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May 1979

Cover Story

May's cover features a special exhibition of Chinese export silver on loan to the National Society Children of the American Revolution Museum. The N.S.C.A.R. Museum is a museum for children and young adults which specializes in interpreting the decorative and applied arts found in and imported to America from the Colonial through the Federal periods. Fifty-eight exhibition cases trace with artifacts various stages in domestic and military development in America. The museum's permanent collection contains examples of English and American silver, 18th century English furniture, textiles, American tree-blown and pressed glass, numismatics and Chinese export porcelain.

The current loan exhibition illustrates the variety of craftsmanship demonstrated by the Chinese silversmith—from a typical Western beveled fiddle pattern soup ladle (circa 1830) to tea sets with elaborate repoussé decoration (ca. 1875). Of special interest are a pair of cans which still have their original silk presentation boxes and the label of their maker. This Chinese export silver has never been on exhibition in Washington, D.C. and will remain on view through April 1980.

The N.S.C.A.R. Museum is located at 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 and is open Monday through Friday, 9–4. Admission is free. Cover photo by Betsey Himmel.

Correction: In the April 1979 Cover Story, the sculptress of the DAR Founders Monument was incorrectly identified; Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney is correct.
DAR Magazine Receives Top Award at Freedoms Foundation

Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Organizing Secretary General (2nd from left), and Mrs. James D. Eastin, National Chairman, DAR Magazine (2nd from right) attended the 30th Annual National Awards Presentation program at Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, February 22, 1979. Mrs. Miller accepted the encased George Honor Medal for the DAR Magazine, Top Winner in the Nonprofit Publications Division, while Mrs. Eastin accepted a duplicate Award for the Magazine’s Editor. The Awards were presented by Dr. Robert W. Miller (right), President of Freedoms Foundation and the Honorable Charles A. Pomeroy (left), Chairman of the Foundation’s 1978 Awards Jury and Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. The President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies, also served as a member of this Distinguished Awards Jury.

Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge yearly recognizes individuals, organizations and community groups for their support of America’s principles of freedom.
DEAR MEMBERS:

Throughout my Spring Conference Tour of fourteen States in February and March, it was my pleasure to award certificates to the Chapters that had attained one hundred percent participation in the President General’s Project, “Building For Our Future,” and also to meet so many wonderful members during that time.

The construction of the extra office space was slowed down considerably by the steel strike and the bad storms last winter in the Washington area but we are now “full steam ahead.”

It was also a pleasure to award special certificates at the time of the 88th Continental Congress to the State Regents whose States attained the honor of one hundred percent participation.

By action of the Continental Congress in approving the raise in dues to $10.00 for regular members and $15.00 for members at large, the financial stability of the National Society has been strengthened considerably. By so doing, it will mean we will not have to curtail our present programs such as scholarships, schools and other youth-oriented committees. Your National Society is grateful for your vision in taking this action in order for it to continue being a viable, active and effective organization. The potential for further service and dedication might be likened to the popular song, “How Deep is the Ocean, How High is the Sky?”

Each member represents a thread which has been woven into a tapestry of service since our founding in 1890. Therefore, it seems appropriate that the theme for the year 1979-1980 be “A Tapestry of Service” in tribute to each member who has made this possible throughout the years.

Faithfully,

Jeanette O. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Five small pictures frame a précis of the Revolution, which begins with Boston and Lexington and continues the story of the war through to the peace of 1783. Various theaters of combat are depicted, including D'Orvilliers' battle at Ushant; Gálvez; Dutch Admiral Zoutman encountering Admiral Parker; and the Dutch engaging the superior British forces. From Ponce, Receuil d'estampes représentant... (Paris, 1784?). Library of Congress photo.
Beaumarchais: America's Unknown Ally in the War of the Revolution

By L. Clark Keating

University of Kentucky

On the 21st of September, 1775, King Louis XVI of France received from the hands of his foreign minister, Count Vergennes, a most interesting letter. It was a long missive, but a few short excerpts will suffice to show its nature. The letter said:

"The Americans, resolved to suffer everything rather than yield, and full of that enthusiasm for liberty which has often rendered the little nation of Corsica so redoubtable to the Genoese, have thirty-eight thousand men, effectively armed and determined, under the walls of Boston; they have reduced the English army to the necessity of dying of hunger in that city, or of going elsewhere to find winter quarters, something which it will do immediately . . .

I say, Sire, that such a nation must be invincible, especially having behind her sufficient country for retreat, even if the English were to become masters of the coast, which is far from being said. All sensible people are convinced in England that the English colonies are lost for the metropolis, and that is also my opinion."

King Louis was not especially moved by this plea, first because at the moment he had taken it into his head that to fight the English would be unchristian, and second because, being a stupid man, it took him a long time to get any new idea into his head. He was finally to decide that he would help the Americans, and he did so, as we know, not before his zealous correspondent had showered him for over a year with messages in the same vein.

The writer of the above letter was an altogether remarkable man, a vital force in helping the United States to equip themselves for resistance to England, and a much neglected man in our history books. His name was Beaumarchais. He was born in the same year as George Washington and was christened Pierre Auguste Caron. He was a commoner and the son of a Parisian watchmaker, but he aspired to the nobility and when he finally achieved it he used to say to anyone who questioned his right to a title: "Of course I am a noble and I can prove it. I still have my receipt for the purchase price."

As a member of the minor nobility, then, Pierre Auguste assumed the name of Beaumarchais.

The future noble was an ingenious lad. Before he left his father's watchmaker's trade he invented an improved escapement for watches which makes modern thin timepieces possible. Then abandoning trade he left home, married and achieved a position at court. In his spare time he wrote The Barber of Seville, a play still considered one of the masterpieces of the French theater. He then organized a successful writer's guild to protect authors from piracy, and as if this were not enough he became a secret agent. He also went to Spain to put pressure on an unworthy suitor of his sister and finally he became rich by associating himself with Paris Duverney, one of the great financiers of the age. He still had time for love affairs, intrigue and the good life. He was
hardly an idealist at this stage in his life, but he enjoyed himself and achieved fame as well as notoriety.

Suddenly Beaumarchais's attitude toward life changed radically. While in England on a secret mission for the crown he became acquainted with the American representative there, Arthur Lee, and from him he learned of the American Colonies and their struggle for independence. On hearing this story Beaumarchais caught fire. Henceforth the American cause became a fixation with him, and he devoted the next decade to furthering the cause of American freedom. He determined to furnish the American armies with French guns and gunpowder and all the other supplies necessary for the conduct of a war. And as it was always his habit to think "big" he planned to help America on so vast a scale that his efforts alone might turn the tide of war. Unfortunately he could not have chosen a less propitious moment for his efforts.

In the fall of 1775 the war in America had just begun. No one on either side of the Atlantic knew whether the rebellion would be snuffed out quickly or last a long time, and the French king had no intention of provoking Great Britain, with which he was at peace, by aiding her rebellious colonies. Furthermore, as an absolute king himself it is doubtful whether King Louis could find it possible to sympathize with rebellious colonies at all. The sentiment of the French people was otherwise. Almost to a man they were on the side of the colonies, but the time had not yet come when a French king cared overly much what his people thought.

It was in these circumstances that Beaumarchais began his campaign by writing a series of letters to his king. He sent these letters through the foreign minister, Count Vergennes, whose confidence he had gained. The latter gave him little encouragement. After all the colonies had not yet declared their independence, had they? How, then, could France intervene in a purely domestic quarrel? Beaumarchais thought he had the answers to this and all other questions, but no one would listen. But despite the indifference at court the newly converted revolutionary refused to be discouraged. He continued, as no lesser man himself it is doubtful whether King Louis could find it possible to sympathize with rebellious colonies at all. The sentiment of the French people was otherwise. Almost to a man they were on the side of the colonies, but the time had not yet come when a French king cared overly much what his people thought.

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After much maneuvering a system was finally devised whereby the French government would sell supplies, not to America, but to Beaumarchais personally. He conceived the idea of an organization, to be called Rodrigue, Hortales, and Co.—the Spanish name was chosen on purpose—which would supply the Americans. The first grant was of one million francs. Supposedly this would become a sort of revolving fund, to be recovered and reinvested. With this seed money in hand Beaumarchais managed to get started. And with him he associated some of the leading bankers and merchants of his country.

Munitions were his first concern. He had been privately informed that the French army was being reoutfitted. He was therefore able to buy a quantity of outmoded guns and ammunition at a favorable price. He rented warehouses and hired overseers to guard them. He acquired a fleet of ships, some of them naval vessels which were also to be replaced. All this was big business and it took up much of Beaumarchais’ time. But not all. He still had time for his numerous lawsuits, in one of which his rights as a citizen were at stake. He also wrote a good deal and revised his earlier compositions. At the same time his house was full of dependants and with refugees whom he allowed himself the luxury of maintaining. Luckily previous ventures had made him a wealthy man. Had he not been his American supply enterprise would have bankrupted him.

An important part of Beaumarchais’ scheme was to have his ships unload their cargoes in America and then reload with raw materials such as tobacco, indigo and other American products. In this he was almost totally disappointed. Most of his ships returned to France empty, and when one or two did come back with cargoes, there were those who denied the shipowner’s right to the goods. Losses were heavy, too, for the British, though not at war with France, declared all trade with the embattled colonies to be contraband and attacked any neutral ship that put in at an American port.

Meanwhile a new element was added to Beaumarchais’ well meant and fairly efficient efforts. The colonies had sent a representative to France in the person of Silas Deane. With him Beaumarchais was able to establish from the beginning a most cordial relationship. To him he confided the true situation in France as fully as he dared, and, of course, he told him of his own part in the service of supply that had been established. In reply Deane informed him that the American army also needed officers of all ranks, especially engineers, and he asked his cooperation in choosing the best candidates among the hundreds of adventurers and soldiers of fortune who wanted to go to America. Two of those whom Beaumarchais and Deane recommended highly were the Marquis de Lafayette and the German Baron de Kalb. Both were to distinguish themselves. But unfortunately not all the volunteers, even when carefully screened, turned out to be high caliber, and the Congress, faced with numerous demands for commissions by greedy and self-seeking foreigners, began to look with jaundiced eye on all the recruits that Beaumarchais and Deane were sending them. Meanwhile Beaumarchais’ frequent letters to Congress, asking for some financial return on the cost of supplies delivered were ignored. The American legislative body chose to regard the goods from France as an official gift and could not understand why they owed anything at all to a private individual.
Pierre Augustin de Beaumarchais

As if this were not bad enough Beaumarchais’ task of supplying Washington’s army was further complicated. First, he was cordially disliked by a compatriot named Dr. Barbeu Dubourg, a scientist and merchant who resented the fact that Beaumarchais rather than himself had been chosen the agent of the French government. Second, the newly arrived and tremendously popular Benjamin Franklin was an old friend of Dr. Dubourg, and from him he readily heard tales unfavorable to Beaumarchais. Arthur Lee was reassigned from London to Paris, and although it was he who had first quickened Beaumarchais’ enthusiasm for the American cause, he was to become a thorn in the flesh of his two fellow commissioners and an even worse trial to Beaumarchais, whom he came to dislike. This was especially true since Deane and Beaumarchais understood each other perfectly and had been working well together.

Then as if this series of complications were not enough to make the idealistic Beaumarchais despair, the French government itself began to take a series of super secret steps destined to take France into war with England. And once this decision was taken there was less and less need for the intervention of a secret go-between like Beaumarchais. Thus to the deafness to his appeals of the American Congress there was added the deaf ear of the king’s ministers to whom he had to appeal to avoid going bankrupt.

Arthur Lee, whom history had discovered to be one of those not so rare individuals who act as catalytic agents in causing quarrels to break out wherever they are situated, did his best to ruin his former friend’s reputation by letters to the Congress. There his two brothers and their friend Sam Adams were in the ascendancy. Franklin, misinformed by Dubourg, remained entirely aloof from Beaumarchais, whom he regarded as an unprincipled rascal. Deane alone knew that his French friend was literally wearing himself out in the cause, and, furthermore, that his hopes for personal gain were at a minimum in all his dealings with the Colonies.

When war was finally declared between France and England Beaumarchais’ ships were even more than formerly at the mercy of British gunboats, and at one point he lost no less than ten at one time. It is perhaps a footnote of interest that during the naval engagement before Yorktown admiral De Grasse pressed one of Beaumarchais’ ships, the Fier Rodrigue into service, and he acknowledged the fact in a letter to the owner. Thus the loss of ships, plus increasing governmental indifference made it necessary for Beaumarchais to retire from the business of munitions supplier to America, and it was only by heroic efforts in another direction that he was able to pay back the creditors of Rodrigue. Hortales and Company and end the business without a bankruptcy. He was determined, however, to be paid for his supplies sent to America and he continued indefatigable in writing to American friends, especially Silas Deane in an effort to have his claims recognized. Alas for his hopes. The Congress appointed, of all persons, Arthur Lee to audit the Beaumarchais accounts, and, not surprisingly, Lee came up with the conclusion that the Congress owed him
nothing. Instead, said Lee, Beaumarchais owed the Congress a million and a half francs. Beaumarchais' suit was accordingly denied.

Naturally he did not give up. Once again accounts were audited, this time by a man of probity and sagacity, that is, no other than Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury. After a careful study Hamilton came up with the more rational conclusion that the United States owed Beaumarchais 2,280,000 francs. But payment was postponed. And when the enthusiastic supporter of the American cause died, in the same year as George Washington, in 1799, he still had not been paid. The supplies that he had sent, which were sufficient in quantity to have seriously affected the outcome, particularly in the dark days before France came officially to America's aid, were still on the books as an unpaid debt.

Fortunately the matter was not allowed to rest there. Congress was repeatedly reminded of its obligation to the Frenchman's heirs. Finally, in 1835, the Congress offered 800,000 francs in full payment, hinting strongly that it was this or nothing at all. The heirs of Beaumarchais accepted the offer and the debt was settled for about fourteen cents on the dollar. His good will and strenuous effort had no price and could not be paid for.

Unfortunately it was not given to Beaumarchais to know personally many citizens of the country he wished to help. As we have seen, Benjamin Franklin, undoubtedly one of our great men, refused to become acquainted with him. Arthur Lee demeaned him in an unforgivable way. Silas Deane alone was a friend to the end, but it must have been a disappointment to Beaumarchais to learn that his one true friend among the Americans was tainted with a friendship for Benedict Arnold and died in disgrace as far as his country was concerned. It is all the more pleasing therefore to note that Beaumarchais, in a way remarkable for his time, or indeed for any time, was able to put aside all petty sentiments and retain his affection for the American people. Of them, collectively, he wrote in 1777, to an agent, after the American victory at Saratoga, when his own affairs vis-a-vis were already going badly:

The news from America fills me with joy. Brave, brave people whose warlike conduct justifies my esteem and the noble enthusiasm felt for them in France! . . . Do as I do myself: despise petty considerations, petty measures, petty resentments. I have affiliated you with a magnificent cause!

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OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE: May 7 through 12 she will be in London. On the 10th she will meet with the DAR members in England. May 12 through May 17 she will be in Paris visiting the DAR members in France. Accompanying her will be Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, and Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Chairman of Units Overseas Committee.

May 28 she will present the DAR award at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH: Congressman Dawson Mathis, of Georgia, has introduced HJRes 219 designating February as American History Month. In order for this Bill to be considered by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, the Committee must receive, prior to May 30, letters from half of the membership of the House of Representatives indicating their support of this Bill. Members are urged to write their respective Congressmen asking that they, in turn, write the Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee indicating their support of HJRes 219 and urging the Committee to act favorably on this joint resolution. Let us show that we can succeed in making sure February 1980 is designated as American History Month by writing the necessary letters to bring HJRes 219 to the floor of the House for consideration and approval.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY: An inquiry has been received in the Historical Research Library from the Kabala Rupp Memorial School, Kabala, Sierra Leone, West Africa, from a sixth grade student saying that they were "studying the American Revolutionary War in our Social Studies class" and asking for any information we could send them. Literature was sent the young student.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESSES HELD IN MAY: During the years of World War II, the Continental Congresses were held in cities other than Washington, D. C. Two occurred during the month of May. In 1942, the members convened in Chicago, Illinois, May 4-7; and in 1946 the members met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 20-23. May 19-23, 1947, the Continental Congress was again held in our own Constitution Hall. That particular Congress was called "The Homecoming."
Faulty Intelligence Is Dangerous To Our Defense

BY PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY
National Chairman, National Defense Committee, NSDAR

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in making the Pentagon’s 1979 Annual Posture Statement to Congress, testified that the Soviets have added 1,000 strategic nuclear warheads to their forces—twice the increase he predicted only a year ago. Thus, Brown admitted not only that he was 100 percent wrong in forecasting Soviet weapons, but that the Soviets are moving so rapidly that his 100 percent error was exposed within one year.

Only two days earlier, President Carter went before Congress to promise in his State of the Union Message: “I will sign no agreement which cannot be verified.” That is a solemn promise the President cannot keep. He is pushing as hard as he can to achieve a SALT II Treaty, and it cannot be verified.

Brown’s 100 percent mistake, plus the total failure of our worldwide intelligence-gathering apparatus to forewarn about the tragic events in Iran, should be proof to even the most starry-eyed dreamers that our government is either incapable of gathering proper intelligence about what is going on in other countries, or is incapable of evaluating it once it is gathered.

In an important recent revelation that may become the “Pentagon Papers” of the SALT II negotiations because both reveal how policy decisions were arrived at behind closed doors, former CIA analyst David S. Sullivan charges that “the Soviets have used the SALT negotiating process as a smoke screen to conceal their increasing strategic superiority from a complacent United States.”

His report, an unclassified version of a top-secret CIA report, says that the Soviet Union won virtually all its objectives in SALT I by repeatedly deceiving U.S. negotiators and by exploiting the “conciliatory attitude” toward the Kremlin of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Among the crucial issues on which our side was duped in SALT I were the deployment of Soviet heavy missiles and the range of their most advanced submarine-launched missiles.

Sullivan spent two years preparing his SALT analysis and reportedly another two years resisting efforts inside the Central Intelligence Agency to rewrite and suppress his book-length report. Sullivan resigned from the CIA in 1978 after admitting he had turned over his classified report to an aide to Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). Sullivan is now an aide to Senator Lloyd Bensten (D-Tex.) and obtained permission to publish a shorter “sanitized” version.

Sullivan concludes in his report that “the Soviets clearly have gained the most from the SALT process. SALT has stimulated the arms race by allowing a Soviet buildup without any real quantitative and qualitative constraints. The United States traded away its ABM [anti-missile system] for a tripling or quadrupling of the Soviet strategic threat against it, all the while tolerating Soviet negotiating deception and massive operational concealments and ruses in Soviet strategic [weapons] deployment.”

Although Kissinger was at the helm during the SALT I negotiations, Sullivan makes clear that the basic errors were made by Robert S. McNamara,
Secretary of Defense from 1961 to 1968, and by Cyrus Vance, then Deputy Secretary of Defense. These errors included the decisions to impose a U.S. freeze on additional land-based and submarine-launched missiles in 1967 which has continued to this day, to scrap our large force of B-47 and B-58 bombers and to cancel the great new B-70 (the world’s fastest military airplane), and to deactivate about 185 Atlas and Titan I land-based missiles (most of which were brand new).

Of course, the Soviets did not scrap any weapons or freeze any building programs, but kept pushing forward to parity and then to superiority. The McNamara decisions to impose unilateral restraints were then compounded by the Kissinger errors at the SALT I bargaining table. Sullivan quotes Kissinger as later lamenting, “We obviously did not know in 1972 what missiles the Soviet Union would be testing in 1974."

It takes much longer than two years to bring a major weapons system from development to testing. If our government doesn’t know today what weapons the Soviets will be testing two years hence, we should not sign a SALT II agreement that binds us not to build weapons to defend America. The sorry evidence is that our government is, indeed, precisely that un-informed about Soviet weapons.

The Inequality of SALT II

The Carter Administration claims that SALT II will provide for parity because each side would be limited to 2,250 strategic weapons. This sales pitch is a deception because the Soviets get a long count and we get a short one.

All existing 415 U.S. bombers which can hit the Soviet Union will be counted in the total and are subject to the SALT II limitation. On the other hand, the Soviet Backfire, Badger and Blinder bombers, which can hit the United States from Russia, are not counted and not limited. SALT II negotiators don’t seem to think that the distance from the U.S. to the U.S.S.R. is as far as the distance from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S. The bomber deal is just as lopsided as when the Soviets increased their production of Backfire bombers after President Carter cancelled our B-1. We still plan to continue to rely on our 25-year-old subsonic B-52s.

Any M-X mobile missiles which our country might build (if President Carter ever allows them to be built) will have to be counted under the SALT II ceiling of 2,250 strategic weapons. The hundreds of Soviet SS-20 mobile missiles, however, will not be counted.

Another example of the phony proposed “equality” of SALT II is the prohibition of ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles which fly more than 600 kilometers. Get out a world map or globe and see how unequal that is. This provision will enable the Soviets to launch their missiles from off our Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts and strike 69 percent of the U.S. population, while we can target only 15 percent of the Soviet population.

SALT II is expected to prohibit or restrict the development of new strategic missile systems. The Soviets have eight new ICBMs which are in testing or production, whereas the United States has none. If both sides agree not to develop any “new” missiles, the United States will never be able to match the new advances the Soviets have made during the years that they stalled negotiations.

Soviet ICBMs carry at least six times more explosive power than our ICBMs. SALT II limitations would prevent the United States from building “heavy” missiles such as the Soviets have, or from trying to match their tremendous superiority in missile megatonnage.

Of course, SALT II will not provide for on-site inspection. The way will be clear for the Soviets to cheat on SALT II just as they have cheated on SALT I, a fact fully documented by former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird in the Reader’s Digest.

When SALT I was signed in May, 1972, allowing the Soviets a numerical superiority of three-to-two in both ICBMs and missile-firing submarines, the SALT-sellers told us that this was balanced by U.S. superiority in technology, missile accuracy, and greater numbers of MIRVs. All those advantages are now gone. Soviet tests have proved their impressive missile accuracy, and their far greater throw-weight gives them the potential of having far greater numbers of MIRVs.

SALT I was sold to the American people on the slogan “it will stop the spiraling arms race.” With the 20-20 vision of hindsight, all Americans should now be able to see that it stopped our country from racing, but it did not stop the Soviets. Now SALT II is being sold as a numerical limitation on the strategic weapons of both sides. It is becoming clearer every day that SALT II will merely legalize and perpetuate Soviet military superiority and make it forever impossible for us to catch up.

The Courtship of SALT II

Paul Nitze chose an apt analogy when he compared the SALT II negotiations to the courtship between a rich bachelor and an acquisitive beauty—each aspiring to wedlock, but he for marriage and she with alimony in mind. Both sides want SALT II, but for different goals. We want to reduce the fear and the cost of nuclear weapons, while the Soviets want to make permanent their nuclear weapons’ lead over us so they can be in the driver’s seat of international politics.

Fortunately we have the benefit of the first-hand knowledge of a former member of the Soviet SALT team to tell us how the Russians hope to cash in on their SALT “alimony” after going through the formalities of a SALT “marriage.” Dr. Igor Sergeyevich Glagolev, a former Soviet SALT team consultant with impeccable credentials as a Kremlin adviser, defected to the West in 1976.

Speaking at a forum in Washington, D.C., Dr. Glagolev pointed out that the terms of SALT II would allow the Soviets “to keep its more powerful weapons” and “perpetuate their superiority.” He added that the Soviets are doing a good job of concealing their superiority from the U.S. public with the help of U.S.S.R. censorship and the pro-detente media in the West.

The terms of SALT II confirm his criticisms. SALT II would protect one of the Soviets’ most important advantages, their “heavy” missiles. Heavy are the missiles that can destroy the opponents’ weapons in hardened
silo. SALT II permits the Soviets to deploy 308 heavy ICBMs (the SS-9s and SS-18s which carry 25 to 50 megatons each), while the United States may not deploy any ICBMs of that power at all. Our largest missile is our Titan II, rated at 5 to 10 megatons each and much older than their SS-9s and SS-18s.

SALT II forbids us to use trucks or railroad cars as mobile launch sites, a principal way that we could prevent our missiles from being vulnerable to Soviet attack. Some experts believe that SALT II would also ban the Multiple Aim Points system under which we could build hundreds of empty silos and transfer our missiles from one to another so the Soviets would never know ICBM locations.

SALT II limits sea- and land-based cruise missiles to a range of 347 miles, making them useless as strategic weapons. It limits air-launched cruise missiles to a 1,550-mile range, making the planes vulnerable to Soviet interceptors. SALT II limits will include our old, subsonic B-52 bombers while excluding the Soviets’ new supersonic Backfire bomber, of which they are now producing five a month.

The SALT-sellers are threatening the American people that, if our Senate doesn’t ratify the treaty, arms costs will escalate out of sight. This is a red herring. Our current military budget is a lower percentage of our federal budget than in any year since 1950. The Soviet military budget was never affected in the slightest by SALT I—its signing in 1972, its five-year life, or its lapsing in 1977. The Soviets simply continue to build for strategic superiority regardless of costs or treaties.

Eugene Rostow, chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, has correctly analyzed SALT II as “a step toward war, not peace . . . which can only invite more Soviet pressure and more risk. It would freeze us in a position of inferiority, deny us the opportunity to redress the balance, weaken our alliances, and isolate us.”

The World War II generation learned by bitter experience that the arms-limitation and naval-reduction agreements of the 1920s not only did not prevent war, but positively encouraged aggressors to attack. It’s too bad that each generation has to learn fundamental lessons of international politics all over again.

It isn’t that aggressors want war; they don’t. As Clausewitz put it so well, the aggressor would prefer to enter your country unopposed.

Are You Sure About the Soviets?
The biggest handicap the Carter Administration has in selling the American people on a new arms treaty with the Soviet Union is the intuitive and justified belief that the Soviets are not to be trusted. So Administration SALT-sellers are arguing strenuously that SALT is not based on trust in the Soviet Union to keep its agreements, but is based on each nation’s own self-interest.

But that begs the question. In order to accept this line of argument, you must be willing to accept Administration spokesmen’s definition of what is in the Soviet Union’s self-interest. In other words, instead of relying on the Soviets’ good faith, we are asked to rely on the clairvoyance of the Carter Administration’s assessment of what the Soviets will think in future circumstances.

Thus Paul Warnke, the Carter Administration’s chief SALT-seller, confidently assures us: “I am quite sure that no Soviet planner in his right mind would assume that the United States would leave its missiles to be destroyed once we had assured proof of a Soviet attack.”

In this amazing statement, Mr. Warnke is undertaking to assure the American people that he knows (1) that Soviet planners are in their right mind, (2) what Soviet planners will think in the future, and (3) how Soviet planners will predict the U.S. President’s decision about pushing the nuclear button in response to an attack. None of these assurances is valid.

The American people themselves don’t know whether the U.S. President will push the nuclear button in retaliation or not, so how in the world could the Soviets know? Furthermore, it’s not what the U.S. President will actually do that matters in Soviet decision-making, but what the Kremlin leaders think he will do.

How do we know that the Kremlin bosses will be men in their right mind? Or, if they are, how do we know whether their judgment will be either accurate or in their own self-interest?

When the Japanese warlords attacked Pearl Harbor, were they in their right mind? If so, did they act in their own best interest? They guessed they would be able to destroy our Navy at Pearl Harbor and that we could not retaliate. It took a million American casualties to prove that their judgment about U.S. retaliation was totally wrong.

Was Hitler in his right mind when he declared war on the United States? Did he act in his own self-interest? It is obvious he failed to anticipate that the United States would make Germany, and not Japan, its number-one enemy.

The Russians have an extensive civil defense system with underground shelters for most of their urban population. There is plenty of evidence that they calculate that a nuclear war with the United States would cost them only a small fraction of our casualties, much less than they suffered in World War II. We have no effective civil defense system. The Russians have anti-missile systems at Moscow and Leningrad; we have none.

The theory of the SALT treaties is that the Soviets won’t attack us because they think that, if they do, we will strike back and kill millions of Russians. In other words, SALT is based on leaving Americans like sitting ducks in the face of an attack, while we threaten to kill millions of Russians. Our weapons are all designed to kill people. None is designed to keep Americans alive.

The only intelligent way to plan the future is to have an alternate plan if our Number One plan fails. Those who want to rely on the SALT II treaty have no alternate plan. If their Number One plan doesn’t work, they will wring their hands and say, “Too bad that 100 million Americans had to die. We thought nuclear war was unthinkable.”

We need an alternate plan just in case (1) the Soviet leaders don’t act in their own self-interest, or (2) they misjudge how Americans will retal-
A greatly expanded civil defense program is the alternate plan we need. American lives are worth saving regardless of the cost. The life you save may be your own.

How a "Frame of Mind" Colors the Facts

The mythology put out by the Carter Administration, when it dashed the hopes of those who want our country to start an effective civil defense program, goes like this: Yes, the Soviet Union has a civil defense program, but don’t worry about it; above all, don’t allow it to persuade us to build a meaningful civil defense in the United States.

The Administration conclusion was based largely on a CIA report which has been thoroughly debunked by Leon Goure, America’s foremost analyst of Russian civil defense. Dr. Goure called it “a crash effort” by analysts who have “no prior knowledge of either civil defense in general or Soviet civil defense in particular.” He called it “a politicized and regrettably distorted treatment.”

This is not the first time that the CIA has distorted the facts in order to accommodate White House policy prejudices. The same thing happened in 1962 when the Kennedy Administration refused to believe that the Kremlin had shipped offensive missiles into Cuba. The Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee subsequently reported that the Administration’s almost-fatal delay in believing the evidence was due to “the predisposition of the intelligence community . . . that it would be incompatible with Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba.”

The July 1965 issue of the prestigious journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, Foreign Affairs, blamed the refusal to believe the evidence on a “frame of mind” that offensive missiles in Cuba were unthinkable. “When an official policy or hypothesis is laid down, it tends to obscure alternative hypotheses, and to lead to overemphasis of the data that support it, particularly in a situation of increasing tension, when it is important not to ‘rock the boat.’”

A similar “frame of mind” is preventing the Carter Administration from believing the factual evidence about the extent of Soviet civil defense and its strategic implications. Dr. Edward Teller has warned us: “We choose to live in a world of dreams. We choose to call what we don’t like ‘unthinkable.’ And the tragedy is that what is unthinkable will happen. But if we think, we can still prevent it from happening.”

The unthinkable event that could happen, even if we don’t think about it, has been described by Nobel Laureate Eugene P. Wigner of Princeton University. He estimates that our lack of civil defense exposes 60 percent of our population to nuclear attack or blackmail, but, because of the extensive Soviet civil defense and evacuation programs, their population losses in case of an attack would be, at most, only four and a half percent.

The Administration argues that the Soviets are spending their money needlessly for civil defense. But the Soviets believe they know, from bitter first-hand experience, that preparation for war in the homeland is essential. If we do nothing about civil defense, the Soviets may deduce (a) that we are fools, or (b) that, when the chips are down, because we have no civil defense, we will strike first.

The latter, as a matter of fact, is part of the still-operative Khrushchev doctrine. Repeatedly expressing a paranoid fear of a U.S. attack on the U.S.S.R., he warned, “If a country’s defenses are paralyzed, then war really is inevitable.” Dr. Teller calls this Soviet suspicion “THE unstabilizing circumstance in a situation that is unstable enough already.”

If the Carter Administration would allow our intelligence-gathering agencies to report the facts uncolored by the Administration-dictated “frame of mind,” it would seem that the most stabilizing plan we could undertake would be to build a realistic and effective civil defense program to safeguard the American people from nuclear blackmail.

The Soviet Union is spending $2 billion a year on civil defense measures designed to protect its population against nuclear attack. It is time we directed some attention to the problem of saving the lives of our own people.

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The Journal of

Private Zebulon Vaughan

Revolutionary Soldier

1777 - 1780

EDITED BY VIRGINIA STEELE WOOD, ARCHIVIST

Americana Collection, NSDAR

This is the fourth and final part of Zebulon Vaughan’s Revolutionary War journal. (See February, March, April 1979 issues of the DAR Magazine). Although most of the journal’s last eighteen pages are devoted to randomly arranged accounts, there is also a “sermon” against drunkenness, a memorandum concerning his Massachusetts state lottery ticket, a plea for prompt payment of soldiers’ wages, a prayer for General George Washington, a list of regimental officers, and names of doctors at the smallpox hospital in Schenectady, New York. The entries are reproduced here as faithfully as possible given modern typesetting.

Zebulon, the son of Joseph and Hannah Vaughan, was born 8 June 1744 in Middleborough, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Little is known of his life; however, there is a record of his marriage on 3 January 1765 by a Justice of the Peace to Mercy Pratt, also of Middleborough.

In March 1818 Congress passed the Act which provided for pensions to soldiers of the American Revolution. Within a month Vaughan applied claiming that he first enlisted in 1775 as a corporal under Captain Amos Wade, Cotton’s Massachusetts Regiment, Roxbury, for about eight months, and that the following year he served five months in New York state as a private under Captain Nathaniel Wood. In May 1777, Vaughan enlisted for a three-year term in Colonel Rufus Putnam’s 5th Massachusetts Regiment, under the company command of Captain Joshua Benson. On 14 May 1780, Putnam signed a statement certifying that Zebulon Vaughan had served “the full term of his enlistment, has conducted himself as a good and Faithful soldier, and is hereby Discharged the Service.” His pension amounted to eight dollars per month.

Appearing before the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth County on 17 July 1820 to reaffirm his eligibility for the pension, Vaughan declared he owned no real estate and “My family consists of my self & wife aged 77 years 1 daughter Mercy Faunce aged 35 a poor widow my occupation is a house carpenter but I am too far advanced in life to be able to realize any thing valuable from sd. occupation. I also owe a small sum.” His personal property included “6 old chairs, crockery ware, iron ware, other articles of house furniture” valued at $8.50.

A few months later in Middleborough, Mercy (Pratt) Vaughan died on 28 October 1820. Zebulon lived on into his 90th year and died 23 February 1824.

