. Bernard A. Delaney of Sun City, Arizona. Special guest was Mrs. Theodore G. McKesson, a 57-year member of Maricopa Chapter.

Ruth McReynolds McKesson first became a member of DAR in 1918 when she joined General George Cox Chapter in Kokomo, Indiana. She had graduated from Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio. After her marriage to Theodore G. McKesson, she moved with him to Phoenix and affiliated with Maricopa Chapter in 1922, establishing the longest record of membership in the chapter.

At the luncheon, Mrs. McKesson accepted the congratulations of the State Regent and a delayed presentation of her 50-year pin was made.

In her acceptance speech, Mrs. McKesson reminisced on her career in DAR spanning more than 57 years. She served as Maricopa Chapter Regent in 1941-43, during war-time years. Through her efforts a recreation room for servicemen was established at Luke Air Force Base. Mrs. Emery Oldaker designed a replica of the DAR insignia which was hung in the room. Ladies of the chapter made the room into a real home with furniture, curtains, reading materials, a piano, and other items for a restful atmosphere. At the same time Mrs. McKesson was engaged in Red Cross work.

She became State Regent in 1952. Her name is inscribed on the Bell Tower at Gettysburg and she is a life member of the National DAR Museum. During her state regency she won the gold Honor Roll ribbon for compliance in all categories, and Arizona's Press Book received a Blue Ribbon honorable mention in competition with all other Press Books in the United States.

Still active in DAR, she presently serves as Maricopa Chapter Parliamentarian.—Mildred Larson.

CHIEF SOLANO (Vacaville, CA). Charlotte Newhouse Holt, (Mrs. Harry S. Holt) of Leisure Town and a descendant of James Reed of Virginia, officially became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on October 20, 1928. She has served the Daughters loyally for fifty years and we are deeply indebted to her.

Charlotte was honored at the November 15, 1978 meeting by her DAR sisters with the presentation of a corsage and a fifty-year pin. The event took place at the home of Mrs. Clyde Weldon and Mrs. John Oliver served as co-hostess. She joined the Esperanza Chapter in Oakland, California and was their Regent from 1935 to 1937. She served as Chairman for the East Bay Region and was on the State Committee for the Junior American Citizen's.

In 1966, Charlotte and Harry moved to Leisure Town and finding no chapter there, immediately did something about it. She became organizing Regent and served from 1966 to 1969. Since then she has held many offices and is always there to advise, if needed. She is presently serving as a Chapter Chairman on the National Committee for Lineage Research.

Our Chapter started with eight members in 1966 and has grown to thirty-two members, under the present leadership of Regent, Mrs. Albert Swanson of Fairfield.

We are indeed pleased to honor Sister Charlotte. Without her untiring efforts, Chief Solano Chapter would not have been organized and we would not have had the wonderful leadership, pride and accomplishment our chapter enjoys today.

VAN BUREN (Clinton, Arkansas) was organized as a Bicentennial Chapter in the Arkansas Ozarks. Mrs. E. Granville Ryman (who had been a member of Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio) was Organizing Regent. Descendants of early settlers were the chief source of members and still furnish applicants, but members are also coming from the many new people who are locating in Arkansas.

The chapter has continued its policy of using the August meeting to visit a place of historical interest. "to make history come alive" Cadron Park near Conway was the August choice of hostesses, Mrs. C.C. Sample and Mrs. L.H. Burgess. Cadron Park had been a way station for wagon trains as well as for boats on the Arkansas River.

We are continuing with our major project, Indexing of Van Buren County Cemeteries. A price and date of issue will be announced.

As part of our observance of Constitution Week we had as a speaker, Mr. J. Fred Jones, Associate Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

Many of our members have visited areas and cemeteries of their forefathers to collect records. Carl Risener Mills (Mrs. James Mills) who served twice as a Page for Arkansas State Regent, Mrs.
James Albert Marmouget, travelled the farthest. She returned with her husband to the home of the Quattelbaums, Ketwig, Germany.

The Chapter has followed the requirements for Gold Honor Roll Award and has had outstanding programs and speakers on National Defense, Education, Conservation and the Washington Story with its DAR Museum, Library and Continental Congress.

We gave 35 small American flags to Mary Place Chapter, Colonial Dames XVII, chartered in our area in August. Many members of Van Buren Chapter are also members of this new chapter of Colonial Dames. A JAC Club, the Good Citizen Project and American History Essays were among other Van Buren projects.

DODGE CITY (Dodge City, Kansas).

Tests were administered to thirteen candidates for U.S. citizenship by immigration officer Bernard Braun of Kansas City, and the Dodge City Chapter was pleased to take part in the ceremony.

Judge Robert Baker introduced our Regent, Mrs. Homer L. Reddy. In her short talk, she established a bond of friendship when she called to mind that our ancestors, too, were immigrants many years ago.

At the naturalization ceremony, twelve Mexican Nationals and one very young Vietnamese became U.S. citizens. Mrs. James Swinford, Vice Regent, presented desk flags to each new citizen. After the formal ceremony, members of the chapter had a reception for the new citizens, their families and friends. A specially decorated cake was the centerpiece at the serving table and punch was served in red, white and blue decorated cups. One hundred cup cakes disappeared quickly as this big event was celebrated by handshakes and greetings praising the accomplishment of citizenship.

Recently, a flag pole and flag was erected in the Avenue of Flags at the entrance to Maple Grove Cemetery. This flag is a memorial to our deceased members and adds to the beautiful sight of all the flags flying along this avenue. The requirement that flags must bear the name of a member of one of the U.S. services was solved by our plaque bearing the name of Deborah Sampson Gannett, first woman to bear arms in the Revolution in the military branch.

A flag was presented to the “Kansas Teachers Hall of Fame,” a one-room school house located at the Boot Hill Replica. Each year outstanding Kansas teachers are voted to membership in the “Hall of Fame.”

COLONEL GEORGE MOFFETT (Beaumont, Texas). Mrs. Carol Tyrrell Kyle, a descendant of Revolutionary War soldiers Elijah Batchellor and Jeremiah Morse of Mass., and one of the outstanding members of the Colonel George Moffett Chapter, has been honored by the Exchange Club of Beaumont, Texas, by being selected to receive their 36th annual Golden Deeds Award. This award provides a means of “giving flowers” to the living and honoring our heroes and heroines of today.

The name of a worthy citizen of this community, is inscribed each year in the Book of Golden Deeds in recognition of outstanding, unselfish, and extraordinary service beyond the call of duty. This book is kept at the Tyrrell Public Library, named for the recipient’s grandfather, the late William Casper Tyrrell.

Mrs. Kyle has been a member of the Colonel George Moffett Chapter since 1934. Her philanthropic interests have been extensive and she has contributed widely to the cultural life of Beaumont. The Colonel George Moffett Chapter has also shared in Mrs. Kyle’s generous gifts.

KETOCTIN (LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA). Members of Ktoctin Chapter were guests of honor at a February 1978 Washington’s Birthday Banquet given by the American Legion Posts and the Veteran of Foreign Wars Posts of Loudoun Country. A Citation of Appreciation plaque was presented to the Chapter by American Legion Post No. 34 for “outstanding service and assistance in programs and activities dedicated to Patriotism and Americanism,” an honor due to the achievements under the direction of Chapter Regent, Mrs. I. Clifton Warner who is serving her second term.

At the Chapter’s twenty-eighth Birthday luncheon in April, Mrs. Warner was presented with a 50-year pin, a gift from the members, by Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, State Regent, who was the honored guest and speaker.

