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Contents

President General’s Message .............................................................. 979
Role of the Church in Establishing America, Thelma C. Heinrich .................. 980
From the Office of the President General .............................................. 987
National Defense .................................................................................. 988
James Iredell, Lucia Shulhafer ................................................................. 994
Honor Roll Chapters 1978-1979 ................................................................. 1000
The Colonial Kitchen, Sally Knowled ...................................................... 1006
State Activities ...................................................................................... 1010
Claude Phillip de Richebourg, Bobbie Morrow Dietrich ......................... 1012
National Parliamentarian, Josephine T. Rothermel ................................. 1015
George Walton, Lucy B. Singleton ............................................................ 1016
Genealogical Department ..................................................................... 1022
Huguenot Influence in America, Margaret Harris Stover ...................... 1030
With the Chapters ................................................................................. 1034
States Sponsoring Ads: North Central Division:
Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin ......................................................... 1104

Cover Story

Once again the season of the year has come when, in accordance with the custom of our forefathers for generations past, we are called upon to give praise and thanksgiving to God . . . Our Natural resources are abundant, and we have been endowed with adequate knowledge to make good use of these resources . . . Into our care these resources of nature have been entrusted, and we are not to be pardoned either if we squander and waste them, or yet if we leave them undeveloped, for they must be made fruitful in our hands.—Adapted from Theodore Roosevelt, Author Unknown.

The cover photo for November, by Deborah Carr, Advertising Manager, reflects the spirit of the Harvest Season.

November 1979

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DEAR MEMBERS:

Thanksgiving is the only truly American holiday. In commemoration of this season of grateful hearts for the many blessings which we as Americans enjoy, I would like to share with you the thoughts of one of our Presidents:

A Thanksgiving Proclamation

As a nation much blessed, we feel impelled at harvest time to follow the tradition handed down by our Pilgrim Fathers of pausing from our labors for one day to render thanks to Almighty God for His bounties. Now that the year is drawing to a close, once again it is fitting that we incline our thoughts to His mercies and offer to Him our special prayers of gratitude.

For the courage and vision of our forebears who settled a wilderness and founded a nation; for the 'blessings of liberty' which the framers of our Constitution sought to secure for themselves and for their posterity, and which are so abundantly realized in our land today; for the spirit of unity which has made our country strong; and for the continuing faith under His guidance that has kept us a religious people with freedom of worship for all, we should kneel in humble thanksgiving . . . in contrition for our sins, in suppliance for wisdom in our striving for a better world, and in gratitude for the manifold blessings He has bestowed upon us and upon our fellow men.—Dwight D. Eisenhower

May your holidays be filled with the warmth and love of Thanksgiving.

Faithfully,

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR

NOVEMBER 1979
St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, where Patrick Henry made his famous “Liberty or Death” speech. Photo by Virginia State Museum.
The Role of the Church in Establishing America

BY THELMA C. HEINRICH
AUSTIN COLONY CHAPTER, TEXAS

If a new age began with the success of the American Revolution, a pertinent question is "What then, is this American, this new man?" How did a new way of looking at the world grow up in America, a vision that made Americans different even from their English cousins? If there is such a thing as a uniquely American consciousness, from where or from what did it come? Certainly there was no unity of interest among those who established the first colonies: the Puritans of New England, the Virginians who set about creating their own landed gentry, the Quakers who sought to establish freedom of worship for themselves and others. How was it possible for that sort of being, the American, to emerge from such disparate backgrounds?

If the meaning of the universe and our relationship to it can best be comprehended under the word "Religion", then Religion is the key; and, that of all the physical and mental forces that gave shape to the American consciousness, the reformed faith of Protestant Christianity was pre-eminent. Therefore the beginning of the new man may be traced to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in 1517 when Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the church door at Whittenberg, Germany. One of these theses held that the individual is responsible for his own salvation. If Luther was the originator and bold activist of the Reformation, John Calvin, the studious theologian of Geneva, was its most formidable theoretician; and what was later called Calvinism became the foundation of American Puritanism.

Luther and Calvin postulated a single person entirely responsible for the state of his own soul. Both Luther and Calvin insisted that the most crucial aspect of the individual was his responsibility for his own spiritual state. This doctrine of the priesthood of all believers—each man his own priest—meant of course new burdens for the individual psyche, but it also meant new opportunities. To put it another way, Luther and Calvin invented the individual, and it was just such individuals—secure in their relationship to God and confident of their own powers—who dared to stand up for their rights as Americans when they felt that the mother country was infringing on those rights.

The impetus to get ahead in the world grew out of this new faith. Calvin placed great emphasis on the work a man did as a way of serving and pleasing God. Protestant countries, and perhaps most characteristically America, as the most Protestant of all countries, have been work-oriented.

Closely related to the ethic of work was Calvin's view of time. Time was seen as the arena in which one worked out, as far as possible, one's own salvation. Everything done in time and with time came under God's scrutiny. Time must therefore be used carefully, profitably, devoutly; every minute of every hour accounted for and none wasted. Dr. Benjamin Franklin produced dozens of aphorisms exalting this concept: "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise;" "The Devil makes work for idle hands;" my grandmother's version was "Idle hands are the Devil's workshop;" and if she was not shelling peas or snapping beans, she was crocheting, tatting, piecing quilt squares, or helping mother with the mending and sewing.

In brief, the Reformation left its mark on every aspect of the personal and social life of the faithful. In the family, in education, in business activity, in work, in the community, and ultimately in politics, the consequences of
the Reformation were determinative for American history.

The fact that colonial America produced a different kind of consciousness—a new man—is not simply a modern perception. The colonists themselves were never reluctant to boast that they were in the process of establishing a distinctive society, a new human order. Even the usually cautious John Adams envisioned America as the great power that would arise as Britain declined, the future seat of the arts and sciences.

In 1700, the British colonies differed greatly from each other in population, economic development, and cultural attainment. Virginia and Massachusetts were the oldest and most populous colonies, with long years of self-government behind them. They were prosperous. Virginia, with its wealthy tobacco planters; and Massachusetts, with a growing body of thrifty merchants who traded throughout the Atlantic world, had well-established family dynasties who by this time had a vested interest in governing their respective commonwealths. Similarly, the older colonies of Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York, had attained stability and a certain degree of maturity. Even New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and the Carolinas, although sparsely settled, were beginning to show signs of the rapid development which would take place before 1750.

It is estimated that at the opening of the eighteenth century, the total population of the British colonies in what would become the United States was about 250,000. These 250,000 people were distributed as follows: New England, 90,000; the Middle Colonies, 80,000; Virginia and the Carolinas, 80,000. Fifty years later these same colonies had slightly more than a million white inhabitants and approximately 220,000 Negro slaves. By 1760, the white population had grown to 1,385,000 and the black slaves to 310,000.

During the eighteenth century, the commercial centers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and many lesser ports as well, developed substantial middle class groups of tradesmen and craftsmen. This middle class was generally characterized, whether in Puritan New England, Quaker Philadelphia, polyglot New York, or Scotch-Irish-Huguenot Charleston, by ambition and hope for the future, as well as by diligence and thrift.

It is well to remember that the early colonists were almost entirely Protestants who had come to America because of the economic, political and religious instability in England, Scotland and Western Europe, especially in the German states. Many were groups of Dissenters, including the Puritans, Quakers, French Huguenots, and Moravians. About 1734, a religious revival that came to be known as the Great Awakening, swept the colonies. Under the rather contrasting influences of Jonathan Edwards, an eloquent Calvinist of Northampton, Massachusetts, and George Whitefield, a follower of John Wesley, this evangelical wave struck every town and hamlet along the Eastern seaboard and rocked frontier communities with an outburst of prayer meetings, confessions, repentances, amateur preaching, and hysterical conversions. This religious upheaval disturbed and alarmed many conservatives who eventually deserted their overwrought Congregational or Presbyterian congregations and joined the Episcopal Church which developed from the Anglican, the established church of Great Britain. The revival also caused a split in the Presbyterian Church which led to still further schism. The Baptists, who found no objection to emotionalism, and the followers of Whitefield, eventually known as Methodists, grew in numbers, particularly in backwoods communities. Among these groups, radical political ideas, as well as emotional religion, developed.

Since the rich, the privileged, and the fashionable groups in all the colonies had so naturally drifted into the Anglican Church—the church of the royal governors and other imperial officials—the Anglican Church became the bulwark of conservatism in the period of controversy leading up to the Revolution. And even though many Anglicans became ardent advocates of independence, the Anglican Church and most of its ministers took a firm stand against radical propaganda. Even after the revolution began, many of the clergy and their parishioners remained loyal to King George.

Although the Great Awakening aroused considerable hysteria, its general effect was beneficial: it served to spread liberal ideas in theology and politics; it aroused a new spirit of compassion and humanitarianism; and it helped to advance the ideas of toleration; all of which had a vital role in creating this new man. The colonies by the very nature of the divergent elements in the mass immigration of the eighteenth century had already relaxed many of the older restrictions against particular sectarians who had not been acceptable earlier. For example, most of the colonies now had Jewish and Catholic citizens who exercised their religions without interference.

Peter Kalm, a Swedish scientist who visited the middle colonies (1748-1751), was impressed with the fine homes, churches, and public buildings he observed in the larger towns. Kalm reported that "besides the different sects of Christians, many Jews have settled in New York who possess great privileges. They have a synagogue, own their own dwelling-houses, possess large country places, are allowed to keep shops in town, and own several ships that transport their own goods. In fine, they enjoy all the privileges common to the other inhabitants of this town." Andrew Burnaby, a young English candidate for Anglican holy orders, traveled through the middle colonies in 1759-1760. In his recorded impressions, published as "Burnaby's Travels," he was often critical of the colonists for failing to reproduce English life more accurately. He wrote that in Boston and Cambridge "arts and sciences here seem to have made greater progress than in any other parts of America. Harvard College has been founded above a hundred years; and although it is not upon a perfect plan, yet it has produced a very good effect. The arts are undoubtedly forwarder in Massachusetts Bay than either in Pennsylvania or New York. The public buildings are more elegant, and there is a more general turn for music, painting, and the belles letters." Burnaby added that "The character of the inhabitants of this province is much improved in comparison of what it was, but Puritanism and a spirit of persecution is not yet totally extinguished." Incidentally, Burnaby noted that the Jew-
ish synagogue in Newport, R.I., was the finest house of worship in the town.

Provincial churchmen and churches had transatlantic connections. In the provincial coastal towns the Anglican communion was strongly represented, even in Puritan Boston and Quaker Philadelphia. In the South, the Anglican communion was supported by the legal establishment; in Williamsburg and Baltimore it possessed a practical monopoly. In New York, Trinity Church was a conspicuous landmark and no other religious body enjoyed as much prestige among the “best” people. The congregations, whether in King’s Chapel in Boston, or Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, used the English liturgy authorized by Act of Parliament, with its prescribed prayers for the royal family.

Similarly, other communions had organic relations with churches abroad. The Dutch Reformed congregations, though moving toward greater autonomy, still relied on the Classis of Amsterdam for ministerial support and guidance; the American Quakers (Friends) corresponded with the London Yearly Meeting; the Moravian clergy were subject to a governing board in Germany; and the small Methodist groups acknowledged the authority of John Wesley. So too the Catholics looked to Rome and to their more immediate supervisors in London. Although the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians had no such official connections, there was a less formal relationship of real importance. The German Lutherans depended on the fatherland for their clergy. Even the New England Congregational ministers kept in touch with British dissenters.

As the Revolution approached, the Anglican establishment was most powerful in Virginia where even dissenters were taxed for its support. Although the Presbyterians had secured some relief, the Baptists were still fined or imprisoned for taking part in “unauthorized” gatherings. In 1774, James Madison wrote that several “well-meaning men” in his neighborhood were in jail because of their “religious sentiments.” In Maryland, the Carolinas, and in Georgia, the adherents of the Church of England were in the minority. In the North they were even fewer in number although the congregations, especially in New York, had both wealth and social prestige.

By the time of the Revolution, the Puritan establishment had lost some ground but the local congregations were so well established that most of their pastors had behind them several generations of New England ancestry. These clergymen, usually, had studied at either Harvard or Yale. Except in Rhode Island, Congregational ministers were generally supported by public taxation. Both Massachusetts and Connecticut exempted, albeit somewhat reluctantly, Baptist and Quaker members of local congregations from taxation; however, the law provided that taxes paid by Episcopalians might go to their own ministers. In Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the voluntary principal of church support prevailed. The Dutch Reformed churches were still supported by families of Dutch descent. Other Calvinist groups in the Middle Provinces were the German Reformed, a few French Protestants, and the Presbyterian. Still smaller groups were the German Lutherans, Quakers, Moravians, Baptist and the Jewish synagogues in New York City and in Newport, Rhode Island.
Old Dutch Church, New York, painted by Edward Lamson Henry (1841-1919) and dated 1869. The Metropolitan Museum of Art.
In the South, religious diversity was becoming almost as great as in the Middle Provinces. By 1775, Presbyterianism was an important force not only in religion but also in education and politics. The Baptists were also gaining numbers rapidly, especially among the “plain people.” Both of these doctrines were well adapted to the psychology of the Great Awakening, which continued longer in the South than in New England.

American Methodism also developed during this period. Though American Methodism owes quite a bit to George Whitefield, the major influence was John Wesley in England and the men he sent over, especially Francis Asbury. Wesley emphasized the doctrine of divine grace freely offered to all persons for acceptance or rejection. Though stressing personal religion and the necessity of conversion, the Methodists combined their emotional appeal with a remarkable practicality and organizing power. Their first American societies were formed in New York City (where a chapel was built in 1768) and in Maryland. At the third conference of Methodist colonial preachers in 1775, the Methodists claimed 3,184 members. Although they had circuits in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, their greatest following was in Maryland and Virginia. The conference minutes of 1781, of the meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, listed 54 preachers and 10,539 members.

The Catholics still formed a very small minority. Shortly before the Revolution, the English vicar apostolic who supervised the colonial clergy, estimated the number of Catholics at about 16,000 in Maryland and 6 or 7,000 in Pennsylvania. Even after the Revolution, Bishop John Carroll thought that there were only about that number in the thirteen states. There were, of course, persons of Catholic sympathy in places without organized congregations, where public worship was prohibited. Catholic interests were cared for by Jesuit missionary priests. In Maryland they held services in private chapels, but in Pennsylvania they were free to worship publicly.

Up to and during the Revolution, the clergy formed the most important single class of educated men. Among the New England Congregationalists, a college degree was almost indispensable for ministerial standing. Although the deficiencies of the Anglican clergy in the South have been well publicized, many of them were graduates of English universities and may well have been more "broadly cultivated" than some of their Puritan contemporaries. The Presbyterians also emphasized the need of a "learned ministry." The Baptists were less interested, especially the "Separate Baptists" who feared too much education might deaden religious zeal. Gradually, however, especially among the "Regular Baptists," the desirability of an educated clergy gained general recognition and in 1764 Rhode Island College was formed as primarily a Baptist institution.

The position of the Methodists resembles the earlier Baptists, for although John Wesley was an Oxford graduate, in the colonies he depended on the cooperation of comparatively uneducated preachers. Among the German and Dutch churches—Lutheran and Calvinist—tradition favored an educated ministry. Among the Lutheran clergy, Heinrich Muhlenberg the elder and two of his sons had studied in German universities. In the colonial synod of the German Reformed Church, some thirty members had attended German universities. In 1766, the Dutch Calvinists, whose clergy usually received their training in the Netherlands, established Queen’s College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, to make such clerical education possible in America.

Many clergymen were active in promoting education, tutoring boys for college, conducting private schools, and founding academies. The institutions of higher learning that came to a parting of the ways. The political attitudes of ministers depended partly on their denominational affiliations. In the North, most of the Church of England clergy were Tories. Although mainly of colonial ancestry and often graduates of New England colleges, they accepted the church's tradition of loyalty to the crown. But from Pennsylvania south, the alignment of the Anglican ministers was less distinct. In Philadelphia, three leading Anglican ministers at first supported the Continental Congress, one of them being Jacob Duche. Duche makes the history books because he was asked to deliver a prayer on the first Wednesday morning of the First Continental Congress. Reverend Duche began by reading the Psalter for the 7th day (Psalm 35) which begins:

Plead thou my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me: and fight thou against them that fight against me.

Lay hand upon the shield and buckler: and stand up to help me.

Bring forth the spear, and stop the way against them that persecute me:

Say to my soul, I am thy salvation.

Concluding the psalm, he delivered a prayer that according to one of his hearers, was "worth riding a hundred miles to hear." Duche was then elected chaplain for the Congress, but after the Declaration of Independence, he must have had some second thoughts for in October of 1776 he resigned as chaplain. On the other hand, William White, a future Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, took the American side.

In the Chesapeake provinces, many of the Anglican clergy joined their Whig parishioners and supported the Revolution, some serving as army chaplains. Some conspicuous exceptions were the rector at Annapolis and the Tory clergy at William and Mary College. In Charleston, also, the churchmen were divided; the rector at St. Philip’s Church was a Whig.
Although most of the Congregational ministers, including Samuel Cooper and Charles Chauncy of Boston, were Whigs, there were some exceptions. Among the Presbyterians who supported the Revolution was John Witherspoon, born in Scotland, who came to America in 1768 to be president of the College of New Jersey (later named Princeton). Witherspoon was a delegate to the Continental Congresses from 1776 to 1780, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was President of Princeton College from 1782 to 1794. Other prominent Presbyterians included John Rodgers of New Jersey, George Duffield of Philadelphia and David Caldwell of North Carolina. The Congregational and Presbyterian churches contributed by far the largest number of chaplains to the Continental Army.

Baptist preachers, despite or because of the discrimination they had suffered, generally supported the Revolution. Democratic in their social philosophy, they hoped for fairer treatment under the new governments. Among the Methodist preachers, especially newcomers from England, loyalism was strong, for they were supported by John Wesley's condemnation of independence. The Dutch and German Protestants were divided in opinion but the two young Muhlenbergs were conspicuous among the Lutheran Whigs. The few Catholics in Maryland and Pennsylvania exerted little political influence, but Father John Carroll in Maryland cooperated with a committee of Congress in the effort to win over the French Canadians. In fact, the only record this researcher found of a Catholic chaplain was that of Father Louis Lotbiniere, chaplain of the French Canadian (Livingston's) Regiment in the Continental Army.

The pacifist sects—Quakers, Moravians, and Mennonites—stayed neutral if they could.

Congress and Commander-in-Chief George Washington, concerned about religion and morals in the army, turned to the churches and their clergy for chaplains. The chaplains were expected to promote religion and morals, to assist in maintaining discipline and encourage enlistments, and to "recommend cleanliness as a virtue conduci ve to health." In summary, the Congregationalists supplied the largest number, the Presbyterians next, and the Episcopalians third. There were a few Baptists, a few German Protestants, and at least one Catholic chaplain. One of the books whose publication was stimulated by the Bicentennial observance, lists thirty-six clergymen active in the colonies in 1776. Of this group twenty were Loyalists and sixteen were Patriots.

Who were the Loyalists? Historian Samuel Eliot Morrison says that the War of Independence was a true civil war, for in America there was a strong minority who called themselves Loyalists. The Loyalists supported the mother country and there was much fighting between Loyalist and Patriot partisan or guerrilla bands. Most of the Anglican ministers in New England and the Middle Colonies remained loyal to the king, the head of their church. When British troops evacuated New York, the rector of Trinity Church and the entire congregation went with them.

What was the role of religion in the establishment of American independence? Perhaps the answer shines through Mr. Jefferson's words, as adopted by the First Continental Congress:

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands, which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor."

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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From the Office of the President General

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ASKED FREQUENTLY OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OR HER OFFICE.

Q: Doesn't the President General travel first class by plane?
A: No, she travels economy class even on her European, Alaska and Mexico trips.

Q: Does the President General use a signature stamp to sign her name on the many certificates she is obliged to sign?
A: No, she signs them personally which so far have run into the thousands during her term of office—certificates such as 25 and 50 year members, JAC, American Heritage, Junior Membership, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, Chapter Commissions, over 3,000 for the President General's project, etc. The only exception is the DAR Good Citizen Certificates (10,000 per year) where her signature is reproduced.

Q: Do any of the members of the National Board of Management or the twelve Executive Officers (the Cabinet) receive any reimbursement from the National Society for travel or living expenses while attending Board meetings or Continental Congress?
A: No, they do not. The President General is the only officer who receives travel expenses and those were approved only because she is required to visit each of the fifty states, Mexico, England and France for one of their State Conferences during her three year term of office. As you can see, the National Board and Executive are a dedicated group to their National Society. President General?
A: She most certainly would--the President General loves to meet the members, many of whom have travelled some distance. The only time the President General is on an extremely tight schedule and not able to visit with members is during National Board weeks or Continental Congress.

Q: I have heard that the amount of mail directed to the President General is unbelievably heavy. Who handles this when the President General is away on her official trips?
A: Her administrative secretary handles most of it with the help of the two other secretaries in her office. However, there are many decisions that can only be made by the President General. Her office always knows where she is when she is "on the road" and much mail which must be handled personally by her is forwarded to her hotels and often require phone calls back to Headquarters.

Q: I haven't seen the President General's Scottie dog around lately.
A: "Lorrie" died the day that Congress opened last April.