References:
December th 25 day 1779
   David Shaw Dr [debit or debtor] to Soap          0-12-0

   Seth fish Dr By Noah perrey                    0-12-0

   Seth fish Cr [credit or creditor] to cash      0-3-0

   Noah Prrey Cr to half qt. [qt.] of Rumm

February the 8 day 1780
   George Shaw Dr for maken Cote                    1-4-0

February 11th highlands year 1780
   Jonathan pratt Dr to Cash Sixteen dollars      
   the day he Sot out for home with Conside fuller

   Solomon Raymond Dr wo work one [on] his coat  0-18-0

the End of the Book Conclulen my three years
   Camppain Sence i Seen home may th 15 year 1780

Middleborough october 8th Zebulun Vaughan his
   book Bought with my one [own] Cash and my on [own]
   proprerty and if it Loos and you it find pray give it
to me for it will Bee kind for it is mine and the Cost
ie will pay to the [thee]

Capt. Frances att west pint November the 17 day

   Lutant [?] Dr                                     0-1-0
   Bu--- Dr                                         0-5-0

   Elijh Aliord Dr to Rumm. Butns November the 17    0-12-0

   November 17th day 1779 my Noah percy Dr for a
   hatack tin
   all due to me Cr to Cash                           0-6-0

   November the 20 day 1779 gorge Shaw Dr to Casten
   Butens                                          0-9-0
   for Cote and Jacket
November the 27 day 1779 Corpl Ellis Dr to Rumm Butons 0-6-0

December the 10 day 1779 Isaac Cunet [?] Dr to rum 1-10-0

Gibbons Sharp Dr for the same December 10 1-10-0

Middleborough Zebulun Vaughan my Book I bee Long to Middleborough In the County of Plymouth with in 35 milds of Boston and I wish that i was thar now i wod think mySel att hom but now i Em as Strange to it was i in EIroland i wold think myself at hom for thar ie have got Sweet harte but hear ie have got non ae Rime in time will Spend time But trobels my time to Right ae Rime So Endeth the Chapter I wish but all in Van [vain] ie wish ie was in Newengland a gain So no mor att Present Zebulun Vaughan

Zebulon Vaughan his Book
I Em a Small man
Come to preach a Sarmon
to a thin Congratuson
in a un working polpet
BeeLoved my text is in
malt i Can not devid it
in to Sontenters [sentences] it Being
non [none] nor into words -
it being But won [one] mor
Likored wharf for i Shall
open th holl [whole] and devid [divide]
it in leters wich i find
to Be therefore Namely
MALT
now my frinds the
Emmorol [immortal] E ---
T is th agorokel [allegorical] now
my frinds the M = morol
is well set forth to Show
all you Drunkord good
manners A = Logolok [logic]
is when won thing Spoken
and aenother ment thing[s]
Spoken in my text is malt but the thing ment
is th Eyle of malt [ale made of malt] wich
is Strong Beear now you
gentelmanns meet L
Liborty T = trechery
the L = Litrel wich is the
Efet [effect] wich Comeley [commonly] works
a pon man Cind fuseley [mankind firstly] in
this world and Secondly in
the world to Com fursley [firstly] in
this world it works upon Som
M = mordors [murderers] L = losness [looseness]
of Life and T = treeson
Se[cond] in the world to Com
it works upon Sum [some] M =

misrey, L = Languis [languish] T
tormente or [are] my
monsters all of you, L = Leve
of [leave off] T = teптing [tempting] M = my
frinds A = all of you L =
look for T = ormente
now i Shall Condlude with
a few BreaF Reelfesitions [reflections]
upon what hath Been
all Ready Sayed A =
drunkord is a noince [nonce]
of madeftey a Spite of
welth the ale house [house]
Banafactor the Contebule [contemptible]
trobel his wife wo [wife's woe] his
Children [children's] Sham he is a
wolken [walking] Swill tub the
picter [picture] of a Beast and the
monster of a man
A = M
a man

those Name Rote hear deter [debtors] as much as I
Crispus Shaw and Ephriam Shaw and Isaac bennett
Zebulun Vaughan and David Shaw payed for the holl
three[e] shillings a peece

october the 29 of 1779
David Shaw Crispus Shaw Isaac Bennet and Sh---
Dr. to a Shear [share] in a pint of Rum that we drink
that day we marched from pins Bridg wich is Six
Shiling and Six pence a peess.

David Shaw Dr
Crispus Shaw Dr
Sharp
Bennet
Vaughan

october the 3d day 1779
Crispus Shaw Dr Rum att pigskill town [Peekskill]
when going to gin [join] th Carptenders

Books of a Counts
Augt David Shaw, Cr to Rum 0- 9-0
Augt Sharp Cr to Rum & Bay Stors 0-12-0
Augt David Sharp Cr to Rum 0- 0-0
Sept gibons Sharp Cr Rum 0- 9-0
Sept 6th Gibbons Sharp Dr Rum 0- 9-0
July 6th You had the Rum down to th
main guard
Sept 7th Dr Gubi [?] Dr grup 0- 6-0
Sept 9 day gibbon Shaw Dr Apels 0- 1-0

MAY 1979
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>Due to David Shaw by Sturtevant.</td>
<td>0-12-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 21</td>
<td>Bored of David Shaw</td>
<td>0-10-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 16</td>
<td>David Shaw Cr to Rum -- North Capel Church and Sharp</td>
<td>3-0-0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Crispus Shaw and Ephriam Shaw and your Self 12 shillings a pees</td>
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<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>to day had of Isaac Bennett on [one] gill and half of Rum was</td>
<td>0-13-0</td>
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<td>Aug 24</td>
<td>Isaac Bennett deter [debter] by Joseph gambel for a ---</td>
<td>0-12-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept 11</td>
<td>1 Spent 8 dollars and half with Eard and wife and Raymond and Bragg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raymond payed Seven dollars [dollars]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>Corpiel Downer Dr for Rum on th main guard</td>
<td>9-9-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23 -</td>
<td>Sargint Dr for Rum perite</td>
<td>0-18-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 21</td>
<td>David Shaw Cr to ten [ten] Shilings by Sturtevant for paying for Shous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Bennett Dr for buter milk Comen</td>
<td>0-1-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from west pint when we went after Docters Stuf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No 14,663 tickets</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Massachusetts State Lottery</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class the forth this ticket Entitles the possessor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to Sich price as may be drown against it</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number agreeable to Resolution of the general assembly of this State</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>passed may 2, 1778</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R G Williams</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**August the 9 day 1779**

I Ben met and ie get att wist pint [West Point]

half ae pint of Rum was 0-18-0

and then got half ae pint of whisk 0-12-0

**August the 12 day 1779**

Due to Isaac Bennet for Rum this day 0-9-0

**July th 28 ye 1779**

Joseph gambel Dr to ae Stock and Buckel [buckle] Reseved this Sum 0-18-0

**July the 29 Noah prey Cr to Cash**

payed to day 1-10-0

payed bee fore one aorder att Con--- island 4-0-0

Cr to Cash 0-2-0

**August the 3 ye 1779**

Isaac Bennett Dr for paying for Bay stors & David Shaw

Cr if payed Shaw & Ephriam Shaw half a Dollar a peess
totel 0-12-0

**August the 2 day 1779**

this day Setled with henrey Bra---

Even from the Begen of th --- to this day for Cleanen your gonn [gun] was th Last work ie did for you

**May the 7 day 1779**

Isaac Bennet By Mr grifen for drink 0-15-0

Du to Corpiel Eless [Ellis] when presented me 0-15-0

**May the 10 day payed to Eless** 0-6-0

**May the 23 Henray Bragg Dr to washing shurt and stock [stockings?] and found soop [soap?]** 0-2-0

**June the 15 1779**

Isaac Bennet Dr for 4 yerd of tobocko 0-6-0

**June the 15 1779**

Bingdom Dr for tobocko 0-15-0

Crispus Shaw Dr to Rum 0-6-0

Isaac Bennet to Rum 0-6-0

Ephriam Shaw Dr 0-12-0

June the 29 A [D] 1779

Isaac Bennett
thou Most Lofty Chasnot tree
Let fall they prickley Burs
one [on] over pay masters head and
mak him pay over wages that
we may Bee in Nobled to meet
over Landlord and Land Lady with
pomp and honeuer and play the
part of a good Solder and we
Enrstley intreet that the duey
oak may fall one [on] thar heads
and mak them Blynd so that
Thay can not see Soldier play
with pretay gales and we
Enrseley Beag that we may
all ways meet with good Land
Lady and Land Lords and we
wold Beag that Land Lady wold
Surplie us with pretay galeys
in plenteay so no more askan
your parden for what has Been
for Ever asken this faver
A man

Zebulun Vaughan his Book this --- [torn]
at pigskille [Peekskill] this 10 day of Janery --- [torn]
Zebulum Vaughan my name
Jany th 14 day 1778 Very Snowey day Come Let us
Jine [join]

March the 28 ye 1779
Isaac Bennett Dr to a pare of mitens 0-12-0

Apriel th 1 day
giborn Sharp Dr for supor 0- 6-0
Crispus Shaw Dr for super 0- 6-0
Charls pain Dr for super 0- 6-0
Isaac Benet Dr for super 0- 6-0

Crispus Shaw for tobocco 0- 4-0

Charles pain Cr to two Shilings

482 MAY 1979
Dutchman's Report in the morning
A prayer for King Washonton

god the unspeakable author of the
world Creator of man governor of
Empires and establisher of all
Kingdom who out of th chains of our
father abraham didist chuse o king
that Become the Saviour of all
kings and nation of the Earth Bless
we Beseech the they [thy] faithful
Servant and ouer grand Sovereign [sovereign]
Lord king george Washanton
with the Richest Blessing of they [thy]
grase establish him in th
throne of his kingdoom [kingdom] By they [thy]
mighty aid and pertix-- [protection?]
veisuet [visit] him as thou didst
moses in the Bush Joush [Joshua] in the
Betel [battle] gidion in th fild and
Samuel in the tempel Let the
due of thine abundant ma--- [manna?]

fall upon his head and give him
the Blessing of david and Solomon
Be unto him a halemont of
Salvation against the faie [fire] of his
Enemys and Strong tower of
defence in the time of
adversety Let him Rain
Bee prospurs and his days
maney Let peass [peace] and Love and
holless Let Justes and truth
and all Christn Vartues flourch
in his time Let his popel [[people] Sarve
him with honer and obdence and
Let him so duly Sarve the heart
one [on] Earth that he may hearafter
Everlastingly Rain with the
heaven thru Jesus Christ our
Lord a man a man

Zebulon Vaughan
His prair Reseved [prayer received] of a old
man att Northcasel one day
February the 13 George Shaw Cr to Cash and
drink at Capt. Lilley's 0-10-6

March the 6 day settled with George Shaw
and I settled all Even

Crispus Shaw Dr for thread and Cyder 0-11-0
Ephriam Shaw Dr to Cash Lent March
the 15 0-6-0

January the first day David Shaw Cr to
Eating which he paid for me at Mr Bards
0-10-0

Baj Chambrlan Dr to Boot between Buckels
0-12-0

Jany 14 Ephriam Shaw Dr By Isaac pool
0-18-0

January the 15 day 1778
David Shaw Cr for Bay Stors
0-1-0

payed to Ebenezer Clark for
consider wood 0-8-0
0-2-0

January the 15 day 1778
Henray Bragg Dr to Cash paying
for Bay Stors
0-3-0

Ephriam Shaw Dr for Rum
January the 20 day 1779
0-4-0

February the 1 day 1779 ---
Cr to ---
0-2-0

February the 9 day 1779 due to ---
August the 11 --- [crossed through and illegible]
0-2-0

Mathew miner of Woodbary where
Rusel was sick with the Camp desemper
he belonged to freshordens [?] 0-0-0

November the 26 [20?] 1778
Isaac pool Dr to a Broch
1-10-0
Cr to Cash November the 2 day 1779
0-12-0

Cr to a pipe November the 2 day 1779
for Middleborough 0-6-0

December the day 1778
David [?] Cook Cr to Vete--- 0-5-0

Isaac Pool Dr to milk
0-1-0

Crispus Shaw Dr to milk
0-1-0

Cr Sand [?] Rum
0-2-0

Isaac pool Cr to super
0-2-0
Isaac pool Cr to Brackfast
0-1-0
Isaac pool Dr for Sider
0-1-0
Crispus Shaw Dr for Cider
0-1-0

Isaac pool Cr to Brad
Crispus Shaw Dr for Cyder
0-1-0

December th ---
Shaw Cr to paying for ---
at Mr Bandes 0-4-0

August the 12 day 1778
Se--- Cambrid Dr to C---
1-9-0
John tings Dr for hat
0-3-0
Job Blak Dr to a pint of Rum or Brandy 0-12-0

August th 13 day 1778 today
Reseved of Sesan [?] Cambrid the Same
1-1-4-0

August the 25 day ye 1778
Gibbons Sharp Cr to Cash
0-12-0

October the 5 day 1778
Solomon Raymond Srj [Sgt.] Dr to Cash
1-9-0

Bedford October the 5 day 1778
Sarj Raymond Dr
0-15-0-0
Sarj Yonge has payed me
0-15-0-0
Sarj Chambrlan has payed me
0-15-0-0
and my Self spent at the house of Mr Coners
3-0-0

July th 28 day 1778
Isaac Bennet Dr to Cash
foore Doller [dollars]

Credet to --- Broch fore doller

August the 1 day 1778 this day
Seteled with Crispus Shaw and thar
was due to me one shilling & 4 pence

August the 3 day 1778 Isaac Bennett
Cr to Cash four Shilings
Isaac Bennet Dr from Rum
0-6-0
Isaac Bennet Cr to Cash
0-12-0

August th 9 day 1778
Sargint Wilkens Dr to washen---
0-2-0

August the 9 day 1778
this are the Names of Capin Benson men
that was drafted Zebulin Vaughan
Jacob Rickard --- Levi Pratt
we are for the Light Enfret [Infantry]

the Bay of Vandoras Cup --- ---

484 MAY 1979
July the 13 day 1778
Crispus Shaw  gorge Shaw
Jacob Rickard   Isaac Bennett
Dr to 4 quarts of milk that I got and 0-11-0
Brot in to the mess wich was half a doller 0- 9-3

July the 18 day 1778
  gibbons Sharp Dr to ae pint of milk 0-0- 9-1

July th 28 day 1778 due to
  gibbons Sharp one pound fore Shilings 0- 5-0

august th 1 day 1778
  0- 3-3
  0- 9-3

July the 14 in Scouten with three or 4
 thousand of th foot and ae Bout one hundred
  of the Light draggones By Some
  Considrebul Number of the Light hors 0- 9-3
derseters Seven at 12 Oclock att Night
  0-11-0
  1- 0-3

July th 28 day 1778 Isaac Bennet
  Dr
  Jacob Rickard Dr to Cash 0-12-0
  Jacob Rickard 0- 6-0
  Jacob Rickard to Cash 0-12-0
  Jacob Rickard payed 2- 8-0

June 28 day 1778
  Crispus Shaw Dr to Rum 0-11-0
  Jacob Rickard Dr to Rum 0- 7-0
  Jacob Rickard payed 0- 6-0

the 4 day of July Genrail gats
Aordred 13 Canon to Bee fired and
after that 13 more and Night
thay havee Ski [sky] Rockets

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</table>

Coymans December the 6 day 1777
  Capten Jousha Benson Dr for a 0- 9-0
  that I made for him

  Crispus Shaw
  Jacob Rickard 0- 1-8
  Jeams --- 0- 3-0
gibbon Shaw 0- 3-0
Consider Wood 0- 3-0
Sargent hamon 0- 3-0
Charles paine 0- 3-0
York Corenes 0-19-8
Jacob Rickard Dr 1-10-0

February the 19 day 1778
  this day Setled with gibbons Sharp
  Even ae pon all a Counts from the
  Begen of the world to this day
Dated Albany year 1778 february
  the 19 day

  February the 20 day 1778
  Crispus Shaw Cr to 0-2-0-8
  for tobacko 0-0-0-8
  Cr to quart of milk 0-1-0-8
  Cr to quarters of Lof of Bread 0-0-9

February the 21 day 1778
  Cr to Shear in Some Sider
  wich is

February the 27 day 1778
  to Jacob Rickard 0-0-4

Middleborough August September
November December October
January March July June
May ---

Zebulun Vaughan this Book Rote
this 7 day of february att alban
year 1778 and we Expet ae march
--- some whare --- another at
--- I dont know now ---
at present

Regiments Rank
  Colos. [Col.] 1 gradens 1
  Colo. 2 putnams 2
  Colo. 3 Nixson 3
  Colo. 4 Aldens 4

Capten [Capt.] Bensen Let. [Lieut.] Shelden Let.
Welsh
Enson Soul  Sargent Bragg and
Cnaekety or Cnacketa

(Continued on page 487)
February 1979

Anderson, Jacob Jr. .......... North Yarmouth, NA (now ME)
Ashley, Jordan, Sr. .......... Camden (in that part now Lancaster) District, SC
Aue, John Henry .......... Tulpehocken Twp., Berks Co., PA
Bickham, James .......... Burke Co., GA
Birdwell, Benjamin .......... Sullivan Co., NC (now TN)
Blaser, John .......... Lancaster Co., PA
Bleecker, John James .......... Albany Co., NY
Bogart, Isaac, Jr. .......... Eastwoods, Queens (now Nassau) Co., NY
Bowen, Sterling .......... South Carolina & VA.
Brewer, John .......... Monmouth Co., NJ
Brookshire, James .......... Dorchester Co., MD
Broughton, Charles .......... Virginia
Bunch, Micajah .......... Chowan Co., NC.
Cockey, Thomas .......... Baltimore Co., MD
Cole, Amos .......... Dighton, MA
Coon, Casper .......... Kershaw Dist., SC
Kuhn
Cooper, James .......... Watauga Settlement, NC (now TN)
Cooper, William, Sr. ........ 96th Dist., SC
Davis, Marriott .......... Brunswick Co., VA
Davis, William .......... Rindge, NH
Dawley, Shebna .......... Exeter, RI
Deason, William .......... Camden District, SC
Dienor, Johann Henry .......... Earl Twp., Berks Co., PA
Deener
Diner
Douglas, Alexander .......... Wilmington Dist., NC
Drown, Moses .......... Wells, MA (now ME)
Duren, Reuben .......... Bedford, MA
Elston, Samuel .......... New Providence, Essex Co., NJ
Franklin, John .......... Amherst Co., VA
Friend, John .......... Westham, MA
Fulkerson, Philip .......... Somerset Co., NJ
Fuller, William .......... Virginia
Gosney, William .......... Frederick Co., VA
Gouger, Henry .......... Rowan Co., NC
Graham, John .......... Wilmington District, NC
Grant, Alexander .......... Onslow Co., NC
Greenwell, George .......... St. Mary’s Co., MD
Grimes, Thomas I .......... Edgecombe Co., NC
Grissold, Simeon .......... Bolton, CT
Hadley, Thomas .......... Campbellton, NC
Hall, Thomas .......... Kingston Parish, Gloucester Co., VA
Hammett, George .......... Culpeper Co., VA
Harman, Phillip .......... Philadelphia Co., PA
Hawley, Daniel .......... Fairfield Co., CT
Hewitt, William .......... Stafford Co., VA
Hough, Moses .......... Somerset Co., KY
Huff
Houser, Abraham .......... Washington Co., MD
Hudson, Thomas Kilby .......... Lynn, MA
Jones, Tingnal, Jr. .......... Mecklenburg Co., VA
Joslin, Joseph .......... Leonminster, MA
Klug, Gottfried .......... Lancaster Co., PA
Lakin, Lemuel .......... Hancock, NH
Luce, Shubal .......... Sussex Co., NJ
Luse
Lucie, William Rhody .......... Port Tobacco Parish, Charles Co., MD
May, Agnes (Smith) .......... Botetourt Co., VA
McConnell, James .......... Lancaster Co., PA
McMakin, Alexander .......... Loudoun Co., VA
McWain, Andrew .......... Bolton, MA
Means, Robert .......... Amherst, NH & Merrimack, NH
Munnerlyn, Loftus Redlee .......... Ariel Crossroads, Georgetown Dist., SC
Norton, Bethuel .......... Farmington, CT
Oliger, Peter .......... Shrewsbury Twp.; York Co., PA
Petty, Thomas .......... 96th Dist. (in that part now Union Co.) SC
Pratt, Elisha .......... Spencer town, Albany Co., NY
Prior, William .......... Queen Ann Co., MD
Pryor
Redman, Aaron .......... Loudoun Co., VA
Rester, Frederick, Jr. .......... Effingham Co., GA
Revier, John Jr. .......... Lancaster Co., VA
Richey, Robert .......... York Co., PA
Robb, Michael .......... Northampton Co., PA
Rabb
Runyon, Isaac .......... Tazewell Co., VA & Frederick Co., MD
Shaklee, Peter .......... Bedford Co., PA
Shields, Peter .......... Hampshire Co., VA
Simmins, Henry, Sr. .......... Hunterdon Co., NJ
Spyer, Wooden .......... Canaan, CT
Stevenson, James .......... Smyrna, Kent Co., DE
Stump, Conrad .......... Albany Twp., Berks Co., PA
Stumpf
Teeter, Elias .......... Mt. Bethel Twp., Northampton Co., PA
Thompson, Robert .......... N. Stonington, CT
Thomson
Titus, Silas .......... Albany Co., NY
Tootle, Thomas .......... Dorchester Co., MD
Toole
Trisler, Jacob .......... Frederick & Montgomery Co., MD
True, Joseph .......... Chester, NH
Tuggle, Joshua .......... Amherst Co., VA
Vittloff, Samuel .......... Washington Co., PA
Vittitow

MAY 1979
Villerton
Wingrove, John  Virginia
Sewall, Richard  Kent Co., MD
Sewell
Tucker, Thomas  Halifax Dist., NC
Wampler, George  Lancaster Co., PA
Warren, Henry  Craven Co., NC
Weethee, James  Mason, NH
Wikoff, Martin, Jr.  Readington Twp; Hunterdon Co., NJ
Wyckoff
Winn, Johnson  Dutchess Co., NY

December 1978 Additional Listing
Barker, William  Wake Co., NC
Barndollar, Michael  Philadelphia Co., PA
Beasley, John  Prob. 96th Dist., SC
Beasley, William  96th Dist., SC
Collins, Joseph  Wilkes Co., GA
Coustman, Jacob  Leesburg, VA
Davis, Henry Culver  Maryland
Dedman, Samuel  Albermore Co., VA
Demarest, John S  Berkeley & Kentucky Cos., VA
Dodd, William  Wake Co., NC
Dorsey, Philimon  Anne Arundel Co., MD
Edwards, Nathan  Bertie Co., NC
Feese, Tobias  Assace Twp; Berks Co., PA
Foss, Samuel Dowrst  Rye, NH
Hawley, Josiah  Winsor, VT
Hawthorne, John  Duplin Co., NC
Hill, Peter  Westmoreland Co., PA
Johnson, Wilhelm  Northampton Co., PA
Keahey, James  Cumberland Co., NC
Kent, John  Boterourt Co., VA
Krantz, Michael  Montgomery Co., VA
Logsdon, William  Prob. Frederick Co., MD
McDowell, John  Rowan Co., NC
McNamee, Hugh  Frederick & Washington Cos., MD
Neff, Benjamin  Windham, CT
Neff, Oliver  Windham, CT
Pagan, Alexander  Chester Co., SC
Ridgely, William  Anne Arundel Co., MD
Saunders, Joseph H.  Lancaster Co., VA
Smith, Henry  Kaskaskia & Clarksville, Northwest Terr. (Now IL)
Stewart, John  Spotsylvania Co., VA
Taylor, Samuel  Essex Co., VA
Thompson, Gideon, Sr.  Dutchess Co., NY
Turtle, Benjamin  Montgomery Co., MD
Unangst, Andrew  Cumberland Co., PA
Woodfin, Samuel  Powhatan Co., VA

October 1978 Additional Listing
Ditty, John  Lancaster (now Dauphin Co.), PA
Simpson, William  Charles Co., MD
Vickery, John  Prob. Randolph Co., NC
Williams, John, Sr.  Ocracoke Island, Carteret Co., NC

Additional Listing
Ward, Samuel  Arundel City, MD

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Journal of Zebulon Vaughan
(Continued from page 485)
[The following is from a loose, torn page in the journal:]
--- of Docters of the Horspetel
[firs]t in Comand is mackra
[th]e Next Docter is mingo
the Next Docter is Smith
the Next Docter is Williamons

thes are Docters of the Small pox --- at Snacakety [Schenectady]
Horsetpel  Rot[e] By Zebulun Vaughan

January the 9 day 1778
Jacob Rickard Dr to one Shiling
--- to Baooke and two Shilings
--- of apels and Calogg att the horspetel att Cnackata [Schenectady]

(End of Series)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

487
After the early Americans had declared their independence and won it, they set up their government and counted heads for their first national census. That census in 1790 showed the melting pot of the Northeast had already mingled the bloodstreams of diverse Europeans: Pilgrims, Puritans, Dutch, Huguenots, German Palatines, Scotch-Irish, men and women of many tongues and cultures. The English-speaking strain dominated and New England’s Puritanism, it is claimed, was imprinted forever upon the American character, thrusting upon it “the work ethic.” New England eyes looked heavenward, it is true, but exciting and amusing side lights shining upon their daily lives and folkways, call up some lively events not so stiff and austere.

The Pilgrims and Puritans, in today’s view, seem to merge into a mythical composite, a dour people, guided by the “New England conscience” and the “small voice from within.” Other memories of their world and customs have faded and almost slipped away. Excepted, of course, are the tales of witchcraft, but, to be fair, history shows these witchhunts, trials and executions were not unique, for during that era the superstitious fever to hunt witches was far more rampant in England than here.

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It may be of some historical interest to distinguish between the Pilgrims and Puritans and recall that even though they were both English and dissenters from the Anglican Church they were not one and the same people. It is true, both, struggling to survive in a desolate wilderness, worked long and hard, read the Bible, attended church, had little time to be frivolous and took no stock in Santa Claus and Christmas trees. They were forceful men and women; however, their lives were not all work and vinegar. They hunted and fished like anybody else, raised many children and when they had a chance imbibed freely of rum, wine and beer.

While the Dutch companies were settling New Netherland and the London Company was sending Church of England members to Virginia Colony, two distinct and independent companies settled two separate colonies in New England. In 1606 stockholders from Plymouth, England chartered the Plymouth Company to establish colonies in America for profit. This company did succeed in founding colonies but made no profit and after a few years gave up their charter as a dead horse.

Through this company, however, before it cashed in, the Pilgrims found their way to Plymouth, the site of their new colony, called Thievish Harbor on ancient maps. After years of punishment for separating from the Church of England, they escaped to Holland from their seat at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England. Their less fortunate members were executed or thrown into the English prison known as the Klink, from which we can trace our slang expression, “in the klink.” After twelve years of exile and hard times in Amsterdam and then in Leyden, the first contingent departed from Holland and crossed the Atlantic to set up their own country. We call them Pilgrims because they wandered.

The second important New England group, the Puritans, founded the Bay Colony in Massachusetts. They had withdrawn from the Church of England but did not...
separate and emigrate to Holland. Their new settlement, the Massachusetts Bay Colony was entirely independent of Plymouth and soon outstripped it in size and importance. The Massachusetts Bay Company was incorporated and chartered by stockholders in 1629 and the Puritans possessing money and social position, bought up all the shares and holding the charter, sailed to America.

Reviewing the Pilgrim story, their first and largest ship, the Mayflower of Harwich, 180 tons, sailed in July 1620 and about four months later, on November 11, 1620, old style, reached Cape Cod with 102 passengers, half of whom died in the first year. Their leaders were men of higher education and outstanding ability, while the rank and file were men and women of high ideals and good family. Their teacher, John Robinson, and their elder, William Brewster, were both University of Cambridge men and William Bradford was a man of highest integrity. While still on board ship they drew up their famous Mayflower Compact and their first signer was Governor John Carver, one of those who died in the first year. William Bradford followed him as governor.

The exodus from England continued. The Fortune, of 55 tons, less than half the size of the Mayflower, sailed in July 1621, arriving at Plymouth in November with 35 passengers. A shallop from the Sparrow arrived early in 1622 with seven men. The Anne, 140 tons, the second largest ship, and the Little James, 40 tons, landed in July and August of 1623, with 60 persons.

The second Mayflower reached America in 1629 with many passengers for Salem and a few for Plymouth. The Talbot followed with 35 passengers in May 1629, with servants for Plymouth. New England genealogists claim none of these voyagers can be identified. The last of the Pilgrim ships, the Handmaid, came to Plymouth on October 29, 1630 with 60 passengers, described as "of ye weakest and poorest sort." The arrival of this last Pilgrim ship found about 250 persons settled at Plymouth. The fame of the Mayflower and the hardships of the first Pilgrims spread far and wide, overshadowing the valor and virtues of those who landed at Plymouth during the next ten years.

Pilgrims who set out after 1620 sailed the same stormy seas, faced the same fearsome dangers and broken fortunes as did the Mayflower company. Nathaniel Morton wrote, "If they looked behind them, there was a mighty ocean which they had passed, and was now as a main bar or gulph to separate them from all the civil parts of the world." He wrote of the Mayflower travelers but his words picture the ordeal of all the Pilgrims.

The handwritten records of Nathaniel Morton, secretary of the colony for 50 years, are exhibited at the Mayflower Society House in Plymouth, in a glass case along with the cane he carried. Nathaniel, born in Holland, was the eldest son of George Morton and he and his family were not Mayflower passengers but sailed on the ship Anne in 1623. George Morton was a well-to-do merchant of York, England, a dissenter from a Roman Catholic family who married Julian Carpenter, a sister of Governor Bradford's wife. As a Pilgrim, he had lived in Holland where all of his children were born. He died during his first year at Plymouth.

One of the Pilgrims' sailing vessels, the Little James, set out for a return trip to England, loaded with cod and furs. The story goes that pirates seized her, sold the furs and nothing more was ever heard of the Little James, her passengers or remaining cargo. The Pilgrims depended on money from the sale of their furs and fish and with this loss suffered a stunning blow.

The Pilgrims settled Scituate, Barnstable, Ipswich, Marblehead and Duxbury but supposedly, they left only one authentic portrait, that of Edward Winslow, painted in London. Historians say there are little or no records describing them which limits our idea of their physical appearance. The Pilgrim John Alden was more often than not called a Puritan. By tradition he was 20 years old when he signed the Mayflower Compact, blond and powerful but his description may only be handed down from later legend or romantic poetry.

Indentured servants, noted in early records, were frequently assumed to be uneducated or of servile origin, in permanent service to a master. An indenture is simply a contract. So-called "indentured servants" were not akin to slaves, nor were they necessarily cooks, housemaids or lackeys any more than are our civil servants of today. Certain people in England and elsewhere in Europe wished to emigrate but lacked money to pay the fare. Often they agreed with a relative or friend to accompany the family, to work for them for a stated time and signed a contract, usually for five to seven years. The "indentured" sprang from any vocation or rank but, lacking
cash, they worked their way. As a matter of record, many teachers were indentured and came as family tutors.

About five years after the first landing of the Pilgrims some settlers came to Boston Harbor and tried to establish a fishing business, but their adventure was not a success. In 1628 John Endicott, as governor, came to Salem with settlers and the second Mayflower brought many Puritans in 1629.

John Winthrop, Puritan leader, undertook the most important expedition to New England, sailing directly from the Isle of Wight to Cape Anne. In July of 1630 his fleet of 11 ships brought from 700 to 1000 souls to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their prosperity and success soon pushed the Plymouth Colony into the background and the younger Puritan colony dominated.

Winthrop kept a journal of the voyage and landing of his fleet from March 28 to July 8, 1630. Despite much firewater on board the ships he reported, “We have many young gentlemen in our ship who behave themselves well.” He described conditions on board, stating that most people were in good health but one ship had lost 14 people and on another many were nearly starved. Two of his horses died and most of the cattle, oxen and goats were dead. Winthrop wrote that they took many mackerel and ate strawberries on Cape Anne and then, “We went to Massachusetts to find a place for our sitting down.” He suffered a personal tragedy when his son Henry drowned at Salem the day after they landed there.

The flagship of his fleet was the Arabella, of 350 tons, or nearly twice the size of the Mayflower. Despite Puritanism, she carried 10,000 gallons of wine, 42 barrels of beer and only 14 barrels of drinking water. The Puritans were said to have preferred wine and beer to water and judging by their provisions, it was truly said. If the other ten ships were laden with comparable burdens of wine and beer they were well supplied with drinks.

John Winthrop’s Sea Journal was first printed in Boston in 1853, with notes by James Savage. It contains a partial list of settlers and their locations at Charlestown, Dorchester, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury and Lynn, all of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

When the Pilgrim Fathers first came to Plymouth they assigned a Lord’s Day Meeting house for the Separatist members, actually built like a fort with a flat roof and battlements. They insisted upon calling their places of worship, not churches, but meeting houses and would not use the word “Sunday,” but only the Sabbath or the Lord’s Day. They were adamant upon these points as they were to keeping the Sabbath holy, banning the use of wedding rings, the Book of Common Prayer and other Church of England customs, with a special scorn of Anglican bishops. On the Lord’s Day families walked to meeting, three in a row, with one armed man from each household. The men wore armor of cotton wool under their regular clothes, to protect them against Indian arrows and the sentinels wore regular English armor.

In religious circles they were called Independents or Brownists, from the name of one of their leaders in England, Robert Browne. The early history of New York frequently refers to Independents and Brownists, oddities amongst the Dutch Reformed. We know them as Congregationalists, a religious society without a hierarchy. The law required each dwelling to be built on a site within one half mile of the meeting house which stood on low, level ground. These first meeting houses were square, made of logs, with thatched roofs and earthen floors. The buildings were used for town meetings, and public assemblies, never revered as holy places which could be called churches.

By 1638, or 18 years after the Pilgrims colonized, 30 ministers were preaching in New England. As the people spread out they built new meeting houses on steep hill tops, to be seen by all. The congregation installed a bell if they could but rarely could they afford to buy a bell to be sent over from England. Inside, a sounding board over the minister’s head was supposed to carry his voice but actually it served more as a handy nesting place for bats which occasionally flew out even as he spoke.

The typical New England church we admire today for its simple beauty appears to be their third type of building. Early buildings were used as watch towers for hostile Indians, as landmarks to be seen for miles around and sometimes even as lighthouses to warn sailors off the coast. At first they left the buildings unpainted but in time painted them bright yellow, bright orange or brown. Inside, the swallows flew in and out among the bare rafters. Trees were not allowed to grow near the meeting houses for fear of fire. In the summer the blazing sun beat down without mercy upon the patient worshippers,
sitting on hard benches for the livelong day except when they "nooned" for dinner.

In 1675 it was enacted that every town must build a meeting house and there were many raisings. A meeting-house raising was a most exciting occasion, sometimes the most exciting experience of a man’s lifetime. Materials were ever scarce, especially nails, and Yankee thrift made sure not to waste a single nail. Members of the congregation donated their labor and the use of their horses. While they measured and sawed and nailed they often consumed a barrel of rum. When the Medford meeting house was raised by Winthrop’s Puritans, they had on hand five barrels of rum.