An historical marker was dedicated at Old Ktoctin Church Cemetery honoring seven Revolutionary soldiers and a patriot who are buried there. Since the County abounds in historical places, much is done in supplying historical and genealogical materials to the DAR Library and State Chairman of Genealogical Records and Lineage Research. Chapter members served as hostesses and guides in July when 84 members from the District of Columbia DAR Chapters came for a historical tour in the County and stopped for lunch at the Laurel Brigade Inn where Lafayette had dined.

Each year Good Citizen winners from two high schools are given $50.00 scholarships in addition to the pins and recognition at the April luncheon. Large flags have been given to schools, Scout Troops and public institutions in the County. The gift of an 18 foot flag pole was installed at the Purcellville Public Library and on November 7, 1978 a dedication ceremony was held.

BRUNSWICK (BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA) celebrated its Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Organized with 13 charter members, the Chapter now numbers 110. Over the years, eight special markers have been placed. One marked the Old Post Road, originally an Indian path, it later saw Spanish explorers, English settlers, the commence of the Colony, Revolutionary soldiers in 1778, pioneer postment and stagecoaches using it as the main thoroughfare on the East Coast.

Nancy Hart, an outstanding woman in the Revolution, was honored with a marker at the site of her home. Bricks from the ruins of Captain Mark Carr’s home formed the base for a bronze tablet in memory of this first settler of Brunswick in 1738.

The Chapter compiled a list of all names on tombstones in Glynn County predating 1876.
A “real” grand-daughter, Mrs. W.F. Symons, grand-daughter of Cyrus Dart of the Revolution was an honorary member and her resting place was marked by the Chapter.

Mother and Daughter members were honored with a 75th Anniversary tea held in the lovely Victorian mansion of Beth Engel. Special guests were Miss Martha Cooper, Librarian General; Mrs. Louis J. Bahn, Vice President General for Georgia; Mrs. Hugh Peterson, Advisor to DAR National Committee of DAR Museum; and Mrs. William J. Summerall, Georgia State Honor Roll Chairman.

Mrs. A.H. Reu, Chapter Regent, together with Mrs. Thomas Tennent, First Vice Regent, and Mrs. Kendall Zeliff, Second Vice Regent, received the many guests. Descendants of Charter Members and 50-year members were honored. Mrs. A.H. Reu, Brunswick Regent, had as a special guest her daughter, Mrs. William M. Johnston, Regent John McIntosh Chapter, Conyers, Georgia. Brunswick Society, C.A.R., helped serve.

Mrs. Robert Hamer, publicity chairman, compiled and presented a history of the Chapters. A full page of history with old photographs was published in the Brunswick News.

GUNNISON VALLEY (Gunnison, CO), one of the smaller chapters of the state, has been very active during the year. We are becoming recognized in the community as the conservator of local history memorabilia and as such the chapter has been the recipient of a number of donations of historic value.

We were given an old RAINBOW ROUTE road sign used on the highway which passes through the county. When this designation was discontinued the signs were removed. This metal sign was found many years later, and will be set in stone facing Highway 50, formerly the Rainbow Route, still pointing to the directions correctly.

We were also the recipients of a large framed Grand Army of the Republic poster, an association that was very active in the community; and also an elaborate metal sign designating the spot where Captain Gunnison camped when exploring this section of the country. All of these signs have been presented to the Pioneer Museum by the Gunnison Chapter so that the public may view them.

A plaque was placed on the flag stand at the Gunnison Nursing Home designating that the flag had been presented by the DAR. A flag once flown over the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. stands proudly in the new Library. Also a thirty-eight star flag was presented to the Pioneer Museum representing the current flag in use when the first Gunnison Post Office was established. The first Post Office building has been moved to the Museum grounds. All flags were presented by the DAR with appropriate ceremonies.

Our DAR Good Citizens program has been very rewarding. Each year the presentation is made at a luncheon meeting, and a review of what past Good Citizens are currently doing is evidence the Good Citizen has been well chosen.

During the year we made articles and bought others which were given to the Veterans Hospital in Grand Junction. They provide us with a list of needed items. We have done the same for the Gunnison Nursing Home.

His unique method of ferrying was to use a barge with “real” horsepower! The animal, on the barge, would walk a treadmill while an overhead bar of a capstan was hitched to the animal and this in turn would put into action a gear. A six foot in diameter spur gear under the deck was thus turned. Animals and such would ride the barge while people were put into a smaller boat, pulled by the main barge.

James’ wife, Elizabeth Stephens, died in 1887, and “Uncle” Jimmy in 1889. His sensitivity can be read in the inscription that backs a carving of the two holding hands. “Here we lie by consent after 57 years, 2 months 2 days sojourneying on earth awaiting Nature’s immutable laws to return us to the elements of which we were formed.” This is the stone in Lone Fir Cemetery.

The dedication of the large plaque was attended by many County and City officials, June 19th, 1978. With fireboats shooting jets of water, a band playing, it was a grand occasion.

AURANTIA (Riverside, California) entertained the DAR dignitaries and their husbands as well as SAR, C.A.R. and members of the military following the November 11, 1978 dedication of the Riverside National Cemetery.

Guests arrived at the beautiful Victorian home of Mrs. Bonnett Dorris at both the back and front doors with mud-caked shoes or shoes in hand, due to the three hour chilling rain that dampened the ceremony but not the spirit of the occasion.

Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, State Regent, was one of the honored guests of the Veterans Administration on the platform at the National Cemetery dedication, along with fifteen recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor, National, State and local Veterans and Government officials. Mr. and Mrs. Dana Carmody were Honor Guards for the DAR flags; Mrs. Carmody is a Junior member of Aurantia Chapter. Mr. Norton Younglove, Riverside County Supervisor, was chairman of the Veterans Day Committee and Mrs. Robert G.Daniell, Jr., DAR State Chairman of Public Relations, was a member of the committee.

Charles Gilbert, Co-chairman, was Master of Ceremonies at the Banquet, Saturday night, honoring the recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor. At
OLD CHERAWS (Cheraw, SC). Cheraw, South Carolina, "the prettiest town in the South," is indebted to the Old Cheraws Chapter for commemorating much of its history. Markers have been placed at Old Saint David's Church, which served as a hospital in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and War Between the States. A committee comprised of members of DAR were researchers for the restoration of the church which received the annual historic preservation award given annually by the South Carolina Chapter Ladies Auxiliary, American Institute of Architects. Other markers throughout the town give emphasis to historical events and personalities that visited or held headquarters at various homes. Marquis de Lafayette, General Nathanael Greene, General Sherman and others have been recognized as visitors to this town whose name was derived from the Cheraw Indians.

In concord with the Old Saint David's Episcopal Church project, the Old Cheraws Chapter sponsored and compiled a superb guide for genealogical research from the cemetery belonging to the church. This guide is available for the price of $2.00 and by contacting Mrs. James Anderson, 407 Third Street, Cheraw, S.C. or Mrs. Charles David III, 616 Church Street, Cheraw, S.C. 29520.

An outstanding historian and sincere student of the past was Mrs. Eleanor Humes Duvall who expressed in her endeavors the belief that the DAR's purpose was for the restoration of historic ancestry and epitomized this as she served as the second State Regent during the World War I. She was instrumental in the founding of Tamassee Children's School sponsored by DAR and pursuant in the establishing and developing of their beautiful home in which South Carolina Daughters take much pride and lend much support. A memorial marker at Tamassee honors Mrs. Eleanor Humes Duvall.

With the dedication of members such as Mrs. Duvall and the activities of DAR members in Cheraw, history has been preserved and honor given to those who have served our country and beauty through restoration has remained alive for Cheraw and will continue through the advancement of educational projects of good citizenship and essay contests for the young people in the area by Old Cheraws Chapter.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD CHAPTER (BALTIMORE, MD) had the pleasure of having Mr. Robert Finkelstein, General Attorney for Immigration and Naturalization, Departmeint of Justice, as its guest speaker on November 8, 1978. Mr. Finkelstein had been chairman of the first large Naturalization Ceremony to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 6, 1978, at the Civic Center when 715 new citizens were sworn in. Since the John Eager Howard Chapter had the privilege of donating the 715 small American flags for the occasion, it was a pleasure to hear Mr. Finkelstein speak on Immigration and Naturalization.