Q: Does the President General really mean it when she says she does not want gifts or corsages at State Conferences or Congress?
A: That is correct--she prefers to see the money put towards the schools, State or National projects. She announced that at the start of her Administration.

Q: When the President General went to Europe in May, was that her vacation?
A: No, it was her official visit to the State Societies (Units Overseas) in England and France.

Q: How much time does the President General actually spend in her office?
A: With the exception of her official visits she maintains regular working hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. In order that this can be done, the President General maintains an apartment in Washington, D.C. as well as her home in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Q: Who decides which states the President General will visit?
A: As part of her official duties, the President General is required to visit each state during her term of office. This policy was set up many years ago.

Q: If a member were to visit Headquarters, would she have a chance to meet the
Dismantling America’s Internal Security

BY ROBERT MORRIS

In 1958 the United States was protected internally by the Committees of Congress, the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, the counterintelligence departments of the army, navy, air force and coast guard, counterintelligence departments of law enforcement agencies including police departments, and of course the FBI and the CIA.

Today, the Committees of Congress, the Subversive Activities Control Board, and the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice have been abolished, the counterintelligence departments of the armed forces and of law enforcement agencies have been emasculated, and many of our leaders are trying to strip the FBI of its intelligence-gathering function and to weaken the role of the CIA.

Communist aggression was a specter that aroused deep American concern in 1958. Today, our most strident voices call for cuts in our defense expenditures and for the dismantling of our security agencies. Today’s villains are not Mao Tse-tung, who killed millions of his own people and waged aggressive war on the United States and the United Nations, nor the KGB, nor the Kremlin. Today’s villains are the FBI, the CIA, and such “rightists” as the late J. Edgar Hoover, who devoted his life to defending the internal security of the United States without establishing a national political police.

How did all this come about? Why cannot we see today what was so clearly visible then? Has someone conditioned us not to perceive our own danger?

One of the first purposes of a conspiracy is to convince its targets that no conspiracy exists. The misinformation, camouflage, and incessant propaganda of the Communist apparatus, neatly complemented by self-deception and gullibility on our own part, have conditioned us to accept with indifference the growth of a menace to our very existence.

Much more is involved in the present problem than lapses and misjudgments. As we will show, deliberate subversion within our ranks and the activities of the Disinformation Department of the KGB have greatly supplemented the self-deception and gullibility of some of our political leaders. The result is that we are more likely today than ever before to make fatal blunders.

Intelligence and counterintelligence failures can cause disasters in our own day no less fatal than the legendary intelligence failure concerning the Trojan horse described in the Iliad.

We must be strong in our internal ramparts and in that protective circle that shields us in our sanctuary. We must protect that sanctuary, not only to safeguard our own existence, but also because that sanctuary is, in many respects, the center of influence and of communications and its penetration and resulting defilement would have grievous consequences in all the nations of the world. The protection of that sanctuary we call internal security.

Our internal security requires that we maintain an intelligence-gathering organization that can assess the strength, the motivation and the intentions of every real or potential enemy. We must also maintain a counterintelligence force that will preserve us from the misinformation of our enemies, from their penetration of our apparatus, and from the negligence, stupidity, and disloyalty of our own operatives. We need an education and information system, not only to inform our intelligence community, but also to induce a broad public understanding of the issues that prevail in the world today.

Disintegration of Internal Security
American internal security is deteriorating fast. Our neglect of internal security leads directly to Communist gains around the world.

In an unanimous report that was
adopted by the full Senate Judiciary Committee in 1952, the Senate Intelligence Subcommittee found that a small group of persons, some of them Communists, working in the Institute of Pacific Relations, a prestigious research foundation, and in the State Department, influenced United States Far Eastern policy so effectively that a major change was brought about that accommodated Communist purposes and objectives in China.

The Soviet conquest of Cuba was accomplished in part by the misinformation emanating from the State Department and the media, particularly one reporter on The New York Times, but primarily by a failure of internal security forces to transmit effectively and credibly the demonstrable fact that Fidel Castro was a Communist from the very time that he participated in riots and demonstrations against the Organization of American States conference in Bogota, Columbia in 1948.

During and before World War II, there were 200 movies made in support of the United States in its struggle against the Nazis and the Fascists. During the Vietnam War, one would have to search diligently to find any that supported the effort of the United States to blunt aggression in Indochina. The overwhelming majority of the films derided our war effort. All during the Vietnam War there was almost no effective information campaign designed to instruct our armed forces and the American public about the nature of the enemy—Communism—and its effort to conquer Indochina as a base from which to extend its dominion over the rest of Asia. The famous Fulbright Memorandum which effectively spiked the efforts of all military establishments to teach about the nature of Communism prevailed even during the Vietnam War.

The KGB On Long-Distance Calls

Too often we equate the work of the KGB, the Soviet security agency, with that of our Central Intelligence Agency. The Disinformation Desk of the KGB would not have it otherwise. Both the KGB and its military subsidiary, the GRU, are charged with gathering intelligence. So is the CIA, but there the resemblance ceases.

The KGB's primary purpose is the suppression of the Russian people. Most of its activities are directed against internal dissent, against disloyalty to the ruling class. Since Russia and its satellites are police states, every manifestation of thought and speech is carefully supervised. The KGB scrutinizes every act and pronouncement of every government official, at home or abroad, at a civilian post or on a military or secret service assignment. The KGB is the main force that keeps the Soviet Union monolithic. It is the chief instrument of suppression, the slave master of the Gulag Archipelago, the force that thwarts the natural human craving for freedom.

The KGB is also a primary action agency of the Soviet Union. It engineers assassinations and acts of terror. It keeps watch on the Communist parties and their front organizations in all countries. Its Division of Disinformation spews out false reports to be credulously accepted and spread by the media in the non-Communist world.

Among other tasks, the KGB is charged with penetrating all departments of foreign governments and such private organizations abroad as foundations, media, churches, labor unions, educational institutions—in fact, every significant structural element in the societies that it considers worthwhile to infiltrate.

For example, during the United Nations Surplus of American exceptionalism, the KGB regularly planted microphones in U.S. diplomatic and other missions in Soviet-controlled territory. One defector told U.S. intelligence the location of 44 microphones built into the walls of the U.S. embassy in Moscow in 1952.

On June 23, 1975, the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau chief reported that the National Security Agency, while secretly tuning in on a massive KGB eavesdropping operation, overhead the private telephone calls of U.S. citizens, including government and business leaders and members of Congress. These conversations, carrying governmental and business secrets, were being computerized, plucked out of the air, as it were, by giant Soviet computers.

Details of the Soviet espionage capability have been made known to Congressional Committees. One Congressman said, "Apparently we were being spied on by the Russians, and our own intelligence agencies knew about it and didn't tell us." In June 1977, former Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller warned in a speech that the Russians can and do invade the privacy of U.S. citizens by listening to telephone conversations within the United States and throughout the world. Then he was quoted as saying, "Electronic intrusion in the business and private lives of American citizens is not only possible but it is being done. Information so recorded can be stored and analyzed from computer technology for myriads of usages that are deeply disturbing."

Clearly this monitoring by the KGB represents a grave danger not only to the security of the nation but to the safety of confidential economic and business exchanges. It has been reported by The New York Times that such "plucked out" telephone conversations aided the Soviet Union in the wheat deals of 1973 that benefited Moscow and caused an inflationary surge in our economy.

The policy of the Carter Administration seems to permit the U.S.S.R. to use at least five stations to engage in monitoring, while the FBI and the CIA must obtain court orders to monitor the phones of the Soviet Embassy, or any suspected foreign agent of Moscow, Peking, Havana, or other hostile powers.

Components of Internal Security

There are many organizational ele-
ments in national security. Most of them have been dismantled or are being disintegrated under relentless pressures.

The most well-known of these organizations are the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Committees of Congress, known as the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Internal Security Subcommittee. Then there are the Intelligence Section of the Defense Department and the intelligence divisions of each of the services: army, navy, air force, marines, and coast guard. In addition there were an Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Furthermore, some of the states established legislative committees that undertook the work of internal security. And the law enforcement agencies, particularly those in the large cities, have necessarily had to maintain the machinery of internal security. They are generally called counterintelligence divisions of the police departments.

Very few people seem to understand the nature of Congressional Committees or why they are necessary. It must be remembered that they are legislative, not prosecuting agencies. There are three elements in the legislative process: fact-finding, deliberation and debate, and finally the passage, amending, or rescinding of laws.

The Congressional Committees on security were primarily fact-finding bodies. Fact-finding is the most important element in the legislative process. Unless a legislature knows the truth about the subject matter of proposed legislation, the laws that it passes will fail in their purpose.

Currently there is a threat to our internal security. That fact is indisputable. Therefore, Congress must know the dimensions and nature of that threat. To maintain that there should be no fact-finding in this area is irrational. Not knowing the truth can serve no good end.

Even if the Committees were to find that no real threat existed and therefore recommended the amendment or repeal of existing statutes, they would serve a purpose. But today needed laws and safeguards are being struck down on the basis of emotional recommendations that coincide with the propaganda being spread by those who are the targets of the laws and safeguards under attack.

The Congressional Committees had constitutional powers that executive agencies lacked. They had the power to subpoena witnesses and custodians of records and other evidence. Failure to comply could bring on a contempt citation which the Committees had the power to enforce. The Committees had the power to compel testimony. Refusal to testify, when not justified by the Bill of Rights, could form the basis of a contempt decree. But above all, the Committees could publish their findings with privilege—that is, without fear of libel.

The nihilists often said that the work the Committees performed could be done by the FBI. (Now, having ravaged the Committees, they have turned their full fury against the FBI and are claiming that its internal security operations are unnecessary.) The assertion that the FBI can do the work of the Congressional Committees is demonstrably false because neither the FBI nor other executive agencies can issue subpoenas, compel testimony, or cite for contempt. Legally, anybody can refuse to respond to an inquiry by the FBI.

Even more important, the FBI cannot publish the results of its investigations. It can merely turn over its findings of fact to executive agencies without recommendation for action. Thus, the educational benefit of the Congressional Committees can be enormous, a benefit that other intelligence agencies cannot produce. If the United States should be unfortunate enough to have an Attorney General who was lukewarm in his feelings toward internal security, then FBI reports covering major threats to the security of the United States could simply be pigeonholed or shoved under the rug. This sort of thing has happened in the past and can happen again in the future. When Congressional Committees function in the internal security area, the American people can be alerted to such dangers.

On the Senate side, internal security was handled by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thus if any legislation was introduced bearing on subversion, enemy propaganda, terrorism, or other matters related to internal security, it would be referred directly to the Judiciary Committee, which would pass it on to one of its subcommittees. The House Committee on Un-American Activities was a standing committee of the House. Its successor was a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

**Need for Congressional Committees**

The United States Government has the right and duty to protect its people. This is set forth clearly in the preamble of the Constitution which declares that the government was created to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and provide for the common defense." This obligation has been reiterated and reaffirmed in hundreds of judicial decisions and legislative enactments, stretching over the two centuries of our national existence.

The United States is threatened today by a force that makes little concealment of its intent to destroy our country and our institutions and to subjugate our people. This threat takes many forms, ranging from potential direct military attack to subversion, to acts of terror, to espionage, and to undermining the morale of the United States by the dissemination of false and seditious propaganda.

Back in the 1950s when there was an awareness of the Communist threat in the United States, both the executive branch of the government and the Congress created institutions to protect the security of the nation. The Committees of Congress were able to operate freely and an enormous amount of information bearing on the Soviet conspiracy, not only against the United States but against other countries, was put into the public domain. This information served as a tremendous educational force. The American people were alerted to the fact that the United States was targeted by the Communists for destruction.

In a long series of decisions, the courts have clearly endorsed the legality and propriety of these efforts by the executive branch and the Congress.
to defend the United States. In the case of Barsky v. United States, a Federal Court said: “We think that inquiry into threats to the existing form of government . . . is a power of Congress under its prime obligation to protect for the people that machinery of which it is a part . . . It would be sheer folly as a matter of governmental policy to refrain from inquiry into potential threats to its existence or security.”

The Federal Court case of United States v. Josephson was even more explicit in its conclusion: “. . . one of the very purposes of the Constitution itself was to protect the country against danger from within as well as from without.”

In its 1955 report, after lengthy hearings on procedural rules for investigating committees of the Senate, the United States Senate Committee on Rules and Administration said: “The global Communist apparatus is neither a study group nor a debating society. It is an engine of destruction. Cunningly fashioned, its component parts are artfully disguised when disguised advantage. It is no answer to its challenge to say that the beliefs and associations of its members or suspected members are ‘private’ and thus beyond the scope of legitimate inquiry by Congress . . . Congress has a legitimate function to perform in this field—that of informing itself and the public of the nature and extent of Communist penetration into our free institutions.”

It is noteworthy that all during the period when the Committees of Congress were able to operate freely, when the Subversive Activities Control Board held some hearings in its particular jurisdiction, and when the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice proceeded to prosecute lawbreakers, not only did the nation experience a relative calm within its borders, but world Communism was successfully contained.

However, one by one those Senators who had been most courageous in supporting the work of internal security died or retired, and they were seldom replaced by men of comparable determination. Sensing this, the Communist forces within the United States moved in for a campaign to destroy the entire internal security system. By 1977, the Justice Department under the Carter Administration was not only liquidating its activities against subversives, but was actually launching criminal action against dedicated FBI agents whose “crime” was that they had resorted to electronic surveillance against revolutionary terrorist organizations.

Carefully study of the radical press of the time and particularly of the Daily Worker reveals the strategy of attack. The plan called first for the dismantling of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Internal Security Division of the Justice Department was marked for emasculation. Attacks on the counterintelligence departments of the nation’s police forces began to mushroom.

How The Committees Were Destroyed

The attack persisted and was intensified during the 1960s. Conflict over Vietnam provided an atmosphere that was most propitious for the people who wanted to destroy American internal security. They persisted with their campaign all during the long and sanguinary 1960s.

As we came into the 1970s, those people began to enjoy conspicuous success. The Subversive Activities Control Board was the first to go—the Justice Department sent it no cases to adjudicate. Then came the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. More and more, the attacks concentrated on the counterintelligence agencies of state and city police, which had amassed over the years invaluable files on revolutionaries, subversives, terrorists, and potential political assassins. The attack also began to turn against the Committees of Congress themselves.

Every year a small minority in the House invariably moved to abolish what was then called the House Committee on Internal Security, and had been downgraded from a standing committee of the House to a subordinate component of the House Judiciary Committee.

In 1971 the vote was 298 to 75 for continuance. The following year, there were 303 yeas and 102 nays. This was about the peak strength achieved by the enemies of internal security. In 1973 the tally was 289 to 101. In 1974, 247 voted to continue the Committee, 86 were opposed, and, in a new development, 99 abstained.

For the story of how the Committee was finally destroyed, let me quote Frank McNamara, a dedicated public servant who was a senior staff member of the House Committee, and who served between 1970 and 1973 as executive secretary and chief clerk of the Subversive Activities Control Board:

“A chance to accomplish their objective by other means developed in 1973 when the House decided that reorganization of its committee structure was called for. Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a Committee foe, was appointed chairman of the ten-man select committee to hold hearings and submit a reorganization plan. Its proposed plan, as expected, called for abolition of the Committee and transfer of its jurisdiction to the Judiciary Committee.

“Did its hearings actually justify this recommendation? Not at all. It had held 37 days of hearings in which 65 members of the House (including Speaker Albert and Minority Leader Ford), six key staff aides (staff directors and general counsel), and 28 representatives of national organizations testified. In addition, 46 panelists, professors of government and political science from top-ranking universities, and Ph.D.s from prestigious foundations and research centers, took part in panel discussions and submitted working papers.

“How many of these 145 contributors to its deliberations recommended abolition of the Committee and transfer of its duties to Judiciary? Exactly five: four House members (Frenzel of Minnesota, Koch of New York, George Brown of California, and Drinan of Massachusetts) and Ralph Nadar! (Bella Abzug of New York, Lucy Benson of the League of...
form' members, rammed through the caucus by a voice vote (no tally) several one-sixteenth of the House members. The new change in House Rules, including the Bolling Committee's recommendation, represented the view of one-sixteenth of all who participated in its proceedings.

The overall Bolling proposal sparked so much opposition that it later came up with a new one, recommending internal security's transfer to the Government Operations Committee. Eventually three different plans were submitted to a House vote on October 2, 1974, each one calling for abolition of the Committee and transfer of its functions to another. All were defeated in a straight, stand-up-and-be-counted vote—246 to 164.

The left-liberal clique had been defeated, but not for long. They laid their next plan well, taking full advantage of the fact that they now had what they never had before—a colleague, Philip Burton of California, as chairman of the Democratic caucus. The caucus met, as usual before the opening of each new Congress, in early January 1975. Burton, aided by the party's old left-liberals and the great majority of its new, young 'reform' members, rammed through the caucus by a voice vote (no tally) several change in House Rules, including one that eliminated the Internal Security Committee and supposedly transferred its jurisdiction to the Judiciary Committee.

When the new Congress convened on January 14, these new Rules were put before the House for vote a few minutes after the session opened—and under a procedure permitting no amendments. Republicans did not even know what the proposed changes were until they were read on the floor. There was no chance for adequate debate, much less time to prepare for it. Every member had to vote for the Rules as they were, or put himself or herself in the position of opposing all Rules and thus preventing the House from acting on anything until a new set of Rules could be proposed, debated, and approved. Even so, 172 members, Democrats as well as Republicans, opposed the new Rules being voted on as they were. However, a vote was taken and the Rules were adopted, 259-150.

'Thus, by railroad and sleight of hand, the Internal Security Committee opposition won the day. The 'transfer to the Judiciary' wording of the new Rules was completely phony. It provided only that the 'property' (including invaluable files, collected over a period of 45 years) of the Internal Security Committee would be transferred to the Judiciary Committee and that an undetermined number of the Committee staff members would also be transferred (for some indeterminate period) to the Judiciary Committee. It was clear that, with Judiciary's subcommittees chaired overwhelmingly by leftists and liberals, it would never undertake any investigation of Communism or other subversive and revolutionary activities.'

After the House Internal Security Committee was rendered inoperative, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was targeted for eclipse. At the outset its funds were increasingly challenged and then reduced in size. Finally in 1977 it was merged with the Criminal Activities Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee where it is now virtually dormant.

Guidelines were issued by Republican and Democratic Attorneys General restricting the FBI. Vast reorganizations were undertaken, supposedly to eliminate past abuses on the part of the FBI and CIA, but actually of a sort that would predictably cripple these two remaining strongholds of the nation's security. Drastic reorganization was coupled with the selective elimination of senior officials who had distinguished themselves in effective anti-Communist operations, with a drum-roll of adverse publicity on alleged illegal and tyrannical FBI and CIA acts designed to cast these agencies into public disrepute, with crippling surveillance and interrogation by a swarm of Congressional Committees, and with the issuance of guidelines that would make both intelligence and counterintelligence work extremely difficult.

The Wreckage of the FBI

Only a few years ago, the FBI was regarded as the outstanding law enforcement agency in the world. Under its veteran director, J. Edgar Hoover, it had acquired an international reputation for integrity, for dedication to duty, for public service, and for impartial enforcement of the laws of the land. The work of the FBI in destroying the gang terror and Prohibition Era lawlessness of the 1920s and 1930s was matched by its prompt and effective eradication of Nazi espionage nests in World War II and its invaluable activities in bringing Communist spies, subversives, and terrorists to justice in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. The FBI man was popularly regarded as an example for young Americans. He combined courage, decency, respect for law, integrity, and dedication to country.

In the course of a few brief years, all this has changed. Orchestrated by the Communist Party (which feared the FBI more than any other agency of the government), confused people in influential positions launched a campaign against the FBI to achieve three purposes:

1) To smear the organization in the public mind and, in particular, to heap abuse on the head of its creator. J. Edgar Hoover, at a time when Hoover was dead and no longer able to defend himself.

2) To make the American people completely change their view of the organization. Instead of portraying FBI men as outstanding Americans, they were to be depicted as abusers of personal rights. Instead of public servants dedicated to the defense of their country, they were to be considered reactionaries and intruders on personal liberty.

3) On this tide of evil propaganda, the Carter Administration proceeded to shatter the FBI as a rampart of American internal security. It did this by indicting its senior officials or subjecting them to other forms of unbearable harassment. It tied up the agency much as Lemuel Gulliver was bound by the Lilliputians. Mickey-Mouse "guidelines," begun by Attorney General Levi, and unworkable procedural requirements, coupled with the almost total eradication of the internal security divisions of the Bureau, completed the great task of making America safe for those ide-
logically committed to her destruction. The Associated Press reported on June 6, 1977, that the number of domestic security cases under investigation by the FBI had been slashed from 4,868 to 214.

FBI investigation of the Weathermen has led to the iniquitous prosecution of Special Agent John Kearney who headed this probe. The Weathermen are a terrorist offshoot of the Communist Party. A few years ago they blew up a house in New York City, killing three of their own members who had not yet acquired proficiency in handling explosives. In March 1971, J. Edgar Hoover testified that the FBI had sketches and photographs of 158 of the Weathermen activists and that “over 1,544 individuals adhered to the extremist strategy of the Weathermen.” One would think that any decent American would wish the Weathermen to be kept under surveillance and would consider FBI agents who carried out this hazardous duty to be worthy of the thanks of a grateful nation. In the opinion of Attorney General Griffin Bell, however, these FBI officials are more deserving of criminal prosecution.