Stories come down of young men walking the ridge pole of the roof, swigging a few drops from a jug, and, if possible, standing on his head while the entire congregation watched his antics. A popular drink, the Martini of the day, was flip, concocted of rum, beer and sugar, mixed with a red hot poker to make it bubble. Cider was another popular drink of good cheer. An Indian given a glass of cider by a minister’s wife told her it was right that Adam and Eve were punished for eating an apple, they should have made cider of it.

In Pittsfield, Massachusetts in 1671, for the building of the meeting house, 4 shillings was raised on every acre of land and each man got 3 shillings a day for his work and one shilling extra for his rum and sugar. So many boys and men were injured at these raisings that drinking was finally postponed until the work had been completed.

Although trees growing around the meeting house had been banned, eventually they grew up around it and shut out the sunlight. Preaching in semi-darkness, one parson asked in his sermon, “Why do the wicked live?” and answered himself, saying, “I hope they live long enough to cut down the great hemlock tree back of the pulpit window.”

The meeting house was literally a house for meetings and on the front door citizens posted every kind of notice—town meetings, marriage intentions, messages from Quakers and bounties on wolves, bears and wildcats. In 1664 the town paid 10 shillings for a dead wolf and the heads of dead animals were brought and nailed to the meeting house door which was often spattered with blood. On the lawn or green at the front door were installed the stocks, pillory, cage and whipping post. Pillories were used in Boston until 1803.

On the Sabbath, the congregation sat stiffly on long benches without backs and cushions and the parson stood in the pulpit with his skull cap and black Geneva cloak. Men entered by their own door and women did the same, sitting themselves on opposite sides of the room. The "wretched boys" all sat together, watched by the tithing-man because like any other boys, Puritan or not, they made faces, laughed, threw corn and whittled on the woodwork. Dogs wandered in and out and sometimes engaged in fights.

If the congregation could not afford a bell, they assembled for service at the sound of a beating drum or blowing of a conch shell. Some congregations built a platform on the roof as a place to beat the drum or blow the conch. The first bells were only handbells and later when a larger one was placed in the belfry, the rope came down in the middle of the meeting house. Clocks and watches were scarce and the length of the sermon was measured by an hour-glass which sometimes turned its grains of sand three or four times before the end of the discourse. Prayers were equally long and sleeping was a sin.

Like the pause that refreshes, the tedium of the parson’s long dry sermon was often broken up by most unusual incidents. Quakers provided much excitement by standing outside the window and hollering in such things as, “Parson, thou art an old fool.” They dared to go inside and spread disorder if they could, pleased if the service
broke up. Quakers believed in the word of the Lord but did not hold with a formal ministry customary with the Congregationalists. Quaker women were especially brazen and would come inside scantily clad or completely naked during the sermon. There is a story that one Margaret Brewster, Quakeress, entered the church led by two others and followed by two others, she with her face blackened and her hair disheveled. Quakers were arrested, fined, imprisoned, whipped, pilloried and if defiant enough, even hanged, but not without provocation.

Other interesting interruptions to the regular service were wedding celebrations. As described by Alice Morse Earle in her book, "The Sabbath in New England:" On one occasion, Joseph Gay, in a velvet coat, lace frilled shirt, white knee breeches and his bride dressed in a peach-colored silk gown and bonnet, trimmed with 16 yards of white ribbon, rose in the middle of the sermon, from their front seat in the gallery and stood for several minutes, turning slowly around to display their bridal costumes. This fashion show was enjoyed by all and taken as a matter of course.

The institution of tithing-men, a custom brought over from England where it blossomed in the Middle Ages, provides some of the most amusing anecdotes and interesting characters of early New England. From the congregation ten men were chosen, each one responsible for the other and for several more individuals. The tithing-men were general overseers, elected to carry out law and order all over town and in the meeting house to keep worshipers awake, but quiet. It was their duty to warn newcomers "out of ye towne," not because they were dangerous or immoral, but to caution them they were on their own and the parish would not be liable for paupers. Bachelors played a losing game. The court assigned every single man to the home of a family where, like it or not, he was forced to live. Early marriage was an escape.

On the Sabbath, the tithing-man came into his own. He was equipped with a wand, a long stick with a heavy knob at one end, a dangling foxtail attached. He paced the floor of the meeting house, brandishing his stick, rapping sleepers on the head if they were men and brushing their faces with the foxtail if they were women. His special duty was to control the "wretched boys" and rap them for any mischief whatever. If a boy continued to be disrespectful he could take him outside and thrash him. When he took a boy by the collar during service and led him to a seat beside his mother, the boy and his family were deeply disgraced. The parson's eyes noted all and often called out the names of boys to come to his house on Monday for punishment. Parents approved this kind of discipline, adhering to the rule, "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

Obadiah Turner of Lynn, wrote in his journal in 1646, that "Allen Bridges had been chosen to wake ye sleepers in meeting and had a foxe-tail fixed to ye end of a long staff, to brush the faces of them who will have napps in time of the discourse, with a sharp thorn to prick those who were sleeping soundly. Bridges spied Mr. Tomlins sleeping with much comfort, his head in the corner and his hand grasping the rail. Bridges thrust his staff in and gave a grievous prick to the hand of Mr. Tomlins. Mr. Tomlins sprang up with terrible force, striking his hand on the wall, and to the great wonder of all, in a loud voice cursed the woodchuck which had bitten his hand. On coming to, he realized where he was and was much abashed but did not speak." (From "The Sabbath in New England."
Abigail Adams: A Vignette

BY ADELAIDE M. COLE

SARAH WINSTON HENRY CHAPTER

NEW CASTLE, INDIANA

Abigail Smith Adams, wife of John Adams, second president of the United States; and mother of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, was born on November 11, 1744, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. Her father, Reverend William Smith, was the minister of the Congregational Church. Her mother, Elizabeth Quincy, came from one of the leading families of neighboring Braintree.  

Abigail Smith was brought up without formal schooling because she was of delicate health and much of her time was spent at the home of her maternal grandparents. Conversation was lively in both places of residence and Abigail took advantage of her access to a large number of books. She taught herself to read French and she became familiar with English writings as well as essays, travel literature, and with the popular sermon writers and moralists of her age and the preceding one. Abigail's grandmother, however, seems to have had the greatest influence on her learning. "I have not forgotten," she later acknowledged, "the excellent lessons which I received from my grandmother, at a very early period of life. I frequently think that they made a more durable impression upon my mind than those which I received from my own parents." Abigail Smith was brought up without formal schooling because she was of delicate health and much of her time was spent at the home of her maternal grandparents. 

Conversation was lively in both places of residence and Abigail took advantage of her access to a large number of books. She taught herself to read French and she became familiar with English writings as well as essays, travel literature, and with the popular sermon writers and moralists of her age and the preceding one. Abigail's grandmother, however, seems to have had the greatest influence on her learning. "I have not forgotten," she later acknowledged, "the excellent lessons which I received from my grandmother, at a very early period of life. I frequently think that they made a more durable impression upon my mind than those which I received from my own parents." Abigail's grandmother, however, seems to have had the greatest influence on her learning. "I have not forgotten," she later acknowledged, "the excellent lessons which I received from my grandmother, at a very early period of life. I frequently think that they made a more durable impression upon my mind than those which I received from my own parents."  

During Abigail's girlhood, the distance separating homes was too great to encourage or to permit frequent social association. Letter writing thus became habitual by young people for fun or self-improvement. In the earliest of Abigail's letters, she signed them as Diana since it was then popular to choose a character from ancient history or classical mythology. Later, she chose the name of Portia, from the learned woman jurist in *The Merchant of Venice*, as her pen name. Although Abigail was only seventeen when she met John Adams, it was not until she was almost twenty that they were married. Adams seemed to be attracted to her direct, intelligent manner, but he had to overcome objections to his practice of law and to convince the family that the son of a small farmer of the middle class was worthy of a minister's daughter. They were married, finally, on October 25, 1764, in her father's house.  

A word picture just prior to the wedding describes Abigail in the following manner: "She had soft hair and luminous dark eyes—eyes with laughter behind them, and something more. Her nose was pure patrician. Her sweet mouth smiled away the not-too-great obtrusions of a very determined chin. She was dignified, with her dainty kerchief and her outstanding skirts and her high-heeled calamanco shoes. She was witty and quick—all, in fact, that John's secret dreams of a wife-to-be had pictured." We have yet another view from an analysis of Abigail's portrait painted soon after her marriage which reveals: "Abigail's face is extraordinary, not so much for its beauty, which, in a masculine way, is clearly enough there, as for the maturity and the power of personality it expresses. The face is oval in shape, ending in a sharp, almost fleshless, chin; a rather long arched nose; brilliant, piercing, wide-spaced eyes. It is about as
Their first ten years together seems to have presented John and Abigail a quiet and happy life. They alternated between the farmhouse or "cottage" that Adams inherited in Braintree, and various quarters in Boston where John's business and politics took him. During this decade, five children were born to them: Abigail (1765-1813); John Quincy (1767-1848); Susanna (1768-1770); Charles (1770-1800); and Thomas Boylston (1772-1832). A daughter was stillborn in 1777.

In 1774, Abigail saw John off to Philadelphia as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. During his absence she undertook several burdens. She supervised the law clerks in John's office and ran the Braintree farm. She hired farm workers, if she could find them, paid wages and took charge of the spring planting. In addition to these duties, Abigail continued her own performance as a housewife, working from early dawn. She spun and wove cloth for clothing, dipped candles and cooked for the family. She was also responsible for the care and education of four young children.

Mrs. Adams did her best and was an excellent manager. She endured events over which she had no control—British ships in the harbor which threatened Braintree, epidemics of smallpox and dysentery, and when the children fell ill and she, very ill herself, had to nurse them. Her frequent letters, which detailed the events of her daily life, appear to have given her husband, and spread the influence of its example over the small social circle around her, brightened the solitary hours of her lonely retirement. It was only on occasion that she expressed her concern. In April, 1776, she wrote:

"I really am cumberd about many things and scarcely know which way to turn myself. I miss my partner, and find myself unequall to the cares which fall upon me; I find it necessary to be the directress of our Husbandery and farming. Hands are so scarce, that I have not been able to procure one, and add to this that Isaac has been sick with a fever this fortnight, not able to strick a Stroke and a Multiplicity of farming Business pouring in upon Us . . . I hope in time to have the Reputation of being as good a Farmress as my partner has of being a good Statesman."

Ten years were to pass before John and Abigail could live together again as man and wife, except for very brief intervals. John was appointed as a Joint Commissioner at the Court of France. He sailed for France in February, 1778, accompanied by his eldest son, John Quincy, who was not quite eleven years of age. Abigail again took up the manag ership of business, farm, and home.

John Adams returned home in 1779 for a short period of time, only to return to Europe as Commissioner to France and American minister at the Hague. On this occasion he took with him his two eldest sons. Of this departure, Abigail wrote:

"—My habitation, how disconsolate it looks! my table, I sit down to it, but cannot swallow my food! Oh why was I born with so much sensibility, and why, possessing it, have I so often been called to struggle with it? I wish to see you again. Were I sure you would not be gone, I could not withstand the temptation of coming to town, though my heart would suffer ever against the cruel torture of separation . . . My dear sons, I cannot think of them without a tear. Little do they know the feelings of a mother's heart. May they be good and useful as their father! Then will they in some measure reward the anxiety of a mother. My tenderest love to them."

In 1784, Abigail, accompanied by her daughter, finally joined John in Europe where they spent eight months in Paris and three years in London when he was appointed the first American minister to Great Britain. Although Abigail had only two of her children with her, these were happy years for the Adams family. Abigail continued to write home vivid accounts of the monuments, fashions, pageantry, and domestic manners of the Old World until they returned to America in 1787.

During the twelve years (1789-1801) of John Adams' vice-presidency and presidency, Abigail moved back and forth between Braintree (now called Quincy) and Philadelphia or Washington. From about the time of John's election to the presidency, she began to suffer ill health from an intermittent fever which forced her to withdraw more and more from the gaieties of the capital.

Abigail spent practically all of her remaining life in Quincy. She was saddened by the death of her son Charles in 1800 and the demise of her only daughter in 1813. She, however, was reunited with John permanently and she enjoyed her grandchildren and being the matriarch of a large household. She would arise early in the mornings to attend her chores, accompanied by her pet dog, Juno. Of these days, she wrote to John Quincy:

"'You will find your father in his fields, attending to his haymakers and your mother busily occupied in the domestic concerns of her family.'"

Charles Francis Adams described his grandmother's last years in these terms:

"'The old age of Mrs. Adams was not one of grief and repining, of clouds and darkness. Her cheerfulness continued, with the full possession of her faculties, to the last; and her sunny spirit enlivened the small social circle around her, brightened the solitary hours of her husband, and spread the influence of its example over the town where she lived.'"

Abigail saw John Quincy return from his ambassadorship to Russia and was delighted when he was appointed Secretary of State. It was, indeed, a happy time. Early in October, 1818, however, she was stricken with a typhus fever and died three weeks later.

It was her son, John Quincy, who spoke her epitaph:

"'Last Wednesday, the 28th of October, between eleven and one o'clock of that day, my mother, beloved and lamented more than language can express, yielded up her pure and gentle spirit to its Creator. She was born on the 11th of November, 1744, and had completed within less than a month of her seventy-fourth..."
year. Had she lived to the age of the Patriarchs, every
day of her life would have been filled with clouds of
goodness and of love. There is not a virtue that can
abide in the female heart but it was the ornament of
hers. She had been fifty-four years the delight of my
father's heart, the sweetener of all his toils, the com-
forter of all his sorrows, the sharer and heightener of
all his joys. It was but the last time when I saw my
father that he told me, with an ejaculation of gratitude
to the Giver of every good and every perfect gift, that
in all the vicissitudes of his fortunes, through all the
good report and evil report of the world, in all his
struggles and in all his sorrows, the affectionate partic-
ipation and cheering encouragement of his wife had
been his never-failing support, without which he was
sure he should never have lived through them. She was
the daughter of William Smith, minister at Weymouth,
and of Elizabeth Quincy, his wife. Oh, God! may I
die the death of the righteous, and may my last end
be like hers!" 23

Abigail Adams is buried in a plain but massive table
tomb beside her husband's in a crypt under the portico
of the First Church of Quincy.

Abigail Adams was not a learned person in the ordinary
sense. She laid no claim to great literary accomplish-
ments. What, then, is our heritage from this Daughter
of the Revolution? Although there is some question as
to the degree of influence which Mrs. Adams exerted upon
her husband, 24 there is no doubt that she held beliefs
which were revolutionary for the period of history in
which she lived.

As early as 1774, she expressed her patriotic concern
to her husband in these words:

"The great anxiety I feel for my Country, for you,
and for our family renders the day tedious, and the
night unpleasant . . . Did ever any Kingdom or State
regain their Liberty, when once it was invaded without
Blood shed? I cannot think of it without horror. . . ."

25

This concern soon was subjected to doubt as Abigail
began to espouse the cause of free men:

"I have sometimes been ready to think that the
passion for liberty cannot be equally strong in the
breasts of those who have been accustomed to deprive
their fellow-creatures of theirs. 26

In May 1776, Mrs. Adams expressed a point of view
which sustained her throughout the Revolutionary period:

"All domestic pleasures and enjoyments are ab-
sorbed in the great and important duty you owe your
country . . . 'for, if our country perishes, it is as
impossible to save an individual as to preserve one of
the fingers of a mortified hand.' " 27

Abigail extended her concept of freedom to include all
mankind by saying:

"I wish most sincerely there was not a slave in the
John Adams
province. It always seemed a most iniquitous scheme to me—to fight ourselves for what we are robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have." 28

Believing that the principles of the American Revolution held for all persons, Abigail supported the cause of education, especially for women. In 1776, she wrote to John Adams:

"If you complain of neglect of Education in sons, what shall I say with regard to daughters, who every day experience the want of it. With regard to the Education of my own children, I find myself soon out of my depth, and destitute and deficient in every part of Education." 27

Abigail further voiced her opinion to her husband:

"I can hear of the brilliant accomplishments of any of my sex with pleasure, and rejoice in that liberality of sentiment which acknowledges them. At the same time, I regret the trifling, narrow, contracted education of the females of my own country . . . But, in this country, you need not be told how much female education is neglected, nor how fashionable it has been to ridicule female learning. . . ."

Shortly before her husband was inaugurated as president, Abigail was again adhering to her revolutionary ideals by sending a black servant boy to the Quincy primary school. She answered objections with the assumption that they were attacks on the basic principle of equality of rights. 31

Probably the most popular of Abigail's statements are those concerning women's rights. That she was set apart from the average female of her time is evidenced by her youthful admission "... had nature formed me of the other Sex, I should certainly have been a rover." 32

Mrs. Adams hoped to liberalize the common law which applied to married women through a plea to her husband who was a member of Continental Congress. On March 31, 1776, she wrote:

"... and by the way in the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound to any Laws in which we have no voice or Representation." 33

John Adams answered his wife in a humorous vein which did not set too well with Abigail. To his response, she replied:

"I can not say that I think you very generous to the Ladies, for whilst you are proclaiming peace and good will to Men, Emancipating all Nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over Wives. But you must remember that Arbitrary power is like most other things which are very hard, very liable to be broken. . . ."

Finally, Abigail appears to resign herself to the practical aspects of the period with these words:

"... and tho I cannot pretend to be an adept in the art of Government; yet it looks rational that a Government of Good Laws well administered should carry with them the fairest prospects of happiness to a community, as well as to individuals. But as this is a prerogative to which your Sex lay almost an exclusive claim I shall quit the subject. . . ."

As a river conforms to the contour of the land through which it flows, and as it is influenced by the obstacles it encounters in making its way to the sea, so are great persons affected in their thinking and actions by those individuals and events which continuously impinge upon their lives. And, in turn, the never-ceasing aura of influence exerted by great people tends to affect the actions of persons and the pattern of events with which it comes in contact. Perhaps, we might have this view of Abigail Adams—more than just one of the great letter writers of all time!

Footnotes
3. James, 6.
4. James, 6.
7. James, 6.
10. Adams, Memoir, xiv.
14. James, 6.
15. James, 7.
16. James, 7.
18. Johnson, 35.
20. Ibid., 220.
23. Whitney, 327.
24. The Dictionary of American Biography, 35, states: "Nevertheless it was reported that she exercised great political influence over her husband..."
25. Minnigerode, xxviii-xlix, reports: "That her opinions, even upon public affairs, had at all times great weight with her husband, is unquestionably true... but there is no evidence that they either originated or materially altered any part of the course he had laid out for himself.
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27. Adams, Memoir. xiv.
The Genealogy and Career of Dr. George Hunter
1755-1823

BY MIRIAM L. LUKE C.G.R.S.
RICHARD HENRY LEE CHAPTER
COVINGTON, INDIANA

Our histories have recorded faithfully the colorful and dramatic adventures of Lewis and Clark in their exploration of the Louisiana Territory, but have forgotten the earlier exploration of the area by Dr. George Hunter and William Dunbar. Yet in 1821 Dr. Hunter was still so famous that John James Audubon, contemplating a bird watching journey to New Orleans, was hopeful he would meet this remarkable man.

In his own hand Dr. Hunter left a short history of his ancestors and of his early life. He wrote that his maternal grandfather, William Bowie, son of John Bowie, was a Maltster of Leith, Scotland, a Guild Brother and freeman. He was born at Tippermore, Scotland 14 May 1695. His only son, William, died at age 25 on his passage home from Havana where he had served on board the “Culloden Man of War.” William Bowie, Sr., also had a daughter, Betty, born in 1731, who married George Hunter in Edinburgh in May, 1752.

His parental grandfather, George Hunter, was a “Shepherd” born in south Scotland, who removed from Maulsley to Edinburgh and married Jean Steell c. 1733. They had a son, George Hunter, born 6 Nov. 1733, and George Hunter, Sr., died in 1734. Jean (Steell) Hunter married, second, John Linton and had a daughter, Jean Linton, who married John Cowper, a painter at Leith and they had several children.

George Hunter, son of George and Jean (Steell) Hunter, was apprenticed to Robert Gilchrist, cooper, 15 July 1747. A freeman and Burgess of Edinburgh, he was a cooper by trade. He married at Edinburgh Betty Bowie, and in 1759 believing he could better support his family in Jamaica, West Indies, he went there intending to send for his family. Instead, he died there “six weeks after his arrival.”

George and Betty (Bowie) Hunter were parents of John Hunter, born 12 Apr. 1753, who died age 13 months; George Hunter, born 14 Mar. 1755; William Hunter, born 31 Dec. 1756; and Jean Hunter, born 21 Dec. 1758, who died in infancy.

Betty (Bowie) Hunter, left a widow, supported herself and two sons with a small shop. Her son, George, at age 16, was apprenticed to an “Eminent Druggist,” and William was apprenticed to learn coachmaking. Betty (Bowie) Hunter married c. 1767, Alexander Quarrier, a coachmaker sixteen years her junior. In 1774, with her two sons, they left Scotland and landed in Philadelphia, where Mr. Quarrier and William Hunter went into coachmaking with a Mr. Tod, and George Hunter worked with Christopher and Charles Marshall, well known druggists of Philadelphia and members of the Free Quakers.

During the winter of 1776 Quarrier and the Hunter boys volunteered with the Philadelphia Militia and served in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. William Hunter and Quarrier returned to coachmaking after this service, but Dr. Hunter joined the American Army and served three years as an Assistant Apothecary. After his resignation he made several voyages on the ship “Betty” as a surgeon, was taken prisoner twice and spent six weeks on the English prison ship at New York. After he left the sea he was briefly in partnership with Patrick Garvey in New Jersey, but soon thereafter their distillery was totally destroyed by fire. Dr. Hunter then returned to Philadelphia and began his drug business on a small scale. In 1785 he entered into partnership with Quarrier and his brother but the next spring the Hunters discovered Quarrier had “an avowed connection with a woman”; they dissolved the partnership, paid Quarrier his share, and “out of tenderness to our mother insisted Quarrier leave this state”, which he did, going to Richmond, Va., Dr. Hunter and his brother found it necessary to sell Hunter’s stock of drugs to support the coachmaking business which they continued until 1792 when they dissolved their partnership. Then Dr. Hunter once again became a druggist, for the most part located on Second Street in Philadelphia.

Dr. Hunter concluded his family notes with information of his own family. Of his brother he wrote William had been married several years; had seven children, three of whom were living when Dr. Hunter made his notes. He continued: “I was married to Phoebe Bryan, born 16th Feb’, 1760, on 28 December 1786.—Our daughter Mary Ann was born Dec’ 9, 1787 & our son George Heriot Hunter was born Aug’. 26, 1789.—Our 2nd son Priestly Hunter, born 11 Dec. 1791 and died August 2nd 1792 aged 8 months—Peggy was born July 12 1798 & died Oct’9th 1794 aged 15 months nearly—Phebe Hunter was born August 31st 1794.—My mother departed this life at our house on 17th Sept’ 1794, where, and with my brother, she had lived since the departure of Alex’ Quarrier.—Debby Hunter, our fourth daughter, was born Aug’ 10th 1798 at our house in 2nd Street, Phila. during the
The prevalence of the Yellow Fever. By her first breath she inhaled the disease, but recovered in a few days—Our third son, William Wallace Hunter, was born April 16th 1803 at our house in 2nd St., Philada*.—"

Of his family it is known that Mary died in New Orleans 26 Mar. 1826; George Heriot Hunter married Mathilde Le-Fort in New Orleans and died there 13 Aug. 1831; and the estate of Phoebe (Bryant) Hunter showed Phebe, third son, William Wallace Hunter, was born April 16th.

Dr. Hunter's journal gives no particular reason for the first of his western journeys, July to Oct. 1796 through Kentucky, southern Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis with Anthony Atkinson of Philadelphia. Except for his interest in the Blue (salt) Licks, he seemed mostly preoccupied with land, but it is not known that he made purchases. From Aug. to Nov. 1802 he was on another journey to Kentucky, but this was family business, primarily to settle the estates of the Andrew Hares. Mrs. Hare had been Margaret Bryant, Dr. Hunter's sister-in-law, and Hunter and his brother, William were trustees of the marriage settlement of the Hares. Because he was really too young to handle their affairs another nephew of Phoebe and Margaret had caused the estates of the Hares to be almost hopelessly tangled, and it was necessary for Dr. Hunter to attend depositions and trials. On this trip he was accompanied by his eldest son, George Heriot Hunter, and when they returned to Philadelphia they took with them the only child of the Hares, seven year old John Hare. A thrifty Scott, on all his journeys Dr. Hunter collected accounts due him by persons living in the areas he visited.

On this second journey to Kentucky Dr. Hunter made constant observations of the minerals, in particular iron and silver. He visited caves of salt peter, lands with veins of iron, and must have had at least a crude laboratory in Lexington. There he made experiments with the specimens he collected, the results of which added to his already excellent reputation as a chemist.

Following the Louisiana Purchase, Thomas Jefferson felt it wise to find what had been bought. He asked William Dunbar of Natchez, with whom he had formed a scientific correspondence through the American Philosophical Society, to head an expedition to chart the course of the rivers, and noted the quality of the soil, the kinds of trees, mineral deposits, mineral waters and other matters unusual to the area. Mr. Dunbar was not enamoured of Dr. Hunter's boat and at Ouachita Post (now Monroe, La.) they spent six days preparing another boat. On December 6 they made a rough camp at Hot Springs and spent every day weather permitted for the next month in exploring the Springs and its area. Dr. Hunter also noted chemical tests of waters and minerals. Altogether he listed forty-five different species of trees, vines, fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

On January 16, 1805 they arrived back at Ouachita Post, and a few days later landed at Dunbar's plantation south of Natchez, from where Hunter and his son went to New Orleans. There after a few days of business they sailed on the brig "Julian" for New York, and arrived back in Philadelphia on April 1st. He spent the next several weeks with his rough notes preparing his report to the President. This exploration was reported in the National Intelligencer, Washington, D.C., and several other newspapers throughout the country, causing national interest in the Territory and acclaim of Dr. Hunter.

Instead of returning to exploration in Louisiana, Dr. Hunter obtained a contract with the War Department for the refinement of salt peter and continued to work in his laboratory in Philadelphia. However, he was much attracted to Louisiana and in 1815 moved his entire family to New Orleans. He was sorely missed in Philadelphia as for five years thereafter the City Directories read: "Dr. George Hunter—Gone to New Orleans."

In New Orleans the family lived at 401 Tchoupitoulas Street. Dr. Thomas Bryant, Phoebe's nephew, and his

(Continued on page 511)
Extract from the Distribution of the Estate of Thomas Hooker, Formerly of Hartford Dec

We further divide the above to the above: James Nath., Dan. Hooker, Mary Phipps, and Sarah Buckingham, their legal heirs and representatives into seven equal shares of parts. Two lots of land laid out to the right of James Hooker, as he was one of the proprietors in the Common Land within the Township of Hartford, lying west of the Town (Fig) one lot containing 59 acres one fourth (Fig) First beginning at the west end of a lot set out to the children and heirs of James Hooker 11 acres 9/16 rods to extend from the west end to a set the whole width of 3. Set the whole width of 3. Set so far as to include 11 acres 9/16 rods of land 2dly we divide 4 set out to the heirs of Dan. Hooker in a lot beginning next east 4 to extend east the width of 3. Set so far as to include 11 acres 9/16 rods 3dly we set to Sarah Buckingham next east the width of 3. Set so far as to include 11 acres 9/16 rods 4thly we set out 4 Divide to the heirs of John Hooker next East the width of 3. Set to extend 10 far East as to include 11 acres 9/16 rods 5thly we divide 4 set out to the heirs of Nath. Hooker next east the width of 3. Set to return to the East end of 3 a set including 11 acres 9/16 rods. The laid out the width first 3. Set beginning on the south side of 3. Set 9 to extend 23 rods beginning 2 links in width in width the whole length of 3.
Henry VIII wanted a change. Life was not too exciting with Catherine, his Queen of twenty years. Of their children, only the Princess Mary had survived; and Henry wanted a son to inherit the throne of England. Perhaps what was really bothering him was that he wanted to marry vivacious, pert Anne Boleyn, young lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

In the 1500s England was a Catholic country, therefore, even had to obey the Pope in Rome as his religious leader. The rules of the Roman Catholic Church did not permit divorce without special permission from the Pope. And Pope Clement VII said that Henry could not divorce Catherine.

To prove that he could, Henry simply made himself head of the Church in England and got rid of all his advisers who sided with the Pope. Those who were left agreed to let Henry divorce Catherine.

After that Henry had a succession of Queens. He also had a son Edward and another daughter Elizabeth. Edward became King when he was only ten years old. It was his feeling that that the English people should be Protestants. Unfortunately he had a delicate constitution and did not live long. When his sister Mary succeeded him, everybody in England was ordered to become Catholic again. After her, Elizabeth I came to the throne. She had her own ideas about religion. She established her own church, which we call the Anglican Church, or the Church of England. It had archbishops, bishops and clergy like the Catholic Church, but people were not required to believe everything they were told. This offered the people some religious freedom.

Some people wanted more. One of them was Robert Browne. He said that each congregation had the right to choose its minister, and that the minister and other important church members should rule their own church. In other words, he believed in democracy within the church. He did not believe that a ruler could dictate religion to his subjects. He said that the Church and the State should be entirely separate, and that each congregation should have the right to worship independently. Because of their beliefs, Brownists (Browne’s followers) were called Independents or Separatists. In 1593 passage of a law against them forced Browne and others to flee to Holland. Members of a church of Separatists who took refuge in The Netherlands would become known as the Pilgrims and make the Mayflower famous for bringing them to Plymouth Rock.

Another group of religious reformers were less liberal. They had no thought of separating Church and State, but wanted changes in the forms of worship used by the established church (the Church of England). Since they wanted everything about their church to be pure and simple, as in the early Christian churches, they were called Puritans. To escape persecution, many Puritans, too, fled to Holland, where they also could worship as they chose.

Among these Puritan refugees was the Reverend Thomas Hooker. He had been born at Marfield, near Birmingham, England, on July 7, 1586. Elizabeth I was queening it over her subjects then; Shakespeare’s hits were playing to capacity audiences; English sea captains and sailors were busy making England mistress of the seas. Other Englishmen were taking the first steps in colonization: Jamestown, Virginia, was settled in 1607; Plymouth Colony in 1620, and the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Boston in 1630. These were the beginnings of empire—an empire that would girdle the globe so that
future generations would say (and it was true for a long
time), "The sun never sets on the British Empire." It
was a restless, exciting time to be alive. Undoubtedly
Thomas Hooker took keen interest in all that was going
on around him.

He attended Emmanuel College, Cambridge Univer-
sity, where he received both Bachelor of Arts and Master
of Arts degrees. Thereafter he was made a Fellow of the
college and preached occasionally in parish churches near
Cambridge. As a widower, he married Susanna Garbrand
and they moved to Chelmsford, Essex. As lecturer for
St. Mary's Church in Chelmsford, Hooker gave the ser-
mons on Sunday afternoons and on market days.

Thomas Hooker did not agree with or practice all the
beliefs and ceremonies of the Church of England. He was
so outspoken and controversial in his preaching that
William Laud, the powerful Bishop of London, forbade
Hooker to preach any more. For a while after he was
silenced, he taught in a village school near Chelmsford.

When friends warned him that Laud had issued an
order to bring him to London, Hooker fled to Amsterdam.
There was some talk of Hooker's becoming the assistant
minister to the Puritan congregation that met in a chapel
formerly used by Beguine nuns in Amsterdam. Hooker
was probably considered too radical for the Amsterdam
congregation because his appointment as assistant minister
did not come through. He then went to Delft and later
to Rotterdam.

Meanwhile some of his followers in England, under
the leadership of William Goodwin, sailed for America
and settled in Newtowne (which we know as Cambridge),
Massachusetts. This group, called The Braintree Com-
pany, or Mr. Hooker's Company, wanted Hooker with
them.

In response to their pleas, Hooker recrossed the Chan-
nel to England, to wait for a ship to take him across
the Atlantic. While he was at the home of another Puritan
minister, the Reverend Samuel Stone, the two men were
startled by loud knocks at the door. Mr. Stone, who was
smoking his pipe, stepped to the door and opened it. The
man outside had been sent by Bishop Laud to arrest
Hooker and bring him to London. Although Hooker was
only a few feet away, Samuel Stone said truthfully, "I saw
him about an hour ago at such a house in town.
You must hurry there if you want to catch him." Samuel
Stone's quick thinking and calm manner had saved his
friend from Laud's clutches.

On June 22, 1633, the Griffin sailed from London,
bound for America. Since the ports were closely watched,
Hooker and Stone boarded the ship off the southern coast
of England. A third Puritan minister, John Cotton,
was also a passenger on this voyage. (Mr. Cotton's son born
at sea was christened "Seaborn.")

The Griffin anchored at Boston on September 4, 1633,
and Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone proceeded to Newtowne,
where The Braintree Company welcomed them. Hooker
became pastor and Stone teacher at the First Church in
Newtowne. People said that "things were going well for
the Colony for they had Stone for building, Cotton for
clothing, and Hooker for fishing." (They should have
known such a pleasant state of affairs could not last.)

Hooker and his Company had come to New England
so they could worship God in their own way. They found
that in New, as well as in Old, England, church and state
were closely linked. The colonial government (The
Massachusetts Bay Company) regulated the form of wor-
ship permitted within its boundaries. Church membership
was a requirement for suffrage, which was nevertheless
limited to men. Everyone had to worship in the same
way or leave the colony.

Differences between the congregation of the First
Church of Newtowne and the Massachusetts Bay govern-
ment soon became evident. Hooker and his followers
requested and, on May 15, 1634, received permission to
locate elsewhere.

Under Thomas Hooker's direction, the move was care-
fully planned and executed. In July of the same year six
agents set out from Newtowne to find a suitable site for
the new plantation. They chose a place with the Indian
name of Suckiaug, on the bank of the Connecticut River.
The Reverend Samuel Stone and Elder William Goodwin
negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of the land.
On October 15, 1635, an advance party of about fifty
men, women, and children left Newtowne. Arrived in
Connecticut, they literally dug in as they constructed sod
houses for the winter.