At the April affair, Mrs. D. Grace Roth, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship assisted with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. As part of the program, the United States Naval Academy Band entertained. Edward S. Northrup, chief judge of the United States District Court of Maryland, congratulated the new citizens after they took the Oath and the Pledge of Allegiance. The new citizens then congratulated one another because of this happy moment in their lives, thereupon enthusiastically waved their newly received American flags. Benjamin R. Civiletti, Deputy Attorney General of the United States, was the guest speaker.

Attending the event from the Chapter were Mrs. Millard W. Jacobi, Regent, Mrs. Nicholson Shipley, Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship who had arranged for the flags and also Mrs. C. Telfair Leimbach, Jr. Mrs. Robert Levey and Mrs. John W. Perry, Jr.

Another highlight of Chapter Events was at the Maryland Day Luncheon during the Continental Congress when the Chapter received a beautiful Indian print from Bacone College. The Chapter won the award because it had made the largest contribution in 1977. Mrs. C. T. Leimbach, Jr., is Chairman of American Indian Committee.

GEN. JOHN GIBSON (PRINCETON, IN). Mrs. John B. McClamroch, Indiana Chairman of the NSDAR School Committee, announced a doll dressing contest to be conducted at the DAR District Meeting May 18, 1978, at Evansville. She asked that each chapter dress a doll in clothing of the 1890 period. The doll could be a man, woman, child, or baby doll, no smaller than 14 inches or larger than 20 inches. It could be completely handmade. The dolls were to be ready for judging for authenticity at the Fall Conference October 2, 3, and 4, 1978.
for competition. The winning doll was a 1891 doll that was used as a model for the 1890 doll, tied with a small pink ribbon bow among 54 other entries from 109 chapters of the DAR. The doll was documented in infant clothing authentic in every detail for the 1890 period won the top state award (sweepstakes winner) for General John Gibson Chapter. Mrs. George L. Pride, Chapter Chairman DAR Schools, researched the authenticity of clothing and attired the doll for competition. The winning doll was among 54 other entries from 109 chapters in Indiana.

The documentation is displayed in front of the winning doll. The doll was documented in every detail on 4x6 inch index cards, tied with a small pink ribbon bow in the style of Victorian pictures. Around the last card was a lace insertion with a pink ribbon.

On the front card was a picture of an 1891 doll that was used as a model for dressing the doll. Also, the name of the book, authors, and publisher used for documentation for authenticity were included. The doll had a name of the period: Esther Rachel Young.

OBADIAH TAYLOR (Lowell, IN). A 50th anniversary luncheon was hosted by the members of the Obadiah Taylor Chapter November 14, 1978. The luncheon was held in the dining hall of the First United Methodist Church of Lowell, with members of the Margaret Bryant Blackstone Chapter of Hebron sharing in the joint celebration which commemorated the organization of both chapters on November 22, 1928, at the home of Nettie Bryant of Hebron, who was the founder of the Hebron Chapter.

Elizabeth Little was the founder and first Regent of the Obadiah Taylor Chapter of Lowell, which was named after the only known revolutionary soldier buried in Lake County.

Mrs. John McFadden, Northern District director at that time, was instrumental in the organization of the twin chapters. Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, State Regent in 1928, officiated at the installation.

Special guests at the anniversary luncheon were Mrs. Arthur Beineke, State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ferrell Speer, northern district director and Mrs. Thomas Lapham, State Corresponding Secretary-elect, members of the Julia Watkins Brass Chapter of Crown Point, Regent Mrs. Jim Brown, Rachel Campbell Wilcox Chapter of Merrillville, Regent Mrs. Walter Woods, Margaret Bryant Blackstone Chapter, Hebron, Regent Mrs. Thomas Reed and Iris Kirkley from the Wythougan Chapter, Plymouth.

Mrs. Frank Ranev gave special recognition to the charter members of her chapter. Of the original 26 members, eleven are living.

The original charter members present were: Mrs. Hattie McNay, Mrs. Earl Bailey, Mrs. Carl Miller, Mrs. Herbert Prage, Mrs. Joseph Weinberg, Miss Ethel Alice Vinnedge and Mrs. Hester Adams, Columbia City, Ind. Those not present were: Mrs. George Stuppy, Chicago, Mrs. F. V. Hayden, Lafayette, Mrs. Floyd Holmes, North Carolina and Mrs. Vernal Diggs, California.

A duet, "Bless This House," was sung by Mrs. Robert Wendel and Mrs. Glen Buche. Mrs. Wendel and Mrs. Buche, both members of the Obadiah Taylor Chapter, are the twin daughters of the chapter's Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carl Miller. Mrs. Henry Wietbrock gave the program, "The Story of God's Creation."

Mrs. Herbert Prage, Vice Regent, and program chairman, read the history of the Obadiah Taylor Chapter, written by Chapter Historian, Ethel A. Vinnedge. Mrs. Thomas Reed, Regent, read the historical record of the Margaret Bryant Blackstone Chapter. The slide program, "This Old House—Historic Homes of Kent County," was compiled, written, photographed and presented by Mrs. Robert Fuchs (Marilyn Worster), the Corresponding Secretary of Capt. John Lillard Chapter, and Mrs. James Wolcott (Patricia Green), a noted Kentucky Genealogist who now resides in Owen County. Their programs, divided into three parts, contain over 200 color slides and histories of the houses, churches, businesses and families of the Kenton County area and are presented to various groups upon request.

As the Captain John Lillard DAR Chapter members and guests traveled, through the miracle of modern-day photography, to a by-gone era when life was a bit slower and more relaxed, they seemed unaware of the overcast and drizzly skies outside for the atmosphere inside the church was one of rapt attention and nostalgic reminiscences. Mrs. Wolcott and Mrs. Fuchs wore period dresses which duplicated 19th century fashions in which their paternal grandmothers had once been photographed. Both ladies are descendants from early Virginia and Maryland families and are interested in history and active in local and state historical societies.

When asked to explain how two seemingly normal, level-headed women became caught up in such a technical endeavor and how they managed to find time to pursue the laborious detail work, they explained in this way:

"Some of the vital questions can never be answered for those stoic old pioneers who knew the true facts are all many generations gone and will never walk this path again. But the answered questions, time after time, revealed surprising twists. We found comedy, tragedy and mystery. We also found the reason for our frantic, intense pursuit of this special project.

DANIEL MORGAN, (GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA). The picture shows the presentation of the DAR Manual for Citizenship and a flag of the United States to Drs. Venkataiah and Shyamala Gutta by Mrs. C. Q. McCraw, Chairman of the DAR Manual for Citizenship, and Mrs. J. B. Hatcher, Regent of the Daniel Morgan Chapter. Dr. Venkataiah Gutta is an urologist and Dr. Shyamala Gutta is an anesthesiologist and are newcomers to Gaffney, practicing in their respective fields of medicine.

We entered the contest for the theme
"Building For Our Future," which we feel gave us direct application and more understanding on the programs presented throughout the year. The program on the Constitution was presented by one of the high school teachers, Mrs. Polly Hawkins, who gave an interesting and thorough study of the Constitution.

The other programs of National Defense, American Indians, given by our State Chairman, Dr. Rosamonde Boyde, American Heritage, also given by the state chairman, Mrs. J. B. Hatcher; NSDAR Library; American History; Conservation; Americanism; and the Flag of the United States, were enlightening and interesting.