In recent testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, Stuart Knight, the chief of the Secret Service, admitted that there are now cities in the United and Procedures, Stuart Knight, the chief of the Secret Service, admitted that there are now cities in the United

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In recent testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, Stuart Knight, the chief of the Secret Service, admitted that there are now cities in the United States which the President is advised not to visit. The reason is that the erosion of police intelligence, as a result of leakages to the press and the laws on disclosure (notably the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act), has reached the point at which the actions of radical demonstrators and potential terrorists cannot be predicted.

Security appraisal of government employees, even at sensitive levels, is now much reduced. The Civil Service Commission has dropped the formerly standard question put to would-be federal employees: “Are you, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?”

Over 120 present and former special agents have been called before grand juries for the same reason John Kearney was indicted—because they took part in the Bureau’s nationwide drive to track down terrorist Weathermen fugitives wanted for violent crimes against society.

There are any number of FBI agents and officials (as well as their counterparts in the CIA, DIA, Secret Service, and other intelligence and law enforcement agencies) who are targets of a rash of civil suits filed by groups and individuals, both criminal and radical Communist, as part of the efforts to undercut U.S. intelligence operations. Damage claims run into the millions. The worry caused by these suits and by the criminal grand jury proceedings has instilled an attitude of excessive caution in the ranks of the FBI and all other intelligence and security agencies.

Stringent new guidelines for FBI domestic security investigations, imposed by Attorney General Levi in April 1976 and still in effect, strip the Bureau of the intelligence function the courts have said it has a duty to carry out, cripple its ability to make adequate use of informants, wiretaps, and mail covers, and fail to provide it with the authority to take affirmative action “to prevent . . . threats to life or property.” These guidelines are so unrealistic that they confer virtual immunity from investigation on Communist fronts and many revolutionary-terrorist groups. Even the Communist Party is immune.

A shocking reduction in FBI investigation of domestic subversion has resulted from the imposition of these guidelines and recent policy changes. FBI Director Clarence Kelley revealed in September 1976 that its internal security investigations had then dropped from 21,414 in mid-1973 to only 626 (78 organizations and 548 individuals)—an amazing 97 percent cut. That number has dropped even more, according to a recent GAO report, to a mere 17 organizations and 130 individuals in the entire nation. GAO also reports that only 143 special agents are now assigned to domestic security work, compared to 788 in 1975, and that the Bureau today has only 100 informants compared to the 1,100 it employed two years ago. Obviously, the FBI is collecting no information at all on numerous organizations that clearly fall into the subversive or terrorist category.

The destruction of vital police intelligence files has been another result of the combined Communist and “liberal” anti-intelligence assault. It has taken place in New York, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and Houston, to name just a few of the cities affected. New York City destroyed 80 percent of its police intelligence files relating to “public security matters” in 1973, including information on Puerto Rican extremest elements. When the Puerto Rican terrorist FALN exploded a bomb in Fraunces Tavern in early 1975, killing four bystanders and injuring over 50, the police were unable to obtain any leads on the guilty. That crime remains unsolved to this day.

When the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on September 18, 1975 on the National Drive Against Law Enforcement and Intelligence Agencies, it learned that the Baltimore police intelligence squad had been forced to destroy all its files on so-called “activist” groups. In a move toward what the mayor of Los Angeles described as “positive social change,” the police intelligence unit destroyed almost two million entries in their files.

When the Hanafis gang to terrorists put Washington, D.C. under a state of siege in 1977 by holding hostages in the Anti-Defamation League Building, District police were almost immobilized because civil rights groups had succeeded in having all the files concerning the terrorists destroyed.

Stop Seeding Our Own Destruction

It does not have to be thus. We can reverse these distressing trends. We must eliminate from our system what seems to be a neurosis that is forcing us to war on our security forces. We need the FBI, the CIA, and the counterintelligence forces in our armed services and in our police departments.

Congress must restore its Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security Committee and its House Internal Security Committee. These Committees must make a record of what subversives are now secretly doing in this

(Continued on page 1103)
DEAR SIR:—I was favored with your letter by Gov. Johnson (Samuel). I thank you for making me acquainted with so amiable a man. It gave me much satisfaction to see him on the floor of the Senate. Indeed the Southern interest needs some such characters to take care of it. I should have been happy to have had you in Congress. The Union will no longer be deprived of your aid, and the benefit of your abilities. You have this day been nominated by the President to a seat on the Supreme Federal Bench. I congratulate the States on the appointment, and you on this mark of their well-merited opinion of you. I please myself with the expectation of seeing you soon here. I think you will save the lives of your children by bringing them here. Provision, and everything but house rent, is cheaper here than with you. It is probable you will find it more convenient and eligible to settle your family somewhere to the North than keep them at Edenton. The House of Representatives are busily employed in doing something with the public debt. I think it will be provided for, %c., %c.

P. BUTLER

The above letter to James Iredell of Edenton, North Carolina, from his close friend, Pierce Butler, South Carolina’s senator in the Congress of the very young United States, informed Iredell of his appointment, at the age of thirty-six, as an Associate Justice of the first Supreme Court of this land. The distinguished John Jay was
the Chief Justice. Because great jurists seldom receive the exuberant, popular acclaim of great generals, the name "Iredell" is not as widely known as the military heroes of the American Revolution. Napoleon once said, "There are only two important forces in the affairs of men, one is the sword and the other the spirit, and in the long run, the sword will always be conquered by the spirit." It was through the "spirit" that Iredell served the Colonies and the United States—he never fought on a battlefield—but his wisdom, eloquence and tireless quill pen made him one of the great patriots in the cause for Independence. His judicial knowledge and good common sense gained him the reputation of being the most able constitutional lawyer on the Supreme Court; in the roster of distinguished leaders of the Revolution, his name is included.

In his book, The Birth of the Nation, Arthur M. Schlesinger (Sr.) says, "... the contest with Britain begot in the course of a dozen years the most remarkable generation of public men in the history of the United States ... they were fearless, high-principled, deeply versed in ancient and modern thought, yet withal astute and pragmatic, convinced of man's power to improve his condition through the use of intelligence and unafraid of experiment. They were men of vision without being visionaries. This generation, unlike its counterparts in most successful revolutions, knew how to create as well as to destroy. While the war was raging, many of the members participated in the formation of the first state governments, proceeding by the use of reason and the senses. Any roll of honor of these giants would include Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, John and Samuel Adams, Hamilton, John Jay, James Iredell, Robert Morris, George Mason ... all play a vital role in both revolutionary and restorative aspects of building the new nation." The ages of these "giants" ranged from the early thirties to the seventies. Iredell was one of the youngest and most capable.

James was born in Lewes, Sussex County, England, October 5, 1751, the oldest of five sons of Francis and Margaret McCulloh Iredell. Francis was a merchant in Bristol until 1766 when he was stricken with paralysis and lost his livelihood. Apparently Francis had not been as enterprising or prosperous as his brothers because his family had become dependent on relatives and friends for their needs. Francis and his wife Margaret were Irish; Francis' father, Francis, was a clergyman in Dublin; Margaret McCulloh, a distant kinswoman, James' mother, was also of Ireland. Although the McCullohs and Macartneys were not true nobility, they were certainly "gentry"—Sir George Macartney, another of James' innumerable kinsmen, was an Irish earl, and the Iredell family had been granted a coat of arms (probably in the fourteenth century when they fought Robert the Bruce to free Ireland from England. Letters to James from his family in England reflect a gay social life that revolved at least on the fringes of the Court.

To assist his family after his father's illness, young James sought employment through the aid of some of his family connections. It was almost a fluke that he came to America. Sir George Macartney, Governor-General of Bengal, had taken some of the young men of his family out to India to serve in various capacities, so James, too, asked to go to India to help support his family. Fortunately, Sir George could not find a vacancy, so Henry Eustace McCulloh, who was the Comptroller of the Port of Roanoke in the American Colonies, and a large landowner in North Carolina, secured for James the job of Collector of Customs at the Port which was at the small village of Edenton, North Carolina. His salary was thirty pounds a year, all of which was to be sent back to England to his family; he was to live on fees and "collections from Customs." McCulloh, an influential man in the North Carolina colony, gave James letters of introduction and credit to those in America who would be advantageous to him. McCulloh, Jr., wrote to the seventeen year old boy about his new venture, instructing him, among other things, to say, if any question was asked about his age, that was twenty-one. He also asked James to tend to some "unfinished" business for him which proved to be ultimately the management of the tangled McCulloh affairs in the colonies. McCulloh, Jr. concluded his letter by writing, "you must be no means suffer your imagination to dress up fairy scenes of ease, elegance and pleasure where you are going. In a young country you must not expect the appearance of luxury of riches. It is best to be agreeably disappointed, and I am hopeful you will be so." (Strange words from a man who became so fond of ease and luxury himself that he gave up all pretense of business.)

Edward Harwood, a clergyman and family friend, wrote a farewell letter to young "Jemmy" in which he prophetically said, "... the eyes of great numbers are fixed upon you. You have given your relations and friends reason to expect great things from you. God hath blessed you with excellent abilities, which you have worthily improved ... I know your intellectual endowments and the proficiency you have made in useful knowledge".

So armed with his letters of introduction and credit plus the advise and love of many friends and relatives, the younger set off for the New World and a completely unforeseen new life. The story of the transition of a loyal British Crown Officer to a dedicated and ardent American patriot is a truly fascinating one, and one that, fortunately, is very well documented.

His correspondence was carefully preserved, and as was the custom of those times, Iredell, himself, kept a journal or diary in which he entered many incidents of his early life in North Carolina. He did not keep it meticulously (he once wrote under a "Monday" entry, "couldn't write

By LUCIA SHULHAFER

Edenton Tea Party Chapter,
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NOVEMBER 1979
for two days because Jones had my pen and ink”), but well enough to give some very personal insights into his life and society. He wrote prolifically and interestingly, with an almost feminine attention to detail to his family and close friends. As a result, the reader is very much caught up in his life and gets a rare, intimate picture of Colonial life, both social and political. His letters are often amusing, lively and gossipy.

We are deeply indebted to two men who have edited his letters and papers in such a fashion as to make them alive and good reading, as well as of much historical value. The first was Griffith J. McRee, son-in-law of Governor James Iredell, Jr., who in 1857 compiled a two-volume Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, a delightful combination of Iredell’s letters, papers and the story of his life. The work was designed to shed the best possible light on Iredell and the great State of North Carolina; therefore, McRee indulged in some “family editing” (so, he said, as not to ruffle the feathers of his wife’s family). The second edition of Iredell’s writings was done by Dr. Don Higginbotham, a History Professor at the University of North Carolina, who released the first two volumes of “The Iredell Papers” during the Bicentennial Year. The other two volumes are to follow at a later date. The four volume project was undertaken following a suggestion by Justice Felix Frankfurter who ten years before, had approved the project.

Young James was quickly accepted by Edenton society in the fall of 1768 (having turned seventeen in October). Having been approved by the proper authorities, he made his way down to the village of Edenton, the Port of Roanoke, North Carolina. There he presented his letters of introduction from Henry McCulloh and others to Edenton’s prominent citizens. McCulloh had told Jemmy, “you will find the gentlemen of Edenton very agreeable; you know of our intentions as to your situation with Mr. Johnston. If he takes you under his care, you will be very happy and in that expectation, I need not enlarge on the course of your studies, or rules for your particular conduct. I hope you will always have both too much sense and too much pride, to disgrace the introductions you have by keeping improper company.”

Young James was quickly accepted by Edenton society and not by virtue of his excellent references alone. He was a charming young man, well educated, well mannered, knowledgeable beyond his years and, says McRee, “remarkable for his vivacity. In the rapid flow of ideas, thoughts seem to crowd, and jostle each other in their struggle for expression.” He was able to subdue his exuberant spirits “into the genial warmth that ever rendered him the delight of the household, the charm of the social circle.” We are also told he was less than average in stature, had large hazel eyes, and was very quick in his walk and movements. He had a speech impedement, which in his law career “would have abashed and discouraged weaker minds, if possessed of but half his delicate sensibility...” he had the address to render it... an advantage, as subservient to his power of recollection and that ingenuity which he so often employed in the management of a cause... often bore down all opposition.” There is no record of his formal education, but being the grandson of an Irish clergyman, it is certain that he had a sound and broad schooling in the classics as well as modern thought, and was also well grounded in the tenets of the Church of England.

It is a great temptation to linger on James’ introduction and friendly acceptance into Edenton society with his delightful accounts of dinners, walks, dances, and all the other “proper” entertainment of the little port town which had been incorporated in 1722. He quickly became close to Samuel Johnston who was about twice his age. It was to Johnston that he owed the beginning of his own remarkable legal career.

Because of the profound influence he had in Iredell’s life, a few words must be said about Samuel Johnston. He was born in Dundee, Scotland in 1733 and while still a young boy came to America with his father, brother of Governor Gabriel Johnston. Samuel was educated at Yale and in 1753 came back to Edenton to read law and serve a five year apprenticeship with Thomas Barker, an Edenton attorney. During his apprenticeship, his parents died leaving the young man faced not only with settling complicated estates of his father and uncle, but with being locum parentis to his brother and five sisters, one of whom, Hannah, became the wife of James. In 1765 Johnston acquired Hayes Plantation near Edenton taking with him his three unmarried sisters. He accumulated a perfectly amazing library at Hayes (much of it is still at the Plantation) which included law, science, politics, agriculture, theology, medicine, history, drama, the classics, grammar and many other subjects. He had probably “the most noted political career in the history of North Carolina” for in 1759 he became a member of the lower House of Assembly, was in the Revolutionary Provincial Congresses, the state legislature, the Continental Congress, the United States Senate and served two terms as Governor of North Carolina.

It was to this honorable and sagacious man that young Iredell turned for mentor, friend and personal standards of conduct. As soon as James got his Customs job well in hand, he began to study law under the guidance of Johnston. Johnston quickly discovered James’ superior merit and intelligence, and practically adopted him into the family along with Joseph Hewes, the town’s leading merchants and most eligible bachelor. One of Johnston’s sisters was engaged to Hewes but died before the wedding; Hewes never married. James soon found himself in love with another sister, Hannah. Both his journal and his letters to his family in England reveal the new Customs official as a very love-struck youngster indeed; and like any young man in such a state, he was convinced that
he was too poor, too unworthy, too everything else for Hannah who had a titled suitor, Sir Nathaniel Dunkinfield, to whom she gave very little encouragement. James went through the usual adolescent maneuvering to bring himself to her serious attention. One such ploy is recorded in his journal: "Sunday, Dec. 26th—Not up till breakfast. From then till near two very busy in my office and Mr. Johnston's, who asked me to dine with him. Went over with him (note:—Hayes was across a creek from Edenton harbor which made it necessary to come to town by canoe), Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Smith . . . Just got to the other side and had the cruel mortification of seeing the Miss Johnstons and Miss Cathcart come down to go to Mr. Pollock's. For a moment, it was very late, entertained the flattering hope that they would wait till after dinner, which however was not the case. Came from Mr. Johnston's a little after sunset, and going up to town met them coming back down. No negroes being at the wharf, I proposed to Mr. Smith we should row them over, hoping and intending then to have an excuse from that cause for going to the house. But when I got over, Mr. Smith seeming to decline it, though I knew he wished to go, and I fearing, though in that instance much too foolishly, that my motive might seem much too partial, too fond to myself, unhappily, miserably declined. I flatter myself Hannah looked kindly at me, and I hope had some reluctance at parting. Oh! how I curse my silly timidity. All the rest of the evening read Blackstone.'

James was not in a financial position to offer marriage to Hannah until he began his law practice inasmuch as his Customs salary went entirely to his family in England and his Port collections and fees were meager. In 1770, he received his license to practice law in the inferior (county) court and in 1771, in the superior (district) court. In 1773, his successful courting of Hannah culminated in their marriage at Hayes. His letters to her before their marriage, and indeed through all of their married years, are full of the most tender affection and devotion, and in many instances, charming intimacies that indicate they were never intended to be read by anyone but Hannah. Samuel Ashe wrote, "The marriage of Judge Iredell was particularly happy and his private life was beautiful." James and Hannah had four children, Thomas who died at birth, Isabelle, Helen and James, Jr. Even though as a circuit judge James was very often away from home for several months at a time, the family was closely knit

Commission from President Washington to Iredell, appointing him to the first Supreme Court of the United States.
by the correspondence between them. Strangely enough, there are no letters from Hannah to James in McRee or Higginbotham, although his letters to her indicate in many of them, a reply to one of hers. For a number of years, the couple were childless and took into their home Hannah’s niece, Nelly Blair. James was extremely fond of the lovely little girl and spoiled and cherished her as his own. As she grew older, he contributed to her education and cultural development, and many of her letters are included in Life and Correspondence. James, Jr. served as governor of North Carolina for two terms.

After he received his law licenses, James and Samuel Johnston traveled around North Carolina to hold court in the various counties. His descriptions of his journeys mostly by horseback through wilderness, swamps, over primitive roads, his lodging in backwoods taverns and exposure to all sorts of weather, are to be found in his letters to Hannah and close friends. They are vivid, picturesque descriptions of colonial travel and its hazards and hardships, together with chatty accounts of the homes in which he was fortunate enough to stay when a prolonged court session made such an arrangement feasible. For more than twenty years, a devoted slave, Peter, was his traveling companion also.

Even before his marriage to Hannah Iredell’s loyalty to the British Crown began to waver when he saw first hand the injustices England imposed upon her colonies. It was not easy to be a Crown official caught up in the rising tide of sentiment against the mother country, and James began to use his pen (anonymously at first), and then his voice to protest England’s colonial policies and her repressive administration of justice in America. He became well known and respected for his common sense, his intellect, his knowledge of English law and the able conduct of his cases.

The practice of law and lawyers had been, in some measure, in disrepute and discredited in the seventeenth century in Colonial America, owing to incompetents and shysters. The growing populationand thriving trade and commerce of the eighteenth century gave new importance to trade agreements, property titles and deeds, commercial contracts, mercantile papers and all those binding documents for which certain legalities must be imposed. The Bar gained new status in colonial society and competent legal practitioners began to appear on the scene, college graduates and respectable men. When Iredell started his legal career, it was an honorable and respected profession, and he enhanced its image with his great gift for things judicial.

He knew the hearts and sentiments of the “patriots” in his jurisdictions and being a Whig, he shared those sentiments. His pamphlets, however, written under a nom de plume, were conciliatory in nature rather than inflammatory. He was never a “hot-headed rebel.” He contended simply, but artfully, that the colonists were entitled to, but were being denied, essential rights of British subjects and as late as June 1776, after he had resigned his post as Customs Comptroller for the Crown (April 1776) and closed his books for the Port, he wrote: “A just and constitutional connection with Great Britain, if such can be obtained, I still think, in spite of every provocation, would be happier for America, for a considerable time to come, than absolute independency.”

James had put down deep roots in North Carolina: his wife, his law career, his friends, his properties, and all of these made it impossible to be impartial in the growing resentment against England and the growing clamor for independence. He could not listen to his Uncle Thomas, a wealthy Jamaican planter, who warned him “not to meddle with politicks” and “as a King’s officer, stand neutral at least.” The fact that James ignored the warning so enraged Thomas, a rabid Tory, High churchman, and bachelor who had named James his heir to his fortune, that he disinherited James and ceased all communication with him. The estate went instead to James’ brother Arthur through a rather devious route. Of course James suffered the breakdown of relationship with his family in England as did many, many other families during the struggle for independence.

It must be remembered that Iredell was still a very young man with intellectual stature and maturity far beyond his youth. He was only twenty-five when the Declaration of Independence was signed. That he was honored and respected everywhere for his integrity and wisdom is reflected in one of Hannah’s rare letters to appear in print. It is to her brother-in-law, Arthur, a clergyman in England, in 1775, she writes in part, “The Drum which is now beating while our soldiers exercise, drives every cheerful thought from my mind, and leaves it oppressed with melancholy reflections on the horrors of a civil war. However, do not be uneasy about your brother. He is too much respected and loved to be in any personal danger. Every body who is acquainted with him esteems him. His good sense and goodness of heart entitles him to it. Most of the King’s other Officers through their own indiscretions lead disagreeable lives here at present.”

It is impossible to trace his brilliant legal and political career in detail in a single article. He served North Carolina in various judicial capacities before her statehood, helped her become a state and served as Attorney General in her legislature. It was his extraordinary legal talent that made him one of the builders of the judicial branch of the fledgling nation, and his appointment to the Supreme Court at such an early age was won on merit alone, not solicitation. Following is his letter to President Washington accepting the appointment:

Iredell to the President of the United States—Edenton, North Carolina, March 3, 1790

Sir:—I had this day the distinguished honor to receive the letter you were pleased to write to me on the 13th inst., accompanying a Commission by which I am appointed to the high and important office of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. In accepting this dignified trust, I do it with all the diffidence becoming the humble abilities I possess; but at the same time with the most earnest resolution to endeavor by unremitting application, and a faithful discharge of all its duties in the best manner
in my power, to evince the awful sense I entertain of its importance, and prove myself not entirely unworthy of a confidence which is so very flattering and pleasing to me. I hope you will accept, Sir, my warmest thanks for the great honor you have conferred upon me, and believe that I shall constantly feel the weight and dignity of the duties incumbent upon me, as requiring every effort of my mind to execute them as I ought and hope to be able to do.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most obedient and most faithful servant,
JAMES IREDELL

For nine years, James Iredell did serve with dignity and distinction in the Supreme Court. In the Spring of 1799, in letters to Hannah, the Associate Justice mentioned recurring fatigue and headaches, but attributed these symptoms to heavy case loads in the courts in which he presided in Philadelphia. A holiday was recommended which apparently he did not take until the adjournment of Court. McRee says of his death: "Judge Iredell’s indisposition, baffling the skill of his physician, began now to assume a fatal character. The shadows deepened around him; the night was at hand. At his residence in Edenton, he expired on the 20th day of October. He had borne with Christian Fortitude the pangs that had attended the parting of the soul and the body; and as his reward, Hope accompanied and supported him through 'the dark valley' that every man must tread, if not with fear, at least with awe.'"