The main group of about one hundred persons, includ-
ing Hooker, and 160 cattle, plus horses, sheep, pigs, and
fowl, started from Newtowne on May 31, 1636. Mrs.
Hooker rode in a horse litter. Contrary to popular belief,
there was no need to clear a way through the wilderness.
From the Charles to the Connecticut rivers the Company
followed an established path known as the Bay Path or
the Connecticut Path, well defined from use by other
companies with cattle that had traveled it before. Some-
times the travelers rested at Indian villages beside the
path; sometimes Indians showed them the way.

After a journey of about two weeks, Mr. Hooker and
his followers reached their destination on the bank of the
Connecticut. They named their settlement Newe Towne.
Thomas Hooker was the minister and Samuel Stone was
the teacher of the church.

In the beginning there were really two plantations, with
the settlers of 1635 located north of the Little River, and
the 1636 arrivals occupying the south shore. The word
"plantation" then meant an original settlement in hitherto
unoccupied territory. The residents who had land rights
in the plantation and were thus actual or prospective
householders were called "inhabitants." Governmental
affairs of the plantation were decided at meetings of the
inhabitants, who had one vote each and also chose some
of their number to carry out their decisions.

Later the General Court of Massachusetts changed the
name of the Connecticut settlement to Hartford Towne,
for the English city of Hartford, where Samuel Stone
was born.

In order for a plantation to become a town, two condi-
tions must be fulfilled. First, its inhabitants must elect
some of their number to represent them in conducting
(Continued on page 526)
1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP/NATIONAL DUES: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
A. Based on National figures of February 2, 1979, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through February 1, 1980? Give 2/1/80 membership for your Chapter _______. Deaths occurring between Dec. 1 and Feb. 1 do not count. Transfers in or out of a Chapter occurring during the same period shall not count for Honor Roll Credit.
B. Were National dues for ALL Chapter members received in the Treasurer General’s office on or before December 1, 1979?

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
Did your Chapter:
A. Admit by application at least one Junior member (age 18 through 35) after February 3, 1979 and including February 1, 1980 National Board meeting?
B. Sell National Junior Membership products giving at least a $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Either A or B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
Was your Chapter:
A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1979 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?
B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State meeting during the past year?

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

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

6. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/1/80 membership, including subscriptions to public, church and school libraries, doctors’ offices, etc.? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

7. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 2, 1979 and February 1, 1980? (Minimum of $15.00 whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored ad.)

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

9. YOUTH WORK: (must check 5 out of 7) Did your Chapter:
A. Based on National figures of February 2, 1979, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through February 1, 1980? Give 2/1/80 membership for your Chapter _______. Deaths occurring between Dec. 1 and Feb. 1 do not count. Transfers in or out of a Chapter occurring during the same period shall not count for Honor Roll Credit.
B. Were National dues for ALL Chapter members received in the Treasurer General’s office on or before December 1, 1979?

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

11. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 7 out of 10). Did your Chapter:
A. Admit by application at least one Junior member (age 18 through 35) after February 3, 1979 and including February 1, 1980 National Board meeting?
B. Sell National Junior Membership products giving at least a $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

12. NSDAR-SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify).
Did your Chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observance of:
A... .Constitution Week? B American History Month?
GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to all 12 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1980 Gold Ribbon
SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to 11 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1980 Silver Ribbon (#10 must be answered “Yes” with amounts listed)
HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed “YES” to 10 questions entitles Chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate (#10 must be answered “YES” with amounts listed)
The end of the American Revolution brought to the United States the beginning of a political and cultural heritage that would blossom into the framework of a national spirit.

As the new nation began to mature American leaders turned away from the influence of Great Britain. Americans were weaning themselves of the mother country not only socially and politically, but also in the influence of art and architecture.

The direction the nation took emerged slowly, being bogged down by persistent loyalties to England by a large conservative element, as well as being slowed by the roaming pioneer spirit—a national spirit is difficult to shape with a mass of migrating people.

In the architectural growth of America one positive factor was present. Many American leaders were inspired by the culture and beauty in the ancient worlds of Greece and Rome. Thomas Jefferson was a leader of the movement to classicism that was to spread its influence for many decades across America. This was the Greek Revival movement. The nation was declaring its architectural freedom, and its profound declaration gave a definite sponsorship to the classical styles.

At that time the term "architect" was vague and unacceptable as a description of the traditional builder. But for matters affecting new architectural designs, the nation's leaders wisely threw their fortunes to a new breed of professional architects emerging on the scene.

These professionals, though few in number, made contributions to American architecture that signaled the birth of a National style, soundly established as an essential feature in government building and acting as a vinculum of the new states of the Republic.

One of these professional architects stands out as a most appropriate symbol of the new style and professionalism. Thomas Ustick Walter, the fourth Architect of the Capitol from 1851-1865 became, for the architects of the day, a symbol of professionalism and design quality.

For Thomas U. Walter, most noted for his design of the present U.S. Capitol Dome and the House and Senate wings, the Greek orders and ornamental systems were used with deliberate authenticity. In his drive for architectural correctness lies one of the primary ingredients of the Greek Revival.

The son of a Philadelphia bricklayer, Walter was born in that city on September 4, 1804. His apprenticeship to his father brought him the inspiration to continue his studies of construction. He committed himself to the study of architecture and design. In 1819 he began the study of architecture under the tutoring of William Strickland, a well known Philadelphia architect. After two years with Strickland he studied mathematics and the physical sciences, art and drawing and landscape painting which he used to develop the perspectives of his architectural designs.

In 1828 he again became a pupil of Strickland, working under him for two years and devoting his time exclusively to the study of architecture. One year later he designed his first major work, the Philadelphia County Prison (known historically as Moymensing Prison).
The Great Rotunda of the Capitol.
Walter designed and executed numerous buildings in Philadelphia, and in many other cities, including Charleston, South Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia where is found the Old Norfolk Academy Building and the Freemason Street Baptist Church.

After his initiation to American architecture with the design of Moymensing Prison, Walter seems to have been an extraordinarily busy man. All of his work was powerfully composed, yet several of his designs stand out as being exceptional masterpieces of architectural design.

In Philadelphia, Girard College was in every way an extraordinary creation of Walter's. The wealthy financier Stephen Girard stipulated in his will that a school for orphans was to be constructed with very specific dimensions and styles laid down by Girard. Walter won the competition for the design and was closely associated with the financier, Nicholas Biddle, who was on the board of Girard College.

Biddle had visited Greece where he had seen the refined beauty of Greek design. As a member of the board he was determined to see the buildings of the school designed in the image of Greece. What mattered to Biddle was that the building should look like a Greek Temple.

Despite their interference and the lack of knowledge of design on the part of Biddle and Girard, Walter was able to achieve a building design that was both unified and beautiful.

The principle building, now Founders Hall, is a large Corinthian peripteral temple, largely a forgotten masterpiece. The inside contains an ingeniously planned three-story complex of groin-vaulted spaces of fireproof construction.

At the time the building set a new standard in excellence of construction and in the use of exceptional materials. The importance of its interior was emphasized by the fact that the board of directors sent Walter to Europe in 1838, for the purpose of examining the "various devices and appointments for health, convenience and comfort," that were available at that time. Walter journeyed to England, France, Italy and Ireland, submitting upon his return after three months "a full account of the improvements and devices that were then known, for promoting the cleanliness, comfort and convenience of institutions of learning."

Walter used the Grecian temple form to design Hibernian Hall in Charleston, South Carolina. Here the temple form is simple and complete, the entire structure finely proportioned in the best Grecian manner. Both Hibernian Hall and Girard College are excellent examples of the Greek Revival design that dominated American architecture over a century and a half ago.

The work Walter is best known for is in Washington, D.C.; the magnificent dome of the Capitol and the Senate and House wings.

After America emerged victorious from its struggle for liberty, its leaders had to choose a site for the seat of the National government. The subject of a permanent Capital for the Federal Government was first approached by the Congress in April of 1783. The Constitution provided for an area ceded by states to serve as the seat of government.

The states of Maryland and Virginia both ceded land to the Federal Government in 1788 and 1789 respectively. Portions of these cessions were accepted by an Act of Congress in July of 1790.

Following the selection of a site, advertisements appeared offering a prize of $500 to be awarded for the "most approved plan" for a Capitol Building. Fourteen plans were submitted, but none of these were accepted. A short time later Dr. William Thornton submitted a plan which was readily accepted in April of 1793.

Thornton's plan provided for a central square section topped by a low dome, this section being flanked on the north and south by rectangular buildings. This Capitol existed until the interior was burned by the British in 1814. The reconstruction work was undertaken by B.H. Latrobe, the second Architect of the Capitol after Thornton, who continued restoration work until November of 1817, when he resigned and the third Architect of the Capitol, Charles Bulfinch, a prominent Boston architect continued the restoration until its completion in 1829.

When Bulfinch resigned in 1829, any architectural services needed were performed by different architects. For 22 years there was no Architect of the Capitol. Then in 1851 a competition for the design of the addition of two wings and a domes was authorized by the Senate.

President Fillmore adopted Thomas U. Walter's plans for the "Extension of the United States Capitol," and he was appointed Architect of the Capitol in June of 1851.

Walter's scheme called for the wings to be placed at the ends of the old Capitol and connected by corridors. The addition of the Senate and House wings made necessary the construction of a new dome to preserve the architectural symmetry of the designs of Walter's predecessors. The original dome, known as the Bulfinch Dome was constructed of wood covered with copper. It was replaced by Walter's Dome made of cast iron and requiring nine years for completion. The construction of the dome showed excellent architectural taste and produced a unified and harmonious structure.

One of Walter's biographers, Robert Ennis, wrote, "As it, the Capitol, stands today it is in large measure the result of the skill, patience and fortitude of Thomas Ustick Walter in bringing about . . . a startlingly successful compromise between his own vision and those of his predecessors, the needs of Congress, the strong opinions of his colleagues in the work, and the contemporary aspirations of the American public."

Walter also supervised the design and construction of the East and West wings of the Patent Office, the Extension of the General Post Office, the New Treasury Building, the Government Hospital for the Insane and others.

After the completion of the Senate and House wings and with only finishing work to be done on the dome, Thomas U. Walter retired as Architect of the Capitol on May 26, 1865, only a few weeks after the death of Lincoln. When he left Washington the Capitol was very much as we find it today.

The successful completion of Girard College assured Walter an honored place in the architectural profession.
Sketch by muralist Allyn Cox of DAR’s "Bicentennial Tribute to the United States of America." A project of the Bicentennial Administration, these murals are in the process of being completed in the Capitol’s House Wing.
The Capitol in Washington was his crowning glory. Each design that he executed between those two monumental accomplishments was another step forward for the entire architectural profession.

Professionalism was Walter’s principle motivation and he wished to extend those high standards to the Classical Greek architecture of the day. It was during the Greek Revival period in America that the profession of architecture came of age and the professional architect became the rule and not the exception.

An attempt was made by Walter and several other prominent architects in 1836 to found the American Institution of Architects. But because there were barely a dozen properly trained architects in the country then, and because the handful of members were too scattered to successfully promote their new association, the Institution was disbanded.

The present day American Institute of Architects sprung from the ashes of the disbanded Institution of Walter’s nearly 20 years later. Upon the retirement of the AIA’s first President, Richard Upjohn in 1876, Thomas U. Walter was elected President, a post he held until his death in 1887.

At the age of 25 Walter was elected a member of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and subsequently was elected a member of the board of the Institute in 1846. He delivered lectures on the subject of architecture, contributing to a considerable degree to the professional training of future architects.

During the 1850s the Greek Revival came under attack. One weakness of Grecian design, it was pointed out, was its formalism; how in too many cases it followed the admired architectural forms of ancient Greece at the expense of functional considerations. Associationists argued that the Greek forms spoke of a pagan society which was not compatible with a modern Christian nation. A common and a widely accepted criticism of Greek Revival was that the classical architecture was not serviceable to the rapidly developing industrial society in the United States. The commercial-agricultural community was becoming a thing of the past, and it was obvious that Grecian temples were not the right forms for industry.

By this time, however, Walter’s struggle for professional recognition was over. Out of his efforts grew a widespread appreciation of the professional position of the architect. Walter was a leader in the growth of architecture as an integral part of the American spirit, and as a flourishing art form in the United States.

References
- Greek Revival Architecture in America, by Talbot Hamlin, 1944.
- The Greek Revival, by T.F. Hamlin, 1926.
- The Perennial Philadelphians, by Nathaniel Burr.
- And others.

Please send copy(ies) @ $1.00. Enclosed is check (money order).

Dr. George Hunter
(Continued from page 501)

wife also moved to New Orleans. Dr. Hunter and son, George, set up Hunter Mills, for rolling lead, sheet iron, copper, grinding white lead and other paints, etc. With his son and son-in-law, Peter Laidlaw, he also owned a soap factory, a forge and a distillery.

Phoebe (Bryant) Hunter founded the Poydras Orphan Asylum in 1817, which was the oldest orphanage in New Orleans and perhaps in the south. The incorporators included Miss M.A. (Mary Ann) Hunter, daughter of the Hunters, and Mrs. Ann Bryant, wife of Phoebe’s nephew. Phoebe and her daughters directed the orphanage many years.

Their home was described in Dr. Hunter’s estate as a “dwelling house of five rooms, front & back gallery & rooms on the lower floor, also kitchen outhouses, servants rooms, etc.” Among its furnishings the home contained an engraved likeness of Thomas Jefferson, and a library of two hundred and fifty volumes of which there were sixty-four on chemistry and mineralogy.

George Hunter died in New Orleans 23 Feb. 1823, and “Mme. Hunter” and her family continued to live there in the same area until her death 3 Jan. 1844.

Neither William Dunbar nor George Hunter considered their exploration as one of importance, but it was a wedge which opened the West. Dr. Hunter’s journals present a readable and exact picture of life on the frontier.

References:
- Charles Wetherill, History of the Religious Society of Friends called by some the Free Quakers, (1894, for the Society, Edition of 800)
- City Directories of Philadelphia, Pa.
- The Louisiana Advertiser, New Orleans, La.
- Washington, D.C., National Archives and Records Service, Revolutionary War Widow’s Pension #23361.
- Letter of John Y. Bryant of 14 Mar. 1821 in the Archives of the School of Medicine of the University of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Thomas Bryant, son of Moses and Mary (Ogden) Bryant; and John Y. Bryant’s brothers, Mordecai and Tiberius, were also apprenticed to Dr. Hunter.
- Box 9, items 43, es sec, of Thomas Y. Bryant vs. George and William Hunter, Trustees for Andrew and Margaret Hare, at Kentucky State Archives, Frankfort, Ky.
- City Directories of New Orleans, La.
FOURTEEN FLAGS (OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.) held an annual Guest Day Luncheon and Program on November 8, 1978 at the Oklahoma City Golf & Country Club. A special ceremony was the presentation of a 50-year pin to Mrs. Gordon H. Rankin by the Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Sutton, who spoke of Mrs. Rankin's many accomplishments in DAR. Admiring the pin in the above picture are: Mrs. O. E. Van Meter, center, Oklahoma State Regent and Mrs. James B. Crawley, newest member. Other honored guests in attendance were Mrs. Ben W. Musick, Reporter General NSDAR, and Mrs. Louis W. Patterson, Past State Regent.

An American Heritage program honoring "Our Founding Daughters," giving the historical background of our National Organization and depicting life "as it was" in 1890, narrated by Mrs. Ronald E. Rosser, American Heritage Chairman, and assisted by Mrs. George L. Page.

Mrs. Rosser presented her newly published cookbook "Pioneer Cookery Around Oklahoma" and was quite busy autographing copies after the meeting. Many members of Fourteen Flags Chapter contributed recipes and remedies which were brought by their families to Oklahoma during its settlement as a Territory and State. All proceeds from the sale of the cookbook will be used by Omnip-eople, the volunteer organization at Omniplex (Oklahoma Science and Arts Foundation, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

ABIGAIL ADAMS (DES MOINES, IOWA). As we ended the year 1978, our Chapter did so with a sense of both pride and accomplishment—pride because our member, Betty Davis Wallace, had been State Regent, and accomplishment because our hopes of publication had at last reached fruition.

After two years of intensive research and correspondence, they had culminated, in March 1978, with the publication of the book Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots Buried in Iowa. (An advertisement concerning the book appeared in the March 1978 issue of the DAR Magazine.)

Although the work of searching for Revolutionary soldiers buried in the state had been carried on by DAR members (in more recent years by Thelma Shepherd of Fort Madison) and various other persons for many years, it wasn't until the impetus of the Bicentennial Year that a concerted effort was made to verify and edit the voluminous material acquired.

As we delved into the records of these patriots, the book became a labor of love. It not only made us feel closer to those ancestors of long ago, but gave us a more vivid picture of the settlement of our country as these men came with their families across the Appalachians and into the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. This is their story and the story of the western migration.

BERRYMAN GREEN (SOUTH BOSTON, VIRGINIA), unveiled and dedicated a bronze memorial tablet in commemoration of the crossing of the Dan by General Nathanael Greene. This historic event occurred February 14, 1781.

As a project of the Bicentennial celebration of our country the chapter had previously purchased and placed a cannon as a permanent memorial to the brave men who crossed the Dan, led by General Greene. The bronze marker, on a brick foundation, placed in front of the cannon bears this inscription:

"Campaign of 1781
Boyd's and Irwin's ferries to the west were used by Nathanael Greene in his passage of Dan River, in mid-February, 1781 while Cornwallis was in close pursuit. Edward Carrington collected the boats for the crossing."

The Regent, Miss Jane E. Blackwell, in presenting the marker said, "To those who will learn; history is a great teacher. We owe a debt of gratitude to General Nathanael Greene, a Rhode Island..."
Quaker, who out-smarted Cornwallis at Guilford Court House.

Although Greene did not win the battle of Guilford Court House, his tactics of dividing, eluding and tiring his foe, led to the defeat of Cornwallis and to freedom for the American colonies." In closing her remarks, Mrs. Blackwell said: "In the name of the Berryman Green Chapter, I unveil and present this tablet to freedom loving Americans living and not yet born."

FRANKLINTON (Bexley, Ohio). On Wednesday night, 18 April 1979, during Continental Congress, the chorus directed by Marion Russell of Sheffield Lake, Ohio, sang a composition by Mrs. Harriet Bolz, a member of Franklin Chapter. The composition is entitled "That I May Sing." It is Mrs. Bolz’s setting of a sonnet by Michelangelo, translated by William Wordsworth.

Mrs. Bolz is a well-known composer, pianist, and lecturer. She holds a B. A. degree, music major, from Case Western Reserve University, and a M. A., composition major, from the Ohio State University. She has received many outstanding National Awards, and is a member of numerous professional organizations.

She has also received recognition in Who’s Who of American Women; Who’s Who in the Midwest; the World’s Who in Music and Musicians’ Directory; and Encyclopedia of Modern Music, Germany.

ABENDSCHONE (Eureka Springs, Ark.) met at Pea Ridge National Memorial Park for their November 10 meeting. They assembled in the auditorium of the Visitors Center, and were shown the movie, "West of the Mississippi."

Mr. Nolan Oswald, of National Park Service, conducted a tour of the Pea Ridge Battlefields. At each point, he described the action of each Commander and progress of the troops under his command. He pointed out areas where Brig. General Samuel R. Curtis had his headquarters and the field where 10,000 English and German speaking troops set up tents.

1,000 Cherokee Indians with 15,000 Confederates, on March 7, 1862, participated a successful charge against 3-gun Union Artillery battery that had fired on them. Many of the Indians had never seen artillery and referred to the captured cannon as "shooting wagons." When Union forces crashed into the Indian ranks, they took cover in the woods.

On the second day of battle, two Confederate Generals were killed and the ranking Colonel was captured. The troops scattered, some deserted, but most regrouped at Elk Horn Tavern. Confederates held at this point until they ran out of ammunition. Then the troops marched East to fight in other campaigns.

ELKHORN TAVERN was opened for the DAR touring group. It has been reconstructed using as much of original materials as could be found. Displays of cannon balls, maps of the area in 1862, clothing and furnishings of the period and household utensils were shown.

The tired but happy group left for the comforts of their homes and the convenience of automobile traveling over paved roads, but with a mental picture of hardships and heartbreak from battles fought so near our homes.

NODAWAY (Maryville, Mo). In a surprise gesture, four daughters of Mrs. Edwin Roberts, Sheridan, became members of the Nodaway Chapter. The group shown above includes from left, Mrs. J.A. Anderson, Maryville, formerly a house mother for Mrs. Roberts and who welcomed the group; Mrs. Roberts, and her daughters, Mrs. Arch Weigart, Grant City; Mrs. Roy Mayes, Maryville; Mrs. J.D. Asher, Worth, and Mrs. Ted Rush, Sheridan. At this same time Mrs. A.L. Bifle, Regent, gave a special tribute to Mrs. L. Robert Geist, as "Mrs. DAR of Maryville," for her many years of service in so many capacities—locally, on the state level, as well as national. Rep. Everett Brown, Maryville, was guest speaker, and he commended the group for keeping alive the heritage of the Constitution and for what it stands for from which comes all of our laws.

ALLIKLIK (Newhall, CA) has been very busy this past year but the most adventurous activity occurred on the Fourth of July, the anniversary of our Nation. This was the first time the Alliklik Chapter entered a float in the Newhall, California annual parade. The theme for the parade was "Our Great American Traditions." Cynthia Neal-Harris was the float chairman for the Chapter's entry, "Saturday Night Bath."

The ideas may have come from the members, but the muscles came from the HODARS, those faithful "husbands of DARs." A ranch wagon was borrowed and Norman Harris spent many hours giving it a new floor and Welding a framework to support the signs. A crew assembled at the home of our Associate member, Mrs. Robert Williams, and was guided in the sign painting department by Parker Shelby. The insignia was reproduced to scale by the artistic hand of Virginia Roug, to adorn the New Blue and White truck loaned by Vince Wiese Chevrolet. Our driver, Tom Mason just happened to be the son of a past Regent from Pasadena. Various authentic antiques were borrowed from the community to furnish our victorian kitchen scene.

On the evening of the 3rd, all crews gathered for the final assembly and a picnic supper. The level of excitement was high. The parade was beautiful! The American Flag waved proud and brave through the morning. At the end of the parade the trophies were waiting to be presented by Congressman Barry Goldwater, Jr. The Alliklik chapter waited with hope of at least a ribbon. If DAR ladies are always to remain quite then we "blew the image" for there were screams and shouts as Cynthia ran on stage to receive the Grand Sweepstakes Trophy and a kiss from Mr. Goldwater. It was a day the Chapter and town will long remember.—Alice Kline.

INDEPENDENCE PIONEER (Independence, MO). The auditorium of the Truman Library was filled to capacity for the fourth Thursday nights of October, as Miss Virginia Wright, librarian for the Missouri Valley Room, Kansas City Public Library, conducted a genealogical workshop. Open to the public, 190 interested people participated.

Members of the Chapter in charge of the program were Regent, Mrs. Alva R. Clark, Vice Regent, Mrs. Merle Shafer, Mrs. John Mallinson and Mrs. Boyd Ludlow.

Glen L. Whitaker, J.D. spoke on judicial, probate and property records, how to find and how to use them.

In addition, on three following dates, Miss Wright conducted a two-hour orientation at the Missouri Valley Room to acquaint the participants with the available resources.

The interest and enthusiasm were indicated when they overwhelmingly requested further sessions on the evaluation forms.—Patricia Petre Surber.
ABIGAIL PHELPS (Simsbury, CT). One of the highlights of the program at the 85th State Fall Dinner of the Connecticut Society Daughters of the American Revolution, October 3, 1978, was the presentation of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Medal of Honor to Miss Martha Zablocki of Simsbury, Connecticut. This is the highest award given to a non-member, native-born citizen.

Mrs. H. Lyman Messenger, Jr., Regent of Abigail Phelps Chapter, the hostess chapter, presented Miss Zablocki to the members and guests. Mrs. Ruth B. Jackson of Old Greenwich, Connecticut State Regent, made the presentation award.

Also in attendance at the dinner at the Sheraton Tobacco Valley Inn, Windsor, was Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby of Beulah, Mississippi, First Vice President General, Miss Katharine Matthies, Honorary Vice President General and State Chairman, and Miss Alice I. Welden, Abigail Phelps Chapter Chairman of the national committee.

Miss Martha Zablocki was born in the house where she still lives in Simsbury, Connecticut. Her father and his sister emigrated from Poland at the turn of the century and were the first Polish settlers in town. It was her father who first requested that the town and/or the business community provide facilities to teach English to the foreign-born. Deeply patriotic, he fostered and encouraged Miss Zablocki’s fervent love of her country and its history.

She began her career in teaching in a one-room school house in East Granby, Connecticut. A year later, and for the next 26 years, she taught at the old South School in Simsbury. Upon completion of Latimer Lane School in Weatogue in 1962, she transferred to that school and has taught there ever since, making elementary education her life’s work.

PRUDENCE ALEXANDER (Dallas, TX) organized June, 1953, held its first meeting October 21, 1953. This year we have followed up our Twenty-Fifth Year celebration of last year by honoring two members who have been in DAR over fifty years.

At our October, 1978 chapter meeting, we honored Mrs. Floyd Haker (“Kim”) with a program on Chautauqua brought into our midst through “Kim.”

On January 13, 1979, we had a Genealogical Workshop at the downtown Dallas Public Library. Mr. Lloyd Bockstruck of the library staff, gave us a tour of the genealogical facilities, following which we met in a library conference room. The workshop honored Mrs. Leon Campbell, our Lineage Research Chairman, and its purpose was to assist in preparing application papers and to encourage research done to be properly prepared and donated to libraries. Notice of the workshop placed in the paper resulted in the Dallas Morning News devoting a half page of the Trend Section January 30, 1979, to Mrs. Leon Campbell and her research with a big heading: 63 Years in DAR.

Mrs. Raymond Rantala, Constitution Week Chairman, had an outstanding Constitution Week; proclamations from four mayors, colored slides shown on local TV stations, original quizzes published in local papers, and quizzes distributed to high school government classes in the area.

American History Month Chairman, Mrs. Maryanne Hunter, secured history month proclamations from three mayors with an original proclamation being drafted for the occasion. Our George Washington Tea was given by the chapter’s board at the home of Mrs. George Kakaska.

Stimulating programs were planned by our Program Chairman, Mrs. Gerald Greathouse, and we were kept current on national defense with a special program by Major General Vernon Lewis, Jr. (Retired) and by monthly reports by our Defense Chairman, Mrs. Homer Patterson.


The Chairman of the Regents' Round Table and Regent of Battle Pass Chapter, Miss Ethel E. Probst, presided. The seniors: Leslie George of San Ramon, Peter J. Cvetiutza of Monte Vista and Greg Motsenbocker of California High Schools. Mrs. William McCollum, program chairman, introduced Mrs. Fred Kelkewy past Regent and chairman of the Good Citizen Committee, who welcomed the mothers of the students and the school advisors.

With the aid of an artist’s drawing of the medal—many times enlarged—the chairman described the symbols and their meanings. This very impressive ceremony concluded with a tea held in the Friendship Room of the Home Federal Savings, Rossmoor, Walnut Creek.

Pictured from the left are: Mrs. Clyde E. Brown, Regent, Mrs. C.E. Davidson, daughter of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and Mrs. Young, District IV director.—Elizabeth E. Cramer.

SUSANNAH LEE BARLOW (Oregon City, OR). The sixtieth anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated in October at the home of Mrs. Paul VanAllen, with a birthday party. The Chapter members wore costumes of the World War I period, and Mrs. Ernest Burghardt brought her husband’s World War I uniform to display. A Birthday Cake was made by Mrs. Franklin Eimer, Chapter Secretary.

When the Chapter was first organized, their project was “to help the boys in France” in World War I, according to a yellowed clipping from the Chapter’s scrapbook. Since then, the Chapter has been active in helping preserve Historic Sites, and has placed bronze plaques and memorials to remind people of our heritage. The Chapter sponsors one room in McLaughlin House in Oregon City, a National Historic Landmark, and has furnished the room with locally made pioneer furniture.

According to Chapter Regent, Mrs. A.K. Nelson, the last charter member died a year ago, but we still have several members who joined in the early 1920s.—Irene TenEyck.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
meeting opened with the Invocation by Mrs. Morris N. Young, Round Table Chaplain and Regent of New York City Chapter, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, Director of Districts 1 and 11 and Chaplain of Fort Greene Chapter, and the singing of the National Anthem led by Mrs. Norman F. Draf tin, Secretary of Battle Pass Chapter, whose superb voice soared through the auditorium without piano accompaniment.

General Goodpaster, whose distinguished career and impeccable credentials well qualify him for his present post reminded the assemblage that women were now a part of the cadet corps at the Military Academy in a tradition set by Margaret Corbin who is buried at West Point and who is honored there annually by the New York State Officers Club. She was the first civilian and the first woman to receive a government pension for services rendered during the American Revolution.

The theme of General Goodpasters address was "Ethics of National Defense". He stated that the training of the young men and women at West Point as the future officers of our National Defense Program should concern all of us deeply. A question and answer period followed during which the General stated his thoughts informally.

General Goodpaster closed his remarks with an invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to visit West Point.

The Reverend William Tieck pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting was adjourned. A social hour followed.

SEMINOLE (West Palm Beach, Fl) is 56 years old and has 247 members, is proud of the revived interest in the C.A.R. and The Daniel Hulet Society, with Mrs. John Moore as Senior President was recently entertained at her beautiful country home. Shown in the picture are front row: Miss Dena Barber and holding the youngest member Miss Heather Symons who is just six weeks old, Benjamin Symons, David Barber, Gabrielle Symons, Sonya Witt, Tanya Witt, Heather Wood. Back row: Courtney Symons, President, Darren Barber, Patrice Symons, Mrs. Moore, Pamela Moore and Christopher Symons. Members not present are: Peter Marclay, Elizabeth Robinson, Kevin and Kim Farman.

The Chapter presented the C.A.R. with a flag that had flown over the United States Capitol Building at our Annual "Flag Day Picnic" in June. During the program, Miss Courtney Symons played her own composition on the piano for the group. Mrs. Hurshell Turner was Ch. for program.

Seminole is justly proud of the response to the Constitution Week Celebration. Chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson, not only received admirable results through her local efforts, but was instrumental in having the Mayors of eight towns and municipalities proclaim Constitution Week, also. Churches used their bulletins, business fims and banks used their marquee to tell the story. Three newspapers, and two television stations and two radio stations gave time for announcements and write-ups, for pictures.

The Regent, Mrs. Dudley Barber, had a "Fall Round-up" with an old fashioned Ice Cream Social. Members met with old friends and new, as well as prospective members. All Chapter Chairman met prior to the Social to receive instruction for the coming season. The film "Home and Country" was shown to newly installed Chapter Members at the November meeting. Handbook, Washington Landmark, Yearbook and Chapter By-laws were given to new members.

STAR FORT (Greenwood, South Carolina). On the afternoon of November 16, 1978, members of Star Fort Chapter gathered at the grave of John Logan, Revolutionary soldier, to dedicate a DAR marker to his memory. Chapter Regent, Mrs. G. L. Marshall, Jr., presided over the service which included brief remarks by Mrs. Casper Wiggins, Chapter Historian, keynoting the life of John Logan of Greenwood County, who served in distinguished offices, both civil and military. The Regent dedicated the marker, and Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Bart Robeson, closed with prayer. Special guests for the occasion were Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Crawley, State Parliamentarian and Mrs. Alfred Cobb, District 13 Director.

Director of the Tennessee Historical Commission, presented the program and the certificate at a luncheon meeting. This certificate is in recognition of significant contributions to the study and preservation of Tennessee's historical heritage. Mrs. Beach served as historical consultant of the Tennessee Conservation Department, the Tennessee Historical Commission and numerous educational institutions.

Mrs. Beach was chosen as the first Montgomery County historian in 1968. By that time she had already written a book, Along the Warioo, and was undoubtedly the person in the county who had most thoroughly researched area historical facts.

Her writings for years have appeared each week in the Montgomery County News, a local weekly newspaper of which she is historical editor. She also writes for the Tennessee Conservationist, a statewide bi-monthly magazine. She was co-author of a book, The First Fifty Years of Austin Peay State University, published in 1977.

At her quiet home on Madison Street, Mrs. Beach receives all types of telephone calls from people requesting her help.

She acts as a fountainhead for information on tracing family ancestries and histories of properties. She knows about procedures for getting homes and public buildings on the National Register. Mrs. Beach has consulted with new owners of old properties regarding restoration and renovation suitable for present day use. There are twelve individual buildings in Clarksville listed in the National Register of Historical Places, and they are there mainly because of her efforts.

GREAT JOHN MATHIS (Tuckerton, NJ). To commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the ratification by the Continental Congress of the French Alliance, Great John Mathis Chapter, chose the historic moment in 1783 of man's first flight as its display in last year's Tuckerton Memorial Day Parade in response to the annual invitation by Mr. Michael Mathis, Parade Chairman.

Thousands of years ago men watched the birds and longed to fly. In 1783, in France, the Montgolfier Brothers launched the first balloon in history. In all its forms, the balloon is a strange device, beautiful, majestic and mysterious and man to this day continues his pursuit of the art of ballooning. Ballooning, or the art of
The highlight of our year was winning "Most Original" trophy for our float in the Forest Festival Parade in August in Atlanta. The float was a junior membership project which also won the chapter a $100.00 prize.

Representative Buck Florence was guest speaker at our Constitution Week meeting in September. At this public meeting, Mr. Florence verbally attacked the fiscal irresponsibility of the Region VIII Educational Service in Mt. Pleasant, Texas, calling it "a hornet's nest". As a result of his scrutiny, the agency was audited, and personnel changes were made.

Our chapter were guests of General and Mrs. Jack Apperson at a National Defense Luncheon held at Red River Army Depot Officer’s Club where a delightful and informative day was spent touring the depot facilities following a beautifully prepared luncheon and briefing.

We honored four students from area schools with a special meeting and presented pins and certificates to them. American History Month we had 120 essays, and the winners attended our meeting and presented their essays which were later aired on KALT radio and printed in the paper. We have been greatly rewarded this year for our emphasis on youth programs.

The "Green Patch" award was presented to Mrs. Roy Price, a nationally recognized forest manager in Atlanta who spoke on conservation at our March meeting.

We participated in The American Heritage Program by entering a music program entitled "Christmas is Love" composed by Gwen Yocom of Texarkana, especially for the DAR.—Caroline Ogle.

Attending the ceremonies were Mrs. Sussman and her sister, Miss Martha Kaplan; the National Vice Chairman of Northeastern Division of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Harold L. Johnson of Wolfboro, N.H.; the State Regent, Mrs. Ann P. Thomas, and the State Chairman of this committee, Mrs. Thomas Peckham, who spoke on the procedure of selecting a recipient for this award.