We provide leadership for the C. A. R. Society, Col. James Williams, and make a donation to it to help with their expenses.

The Gladiolus Society of Gaffney and the City of Gaffney have begun the restoration of the oldest cemetery in Gaffney—that of the Michael Gaffney Cemetery, located very near the center of the city. Our chapter gave a donation to this project in helping promote this historic site preservation. One of our members, Mrs. Amy Gaffney McCray who died in 1977, was a direct descendant of Michael Gaffney.

Seven schools participated in the American History contest with forty-two students writing essays.

A truck from Tamassee picked up a rather large load of clothes and household items given by the members, as well as two boxes and an automobile full of clothes given earlier and 24 handmade articles sent to the Thrift Shop for sale.

We hold high DAR ideals and goals of accomplishments and hopefully will continue to do so in the coming years.—Leila Hatcher.

BUCKS COUNTY (DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA) held a Constitution Day Observance on Sunday, September 17, 1978 at the auditorium of the Memorial Building at Washington Crossing State Park. With the impressive and inspiring picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware as a background, the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., brought greetings from the State Society which were informative and challenging.

The Honorable Peter H. Kostmayer, Congressman, 8th District was the speaker. His topic was "The Importance of the Constitutional Form of Government."

Junior Members of the Chapter served as Page to the State Regent and as color guard, carrying the newly purchased chapter American Flag and also the chapter banner.

Those participating in Bucks County Chapter's Constitution Day Observance were Junior Member Rose Kilmer, Color Guard; Mrs. Judson I. Noble, Regent; The Rev. Mr. Robert McIntyre, Rector, Emmanuel Reformed Episcopal Church; The Honorable Peter H. Kostmayer, Congressman, 8th District; Junior Chairman Mrs. Joseph P. McNelis, Personal Page; Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., Pennsylvania State Regent; Mrs. Rexford C. Pike, Chapter Chairman, Constitution Week; Junior Member Margaret Yohe, Color Guard.

MOORESTOWN (New Jersey). Chapter Regent, Miss Esther Adelaide Jerald, presents a flag to Moorestown Troop 44. Boy Scouts of America, represented by Eagle Scout Brian Smith, First Class Scouts Stephen Lee and H. L. Ransom, and Life Scout Michael Goldschmidt.

Mooresetown Daughters, meeting at the home of Chapter Historian Mrs. P. M. Farmer Jr., enjoyed a program arranged by Vice Regent, Mrs. Albert McCay, with the Scouts conducting an impressive ceremony respecting the Flag of the United States of America. Congressman Edward B. Forsythe inscribed the accompanying charter, certifying that the flag had flown over the Capitol on July 4, 1978.

LLANO ESTACADO (AMARILLO, TEXAS), salutes its Regent, Inez Christian Doshier, one of Texas' recognized historians and genealogists. Mrs. Doshier, a native of Texas High Plains, has devoted her adult life to research, the preservation of Texas history, and to genealogy. Many of her articles have been published in Western magazines.

She has given help and inspiration to countless numbers of people to research their family lines by holding workshops over the entire Panhandle, and through the years she accumulated a vast library of books and documents which she gladly loaned. She then donated her entire collection to the Amarillo Public Library where her material can be freely studied by researcher.

Mrs. Doshier has completed more than a dozen of her own lines which she is preparing for book form, among them is the Christian line which goes back to the Isle of Man, and the Terril line back to the Magna Charta era. Others due mentioning are: Loving, McKinney, Sutton, Lacey, Willis, Jones, Montgomery, Coleman, Crisler, Garr, and Ballew.

Recently she was honored for twenty years of service to Amarillo Genealogical Society. She served the State Society for six terms as Chairman of District Two. The Public Library paid tribute to her for volunteer work in the Genealogy Department, and for her unique displays for DAR Constitution Week, and for History Month.

Chapter programs are often supplied from her collection of DAR Magazines. One hundred thirty back issues of DAR Magazines were collected and donated to Junior High Schools.

Mrs. Doshier was included in "The Texas Women of Distinction" and "The Hereditary Register of the United States of America 1975." She serves as vice chairman and social director of her Sunday School class at the Paramount Terrace Christian Church.—Thelma Goodloe.
of dedicated service to Georgia and the nation.

The Honorable Flynt, who served his Georgia district for a quarter-century, said he tried to follow recommendations of the Continental Congress of DAR which stresses defense, in his policy making decisions. He said “I’m convinced that if Congress had listened more closely to the DAR when they called for Americanism and preparedness, we’d have been spared the tragedies of both Korea and Vietnam.” Mr. Flynt was most influential in working on the House Appropriations Committee, and especially the defense sub-committee. He did not stand for re-election in 1978.

After Mrs. Flynt had pinned the medal on her husband’s lapel they were given a telegram from President Carter expressing congratulations. Mrs. Flynt is a member of Pulaski, as was his mother Susan Banks Flynt, whose memory is perpetuated by an annual American History Award to a high school student.

Also honored was Cynthia McRae Jones, Griffin High School senior, who was named DAR Good Citizen. Not only is Cynthia’s mother a member of Pulaski, but her paternal great-grandmother was a charter member. Mrs. Ralph (Cynthia) Jones, her paternal grandmother remained a driving force in Pulaski until her death.

DALLAS AREA DAR REGENTS COUNCIL (Texas) is proud of the Constitution Week activities of its fifteen member chapters. Our chapters got proclamations from the mayors of six area towns and from our governor. Half a dozen marquees flashed the dates of Constitution Week. Over 150 spot announcements were heard on at least five of the area radio stations while all six of our area TV stations carried slide announcements. Editorials as well as announcements appeared in many newspapers whether they be small-circulation neighborhood papers or huge city-wide newspapers serving over 300,000.

EYECATCHING and informative displays were stationed in elementary schools, churches, banks, stores and 15 libraries. The libraries also distributed DAR bookmarks. In the schools, history and civics classes were provided information sheets ordered from the National Defense Committee. Nursing homes were given grace cards. Waiting rooms in hospitals and doctors’ offices were furnished materials from DAR.

A Constitution Week proclamation by our mayor was displayed in a busy mall which houses 150 shops. One chapter coordinated a very impressive Flag Raising Ceremony in a neighborhood shopping center: the colors were presented by the U.S. Marine Color Guard, a high school band played and elementary school students led the Pledge of Allegiance and sang the National Anthem. Civic groups and schools are waiting to be asked.

A Constitution Week puppet show for children was provided in a library. Another chapter wrote and distributed two tests (one multiple choice and the other question and answer) about the Constitution. The purpose of these tests was to provide information about the Constitution and to promote interest in this document. Three high schools were sent over 400 copies and a college professor asked for fifty copies.—Julia Paul Noble.

COUNCIL COTTONWOOD (Franklin, Nebraska). The resident members of small Council Cottonwood Chapter braved the elements November 11, 1978, to hold their regular meeting in the lovely Senior Service Center.

They paid tribute to Veteran’s Day, approaching Thanksgiving and the Chapter’s 50th Anniversary. Each invited a guest who is eligible to join the Chapter. Regent Veda Clements presented Chaplain Ruth Douglass read Scripture and a timely message about DAR Founders. Mrs. Bessie Garretson shared her sweet voice in singing our National Anthem as she did at past anniversaries. Following the regular ritual response to Roll Call was a high light of the Chapter’s 50 years. The President General’s November message, Secretary report and National Defense Topic were timely and well covered.

Program chairman Mrs. Amil Tramby wrote and read the Chapter History which noted all the chapter’s accomplishments. At the close of it she honored Miss Ruth Douglass, the only living charter member, with a gift. In Mrs. Tramby’s 12 years as Chapter Regent Ruth had served as Vice Regent, Chaplain and National Defense chairman. She is a devoted DAR active member.