Judge Iredell is buried in the private burial ground of Samuel Johnston at Hayes Plantation, and when she died, his wife Hannah was interred near him. His monument bears this inscription in part: "In memory of James Iredell, born at Lewes, Sussex County, England, October 5th, 1750, emigrated to North Carolina in 1768, Died at Edenton, October 20th 1799, having filled, honorably to himself and usefully to his country, various important civil offices. He was at the time of his death one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was exemplary in the purity of his life and most affectionate, kind, and benevolent in all his domestic and social relations."

His home in Edenton, the original part of which was built probably in 1759, was saved from demolition by the Edenton Tea Party Chapter in 1948. It is now owned by the State of North Carolina and has been restored as an Historic Site and is in the National Register of Historic Places. It is open to visitors any time of the year with tour guides provided by Historic Edenton, Inc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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Iredell Genealogy

The Honor Roll encourages all Chapters to carry out specified activities and to fulfill the objectives of the National Society. Thus this report reflects events of yesterday which will give assurance for tomorrow.

From our 3,094 Chapters 2,887 Questionnaires were returned and 2,167 attained Honor Roll status. A total of 1,138 Chapters received the Gold award. California led with 82, followed by Virginia 100.

Special praise goes to the following States with 100% Honor Roll: Alaska, Hawaii and New Mexico, France and Mexico. Also, congratulations are extended to these State Chairmen and members for 100% reporting: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming.

The Division Award for the greatest number of States with 100% reporting was again received by Mrs. Leonard R. Graves, Vice Chairman, Eastern Division.

An Honor Roll Chapter is evidence of cooperation and the work of many members. Thanks to all of you who have made possible this year's fine report. Best wishes for 1979-1980 - remember Honor Roll status is possible for every Chapter.

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

ARKANSAS: Jonesboro******
CALIFORNIA: San Marino******
FLORIDA: Abigail Bartholomew******
GEORGIA: Captain Thomas Cobb******* Fort Frederica******
Peter Early******
ILLINOIS: DeWalt Mechlin******
La-Grange, Illinois*******
INDIANA: Captain Jacob War- rich*******, Christopher Harrison******* Estabrook******* Julia Watkins Brass********
IOWA: Dubuque********
LOUISIANA: Abram Morehouse******* Sabine******
MISSOURI: Niantigua******
NEW YORK: North Riding*******
OKLAHOMA: Captain Warren Cot- tle********
OREGON: Oregon Lewis and Clark******
TEXAS: Lady Washington*********, Nacogdoches******
VIRGINIA: Falls Church*********, Freedom Hill*********, Kate Waller Barrett******
WEST VIRGINIA: Anne Bailey*********

*---Chapters Gold for 3 years
**---Chapters Gold for 6 years
***---Chapters Gold for 9 years
****---Chapters Gold for 12 years
*****---Chapters Gold for 15 years
******---Chapters Gold for 18 years
*******---Chapters Gold for 21 years
********---Chapters Gold for 24 years

HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
1978-1979

BY HESTER COOK KLie

National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

Coweta Town, Fort Mims, Fort Strother, James Gadsden, Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, Robert Grierson, Stephens, Zachariah Godbold
Hon. Men: (6) Andrew Jackson, Demopolis, Light Horse Harry Lee, Martha Wayles Jefferson, Matthew Smith, Virginia Cavalier

ALASKA
(3 out of 3 Chapters)
Gold: (0)
Silver: (3) Alaska, Colonel John Mitchell, Mt. Juneau
Hon. Men: (0)

ARIZONA
(9 out of 11 Chapters)
Gold: (3) Aqua Fria*, Cochise, Saguaro*
Silver: (5) Charles Trumbull Hayden, General George Crook, Kachina, Tombstone, Tucson
Hon. Men: (1) Maricopa

ARKANSAS
(35 out of 44 Chapters)
Silver: (5) Benjamin Culp, Captain Nathan Watkins, Centennial, Colonel David Love, General Henry Lee, Gilbert Marshall, Mine Creek, Ouachita
Hon. Men: (1) Mary Fuller Percival

CALIFORNIA
(134 out of 157 Chapters)

ALABAMA
(55 out of 79 Chapters)
Silver: (10) Almance, Broken Arrow, Coweta Town, Fort Mims, Fort Strother, James Gadsden, Lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, Robert Grierson, Stephens, Zachariah Godbold
Hon. Men: (6) Andrew Jackson, Demopolis, Light Horse Harry Lee, Martha Wayles Jefferson, Matthew Smith, Virginia Cavalier

ARIZONA
(9 out of 11 Chapters)
Gold: (3) Aqua Fria*, Cochise, Saguaro*
Silver: (5) Charles Trumbull Hayden, General George Crook, Kachina, Tombstone, Tucson
Hon. Men: (1) Maricopa

ARKANSAS
(35 out of 44 Chapters)
Silver: (5) Benjamin Culp, Captain Nathan Watkins, Centennial, Colonel David Love, General Henry Lee, Gilbert Marshall, Mine Creek, Ouachita
Hon. Men: (1) Mary Fuller Percival

CALIFORNIA
(134 out of 157 Chapters)
ILLINOIS
(112 out of 130 Chapters)

IOWA
(42 out of 76 Chapters)
Gold: (20) Abigail Adams, Ashley*, Council Bluffs, Elizabeth Ross, Fort Dodge. Glenwood, Grinnell, Jean Marie Cardinell, Julien Dubuque********, Lucy Standish***, Marion Linn, Mary Marion, Ma-yflower*, New Castle*, Oskaloosa, Pilot Rock, Shenandoah, Stars and Stripes, Sun Dial*, Washington*
Hon. Men: (11) James Harlan, Lawrence Van Hook, Log Cabin, Martha Wash-ington, Mary Brewster, Mary Knight, Mason City, Montezuma, Nathaniel Fellows, Old Thirteen, Pilgrim.

INDIANA
(103 out of 109 Chapters)

KENTUCKY
(36 out of 87 Chapters)

LOUISIANA
(49 out of 54 Chapters)
Silver: (6) Halliam, Oakley, Pelican, Robert Harvey, Spirit of '76, Wharton.

MAINE
(21 out of 32 Chapters)
Gold: (9) Colonel Dummer Sewall, Eliz-abeth Wadsworth, Kousinocc, Lady Knox, Mary Kelton Dummer*, Molly Ockett, Ramassoc, Rebecca Emery, Topsham Brunswick*.
Silver: (8) Amariscoggin, Esther Eyares,
Francis Dighton Williams, Lydia Putnam, Old York, Pemaquid, Rebecca Weston, Samuel Grant

Hon. Men: (4) Eunice Fransworth, Hannah Weston, Colonial Daughters, Mary Dillingham

MARYLAND
(45 out of 52 Chapters)


Silver: (13) Baltimore, Brigadier General Perry Benson, Carter Braxton, Colonel Tench Tilghman, Colonel William Richardson, Cresap, Francis Scott Key, General Mordecai Gist, General Smallwood, John Hanson, Mary Carroll Caton, Peggy Stewart Tea Party, Port Tobacco


MASSACHUSETTS
(31 out of 81 Chapters)


Silver: (9) Amos Mills, Boston Tea Party, Captain John Knapton, Captain Joshua Gray, Deane Winthrop, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, Framingham, Joseph Coolidge, Old Newbury

Hon. Men: (9) Attleboro, Betsy Ross, Colonel John Robinson, Lexington, Lucy Jackson, Lydia Cobb, Mary Mattoon, Paul Revere, Peace Party

MICHIGAN
(45 out of 54 Chapters)


Hon. Men: (8) Isabella, Jean Bessac, John Crawford, Lansing, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, Mecosta, Muskegon, Shiawassee

MINNESOTA
(15 out of 32 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Anthony Wayne, John Prescott**, John Witherspoon, Josiah Edson

Silver: (9) Captain Comfort Sturr, Captain John Holmes, Greysolon du Lhut, Keewaydin, Maria Sanford, Monument, Okabena, St. Anthony Falls, Willmar

Hon. Men: (2) Dr. Samuel Prescott, Colonial

MISSISSIPPI
(58 out of 79 Chapters)


Silver: (17) Ashmead, Biloxi, Chachchuma, Chickasawhay, David Reese*, Declaration of Independence, Fort Ross, Gulf Coast, Hush-Puck-A-Haw, Iklana, Ick-Ick-To-Ph-Pah, John Rolfe, Nahoula, Old Robinson Road, Ralph Humphreys, Shuk-Ho-Ta Tom-A-Ha, William Dunbar

Hon. Men: (4) Chickasaw Nations, Copiah, James Foster, Yazoo

MISSOURI
(90 out of 107 Chapters)


NEBRASKA
(21 out of 35 Chapters)


Silver: (5) Butler Johnson, Captain Christopher Robinson, Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague, Sioux Lookout

Hon. Men: (4) Bonneville, Katahdin, Reavis-Ashley, Shelton

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(0 out of 5 Chapters)

NEW JERSEY
(55 out of 73 Chapters)

Gold: (26) Beacon Fire, Cape May Patriots, Captain Joshua Huddy, Chinkiewunska, Colonel Thomas Reynolds*, David Demarest, Elizabeth Parcells Devoe, Francis Hopkinson*, General Mercer, Hester Schuyler Colfax, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Monmouth Court House, Moorestown, Old Barnegat, Polly Wyckoff, Princeton,
Rebecca Cornel, Saddle River, Sarah Stillwell, Short Hills, Shrewsbury Towne, Valley of the Delaware, Watch Tower, Yantacaw, Ye Olde Newton*, Westfield


Hon. Men: (7) Ann Whitall, Crane’s Ford, Eagle Rock, General Frelinghuyzen, Haddonfield, Isaac Burroughs, Jeremiah Cundick

NEW MEXICO
(18 out of 18 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Colonel Edward Lacy, Coronado, Dona Ana, Roswell

Silver: (10) Butterfield Trail, Caprock, Charles Dibrell, Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace, Stephen Watts Kearny, Thomas Jefferson, Valle Grande, Tu cumcari, White Sands

Hon. Men: (4) Desert Gold, El Portal, Mary Griggs, Sierra Blanca

NEW YORK
(119 out of 185 Chapters)


NORTH CAROLINA
(64 out of 101 Chapters)


Silver: (9) Battle of Alamance, Battle of Elizabethtown, Colonel Andrew Ballard, Captain John Chatham, Colonel Andrew Dal foun, John J. Liberty Hall, Major General Robert Howe, Major William Chronicle, Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Richard Clinton

Hon. Men: (14) Alexander Martin, Carolina Patriots, Colonel Polk, Colonel Thomas Robeson, Fourth Creek, General James Moore, Jane Parks McDowell, Joseph Kerner, Liberty Point, Old Fields, Piedmont Patriots, Private John Grady, Smith Bryan, Wake

NORTH DAKOTA
(0 out of 5 Chapters)

OHIO
(85 out of 128 Chapters)


Hon. Men: (14) Ann Spafford, Cedar Cliff, Colonel George Croghran, David Hudson, Dolly Todd Madison, Hannah Crawford, Indian Hill, Jonathan Dayton, London, Martha Fitkin, Nathan Perry, Rebecca Griscom, Ursula Wolcott, Zane’s Trace

OKLAHOMA
(36 out of 49 Chapters)


Silver: (12) Anne Lee, Ardmore, Black Beaver, Chimney Hill, Cushing, Hobart, Indian Spring, Lawton, Pawhuska, Pond Creek, Tulsa, Wasthita

Hon. Men: (3) Captain Peter Ankey, Cedar River, One-Hundredth Meridian

OREGON
(20 out of 36 Chapters)

Gold: (10) Chemeketa*, Latgwa, Oregon Lewis and Clark*****, Oregon Trail, Rogue River, Tillamook, Wahkeena, Winema*, Yamhill, Yaquina

Silver: (7) Bellii Passi, Coos Bay, Eula lona, Malheur, Mount Hood, Multnomah, Umpqua

Hon. Men: (3) Bend, Champoeg, Crater Lake

PENNSYLVANIA
(72 out of 128 Chapters)


**Silver:** (29) Berks County, Bower Hill, Bucks County, Castle Finn, Colonel Crawford, Delaware County, DuBois, Fort Ligionier, George Clymer, Greene Academy, Independence Hall, Jacob Ferree, Jacob Straw, James Alexander, John Corbly, Landsdowne, Lycoming, Mahanatany, Mahanantgo, Moses Van Campen, National Pike, Philip Freeman, Quemahaning, Renovo, Scranton City, Tioga Point, Triangle, Witness Tree, Yorktown

**Hon. Men:** (15) Bradford, Fort Lebanon, Franklin County, General Richard Butler, Harrisburg, Lawrence, Lebanon, Liberty Bell, Moshannan, Philadelphia, Phoebe Bayard, Presque Isle, Queen Aliquippa, Tohickon, William Penn

**Rhode Island**

**(8 out of 20 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (1) Rhode Island Independence**

**Silver:** (3) Bristol, Captain Stephen Olney, Governor Nicholas Cooke

**Hon. Men:** (4) Beacon Pole Hill, Pawtucket, Pettaquamscutt, William Ellery

**South Carolina**

**(40 out of 72 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (13) Andrew Pickens*, Catawba, Charles Pinckney, Hudson Berry, Kate Barry, King’s Mountain, Martinsville Road***, Nathanael Greene, Pee Dee, Samuel Bacto, Snow Campaign, Swamp Fox, Thomas Lynch, Jr.

**Silver:** (18) Ann Pamela Cunningham, Battle of Cowpens, Bethreland Butler, Catehee, Daniel Morgan, Emily Gelzer, Fort Prince George, Greenville, Henry Middleton, Hobkirk Hill, Jeremiah Jones, Joshua Hawkins, Kanawha, Long Cane, Major Robert Lide, Old Cheraws, Sumter’s Home, Waxhaws

**Hon. Men:** (9) Columbia, Fair Forest, Henry Laurens, Star Fort, Sullivan-Dunklin, Thomas Woodward, Trenton, Walthalls, Wizard of Tamassee

**South Dakota**

**(9 out of 11 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (4) Captain Alexander Bedford, Daniel Newcomb, MacPherson*, Mary Chilton*

**Silver:** (5) Bear Butte, Black Hills, Oahe, Paha Waken, Harney Peak

**Hon. Men:** (0)

**Tennessee**

**(77 out of 110 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (36) Adam Dale, Andrew Bogle, Bonny Kate, Caney Fork, Campbell, Captain William Edmonston, Captain William Lytle****, Cavett Station*, Chickasaw Bluff, Chucalissa***, Colonel Hardy Murfree****, Colonel Jethro Sumner, Fort Nashborough***, French lick, General William Lee Davison, Gideon Carn, Glover’s Trace, Hatchie, James Buckley*, Jane Knox****, John Sevier, Key Corner, Lydia Russell Bean, Mossy Creek, Nancy Ward*, Ocoee***, Old Glory, Peter Houston, Reel Foot, Robert Lewis, Stone’s River, Thomas McKissack, Travellers Rest***, Tullahomah*, Watauga**, William Blount

**Silver:** (29) Admiral David Farragut, Alexander McCullar, Belle Meade, Buffalo River, Chief John Ross, Colonel Thomas McCrory, Commodore Perry, General Daniel Smith’s Rock Castle, General Francis Nash, Great Smokies, Hiwassee, John Babb, John Nolen, Judge David Campbell, Long Island, Margaret Gaston, Mary Blount, Moccasin Bend, Nolachucky, Old Walton Road, Reverend Phillip Ausmus, Robert Cartwright, Robert Cooke, Rock House, Samuel Doak, Samuel Frazier, Shelby, The Crab Orchard, Unaka

**Hon. Men:** (12) Charlotte Reeves Robertson, Clingend Crand, Colonel John Montgomery, Ephraim McLean, Fort Prudhomme, General James Robertson, Hermitage, James White, King’s Mountain Messenger, Rhea Craig, Sarah Hawkins, Tenesse

**Texas**

**(106 out of 151 Chapters)**


**Silver:** (35) Anthony Smith, Asa Underwood, Cherokee Trace, Comfort Wood, Elizabeth Gordon Bradley, Fort Worth, Goose Creek, James Billingsley, James Campbell, James Hardage Lane, Jane Long, John McKnight Alexander, Jonathan Hardin, Joseph Ligon, La Pisansa, Lieutenant Thomas Barlow, Major James Kerr, Margaret Montgomery, Martha McCraw, Mary McCoy Baines, Mary Shirley McGuire, Nancy Horton Davis, Prudence Alexander, Ralph Ripley, Rebecca Boyce, Rebecca Stoddert, Robert Rankin, Rockwell, San Antonio de Bexar, San Jacinto, Six Flags, Tejas, Texas Bonnet, Trinity Bay, William F indley

**Hon. Men:** (19) Anne Petts Shelburne, Austin Colony, Betty Martin, Captain Thomas Moore, Captain William Buckner, Dubois***, Earl of Freedom, Jane Douglas, John Davis, Josiah Bartlett, Libertad, Lucretia Council Cochran, Major Francis G rice, Major Thaddeus Beall, Martha Laird, Mary Tyler, Sam Houston, William Diamond, William Scott

**Utah**

**(6 out of 8 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (6) Golden Spike**, Lake Bonneville, Princess Timpanogos***, Sego Lily*, Uintah*, Wasatch Range

**Silver:** (0)

**Hon. Men:** (0)

**Vermont**

**(16 out of 26 Chapters)**

**Gold:** (2) Cavendish***, Marquis de Lafayette

**Silver:** (7) Ann Story, Ascuncty, Bennington, Captain J edediah Hyde, Rebeckah Hastings, Seth Warner, Thomas Chittenden

**Hon. Men:** (7) Brattleboro, Green Mountain, Heber Allen, Lake Dunmore, Lake St. Catherine, Ormsby, William French

**Virginia**

**(109 out of 120 Chapters)**

History is a mosaic of scenes from the past and present. To capture the charm of a period in American History and to understand the life-styles of Americans, a knowledge of the everyday life is necessary. When an attempt is made to relate an ancestor with his mores, customs, and social activities we produce a profile that gives him character and meaning.

It was fashionable in the past to ignore the existence of the kitchen as an integral part of history. Today, however, the importance of kitchen history is steady and supreme. Its historical influence as the centre from which all domestic operations were controlled and directed is recognized. Cooking, laundering, brewing, pickling, preserving, and countless other activities took place here. No man, woman, or child can fail to take an interest in the activities performed in these kitchens of yesteryear. Part of the charm of mentally recreating this early atmosphere is in the comparisons with our own 20th century kitchens and life-styles.

The colonial kitchen was the most important part of the house. When a settler built a home he did not start by putting up a lot of beams as we would today. He started instead with the fireplace. This fireplace was the heart of the American home for well over a hundred years. The dominant kitchen room was the scene of courtships, deaths, births, folktales, and epics often told by shadowy fireside. Historic decisions and sage consultations were made here. Literature, art, religion and even inventions were by-products of this illuminating and stimulating atmosphere. The fireplace was the most prominent structure within the kitchen. It is often called the glory of modern architecture, as indeed it was for its many by-products are the forerunners of later ideas and inventions that are responsible for many of the modern household kitchen arts and utensils of today. This great fireplace was seven to twelve feet in width, and being shoulder high, was something to write about and remember always. It was big enough to roast an ox and large logs had to be dragged in by horse or sled to its hearth. Early settlers actually sat inside the fireplace on seats built near the chimney because of the bitter, inclement weather of that era. There are accounts of these times being so cold that the sap running out of the ends of burning logs actually froze. Cotton Mather and Judge Samuel Sewell of New England said that as they wrote the ink froze in their pens. This great fireplace helped to form the character and lives of these early colonists.

Life flowed in front of this fireplace and was the center of many arts and crafts. Food was smoked and preserved by capturing its escaping smoke. Implements of all types grouped at its hearth-side, give us a nostalgic glimpse of what it might have been like to have lived as an early American. Barrel cradles, whirling broilers, dutch ovens (with helmeted tops to pile coal), varieties of forks and ladles, spinning jennys or flax wheels, comb back chairs, bread peels, trivets, candle holders and dough boxes combined to make not only a beautiful but functional hearth as well.

Food was plentiful and wholesome in these early times, but just how the food tasted is a matter for conjecture. Iron pots were used for much of the cooking. Some of these pots sat on little legs over the embers while others were suspended over the fire and hooked to a wooden or iron lugpole. Many accidents and fatalities resulted when a wooden lugpole burned through spilling the contents of the pot over a family member. The swinging crane later replaced this lugpole. Various pots hung from the lugpole by means of S-shaped hooks, adjustable chains, and trammels.