Mrs. Peckham pinned the Medal onto Mr. Sussman. Mrs. Peddle presented him with a framed certificate, and the presiding chairman, Mrs. Olena M. Cross, gave him a portfolio of letters and news clippings.

Mr. Sussman, a violinist, had never accepted money for his personal services since his Colby College days—all went to charity. He had been the violinist of two volunteer trios to perform at the Togus Veterans Center over a period of forty continuous years; with the exception of the first pianist, Mrs. Loretta Kahill, both trios were present.

The current trio, Mrs. Alcada H. Desjardins, pianist, Mrs. Florence R. Cross, soloist, and Mr. Sussman, played in compliance to Mrs. Vile’s request for three musical selections to conclude the program.

Refreshments were served following this impressive and emotional meeting.—Olina M. Cross.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY (Americus, Georgia). Mrs. J. C. Webb, II, DAR Magazine Chairman for the chapter is a retired school teacher. She was named to the Teacher Hall of Fame in 1976. Since Mrs. Webb has been serving as Magazine Chairman for the Chapter, subscriptions have increased a phenomenal 175%. For the first time in the history of the Chapter, all junior and senior high schools in the City and County, Americus and Sumter County Hospital, Magnolia Manor Retirement Home, Americus, Georgia, and Plains Convalescent Home, Plains, Georgia are receiving the DAR Magazine, gifts of individual members. Chapter members participating in the program were Mrs. Russell Thomas, Sr., Mrs. J. C. Webb II, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. George Magee, Mrs. Hugh Carter, Sr., Mrs. Fred
Payne, Mrs. John Hodges, Mrs. Neil Wilbur and Mrs. Robert Hodges. Also, Council of Safety Chapter donates a subscription yearly to Lake Blackshear Regional Library in Americus, Georgia.

Mrs. Webb’s dynamic personality and persistence made the members feel that not only was the magazine necessary to keep them informed of DAR activities but offered so much more. She makes a game of soliciting subscriptions. After setting her goal, she contacts each member by phone or in person. If they do not wish to subscribe for themselves, she suggests it as a gift for a friend. Her plan has been very successful. Her goal was to get 25% of the membership subscribing to fulfill State and National Honor Roll requirements for magazine subscriptions for our Chapter. Instead, she exceeded her goal by acquiring 41% of members subscribing to the magazine.

Our thanks to Mrs. Webb and those members who contributed toward this objective.

MAJOR THADEUS BEALL (Jacksonville, Texas) placed a DAR Soldier Marker on the grave of Matilda Jane Wood McCallum Jackson. The ceremony was at Waldrup Cemetery in Panola County, Texas on November 11, 1978.

Mrs. George Cravy, Regent, welcomed those attending. Mrs. Alvin Shattuck read the scripture and voiced the prayer. Mrs. V. F. Tolbert gave a biographical sketch of Aaron and Matilda Mayhew Wood and her other parents of Matilda Jane and Mrs. F. T. Goodson told of the life of Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. T. D. Stevens told how the grave was located: In 1968 when Mrs. W. F. Beall was placing markers on the graves of Matilda Mayhew Wood and her other two daughters at Shilo Cemetery in Rusk County, Texas, Matilda’s grave was looked for but not available. This ceremony was the culmination of a ten year search.

In 1968 Mrs. W. E. Langford of Henderson, Texas took Mrs. Stevens to visit two of Matilda Jackson’s granddaughters. They said that their grandmother had died in their home in 1912 and was buried in the Waldrup cemetery. They knew not where. Mrs. Beall mentioned this to Matilda’s grandson, Rade McCollum of Jacksonville. He and his wife went to Panola County and through a monument company located the now ninety-one-year-old custodian of the cemetery, Mr. L. D. Mangham. He took them to the unmarked, except for fieldstones, graves of Matilda and her husband, James Jackson. The graves were next to the Jackson plot with two marked graves of McCallum grandchildren. DAR Markers have now been placed on the grave of Aaron Wood in York District, S.C., his wife and their three daughter’s graves in Texas.

Mrs. W. F. Beall placed the marker on the grave of Matilda Jackson and Mrs. Ray Odom led the dedicatory prayer. Following the ceremony a picnic lunch was served to members and guests present.

MOSELEY-BRIGHT (Kinston, NC)

It is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that Moseley-Bright Chapter honors its fifty year member, Mrs. William Thomas Parrott.

Mrs. Parrott was born in Riverton, North Carolina, and came to Kinston in 1915 to teach school. She married Dr. William Thomas Parrott, a well-known physician in Lenoir County. She has two sons, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Dr. Parrott was Superintendent of Caswell Center for nine years and after her death Mrs. Parrott taught there for twelve years.

Mrs. Parrott is a past Regent of the Moseley-Bright Chapter and is at present the Librarian. She is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the National Hugenot Society and the Lenoir County Historical Association. She also served as a member of the local Library Board.

We salute Mrs. Parrott for fifty years of outstanding service.

MYAKKA (Venice, Florida)

celebrated its silver anniversary with a luncheon at the Englewood Golf and Country Club on January 15, 1979. Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, the State Regent of Florida, was the honored guest, presented by Mrs. Hoke S. Bowden, Regent of the chapter. Other honored guests were Mrs. E. William Monter of Ohio, National Vice Chairman, East Central Division, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship; Dr. William Hatt, National Trustee and Mr. Harry C. Hulbert, past President of Saramana Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; and Mrs. C. Lazelle Northrup of Sarasota who assisted in the organization of this chapter.

Myakka Chapter was organized in January 1954. Four organizing members were present and introduced by the Regent. They are Mrs. Franklin Mulhern at whose home the first meeting was held; Mrs. Harry Alber, the first Regent; Mrs. Robert Mahon; and Mrs. Hubert Kuykendall. They were given a special tribute and Mrs. L. Jones Grey, a past Regent and a member of the special state committee on Resolutions, read a brief account of the chapter’s early meetings as prepared by Mrs. Mulhern.

Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, State Regent of Florida, was introduced by Mrs. Hoke S. Bowden, Chapter Regent. Following her greetings to the chapter and its guests, Mrs. Tracey outlined her State Regent’s project to which every Florida DAR member contributes. It is the provision of new carpeting for the hall and foyer of All States Dormitory at Tamassee NSDAR School and a suitable vacuum to care for it.

The committee which planned this special gathering included Mrs. Lloyd A. Patton, Mrs. Ivan L. Carter, Mrs. Alfred H. Filskov, and Mrs. Franklin Mulhern. Co-chairmen were Mrs. G. Stewart Emery and Mrs. L. Jones Grey. Officers and chairman acted as hostesses at each table. The treasurer, Mrs. Harry E. Sessions, handled all reservations.

The benediction was given by Mrs. Alvin C. Haagland, Chaplain. Myakka Chapter, with 104 members was well launched into its 26th year.—Frances Miller.
The Old Toll House was built of logs in 1837 and stood below the town of Barboursville on the banks of the Guyan River and was used by the Guyan River and Kanawha Turnpike Company as a Toll House and Ferry until late 1873 when the Cabell County Court built the first bridge across the Guyan River. The house was used as a dwelling long after the tolls and Ferry ceased to operate. People were living in it as late as the 1930s. In the late 1930s and 1940s it fell into disrepair and was damaged by winds and floods. In the late 1940s the members of the Barboursville Chapter began looking towards its preservation, and through some long and technical planning, paid $75 to the State for the Old Toll House and had it removed to the “Dip” beside our historic Tanyard Branch. Here on a lot donated by Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Anderson, various historically minded business and professional people aided in its removal and erection. Mr. W. H. Daniel did the necessary legal work for obtaining a State Charter dated April 19, 1951 from the Secretary of the State of West Virginia in Charleston, and abstracted the Title to the lot and recorded the Deed without charge. Mr. Dan Nelson, a building contractor, donated his work as adviser and supervisor of the restoration. This Toll House has been the Barboursville DAR Chapter house and museum since July 7, 1951. The chapter is hoping to make the museum an Early Americana relating to History of Barboursville from 1813.—Louise Hickman.

COUNCIL OAK (Council Grove, Kansas), acted as hostess chapter for the 50th anniversary and rededication of the Madonna of the Trail monument on September 7, 1978. Greeting from President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, Senator Robert Dole, Kansas and native son, Congressman John Rhodes, Arizona were read and are sealed in a memory box in the monument. Mrs. Robert Bennet, wife of the Kansas governor, read portions of a letter addressed to the Kansas governor in 50 years. These letters as well as the signatures of over 900 citizens and guests of the event, the copy of the program, newspapers, a set of 1978 coins, a celebration button, and the mayor’s proclamation are in the memory box. The original memory box was not located.

Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., Kansas State Regent, Miss Virginia Weisgerber, Kansas State Historian, and Mrs. E.H. Snider, Council Oak Treasurer, related the portion of the program telling of the monument’s history. Mr. Jack Traylor, Curator of Manuscripts, Kansas Historical Society, related incidents of pioneer women’s role in settling the west. Council Grove received the honor of the monument by being the point where the treaty with the Osage Indians allowing passage along the Santa Fe Trail to Santa Fe, New Mexico was signed. Mrs. J.B. Lawerence, Organizing Regent of Council Oak, Mayor William Young, and then Judge Harry Trumun, President of the Old Trails Association also were instrumental in securing the monument. Col. Raph Goddell, KSSAR was present. Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, Council Oak Regent, acted as mistress of ceremonies.

Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General represented the National Society Mrs. Francis Johnson, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Clarence White, Past Chaplain General, joined the assembly for a luncheon at the Historic Hays House in Council Grove. Mrs. Kemper was the keynote speaker at the luncheon and presented a very fine inspiring talk.

Many of the out-of-town visitors participated in the tours available of the local historical points of interest. The Hays House and the Seth Hayes Home were founded by Seth Hayes, the first white settler. The Hays House is the oldest continuing operational restaurant in the west of the Mississippi. The Council Oak and Post Office Oak and Kaw Mission were other points viewed.

A particular distinction for the Chapter was the presence of “Miss DAR.” Marion Day Mullins is Past National Organizing Secretary General and a past State Regent. Over one hundred guests attended this festive occasion including the “Friends” of the Chapter.

Our most moving ceremony was the presentation to the Rockwall County Library of a Flag of the United States which had been flown over the National Capitol Building. The flag was dedicated to the memory of the son of a member who was killed in the Viet Nam War.

TIMUCUAN (Seminole, Florida) marked the grave of Sarah Ann Barkley, a Real Daughter, and the ancestor of one of the Chapter’s organizing members, Mrs. W. Scott Owens. Mrs. Barkley was the daughter of John and Sara Higley Dennis. Her father served in the War of Independence and also in the War of 1812. She was born in 1829 and died in 1915. Mrs. Barkley was 80 years of age when she became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Timucuan Chapter placed the REAL DAUGHTER plaque at the gravesite on August 11, 1978. A memorial service was held by the chapter members at their October meeting. The lovely memorial service was written by the chaplain, Mrs.
James Orr. During the service Mrs. Owens lit a candle to symbolize Mrs. Barkley's life and the continuing effectiveness of that life even unto the present day.

The Catherine Green Chapter of Xenia, Ohio cooperated with the Timucuan Chapter of Seminole, Florida and held a dedication service at Mrs. Barkley's gravesite in Glen Forest Cemetery of Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mrs. John Williams, State Regent of Ohio, was present at the service. Timucuan members are deeply appreciative of the cooperation and kindness of the members of the Catherine Green Chapter of Xenia, Ohio in helping place and dedicate the Real Daughter marker for Sarah Ann Barkley.

The Director of Volunteer Services at the Bay Pines Veterans Hospital was guest speaker at the Chapter's Flag Day Luncheon in June. The members brought gifts for the women patients at the Hospital. In February the Chapter sponsored a Bingo Party for these same women patients at the Bay Pines Facility.

In January we honored Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracey, the Florida State Regent with a Tea. Guests came from almost all of the DAR Chapters in the Tampa Bay area. Mrs. Joseph F. Byers, Mrs. Tracey's mother and a past State Regent of Florida attended the tea as well as Mrs. Weldon L. Kratzer, a past State Regent of Tennessee.

**REBECCA CORNELL (Rahway).**

Shown at Lyons Veterans Hospital recently are members of the New Jersey State Society who presented a transcutaneous stimulator, a recently recognized pain suppressant, to the Hospital from funds collected throughout the state under her DAR Service for Veteran Patients Program. Standing left to right: Mrs. Donald Oakes; present VAVS representative to Lyons Hospital; Mrs. Alan R. Crawford, State Vice Regent; Miss Eunice Frances Brown, State Regent; Mrs. Owen J. Keenan, national chairman of pages; Miss Marion Cubberley, deputy at Lyons Hospital. Seated: Mrs. Valentine Meinerz, present state chairman, DAR service for veterans and VAVS representative at East Orange Veterans Hospital and Mrs. Harold Wyman, recipient of an award honoring her for many years of special services to the organization. Mrs. Wyman became the first State Chairman of DAR VAVS Service for Veteran-Patients Committee.

Mrs. Valentine Meinerz, present State Chairman of DAR Service for Veterans and past Regent and advisor of Rebecca Cornell Chapter has been instrumental in raising several hundreds of dollars for support of the State Society's many DAR Service for Veteran programs at both Lyons Veterans Hospital in Somerset County and East Orange Veterans Hospital in Essex County, N.J. Over the past four years she has served as State Chairman and worked closely with Mrs. Harold Wyman who initiated many of the programs in the state and helped recruit volunteers for the services needed in the hospitals.

**LONG LEAF PINE (Ruston, La.)**

The house, built in 1886, is one of the earliest homes erected in Ruston, which was founded in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Davis bought it in 1921 and made it their home until 1961. It was given to the Society in 1975 to be used "as a museum to preserve the heritage of our pioneer ancestors."

During the renovation of the house, one room was made into a small assembly room for community use. The main part of the first floor is being furnished to exemplify a typical home of the period. Already, several pieces of antique furniture have been donated, and others are promised. The second floor will be used for exhibits and to display artifacts.

The ceremony was presided over by Mrs. L. E. Dawson, Chapter Regent. Dr. Philip C. Cook, Professor of History at Louisiana Tech University in Ruston, gave a talk on the history of the house and its adaptation to the purposes of a museum. The plaque was dedicated by Miss Francis Flanders, Vice President General from Louisiana.

**EZZA PARKER (Royal Oak).**

An annual event usually enjoyed by twenty to thirty members takes place each July in Lexington, Michigan, at the summer home of Mrs. Margaret Brockelsby. The trip to Lexington, a two to three hour
drive, is by car pools, rendezvousing en route for lunch at the St. Clair Inn on the St. Clair River. The purpose of this outing is primarily social with a donation from each to be given to St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls. Margaret is especially interested in this school because her grandfather was an early Indian Missionary and Indian Agent from whom she inherited many unusual and valuable Indian artifacts.

The early arrivals get their pick of the antique beds and rooms, although there are comfortable accommodations for all. One can see why Margaret is American Heritage Chairman. Her collections of nineteenth century furniture, handcrafted bed coverings and canopies, needlework, china, glass, pewter and documents completely furnish her large white frame house where they are displayed. Adding to the original lakeshore home she built a two-story residence and adjoining apartment.

This year a workshop was added to make decorated felt Christmas ornaments to be sold at chapter meetings in November and December. This project proved to be both profitable and pleasurable. In the accompanying picture are the following members working on the ornaments (left to right): Mrs. Vivian Orlando, Mrs. Alice Marshall, Mrs. Geraldine Reeves, Regent, Mrs. Naomi Sutton, Mrs. Virginia Weagraff, Margaret Brockelshy’s daughter, Mrs. Margaret Corrin, Mrs. Aurelia Gavin and Mrs. Ruth Stevens. —Geraldine R. Reeves.

ANNE ARUNDEL (Crownsville, MD.)

With a guest list of Maryland State Officers headed by Miss Nannie Armetstead I’Anson, State Regent, and Mr. Woodward B. Rich, who came to honor his mother, Mrs. Edward N. Rich, the Ann Arundel Chapter celebrated its 67th birthday with luncheon and a commemorative program at its chapter house, the Rising Sun Inn (ca. 1753) on November 20, 1978. Mrs. John J. DeWaal, Chapter Regent, presided, Mrs. Nathan W. Childs was luncheon chairman and members of the chapter conducted the guests on a tour of the house and the museum which the chapter maintains in the basement.

A plaque which reads: “The furnishings in this room given by Dorothy Baldwin Garretson in honor of her sister Louise Baldwin Rich” was placed on a bedroom door. The furnishings are early American pieces in keeping with the architecture of the chapter house. Mrs. Rich was a charter member of the chapter and Mrs. Carretson joined in 1915.

In April 1978 the house committee, Mrs. Russell S. Fisher, chairman, planted five small boxwood plants near one of the wide chimneys of the house. Mrs. Marvin L. Anderson, Chapter Registrar, grew these plants from cuttings slipped from the centuries old boxwood hedge bordering the road to the back door of the house.

Recent bus trips arranged for chapter members by Mrs. Robert H. Dillworth, Jr., program chairman, included one to the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington. A drive through this beautiful park along roads bordered by spring blooming bulbs, shrubs and trees led to a visit to an exhibition of bonsai given by the people of Japan to the people of the United States in recognition of our celebration of our Bicentennial of the American Revolution. The gift includes plants 30 to 350 years old, one a 180-year-old red pine from the Imperial household, the first bonsai from the Imperial collection ever to leave Japan.

The group visited the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolutionary War in the cemetery behind the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Virginia and on another occasion toured and had lunch at Sotterley Plantation in Hollywood, St. Mary’s County, Maryland. This 18th century mansion on a working farm commands a superb view of the Patuxent River. The Chinese Chippendale staircase in the hall and the intricate shell carvings in alcoves on either side of a fireplace are outstanding examples of 18th century architectural detail. A Calvert, Cornwallis, Plowden, Bowles and four generations of Platers (one of governor of Maryland) are recorded as former owners of the plantation now owned by the Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

DAVID BRYANT (York, Nebraska)

At the February meeting the 53rd anniversary was observed at a luncheon for members and guests at York Country Club. David Bryant Chapter was organized February 23, 1926. Tribute was paid to the 90 charter members by having roll call from the attendance book that was used at each meeting for the first sixteen years. Nine charter members are on the current roster.

“Echoes from the Past” reviewed high-lights of the first state conference held in Lincoln, October 1902 by the only two chapters in the state—Deborah Avery, Lincoln, and the Omaha chapter with a total of 32 members.

A comprehensive report was given for the 26th annual state conference held in York in March 1928 and hosted by David Bryant Chapter when it was barely two years old.

The 77th annual State Conference Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution convened March 25-27, 1979 at York’s Camelot Inn and was hosted by the eight chapters in District III. Special guest was the President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies.

Mary Badget Halsey (NSDAR 97838) received recognition as a 66-year member. She was an organizing member of Stephen Bennett Chapter, Fairmont, in 1913. When it disbanded some 50 years later she transferred to David Bryant in 1965.

American History essays on the national topic “Travel in the Thirteen Colonies” were read by Dan Sylvester and Sandra Heng. Karen Svehla was introduced as the DAR Good Citizen. Mrs. Leila Macklin Pingston (R.H.) of Geneva was welcomed as a new member.—Gervachia Reamer Pfenning.

LITTLE FORT (Waukegan, Illinois) proudly presented the esteemed Medal of Honor to Miss Gertrude Carmen on November 15, 1978. The award was presented by the Chapter’s Americanism Chairman, Miss Barbara Jane Dilly. Miss Carmen is a 99-year-old life-long resident of Waukegan who has earned many honors for her outstanding citizenship and career in teaching and as a grade school principal. A grade school has been named in her honor and she has been voted the outstanding graduate of Waukegan High School. Miss Carmen is also a graduate of Northwestern University. The city has cited Miss Carmen for exhibiting “moral courtesy, kindness, and understanding toward her fellow-man.”

An outstanding American, Miss Carmen graciously received the certificate and medal presented to her by the Little Fort Chapter. She said “It is the proudest day in my life.” We are proud of Miss Carmen.

DAVID ALLEN (Campbellsville, Ky.) dedicated a marker honoring forty-three men who rendered patriotic service in the American Revolution and who later lived in the area that became Taylor County.
The bronze plaque is located on the exterior of the Taylor County Courthouse in Campbellville.

The plaque was dedicated on Veteran's Day 1978 with former Adjutant-General of Kentucky Richard M. Frymire delivering the major address. The Honorable Robert L. Miller, Mayor of Campbellsville, gave the welcome. A large group of descendants and friends representing several states gathered for the ceremony. Members of the Chapter on the co-ordinating Committee were Regent Anna Frances Hogue; Past Regent Evelyn Rice; Vice Regent Winnie Sanders and Betty J. Gorin, Committee for Genealogical Records.

Funds were raised by co-sponsoring two plays "1776" and "Fiddler on the Roof." Several members of the Chapter assisted in the fund raising and research for the marker. A souvenir program was compiled which included a biographical sketch of each patriot on the plaque. The sketches contain all known information, service, parents, marriage and children available to the compiler, Betty Gorin.—Frances McKnight.

GENERAL WILLIAM FLOYD (Boonville, NY) is proud of one of its 50-year members who has preserved a bit of local history. Mrs. John (Mae Bronson) Nyber, who at the age of 87, has become an author and has brought alive a portion of the past.

She has written of her experiences as a young teacher in a remote area at the edge of the present Adirondack State Park. In this location, known as Moose River, she borrowed her niece and nephew for her pupils and taught school there for seven years, during the Depression Era. In her book, entitled "Siblings, Siblings and Borrowed Children," she vividly describes life in those days; its simplicity and hardships, log drives on Moose River, interschool activities and the breath-taking beauty of the River and surrounding woodlands at various seasons of the year.

Mrs. Nyber has been an active member of the General William Floyd Chapter, serving three years as Regent, four years as Recording Secretary and twenty years as Registrar.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM (Atlanta, Georgia). Georgia's State Regent, Mrs. Jonathan W. Fox, being concerned over the eminent energy crises has introduced an innovation for her administration. In order to eliminate the many visits to individual chapters, a joint meeting of several at a time will be held. So it was the pleasure and opportunity for Joseph Habersham to invite the Atlanta, Cherokee and Ft. Peachtree Chapters to be guests in their lovely chapter house to hear the message brought by Mrs. Fox.

In it the good news was that through a matching grant from the Department of Natural Resources, the Daughters of this state will be able to complete the restoration of Meadow Garden, the former home of George Walton. For this project Joseph Habersham presented a check for $500.00.

This most successful meeting was provided over by our Regent, Mrs. George E. Stratman, who presented the many present and past state and national officers attending.—Mrs. Hubert R. Martin.

COL. JONATHAN LATIMER (Abingdon, Illinois). On an extremely windy day, October 13, 1978, two carloads of members met in Abingdon to place markers on the graves of two members of the Chapter.

Going East fifteen miles to the West Midway Cemetery at London Mills, Illinois, the grave of Mrs. Duwain Morgan (Marilyn) was marked. Working all of the time, she was unable to attend many meetings. However, she participated whenever and however possible. Her Mother, Mrs. Ralph Palmer, Recording Secretary of the Chapter, was among those in attendance.

The group then went another ten miles to the Old Lutheran Cemetery at Fairview, Illinois, to mark the grave of Mrs. Fred Stech (Leith) Age and ill health prevented her attending all but a few meetings. However, she was so proud of her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution that she had the wheel and spindle engraved on her stone. The Dedication Services were led by Mrs. Walter E. Borg, Chaplain, and Mrs. G. Alfred Sackey, Regent, with attending members participating in the responses. Mr. Sackey poured concrete into which the markers were inserted, so as to prevent their being vandalized.—Winifred Sackey.

Sidelights on the Puritans and Pilgrims

(continued from page 493)

These scattered side lights on the lives of the New England Pilgrims and Puritans reveal a vigorous, energetic, God-fearing people, no melancholy brooders. They laid the foundation of our country with sound principles and spread them across the land. After 1660 almost no emigrants came among them and by the time of the Revolutionary War they were a unique breed with more than the spirit of Puritanism.

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The Battle and Massacre at Wyoming II:
The British Strategy

BY JAMES R. WILLIAMSON
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Although the Battle and Massacre at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1778 (The DAR Magazine, June-July 1978) has been recognized as the “surpassing horror of the American Revolution,” it has generally been considered merely as one of the numerous British-Indian-Loyalist raids designed to harass the Pennsylvania-New York Frontier. Further investigation however, will reveal that this horrible episode was in fact part of the overall British military strategy to subdue the rebel colonists. Moreover, many of the Loyalists, or Tories, who participated were former Wyoming settlers who returned to exact a terrible vengence upon their erstwhile neighbors.

This discussion of British strategy begins with the nearly unanimous British view that the overwhelming majority of the colonists were pro-British, and that only a handful of rabblerousers—the Sam and John Adamses, the John Hancocks—were anti-British. Therefore, British policy throughout the war, and for which the Howes and Clinton are criticized to this day, was to chastise the erring minority while welcoming the vast loyal majority back to the benevolent fold. Further, the British authorities were convinced that the rebellious minority was in the manufacturing North, especially New England, while the agricultural South was almost completely loyal.

These erroneous beliefs led to one of the major elements of British Strategy—to divide the North from the South. This element, however, depended upon the availability of military manpower and adequate logistics support—both of which the British sorely lacked.

In 1775 the British military establishment was pitifully small. Enlistments were difficult because of the unpopularity of a war with the colonies, and the army was forced to employ large numbers of mercenaries. Further, as wars in our own time have proven, the eventual outcome is largely dependent upon the logistics capability of the opposing forces. Whereas the Americans were fighting in their own land, the British supply lines stretched a thousand miles across the ocean. Hence, naval power was the key to British success—but they had insufficient ships, overage and incompetent admirals, and an unbelievable inability to conduct combined land-sea operations. At no time during the war were the British able to conduct sustained inland operations. It was inevitable that they would become increasingly dependent upon the Indians and Loyalists.

For a hundred years, the Iroquois had been the allies of the British, and the English-American colonists. Through four colonial wars they had fought with their white-skinned brothers against the French Canadians. And in the years prior to the American Revolution they had developed an almost fanatical devotion to the famous British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Sir William Johnson and his able assistant, John Butler. In addition, the Indian had become dependent upon the white man—for weapons, ammunition, cooking utensils—even, to a great degree, for religion. It was to be expected that the Iroquois would join the British in their family quarrel against the upstart Colonists.

In the Wyoming Valley, a vicious civil war simmered. The majority of the residents were Connecticut citizens, who had settled under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, and who had fought armed clashes with their Pennsylvania neighbors in the years 1769-1771 and again in 1775. (Connecticut, under a Charter which predated
that to William Penn, had claimed the northern third of Pennsylvania. It was not until the early 1800s that the Connecticut settlers, now Pennsylvania citizens, were confirmed in their titles to the land.) Although both sides had temporarily halted their contest in view of the national quarrel with England, the bitterness and suspicion remained; and the Connecticut Yankees generally labeled everyone who was not one of them, a Tory.

But who were the Tories? The group that readily comes to mind—the Royal officials, the Anglican clergy, the large landholders, the big city merchants—were not prevalent in the Wyoming area. Instead, we have the frontiersmen, faced with daily threat of Indian attack; the small landholder or shopkeeper, not knowing whether the Pennsylvania, Connecticut, or British government would support and protect him; the various religious and national minority groups, forced to join the majority or suffer; and finally, those who were truly loyal to their King. None would escape some measure of sorrow in the years to come.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional reform of 1776 delivered the state over to the extremist Whigs. Power was thus transferred to a group who had been in opposition to the established leaders, and who were swept along in the anti-British, anti-Tory atmosphere of the ever-present Continental Congress. Indeed, the repressive measures of the state government during the next three years undoubtedly drove many citizens to the British side.

On June 13, 1777, the anti-loyalist Pennsylvania government passed its first Test Act: every male above 18, declared a Tory, was excluded from jury service, to sue for debts, or to buy, sell, or transfer land. He could not serve as Guardian, Schoolmaster, or Justice of the Peace. No Christian in the state government during the next three years undoubtedly would have been able to take an oath of allegiance to the state or be disarmed and deprived of certain liberties. They were disqualified to elect or be elected, to hold any office, to serve on juries, to sue for debts, or to buy, sell, or transfer land. In order to prove that he had taken the oath, each man would be required to carry a certificate.

Then came the Battle of Oriskany in August followed by Burgoyne's surrender in October. General Carleton, Governor of Canada realized that the end of the regular British military action in the northeast had come, and directed John Butler to form a Corps of Rangers, irregular guerillas, to protect Canada and undertake offensive actions as could be planned. The Tories in the Wyoming area also realized that they could no longer expect British protection or assistance. This fact, coupled with the increasing hostility of their neighbors, and the repressive measures of the central Pennsylvania government, caused large numbers to flock to Butler's banner in the Fall of 1777.

On October 21, 1777, the state government passed an ordinance seizing the estates of all inhabitants who had abandoned their family, or property, to join the British.

On March 6, 1778, a new bill regarding the confiscation of estates of Tories was enacted, and on April 1, the second Test Act was passed. By virtue of this Act, names of ‘reported’ traitors (Tories), whether proven or not, were posted, and their property seized. Frequently innocent families were victimized—since reports could be based on hearsay and sworn testimony was not required! 1778 was to be the year of revenge—revenge for the Indians, especially the Seneca, who had suffered defeat, humiliation and death at Oriskany and Saratoga; and revenge for the Tories who had joined Butler. The separation of the North from the South had been one of the main points of British strategy. Burgoyne had failed; now it was Butler’s turn!

Butler and the Indians were making their plans during the winter of ’77-78. Although Burgoyne had been defeated, Washington's troops were suffering at Valley Forge, and morale was dangerously low. In addition, Washington's personal leadership was under attack and there were many prominent individuals who wanted him replaced, such as Sam Adams, Richard Henry Lee, and Dr. Benjamin Rush to name but a few. Finally, British troops were in occupation of Philadelphia, the capital city. Indications were that patriot resistance was crumbling.

Various authors have documented an elaborate intelligence network which provided detailed information and an effective messenger service between the British forces, including those at Philadelphia and those of Colonel Butler in Upper New York. Butler was well aware of the strength and location of the American military forces. He knew that the two rifle companies which had been recruited for the defense of Wyoming had been directed by Congress to join the main Army thereby leaving the settlement unprotected. He knew that Fort Augusta (present Sunbury) at the forks of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, and the other small “forts” or blockhouses along the River were weakly garrisoned. He could expect little organized resistance. And he also knew that the Continental Congress was sitting at York, Pennsylvania having fled from Philadelphia. Perhaps capture of the capital city would not end the war, but what about capture of the national government! And if he were not able to trap and seize them—and he probably would not have been able, since they would have had sufficient warning—the necessity of moving again would have had a serious demoralizing effect on the struggling war effort and might have led to total collapse of that effort.

Butler would plan and execute another attempt to separate the North from the South, with the Susquehanna River as the dividing line. He may have planned some type of combined action with the British, either by an attack against Washington’s flank, or by effecting a link-up with British forces, possibly even British naval forces, somewhere south of Philadelphia.

And so it happened that on July 3, 1778, approximately 1000 British, Indians, and Tories having descended into the Valley completely out-maneuvered the settlers who sallied forth to defend their possessions and slaughtered approximately 300 of them, in the Battle and Massacre at Wyoming, so capably retold by Mrs. Miller in the June-July 1978 issue. Since former Wyoming residents have been identified as Tories who joined Butler, it unfortunately must be assumed that at least some of them participated in the carnage.

Why didn’t Butler and his force continue south? French recognition of the United States of America had made war with France, and the French fleet, inevitable. General
Clinton was told that he would have no more British troops, and the Royal Government was painfully aware that Admiral Lord Howe’s inferior fleet could easily be bottled up in the Delaware River by a French fleet. Therefore, on June 18, Clinton began to evacuate Philadelphia. Shortly thereafter, Butler was advised of the evacuation. No longer was a link-up with British troops possible. And so Butler, after laying waste to the Wyoming Valley, turned North; the settlers south along the River were spared.

The records reveal considerable correspondence calling for a retaliatory expedition against the enemy. In response Colonel Hartley undertook an expedition in September of that same year. Unfortunately, the lack of manpower and supplies caused the extensive expedition he had envisioned to be cut short. Unable to strike a decisive blow, the destruction of property which he did accomplish only resulted in renewed Tory-Indian reprisals.

By 1779 the Susquehanna frontier was in such a state of fear, as a result of continued Tory and Indian attacks, that General Sullivan was directed to undertake an expedition against the Iroquois, the largest and most thoroughly planned American military endeavor of the entire war. Details of Sullivan’s destruction of 40 Indian towns, numerous homes, and 200,000 bushels of corn and other food are readily available. The Iroquois were severely punished, and their suffering was intense, but their power was not broken. Indian and Tory raids, complete with murder, scalping, and abduction continued ‘till the end of 1782. Eventually, though, peace and security did come to the Susquehanna frontier.

The Iroquois never recovered. The War had devastated their homes and torn the Confederacy apart. The British gave them land in Canada, where the descendants of the once great League of the Six Nations still reside.

Road to Constitutional Government in Connecticut

(Continued from page 504)

the government. The inhabitants thus selected were called “townsmen,” “select townsmen,” or “selectmen.” Second, the inhabitants must receive from the colonial government (in this case the General Court of Massachusetts) permission to organize a town and to elect its officials.

The General Court usually treated the two Hartford plantations as one. Indeed the inhabitants themselves sometimes found it convenient to act as a unit.

On October 10, 1639, the General Court granted to Hartford and its neighboring plantations of Windsor and Wethersfield permission to organize as towns. In the case of Hartford, the permission came post ipso facto. Its inhabitants had already chosen selectmen and a Town Clerk.

With the transition from plantation to town came the necessity of dividing undistributed lands. The legal inhabitants who had contributed to the purchase of plantation lands were original proprietors; but some had left, others had come.

In 1639, therefore, Hartford drew up a revised list of landowners who were then legal inhabitants of the plantations and supported them by paying taxes. These people were entitled to share, according to the needs of each, in the undivided lands that constituted “the original proprietors of Hartford.”

The relationship between church and state remained close. The ministers were influential in civil affairs, and sermons had political as well as religious themes.

Hooker’s famous Election Sermon before the General Court on May 31, 1638, reaffirmed his belief in democracy. While the sermon itself has not come down to us, the notes made by Henry Wolcott, Jr., of Windsor, who was in the audience, summarized the main ideas. Hooker’s

(Continued on page 543)

Notes


4. Excellent discussions of the British military situation during this period may be found in Alden, p. 245-258, and Robson, p. 93-146.