The NSDAR Home and Country Film closed the program. It was shown by a past Regent and Chapter Secretary. All enjoyed it and the commentary.

We continue our Museum work; a drive for new members; hope for world peace; and interest in young Americans.—MABLE ESS TRAMBY.

FORT STANWIX (Rome, New York) observed its fall evening meeting with a dinner honoring Martha R. Hayes, Mary E. Lewis, Laurie Fenton, and Mollie M. English, winners of the DAR Good Citizen Awards in the two local and two area high schools. Their mothers were also guests of the Chapter. Two other guests were James (Jubal) Early, a direct descendent of General Early, who is with Thompson’s Rifle Co., and also with the Brigade of the American Revolution; and Ralph Bisenuis, a member of Captain Savage’s 2nd Continental Artillery at Fort Stanwix, and with the Brigade of the American Revolution as a member of Col. Lamb’s Artillery. These two men are a part of the garrison of the reconstructed Fort Stanwix, and spoke about life at the Fort now and about the period when the Fort was originally constructed and in use prior to, and during, the American Revolution.

Other interesting programs have included a meeting in an old church at Rome’s Erie Canal Village, followed by a tour of the Canal Museum, Farm Museum, and other old buildings at the Village. A trip on the Canal on the horse-drawn Canal packet boat, Independence, and a ride on the Rome & Ft. Bull Railroad, circling the Village from the old Ft. Bull Station were available attractions.

One of the members, Mrs. Joseph P. Ostrowski, has planned, and is developing, a documentary “Pictorial Year with Fort Stanwix Chapter”, covering the many facets of DAR activity.

GENERAL WASHINGTON (TRENTON, NJ). The State Regent of New Jersey, Eunice Frances Brown (center), is shown with New Jersey’s Governor Brendan Byrne (left) at the official signing of the CONSTITUTION WEEK PROCLAMATION in his office in MORVEN; the Governor’s Mansion in Trenton, N.J. The occasion was a reception given by the Governor to honor Mr. David Hobin (shown at the State Regent’s right) voted Man of the Year in the Trenton area as Director of the Multiple Sclerosis Foundation. Shown with the State Regent at the signing are: Mrs. Kenneth I. McCormick, State Press Book Chairman and Regent of Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter (next to Mr. Hobin) and Mrs. David Hobin, State Chairman of Motion Pictures and Television and Regent of General Washington Chapter of Trenton (extreme right).

(Continued on page 462)
THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD, MICHIGAN SOCIETY DAR

Honors with pride and affection

The Michigan State Regent

Mrs. Eldon August Behr
(Bernice Triplett Behr)

Regent, Lansing Chapter, 1966-1967
State Chairman, Constitution Week, 1967-1970
DAR National Vice Chairman, DAR-C.A.R., 1971-1974
State Chairman, Membership, 1973-1976
State Chairman, Chapter Organization, 1973-1976
State Second Vice Regent, 1970-1973
State First Vice Regent, 1973-1976
Michigan State Regent, 1976-1979

National Officers Club NSDAR Vice Regents Club
Advisory Board, Tamassee DAR School, 1976-1979
Life Member, Friends of the Museum

National and State Senior Officer, N.S.C.A.R.
Bya Wiest Sperry, a 3rd generation Californian, is a Charter Member of De Anza Chapter having joined as a Junior Member in 1934; she served as its Regent from 1937-1938 and from 1966-1969. She was State Recording Secretary 1970-1972; National Vice Chairman, Western Division, of Public Relations 1971-1974; Organizing Director of District XIV, serving from 1972-1974; State Chairman of the DAR School Committee 1974-1976; State Vice Regent 1976-1978 and we are delighted to have her as our 1978-1980 State Regent!
CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICERS, NSDAR

Mrs. Albert J. Allen
Chaplain

Mrs. Donald Douglas Duncan
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Pert J. La Gasse
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Sidney W. Sorensen
Historian

Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry
State Regent

Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley
State Vice Regent

Mrs. Carl S. Doney
Librarian

Mrs. Starr A. Deuel
Assistant Chaplain

Miss Bonita Dee Miller
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Ralph J. Fisher
Organizing Secretary

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell
Registrar

Mrs. Thurber Wood
Assistant Secretary

APRIL 1979
CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR  
and  
CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, N.S.C.A.R.

Honor these lovely C.A.R. Debutantes  
presented during the  
70th Annual DAR State Conference

Lorrie Lee Gray, Cathy June Lindenau, Laurie Elise Lindenau, Cassandra Jillaine Ward and Margaret Ann Kelly.

FRESNO CHAPTER, NSDAR  
Fresno, California

Honors its Grandmother and Grandson Team, the Fifth Generation to carry on the “Family Tradition” of serving the two Patriotic Lineage Organizations of DAR and C.A.R.

Mrs. Joseph F. Cummings, 1978-1980 Senior President  
California State Society, N.S.C.A.R.

Joseph Wayne Lane, Jr.; 1978-1979 President  
California State Society, N.S.C.A.R.
Romaine Throckmorton Veronda, a member of Jose Maria Amador Chapter, has a most remarkable record of activities since joining DAR in 1966. We are justly proud of our current State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee.
DEDICATION OF THE RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY
November 11-12, 1978

General James Doolittle, Brig. General Joseph Foss and Congressional Medal of Honor Recipients at the November 11th Dedication Ceremonies.

Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, State Regent; and Mrs. Jeanette Atkinson, sister of Eleanor Washington Spicer, at the November 12th dedication of the DAR Memorial Lectern.

Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, Mrs. Everett E. Jones, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, Mrs. Ileene Steigerwald, Norton Younglove, David Patterson and Roland Lex at the November 12th dedication of the DAR Memorial Lectern.

Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry placing flowers on the grave of the Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient who had the first burial in the Riverside National Cemetery.

1st Lt. LeRoy Jerome Prinz receives the Purple Heart from General James Doolittle, 60 years late. Charles Gilbert presided at the November 11th Veterans Banquet.

Mr. & Mrs. Dana Carmody, Honor Guards of the DAR Flags during the November 11th Dedication Ceremonies.
An antique bronze eagle lectern, a gift of the California State Society, DAR, was dedicated in the Administration Building. Accepting the lectern, for the Veterans Administration, was Mr. Roland Lex, Superintendent of the Riverside National Cemetery. We share with you the tribute made by Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General:

Eleanor Washington Spicer of Coronado, California in whose memory we gather here today, served as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in California 1966-1968 and as President General of the National Society DAR 1971-1974. She became Honorary President General upon completion of her term. Just five months later she went home to be with The Lord. Her final resting place is Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, which she shares with her beloved husband Colonel Donald Spicer, U.S.M.C. Retired, who like many who will rest here, served in the Armed Forces of our nation — 45 months as a prisoner of war.

This beautiful bronze memorial in her memory, could not be more appropriate, for it was the American Eagle which Eleanor chose for the emblem of her regime.

As a daughter, sister, wife and Mother of Navy and Marine Corps officers and for a life-time of dedicated patriotic service and for her civic and community leadership, we pay this tribute to Eleanor Washington Spicer.
California Daughters began to gather for the purpose of dedicating acreage of wild azaleas by boarding a Chartered Bus which left San Francisco at 9:00 A.M. on Friday, May 19, 1978. Raising funds for the purchase of this preserve had been a Conservation Project under the administration of Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow, 1976-1978 State Regent. Welcoming us, as we boarded the Bus, was Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, 1978-1980 State Regent.