Roasting, stewing, and slow boiling were the most
common methods of cooking. Roasting was done by spits, usually turned by hand by the children of the family. Sometimes a hempen string was suspended from the pole, and a child or the housewife would give it a few turns to insure proper basting of the meat. For a short time turnspit dogs were used. These little canine slaves were terriers that were trained to walk an enclosed treadmill which turned a complex system of wheels connected to a spit, which kept a roast turning before the fire. There was an advertisement in Benjamin Franklin’s Pennsylvania Gazette that a man by the name of Clark of the State House Inn in Philadelphia had for sale “several dogs and wheels, much preferable to any jacks for roasting any joints of meat.”

Leonardo da Vinci in the fifteenth century developed the smokejack which resembled a small windmill which was turned by an updraft from the fire.

Generally when we think of wood and the early colonist’s forests we think of fuel, but actually wood played many roles in the lives of these settlers. Birch branches were used to heat ovens within colonial fireplaces because these branches burned slowly and gave out great heat; charcoal could be made from these branches. Lignum-vitae is the heaviest wood known; stained it looked like mahogany. It was often used in mortars, chopping bowls, and rolling pins. Oak was used in the making of boxes to store sugar, butter, meal, and cheese. Butter churns were often made of oak because of two important properties of this wood: there was no odor and it bent easily. Maple was a common wood found in early cooking ware because of its hard, smooth texture. Its ashes could be used in the making of fertilizer and soap. It was also an excellent firewood as it was slow burning.

During the years from the early colonization at Jamestown in the 1600s to the era of the Victorian Period we see relatively few changes in the common implements found in most early American kitchens. The early colonist living in plentiful forests created beautiful woodenwares called “treenware.” These wares of wood were one of the outstanding differences separating colonial kitchens from the kitchens and utensils of other historical eras.

A Colonial Kitchen courtesy Old Salem, Inc.
Two-handled pierced silver punch strainer made by Zachariah Brigden, Boston. (1734-1767) from the DAR Museum Collection.

The handcrafted kitchen articles of wood or treenware were made by coopers. Treenware, by the 17th century, was a recognized trade that had a guild with specific regulations. The very specialized coopers who were divided into two types. Wet or tight coopers made kegs and casks for liquids. It is interesting to note that John Alden was a wet cooper and on a trip to Plymouth was a last-minute replacement for an ailing craftsman. His primary job was to help repair water barrels aboard ships. The dry or "slack" cooper made barrels for bulk commodities like sugar or flour. The colonists' plates were wooden trenchers. The word "trencher" comes from an ancient French word meaning to cut or carve. The earliest trenchers were square with a depressed circular area in the center plus a small cavity for salt. The communal use of a trencher caused many mouth infections such as "trenchmouth." Also, the colonists' bowls, spoons, pitchers, sugar bowls, and even funnels were made of wood. A favorite antique dating back to this period is a wood and iron noodle cutter made by a blacksmith. It lacks the perfect factory look of later kitchen utensils, but its crude simplicity makes it one of the most artistic articles. Pot hooks, gridirons, and cats were made of wood. The S hook did not survive these early fires, but the boy and girl scouts of today still make a "cat" or trivet from three crossed sticks tied together to form a crotch for a bowl or dish to be heated over a hearth or fire. Many early breadmaking utensils were made of wood. There were wooden "burl" bowls which were used to mix and knead the bread. Wooden spoons or paddles helped the cook mix the ingredients to make the dough. There were large dough boxes holding thirty to forty pounds of dough for rising. The lid of this box was used to knead the dough. The bread peel or pie peel was a long wooden or iron device resembling a paddle which was used to insert and remove the bread from the baking ovens. The bread was served upon a wooden board carved with religious sayings. Early bread knives were made of wood, and were called trencher knives. A very curious looking flat disk of iron with a long handle and at least two little legs near its neck was the "salamander." It was made red hot and held over a dish which the colonial cook wanted to brown quickly without putting in the oven. This utensil was named for the mythical lizard-like salamander, that was supposed to live in fire.

The best glimpses of the beauty and warmth of these early colonial kitchens can be seen in the rhyme of our New England poets. They give us brief glimpses of these old-time kitchens. Lowell's well-known lines are a vivid description that will never be forgotten:

A fireplace filled the rooms one side
With half a cord of wood in-
There warn't no stoves (tell comfort died)
To bake ye to a puddin'.
The wa'nut log shot sparkles out
Towards the footiest-bless her!
An' little flames danced all about
The chiny on the dresser.
Agin' the chimblly crooknecks hung,
An' in amongst 'em rusted
The old queen's-arm that granther Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.

The real essence of the early hearth-side is captured by Whittier's Snowbound. The hearth of Whittier's own home serves as the example for this beautiful prose:

We piled with care our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney back----
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart,
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-fumed room
Burst, flower-like, into rosy bloom.

The following lines give a picture of homey contentment:

Shut in from all the world without,
We sat the clean-singed hearath about,
Content to let the north wind boar
In baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost-line back with tropic heat;
And ever, when a louder blast

1008 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
The merrier up its roaring draught
The great throat of the chimney laughed.
The house dog on his paws outspread
Laid to the fire his drowsy head,
The cat's dark silhouette on the wall
Between the andirons' straddling feet
The mug of cider simmered slow,
And apples sputtered in a row.
And, close at hand, the basket stood
With nuts from brown October's woods.
What matter how the north wind raved!
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our hearth-fire's ruddy glow.
The charm of these early literary works will always capture the atmosphere of the colonial kitchen and its beautiful, glowing hearth.  

The study and collecting of early American kitchenware started as a hobby, and later became a means to study early American history. As a result of the study of these kitchens, I found references to history, genealogy, patronyms, and even the care and maintenance of the early kitchens and utensils.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."—Bacon.

**Honor Roll Chapters**

(Continued from page 1005)


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**Washington**

(25 out of 37 Chapters)

**Gold:** (13) Cascade*, Chief Seattle, Columbia River*, Elizabeth Bixby, Eliza Hart Spaulding*, Lady Stirling***, Mary Ball, Mary Lucy, Michael Trebort, Olympus, Robert Gray, Tahoma, Tilicum**

**Silver:** (9) Ann Washington, Chief Whatcom, Elizabeth Ellington, Esther Reed, John Kendrick, Marcus Whitman, Narcissa Prentiss, Peter Puget, Spongery Garry

**Hon. Men:** (3) Admiralty Inlet, Mary Richardson Walker, Rainier

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**Virginia**

(37 out of 57 Chapters)


**Silver:** (13) Charleston, Colonel John Evans, Elizabeth Ludington Hagans, Elk River, James Wood, Jennie Wiley, Matthew French, Mound, Ohio Valley, Pack Horse Ford, Shenandoah Valley, South Branch Valley, Wilson Cary Nicholas

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**Wisconsin**

(23 out of 49 Chapters)

**Gold:** (9) Black Hawk, Eli Pierce*, Elkhorn, Jean Nicolet, Joseph Marest, Oshkosh*, Port Washington****, Waukesha Continental, Wausau**

**Silver:** (6) Beloit, Governor Nelson Dewey, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Samuel Phoenix

**Hon. Men:** (8) Appleton, Fond du Lac, Jacques Vieux, John Scott Horner, Lieutenant Nathan Hatch, Marshfield, Plymouth, Stevens Point

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**Wyoming**

(4 out of 10 Chapters)

**Gold:** (1) Fort Casper

**Silver:** (1) Cheyenne

**Hon. Men:** (2) Elizabeth Ramsey, Sheridan

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**Units Overseas**

(1 out of 2 Chapters)

**England—No Report**
**France—Rochambeau—Silver**

**Mexico**

(2 out of 2 Chapters)

**Gold:** (1) John Edwards

**Silver:** (0)

**Hon. Men:** (1) Cuernavaca
The eighty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Minnesota Society of the National Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, Bloomington, Minnesota March 5 and 6, 1979. Mrs. Boyd M. Lien, State Regent, presided. Mrs. N. H. Zanker was Conference Chairman, and Mrs. W. G. Granger was Hostess Chairman.

Honored Minnesota Daughters attending the conference were Mrs. C. J. Robinson, Vice President General, and Honorary State Regents Mrs. Stephen R. Brodolf, Mrs. Royce E. Anderson, Mrs. Sidney D. Pidgeon, and Miss Anne E. Quiggle. Greetings were also given from various patriotic organizations.

Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, VAVS Representative, hosted the 12:00 luncheon on March 5. Mr. Daniel E. Conney, Director of the Minneapolis Veterans Administration Medical Center was the guest speaker.

A Memorial Service for Minnesota Society Daughters of the American Revolution deceased in 1978–1979 was conducted by Acting State Chaplain Mrs. Wendel W. Burton, assisted by Mrs. Harold F. McClure, State Registrar.

A dinner honoring Chapter Regents was held that evening. The Daughters enjoyed musical selections by Mrs. Rupert Kingsley and Mrs. Alvin Martinson and reports from Chapter Regents.

The order of business for the two day conference included election of four state officers who are filling terms for four officers who resigned this past year, the Resolutions were presented, all of which were passed, the budget was read and approved, and reports of officers and committee chairmen were read and filed.

The Awards Luncheon was held on Tuesday, March 6. The President General awards, History Book awards and Year Book awards were presented to the various Chapters. The Membership Pin was given to Greysolon du L'Hut Chapter for getting the most new members of any chapter in the state. Mr. Thomas Guthrie, author of a book of poems Walk Awhile With Me, was the guest speaker.

Nancy Marie Schneck of Dr. Samuel Prescott Chapter was selected as the Outstanding Junior Member.

One of the highlights of the two-day meeting was the introductions of the Good Citizens by Mrs. George Warrant, Co-Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee. They were: Karen Bailing, Lakeville High School; Michelle Small, Olivvia High School; Bill Bolsrood, Tarten High School; Bonnie Wilkie, Elgin High School; and Denise Heikenan of Morgan Park High School. The order of business for the two day conference included election of four state officers who are filling terms for four officers who resigned this past year, the Resolutions were presented, all of which were passed, the budget was read and approved, and reports of officers and committee chairmen were read and filed.

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Halsey. She was the granddaughter in a family with three generations of DAR membership and she researched and proved seven Revolutionary War ancestors.

Morgan Bridge of Hay Springs was the recipient of a pin and $100 bond as the State DAR Good Citizen winner. She was sponsored by Lone Willow Chapter of Gordon. Mrs. Jerry Steggs, chairman, presented Mrs. Ann (James) Moser as Outstanding Junior Member. Mrs. Moser is Regent of Reavis-Ashley Chapter, Falls City.

Music was provided by Emary Green of York College, playing guitar and singing. A delegation of four DAR members marched up the center isle singing "There is no place like Nebraska" and presented Mrs. George Baylies with a Big Red Nebraska stetson hat and a scroll designating her as an Admiral in the Great Navy of Nebraska. Following the banquet, a reception honoring Mrs. Baylies and the State Officers was held in the Garden Room with arrangements by Niobrara, Butler-Johnson and David City Chapters.

Tuesday "The Friends of C.A.R." breakfast was held after which conference reconvened for the final session. Reports were given by the chapter regents, resolutions voted upon and all business cleared from the agenda.

The Awards luncheon was held in the Garden Area with decorations by Quivera, David City and Council Cottonwood Chapters. State awards were presented to the chapters by the State Chairmen. Mrs. Melvin Brown, State Chairman of American History Month, announced the first, second and third place winners and presented awards to the sponsoring chapters. Since the conference, we have been notified that Delyn Bogle, 7th grade, Reavis-Ashley Chapter sponsor, has become a winner in the North Central Division. Mrs. George U. Baylies presented certificates to 13 chapters for 100% participation in her project. In attendance were two three-generation DAR families and 8 Mother-daughter DAR members. A sing-a-long was led by Mrs. Al Doberstein, Jr. With the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds", Mrs. Charles Sanderson declared the 77th State Conference adjourned.—Dorothy Brown.

New Jersey

411 members of the New Jersey State Society, the largest gathering of the membership in 87 years, according to Mrs. Herbert F. Miller, General Chairman of Conferences, turned out to welcome their highest ranking National Officer, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, and to honor their State Regent, Miss Eunice Frances Brown, at the State Society's 87th annual Spring Conference held at the Hilton Inn in Tinton Falls, N.J.

Miss Brown also welcomed out-of-state dignitaries Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr, of New York, Honorary President General; Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr, of North Carolina, Past Recording Secretary General, and Honorary State Regent of New Jersey; Miss Nannie A. L'Anson, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. Hunter Krantz, State Regent of Vermont and Mrs. Joseph Wolf, State Regent of Delaware.

The State Society was especially honored to have five Honorary State Regents present for the special session: Mrs. John Kent Finley, Past Vice President General, Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr.; Mrs. John Griffin and Mrs. Robert M. Sutton.

The opening day program included the overwhelming endorsement of Miss Brown for the office of Vice President General in 1980, the naming of Miss Elmina Mimie Salter, Regent of Francis Hopkinson Chapter, as outstanding Junior Member who received her recognition pin from the President General, presentation of a $1000 check for the State Regent's Project by Mrs. Anthony Capriglione, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, presentation of a scrapbook on the life of Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow who served New Jersey as Vice President General from 1950 to 1953 and as State Regent from 1941 to 1944 by Mrs. Harold Staatsburg of Tennent Chapter and voting by the delegates on the proposed amendments to the State By-Laws.

Other gifts to the State Society included checks in the amount of $868 for the State Regent's Project, $101.50 for the New Jersey Cottage at Tamassee and donations of antiques for the Watson House in Trenton, N.J., the State DAR Headquarters.

The morning session concluded with the reports of the State Officers and a moving Memorial Service led by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lee R. Fritts, who read a special tribute written by Mrs. Edward Lewis, Chaplain of Penelope Hart Chapter, to the memory of Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent (1944–1947).

In her address to the Daughters following the State Luncheon, the President General told the group that the United States must uphold the principles that our founding fathers established so many years ago in order to remain strong.

143 members and guests attended the State Banquet to honor the President General and to hear Major General John K. Stoner, Jr., Commandant at Fort Monmouth, N.J., speak on "Perspectives on Freedom in 1979" in which he outlined in frightening detail Russia's superiority over the United States in military preparedness.

The entertainment for the banquet festivities included a stirring "Medley of Folk Songs in American History" by Mrs. Carl E. Hoyler, Regent of Princeton Chapter and a member of the "Boudinots", a choral group in Princeton named for the famous patriot, Elias Boudinot. Miss Claire Chianese, a member of the Jinnie Jackson Society, C.A.R. and daughter of Mrs. M. Curtis Chianese, State Recording Secretary, presented a medley of popular favorites entitled "Broadway and Then Some."

A reception honoring Mrs. Baylies followed the evening program.

The Thursday morning meeting included reports of the State Chairman and District Directors and voting on the state resolutions as proposed.

The colors were retired and the 87th Annual State Conference adjourned with the assembly singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds."—M. Eleanor Turbett.

Iowa

Howling winds, freezing rain and an unexpected Spring blizzard were the background for the Eightieth State Conference of Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution held March 22-24, 1979, at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, with Mrs. Clayton G. Conrad, State Regent, presiding.

The two and one-half day conference was packed with reports of State Officers, State Committee Chairmen, District Directors and Chapter Regents and announcements of awards won.

Mrs. Conrad, State Regent, honored fifty-year or more members Mrs. Milo L. Hausner, Bernice Ferrin, Catherine FitzSimons and Lucile Johnson and presented each with a silk rose.

(Continued on page 1033)
Claude Phillipe de Richebourg: A Sense of Noblesse Oblige

By Bobbie Morrow Dietrich, D. Ed.

Blinn College, Brenham, Texas

Claude Phillipe de Richebourg, with a deep sense of noblesse oblige, stands out among men as a true example of one in high rank and social position who knew his obligation to behave nobly, responsibly, and kindly toward others. Born in France of nobility in the last half of the 1600s, Claude Phillipe de Richebourg was richly endowed with the love of liberty, the hardy spirit of independence, and the religious wisdom that service to the Heavenly King is most often revealed through respect for other people.

Because the story of Claude Phillipe de Richebourg completely exemplifies the immigrants who came to America in the late 1600s and early 1700s seeking religious freedom, one listens to his story with reverence. His philosophy of the freedom of the individual, both within a church and among denominations, is the story of the beginning of religious freedom as it is known today in America.

At least a century before Claude Phillipe was born, the de Richebourg family were people of strong Christian convictions. For example, John Calvin, the great theologian, was a friend of the de Richebourg family. In April, 1541, at the time that Calvin was in attendance at Ratisbon, the pestilence carried away, among other of his friends, Louis de Richebourg who, together with his older brother Charles, lived in Calvin's house at Strassburg as a student and pensionnaire under the tutorship of Claude Feray, Calvin's assistant. Hearing the sad news of the death of Louis de Richebourg, the Reverend John Calvin wrote to the father of Louis and Charles de Richebourg, a gentleman from Normandy, the lord of the village of Richebourg between Rouen and Beauvais, a long letter of condolence. Reverend Calvin also mentioned that his wife, Madame Calvin, and his brother, as well as Charles de Richebourg, were together and that all three were safe from the pestilence. But a peril far greater than pestilence existed for the New-Testament believers, called Huguenots, in the 1500s as well as in the 1600s. The danger was the persecution of all Huguenots, especially noblemen by the extremist of the Catholic Church.

The de Richebourg family was of the nobility. And while protestantism scarcely touched the French peasantry, the believers were strong among the nobility and among the rising classes of intellectuals and artisans. The employer class was more likely to be Protestant; whereas the workers were more likely to be Catholic. The less-educated were more inclined to rely on a dictatorship both within their church and within their government. On the other hand, the educated of the nobility were more inclined to rely on freedom both within their church and within their government. Independence and education among the nobles encouraged resistance to the centralized Catholic monarchy which did not allow for individual thought, either politically or religiously.

The extremists of the Catholics continued the persecution of all persons who did not proclaim to be affiliated with their organization. One of the most sadistic of the persecutions was the Massacre of the New Testament Believers, called the Huguenots, on Saint Bartholomew's Day which began in Paris at daybreak on Sunday, August 24, 1572, spread throughout France, and continued until September 17, 1572. During this period of three weeks, at least 50,000 Huguenots were slain, both in Paris and throughout the provinces. In spite of Saint Bartholomew's Day and subsequent reverses, the Huguenots remained strong.