6. The final h in Susquehannah had been dropped to conform to modern spelling.


8. Siebert, p. 32, 33; Young, p. 138.

9. Siebert, p. 36.

10. Siebert, p. 57; Young, p. 237-243. Of the approximately 500 “reported” desertions in the state, 113 were taken, 2 were hanged for treason; and over 380 fled the state.

11. Dissatisfaction with Washington’s leadership is discussed in most texts treating the War, and Young, p. 237-243.


13. See note 2 above.


"We can't get a Chapter Regent. No member is free or willing to take the office. Our Chapter Vice Regent will carry on temporarily in her office. We think we can get a regent in a few months." 

"Our bylaws allow the Treasurer and the Registrar to serve more than one term. We have had two wonderful women in these offices for several terms. They have both had to stop now. We haven't been able to fill their offices. May some other officers divide their work until our annual election?" 

"For years we had a three year term. Since no one wanted to serve that long, we cut the term to one year, but we still have a time getting officers. What can we do?"

These are questions many organizations are having to face. No single, simple suggestion can solve these problems. It takes long range planning and a consistent effort to fit an organization's habits of management to present or willing to take the office. Our Chapter Vice Regent may some other officers divide their work until our annual election?"

Within the broad program of Historical, Educational, and Patriotic objects of the National Society, there is to be found a specific feature that is needed in each community. Each chapter can determine what its most compelling local effort should be. Participation at the Naturalization Courts for new citizens and establishment of Junior American Citizens Clubs make a definite contribution in many communities. There are many more contacts our programs can make.

In reply to the third question, no chapter should have a one year term. If the term cannot be three years, it should be two. A one-year term keeps a chapter in frequent upheaval. The officers barely learn the close state and chapter in frequent upheaval. The officers barely learn the close state and national contacts that their office entails before time for electing another group. The chapter loses all advantage of the experience gained in the first year. Years ago the National Society requested that chapters provide for a three-year term for officers. This practice meant distinct savings of labor and money in keeping the records and mailing lists in Washington. The national Society did not make this request a rule for it recognized the advantage of the experience gained in the first year.

When a chapter is organized there is little difficulty in finding its first officers. Sometimes there is a problem in supporting the full program of the National Society and to stress one or more of the activities which has the greatest challenge in your own locality. In the proportion that the chapter meets that challenge your problem of getting competent officers will lessen.

Have you ever heard a member say, "Let's elect her, she deserves an office?" Do remember that no member "deserves" an office. The chapter is the one who deserves the member best fitted to fill each office. Never be one to say, "Oh, lets put her up for election, she wants that office so badly and she has worked on so many committees she deserves it." Rather say, "She is so well fitted to do the work of that office, let's get her to take the office," and then elect her.
LADY WASHINGTON'S LEVEE

From the original etching by Walter Tittle. Copyright 1932 The George Washington Memorial Association, Inc.
“Don’t let any worthy person in need of food, or other comforts be turned away from my door.” wrote George Washington somewhat in this manner to those he left in charge at Mount Vernon when he was called to be president of the United States, and with Martha away also as she soon joined him in the capital city of New York. He had written similar instructions before when he was appointed to be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and sent to Boston in June 1776. He urged that food, corn and supplies be given to the poor provided it did not “encourage them in idleness.”

Such instructions were typical of this great man and his spouse. They were always solicitous regarding the needs of others and no one was ever turned away, rich or poor who wanted help from them. Martha was a good manager of materials and supplies and saw that nothing went to waste that he provided her with from the many acres of land that he owned, and from her big plantation left her by her deceased husband Daniel Parke Custis. She was not parsimonious, as some tried to say, or stingy, rather she was careful of everything which came into her hands and in this way her family, her friends, the servants had enough for themselves with much over for less fortunate people. Long before Washington was elected as President of the United States he had experienced how it felt to be hungry, sick and discouraged; he never forgot it and whenever possible he did everything that he could to give relief. So, he and the gracious and outgoing Martha were in agreement, although she had not the rugged experiences that he had had. Hers was a sheltered life. His one of survival of the fittest brought about by the early and untimely death of his father and by his own wishes to be up and doing.

Augustine Washington, a large land owner died at age 49 leaving two sons by a first marriage. Their mother died November 24, 1728. He then married Mary Ball March 6, 1730 and she was left with five young children—George, the oldest, was eleven. The father had distributed his estate by will, leaving the oldest son Lawrence lands overlooking the Potomac River, the other real property and iron shares. He had before this sent Lawrence to England to finish his education. To Augustine, the second son by the first marriage, he left the old homestead and an estate in Westmoreland. To each of the children of the second marriage he left properties which they would receive when they became of age. George was to have the house and lands on the Rappahannock.

After the father’s death the family decided that George should go to be near, or rather, live with Lawrence who had married Anne Fairfax, daughter of William Fairfax, in July 1743. They had built a house on his inherited lands high on the banks of the Potomac and called it Mount Vernon. Little George was very fond of his brother and his brother was very fond of him. Here he would mingle with the relatives, the Fairfax family and the neighbors the Masons, and he could attend a better school than “the old field school” conducted by Mr. Hobby. The new school was taught by a Mr. Williams and seemed superior in every way. For George, it was most fortunate in that Mr. Williams taught him how to keep careful accounts with neatness and accuracy. Before he was thirteen he had copied mercantile and legal papers, bills of exchange, notes, deeds, bonds and all such which came into use for the rest of his life. There was no attempt to learn any languages, but there were some drawings with lots of figuring.

Old Lord Fairfax had taken note of Washington’s love of surveying around the premises and his love of horses; and having a stable of fine horses he often took him riding and hunting for foxes and wild game. As for the surveying he soon asked George to survey his huge tracks of lands
that were on the other side of the Blue Ridge. Soon after his sixteenth birthday Washington was on his way to begin the survey.

The surveying was accomplished successfully but it was a rugged experience. This done Lawrence took him to Barbados Islands in the West Indies seeking a better climate for himself. Lawrence did not improve as he hoped. George had small-pox and one plus was that he saw the first dramatic performance he had ever seen. Before taking the trip he had been appointed public surveyor and this led to more surveying and rugged experiences and a thorough knowledge of lands in the great Shenandoah Valley. Back with his brother Lawrence and family he had contacts with the gentry counteracting the careless habits of the wilderness; the combination was a happy one. It led to further experiences and appointments for the public and in the military including going with Braddock, which was not happy, but allowed his success at Fort Duquesne after which he resigned from the army. While on his way to the fort he was elected a delegate to the Virginia House of Burgesses.

And now on his way to Williamsburg to take up his new duties Washington met, in a most romantic way, his future wife Martha Dandridge Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis. Delighted with each other, the romance flourished and they were married January 6, 1759. At the age of not quite twenty-seven he had everything the aspiring men of Virginia hoped for—wealth of his own, a large holding of lands, a beautiful home by Virginia standards, a rich wife, and now a chance to serve his country in a peaceful setting. All this had come about quite naturally and not by any scheming of his own. True, he had prepared himself with every means at hand through books and experiences and the benefits of good parents. He had not been sent to Europe as so many young sons were and he did not have expensive habits to contend with; however, he was a man of good taste and this was reflected in his home and love of good friends.

Washington's wealth had come about in three ways: while in service in the Ohio valley he became familiar with the rich lands available and he was ready to invest in them when an opportunity presented itself; at age 21 he came into his inheritance from his father of the old homestead on the Rappahannock; and soon thereafter he inherited Mount Vernon from his brother Lawrence's estate. And now by his marriage he had Martha's inheritance to invest, and he was guardian of the great wealth inherited by her two children.

The children, John Parke Custis, not quite six years old and called "Jackie" and his sister Martha Parke Custis, called "Patsy" were not an expense on his hands but had more than adequate means of their own as their protector Washington felt the responsibility to see that they had every wish granted, but not to the extent that it would spoil them. He wanted them to be prepared to take their place in life in a responsible way.

In preparation for his marriage Washington had started to enlarge the house at Mt. Vernon using the money he had saved from his surveying and army service. The house was a one and a half story with fireplaces at each end. He raised it to a two and a half story with some adornment across the ridge and around the front door. By 1774 a wing was added on the right and a similar one started in 1776 which was to be used mostly as a two-story parlor. The cupola and the pediment were added after the Revolution.

With such George and Martha were ready to participate in whatever came about. He with public duties and the management of land and farming, and she with the household. They were active also in the churches; the one they attended more than any other during the first years of their marriage was seven miles from Mount Vernon on the south side of the Pohick Creek called the Pohick Church. During this period this church became so delapidated that it had to be built new and on a new site much more centrally located.

Mason L. Weems, an itinerant, who preached from the Bible on the one hand, and read from Paine's Age of Reason on the other, told jokes both exaggerated and truthful; prayed with the servants at night; played the fiddle for them in the day time as they worked, preached occasionally at this church. In spite of his peculiar habits he had talents as a scholar, a physician, and a preacher and the Washingtons liked him. They enjoyed having him as their guest at Mount Vernon where they overlooked his foibles. Later he was the first biographer of Washington.

As much as Washington liked to ride horseback he always rode in the carriage with the family when going to church. The family coach drawn with four horses, and sometimes six, came into criticism later when he was President, but at the time, and in Virginia especially, it was customary for families of wealth and means to have such transportation, in fact, there was no other way to get about but by carriage or on horseback or by water. There was no public means, and the condition of the roads often required the four or six horses with outriders which the Washingtons also had and dressed in livery.

After the Revolution the Washingtons usually attended Christ Church in Alexandria instead of the Pohick Church. He was a vestryman in Christ Church and owned a pew there. This church was established in 1764, and they kept up their attendance there until his death. Several of his family also attended this church.

For some time Washington was aware that crops and produce from the plantations and farms were not paying expenses. The main crop was tobacco which was picked up at his own wharf by a factor who had every advantage. He set the price on the exports and the imports, and Washington could take it and like it. He didn't like it. The goods which he received were often inferior and high in price, and the sale of his products were not meeting the cost of his debts. His household now, or family, as he called it, including visitors, relatives living at Mount Vernon, and an increase in farm help now in the hundreds. Many of them were fed daily and clothed and some were sent to schools to complete their educations. Something had to be done or like many another plantation owner he would face bankruptcy. Washington's failure to make ends meet was not due to idleness or indulgence as he
was up at sunrise in summer and before light in winter and out supervising the farms; he read books on agriculture, but these were written for England and not adaptable to Virginia. He did two things: he conducted experiments in agriculture and crops husbandry, and he switched to raising wheat and corn and cereal crops which he could sell locally and use to feed the family. He planted trees, experimented in fertilizers and the breeding of profitable livestock, sheep for wool and mutton, cattle for milk, butter, and meat; farm animals for use in the fields. He sold barrels of fish from the river, fruit from his orchards, made his own wine from his grapes, and built his own buildings for work shelters and for an ice house. He had his own boats and often ferried passengers across the river. In fact he had about everything a plantation would need: millers, carpenters, weavers, carters, dippers, artisans, farm labors, and friends. Perhaps he did not realize it at the time but he was becoming an efficient Commander-in-Chief.

Washington paid off his debts in installments and psychologically he moved away from England. It was a happy day for him when he saw that he as well as others could be independent from the unfair trading or merchandising practices imposed by England.

While wrestling with the debts, hospitality and proper care of Jackie and Patsy were not forgotten. Nice clothes and toys were bought for them; their education was carefully supervised—a spinet for Patsy an enrollment for Jackie at Annapolis to further his education. Patsy, never strong, died June 19, 1773. Jackie spent more time at Mount Vernon than he did at Annapolis, and then Washington took him to King’s College with no better success. Jackie had fallen in love and wanted to marry Eleanor Calvert, second daughter of Benedict Calvert, a descendant of Lord Baltimore. His choice was right but the timing of it all was wrong according with Washington’s thinking. He felt that young Custis was not mature enough for the responsibility of such a step and encouraged him to wait, but his mother full of grief over the loss of her only daughter gave her consent to the marriage and it took place February 3, 1774.

The Washingtons continued with their hospitality and help and between the years of 1768 and 1775 they had entertained about two thousand guests. George liked guests at the table and Martha liked guests in the house at all times. They did have their moments of wanting privacy, she to read her Bible and he to do his bookwork and reading. They considered adding another wing to the house because it appeared lopsided, but other things kept demanding their attention.

Washington sold the Custis house in Williamsburg and bought a house in Alexandria. He came to the sessions of the House of Burgesses only when matters of importance were to be decided. Offices in the neighborhood came to him. He became a vestryman, justice of the county court, and trustee of Alexandria. He may have been lax about the sessions of the Burgesses, but he was never lax about helping those in want.

In 1770 he made a trip into the wilderness and drifted down the Ohio River where it joined the Great Kanawha and here he mapped out 30,000 acres which Governor Dinwiddie was willing to deed to him for services rendered in the Virginia Regiment. If settlements were ever to come of it, that was fine with the governor. He wanted to push English settlements into the west and discourage any ideas that the French might have of doing the same. Only a man with a love of the land and capable of exploring its outer reaches could have visualized a future in this wilderness, but it shows a faith in America which lay deep in Washington’s heart and a faith that was called into action many times in the next two decades.

Washington made it a practice to seek out good and capable men and learn from them. He recognized that the Americans were a different people from the English and yet the ties were close, but there comes a time when they must work out their own destiny. He hoped it could be deferred or worked out as he had done with the matter of his surplus farm products. He increased these so that he could sell more and more for home use and in turn encourage more production of commodities in all the colonies. At no time did he ever claim to be a political expert. He said that he would leave that “to abler heads than my own” but he did think that some of the English methods of dealing with the colonies were unjust.

When the Burgesses elected the seven delegates to the first Continental Congress he received a large vote, larger than Patrick Henry. From that day on he was in the public eye and we know from history that events followed that kept him away from Mount Vernon through the Congresses, through the American Revolution, and through eight years of the Presidency. Whenever possible, however, he was at home on the banks of the Potomac, and when he was not there he sent careful instructions to the caretakers to follow and requested that reports be sent back to him. Martha went with him whenever she could both during the war and to New York and Philadelphia during the presidency. She also presided at home in his absence.

Her presence at General Washington’s winter quarters did much to keep up the spirits of his husband, the officers, and the army. Other wives present benefited by her presence. They knitted, they sewed garments, they mended, and made delicacies for the table. No entertaining, as such, was indulged in but the many visitors and officers who came to consult with their Chief met in a homelike atmosphere and were able to partake of such foods as was available.

Mrs. Washington did not join Washington at Yorktown, but her only son, John Parke Custis, had gone with him as a voluntary aide. John had settled down after his marriage and become a member in the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was well liked but still prone to do as he wished, and in this case he wanted to meet some of the French officers. His wife, Eleanor Calvert Custis, three little daughters, and a six-months-old son were staying with his mother at Mount Vernon. The good news of the victory at Yorktown reached them followed with news of his mortal illness with camp fever. The family’s grief was profound. Arrangements were made for the (Continued on page 640)
It is recorded that Stephen Decatur, when he proposed to his future wife, frankly explained that he had made previous vows to the United States and that "if he were unfaithful to them he would be unworthy of her." The poet Lovelace said it better—"I could not love thee dear so much loved I not honor more"—but nobody could have said it more sincerely than Decatur.

And who was he, this romantic figure who contributed so much to his Navy and his country? The next time you are in Washington, D.C., cross Pennsylvania Avenue just West of the White House, near Lafayette Park, and you will find 748 Jackson Place. It is a beautifully restored red-brick row house with plaque on the wall:

Decatur House
A Property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation
This House Built in 1819
Was the Home of Commodore Stephen Decatur
(Born 1779) Who Died Here March 22, 1820
From Wounds Received in a Duel

Talk to the hostess inside, examine each room—the furniture, the trophies, exotic memorabilia, Gilbert Stuart's proud portrait of the commodore himself: the stiff blue collar, the shining braid and brass, the handsome, uncompromising face and curly forelock. It comes as no surprise to learn that his family motto was "For Liberty and country, sweet is danger."

More Highly Endowed Than Any Other

John Paul Jones deserves his fame, but have we anti-hero moderns short-changed Decatur? Surely the youngest captain (25) ever commissioned in the U.S. Navy, the man who restored pride to a struggling new nation and implanted a winning philosophy that our Navy still cherishes, deserves more from us.

A contemporary referred to him as of "uncommon character, rare promise . . . generous, chivalrous . . . more highly endowed that any other I ever knew." And along with all that he was born in a log cabin on the Maryland's Eastern Shore, a perfect launching pad for the presidency if he had sought it or if tragedy had not intervened. The cabin was necessitated not by poverty . . . his father was a well-to-do merchant, privateer and patriot . . . but by the fact that his mother fled Philadelphia during the British occupation.

After the Revolutionary War he grew up in Philadelphia, site of the Constitutional Convention and more-or-less the U.S. Capital at the time. In such a setting, love of country became permanently ingrained in his character. And so did love of the sea, when at the age of eight, he made his first transoceanic voyage with his father.

Always a natural leader and a fighter, his younger brothers willingly accepted his dominance; and maintaining the family honor was important: at the age of 14, Decatur administered a thrashing to a grown man indiscreet enough to offend his mother.

Formal education included attendance at the Episcopal Academy and one year at the University of Pennsylvania. His mother wanted him to enter the ministry, but aptitude and inclination drew him in another direction . . . he went to work for a Philadelphia shipping firm, Gurney & Smith, and from there it was but a short step to the first rung of a career ladder that scaled the heights.

A Life of High Adventure

When the U.S. entered its naval war with France,
Decatur was commissioned a midshipman (1798) and sailed uneventfully on the United States for the West Indies. During the next five years he attained the rank of First Lieutenant, fought his first duel, lived a life of high adventure on the high seas, and impressed compatriots with his outstanding abilities.

In February 1804, in the Mediterranean, he performed the first of several dazzling feats on which his reputation largely rests. America’s proud frigate Philadelphia, to everyone’s dismay, had fallen into the hands of the pirates at Tripoli and her crew imprisoned. Since retaking the vessel was not feasible, he proposed destroying her and was given permission to try.

The enemy Ketch Mastico, with her innocent-looking Mediterranean super-structure, had been recently captured by the U.S., renamed Intrepid, and was available for what Lord Nelson once called “the most bold and daring act of the age.” The plan of action was simple to devise, hazardous in the extreme to execute: with both Decatur and his Maltese Pilot, Catalano, in Maltese attire, the Ketch would sail into the harbor in the dark and approach the Philadelphia; on being challenged, Catalano would explain that his ship had lost her anchors in a recent storm and request permission to tie up to the Philadelphia until morning; Decatur and a boarding party would swiftly and silently . . . with cutlass and tomahawk . . . clear the frigate of its crew, set it on fire with prepared combustibles and make good their escape.

Incredibly, they did it, in spite of the fact that (1) the Philadelphia’s forty guns were loaded and double-shotted, (2) one hundred and fifteen heavy guns looked down from the Harbor and several armed cruisers lay nearby, and (3) the wind died down at a crucial moment and alarmed shouts of “Americanoes” . . . “Americanoes” preceded the boarding avengers.

But with the flaming Philadelphia illuminating the scene and cannon balls kicking up little geysers all around, the Intrepid breezed away . . . intrepidly . . . into the night, and into history.

One American was wounded during the entire evening’s activities; and, a few months afterward, Decatur had his captaincy.

Decatur’s father once remarked with mingled sorrow and pride, “Our children are the property of our country,” and 1804 proved it. During the first attack on Tripoli in August of that year, Stephen and his outnumbered crew boarded and cleared the decks of an enemy vessel; but, at the moment of triumph, he learned that his younger brother James had been killed nearby in an act of treachery.

Infuriated, he took ten men and jumped on board the offending ship. Swinging his cutlass, he found and attacked the Tripolitan leader, a giant of a man who brandished a boarding pike. When the two struggled and fell, another pirate aimed a blow at Decatur; but Daniel Frazier, an American sailor dedicated beyond normal expectations, shielded his commanding officer with his own body and received a severe wound in the head. (Folklore has apparently miscredited “Reuben James” with this exploit but perhaps it is not too late to restore recognition to Frazier, who earned it.)

Decatur personally killed his opponent with a last-second pistol shot, but vengeance and victory were actually made possible by his crew. In an era when common seamen were commonly brutalized by their officers, many historians believe that the young captain’s attitude toward his men had much to do with his outstanding success. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he showed great respect and consideration for his crew, always gave them full credit for their exploits; and they gave him everything in return.

The heroics at Tripoli earned Decatur recognition as the most striking figure of the war, in which he remained active until 1805. In 1806 he married Susan Wheeler, daughter of the mayor of Norfolk, Virginia; and shortly afterward assumed his duties as head of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

In 1808 he was a member of the court martial and court of inquiry that, with apparent justification, thwarted the career of James Barron . . . and brought about the undoing of Stephen Decatur more than a decade later.

The Macedonian

During the War of 1812 his status was further enhanced: in command of the famous United States, he captured the Macedonian, a swift British frigate. Even his arrogant enemies later expressed admiration for his skill in outmaneuvering the fast ship; and his prior emphasis on gunnery enabled the United States to blast off all three of the Macedonian’s masts, rendering her broken and helpless in the water.

The Americans gaily hauled their prize into New London, Connecticut, where the townspeople feted them as conquering heroes. When the Macedonian’s flag was carried triumphantly to Washington, and later the vessel itself towed there, an unprecedented, spontaneous cele-
bration shook the victory-starved capital to its foundations.

With characteristic modesty and the usual willingness to grant recognition to his crew, he wrote in his official report of the action, "The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship, on discovering the enemy, their steady conduct in battle, and the precision of their fire could not be surpassed... All met my fullest expectations...."

His generosity even extended to defeated, dejected Captain Carden, of the Macedonian, who feared his career was finished. "One half the satisfaction... is destroyed," he wrote Susan, "in seeing the distress of poor Carden, who deserved success as much as we did.... I do all I can to console him."

A rare setback occurred in 1815 when his crippled ship, the President, was captured after a grueling chase in the Atlantic. The shoe was on the other foot now, but the British showed no disposition to humiliate the man who had humbled the Macedonian. They hauled the President to Brest, then released its captain to a still-worshipful American public.

An Offer the Dey Could Not Refuse

That same year, to prove that his reputation remained untarnished in the eyes of Navy officials, he was offered almost any assignment that he wished; and he chose the first squadron... nine ships... that was scheduled to sail to Algiers and square accounts with the pirates for past atrocities.

The squadron made unusually fast passage to the Mediterranean, and fast action on its arrival: after capturing one pirate vessel and driving another aground, Decatur anchored his imposing little armada off Algiers and issued his ultimatum to the Dey. And the offer the Dey could not refuse? (1) peace on Decatur's terms or (2) instant war.

After procrastinating as long as they dared, the pirates signed a treaty completely acceptable to the Americans. The emaciated American prisoners were to be released and full payment exacted for past injuries.

At the signing aboard his flagship Guerriere, Decatur was at his imperious best in full dress uniform with "laced coat and hat, tight cassimere pantaloons and long boots... bound at the top with gold lace and having tassels of gold in front."

Gathering momentum, Decatur's flying ships hastened on to Tunis and then to Tripoli, pressing the cause with complete success in each case. By the time the dissatisfied Bainbridge arrived on the scene with the second squadron, Decatur had brilliantly accomplished the mission with the first.

Again lionized by the public on his return to the United States, he gave this famous response to a toast at a gala dinner in Norfolk: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right; but our country, right or wrong."

He spent the rest of his career on the board of Navy commissioners, always a popular and respected figure. He and Susan lavishly entertained Washington society at their new home on Jackson Place... but only for a brief fourteen months after the building was completed.

Without Fear and Without Reproach

Decatur's death ended a chain of events which began when he, as a member of the board, bluntly opposed reinstatement of James Barron. As mentioned earlier, Barron had captained a vessel that was surrendered to the British; later, when he went to Sweden and was accused of "sitting out" the War of 1812, Decatur voiced his disdain to "friends." The "friends" reported, and probably embellished, the remarks to Barron; a bitter correspondence ensued; and then finally came the challenge.

Unwilling to bend, retract, consolidate (or, as someone suggested, simply stand on his impeccable record for personal bravery and ignore the whole affair) he was drawn toward that final, fateful day on the Bladensburg dueling grounds.

He slipped out early in the morning without awakening anyone, met a fellow officer who was to act as his second on the field of honor, and proceeded to the appointed spot. Generous and gallant to the last, Decatur agreed upon the shortest distance... eight paces... because of his opponent's faulty eyesight and privately declared his intention to "aim low to avoid mortal injury."

Barron survived the encounter, but his ball struck Decatur in the hip and glanced upward into a vital area. Agonizing in silence, he was carried home to his distraught wife and died a few hours later. As life ebbed away, he remarked that the wound would have been welcome if received on a quarterdeck in line of duty.

So the charismatic Decatur passed from the American scene. The National Intelligencer grieved, "Mourn, Columbia! For one of thy brightest stars is set—a son without fear and without reproach." And Susan Decatur, never to be consoled, sadly cut up her colorful party dresses and sewed the bright swatches into a quilt that is preserved in Decatur House to this day.

Charles Lee Lewis, author of "The Romantic Decatur" wrote this about his subject:

"F ortunate above his fellows in winning fame and honor, he at the same time was unfortunate in winning the deep and undying hatred of some of those who had been less successful in naval warfare. Honor thus became his nemesis, the honor of country and of family, to keep which stainless he was willing to sacrifice his life while still in his prime."

Sources
Information from docent at Decatur House.
American Foods
Their Histories and Traditions

BY BETTY HAMILTON LAKE

FORT ROSALIE CHAPTER, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

The history of food closely parallels the history of mankind. The two are impossible to separate, therefore the gourmet must become the historian. The end results will be a much greater appreciation of our ancestors, the American Indian, and our Founding Forefathers.

Let us begin, then, with the Crusades. As we know, the Christians did not succeed in purging the Holy Land of Moslems. They did introduce Europeans to the pleasures of spices, which has been brought overland from the East Indies by the Italians. It was in quest of personal fame, the glory of God, and a share of the spice trade that Columbus sailed in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. His discovery of the New World, of course, brought no spices, but it did bring gold, and most importantly, new foods for the Old World.

Already living in Peru and Mexico, were the American Indians of the Inca and Aztec tribes. In addition to a highly civilized existence, the Incas were outstanding agriculturists. Our most important American foods today come from them. Columbus learned the secret of corn and its cultivation. Without question, it is the most important food contribution that America has made to the world. Its origin is shrouded in mystery because Indian corn has never grown wild nor can it re-seed itself. Called "maize," meaning, "the bread of life," it was considered a sacred gift.

In addition to corn, Columbus and his men carried home potatoes, peanuts, vanilla, chocolate and pineapple. In fact, 80 percent of our present food plants were unknown to Europeans at that time.

Although the Spaniards were not interested in colonization, future Americans owe them a great debt for they brought with them many vegetable seeds. Wheat, chickpeas and sugar cane were introduced. They also brought the first cattle, hogs and horses. It is assumed that the Aztec and Maya tribes, being nomadic, gradually spread these in the New World. Fortunately for the Pilgrims, corn, beans and squash were growing in America when they arrived.

Of the 10 million Incas who were living in America when Columbus arrived, eight million were killed by Francisco Pizzaro and his men between 1532-1537. The "saving Grace" was that, in addition to "the sword," the Spaniards also brought "the Cross," and it is from the Christians who remained, that the famous Mission Trail was begun. These missions became the breeding grounds for the large herds of cattle and hogs for which they were famous. Sadly for the California Gold Rushers, they, too, had been killed off for their hides before the hungry miners arrived.

From Spain, foods of the New World spread from one European country to another. Many of the same foods were brought back to America by Europeans. Beans were probably the most readily accepted. Sailors, explorers, prospectors and settlers carried these with them in knapsacks and saddlebags. It is said that the Indian women of New England were skilled at baking them and that the settlers of Massachusetts borrowed the recipe, calling them Boston Baked Beans.

The sweet potato, too was readily accepted. Yams, the name used interchangeably with sweet potato, particularly in the South, was actually a different strain, brought to the United States by slaves from Africa.

The white potato, known as Irish, was not nearly so
readily accepted. Although its importance was dramatized in the Irish famine of 1845, the potato came originally from the Incas of South America. Because potatoes belong to the nightshade family, most Spainards were afraid to eat them. In 1560, when the Spainish settled Florida, they took potatoes back to the New World. When the British invaded Florida they took this vegetable to England where it was fed to hogs. Even the settlers of Jamestown used them for animal food. It was not until 1719, when the Irish planted enough to feed their families for the winter that the colonists took notice. In turn, they traded the potato to the North American Indian. From that time, its popularity spread rapidly. In 1853, the potato chip was invented by an American Indian chef in a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York.

The peanut, too was originally a product of Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay. The Spainards shared them with Portugal, and then with Africa. Here they thrived, and returned to the New World with the coming of the black man. It was a black man, too, George Washington Carver, who showed us 300 ways to use them. It is said that the peanut was eaten mostly by slaves until the Civil War, when they crept into the pockets of Southern soldiers.

Tasted by the Yanks, they soon became a favorite. Nutritionally, they have been called the perfect food.

Tomatoes had been eaten for thousands of years by the Indians of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, who found them growing wild. They were still not accepted by many. Belonging also to the nightshade family, many considered them poisonous. The Aztecs taught the Spanish many ways to prepare tomatoes; still, the prejudice lasted 400 years, until the Spanish and French settlers of Louisiana ate them. Thomas Jefferson raised tomatoes in his garden, but used them only for ornamental purposes.

The pineapple existed as long ago as 4000 B.C. Pre-Inca pottery bears its design. It was probably first cultivated in Brazil or Central America, where it can still be found. It was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, and the Spainards learned its difficult method of cultivation. The pineapple then, as in colonial Williamsburg, was the symbol of hospitality. The Spainards found pineapple crowns hanging over doorways, symbolizing friendship. They carried the custom home with them.

Chocolate and cocoa were first served by Montezuma, Emperor of the Aztecs, in 1519 to Hernando Cortez. The
seeds had been taken home by Columbus, but little attention was paid them until this time. Spain controlled the cocoa supply in the New World for 100 years. When Marie Teresa married Louis XIV of France, she took with her the secret of “chocolat.” In 1876, a Swiss, M.D. Peters, developed a method of making milk chocolate. Originating in the wilds of Peru, most cocoa beans still come from South America and the West Indies. They vary in flavor, and the best are subject to much bargaining.

Squash and pumpkin are believed to be the first food plant cultivated by the Indians. In addition, peppers (30 varieties in all), strawberries, avocado, Jerusalem artichoke, wild cherries, 15 varieties of berries and 12 of plums were all waiting to be found in America. Eleven kinds of nuts, as well as coconuts were known to the Indians.

Fishing was excellent and the location of giant oyster and shrimp beds were shared by the Indians.

Of the animals eaten by pre-Columbian Indians, we know they had turkeys, buffalo, wild deer, guinea pigs, llamas, alpacas, muscovy duck and wild dog. Of course, they did not have horses for hunting until after the Spanish arrived. Their practice of roasting tame dogs was never accepted by all of the colonists; however, as late as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the eating of “delicious roast dog” is mentioned.

Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of the New World in 1513, naming the land Florida, meaning Easter, the day on which he landed. In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine. They brought with them, fruits, vegetables, and livestock. The orange trees for which Florida is famous, were planted in the 1500s. Grapefruit and lemon trees were introduced later. The peach tree, thought in the famous Key Lime Pie, were found growing wild in the Florida Keys.

In 1607, the first English settlers arrived in Jamestown. It is known that they expected to find gold and silver, for they had agreed to give 1/5 of it to the British Crown. Perhaps they had expected to find Indians as friendly and talented as the Incas, too. At any rate, they were not skilled in hunting or fishing and had few provisions. Their ships returned to England for supplies, and as soon as they had delivered new supplies, a fire broke out, destroying the entire settlement. The Indian Powhatan (father of Pocahontas) proved friendly and shared with them many plantings. John Smith was their courageous leader. Unfortunately, he was wounded and had to return to England. At this point, the period in history known as “the starving time” set in. The colony might well have had the same fate as did Sir Walter Raleigh’s colony on Roanoke Island, in 1585, had not the fleet of Lord de la Warr, newly appointed governor of Virginia, arrived in time. From this time forward, conditions improved steadily.

While our English ancestors had brought with them few utensils and supplies for settling the New World, they had brought a great zest for living. In 1619, a Dutch ship brought the first cargo of slaves into Jamestown. With the colonists, they moved into Williamsburg and the Tidewater plantations, bring with them, an era of good eating never excelled in the history of our country. In the kitchen, the black slave reigned, working long hours, adding his touch to the new foods of America. They cooked with “soul”—collard greens with salt pork, potlikker and corn bread, hoe cakes and hush-puppies, spoon bread and biscuits, black-eyed peas and watermelon pickles.

Although all “soul” food is Southern, all Southern food is not “soul.” From the kitchens of the South have come such delicacies as pound cake, fruit cake (both Maryland dark and Williamsburg White), coconut cakes and eggnog. The angel cake, prepared for the first time in St. Louis, would probably never have been made had it not been for slaves in the kitchen.

The Virginia Colonists found turkey and wild game in abundance, in addition to a plentiful supply of oysters, shrimp and fish. Being mostly English in origin, and with a fondness for meat, they soon became famous for their production of hogs. Imported from England originally, the hog thrived in Virginia. Every part of it was used for some special purpose, and it was said that no finer privilege could befall a pig than to become a Smithfield ham. In fact, the people ate so much pork that in 1720, William Byrd, II is quoted as saying that Virginians had become “Extremely hoggish in their temper and prone to grunt rather than to speak.” As early as 1639, Virginia was exporting bacon and pork to England.

On November 11, 1620, the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. They were greeted by the friendly Squanto and, after the Treaty of Massasoit, which assured them of peace within the Wampanog Confederacy, they were able to produce on abundance. They brought with them, traditions very different from the settlers of Jamestown. Having been persecuted by the Church of England, they had no desire to celebrate Christian holidays. Probably the first Thanksgiving Day was not only a day of thankfulness, but a substitute for Christmas Day that would soon follow. After 1791, when separation of church and state were made secure by an amendment to the Constitution, there was less antagonism.