Our Tour Guide was Mrs. Dwight L. Wilbur, Director of District III, who singled out points of interest as we left San Francisco, crossed the Golden Gate Bridge and progressed along Highway 101. The schedule called for stops at San Rafael and Santa Rosa to pick up additional passengers and others joined us at a Luncheon hosted by the Pomo Chapter in Ukiah. Our driver, Mr. Insley J. Brain, had very thoughtfully taken us along The Avenue of the Giants and allowed a special stop that we might enjoy the Redwoods. We had covered 283 highway miles and had progressed through Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties before arriving at The Eureka Inn for a two night stay.

District III held its annual meeting Saturday morning in The Eureka Inn with Redwood Forest Chapter as Hostess. Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry gave a report of Continental Congress; instructions were given by various State Officers and Chairmen; the business of the District was accomplished and Mrs. Earl C. Owen was installed as the new Director.

The Bus, followed by numerous automobiles, progressed to The Baywood Country Club of Arcata where 89 enjoyed a lovely Luncheon. A highlight of this program was a most enlightening history of the Azalea Preserve given by Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr., President of the California State Park Foundation.
CALIFORNIA'S BUS TOUR and AZALEA DEDICATION

The California State Society honored Mr. Mott with a NSDAR Conservation Medal which was presented by Mrs. L. Lewis King, the immediate past State Chairman of Conservation, with Mrs. Frank Emilio La Cauza, Honorary State Regent and past Historian General, “pinning him.”

Our entourage progressed to the two mile long hillside supporting thousands of plants of the western Azalea, “Rhododendron Occidentale,” where the dedication was made by Mrs. Arthur F. Strehlow, Honorary State Regent.

Cite of the Azalea Dedication

The next stop was at a very special Redwood Preserve where Mr. Mott most thoughtfully pointed out the flora and fauna. The particular path through which we ventured was positively exciting!

Continuing back on highway 101 we stopped for lunch at the Hartsook Inn of Piercy, located in the heart of 30 acres of Redwoods, not far from the Eel River. Our driver then amazed us, once again, by delivering us safely at 6:00 P.M. in San Francisco without having lost any passengers or luggage throughout the steady changes in numbers aboard his bus. This three day Bus Excursion remains a treasured memory.

Before returning to The Inn a stop was made at the Samoa Cookhouse for dinner. This is the last surviving cook-house in the West; it continues the tradition of serving lots of good food in the lumber camp style. Its museum and dining rooms feature early culinary items in addition to historical mementos from the early years of the lumber and logging industries.

On Sunday we thoroughly enjoyed a fantastic Brunch at The Eureka Inn and then progressed to Fort Humboldt, a State Historic Park which had been established in 1852 as a protection from the Indians; Ulysses S. Grant was stationed there in 1853-54. The fort was abandoned in 1870 and is now a public museum.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the three gentlemen who accompanied us on our Tour and assisted, each in his own way: Mr. Robert Lee Sperry, Mr. William Penn Mott, Jr. and Mr. William R. Saenger also to the Districts and Chapters who made this illustrated report possible . . . District III: California, Caymus, El Marinero, La Puerta de Oro, Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette, Mendocino, Pomo, Redwood Forest, San Francisco, Santa Rosa, Sequoia, Sonoma Valley and Vineyard Trails . . . District IX: Beverly Hills, Cabrillo, El Redondo, Eschscholtzia, Hannah Bushrod, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Milly Barrett, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires, Rodeo de Las Aguas, San Vicente, Santa Monica and Temescal.
The theme for the March 16, 1978 ‘fun’ breakfast, “You’ve Come a Long Way Baby,” was carried out by featuring costumes Circa 1908-1978. The program, based upon the original Minutes of the 2nd Annual California State Conference held in 1910, proved once and for all that we truly “Have Come a Long Way Baby.”
CALIFORNIA'S ENDANGERED SPECIES

California Condor

Courtesy of The Oakland Museum
CALIFORNIA'S ENDANGERED SPECIES

“Endangered Species . . . Our Vanishing Wildlife Heritage” became our conservation Project under the leadership of Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, State Regent. As California is the most “Endangered” State, harboring within its borders 42 species of birds, fish, mammals, bugs and plants, we were not only encouraged to raise funds to assist some of our California Preserves, but to learn more about the endangered species indigenous to our state. This study was brought to the California Daughters in our State News Sheet, “The California Clarion,” and was accompanied by the “line drawings” of Mr. Donald P. Wood, Art Director of the California Clarion. We are delighted to share the information with you and again we thank Mr. Wood for his illustrations.

The California Condor — Cymnogyps california — is the largest flying land bird of North America with a wing spread measuring 9½ feet; its average weight is 20 pounds. A relic of the Ice Age, the California Condor once ranged over much of western North America.

This wilderness species has never had fortunate contact with man. The Coastal California Indians of several tribes made it the object of annual rites which ended with the bird’s skin being stuffed with straw and paraded about. Afterwards, the feathers were worn in capes, headdresses and various apparel. With the coming of Europeans, its skin and eggs were sought for collections, and the curious simply wished to capture its wilderness by shooting it from the sky. The California Condor is in grave peril of extinction. Consigned largely to the rugged mountains of Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, there are approximately 40 birds living today.

At one time, California had an abundance of several types of bears. One of them, the California Grizzley Bear — Ursus horribilis californicus — is our State Animal. You may see it on our Bear Flag and on the Great Seal of California, but you will not see it anywhere else except in pictures. Once the largest and most feared of bears of North America, the California Grizzley is now extinct!

This bear, weighing around 1,000 pounds and about 9 feet in length was feared by even the huge bull buffalo, but now it is gone, because we did not think in time to protect it.
CALIFORNIA'S ENDANGERED SPECIES

As the California Grizzley Bear was a fitting symbol for California, the Southern Bald Eagle — Haliaeetus leucocephalus — is a fitting emblem for our country. More than any other bird, with its great size, beauty and magnificent wingspread of 6-8 feet, the soaring Bald Eagle demonstrates power, majesty and freedom.

It is found statewide particularly along the coast and in Interior California near lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. With only 18 pairs left, the present nesting area is limited to the Sierra Nevada, Cascade and Klamath Mountains.

As the Bald Eagle population decreases, the United States, like California, faces the possibility of being represented by a symbol which has vanished from our land.

The Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat — Dipodomys heermanni morroensis — The Fresno Kangaroo Rat — Dipodomys nitratoides exilis — and The Stephen's Kangaroo Rat — Dipodomys stephensiare — are long-tailed rats with large hind and small front feet. The Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat is the darkest of all kangaroo rats.

The Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat has a white hip stripe which distinguishes it from other subspecies. Its range occurs within a 1.7 mile area of sandy soil on the south side of Morro Bay. It has a total population of approximately 3,000.

The Fresno Kangaroo Rat is the smallest of the kangaroo rats. Long considered extinct it was rediscovered in 1934 and again in 1972. Confusion over its identity existed until a recent study confirmed its distinctiveness. Irrigated agriculture and urbanization have destroyed most of its historical habitat. Only a small population near Raisin City was found in 1972 and it has since been destroyed. A 1975 survey has since discovered a few locations west of Kerman.

The Stephen's Kangaroo Rat is distinguished from other kangaroo rats by its restricted distribution and characteristic tail markings. A survey in 1974 indicated only 15 isolated localities in Riverside County and two in San Diego County.
The California Least Tern — Sterna albi-
frons browni — is the smallest of the terns, 
being only 8½ to 9½ inches long. This little 
bird is easily recognized by its white body, 
black-tipped wings, black-capped head, black-
tipped yellow bill and usually forked tail. Its 
quick wing beats and hovering action sepa-
rate it from the larger species of terms.

A summer visitor to California from April 
through September, its breeding colonies are 
distributed along the Pacific Coast from San 
Francisco to Lower California.