But in 1593, threatened by a loss of the French Crown to a Catholic Heir and the loss of fanatically Catholic
Paris, Henry of Navarre, a protestant who became Henry IV of France, recanted his own faith and thereby rallied the moderate Catholics to his support. When Paris surrendered because of his objurgation, Henry IV remarked that Paris was “well worth a Mass.” In 1598, Henry IV, supported by a group of moderates who were known as the “polotiques,” granted the Edict of Nantes which permitted a limited amount of religious freedom. The Huguenots were granted substantial civil liberties, although they were only permitted to exercise their religion in two hundred designated towns and in the chateaus of Huguenot nobles.1

Less that a century later, on October 17, 1685, Louis XIV of France revoked the Edict of Nantes and stopped at once worship not approved by the Hierarchy. All churches not Catholic were destroyed as well as the records concerning membership and activities. Within a few weeks, 800 protestant churches were demolished and all corporate property was lost.8

Then, emigration was forbidden. The refugees, men or women, if they were caught, were sent respectively to the galleys or to prison and then their property was confiscated. Though every frontier was patrolled, the exodus was general. The number of Huguenots who made it to safety and freedom at this time alone exceeded 300,000 or some 50,000 families where the intellectual gifts and the practical skills of the refugees strengthened the lands which received them.10

Among the French nobles who fled into exile after the revocation was Claude Phillip de Richebourg who denounced his loyalty to the King of France and his position in the nobility of that country that he might serve God according to the dictates of his own heart.11 As a minister, he served his Heavenly King with a sense of noblesse oblige that included an interpretation of the Bible with sagacity and love and compassion toward his fellow-man. He firmly believed that God gave wisdom to those individual Christians who sought to know the truth through His Holy Word. The axe, the stake, the prison, and the galley were not in his armory of argument. As a Christian, he desired freedom even to those from whom he had received persecution.12

The Promised Land

In 1700, Reverend Claude Phillippe de Richebourg, along with his wife Ann Chastain Richbourg and other seekers of religious freedom, set sail from Grandsend, England, on the ship Mary Ann that was destined for “the promised land” on a new continent. Mary Ann the first convoy of three ships, reached the James River on October 20, 1700. The French refugees embarked at Jamestown, Virginia, then traveled up the river to Manakin Town, located in Powhatan County, about twenty miles from the present city of Richmond.15

The approximate 200 settlers of Manakin Town were granted ten thousand acres of land which had previously been occupied by the extinct Manakin tribe of Indians. The land grants, exempted from payment of taxes for seven years, were divided into farms, all running down to the river in narrow strips. A portion of the land grant, considered the most valuable, was set apart for the minister and was thus possessed and used while he resided in the parish.16

Settlement on the Trent River

The Reverend Claude Phillipe de Richebourg and his wife Anne resided in Virginia for about twelve years while they ministered to the church at Manninkin Town in Powhaten County.17 From all accounts of the pastor and the congregation, it was a typical church body made up at times of saints and at times of sinners who were at times in harmony and were at times in disharmony.18

In 1712, the Reverend Claude Phillipe and his charming wife Anne lead a group, which consisted mostly of the members of the Manninkin Town Church, southward to North Carolina to pioneer that part of the country. While they were living on the Trent River in North Carolina, the settlers were attacked by the Tuscarora and Coree Indians. One hundred and eleven of the settlers were massacred by the Indian Braves. After this tragedy, the Reverend de Richebourg, his family, and the compatriots continued their journey southward and settled at Jamestown on the Santee River in South Carolina.19

Indian War of 1715

On April 15, 1715, the conflict known as the Indian War began in South Carolina. The Yamasee Indian Tribe and their allies, enticed by the Spaniards began a series of raids on the America Colonies and their Indian Allies. The remotest parish of the French Huguenot Church and therefore the most exposed of the conflict was St. James on the Santee River with the Reverend Claude Phillippe de Richebourg as pastor, assisted by his wife, Anne. On May 6, 1715, the parishioners of St. James were forced to evacuate, but the following week they returned to fortify themselves.20

On the 16th of October, 1715, a letter was sent to London, addressed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the S. P. G., a Missionary Society, which was signed by eleven clergymen, including the Reverend de Richebourg stating that the southern parts or one-fifth of the province was entirely depopulated because of the war. Of greatest concern to the ministers were the spiritual needs of their people. The letter stated:

At the beginning of this bloody war, we had but little prospect of success, and when several of the Indian inhabitants with most of the Dissenting Teachers retired for safety to the neighbouring Colonies, we thought it our duty to improve this opportunity and convince our several Congregations that we sought their but Them, & regarded not our bodies and temporal concerns, if we might contribute somewhat towards the saving their souls and promoting their spiritual welfare.21

Included among the ministers, who, though often in the midst of danger, never left their fields of ministry, was the Reverend de Richebourg. The de Richebourg home and parsonage was not only used as a garrison, which to say the least was an “uncomfortable way of life,” but the de Richebourg’s orchards, gardens, and
outhouses were destroyed. The Reverend de Richebourg, as well as the other clergymen of the area, were under such uncommon expense due to the war that they were literally insolvent. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in London sent to the clergymen a substantial love-offering. The Reverend de Richebourg, in acknowledging his appreciation to the missionary society, described the want that he and his wife, Anne, and their five children had experienced on account of the war.23

The Later Years

Claude Phillipe de Richebourg’s will, dated January 15, 1719, breathes “the true spirit of the Christian, resigned under the dispensation of Province, steadfast in the faith, and triumphant at this approaching death.”24 His wife Ann Chastain de Richebourg and his six children who survived him were Charles, Rene, John, James, Claudius, and Elizabeth.

Both Charles and John, planters of Berkeley County in South Carolina, were either bachelor or widower at their deaths. Neither had children. Rene was married to Catherine Peyre, and they and their family resided on a plantation on the Santee River in Berkeley County, known as Sandy Hill. James and Elizabeth are both mentioned in the will of their father and in the will of their brothers, John and James, but no further information is available concerning them. Claudius married Unity Fox, a descendant of Thomas West, known as Lord de La Ware. The plantation of Claudius and Unity Richebourg in South Carolina, were either bachelor or widower at their deaths. Neither had children. Rene was married to Catherine Peyre, and they and their family resided on a plantation on the Santee River in Berkeley County, known as Sandy Hill. James and Elizabeth are both mentioned in the will of their father and in the will of their brothers, John and James, but no further information is available concerning them. Claudius married Unity Fox, a descendant of Thomas West, known as Lord de La Ware. The plantation of Claudius and Unity Richebourg was located on Jack’s Creek and the Santee River in that portion of Craven County which subsequently became Clarendon County in South Carolina.

A Sense of Noblesse Oblige

The life of Claude Phillipe de Richebourg has been described as follows:

The character which has been transmitted to us of this persecuted minister of the gospel, exhibits as its peculiar trait a devotedness to the cause of Christ. He appears to have been a man of unobtrusive manners, of deep and fervent piety, and of a serious temper of mind.24

Claude Phillipe de Richebourg, a nobleman and a minister, died a half-century before the American Revolution, a true symbol of the men and women who laid the foundation for those four great freedoms: Freedom of speech and of worship and freedom from want and from fear. He had a great sense of Noblesse Oblige. He was a great and powerful spiritual leader who understood his responsibility to behave nobly and kindly toward others.

Footnotes

6Crate Brinton and others, p. 354.
7Crate Brinton and others, p. 355.
9W. T. Whitley, p. 825.
10Crate Brinton and others, p. 400.
15W. H. White, p. 825.
20Eugene Legare Pennington, “The South Carolina Indian War of 1715, As Seen by the Clergymen,” The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, XXXII (October, 1931), No. 4, pp. 251, 256.
21Pennington, p. 259.
22Pennington, pp. 263-64.

DAR MAGAZINE

Change of Address

Name

Old Address Street City State Zip

New Address Street City State Zip

Credit Chapter

To Our Subscribers . . .

A special note for our subscribers with winter and summer addresses: There is now a $5.00 fee for this special handling of your DAR Magazine. This is in addition to the regular subscription price of $5.00. Due to the extra time and work involved in maintaining this separate list, this additional fee has become necessary. Please advise which issues you wish sent to which address.
**Question:** May a member at large serve on a chapter committee?

**Answer:** This class of membership is used generally by women, who for some reason of their own do not wish to be a chapter member, yet desire to be a member of the National Society direct. The restrictions are as follows: “Members at large have no chapter affiliation and pay annual dues of fifteen dollars to the Treasurer General direct. They may not serve as Pages, delegates nor alternates, members of committees for Continental Congress or any other committees.” DAR Handbook, 1978 Edition, page 105. They may not hold office National, State or Chapter. They may not attend a Chapter meeting unless a guest of a member and then only infrequently.

**Question:** May a National Officer hold a state or chapter office?

**Answer:** The NSDAR Bylaws, Article V, Section 5 states, “No member shall hold at the same time two offices carrying a vote at the Continental Congress.” This means State Regent, State Vice Regent and Chapter Regent and Chapter First Vice Regent. These offices carry a vote at Continental Congress. If the State Regent or Chapter Regent does not attend Continental Congress, the State Vice Regent and the Chapter First Vice Regent serve in their stead by virtue of the office. (Article VIII, Section 2, NSDAR Bylaws.)

**Question:** Does a member have to serve as a chapter Regent before being a Candidate for State Regent or any State office?

**Answer:** No, a candidate for the office of State Regent has to fulfill only one requirement: she has to have held membership in a chapter within the state organization for at least five years prior to election, except in a state organization geographically outside the area of the fifty states and the District of Columbia. (NSDAR Bylaws, Article XIV, Section 6.) The same requirement is all that a member must fulfill to be a Candidate for a National Office. Any State bylaws that have any other requirement except the five year membership are in violation of the bylaws of the National Society. (Article XIV, Section 10.)

**Question:** May a member transfer to another chapter if her chapter has voted to disband?

**Answer:** A member in good standing desiring to be transferred from one chapter to another shall at once be entitled to a transfer card signed by the Regent, Treasurer and Registrar of her chapter. The transfer card of a member at large or of a member of a chapter to another chapter shall be presented by the member desiring to be transferred to the chapter to which she has been invited to transfer.” (Article XIII, Section 13 (in part) NSDAR Bylaws.)

**Question:** May a chapter have Honorary Regents?

**Answer:** In the DAR Handbook, 1978 Edition, page 163, it states under Honorary Officers, “It is not usual for chapters to have Honorary Officers. If they are desired, provision should be included in the bylaws which should state the privileges of the office.” An Honorary office is merely complimentary and is a title more than an office. A member holding an Honorary Regency may be elected to any active office or may act in another capacity. Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised, page 386, it states, “An honorary office is in fact not an office but a complimentary title. If there are to be honorary officers, they must be authorized by the bylaws.” Chapters may not have honorary members. (NSDAR Bylaws, Article XIII, Section 17, last sentence.)

**Question:** Whose duty is it to send the notice and names of newly elected officers of the chapter to the Organizing Secretary General’s office?

**Answer:** “Chapter Regents shall report to the Organizing Secretary General name and address of officers, date of election and date of taking office.” (NSDAR Bylaws Article XIII, Section 16.)
Although Georgians were late in joining the movement for independence, by the spring of 1776 most of them were working for the cause. In fact, in April George Walton, Button Gwinnett and Lyman Hall, Georgia’s delegates to the Continental Congress, had been instructed that when the decision was made, they were to vote for independence and sign the Declaration of Independence. Following the signing of the Declaration, there were many celebrations, dinners and toasts, and even mock “interments” of George III. Soon, however, came the sober realization of the seriousness of the declaration and pledge to which the signers had committed themselves.

“Remember that you are the beloved wife of a man who has made honor and reputation the ruling motive of every action of his life.” Thus wrote George Walton in a letter to his young wife, when he was desperately wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy, with the probability of death threatening him. Walton lived, but his career as a soldier had ended, and his record as a statesman began immediately following his release.

The absence of a biography on the life of George Walton is one of the glaring gaps in historical works about Georgia. Probably the primary reason for this absence is the fact that there is no collected set of his writings. There are at least thirty or more Walton letters remaining in existence, but, probably because he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, these remaining letters are scattered among various manuscript collections all over the country. Researchers have tried to locate as many of Walton’s papers as possible, in the hope that they might shed more light on his life and affairs, and particularly on the question of his residence while he lived in Augusta. Those which have been found generally reconfirm “Meadow Garden” as Walton’s principal home and offer a clearer view of the financial problems which plagued him until his death. The letters, however, afford no conclusive evidence at all about “College Hill,” his summer home.

Born in 1749 in Farmville, Virginia, George Walton was orphaned at a very early age, and was reared by an uncle in Prince Edward County, Virginia. After being educated by hired tutors provided for by his father’s will, Walton apprenticed himself to a builder in 1766, where he remained until moving to Savannah, Georgia at the age of eighteen, There he studied law under Henry Younge, and in 1774 was admitted to the Georgia Bar. Walton associated himself at an early age with the American activists in the dispute between England and her colonies, and even before the memorable battle of Bunker Hill he was elected to the Council of Safety, and from that time until the close of his life he was in the service of his country. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the Second Continental Congress, and thus was one of the three Georgia signers of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence. At the age of twenty-six, George Walton was the youngest man to sign the Declaration. He continued to serve in the Continental Congress for another sixteen months, during which time, in January of 1777, he and another representative negotiated a treaty between the United States Government and six Indian nations. Returning to Savannah in late 1777, he resumed his position in the state militia and took an active role in state government. In September 1778 he married Dorothy Camber, the daughter of an English nobleman living in Savannah.

As the senior colonel in the state's militia, Walton became the acting commander of the state militia forces, and during the siege of Savannah in December 1778 he was severely wounded, captured by the British and held prisoner at Sunbury until he was exchanged for a British naval captain in September 1779. As a result of his wounds, Walton walked with a limp for the remainder of his life.

In the meantime, politics in Georgia had become quite complicated and confused. Following the fall of Savannah, British rule had returned to the coastal areas while the two sides fought for control of the interior. To add further to the confusions, a second political faction had arisen which laid claim to governmental authority. This group, the "Supreme Executive Council," was felt by many to have Tory leanings and associations, and was the center of a great controversy, while the whig faction was actively prosecuting the war with the British. At stake was not only political power, but also control over $500,000 appropriated by the Continental Congress for the defense of Georgia. These funds were to be delivered to the Governor and Executive Council of Georgia "established agreeable to the Constitution." In the event no regular government existed, Deputy Paymaster Joseph Clay was authorized to dispense the funds with the concurrence of General Benjamin Lincoln, Commanding General of the Continental Army in the South. It was to this confused situation that George Walton returned.

Following Walton's release by the British, General Lincoln wrote to him on October 17, 1779, explaining his concern lest the army's impending withdrawal into Carolina following the failure of his siege of Savannah might cause dismay in Augusta: "I wish that you would immediately go up to Augusta, represent to the people that they have nothing new to apprehend and that every assistance will be given to them." He also added, "Give me leave to suggest that it would be for the interest of the State if the Assembly were convened as soon as possible, your Government organized and Members sent to Congress."

Walton proceeded with great dispatch to carry out Lincoln's instructions. His newly organized Assembly met on November 23, choosing William Glascock as Speaker, and on November 24 electing George Walton as the senior colonel in the state's militia, Walton became the acting commander of the state militia forces, and during the siege of Savannah in December 1778 he was severely wounded, captured by the British and held prisoner at Sunbury until he was exchanged for a British naval captain in September 1779. As a result of his wounds, Walton walked with a limp for the remainder of his life.

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Also in the old part of the house, the dining room.

as governor. During the week that it remained in session, the Assembly moved quickly to protect the frontier by voting for the establishment of six forts in Wilkes County, and Walton was one of a committee of five appointed to lay out vacant land into acre lots around Augusta when the seat of government was moved there. Walton officially notified Congress that a constitutional government was established and that he anticipated no further delays in obtaining the funds held by Paymaster Clay.

In another dispatch to Congress, drafted primarily for the purpose of requesting the appropriation of additional funds, which, incidentally, were appropriated within a week following receipt of the request, the controversy between the Assembly and the Supreme Executive Council arose once more. Included in this dispatch was a request for the removal of General Lachlan McIntosh from his command. The Speaker of the Assembly had already left town before the completion of the letter, therefore his name was apparently signed as a routine matter by the Clerk of the Assembly. Although the furor over this episode caused Walton considerable embarrassment, it was just an incident in which a strong patriot handled a very difficult situation to the best of his ability in what he considered to be in the best interest of the state and the nation. He continued to serve as Governor, Chief Justice, United States Senator, and in 1789 was a presidential elector.

When the British were finally driven from Georgia in 1782, Walton returned to Savannah to try to rebuild his personal financial position. Like many other leaders of the Revolution who had pledged their lives, fortunes and their honor, the demands and the destruction of the war had taken their toll on him. During his long stay in Philadelphia, while serving in the Continental Congress, he had incurred a considerable debt. Next he had served in the army, followed by a period of imprisonment; then had held a series of high public offices, none of which had commanded a salary commensurate with the position and lifestyle required. His return to Savannah, however, did not produce the financial benefits for which he hoped. Georgia's economy, and that of all of the states, continued to be severely depressed during the 1780s. In 1783 he began to dispose of his property in Savannah and to move his family to a farm to the south of Augusta at "New Savannah." Here he established himself in the capital of the state and in 1789 was again elected Governor.

On June 8, 1791 Walton acquired two adjacent lots of approximately fifty acres each in Augusta township, built his home and was living there by early 1792. In February 1793 he identified himself on legal papers as "George Walton of Meadow Garden." Because of his continued financial problems and his need to insure that his family would not be deprived of their home, Walton never listed the property in his own name. The purchase
George Walton was made at a price of £30 “for and in behalf of” Thomas Watkins, one of Walton’s nephews. Since Walton was soon living on the property, the complex arrangements cast an interesting light on the purchase. In fact, Watkins himself later wrote that his “purchase” of the property had been “for the use of his Godson George Walton[,] the son of Judge George Walton and Dorothy his wife.”

Later, when Watkins became ill, Meadow Garden was conveyed to two Trustees to hold for George Walton, Jr. Thus, George Walton never owned the property. However, his letters throughout the 1790s and until his death in 1804 are continually headed “Meadow Garden,” and while serving in the United States Senate in 1795-6, he wrote back home to his wife with advice about how to manage it.

Although George Walton made his home at Meadow Garden, he owned a summer residence on the sand hills in “the Village” near Augusta, because he had a special interest in these hills. During the 1780s he called “for the establishment of a College . . . on some part of the high ridge a little to the southwest of Augusta, and in sight of the town.” According to Walton, such a site would be removed from the “tumults and vices of a large town” and should also be “preferred on account of the healthiness of its situation” and its “most excellent springs.” The state, however, chose Athens for the establishment of the University of Georgia. In 1800 a private academy was built on the hill, and the site is now occupied by Augusta College. The brief use of the name “College Hill” for that section was probably due to Walton’s hope for the establishment of a college on the hill. It is interesting to note that Walton Way, now a major street in Augusta, would have made a straight line connecting Meadow Garden with Walton’s summer residence in “the Village.”

A few months after the death of his oldest son, Thomas, George Walton died on February 2, 1804 at his beloved Meadow Garden, and the announcement in the Augusta Chronicle informed the citizens that the “funeral procession” would proceed “from Meadow Garden, through town.”

Following Walton’s death, his son continued living at Meadow Garden until 1812, at which time the property was sold. During the nineteenth century it changed owners several times until it was acquired by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1901 for a price of $2,000 which was raised by collecting $.10 from each of the members. The preservation efforts at Meadow Garden, financed by Georgia Daughters and their friends, are among the nation’s earliest such efforts. The campaign to save the house began in 1897. It is now among the sites in the country that are owned and operated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1961 NSDAR deeded Meadow Garden to the Georgia State Society and in the 1970s it became the State Society’s Bicentennial State Project. Through dues assessments and with the assistance of grants from the State of Georgia, the house has been restored, both inside and out, additional period pieces have been added, and Meadow Garden is now a place of pride and beauty, open to visitors throughout the year.

The nomination of Meadow Garden for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places describes it as follows:

Meadow Garden is a “Sand Hills Cottage,” a style which evolved in the Summerville area of Augusta known as the “Hill.” It is a frame, one and one half story raised cottage with three dormers on a 4 room central hall plan. The foundation is brick. A shed porch extends the length of the front facade with center steps leading to it supported by Tuscan columns. The gable roof is shingled and two brick chimneys rise from the rear slope near the ridge as centrally located chimneys. There are entrances on all sides of the house. The north and south entrances include small porches and the rear has a porch extending from the north end to the center.

Meadow Garden is actually a combination of two houses from different periods. The south side, consisting of two rooms up and two down, is the older portion, circa 1791 and is the portion that was Walton’s home. The north portion was joined to the Walton home in the 19th century and is an early 19th century dwelling. In the process of joining the two houses and during the restoration by the DAR circa 1900, several changes and additions have been implemented. The older portion had a steeper roof slope at one time and no dormer on what is now the front facade. The older roof has been raised. A front dormer has been added and a rear dormer closed. The simple square porch posts of the older portion were replaced with Tuscan columns to match those of the later portion. The wooden steps leading to the entrances of the two houses were removed and replaced with a wide
The 19th century section was a two room side hall plan. The stair is a simple dogleg variation. The parlor and dining room have identical mantels. The square openings of the fireplaces have Ionic engaged columns on either side supporting a horizontal bead and panel frieze with a mantel shelf. The walls are plaster with baseboards and the doors are panelled, cross and bible design. The 2nd floor rooms have no fireplaces and are void of ornamentation. The windows are all 6 over 6.

The house stands on approximately ½ acre of land in a downtown area with several obvious intrusions. However, it is bounded on two sides by the Augusta Canal and the Enterprise Mill which are historic sites and numerous trees give some protection from modern intrusions.

**Bibliography**

George Walton and "College Hill," Augusta, Georgia. A Report for The Historic Preservation Section, Office of Planning and Research, Department of Natural Resources, By Edwin C. Bridges, March 1975

Nomination Form, National Register of Historic Places, Prepared by Martha Norwood, 1968

Richmond County, Deed Book E, pp. 346-7 (College Hill), Microfilm 138/2, Deed Book B 2, p. 112 (New Savannah); Deed Book D, p. 490, Letter of G. Walton to Gov. Mathews, March 24, 1795, G.W. Papers (Re II pre 1800); Deed Book H, pp. 168-71, Microfilm, GDAH 138/5, George Walton to Isaac Marion, July 12, 1802, Duke University Perkins Library, G.W. Papers

A History of Georgia, Kenneth Coleman, Editor, 1977


Walton’s Forged Letter, Dr. Edward Cashin, Augusta College

Mrs. Luther L. Watson, State Chairman of Meadow Garden

Augusta Chronicle Articles

Correction: The State Regent of Minnesota is Mrs. Boyd M. Lien, 5148 S. 29th Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55417.

**“MOCK” RESOLUTION**

**SUBJECT: IN RE: A MORE “HUMANE” WAY OF TREATING STATE REGENTS ON STATE REGENTS’ REPORT NIGHT**

Preamble:

WHEREAS, It is an agonizing experience for some State Regents, on the night of their report to Congress, to be “herded” down the aisle in Constitution Hall in full review (one feels like a lamb being led to slaughter) and onto the platform; AND

WHEREAS, It is ever more agonizing to sit all evening on the platform literally “sweating it out” until your turn comes to do your “thing,” especially for those who come in the last group; AND

WHEREAS, While you are contemplating a quick escape route off the platform, you feel an ominous tap on your shoulder and a Page silently beckons you to follow her and she then places you in the “hot seat” which can only be described as the “launching pad.” You have the distinct impression that that same Page has been delegated to watch you so that if you suddenly become faint of heart or lose your nerve entirely and try to bolt (which you had been considering in the first place), she is posed and ready to propel you forcibly towards the lecturn; AND

WHEREAS, Your turn finally does come after what seems like an eternity and after having been thoroughly mesmerized by the foregoing proceedings, you totter up with “rubber” legs to the lecturn summoning as much dignity as you can and trying to be very nonchalant, when in truth your heart is pounding, your throat is dry and you wonder why you ever got yourself into THIS situation; AND

WHEREAS, You are finally confronted with the horrid little red light, a real mental hazard, that you know is in full view of everyone in the auditorium and that you further know everyone is watching it as though transfixed and not listening to you at all and you are absolutely certain will turn red at any second; AND

WHEREAS, The final indignity of all, the red light does indeed flash on for a few of us unfortunates, much to the delight of the audience; AND

WHEREAS, One is liable to stop so abruptly almost as though she had been shot, that her last few words make no sense at all, ALSO

WHEREAS, The final indignity of all, the red light does indeed flash on for a few of us unfortunates, much to the delight of the audience; AND

RESOLVED, That the National Society consider ways of taking some of the pressure off the State Regents.