The Pilgrims brought seed of barley, oats, wheat and peas. Cranberries probably were not present at the first Thanksgiving. There were no pies, for sugar did not appear in New England for many years. There were also no sweet potatoes, for they would not grow north of the eastern shore of Maryland. There were turkey, corn, squash, and probably succotash, for the Indians grew corn and beans in the same hill. Later, New England became famous for “fireplace cookery.” The boiled dinner allowed busy settlers to work while the meal was cooking. Borrowing the crust from traditional English beef pies, the settlers later added sugar to pumpkin to make the truly American pie. Game was cooked by barbequeing, a practice filtered down from the Carib Indians. The greenwood frame that was used was called “barbacoa” by the Spanish.

Although the Italian navigator Verrazzano, serving of France was the first to sail Francis I into the New York harbor in 1524, looking for a route to Asia, it was 85
years later, in 1609 that Henry Hudson, an Englishman representing the East India Company claimed the area for Holland. For 40 years the Dutch prevailed, leaving their enduring influence. They were great cereal lovers. Game pies, oysters, syllabub and floating island were known to be served. In addition, tea, chocolate, sugar, and spices were available to them at an early stage. It was probably here that the first mincemeat pie was baked, although the original mincemeat is attributed to the Crusaders who brought back Oriental spices. It is a symbol of the gift of the Magi. Cole slaw, too, comes from the Dutch word “sla.”

The Quakers, at first not welcomed in the New World, found a friend in William Penn, and settled in the land that was to become Pennsylvania. Philadelphia was a thriving port. From it came Philadelphia Pepper Pot, the soup of the Revolution. It was fed to Washington’s starving troops a Valley Forge. Another favorite is the Philadelphia Sticky Bun. Scrape, pepper relish and Philadelphia ice cream (the pure white ice cream with no eggs) came to us through the German Quakers.

Next came the Pennsylvania Dutch. Actually, these people were of German origin, the word Dutch coming from the German word “deutsch.” “To these people we owe much, not the least of which is the tradition of the Christmas tree. Known also by the nickname, “Gay Dutch,” they brought the custom of making cookies in fancy shapes. Sand tarts, Schnitz (dried apple quarters) and green pea salad with stuffed olives and hard boiled eggs are their contributions. They were known also for their delicate paintings of kitchen utensils as well as the custom of dyeing Easter eggs. Shoofly pie and apple butter, dumplings and pretzels all come to us through the Gay Dutch. With garnishes, it was their custom to serve seven sweets and seven sours for a meal. Even today, many of their traditions are observed.

It was much later that the true German influence was felt. From 1830-1890, another wave of Germans came to the mid-west. From them we gained sausages of all kinds. The Frankfurt sausage became known as the Frankfurter. Later, the hot dog was invented, by a Bavarian, Antoine Feuchtwanger, in St. Louis, in 1880. The German bakery offered stolen, streusel and kuchen. The delicatessen was also a German contribution. The name comes from the German word, “delikatessen,” meaning, “delicacies.” In 1840, yeast for lager beer was imported from Germany. Brewing was started in the mid-west and even today, most of the major beer and ale companies are owned by people of German origin.

Across the area of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the land was becoming fertile with apples. Although it was a clergyman, William Braxton, who raised the first apple to be grown in the U.S., it was John Chapman of Boston who became the hero. As Johnny Appleseed, he spent 40 years planting the seed as far west as Iowa. Apple cider became the drink of the day and apple pie an institution.

Martha Washington is said to have possessed one of the first cook books, given to her by Mrs. Custis, her mother-in-law. Although she never lived at the White House, she was an excellent hostess with dinners at Mount Vernon being famous. She is said to have greatly advanced the art of custard pies and also of preparing fruit.

John Adams, our second President, spent his last year in Washington, but it was Thomas Jefferson who was the first president to serve a full term in the White House. Having served as minister to France (1785-1789) Jefferson returned with much knowledge of the secrets of French cooking. When he became President, he set about to reach standards never before matched in American cookery. He employed a French chef, but retained his Negro cook from Monticello to take care of breakfast. With Dorothy Todd Madison as his hostess, he introduced “ice cream” as the official dessert of White House dinners. Small cakes, served with the ice cream replaced heavier desserts. (Ice cream, a Chinese invention, originated as water ices about 3000 years ago and was brought West by Marco Polo.) Jefferson has the honor of having introduced America also to French fries, macaroni pie and desserts flavored with vanilla. At his table could also be found the all-time Southern favorites: ambrosia, snow-eggs or floating island, eggnog and syllabub. (Syllabub, drunk traditionally by the Dutch on New Year’s Day, was adopted by the English and Colonials. Its name comes from Sillery, in the champagne region of France, and “bub,” an Elizabethan slang word for bubbling drink.) For bread, Jefferson may have served biscuits, spoon bread or Sally Lunn. (Although Sally Lunn is English in origin, it too was adopted. Its name comes from a young British girl, singing to sell her wares, calling, “Soleil Lune,” the sun and the moon, to describe her golden and light bread.)

Charlotte Russe, a great favorite, was not served until a much later date. It origin is obscure, but it is known to have been served at the White House during Van Buren’s administration.

In 1698, France established a port near the mouth of the Mississippi River. Between 1727-1751, they sent ship loads of “casket girls” to become brides in the new colony. Their caskets (pronounced cas-kett) contained their trousseaus, furnished by the government. These girls brought with them their own customs and cookery. They were joined, in 1755 by French Canadians or Cajuns. In 1762, France ceded Louisiana to Spain, completing the influences on Southern cooking. The inter-marriage of French and Spanish settlers gave us Creoles (the word meaning, of pure origin). Creoles, together with the influences of the Choctaw Indian, West Indians and Negro slaves, gave us some of the finest cooking to be found anywhere in the world. Filé, the powdered sassafras leaves used by the Choctows and okra and red pepper of the slaves, combined to give us gumbo. Bouillabaisse and Daube glacé, French doughnuts and pralines, pain perdú and crawfish delicacies all reflect the Creole touch.

Arcadian or Cajun cooking is of a much simpler fare. Baking powder biscuits, hogs head cheese, boudin, and café au lait, could be found on their tables, then, as now.

Along with good food, went good drink. In 1789, someone in Bourbon County, Kentucky, realized the potential of native corn to produce a liquor. Southern cooks were quick to accept it as a substitute in their
syrup, syllabub and eggnog. Mint julip became a regional drink. On May 4, 1964, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution, declaring bourbon to be a "distinctive product of the U.S.", the only American liquor to be so designated.

By the mid-eighteenth Century, America had become a melting pot, representing nearly every nation in the world. Each country added its own traditions to the new land. New frontiers were opening and settlers became frontiersmen, settlement and prospectors. Most of the meat had been salted down to store during trail drives and for winter's use. Buffalo were fast disappearing with cattle taking their place. It was the era of sour dough and hard-tack, the chuckwagon and cowboy. The first true cowboy was Mexican, and the first long horn cattle tough, hence the beef stews and ground meat that was their diet. Western cooking reflects the Spanish influence. Tortillas, frijoles, and rice are basic foods. The tomato found special favor with the Spanish as a compliment to spaghetti, which had been brought back from China by Marco Polo.

The Midwest became the breadbasket of the country as hard-working settlers applied more ingenuity than ever before to the techniques of agriculture. John Deer devised a self-scouring plough and the prairies turned into corn fields.

Oklahoma was the last Great Plains settlement. The Homestead Act of 1862, offering 160 acres to any family who would live on and farm the land for five years, opened up the West. The last unassigned land was opened on April 22, 1889.

German Mennonites who had been living in Russia, migrated to Kansas in 1870 bringing with them winter wheat, known as Turkey Red. It is this particular strain that was the forerunner of the wheat found in the Great Wheat Belt.

Meanwhile, towns had turned to cities, and cities reflected every phase of cookery. In such cities as New York and San Francisco, various communities within the cosmopolitan area were true to their own national cooking. Such famous restaurants as Delmonico's, the Waldorf, and Diamond Jim Brady's sprung up. From Philippe of Delmonico's, the world received such recipes as chicken a la king (originally, chicken a la Keene, named for Foxhall Keene, son of a wealthy Wall Street operator), hamburger steak (so named for Hamburg, the port of embarkation for many immigrants), and baked Alaska, (concocted in tribute to Alaska, in 1867, the year the United States chased the Alaskan Territory). Oscar of the Waldorf offered his famous Waldorf salad, made of apple, nuts and celery. Diamond Jim is credited with eggs Benedict, of which even the English muffin is American.

Throughout the history of American gastronomy, the heroine of it all was the American homemaker. From the mistress of the Tidewater plantation, who was "keeper of the keys and the recipes," to the present day housewife, we have all made our contributions. Professional cooks have always been in great shortage in country.

Probably the first American cookbook was, "American Cookery" by "an American Orphan" in 1796. It included native plant names and recipes using them. Even so, European cookbooks remained more popular for years. Because authors did not copyright or register their properties, it is difficult to know how many cookbooks were truly original. Since 1900, more than 5000 have been published, most of them by homemakers.

Fannie Farmer looked disapprovingly on measurements of "a pinch of salt" and "a lump of butter," and gave us the "Boston Cooking School Cook Book," and our first level measurements. She helped give new dignity to the profession of being a housewife and also helped free women of the drudgery of cooking. It is a paradox in the history of dining in the American home that as the means of preparing food has become more efficient, menus have become less elaborate.

As the United States added its 49th state, Alaska became a new frontier. Sour dough starter appeared again, the same as was used not only by the cowboy of the West and gold miners of California, but the same as described in the Old Testament.

Now our country was complete, except for the addition on our 50th state. Again, in quest of tax-free sugar, the United States colonized Hawaii, adding still other customs and cookery to our own. Polynesians had settled Hawaii originally. The cooking of today in no way resembles the original fare. Although the imu, an underground method of steaming food, is still used, the foods are different. Captain James Cook, an English explorer, and later, George Vancouver, are largely responsible for the bringing of cattle, pineapple, and trees to the islands. American missionaries added coffee and sugar cane. Today, the cuisine is truly international.

As Americans, we have a proud heritage of customs and traditions. We have been influenced by many and we owe much to many. Barbeques smorgasbords, burgoo, picnics and clam bakes are all part of our way of life. We, as women, have helped to mold our families and our country. We are what we eat, and Americans are uncommonly well fed. Thomas Wolfe said, "There is no spectacle on earth more appealing than that of a beautiful woman in the act of cooking dinner for someone she loves." To that, I would add, that when we are in our kitchens, preparing food for our families and our friends, we are all beautiful, all secure in the knowledge that we are helping to strengthen our bodies, and hopefully our souls.

Bibliography

Thomas Cunningham was a Revolutionary War soldier, very brave and courageous. His story would be extremely interesting, indeed; more exciting, however, the story of his wife, Phoebe.

In 1785 Thomas and his brother Edward jointly owned a farm on a branch of the West Fork in Harrison County, West Virginia. Their cabins were built side by side, the front doors placed at an angle with port holes arranged in such a way that the brothers could guard one another's door from the safety of his own home. The holes served not only as a look-out but also to aim a gun through.

Thomas very often took furs to the trading post and returned with supplies for both families. One evening while he was away on such a trip, a young savage burst into the cabin just as Phoebe and her children were sitting down to the evening meal. Edward saw the Indian enter his brother's house and he also noticed five other Indians on the outside. He quickly bolted his door and took his place at the port hole with his gun. There was only the front entrance to these cabins and so only one way out. The savage inside the other cabin was trapped and Edward could guard the door against the five on the outside. Phoebe said the Indian, realizing he was trapped, at first seemed only to be interested in a way to escape. He fired his gun through the cabin port hole at Edward, who noticed this action in time to dodge the bullet, which hit the log above his head shattering bark onto his head and face. The redman disappointed at missing his mark, grabbed an axe from a peg on the wall and proceeded to chop an escape hole through the rear of the cabin. Meanwhile, one of the other Indians, hearing the shooting, ran into Edward's line of fire, but he was quick to notice the gun, and leaped behind a quilt hanging on the fence, but not before Edward fired, wounding him in the hip.

Phoebe and her four children sat quietly and made no attempt to escape. She knew that even if the savage in her cabin allowed them to go unharmed, the ones on the outside would surely kill them. Her only hope was that the man would succeed in his escape and leave without doing harm to her or her little ones. This was not to be: when the hole was cut large enough, he whirled around with the axe held high and imbedded it in the scalp of the closest child, threw the body through the hole into the back yard and motioned the rest to follow. Phoebe, with an infant in her arms and two terrified children clinging to her skirts, climbed over the body of her dead child into the clearing. Once they were outside the savage murdered her son, and scalped both of the dead children. They were then forced to join the other redskins who were attempting to burn the Edward Cunningham home to force his family into the open. Indeed, they did succeed in igniting the roof, but Edward and his boys were able to put out the fire by throwing loose board and shingles off the house while being continuously fired on by the Indians. Temporarily defeated, the Indians killed the third child and scalped her and then picking up their wounded comrade they ordered Phoebe with infant in arms to accompany them to a cave two miles away; here, they remained for two days.

The Edward Cunningham family hid in the woods that night. The next day they trudged ten miles to the nearest settlement. Edward, joined by a search party, returned to look for his brother's wife and joined by a search party, returned to look for his brother's wife and child. The Indians had returned during the night and reduced the
Road to Constitutional Government in Connecticut

(Continued from page 526)

The text was “Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you” (Deuteronomy 1:13). God has granted to the people the power of electing their officers and magistrates. The people must exercise their power for the good of all rather than for individual advantage. They must pass laws to guide and to control the magistrates in the performance of their duties. Since democratic government is a gift of God, it is in perfect harmony with Puritan beliefs.

On January 14, 1639, the residents of the towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor adopted the Fundamental Orders to establish a commonwealth form of government. The Fundamental Orders, based on Thomas Hooker’s ideas, state that the authority of government is derived from the free consent of the people; public magistrates should be chosen by majority vote; and their authority should be defined and limited by law. Church membership was no longer a requirement for suffrage or the holding of public office, that of Governor excepted.

The eleven Fundamental Orders and the Preamble thereto were in reality a constitution. They were the first federal constitution in America. More important, they were the first constitution of government written by the people who were to live under it.

We take for granted the democratic ideals and principles of freedom expressed therein, but they were almost unknown then. For his part in the struggle for constitutional government Thomas Hooker—preacher, leader, founder of Hartford, statesman—merits a place among the Founding Fathers of our country.

Bibliography

From the Desk of the National Chairman . . . .

As we approach the summer months, many activities will slow down. Let’s not slow down on copying source records and completing the Grandparent Project.

I wish for each of you a happy and prosperous summer.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow

QUERIES

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

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

HAM: Need parents of Stephen Ham, Rev. soldier of Amherst Cty., VA. (B. abt. 1740, d. Amherst Cty., 1811-1812) who m. Mildred Rucker in Orange Cty., VA 1761.—Mrs. James P. Lynch, Jr., 40 Ashley Dr., Mobile, Ala. 36608


HNERY-BENSON: Need info. on Patrick Henry’s bro. Wm. of Fluavana Co., VA. Was his wife Thomason Benson? Was his daughter Dully (Patsy) Henry, b. 1775, m. Thos. Maxwell III 1792 in VA?—Mrs. J. T. Orlando, 2803 Glenwood, Royal Oak, Mich. 48073

WATTS: Need ancestors and wife of Thomas Watts who was in Wilkes Co., GA., 20 June 1790 when he made a deed gift to his sons: Jacobus, Littleberry, Harrison, Archibald, Pleasant and Jubal.—Augustus A. Watts, 312 Cooper Dr., Hurst, Tex. 76053


SMITH: Pittsylvania Co., VA John Sr. died 1784 (will) ten children. John Jr. died 1804 two children, Martha who married Emmanuel Jones; William who married Elizabeth Burnett in 1805. Need info. on John Sr. & Jr. birth dates, etc.—Glada Longdon, 208 Marshall, Jefferson City, MO 65101

NUTTER: Jackson-Scott Co., KY Need info on parents of Benjamin T. Nutter Born 1820, married to Sarah J. Jackson who was born July 2, 1827 in KY. Moved to Ray Co., MO 1857.—Glada Longdon, 208 Marshall, Jefferson City, MO 65101

DYE-GRIMES: Need parents of Francis M. Dye b. 1825, Kentucky m. Armendeda Grimes b. 1828, Kentucky.—Judy Jackson, 10091 Tracy, Kansas City, Missouri 64131

SPEED-ATKINSON-HOLLIMAN: Need parents Elizabeth Speed, b. VA d. 1775/1776 m. Thomas Atkinson 1764 VA. Need parents Christopher Hilliman b. England d. VA about 1692.—Tommie LaCavera, 419 Boulevard, Athens, GA 30601

CLINEDINST-MILLER: Need parents of Isaac Clinedinst b. Aug. 13, 1790, d. Nov. 9, 1856 near Edinburg, VA. Also need parents & b. d. of Timothy Miller & wife Julia Glen. Son was Joseph Russell Miller b. Jan. 15, 1827 near Edinburg, VA—Ellen Wall, 118 Churchill Ave., Greer, SC 29651

SHOWERMAN: Desire correspondence with descendent of Andress (Andrew) Showerman, Albany Co., NY, whose name appeared in the list of New Ancestor Records, February 1979.—Miss Helen T. Sider, 7 Church St., Oneonta, New York 13820

BEVINS: Seeking parents James Bevins, 1791-1867, w. Elizabeth, buried Lawson Cemetery, Gate City, VA. Has anyone published this Bevins genealogy?—Beulah Bevins Rutherford, 592 Prospect Ave., Pulaski, VA 24301

PREMORE-WARNER-WEBB: Seek death info and descendants Mary Predmore, dau. Jacob and Lena Hawn, b. ca. 1835 NY; d. ca. 1910 Los Angeles, CA area; m. Rockford, IL, Ira Predmore (d. 22 Aug. 1902); das. Lucina Webb (2 sons), Martha Warner (son Claude)—Mrs. C. W. Grange, 125 Stratford Rd., Des Plaines, IL 60016

DERMID-McDERMID-MacDERMID: William Dermid b.SC or Ireland ca. 1810; d. SC or NC. I think 1883 m. Cynthia Minerva Abbott dau. of Solomon & Phoebe (Turner) Abbott of Spartanburg, SC. Ch. of Wm. & Cynthia were Lemuil Trader, Louisa, Raymouth, Van & Memory Prince Dermid. Need parents & siblings of Wm. & all descendants for a
genealogy.—Ms. M. Percival, 6 Buell Ct., Houston, TX 77006

MORGAN-JEFFERSON: Desire information about parents and ancestors of Richard Morgan (b. 4-19-1815 GA - d. 1880 GA) and wife Mahanna Jefferson (b. d 1880 GA). They were married July 28, 1838 by L. H. Morgason. Where? and ancestors of Richard Morgan (b. 4-19-1815 GA - d. 1880 GA). On the 1840 census there. Brothers and sisters were probably Lucinda (m. Cannon), Samuel, James, Nancy, William, Emma, Lodois...?


TULLEY-TULLIE-TULLUGH: Need wife, fam., and ancestors of Rev. Thomas Tulley active as a circuit rider in the coastal areas of NC and VA. His dau., Mary Tulley m. John Sanders and lived in Johnston Co., NC during Revolutionary War.—MRS. HELEN POULTER, 17 CRANE AVE., PITTSFIELD, MA 01201

SNADERS-SAUNDERS: Need wife, fam. and ancestors of James Sanders who lived in VA prior to Revolutionary War. He was father of John Sanders who m. Mary Tully.—MRS. HELEN POULTER, 17 CRANE AVE., PITTSFIELD, MA 01202

PICKENS: Desire information on Pickens family living in LA or Tex. ca. 1825-30. Ellen Pickens b. ca. 1808 in either Kentucky or LA; m. James Hiram Fulghum ca. 1830 - where? Need Ellen’s father, mother, any information concerning this family. Family history there was Pickens Plantation in LA in this family line - where? when?—MRS. CHAS. A. COKER, 613 NORTH AVE. F, HUMBLE, TEXAS 77338

ETRIDGE-SOUTHER: Need ancestors of John and Elizabeth Easter Souther Etridge. John b. NC or SC 1812 or 1815, moved to Jones Co., Georgia. D. Macon Co., GA 1873-1880. Elizabeth b. GA 1820 d. 1859 Macon Co., GA. They were married June 1, 1836, Jones Co. Children Richard Levi b. 1837, Mary Jane b. 1839, Nancy Elizabeth b. 1842, William Green b. 1845, Sarah S. b. 1847, Martha A. Missouri b. 1850, Ellen A. b. 1855, John Henry Chappell b. 1859. We think John’s father was William and his wife’s mother was Elizabeth.—HARRISON ETRIDGE, 1829 SHERWOOD, PETERSBURG, VA 23803

GRAY-HENDRIX-CARMICHAEL-WRIGHT-SNYDER: Hamilton Gray b. ca. 1809 probably Guilford Co. m. 1839 Mary Wile. b. 1821 Guilford Co., NC moved to Gray’s Hill, Roane Co., Tennessee by 1850. Would like to contact descendants that moved to Washington and Oregon late 1800’s. Children W. A. Gray, Thomas A. Gray, Louisa J. Gray Heilands Hendrix, Nancy Carmichael, Isabella Wright, Mary Snyder. Also need information parents Hamilton Gray, Son Samuel Hamilton Gray my Grandfather. Information available.—Phyllis Gray Evans, 1215 WESTMINSTER, DUCATIN, Texas 75137

SMITH-WHITEHEAD: Need parents Elihu Smith b. 1830 Jefferson Co., TN. Union Army Civil War. D. 12 April 1875 Roane Co., TN. M. 1847 Graunger Co., TN Barbara Tudor. Jiles J. Whitehead m. 1844-1848 Margaret Smith Jeff., Co., TN. Who were her parents? Information available.—Phyllis Gray Evans, 1215 WESTMINSTER, DUCATIN, Texas 75137

TUDOR-FULLER: Landon R. Fuller b. ca. 1810 VA or NC m. 1832 Mary Fuller b. ca. 1814 NC or SC. Need information on parentage of this couple. Information available.—Phyllis Gray Evans, 1215 WESTMINSTER, DUCATIN, Texas 75137

TAYLORS: Taylors of St. Mary’s County, Maryland: I will pay $100.00 Parents and location of land or any valuable leads to William Taylor, born c. 1753, who married Lavinnah Clarke, b. 7-16-1768, dau. of Robert & Mary Clarke, who resided in St. Michael’s Hundred, between Ridge, MD and Point Look Out, MD. U.S. Census 1790, St. Mary’s Co., MD as follows William Taylor, wife Lavinnah Clarke Taylor, son Matthias Clarke Taylor (b. 1-1-1788) and 21 slaves, all above, arrived about 1794 in SC., Lexington County, Sandy Run, now Calhoun Co. 1800-1810-1820 US Census, Lexington Co., Sandy Run, as William Sr. d. 1822, wife Lavinnah d. 1825, above had 12 children - Names of children Matthias Clarke Taylor, b. 1-1-1788, d. 1-1-1860, Ala. Barbour Co., Louisville, Md. Zion Community, he m. in Lexington Co., SC. 1815 to Mary Ann Tyler, b. Lexington Co. d. in Haynesville, Louisiana, she b. 3-6-1798 d. 1-15-1865, with son James Clarke Taylor, John Taylor, b. 1815, d. 1892, m. 1st. Elizabeth Vaughn, both in Fairfield Co., SC. US Census. Hiram Taylor, Thomas Taylor, James Taylor, Robert Taylor, Henry Taylor, Martha Taylor, m. Mr. Field, Lavinnah Taylor, m. Mr. Coryell, Charlotte Taylor m. Moses Hinton, Elizabeth Taylor m. Henry Rucker. Most of Taylors now in Eufaula, Ala.—Robert Taylor, Box 117, G.P.O. New York, N.Y. 10001

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

The following hitherto unpublished records, collected by DAR members, have been received by the Genealogical Records Office and turned over to the NSDAR 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.

Nebraska

Dawson County Cemeteries

Contents

Evergreen Cemetery

Dedication

Research Sources

Abbreviations and Explanations

Statement by Compiler

Organization of Evergreen Cemetery Association August 16, 1879

Record of Burials

Plat of Evergreen Cemetery

History of the Plat of Evergreen Cemetery

Record of Lot Owners by Lot and Block numbers

Alphabetical List of Lot Owners

Early Dates in Plum Creek Area History

Clippings of Presentation of New Evergreen Cemetery Record Book

Clippings of Setting White Crosses and New Markers

List of White Crosses Placed at Grave-Sites

Family Histories—Death Notices—Obituaries

List of United States War Veterans—Members of Fraternal Organizations
Washington County Cemeteries
Arlington Cemetery
Colby Cemetery
Cuming City Cemetery
East Admah Cemetery
West Admah Cemetery
Fort Calhoun Cemetery
German Cemetery
God's Acre Cemetery
Herman Cemetery
Hartung Cemetery (Camp Fontanelle)
Immanuel Cemetery
Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery
Kennard Cemetery
Prairie View Cemetery
New England Cemetery
Pioneer Memorial Park Cemetery (Allen Cemetery)
Telebasta Cemetery
Abandoned Cemetery (Sec. 29 TWP 18)

Family Records
Alice Payne Genealogy
Anstine Diary
Jacob Blake
John Craft
John Hobson
John and Mary Fischer
Ivers—Barker Family
Whitcomb * Ivers Family
Thomas Family
Robert Wilson Family
Thomas Douglass
Nebraska
Cemetery Records, Chase County, Nebraska
Nebraska
Ridge Cemetery, Fremont, Nebraska
Nebraska
Memorial Cemetery, Fremont, Nebraska
Nebraska
Christopher and Esther Learning and their Descendants
Nebraska
Miscellaneous Records

Contents
Banner County Land Records
Homestead Land, Laramie Co. Wyo.
Wills
Adams Co. Probate Records
Bible Records
Birth Records, Omaha, Nebr.
Marriage Records
Presbyterian Church, Superior, Nebr.

North Carolina
Cemetery Records of Rockingham and Stokes Counties,
North Carolina
North Carolina
Early Families of the North Carolina Counties of Rockingham
and Stokes With Revolutionary Service
North Carolina
Abstracts of Early Deeds of Bladen County, North Carolina,
Vol. I
North Carolina
Cemetery Records of Johnston County
North Carolina
Johnston County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts 1746-1825,
Vol. I

Contents
Introduction
Map—Johnston County 1975
Key
Will Book I—Johnston County Court House
Will Book II—Johnston County Court House
Original Will Abstracts—Misc.

Court Minutes—Recorded Wills
Index of Servents & Slaves
General Index
North Carolina
Johnston County, North Carolina, Will Abstracts 1825-1870,
Vol. II

Contents
Introduction
Johnston County Map
Johnston County Map—Sectional
North Western
North Eastern
South Western
South Eastern
Will Abstracts
Addendum
Servant & Slave Index
General Index
North Carolina
The Bulletin of The Genealogical Society of Old Tryon
County, Inc., Vol. V

Contents
The President’s Page
That Old Time Religion by Harold W. Rollins
Zoor Baptist Church Cemetery Inscriptions
Cook Family Records by Mrs. C. T. Carmichael
Court Minutes of Old Tryon County
Book Reviews by Mrs. Hedy Newton
1800 Census of Lincoln County
Queries by Members
New Members and Their Families of Interest
Ford Family Cemetery
Society Member is New Editor
North Carolina

Contents
Abner Waldrop and His Descendants
Thomas Jackson Family
Corry Ancestors
Rutherford County Deed Abstracts
Wendle Miller Genealogy
A Genealogy of North Carolina
Index
Notes on Patrick Downey
Francisco’s Fight
The Fort at Montford’s Cove
Some Old Cemeteries
John Padgett Family
The Henry Petit Family
Daltons
Meadows
Owenby Family
Evans Family Genealogy
Abel Lanham Family
Index
North Carolina

Contents
Fairly-Watson Bible Records
Ancestor Charts
Family Records of Rocking and Stokes Counties
Le Motte Family Bible Records
Ashe County Cemetery Records
Wyrick Family Records
Wills of Richard and John Herring
Historical Sketch of Stokesburg Methodist Church
Family Histories of Transylvania County
Robert Knox Inventories and Sales
The Will of William Barrow
Index
North Carolina
Descendants of Jesse Baldwin of Richmond County, North
Carolina and Baldwin Family History in New Jersey and Connecticut

Contents

Descendants of Jesse Baldwin of Richmond County, North Carolina and Baldwin Family History in New Jersey and Connecticut (Narrative)

Anna Baldwin m. William C. Capel  
I. William C. Capel, Jr. m. Clementine Chappel  
II. Julia Capel m. Mr. Crouch  
III. Emeline Capel m. Mr. Gadd  
IV. Jane Capel m. Mr. Mason  
V. Dicey Capel m. D. A. Covington  
VI. Mary Capel m. Mr. Bostick  
VII. Elizabeth Capel m. Matthew Covington  
VIII. Jesse B. Capel m. (1) Delilah; (2) Charlotte Curtis 
IX. Pleasants R. Capel m. (1) Martha Bostic; (2) Martha L. Allred

Disie Baldwin m. Nathan Jones 
I. Sarah Armstrong Jones m. John J. Bennett  
II. Marion Jones m. Rebecca Bostick

Betsy Jones m. Reddick Bowden

Dudley Jones

Atlas Jones

Hiram Jones

Nathan Jones

Dudley Baldwin (narrative)

Dudley Baldwin m. Rebbecca Roper  
I. William Sanford Baldwin m. (1) Margaret Jane McAulay; (2) Charlotte Monroe 
II. Madison C. Baldwin m. Annie Pankey 
III. Dixie Baldwin m. Mason Parker 
IV. Henrietta Baldwin m. (1) Robert Greene; (2) William Haywood 
V. Eliza Ann Baldwin m. Joell E. Horne 
VI. Patience Baldwin m. Ben Rush 
VII. Mourning Baldwin m. Calvin Bruton 
VIII. Thomas Roper Baldwin m. Ermine Cornelia LeGrand 
IX. Elizabeth Baldwin m. Robert J. Steele 
X. Hannah Baldwin m. Solomon Richardson Townsend 
XI. Dudley Baldwin 
XII. Mary Frances Baldwin m. Dr. Pinnix 
XIII. Jesse Armon Baldwin 
IX. John Wesley Baldwin

Alfred Baldwin m. Jane Covington  
I. Jesse Armon Baldwin m. Mary Cook 
II. Frank T. Baldwin m. Eliza Ellen Bruton 
III. Dixie Jane Baldwin m. Joseph L. Galloway 
IV. Salina Baldwin m. David Alexander Bruton 
V. William Daniel Baldwin m. Ascena Elizabeth Hines 
VI. Rebecca Baldwin m. M. W. Hines 
VII. Delina Baldwin m. Robert H. Hamer 
VIII. Clementine Love Baldwin m. John N. McNair

Hiram Baldwin m. Elizabeth Baldwin  
I. Sophia Baldwin m. Pankey 
II. James W. Baldwin 
III. William D. Baldwin 
IV. Madison Baldwin m. Judith  
V. Nathan Baldwin m. Julia Chappell 
VI. Hiram Baldwin m. Mary Margaret Martin 
VII. Elizabeth Baldwin m. William Swift 
VIII. Dicey Ann Baldwin m. James Kenneday 
IX. Sarah Jane Baldwin m. Moses Harrison Ussery 
X. Eliza Jane Virginia Baldwin m. J. L. Pankey

William Baldwin m. Patience Smith 
I. Tyrell C. Baldwin 
II. Thomas Wylie Baldwin 
III. Elizabeth Baldwin m. Thomas I. Jordan 
IV. Susan A. Baldwin

Moses Baldwin m. Eliza Woolley 
I. Mary Jane Baldwin 
II. Delilah Baldwin 
III. Gaston Baldwin

Aaron Baldwin (brother of Jesse Baldwin—narrative) 

Aaron Baldwin m. Lucy Ledbetter  
I. Washington Baldwin m. Mary A. McCants 
II. Emma Baldwin m. Benjamin Williamson 
III. Ferrin Baldwin m. (1) Elizabeth Louisa McDowell; (2) Helen C. Cook 
IV. Aaron Baldwin m. Caroline Morrissette 
V. Mary Baldwin m. Robert H. Williamson 
VI. Drury Baldwin 
VII. Lucy Ann Baldwin m. Williamson

Moses Baldwin (brother of Jesse Baldwin—narrative) 

Moses Baldwin m. Leah Jowers  
I. Stephen Baldwin m. Nancy 
II. Osborne Baldwin 
III. Jesse Baldwin 
IV. Elizabeth Baldwin m. Hiram Baldwin 
V. Nathan Baldwin 
VI. Ervin (Erwin, Urban) Baldwin 
VII. Sally Baldwin

North Carolina

Family Records of North Carolina, Volume III, 1978

Contents

Beaufort County, North Carolina, Deeds 
William Hamilton Family Bible 
Brief of James Shipman 
Letter From Laura Pemberton Robinson 
Genealogy of Benjamin Robinson 
Family Bible of Roger Moore, Sr., 
Family Bible of Benjamin Washington Beery 
Family Bible of Alexander Willson 
Miscellaneous Court Records 
Vail—Bateman Family Bible 
Bible of George and Sarah Bridgers 
Bible of Frank & Daniels 
Marriages, Births, Deaths from Raleigh Register 
William McKinnie Records 
Mark Bird's Revolutionary War Record 
Hobbs Family Records 
Miscellaneous Family Bible Records 
The Journal of Mr. Mortimer DeMott 
Wiesiger Family Bible Records 
Index

North Carolina

The Lees and Cognate Families

North Carolina

Harper Family of Johnston County, North Carolina

Ohio

Darke County, Ohio, Deed Records 1817-1834, Deed Books A through D

Ohio

Cemetery Inscriptions, Drake County, Ohio, Vol. V

Contents

Cemetery Name

Cemetery Name

Township

Cemetery Name

Ansonia

Brown

Ansonia

Beeler (Richards)

Brown

Carnahan (Chenoweth)

Washington

Dutch (Webster)

Allen

Fairview

Allen

Hiller

Washington

Hillgrove (Hillgrove Methodist)

Jackson

Hoblet (Zerbe/Zerby)

Allen

Hoschouer

Brown

Kaucher

Washington

MAY 1979 547
Ohio

The Ancestors and Descendants of Ephraim Simmons 1769-1837 of Little Compton, Rhode Island, Cleveland and Peru, Ohio

Ohio

Logan County, Ohio, Marriage Records March 26, 1818—April 4, 1846

Ohio

Genealogical Index of Delaware and Union Counties, Ohio

"M-N"

Ohio

Tombstone Recordings, Cemeteries of Congress Twp. Wayne County, Ohio 1810-1973

Contents

Aukerman Cemetery
Yocum Cemetery
Bald Knob or Myers Cemetery
Van Cleve—Kessler Cemetery
Beiselman—Beidleman Cemetery
Roll of Honor–Burbank
Burbank Cemetery
Congress Cemetery
Ewing Cemetery
Clark Cemetery
Hazzard Cemetery
Kime—Repp Cemetery
Newt Stanley Cemetery
Wagner—Miller Cemetery
Old Dutch Reformed Cemetery
Park—Howey—Burns Cemetery
Warner Cemetery
West Salem Cemetery
Yost Cemetery

Index

Ohio

Deane and Allied Family Records of Cogan, Hammond, Haskell, Hathaway, Oliver, Putnam, Reed, Sisson, Waldo, White, Williams

Ohio

Will Abstracts of Noble County, Ohio, 1851 to 1901

Will Abstracts 1851-1901

Book 1
Book 2
Book 3
Book 4

Ohio

Fairfield County Ohio Marriage Records 1803-1865, Index of Brides

Oklahoma

Marriage Records

Marriage Records

"0" County (Oklahoma Territory) now Garfield County, OK
Harper County, Oklahoma
Payne County, Oklahoma

Indices immediately following each county record.