The survival of the California Least Tern is extremely dependent upon man's ac-
tions. It is threatened with extinction because of the continuing destruction of the few 
remaining feeding and nesting habitats, human disturbance and animal predation. In 
recent years, only about 25 colonies have nested in California.

The California Bighorn Sheep — Ovis 
canadensis californiana — and the Peninsu-
lar Bighorn Sheep — Ovis canadensis crem-
obates — are larger and more deer-like than 
domestic sheep. They are readily distin-
guished by their pale color and white rump 
patch. Both sexes bear true horns which are 
never shed; males have massive curled horns.

The California Bighorn Sheep occurs in 
the highly restricted area in the Sierra Nevada 
Mountains from the vicinity of Mammoth 
Lake to Mt. Langley. It ranges in elevations 
from 4,000 feet to 12,000 feet. This subspecies has a declining population of only 195.

While the distribution of the California Bighorn Sheep is highly restricted, the Peninsu-
lar and Desert Bighorn Sheep occur in the Santa Rosa Mountains, Riverside County and 
southerly in mountain ranges in San Diego County and Lower California. Surveys still 
indicate a continuous decline in numbers with refined population estimates numbering 
1170.
The American Peregrine Falcon — Falco peregrinus anatum — is a strikingly beautiful bird, regal and fierce in appearance. The long pointed wings and long tail easily separate it from all other hawks. It is the swiftest of our birds of prey, easily overtaking the fastest flying birds by attaining speeds of over 175 mph while diving.

The Peregrine Falcon is extinct as a breeding bird east of the Rocky Mountains. It breeds in California along the Coast and in higher mountains inland. It is endangered because its mortality exceeds its recruitment. In the 1940's the breeding population in California was 100 pairs; in 1975 only 8 pairs were found.

The San Joaquin Kit Fox — Vulpes macrotis mutica — is a small, grizzled, gray fox with large ears, long legs and a round black-tipped tail. It is found from the Tehachapi Mountain foothills surrounding the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, north along the foothills of western San Joaquin Valley to Byron, Contra Costa County and on the eastern edge of the Valley north to Visalia.

The San Joaquin Kit Fox numbers between 1,000 and 3,000 in population and is largely restricted to areas of native vegetation supporting Kangaroo Rats. Conversion of valley lands to irrigated agriculture is reducing its range.
The California Brown Pelican — Palecanus occidentalis californicus — is a large grayfish-brown coastal bird with a long, pouch-like bill. It flies with its neck and head folded back on the shoulders and with alternate wing-flapping and sailing.

Its flight is easy, graceful and sustained. The bird is fond of rising to great heights then diving and soaring evidently for pleasure. When feeding it skims the surface of the water, or dives beneath it, and scoops up small fish in its net-like pouch. Its eyesight is unusually keen.

The subspecies occur on the Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico. It nests on the California Channel Islands from August through November.

California's only remaining nesting colony, on Anacapa Island, numbers around 400 pairs and is currently incapable of maintaining itself. In 1971, only 7 young were produced in 600 nesting attempts.

The Southern Sea Otter — Enhydra lutris nereis — is a playful creature familiar to many because of its habit of swimming on its back eating clams from its forepaws. This warm-blooded marine mammal has a dense underfur about one inch long that is the secret for its ability to survive in cool marine waters of 35 to 40 degrees.

The original range of the Southern Sea Otter extended at least 1500 miles from Baja California to Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The present range covers only about 10 percent of this area, and is represented now by a group off the Central California Coast. Less than 2,000 Otters occupy these present waters. The remaining habitat and population is potentially jeopardized by oil spills, and possibly by other pollution and competition with man.
California Clapper Rail

The California Clapper Rail — Rallus longirostris obsolitus — is a hen-sized, long-billed, brown bird with tawny breast, barred flanks, and a short upturned tail with white beneath. It is the largest of California’s rails. A very secretive marsh bird, it is seldom seen far from salt marshes.

It is a resident in salt marshes on San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, Napa Marsh and Elkhorn Slough. This rail is highly specialized and apparently is incapable of adapting to environmental change. Populations seem to fluctuate tremendously from year to year. The major population occurs in the salt marshes bordering South San Francisco Bay, where they number approximately 2700 birds.

Marsh reclamation as well as industrial pollution and the introduced old-world rat are threatening their existence.

Owens Valley Pupfish

The Owens Valley Pupfish — Cyrinodon radiosus — is a small, stout-bodied fish with notched teeth. Originally abundant in the Owens Valley from near Lone Pine northward to Fish Slough, it is now confined to several small areas in Fish Slough and a small pond north of Big Pine. Its preferred habitat is still, or slow-moving, shallow waters with some vegetation. Much of the habitat has been eliminated through drainage and drying of marshy areas in exporting of water.

Due to cooperative efforts of many state and local officials, they have been re-established in large numbers in Fish Slough and therefore hopefully will not meet the same fate as the Tecopa Pupfish which just this year became extinct.
The Great Valley of California as it appeared approximately 500 years ago. The artist, Charles Allen, was commissioned to do this mural for the Great Valley Museum which is an official function of

There is really only one common denominator among California's 42 endangered species . . . that is man. In one way or another, he is bringing about their demise. The survival of wildlife in a fast-changing world serves as a barometer of the health of man. If wild creatures can thrive in their natural habitat, it is a good bet that humankind will find its environment livable too. But if the earth and waters are fouled . . . if nature's wetlands are filled to create artificial drylands . . . if exploiters carelessly destroy habitat and overdraw on nature's credit . . . then man himself may be in deep trouble.

—Mrs. Herbert H. Ertel, 1978-1980 State Chairman Conservation Committee

Sincere appreciation is extended to the State Chairmen, the State Vice Chairmen, the Districts and the Chapters who made "California's Endangered Species" possible.

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California Valley Quail

* California's Valley Quail is not an endangered species; it is our official State Bird, however, and we did wish to share this picture with you.

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San Fernando Valley Chapter, oldest in the valley, celebrates its Sixtieth Anniversary this year. The name derives from the town in which it was organized and from the famous local Mission founded as part of California’s twenty-one mission chain of Father Junipero Serra. These, in turn, were named for King Ferdinand of Castile, 1217-1257, who drove the Moors from Spain, kept it for Christianity, and was named saint, or San Fernando.

Organized in 1918 by Mrs. Julia Mygatt Powell, the chapter now honors long-time members, the memory of former State Regent Estelle Porter Christin, and members who were the daughters of pioneers. Today streets and state highways in this 260-square mile area bear family names of many early members: Egbert, Granger, Griswold, Hazeltine, Hubbard, Maclay, Paxton, Pinney, Platt, Plummer, Porter and Sherman. While the 1971 earthquake caused extensive property loss, most regrettable was the destruction of heirooms, pioneer homes and buildings, and the original Mission chapel, but the City of San Fernando rebuilt with a modern Spanish look and celebrated its Centennial in 1974.

Among the chapter’s many accomplishments were the writing and publishing of an authentic history, “The Valley of San Fernando,” the placing of the Fremont Pass stone tablet, a World War I stone honoring the military dead, and the San Fernando Mission bronze plaque honoring the founder. Throughout the years the chapter has presented hundreds of awards and medals to Junior and Senior High School and ROTC students, and administers the Catherine Hubbard Dace American History Award Fund presented annually to an outstanding senior girl student at San Fernando High.

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PRECIOUS GIFT OF FREEDOM

By

Leticia Garcia-Rosales

Everyone here today is bound together by those individuals who have served our country in the Armed Forces. They gave us our heritage. The “No Greater Love” ceremony speaks to us to remember their actions through the eyes of young people.