NOTE: Mrs. Baylies, now President General, was State Regent of New York and Chairman of the State Regents when she wrote this for the benefit of future State Regents because she herself was a “VICTIM” of the red light at one of the Congresses. The President General is now working on such a Plan.
From the Desk of The National Chairman . . .

When requesting information and material from this committee please send your letters to 1776 D St., Washington, D.C. NW 20006. You will receive an answer much more quickly than if you write to me at home. I hope we will hear from you and that you all will visit the office when you are in Washington.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow.

QUERIES

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

COON-ESSELSTYN-POUCHER: Will any descendant of following contact me; trying to find grave and establish death date of Catherine M. Coon (Mrs. John Coon), NSDAR Real Daughter, b. 2-26-1817 Claverack, Columbia Cy. NY, dau. of Jacob Esselstyn, Jr. and Mary Van Deusen Esselstyn. Lived in New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, NY, d. prior to 9-19-1913. Sister, Charlotte Bethia Esselstyn Poucher (Mrs. Richard Morris Poucher) b. 9-12-1821, d. 9-19-1913 and her sons Morris Richard Poucher b. 1859 Claverack, NY (living in Scarsdale, NY 1834) and Barent George Poucher, b. 1864 Chicago, IL. Mrs. Poucher’s granddaughters Emily Rollinson Poucher and Elizabeth Morris Poucher.—Mrs. George F. Putney, Regent, Columbia Chapter, D.C. DAR, 6111 Dinwiddie St., Springfield, Va. 22150.

TRIPPE-TRIPPI: Need info. on parents of Dr. James Trippe b. 9-5-1795 Schenectady, NY. d. 9-4-1844 Whitewater, WI m. Rose Pha Comstock b. 11-2-1802 Lauren, NY. Had sons William and Daniel.—Mrs. Harriet Trippe Benz, Rt. 1, Box 323, Sullivan, WI 53178.

SHAW: Need parents of Thompson Breckenridge Shaw b. 1-29-1794 in SC around Camden area. Moved to Jefferson Co., Miss. in 1820s. His father came to SC from Ireland, b. 1758. Could have lived in Richland, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lancaster or Chesterfield Cos.—Mrs. Katherine Tucker, 1273 Cileste, Greenville, MS 38701.


CARRINGTON: Need birthplace, date, parents of Miles H. Carrington, m. Rebecca Robertson on 7-20-1821, Sparta, Hancock Co., GA, son Lafayette Carrington b. 1824 d. 1888 of Milledgeville, Baldwin Co., GA. Was member of Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church in Sparta and owned 490 acres of land in Appling Co., GA in 1820 or 2nd wife Nancy Robertson.
MILBURN-MOODY: Nicholas Milburn m. 1-25-1785 Jane Moody, both of Cecil, Co., MD. Need proof of who their children were and the parents of Nicholas. Especially would like to locate the Milburn family Bible referenced in NSDAR Paper #185047.—Mrs. Darlene McCull, P.O. Box 57, Charlestown, MD 21914.

CALHOON-DRAKE: Thomas and Alsa Calhoon listed as parents on death record of John Calhoon, b. VA or MD, d. 1-12-1852, age 98, Casey Co., KY. Info given by presumed son, William Caldwell Calhoon, b. 1792, FA, d. 1869, Casey Co., KY, m. 2-15-1822, Casey Co., KY, Sophia Drake, b. 1798, KY, d. 1863, Casey Co., KY. Need info on Thomas and Alsa Calhoon, sibling info on John Calhoon and wife, name unknown.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

PARKER-TEFT-SWEET: Archelaus R. Parker, b. 8-22-1777, d. 3-20-1867, Morgan Co., IL., probable daughter of William, d. 2-14-1827, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, possible daughter of Ed. 11-11-1798, VA, Frances Finney, b. 1772, d. 9-18-1845, Morgan Co., IN. Children were and the parents of Nicholas. Especially would like to locate the Milburn family Bible referenced in NSDAR.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

TRIPLETT-HEAD-BURCH-THOMAS: James Wright, b. 8-22-1793, VA or Carolinas, d. 10-3-1859 Morgan Co., IL., m. 9-24-1829, KY or MO, Nancy Wyatt, b. 1-8-1803, Franklin Co., KY, d. 3-20-1867, Morgan Co., IL., probable daughter of William Wyatt. Need proof of parentage.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

BOULWARE-WYATT: Phillip P. Boulware, b. 2-5-1793, VA or Carolinas, d. 6-17-1886, Tazewell Co., IL, m. 9-11-1845, Morgan Co., IL., m. 9-18-1845, Morgan Co., IL., lived 30 yrs Franklin and Scotts Cos., KY. Children: Elizabeth m. Thomas Marston; Jane m. John Spicer; Reuben m. Keziah Jackson; Abner m. Mildred Triplett; James M. Sarah Head; George W. (s. DO) m. unknown; Benjamin (d. KY) m. Martha Thomas; Thomas m. Jane Devine Burch; William M. Ella Ann Burch. Compiling Genealogy, wish correspond all descendants for update.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

WIRT-HENRY-MARSTON-SCHMIDT-TRIPLETT-HEAD-BURCH-THOMAS: James Wright, b. 1762, Culpeper Co., VA, d. 9-11-1845, Morgan Co., IL., m. ca. 1788, VA, Frances Finney, b. 1772, d. 9-18-1845, Morgan Co., IL., lived 30 yrs Franklin and Scotts Cos., KY. Children: Edward m. Thomas Marston; Jane m. John Spicer; Reuben m. Keziah Jackson; Abner m. Mildred Triplett; James M. Sarah Head; George W. (s. DO) m. unknown; Benjamin (d. KY) m. Martha Thomas; Thomas m. Jane Devine Burch; William M. Ella Ann Burch. Compiling Genealogy, wish correspond all descendants for update.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

POLST-PARKER-TEFT-SWEET: Archelaus R. Parker, b. 8-22-1777, d. 3-20-1867, Morgan Co., IL., probable daughter of William, d. 2-14-1827, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, possible daughter of Ed. 11-11-1798, VA, Frances Finney, b. 1772, d. 9-18-1845, Morgan Co., IN. Children were and the parents of Nicholas. Especially would like to locate the Milburn family Bible referenced in NSDAR.—Mrs. C. H. Pappas, 1531 Forest Lane, McLean, VA 22101.

FALCONE-MCFARLANE-LATTIMER-REEVES-Love TOWNSEND-BASSETT-PATTON-GABRIEL: Jonas Farlin b. 1-13-1811, Mass., d. 6-17-1886, Tazewell Co., IL, m. 10-1-1834 Martha Lattimer, b. 1813, IL, d. 10-1-1860, Tazewell Co., IL. Arrived IL, 1845 with presumed brother James, wife Elizabeth Reeves. Need to prove Hosea Farlin (McFarlane) with Tamer Goodnow, both b. MA., d. 1840. Who were parents of Martha Poast (Post) and Lucy Thompson, 1820 census. 1840 census Montgomery Co., IN, Clarkson, wife and two small daughters, believe one was Sarah M., b. 4-11-1840.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Box 1 Menentone, IN 46539.

BRENHOLTZ: Seeking Breholzns genealogy, especially Frederick Breholz line. He was killed Battle of Brandywine, 1777.—Jane Ledford, 600 Beach Dr. N.E., St. Petersburg, FL. 33701.

NICHOLS: Need more info on parents of Norman B. Nichols, b. 5-23-1834, OH, m. 11-4-1855, Crawfordsville, IN, Sarah M. Thompson. Death certificate gives parents as Vesper Nichols, VT, Eunice Brown, OH.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Menentone, IN 46539.


THOMPSON: Need more info on Clarkson PI Thompson and 1st wife. Living in Reily Twp., Butler Co., OH with Daniel P. and Lucy Thompson, 1820 census. 1840 census Montgomery Co., IN, Clarkson, wife and two small daughters, believe one was Sarah M., b. 4-11-1840.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Box 1 Menentone, IN 46539.

FINKBONE: Who were parents of Susan Finkbone, b. 12-25-1854, OH, m. Theodore Frelinghuysen Floyd, 7-24-1876, Butler Co., OH. In 1880s in Shelby Co., IN, d. 10-3-1916, White Co., IN.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Box 1 Menentone, IN 46539.

POAST (POST): Who were parents of Martha Poast (Post) b. 7-30-1798, NJ, m. Elias Emmons, 2-25-1819, Butler Co., OH. In 1880s in Shelby Co., IN, d. 10-3-1916, White Co., IN.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Box 1 Menentone, IN 46539.

MILLER: Need parents of John B. Miller, b. 11-8-1837, m. Margaret E. Arbingast (Armagust), d. 7-7-1907, Noble Co., IN. Death certificate says only Lawrence Miller, M. Both- well.—Mrs. Bill Ettinger, RR I, Box 1 Menentone, IN 46539.

RENFRO-SHIPLEY-TURPIN: Need parents of James Renfro, b. 1796, E. TN vicinity of Pigeon River, m. Elizabeth Shipley, b. 1818 in E. Tenn. Moved to Rockcastle Co., KY, ca. 1839, listed in 1850 census, on to Whitley Co. KY in 1854. Is he a son of Jesse Renfro and Betty Turpin and/or grandson of Moses Renfro and Elizabeth Turpin? —Marcella Faulkner Mountjoy, Rt 4, Box 941, Williamsburg, KY 40769.


WARFIELD: John, b. 1795, d. 1851 M. Lydia Gordon b. 1798 d. 1880. Need parents, birthplace KY or MD, later IND. Copeland and Woodfils.—Mrs. J. Hathaway, Malvern, Iowa 51551.

LONG-PAYNE: Seeking parents of Betsy Long b. probably SW PA ca 1780; m. 1800 Cornelius Dorland. Also need parents of Mary Lucinda Payne b. 1811, Lexington, KY; d. 1882. Springfield, IL; m. 1839 Louisville, KY, James Mather.—Mrs. W. S. Eggleston, 3241 3-E San Amado, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

DAWS: Need info on parents of Ephriam R. Daws, Sr. and wife, Susannah. Living in Edgecomb Co., NC in 1810.—Mrs. Jesse M. Smith, 408 Englewood Dr., Rocky Mount, NC 27801.

HAMPTON-JOHNSTON: Would appreciate info concerning Isabella Hampton, Johnston, Jumper, of Frederick (now Clarke) Co., VA. She was twice widowed before 1750, with six children. Need first names of parents, and parents of first husband Johnston.—E. M. Smith, 2956 Hathaway RD., Apt. 110, Richmond, VA 23225.

SAWYERS (Sawyer): Need parents and any available data on Thomas Sawyers. Sawyers first came from England to NY then to Yancey Co. or Buncombe Co. NC. Thomas b. 1822 est. there. He and a brother John came to KY and Thomas m. Matilda Gabbard, d. in KY. Names needed are probably Hugh, Rueben or Lorenzo.—Frances Willis, 312 Scottsdale Blvd., Louisville, KY 40214.

GREEN: Need family, parents and ancestors of William Green living in Johnston Co., NC ca 1785.—Mrs. Helen Powell, 17 Crane Ave., Pittsfield MA 01201.


GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

The following hitherto unpublished records, collected by DAR members, have been received by the Genealogical Records Office for the 1979 Congress 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.

ALABAMA
Mathias Cambre

Table of Contents
Bible records Morgan County, Alabama
Butler bible records
Old Dudleyville Cemetery Tallapossa Co., Alabama
Darian Prentiss Baptist Church Cemetery
Henry County, Alabama Marriages
Enon Cemetery Enon, Bull County, Alabama
Last Will and Testament of Peggy Thayer
Statistics of St. Clair County, Baptist Association 1899
Items from the St. Clair Times, St. Clair Co., Alabama
Will of William Feagan Sr. Morgan Co., Alabama
Will of Christopher Brandon, Union County, Unionville, S.C.
Will of James Johnson, Union County, S.C.
Johnston Family (continued from Volume I No. 1)
The Rutland Family Bible
James Harvey Yates Bible Records
Martin Croft Family Bible Records
Marriages and Birth Records, Baldwin County, Alabama Marriages 1845-1851. Births 1886-1887
Index Marriages and Birth Records, Baldwin Co.
Acts for Relief of John Ranken
BUTLER County, Alabama Obittaries
Gaston, Alabama, Sumter Co. Voting List, 1841
Gaston Precinct No. 2 List, 1868
Cuba, Alabama List Precinct No. 18, 1868
Gaston, Alabama Precinct List, 1872
Cuba, Alabama List, 1873
Earley's, Sumter Co. Ala. Precinct List, 1874
Cuba, Alabama List, 1874
Gaston, Sumter Co., Alabama Precinct No. 2, 1874
Deed, Archibald Hall to William S. Rew, Sumter Co., Alabama
Will of James Wallace Hall—Recorded Green Co., Ala.
Bible Records of Samuel Strat and Sarah M. Dennis
Tribute to the Life of Mrs. Hollam Treadway, Sumter County, Alabama

ARIZONA
Source Records

Table of Contents
Bible Records of the Warren Family of New England States, 1784-1895
Letters of the Bussing Family of New York, Ohio, Indiana, 1818-1865
Obituaries from News-Sun, Sun City, Az., January 1 to April 1, 1977
Wills of James and Rebecca Perry; John, Sr., Frances and William West of Frederick Co., Md., 1750-1771

CALIFORNIA
California Pioneer Records, Vol. 28

Table of Contents
Alameda County, California—Marriage and Bible Records
Antelope Valley, Ca.—Pioneer Families
Chappell Family, Pioneers
Hamburg Cemetery, Siskiyou County, California
Hornbrook Cemetery, Siskiyou Co., Ca.
Mono County, California—Birth and Death Records
Roll of Graduates, Stockton County, Ca., High School
San Bernardino County, Ca., Marriage Records
Yerka Cemetery (now known as Butcher Hill)

CALIFORNIA
Cemetery Records Vol. 19

Table of Contents
Crockett Co., Tenn. Cemeteries
Florida

Florida Records, NSDAR 1978
Table of Contents
Forty-Two Families of West Volusia County, Florida
Index
1870 Census—Dade County, Florida
Index
Marriage Records—Books I, II
Lee County, Florida August 1887-December 1907
Index

Florida

Florida Cemeteries, 1978 NSDAR Vol. 2
Table of Contents

Empire Baptist Church
Turn left on Empire Road at Groveland, Florida and go to
the end of the road
Groveland, Florida
Lake County. Five Miles from Clermont
Minneola, Florida
Clermont, Florida
Mt. Zion Baptist Church. Sumter County
Two miles from Webster, Fla. Rte. #470
Oak Grove—Sumter County, Florida
Off route #44A West
Oakland, Florida—Orange County
Near Winter Park
Ocklawaha—Marion County, Florida
On Route #27 alternate
Lady Lake, Florida
Oxford State Road #4622
Pine Level
Oxford, Florida
South Evergreen
Webster, Florida at Beville Corner
Sumterville—Sumter County, Florida
Route #301
Tuscanooga Baptist Church—Lake Co., Fla.
Two miles west of Groveland, turn right off Route #50 on
District Road 2-2005, go 5 miles
Winter Garden, Florida
The Old Section
Index

Florida

Vital Records, First Presbyterian Church of Boca Raton, FL
Table of Contents
“Register of Deaths” copied from Book of Records
First Presbyterian Church, Boca Raton, Florida, 600 West
Camino Real
December 12, 1957—December 11, 1966
January 22, 1967—January 16, 1970
January 17, 1970—January 10, 1975
January 22, 1975—August 11, 1978
Alphabetical Index

Florida

Wills, Marriages and Miscellaneous Records
Table of Contents
Abstract of Wills—Naples, Florida
Index
Wills—Chatham Co., Georgia
Index . . . Will Books A,E,D
Wills—Stuart, Florida
Brock, Hix, Leachman, Roebuck
Index
Will of Aaron Calvert Chesbrough
Index
Glatfelder Wills
Casper & Felix
Index
Will of Joseph Marsh (Vermont)
Index
Miscellaneous Records
   Contents
   Records (Pensacola Chapter-DAR)
Index
A Collection of Records
   Texas, North Carolina, Virginia
Table of Contents
Index
Early Dodge County, Georgia Marriages
   (1871-1889)
Index
Florida
   Jacksonville, Fla., Bible Records, DAR
   Table of Contents
Butner Family Records
Cavedo Bible
Cook Bible
Grimes Bible
Jones, Roberts & Balfour Bible
Logan Bible
McMechan & Huffman Bible
McMurray Bible
Pepper Bible
Sory Bible
Tucker Bible
Wallace Bible, Bond, Deed Mortgage, Power of attorney Assignment, and letter
Florida
   Indiana Records 1978
   Table of Contents
Bible Records
Early Marriage Records
   Pike, Gibson, Warrick Counties
   Counties—Indiana
   Harrison County, Kentucky
Alexander, Cart and Wolfe Family Bible Records
History of the Family of Eli and Barbara (Musselman) Wolfe
   Scrapbook of Nettie Mae (Cart) Wolfe
The Story of Polly Malott by Thomas Robert Booher
   Historical Sketches of the Collings Family
Index
Florida
   Miscellaneous Genealogical Records
   Table of Contents
Records of the Methodist Church of Caton, Steuben County, New York
   Bible Records of Five Related Families—Jones, Butts, London, Smith and Vanlandingham of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi
   Bible Records of Cook, Weakly and Related Families
   Bible Record of Stephen Day and Will of Stephen Day of Columbia County, Georgia
   Will of John Jones, Wrightsborough Township, Columbia County, Georgia
Maloy Marriage Records—Baker, Decatur, Grady and Thomas Counties, Georgia
   Bible Records—Fountain, Graves and Heffner Families
   Appointment of Amos Nichols, Capt. of Militia, Berkeley County, Virginia (W.Va.)
   Land Entry Book Record—Amos Nichols Berkeley County, Virginia (W.Va.)
   Will of Amos Nichols, Berkeley Co., Va. (W.Va.)
   Will of Terrissa (Theresa) Nichols, Berkeley County, Virginia (W.Va.)
   Abstracts of Court Records—Nichols/Ford Berkeley County, Virginia (W.Va.)
   Bounty Land Application of Elenor Ford nee Nichols, widow of Henry Ford, War of 1812, Hancock County, Ohio
Will of Joseph Lewis, Sr., Goochland County, Va.
Will of Newman Pounds, Cleburne County, Alabama
Will of Jacob Haedrich, York County, Pennsylvania
Will of Catharena Hetreh, York County, Pa.
Will of John Hetrick with Letters Testamentary, York County, Pennsylvania
Will of Jacob Hetrick with appraisement of property and letters of administration, York County, Pa.
Bible Record—John and Jaene Reid Schanz
   Ward, Kincaid Road Cemetery Records, Madison, Maine
East Madison Road Cemetery Records, Madison, Maine
Lanesville Cemetery Records, Lanesville, New York
Seven Early DeLand Families of West Volusia County, Florida—Dean, Fisher, Gould, Howard, Lancaster, Swift and Tanner
   Annals of Sandy Spring, Maryland, April 1, 1863-1883
   Descendants of Francis Lathrop Hosmer, 1884-1977
Index
Florida
   Griers in the US 1800-1977
   Table of Contents
Acknowledgements
Appendix
   Descendants and Spouses of Descendants known to have served in the Armed Forces of Our Country
   List of Some People Working at the Pottery
   Pertinent Information About Certain Descendant of James Grier
   Price List of Stoneware and Earthware, 1870
   Real Estate at Public Sale
   The Mount Jordan Pottery 1835-1866
   The Mount Jordan Pottery 1870-1889
   Biographies and Genealogical Charts
   Explanation of Genealogical Charts
   Forward
   History of James Grier
   History of Ralph Grier
   Index
   The Clan MacGregor
Florida
   Hudson, Indiana My Home Town
   Table of Contents
Hudson Observes Centennial from The Reflector, July 29, 1969
Hudson City Band, 1909
Village of North Benton (1869 Plat) from Plat Book No. 1
Hudson, 1898 Plat by the Imperial publishing Co., 1898
Hudson History reprinted from “History of Steuben County, Indiana” Inter State Publishing Co., Chicago, 1885
Hudson School Picture (about 1905) reprinted from The Reflector, July 29, 1969
Hudson School Picture, Room II, 1910-1911 contributed by Charles Rowe
Old and New M.E. Church reprinted from The Reflector, July 29, 1969
Hudson School Picture, Room I, 1931-1932 contributed by Wava Rowe White
Hudson School Picture, Room I, about 1934 contributed by Charletta Rowe Jackson
Hudson School Picture, Room II, about 1945 contributed by Ruth Rowe Eelman
Hudson School Picture, Room I, about 1934 contributed by Charletta Rowe Jackson
Hudson School Picture, Room II, about 1945 contributed by Ruth Rowe Eelman
Hudson School Picture, Room I, about 1954 contributed by Charletta Rowe Jackson
Methodist Church Trustees, 1884, 1886, 1889 copied from Courthouse records
Hudson Lodges and Trustees 1882, 1889, 1892 records found in Courthouse
   Personal Glimpses