Oklahoma

"So Lingers Memory", Fort Sill, Post Cemetery Inventories

Preface

A Bit Of History
Potpourri

Fort Sill Post Cemetery

Section I
Section II
Section III
Section IV
Section V
Section VI
Section VII

Section X
Section XII

Ft. Reno Post Cemetery
Prisoners of War (El Reno)

Section "A"
Section "B"

Fort Sill Main Apache Cemetery

Abbreviations

Index—Please note that the sections are indexed individually, by section.

Oklahoma

Miscellaneous Records

Church Records

Forest Congregational Church, 1893-1920
Lincoln County, Oklahoma

Cemetery Records

Louis or Bethel Cemetery, 1893-1970
Harmon County, Oklahoma
Pleasant Hill Cemetery, 1905-1969
Harmon County, Oklahoma
Boulanger Cemetery, 1873-1976
Osage County, Oklahoma
Chambers Cemetery, 1868-1974
Rogers County, Oklahoma
Lone Elm Cemetery, 1882-1974
Rogers County, Oklahoma

Abstract of Wills

Mathew McCauley—1821
Orange County, North Carolina
John Fell—1795
Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Tax Lists

Personal—1918
Kiowa County, Oklahoma
Real Estate—1918
Kiowa County, Oklahoma

Oregon

History and Genealogy of One Branch of the LeVan Family and Descendants of Stewart Johnson, Including Allied Families

Contents

Preface

List of Illustrations
About the Author
Numbering System—Explanatory Notes
An Appreciation—Acknowledgments

LeVan Family Historical Section

LeVan Family in Holland
LeVan Family in Europe
LeVan Family in America
LeVan Crest
LeVan Family—Centennial History of Kutztown Columbia and Montour Counties, Pennsylvania

Letters—Norman Peirce, Maude LeVan Ellis
Department of History, Lockport, New York

LeVan Family Genealogy

LeVan Family—First Generation
The LeVan Family—Second Generation
The LeVan Family—Third Generation
The LeVan Family—Fourth Generation
The LeVan Family—Fifth Generation
Uncle William LeVan’s Will
The LeVan Family—Sixth Generation
The LeVan Family—Seventh Generation
The LeVan Family—Eighth Generation
The LeVan Family—Ninth Generation
The LeVan Family—Tenth Generation

Ambrose LeVan Diary
Siegfried Family
Smull Family
Romig (Romich) Family

MAY 1979 549
Balliet Family
Mickley Family
Oregon
Wills, Bible Records, Cemetery Records, Church Records; Hood River, Lakeview, Jackson, Oregon, Vol. I

Contents

Part I. Vital Statistics:
From newspaper, Hood River Glacier, 1897-1898 Hood River, Oregon

Part II. Mortuary Records:
Conger-Morris Funeral Home, Medford, Or 1911-1922

Part III. Cemetery Records:
1. Evergreen Cemetery, Ontario, Oregon
2. Andrews; Fields; Drewsey; Denio; Juntura; Paiute Cemeteries, Harney Co., Or

Part IV. Family Biographies and Genealogical Records of some Lakeview, Or Residents
1. Leithead, Charles E.
2. Patch, Edward R.
3. Harper, James E.B.
4. Harttorede, Adam

Part V. Bible Records:
1. Barklow, Samuel, Pa 1841-1912
2. Chase, Isaac and Phebe, 1797-1841
3. Robinson, Peter b. 1741, wife Sarah Sandford b. 1761/2
5. Logan, William Harrison, wife Mary Angeline Barnes, Ky-Or 1815-1887
6. McClaughry, Alexander Thomas, wife Sabrina Isabelle Logan, 1854-1938, NY-Or
8. Smith, David, wife Polly Douglas, 1824-1933
9. Goodrich, E.A., wife Nellie Smith 1888 Tx
10. Wheaton, John Wesley, wife Isabelle Ferris 1888-1943 Oregon
11. Updegraff, Clermont, wife Bertha C. Thayer Ohio-Oregon 1795-1900
12. Nurse, George, wife Mary E. Corpe, 1881 Klamath County, Oregon
13. Pitt, William, wife Margaret Stookey, 1799 Kentucky

Part VI. Wills:
1. Griffis, David, Butler Co. Ohio, 1835

VII. Church Records:
1. Members of Old Yergenville Presbyterian Church, near Donald, Marion County, Or 1909-1913. Now abandoned.
   a. Marriages
   b. Births
   c. Baptisms
   d. Deaths and Federated Fanfare
3. History of Hillsboro Christian Church, 1862-1977 Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon (Also known as The Disciples of Christ) Part I
4. Part II, Membership 1890-1977
   Marriages

Oregon
Wills, Bible, Cemetery, Church Records; Hood River, Lakeview, Jackson, Oregon, Vol. II

Pennsylvania
Cronbaugh of York County, Pennsylvania, 1807-1977 and Many Cousins

Table of Contents
Cronbaugh Families since 1790 through June 1977
Collateral lineages—
Axell, Robert to Gates, Norton, Richardson
Arter, Jacob
Bigbee-Brown
Coate-Coates-Coats
Croft
Elliott
Headley
Hensch settlement in Iowa Co. 30A through 30H
Gates
Kollman, William, immigrant
Lamborn-Lambourn, Robert to Carson, Bailey, Webb, Coates, Edwards
Krider Letter, April 1, 1959, on Marcellus
Moore, Alexander McKean
Memorial Day, "Honor Roll" May 1969
Nicholson family
Noaker
Norton-Gates-Marcellus
"Olney Memorial" Thomas to Moore to Cronbaugh
Ridenour
Shaull (Slaymaker, Cooperider)
Shepardson, Daniel, to Headley
Twibell
Wright family
Zopf, Peter, Baden-Baden, to Iowa Co. Iowa
Index of all names
List of References and Sources of Information

Pennsylvania
Biographical Sketches, Beaver County, Pennsylvania
Table of Contents
Liberty Twp.
Tioga County, 1800—1910, Pennsylvania
Early History of Liberty
Early History of Delmar Township
Early History of Covington Twp
Sweet Liberty Today
Williamson Road
1820 Census Covington Township
1820 Census Delmar Township
1830 Liberty Twp Census
1840 Census Liberty Township
1850 census Liberty Township
1850 census Jackson Twp, Lyc. Co.
1860 census Liberty Twp
1870 census Liberty Twp
1880 census Liberty Twp
1890 Special Census
1899 Directory Liberty Twp
1908/09 Directory Liberty Twp

Index

Pennsylvania
Stauffer-Stouffer-Stover and Related Families
Table of Contents
Introduction
Family Information Page
Origin of the Surname Stauffer
Origin of the Stautlers and an Early Journey to America
Many Stautters are of Swiss Ancestry
Life of the Stautters, and Others, in America in Early Years
Who the Stautters, Stoutters, and Stovers Were And Where they Lived in Eleven (11) Pennsylvania Counties
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Censuses of Berks County, Pa.
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Censuses of Bucks County, Pa.
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 Censuses of Bucks County, Pa.
1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Carbon County, Pa.
1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Chester County, Pa.
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Lancaster County, Pa.
1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Lehigh County, Pa.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Montgomery County, Pa.
1790, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Northampton County, Pa.
1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Schuylkill County, Pa.
1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Snyder County, Pa.
1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 Censuses of Union County, Pa.
A Stauffer Farm in 1879–1880
Stauffers in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1868 and in 1877
Stauffer Awarded the Medal of Honor
Stauffers, Stouffers, and Stovers in the Civil War
Stauffers and Stouffers in the Indian Wars
Stauffers and Stouffers in the Spanish-American War of 1898
Weisenburg Township, Lehigh County, Pa., (1753 to 1914)
Upper Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Pa., (1742 to 1914)
Upper Milford Township, Lehigh County, Pa., (1737 to 1914)
Family of Henry Stauffer
Family of Amos Henry Jonathon Stauffer
Family of Oscar Eugene Franklin Stauffer
Mary A. A. Stauffer (one “F”)
Family of Jesk Edwin Stauffer
Family of Emma Maria Katie (Stauffer) Eisenhard
Family of Oscar Eugene Franklin Stauffer
Family of Malcolm Freddie Stauffer
Family of Henry Peter Stauffer
Family of William Charles Stauffer
Family of Howard Richard Stauffer
Richard Eugene Stauffer
Albert Edwin Stauffer
Ralph George Stauffer
Howard Carl Stauffer
Joyce Agnes Rebecca (Stauffer) Bieber
Earle Franklin Stauffer
Carl and Schantz Families
Meitzler Families
Family of Mamie Agnes (Stauffer) Seislove
Seislove (Zeisloff) Families
Family of Helen May (Stauffer) Danner
Danner Families
Family of Mabel Pearl (Stauffer) (Dorney) Sandt
The Dorney Family
Family of Edwin George Stauffer
Letters From Hellmut Stauffer, 6719 Bolanderhof, Pfalz, W. Germany
Letter from Schwenkfelder Library to Richard E. Stauffer

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Cemetery Records, Volume II
Table of Contents
Mertztown Cemetery Records
Index to Mertztown Cemetery
Mt. Zion Presbyterian Cemetery
Cherry Run Presbyterian Cemetery
Paradise Cemetery
Truittsburg Cemetery
Zion Lutheran Union Hill Cemetery
Lost Cemeteries (Stengle)
Umberger Cemetery
Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery
Three Springs Cemetery
Index

Pennsylvania
Pigeon Creek Baptist Church
Table of Contents
Photograph of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church (early 1900s)
Author’s Introduction
Map of the Area
History of the Pigeon Creek Baptist Church
Photographs of the First Baptist Church of Bentleville (March 1975)
Copy of Book One—Membership Lists
The First Book of Church Records (1833–1847)
Articles of Faith and Covenant
Book Two of the Church Records (1848–1874)
Book Two continued (1875–1910)
Letters of Membership Transfer
Miscellaneous Notes
Deeds pertaining to Church Property
Cemetery Reading (1973)
Index of Names of the People Involved

Pennsylvania
Tombstone Inscriptions of Cemeteries, Somerset County, PA, Vols. I, II, and III

Pennsylvania
Source and Documents of the Pennsylvania Germans: II, Records of Pasotral Acts at Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church; New Holland, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania 1730–1799

Pennsylvania
Bible, Cemetery and Miscellaneous Records

Pennsylvania
Bible, Cemetery, Family and Miscellaneous Records From Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, Volume IX
Table of Contents
Naturalization Records, Huntingdon County, Pa. 1798–1832
Index to Naturalization Records
Tax Collector’s Records, Huntingdon Township, Huntingdon County, Pa.
1801 and 1802 Alphabetically Arranged
Cemetery Records, Porter Township
Huntingdon County, Pa.
Bible and Family Records
Index to Bible, Family and Cemetery Records

Tennessee
Neely Narrative

Tennessee
Tennessee Genealogical Records, Volume I
Table of Contents
Original Wills of the Ancestors of the Members of Robert Cooke Chapter
Miscellaneous Family Wills 1730–1866
Bradley County, Tenn. Wills, Book I, pp 1–27
Will of William Clark, 1790, Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
Will of James Rudisill, 1829, Mecklenburg Co., N.C.

Tennessee
Tennessee Genealogical Records, Volume III
Table of Contents
Organization of Pleasant Mount Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Maury County, Tennessee 1868–1957
Minutes of the Church
Index
Biographies of Early Methodist Ministers of the Tennessee Conference 1834–1900s with Foreword
Bibliography
Index
Master Index

Tennessee
Nicholas Gibbs and His Descendants
Table of Contents
Foreword
Dedication

MAY 1979
Contents

Descendants of Fleming Meador
Kentucky Records
- 1. 1860 Census of Simpson county, Kentucky
- 2. 1870 Census of Monroe County, Kentucky

Preliminary chart of Wesley Blankenship from Mrs. Jerry Blankenship

A condensed summary of Census Identification Summer county, Tennessee

Map of area in Ky Jellico Creek Letter from Victor Paul Meador analyzing problem of Jesse Meador with charts suggesting that he married three times

Presbyterian Church records of Brandon, Miss

1870 Census of Sullivan county, Missouri & etc.

North Carolina Records

Abstracts of Wills of Granville Conn.

Land Owners during the Revolution

Carteret county, During the Revolution

Chart of Jennings Meador by Victor Paul Meador

Will of Isaac Meadows 1816

Land Entries in Carteret county

Marriages of Carteret county, N.C.

Family Genealogies of N.C.

N.C. Misc. records Vol. I

Index to 1800 Census of North Carolina

Tennessee Records

Marriages of Marshall county, Tennessee

1840 Census of O'Bion county, Tennessee

Texas

Index to 1850 Census of Texas

1850 Census of Sabine county

1850 Census of Sabine county

1860 Census of Sabine county

From ‘The Roster of DAR in Texas’ Tsham Meador soldier from Warren co., N.C.

Marriages of Cherokee county

Marriages of McLennan county

Virginia Records

Marriages of Powhatan county

Index to 1830 Census of Virginia

1830 Census of Greenbrier county

1830 Census of Giles County

Some records of Amelia county

Will of Thomas Green

Will of Benjamin Meador

Index to wills and Inventories of Franklin co.

Will of James Meador

Tax List of Franklin County

Letter from George Hall of Richmond, Va.

Marriages of Prince Edward county Va.

Letters with data from Mrs. Jean Caddell of Waxahachie, Texas

Meadors in Green co., Ala. Navarro county, Texas with Melton family connection

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Fragrant sweet olive trees grace the small old fashioned flower garden at the front of the raised French cottage. The impressive entrance, entablature, box columns with capitol and ornamental cast iron works are noteworthy. Also unique is the double divided stairway leading from the ground level to the gallery.

Mrs. A. A. Lebourgeois is the owner of this lovely old home at 523 Canal Boulevard, Thibodaux, La.
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA

This lovely New England style cottage, home of Mr. & Mrs. Robert B. Prentice II, was renovated and redesigned in 1975. Situated on Cynthia Plantation, Schriever, Louisiana, it was formerly the Overseer's Plantation Cottage, built in late 1870's.

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Complemented by brown and white trim, the pale yellow Victorian home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Caillouet has been beautifully restored by its owners. The solid cypress front door and the long leaf pine interior floors have been brought back to their natural beauty and are reminiscent of the '90's. Planted hanging baskets add charm to the front porch which is outlined by bannisters.

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562 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THIBODAUX, LOUISIANA

Completely constructed of cypress, this two story Victorian home is the residence of Mrs. Laura Lee Thiac.

The soft salmon-pink painted exterior, with beige and dark green trim, accentuates the characteristics of the turn of the century architecture. Scroll work at the corners of the bannistered porch and at the front bay window and the fish scale shingles covering the gable are in keeping with the era.

Home of Mrs. Emile Thiac
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Typical of the architecture of early south Louisiana is the Creole cottage at 535 Canal Blvd., Thibodaux, La., built in 1800. It has been the property of the same family for almost 100 years and is currently occupied by Miss Emma Toups and her brother Lambert. Although additions and alterations have been made, many original features remain. Square nails and wooden pegs were used in construction and each interior door is fashioned of cypress boards.
The turreted roof and ginger bread brackets of the warm blue, cream trimmed 73 year old, ½ story cottage attests the authenticity of the restoration of the Harold Block residence. The bevelled door at the entrance and the stained-glass window at the stair landing are two features of the entire renovated interior.

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Built in 1900 this raised cottage was lowered and restored in 1959 by Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Glynn for their residence.

White trim and shuttered windows complement the buff exterior. Old brick fashions the walkway and the open porch which lead up to the noteworthy double entrances.

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</tr>
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MAY 1979
The Sabine Chapter is perhaps unique in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution because the membership roll includes identical triplets and identical twins.

Pictures front row and second row left to right: Wilma Williams Leopold (Mrs. John T. Leopold), Wilba Williams Meharg (Mrs. Earl Meharg), Margaret Ford Ferguson Smith (Mrs. Simeon Chris Smith, Jr.), Gladys Ferguson Scobee (Mrs. Henry R. Scobee), Mattie Ford Ferguson Milrany (Mrs. Roy Alton Milrany).

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Organizing Regent of Dugdemona Chapter, Louisiana Society, NSDAR, 1956-58.
State Recording Secretary, 1960-62.
State Chairman of Public Relations, 1964-65.

Director, District III, LSDAR, 1961-64, and was serving her 3rd term as Chapter Regent at time of her death, Oct. 16, 1978.

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MAY 1979
A touch of the antebellum elegance that was a way of life in the South and Tensas Parish before the Civil War will be recreated here when the current restoration project on the Midway Plantation House is completed.

Midway Plantation, located about three miles west of Waterproof, Louisiana on the old Texas Road, is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jim Huff, Jr. The house is of Spanish architecture and is believed to be the northernmost house in the state to be built along strictly Spanish lines. It is also believed that the house was originally built to house a plantation overseer and his family rather than that of the property owner. Most plantations in Tensas Parish in those days were owned by absentee landlords who lived, for the most part, across the river in Natchez, Miss. The house is thought to have been built around 1834.
NEODESHA CHAPTER, KSDAR
Neodesha, Kansas

Proudly Honors Kansas State Regent
Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr.
1977-1980

Joined NSDAR, Neodesha Chapter, May 17, 1947
State Regent, 1977-1980
State Vice Regent, 1974-1977
State Reporter, 1971-1974
State Honor Roll Chairman, 1968-1971
State Magazine Advertising Chairman, 1965-1968
Regent Shawnee Chapter, 1962-1964
Vice Regent Neodesha Chapter, 1954-1957

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Miss Jessie Park, Mrs. Geneva Rankin Porter, Mrs. Edith Quinn Rohde, Mrs. Marion Scott Stafford,
Mrs. Thelma Harp Thompson, Dr. Marie Park Toland
On September 7, 1978, rededication ceremonies were held at Council Grove, Kansas, marking the Fiftieth Anniversary of the "Madonna of the Trail," under the direction of the Council Oak Chapter and State Historian, Miss Virginia Weisgerber.

The first dedication ceremony was held with a ball game, picnic, wild west show and a parade. The rededication was more serene with music provided by the Council Grove High School Band. Students of the Council Grove schools attended. Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., State Regent and Mrs. H. R. Moon, State Chaplain, rededicated the statue.

A luncheon was held, following the ceremonies, at the Hays House, built in 1857. The luncheon speaker was Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, from the NSDAR Speaker Staff.

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• State Parliamentarian

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<td>Vice Regent</td>
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<td>Cor. Secretary</td>
<td>Miss Hazel Kirk</td>
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<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Mrs. Wayne Lyon</td>
<td>Historian</td>
<td>*Mrs. Walter Bradshaw</td>
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<td>Rec. Secretary</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Mrs. P. M. Quiring</td>
<td>Reporter</td>
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<td>Counselor</td>
<td>*Mrs. R. E. Byler</td>
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Bauman, Emma Francis Ward (Mrs. J. J.)
*Bourne, Irma L. (Miss)
*Brown, Doris Sawyers (Mrs. W. D.)
*Claassen, Millicent Frances Dart (E. D.)
*Davis, Hazel G. (Merle)
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Hornbaker, Margaret L. Oliver (C. G.)
Karlawski, Kathleen Keyes (Mrs. Wayne)
*Kelso, Doris Ramey, (Mrs. G.)


Ancestor

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<td>John Burch</td>
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<td>Zachariah Foss</td>
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<td>Alexander George</td>
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<td>Samuel Spicer</td>
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<td>Andrew Van Middlesworth</td>
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Member

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Lucy Scott Wallace, honors her daughter, Joyce Wallace Miller, (Mrs. Inghram) Regent of the Newton Chapter in sponsoring the presentation and Honoring of our Revolutionary Ancestors. (Continued from May, 1973.)
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The Marland Mansion and Estate is truly an indelible legacy to be venerated for its remembrance of the past and to be retained for its promise of the future.

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1893-1979

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"THE BIG SPRING MARKER"—placed by the Ponca City Chapter NSDAR, commemorating the Big Spring which was the first water supply and the reason for the location of Ponca City, named for the Ponca Indians.

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Fairfield Bay is a 12,000-acre total living resort, recreation and retirement community located on the north shore of 40,000-acre Greers Ferry Lake, which is recognized as one of the cleanest lakes in the United States (Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) and is the third largest lake in Arkansas.

Greers Ferry Lake, formed by a dam on the Little Red River, is 50 miles long and is surrounded by over 343 miles of unspoiled shoreline. Development on the edge of the lake is strictly prohibited, leaving its shores uncluttered and natural.

As a total living, recreational community, Fairfield Bay is the realization of what the world would be if we had a little more to say about it.

Think of a community that's safe, uncrowded, where the air is clean... a community with all recreational facilities built in.

Where days are filled with healthy activities and time moves along at a gentle pace.

Fairfield Bay offers you a permanent home or a home away from home, where it's easy to make close, personal friends.

Above all, Fairfield Bay was developed for the pleasure and enjoyment of both its property owners and residents. With easy access to lakes, rivers, forests, scenic and tourist attractions, there is an endless stream of exciting things to do and places to visit.

But the Bay adds still another dimension to the Ozark way of life — sports.

The Bay's championship 18-hole golf course is challenging and well groomed. The pro shop caters to the golfer's every need and provides rental carts. Fairways wind around and through the forested mountains to plush carpet-grass greens.

Tennis gets emphasis at the Bay, too, with a newly created Tennis Academy, where professional instructors hold teaching clinics on six courts adjacent to the Racquet Club.

The Fairfield Bay Marina opens the crystal clear fun of Greers Ferry Lake. You can rent a complete fishing outfit, a power boat with ski gear or party barge, head for open waters or slip into a quiet cove in search of game fish.

Record catches are a common occurrence at Greers Ferry which abounds with walleye, bream, crappie, channel catfish, rainbow trout and the tail-twisting, lure-shaking largemouth and white bass.

The areas surrounding the lake yield deer, quail, duck, geese, squirrel, rabbit and wild turkey in ample supply during hunting seasons.

You'll discover riding stables, hiking trails, interesting natural formations like the Indian Rock House, swimming pools, miniature golf, teen center and children's playgrounds inside Fairfield Bay.

After a hard day of play, it's time to relax with friends, partake of the epicurean delights of the Racquet Club, or enjoy casual, family-style dining at the Wild Boar Restaurant.

Then, live bands and entertainers generate swinging rhythms and mystic moods for dancing. A perfect combination of good music and your favorite beverages turn an exciting day of play into a quiet whisper at night.
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NORTHWEST DISTRICT

MRS. HENRY J. WILLIAMS
Hannah Hull Chapter

The Thirty-first annual meeting of the Northwest District was held in Maryville with the Nodaway Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. A. L. Biffle, Jr., Regent. Next year's meeting will be in Savannah with John Griffith Chapter at Hostess, Mrs. Lavelle Warren, Regent.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT 1978

MRS. CLINT J. MURPHY
Cornelia Greene Chapter

Midwest District, (New District) meeting will be hosted by Valley of the Meramec Chapter, Pacific, Mrs. Clyde H. Wood, Regent in 1979.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT 1979

MRS. W. D. CARVER
Rachel Donelson Chapter

The Southwest District Meeting was held at Branson, Taneycomo Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Max E. Watson, Regent. Thomas Hart Benton Chapter received certification April 15, 1978. 1979 meeting will be at Nevada with Elizabeth Carey Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Larry Bradley, Regent.

MIDWEST DISTRICT 1979

MRS. L. VAUGHN MEANS
Independence Chapter

Midwest District (New District) meeting in 1979 will be hosted by Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City, Mrs. Olle L. Tracy, Regent.

EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT

MRS. MAURICE J. GLENNON
Hannah Cole Chapter

The Twenty-fifth East Central District Meeting was held in Rolla with the Noah Coleman Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. W. P. Etberg, Regent. The 1979 meeting will be at Fulton with Charity Stille Langstaff Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. James W. Peal, Regent.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

MRS. GERALD B. MORROW
Anne Helm Chapter

The Northeast District Meeting was held in Macon, Ann Helm Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. James G. Roberts, Regent. The 1979 meeting will be held in Kirksville, Ann Haynes Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Frank Wayman, Regent.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT 1979

MRS. LEROY RAMEY LEWIS
STATE CONSTITUTION WEEK CHAIRMAN
Ta Rea Chapter

The West Central District's 25th annual meeting was held in Grandview, Little Blue River Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. John Buchanan, Regent. 1979 meeting will be in Excelsior Springs, with Crowley-Means-Sisk Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Billie Taylor, Regent.

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JOHN PATTERSON  
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Presentation — Dedication
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Left to right: Mrs. Isabelle Hasty, Regent. Mrs. George H. Koch,
Past Regent, who presented the Flag; Mr. Gary Jones, Minister to
Harmony Heights Baptist Church. Not pictured, Mrs. Raines Griffey,
Past Regent, was the Donor of the Flag.

This page courtesy of Mrs. George H. Koch
PUT THE PENCIL TO IT
and compile those census records.

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1840 Pickens Co., Ala., p. 319, Philip Wade, 320001 - 101101
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Abilene, Texas

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<th>Member</th>
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Honoring

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(Mrs. Howard L. Daniel)

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PResENTED WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION FOR HER MANY YEARS OF SERVICE TO
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SOCIETY, THE CHAPTER, AND TO THE COMMUNITY.

CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPTER, NSdAR
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

MAY 1979
The Moody Building

Col. Robert Moody built the Moody Hotel in Canadian, Texas in 1910. This was the first fireproof hotel in the Panhandle and the town of Canadian was only 23 years old when this forty room hotel was built. Col. Moody came to this country from England about 1870 and came to the Canadian area in the 1880's. Prior to that he was a partner in some ranches with P. T. Barnum. Col. Moody was also the grandfather of Robert R. Young, the famous New York Central Railroad magnate.

The Moody Hotel was the center of activities for the Northeast Panhandle and thousands of cattle were bought and sold in the lobby of the hotel. One outstanding feature of the interior is the ornate oak staircase. Changing times caused the hotel to close in the 1950's and it stood vacant for nearly twenty years. Malouf Abraham Company, Inc., independent oil and gas operators, bought the building in 1977 and spent about $500,000.00 in restoration and renovation of this old landmark, once again the showplace of the Northeast Panhandle. Recently the corporation was reorganized and is now operating as the Moody Energy Company in honor of this famous old landmark.

Visitors are always welcome to visit the Moody Building.

In Appreciation of Malouf Abraham and the Moody Energy Company
Mrs. Ribble joined DAR as a Junior member in 1926
She has been active throughout her membership
  State Treasurer 1970-1972
  State Chairman, Bicentennial 1975-1976
  Chairman, Division V 1973-1976
  State Chairman, Genealogical Records 1966-1969
  Chapter Regent 1965-1967

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No. 6-114-TX
Grand Prairie, Texas

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Her dedication to duty has been shown by her capable service to her Chapter and the Texas Society. She has filled every position to which she was appointed or elected with ability and obliging consideration.
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Address inquiries to:  
Mrs. Joe Biggerstaff, Regent • 526 Egret Drive • Nacogdoches, Texas 75961
MEMBERS OF BENJAMIN LYON CHAPTER HONORING

our

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Marie McMurray Drake (Mrs. A. R.)
Lucille Cole Hicks (Mrs. W. R.)
Virginia Haile (Miss)
Clara Jane Lyon Hoge (Mrs. T. J.)
Lonora E. Jones Jones (Mrs. Sidney J.)
Emma E. Milligan Leach (Mrs. Robert L.)
Frances Lolley (Miss)
Elizabeth V. Lyon (Miss)*
Genelia Lewis (Miss)

Elizabeth Latimer (Miss)
Mildred Gaskill Montgomery (Mrs. C. A.)
M. Myrtle Wright Magee (Mrs. J. P.)
Ruth McClesky (Miss)
Marie A. Milligan McDonald (Mrs. W. M.)
Ida Lee Pen Scott (Mrs. John W.)
Mary Jane Lyon Sanderson (Mrs. W. G.)
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* Organizing Regent

Sena Mounts Wright (Mrs. William W.)
RALPH RIPLEY CHAPTER NSDAR
MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

Honors its 62 year member

MERLE KINGSBERY WOODWARD

and its members and Revolutionary Ancestors

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* Past Regents

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OUR REGENT

MISS ELIZABETH ANN WRIGHT
PIONEER MUSEUM

Pioneer Museum is housed in the old Kammlah House, constructed of stone in 1850. It served as a pioneer home and store for the Kammlah family through the 1920's. Restored by the Gillespie County Historical Society and Commission in 1955, the Museum consists of nine rooms, a wine cellar and three pioneer kitchens with open hearths. The furnishings include many items brought from Germany by the first pioneer settlers, and many pieces of furniture they hand crafted. Of special interest is the John O. Meusebach Room, furnished with items from the home of Fredericksburg's founder. Also, on exhibit is the Nimitz Family photo collection, the family of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who was born in Fredericksburg.

The Museum is located at 309 West Main Street, where a Sunday House, The Fassel House, and the First Methodist Church constructed in Gillespie County, are included in the Museum Complex. These are open to the public from May 1 through Labor Day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays during the other months. On Sundays it is open from 1-5 p.m. There is a small admission fee.

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heartily congratulates

THE CHAUTAUQUA (N.Y.) CIRCLE, DAR
MRS. F. WILLIAM ROWDON, PRESIDENT
ON THEIR 75th ANNIVERSARY SEASON
DAR Day, July 19, 1979, will highlight
THE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Prudence Alexander honored Mary Boydston Kimball Haker (Mrs. Floyd H.) for her 50 years in DAR with a chapter program entitled “Chautauqua — Its History and Impact on American Culture” in October, 1978. “Kim” is perennial treasurer of the Chautauqua Circle.

Mrs. Haker’s summer residence at 23 Morris Avenue, Chautauqua, New York, previously belonged to Mrs. George T. Guernsey, President General NSDAR (1917-1920) and was traditionally the scene of receptions and teas honoring national officers who came to Chautauqua for DAR Day. Reproduced above is a picture postcard of the residence used by Mrs. Guernsey. Among treasures which “Kim” rescued “from the attic” were faded letters from real daughters of the American Revolution. Framed, the letters now hang at 23 Morris Avenue. The Haker 7-bedroom “cottage” is one of a collection of Victorian houses at Chautauqua which earned its place on the National Register of Historic Places (1972) and its designation as a New York Historic Site (1973).
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(Continued from page 531)

Washingtons to adopt the two youngest children. In the months and years that followed they were with the Washingtons in Williamsburg, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, in New York for the first four years of the Presidency and in Philadelphia for the last four.

Guests and political associates could come to any of these locations easily and there were many of them, so many in fact, that Washington needed help to entertain them. He also needed help with his secretarial work and the children needed an instructor. Mr. Tobias Lear, a recent graduate of Harvard, was recommended by General Lincoln. Washington wrote to the General saying, “Whoever comes for this position will sit at my table . . . mix with the company . . . and will be treated with every respect . . .” Mr. Lear came in 1787, and when he married his wife came. Washington gave them one of the farms to live on for life. Another guest for a considerable time was Colonel David Humphreys, a Yale graduate, and a favorite aide of Washington in the Revolution. He had been a tutor, who was abroad for two years and he brought a full length portrait of King Louis XVI to Washington from the King.

While Humphreys was at Mount Vernon in the autumn 1788 many foreign and talented visitors made it a point to visit with Washington who was keeping a close watch on the proposed constitution as adopted by the Continental Convention Assembly held in Philadelphia May 25 to September 17, 1787. He had presided over the deliberations. Benjamin Franklin’s wise remarks to John Hancock at the signing of the Delcaration of Independence, “We must hang together . . . or we shall hang separately,” probably rang in his ears more than once. It was ratified, as we know, with some amendments and he was elected President of the United States for four years and re-elected for another four years. It was a long haul and at end of this he asked his favorite nephew, Lawrence Lewis, son of his sister Betty, to come and live with them in 1798, to ease the burden of entertaining the many visitors. They had become more than he and Mr. Lear could handle. Lawrence came. His work pleased Washington in more ways than one: he won the hand of Eleanor Custis. They were married February 22, 1799. George Washington Parke Custis, younger than Eleanor, was still in school. Later he was to marry and from that marriage a great granddaughter married Robert E. Lee.

From 1784, when Lafayette came to Mount Vernon for a two-week visit, Washington had kept up a close contact with his former foreign friend. Lafayette had been of inestimable help to Washington and the struggling colonies during the American Revolution, and now back in France he was pressing for more liberties for the French people. It was a serious undertaking. His head was not cut off but he was thrown into prison. That was when he sent his son George Washington Lafayette to America and to Washington. Here was another guest and one that the family cherished. Lafayette was released and in 1824 he came to visit Washington’s tomb. As he stood there in tears he said that Washington was the touchstone that welded the states together, and fortunate were those who had known him.

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<th>City, State</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>San Marcos, Texas</td>
<td>One of the Original National Bicentennial Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Tyler Chapter</td>
<td>Tyler, Texas</td>
<td>Organized 1907, Mrs. Julian Smith, Regent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Stoner Chapter</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAUL DINKINS CHAPTER</td>
<td>Kilgore, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS BLUEBONNET CHAPTER DAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAMMEL'S TRACE CHAPTER</td>
<td>Atlanta, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weatherford, Texas</td>
<td>Weatherford Chapter NSDAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPLIMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAND PRAIRIE CHAPTER</td>
<td>Stuttgart, Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEPENDENCE COUNTY Chapter, DAR</td>
<td>Batesville, Arkansas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>PALMETTO CHAPTER</td>
<td>Miami, FL</td>
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</tr>
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