I am the daughter of a retired air force serviceman and granddaughter of a First World War doughboy. Like many other service children I grew up adjusting to the constant changes and peril of my father’s occupation. There were times that my dad was not at home — out on alert, temporary duty and for other calls that I didn’t understand. Can you realize or explain to a child why his (or her) Father must leave home? Even with an overactive imagination it is a hard matter to explain “liberty and justice for all.”

When I began planning for this ceremony I read and talked with several people about their military experiences. What they learned from service to our country seemed to sparkle as they talked to me. They dreamed of the BEST for America. I will address myself to the things I felt and saw through the eyes of “GI” experiences.

Our soldiers went away 5 times in this century to defend the principles for which this country stands. We have endured the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam. There must have been many ideological reasons and motives for these conflicts but when it came to the soldier and those working to back them up, one fact was recognized; the relationship of cause and effect in the need to preserve America. HOME!

Faith in freedom was believed and promised by this nation so that those who did what was asked of them shall not have done so in vain or for empty promises. They marched away to other lands and in dark moments suffered, went without and lived in fear and danger. Some fell and some managed to return, still believing in America’s highest values.

Behind our servicemen are the people. We who love them in time of need quickly forget. Those who are under the direction of the Armed Forces are not considered popular in relatively untroubled times. Among us are many military families who, as my father did, carry on their obligation with full devotion to our country.

The results of war do not end with tribute to the Unknown Soldier. In providing strength to our country we must honor and welcome home our Veterans and continue to be mindful of their needs. The work they sought to finish was to keep us safe with our families and friends, throughout troubled times and armed conflict.

We pay real tribute only if we keep the servicemen’s spirit alive by united participation to support their dreams of freedom. Passed on to us each Veterans Day, this spirit tells of the freedoms they have willed to each of us and to those yet to come. Riverside, in honoring the Villegas Family, we have honored the legacy of “Smiley” Villegas. Further, we must be strong and true men and women, faithfully fighting the battles of our day, as he and countless others who fought at the risk of their lives in their day. We are grateful and remember our hero’s selfless contribution, but can we really answer: Where is the peace they died for? Where is the goodwill among Americans?

The “No Greater Love” Ceremony reminds all of us that the freedom we enjoy did not just happen but was earned with the highest and dearest price. Our link with the fallen, the disabled and all veterans must be more than once or twice a year, and more than just a few “thank you’s” that go along with it. Our homage to them can only be through protecting our God given rights and through real meaningful friendship among Americans. We must remember the sacrifice of those who came before. Only then can we complete what our heroes began.

The valiant servicemen have given us a challenge. In thanking them we must combine their purpose and make it ours.

Please join hands for one moment of meditation in the memory of Ismeal Villegas and all our servicemen.

Leticia Garcia-Rosales is the daughter of Master Sergeant Nicholas Garcia, U.S. Air Force Retired and is a graduate dietitian from Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California.

This presentation was given at the first “No Greater Love” ceremony on November 12, 1978 as part of the dedication of the Riverside National Cemetery. Sergeant Ysmeal Villegas, Deceased, U.S. Army, the City of Riverside’s only Medal of Honor Recipient (WWII) was honored at the dedication and was the first interment in the new national Cemetery.

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A Founder's Day Tea for members and guests from other Chapters was held at the home of Mrs. William Thomas Sesnon, Jr., Regent of the Los Angeles Chapter. Antiques belonging to members were exhibited including fans, dolls, dollhouses, and a handmade coverlet made in 1842.

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September 24, 1978

Fort William Bent Chapter members of Lamar were successful in their bid to have a Madonna of the Trail Marker placed in their city by NSDAR. They were supported in their efforts by civic organizations and the Santa Fe Railway which gave a site in its park on which the marker was erected. The dedication was September 24, 1928 with the unveiling of the statue by three Civil War veterans. Addresses were given by Mrs. John Trigg Moss of St. Louis, National Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, NSDAR, and Judge Harry S. Truman of Independence, Mo., President of the National Old Trails Road Association. The Santa Fe Trail Highway passed through Lamar.

The inscription on the sides of this particular marker base are: "A PLACE OF HISTORICAL LORE NOTED FOR INDIAN LODGES; SHELTER FROM STORM AND HEAT; FOOD SUPPLY FOR BEASTS; BIVOUAC FOR EXPEDITIONS; SCENE OF MANY COUNCILS," and on the opposite side, "IN COMMEMORATION OF 'BIG TIMBERS' EXTENDING EASTWARD AND WESTWARD ALONG ARKANSAS RIVER APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MILES AND OF BENT'S FORT, LATER FORT WISE, 1832-1866." Each of the twelve Madonnas have different side inscriptions of local historical data.

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<td>Oley, John</td>
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<td>Pollard, Joseph, Jr.</td>
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<td>Russell, Nathaniel</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Mrs. William (Thelma) Estefroid</td>
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IT IS WRITTEN:
If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face,
and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear them from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and I will
heal their land.
II Chronicles 7:14

A PRAYER FOR OUR GOVERNMENT

Father in Jesus' Name, we give thanks for our country and its government. We hold up in prayer
before You the men and women in positions of authority. We pray and intercede for the president,
congressmen, senators, judges, policemen, governors, and mayors of our land. We pray for all people in
authority over us in any way. We pray that the Spirit of the Lord rests upon them.

Father, we ask You to encompass the president with men and women who make their hearts and
ears attentive to godly counsel and do that which is right in Your sight.

Your Word declares that “blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.” We receive Your blessing
and declare that Your people dwell safely in this land and that they prosper abundantly. We give thanks
unto You that the Good News of the Gospel is published in our land.

We thank you for Your Divine Providence of yesterday, today and tomorrow. We pray in Jesus
Precious Name.

Vivian E. Bower, First Vice-Regent
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"And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works."

(Hebrews 10:24)
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watched them flourish and fall
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You stand, outliving them all.

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APRIL 1979 459
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National Defense
(Continued from page 318)
Professor Paul Freund stated: "If anything about this proposed amendment is clear, it is that it would transform every provision of law concerning women into a constitutional issue to be ultimately resolved by the Supreme Court of the United States. Every statutory and common law provision dealing with the manifold relations of women in society would be forced to run the guantlet of attack on constitutional grounds. The range of such potential litigation is too great to be rationally foreseen...." 26

Obviously referring to Section 2, Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., told the United States Senate on March 22, 1972: "If this Equal Rights Amendment is adopted by the states, it will come near to abolishing the states of this Union as viable governmental bodies. I think it will virtually reduce the states of this nation to meaningless zeroes on the nation’s map. I think it will transfer virtually all the legislative power of government from the states to Congress." 27

Because of the unlimited legal theories and interpretations possible under Section 1, plus the immensely broad interpretation of the enforcement clause that would be given to Section 2 based on the precedents interpreting the other constitutional enforcement clauses, the Equal Rights Amendment would constitute a grant of power to the federal government that would dwarf that given in the Civil War Amendments or the Commerce Clause. The Equal Rights Amendment would bring about massive changes in our federal system, our laws, and our social structure.

FOOTNOTES
1. 109 U.S. 3 at 24 (1883).
7. 266 U.S. 510 (1925).
12. 381 U.S. 479 (1965).
15. Id. at 651 (1969).
20. 1 Cranch 137 (1803).
24. Ohio Attorney General, Columbus, July 1975.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 382)
This is the first time a State Regent of New Jersey has been invited to the Governor’s Mansion for such an occasion. Among the other N.J. DAR guests at a party following the formal reception were: Mrs. John Kent Finley, Honorary State Regent (1965-1968), past Vice President General and Chairman of the Founders Committee and Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, both members of the General Washington Chapter of Trenton.

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"APRIL, a season of beauty among members
Continental Congress a period of zest
A time to renew our DAR friendships,
As well as greetings and kindness expressed"

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