NOVEMBER 1979 1027
1880 Census, Village of Hudson
Hudson Centennial History
Hudson Centennial History taken from The Reflector, July 29, 1969, from a history contributed by Mrs. Frank Strock and Mrs. Charles Libey
George and Anna (Oehler) Parr Family
Chauncey and Flora May (Parr) Ringler Family
George and Susan (Stofer) Anstett Family
George and Lydia (Ridinger) White Family
George and Harriet (Shook) Row Family
John and Mary (Lidy) Row Family
David and Jenora (Spindler) Rowe Family
Circle Cemetery Tombstones copied by Wava Rowe White
Hudson Business Directory From Earliest Days to Present

GEORGIA
Misc. Cemetery Records 1979
Table of Contents
Baker County, Ga.
Bush Cemetery
Hudgins Cemetery
McRaney
Milford Baptist Church Cemetery
Index
Calhoun County, Ga.
Dickey Cemetery
Index
Gordon County, Ga.
White Family Cemetery
Index
Laurens County, Ga.
Stanley Family Cemetery
Index
Pierce County, Ga.
Martha Memorial Methodist Church Cemetery
Laurel Chapel Cemetery
Polk County, Ga.
Rose Hill Cemetery, Rockmart
Thomas County, Ga.
Strickland Cemetery
Index
Troup County, Ga.
Sims Community Cemetery
Calhoun County, Alabama (Jacksonville)
Greenlawn Memorial Garden
Index

Georgia
Bible Records, 1979
Table of Contents
Abbot
Alexander
Amis-Mayne
Andrews
Arnold
Barber
Barnett
Bell
Breck
Carpenter-Cartledge
Duggan
Elder
Ellington
Hill-David
Hinton
Jenkins
Johnston-Woodall
McMillan
Moon-David
Rosacrants
Rosacrants-Richard
Russell
Sparks
Stancil
Tarver
Treadway
Trussell
Index

Georgia
Misc. Bible Records
Table of Contents
Bell, Frances & Eliza (Wilson)
Index
Blitch Family (no index)
Brinson, John Frank, Jr. (zerox of Bible pages)
Index
Brinson, John William
Index
Dansby—Shoemate Bible
Index
Hall, Bryant Southerland (zerox pages of Bible)
Index
Harden, William (no index)
Harris, Benjamin (no index)
James B. (no index)
Nathaniel & Fannie (Burke) (no index)
Hearn, Elijah Jr. (no index)
William Oscar (no index)
McGehee, Evelyn
McLaughlin Family Bible
Sandlin, Nora Brinson
Index
Shoemate, William Frances & Lora (Dean)
Index
Snellgrove (no index)
Spruell, Stephen
Thomas
Index
Watts Family (James)
Williams, George B.

Georgia
Misc. Genealogical Records
Table of Contents
Bible Records:
Brown, James M. family, Jones County, Ga.
Coleman Family, Jones County, Ga.
Farrar Family, Jones County, Ga.
Finney Family, Jones County, Ga.
Index
Jackson, Jessie Bible (no index)
Lane, Jesse Bible (no index)
Wills:
Long, Andrew, Tyrell County, N. Carolina
Long, Giles, Tyrell County, N. Carolina
Long, James, Tyrell County, N. Carolina
Long, John, Tyrell County, N. Carolina
Long, Stephen, Tyrell County, N. Carolina
Index
Morgan, Charles, Sumter County, Georgia
Rails, Edward C.
Index
Rails, Caleb
Index
Terrell County, Ga. Record of Wills, Book A
Christie, Benjamin G.
Collie, Dickie W.
Collins, Harvey
Crowell, Churchwell A.
Darden, Elbert
Gay, Asberry
Kaigler, Anna B.
Jordan, Randall S.
Martin, Thomas
Wall, Cain
Warnock, Elizabeth

Index

Family History:
Hagerson, William Family Data
LaPrade-Shelton Family (News Article)
Rose, Rufus M. Family, Atlanta, Ga.
Index
Stoner family (News Article)
Walton, William Erwin Family Data
William McEntire Family Data

Index

Cemetery Records:
City Cemetery, Fayetteville, N. Carolina
Hays Cemetery, Oakway, Oconee County, S. Carolina
Morgan Family Cemetery, Sumter County, Georgia

Family Letters:
Hagerson, Civil War Letters
Webster, Abner Steptoe
Former slave to A.J. Webster

Index

Marriage Records, Augusta County, Book C, 1856-1858

Church History—Minutes:
Central Baptist Church Americus, Ga.
75th Year Celebration
Church Minutes (excerpts)
Union Church, Talbotton, Talbot County, Ga.

Index

Census Record
Emory College Students, Oxford, Newton County, Ga.

GEORGIA

Abstracts of Legal Notices in Central Georgia 1865-1882
Table of Contents
Explaination
The Legal Notices were copied from the microfilm of the
MACON DAILY TELEGRAPH. Counties included are Bibb,
Crawford, Jones, Jasper, Twiggs in 1882.
See Preface page prior to Contents.

Kind of Legal Ads in Paper:
Administration of Estates
Bankruptcy Applications
Estate Sales
Guardianships
Sales for Delinquent Taxes
Sheriff Sales

Sections:
Post War 1865
Year, 1866
Year, 1877
Year, 1880
Year, 1881
Year, 1882

Index

ILLINOIS

Wills, Cemetery, Church, Bible & Family Records-Central Ill.
Counties, Class Histories: University of Illinois-1878,
Champaign H.S. 1908

Table of Contents

Last Will and Testament of Isaac Barrett, Erasmus Cannon's
Will, Moses Cannon's Will
Records From The Berean Cemetery—Section 31—Westfield
Township, Bureau County, Ill.

Cemeteries in Persifer Township, Knox County, Ill.
Oak Ridge Church Cemetery, Ogle County, Ill. Names and
Inscriptions Taken From Old Mormon Cemetery, Amboy,
Ill.

Death Record of Presbyterian Church, Paris, Ill.
The Allen, Pratt, Parker and Patterson Line
Hugh Means Family of Pennsylvania, Taylor Families of Pennsylva-
nia, Iowa and Illinois, Fuhr Families With Means and
Taylor Ancestors
Holdren Family
Bowles Family
Mabie-Mabye Family Records
Dudley Shields Family
Residents of Macon and Christian Counties, Family Bible Rec-
dords
Residents of Marion and Fayette Counties, Family Bible Rec-
dords
Champaign, Ill. High School Commencement List Of Graduates,
June 5, 1908, Class History of the Class of 1878 The Illinois
Industrial University Now Called The University of Illinois

Illinois

Death Records from Crippin Funeral Service, Cisne, Illinois

Illinois

Illinois Family and Bible Records
Table of Contents

Family Bible Records of Lucia Hyde Patterson & Frank Leslie
Patterson
Bible Records of Bennett, Galloway, Scoville & Others
Bible Records of A. LaShell
Dunker Family Records
Irland-Richards Family Bible
Bingle Family Records (New York)
Smiley Family
Franklin Family Bible
Kenney Bible Records
Power Bible Records

Illinois

Sageser Genealogy
Table of Contents

Preface
Foreword
Pictures, Information and Credits
Early Sageser Records
I. Jacob Sageser
Children:
2-1 Anna Maria Sageser Troutman
2-2 Barbara Sageser Baker
2-3 Frederick Sageser
2-4 Jacob Sageser, Jr.
2-5 Catherine Sageser Miller
2-6 Eave Margreth Sageser
2-7 Henry Sageser
2-8 Elizabeth Sageser Armsparger
2-9 Daniel Sageser
2-10 Nancy Sageser Hardesty

Addenda (Names not in the index)
Map—Part of Fayette Co., Ky. map of 1877

Index

Illinois

Wilderman

NOVEMBER 1979

1029
Huguenot Influence In America

BY MARGARET HARRIS STOVER
PORT WASHINGTON CHAPTER,
PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN

The word “Huguenot” is of uncertain origin. It antedates the French Reformation, designating those who were rebels in the political realm. The Calvinists of France were given the name of “Huguenots” after the abortive coup at Amboise in 1560. As followers of John Calvin, the Huguenot tradition was Calvinism as it was practiced in France during the 16th and 17th centuries. Today, Huguenot is applied to those Protestants who left France, and those who remained are called merely Protestant.

Prior to the revocation of the protective Edict of Nantes in 1685, many Huguenots had seen the hopelessness of the situation and had escaped under any number of pretexts to foreign countries, some even with their financial holdings. They fled to Geneva, to parts of Germany and to Holland. The Huguenots of the western provinces often embarked for England and some from there to the American colonies. Many of the Scottish Covenanters, who went to northern Ireland, had the blood of Huguenots in their veins. There were Huguenots in South America and Florida in the 16th century. Many fled to South Africa.

Huguenot worship is characterized by its simplicity and its Bible-centered piety. The churches are without images of any kind, and the congregational singing is limited to the Biblical Psalms. (The Episcopal Hymnal of 1940 contains a number of Huguenot Psalms with melody only, and the Presbyterian Hymnal contains one lonely Huguenot tune: the Old Hundredth.) The sermon is exclusively an explanation of a passage of the Scripture. The Huguenots knew their Bible well.

The sufferings that the Huguenots had endured for their religion in the past made them habitually grave and solemn in their demeanour. And their morals were as severe as their piety was rigid. Their enemies called them sour and fanatical, but not one questioned their honesty and their integrity. The Huguenot’s word was as good as his bond: “honest as a Huguenot.” So, the persecution and consequent suffering spread the Protestant spirit, the Calvinistic theology, the strong Christian convictions, the moral earnestness, the remarkable industry and skill of the Huguenots—thus enriching the cultural heritage of many nations.

Historian Latourette of Yale has estimated that one-sixth of the population of France was of the Huguenot persuasion at the time persecution arose. The social and cultural enrichment of other nations was the marked impoverishment of France. It is thought that the emigration of the Huguenots, who constituted the middle class of France, was one of the factors of the French Revolution with its consequent abolition of royal rule. The life of the Huguenot emigrant was not easy. To avoid punishment, imprisonment, deprivation and even death, the Huguenots had to adapt to other countries, other languages, other climes.

A number of the Pilgrims, John Alden and Priscilla Moullins among them, were of Huguenot blood. In 1621 Philippe de la Noye, a forefather of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, came to Plymouth.

Most of the first settlers at Manhattan in 1624 were probably French Protestant refugees. Historian George Bancroft said that one-half of the population of Harlem in 1661 was French Huguenot. So large was the French element in the population of New York in the decade between 1648 and 1658 that all public documents were copied in French as well as English and Dutch. A French press appeared about the end of the 17th century. Staten Island was settled by many who bore Huguenot family names. Manhattan’s first physician was Huguenot Jean la Montague. Isaac Bethlo, a refugee from Calais, gave his name to Bedloe’s Island on which was erected France’s gift of the Statue of Liberty. The founder of
In memory of
THE
HUGENOTS,
Who for their Faith,
Made the first Settlement
of
Oxford,
1687.
Peter for ourselves and our Children.
the distinguished New York firm that has borne his name was of Huguenot origin: Jacques Tiffany. The streets of old New York reflect the Huguenot influence: Lispenard, Bleeker, Delancy, Brevoort and De Brosses.

The first white child born in New Amsterdam in 1614 was Huguenot Jean Vigne, and the second was Sarah Repalie. Peter Minuit, the second governor of New Amsterdam, had Huguenot connections. The ancient records of New York and New Jersey show names of French derivation: DeRuyter, DeWitt, Demarest, Dwight, Chevalier, De Groat, Le Blanc, Le Maire, Le Grand, Hasbrouck, Van den Bogard, Dumoulin, Van der Meulen. 1978 was the Tercentenary Year for the Huguenots who settled in New Paltz, New York. The restoration by the Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz is well worth seeing. New Rochelle, founded in 1689, was a French community noted for its schools and cultural life.

Colonel Henry Boquet, who was born in Switzerland of Huguenot ancestry, entered the British army by way of Holland and came to the American colonies in the French and Indian war. He was second in command in the expedition of General Forbes against Fort Duquesne, and he commanded the deliverance of the Indian captives in Ohio.

In 1662 the first actual group of Huguenots came to Massachusetts under Jean Tooton, a surgeon, who had fled Rochelle. A Huguenot burgher, Philippe l'Angles (later anglicized) settled in Salem in 1670. Under his aegis many Huguenots came from the Isle of Jersey, among them the Cabots. In 1686 a Huguenot colony came to Virginia where they became tobacco planters. The Huguenots were mostly townspeople who were most successful in America in the growing cities. They were indefatigable workers and became important citizens of towns in Westchester County, New York, in Virginia, and in Charleston, South Carolina.

The center of the early French settlements in Carolina was the Santee River where there were many French plantation owners. There were other Huguenot settlements at St. Denis, St. Stevens and Orange Quarter. Huguenots had been encouraged to come by the Carolina proprietors in hope that they might establish the production of wine, silk, olives, and other sub-tropical commodities. Charleston, South Carolina, had one of the largest Huguenot populations. As early as 1675 Huguenots had taken out Grants and Warrants for lots. Charleston society was largely leavened by French customs, dress and manners. And the architecture of the town was strongly influenced by French styles. The stately old Huguenot church remains as a memorial of the Huguenot contribution to that aristocratic society. It is the only church in the United States that remains independent and autonomous with services in the French Huguenot tradition. Frenchmen took an active and important part in South Carolina politics and economic life, and furnished some of the leaders of the American Revolution. Henry Laurens, Huguenot, served eminently in the Revolution and drew up the articles of capitulation to which the British submitted at Yorktown.

In 1562 Huguenots had sailed under Jean Ribault, of Dieppe, to seek refuge on the Carolina coast, but the enterprise failed to establish a settlement because of hunger and lack of foresight. Three years later Ribault sailed from England with seven ships to Fort Carolina, near the St. Johns River in Florida. Hundreds of Huguenots were already on the site which was established in 1564. The first Christian marriage in North America is said to have occurred in 1566 between Ernst D'Erlach, a French Huguenot nobleman, and Princess Isena of the Timucuan Indian tribe. When the Spanish learned about the Huguenots in Florida, a force of 2,500 men massacred all but a handful of the defenseless French settlers. More than 900 Huguenots were put to the sword. There is a memorial and museum to commemorate the slaughter.

Pennsylvania's first white resident was a Huguenot, Jesse DeForest, who settled on the banks of the Delaware. The first distinctive Huguenot colony was started at Pequea on the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County by Madam Ferre. Many names of French Protestant connection appear on the early rolls of the First Reformed and Trinity Lutheran Churches in Lancaster. The Moravians had their representation of Huguenots in the Delaware Water Gap and Lititz areas with Nicholas Di Pui, De Schweinitz and Banjamin Latrobe. Among the Philadelphia Quakers were a number who were of the famed stock bearing such names as de la Vail and de Castle. Among the earliest settlers of Germantown were Huguenots, Gerhart Levering as an example. The Huguenots were represented among the Schwenkfelders by Beyers and Boyers. Prominent at Oley in Berks County was Isaac de Turk. In the cloisters of the Seventh Day German Baptists at Ephrata were Conrad DuBois and the Eckerline brothers. Some Huguenots came to Pennsylvania by way of the large and influential Scotch-Irish influx and are represented by such names as: de Cressa, Pickens, Brevard, Lamont, Douhet and de Lena. Among old Pennsylvania names can be found: Royer, Dravo, Pershing, Reno, Saye, Cresson, Harcout, Pechan, Hulbey and Cassat. At least two Pennsylvania governors were of Huguenot descent: Beaver and Ritten. Dr. William N. Egle, famed historian of the last century, was of Huguenot
State Activities

(Continued from page 1011)

Dr. Charles H. Edmonds, Administrator of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Alabama, emphasized the importance of the role of National Society in KDS at a Luncheon hosted by Mrs. Ira Moller, State Chairman, DAR School Committee.

Mrs. Julius B. Black, State Chaplain, conducted an inspiring Memorial Service as a tribute to all departed Iowa Daughters assisted by Mrs. Velma Johnston, Mrs. D. W. Dircks, Mrs. Russell Carlson and Mrs. Clyde Meyer, District Directors, and Mrs. Harold W. Dent, Regent of Old Thirteen Chapter.

"Hope for the Future" was the topic of Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General, of Beulah, Mississippi, as featured speaker at Regent's Night, a dinner held to honor all Chapter Regents and District Directors.

Distinguished Iowa Daughter Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Honorary State Regent, Past Registrar General and currently serving as National Chairman of American Indians Committee, was an enthusiastic speaker at American Indians Breakfast held with Mrs. William J. Berger, State Chairman of American Indians Committee presiding.

Suzanne Schueler Bailey was named Outstanding Junior Member for 1979 by Mrs. Stephen Irvine, State Chairman of Junior Membership Committee, at an Awards Luncheon and

Mrs. Conrad, State Regent, presented Mrs. Bailey with an Outstanding Junior pin.

"Hats Off to the Daughters," was the title of the Conference Banquet and the theme was carried out with tables decorated with small replicas of all hat styles from bonnets to picture hats and the featured speaker was Mrs. Alvina Sellers who used all types of hats to illustrate her anecdotes. DAR Good Citizen District winners and their parents were introduced by Mrs. Herbert Wulf, State Chairman of DAR Good Citizen Committee and she announced Denise Curtis of Des Moines was winner of DAR Good Citizen of Iowa Award.

Following the Banquet, a Reception for Mrs. Clayton G. Conrad, State Regent, National and State Officers and honored guests was held in the Wedgwood Room of Hotel Fort Des Moines hosted by Chapters of Central District.

The conference was honored to have Mrs. C. J. Robinson, Vice President General, of Mankato, Minnesota, and Mrs. John W. McGuire, Jr., State Regent of Kansas, and the following distinguished Iowa Daughters taking part: Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Honorary State Regent, Vice President General and National Chairman of Units Overseas, Mrs. Flournoy Corey, Honorary State Regent and Mrs. Betty Davis Wallace, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General.

Conference was hosted by Beacon Hill Chapter of Des Moines and the Chapters of the Central District with Mrs. Joseph P. Stoikovic, State Vice Regent, as Conference Chairman, Mrs. George Voth and Mrs. Harold W. Dent as Liaison Chairmen, Mrs. Kenneth L. Main as Marshal, and Mrs. Warren Jones as Conference pianist.—Marlys M. Ankrum.
OTSEGO (Cooperstown, NY) held a Memorial Service on May 30th honoring the soldiers of the American Revolution who served in the Clinton-Sullivan Expedition of 1779. The ceremonies took place at Council Rock Park on the shores of Otsego Lake at Cooperstown, N.Y. on the point where the Susquehanna River rises. At this spot, from July 7th to August 9th, 1800 men, under Gen. James Clinton in the Fourth Brigade of the Continental Army encamped. They had cut a trail from Canajoharie on the Mohawk River to the upper shores of Otsego Lake at Springfield, N.Y. They brought through the wilderness 1800 men, 200 wagons with 220 boats and three months' supply of food and ammunition. These hardy soldiers floated their batteaux down Otsego Lake to what is the present Cooperstown Lake shore. They built a dam across the Susquehanna River to raise the level of the water in the lake. When they were ready to go down the river to meet General John Sullivan at Tioga, they removed the dam and were able to propel their batteaux down the river while the troops marched along the shore.

A Clinton Dam marker was dedicated in 1901 by the same Otsego Chapter to mark this spot and to commemorate the fame of Clinton's exploit. The marker is a large boulder on which is placed a 10-inch mortar which saw service in the Civil War. A bronze tablet on it bears the inscription “Here was built a dam the summer of 1779 by the soldiers of General Clinton to enable them to join forces with General Sullivan.” The cannon ball, originally in the cannon, disappeared soon after the dedication. This Bicentennial anniversary saw it replaced and the marker rededicated in the ceremonies.

Several descendants of soldiers who were with Clinton at the place of dedication two hundred years ago were present and took part in the Memorial Service. They were representing Rev. John Gano, Chaplain, and Sgt. James Parshall who helped build the dam.

At the close of the service a memorial wreath was placed in the water by one of the descendants and the group of over 200 silent participants watched as it floated down the river following the path of 200 years ago.

PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, MS). Mrs. Oscar Wollfarth, Regent, and 50- and 25-year members shared honors at a luncheon meeting of the chapter at the Old Depot Restaurant Saturday, May 19th. Mrs. Wollfarth announced chapter recognition on both State and National Gold Honor Rolls for highest excellence in achievement of DAR goals for the second consecutive year.

Mrs. J. J. Pittman, District IV Director, presented long-stemmed American Beauty red roses to those who were awarded continuous membership certificates. Honored for 50 years of membership were Mrs. Phoebe H. Abraham, Mrs. Julia Marie Arnold, and Miss O ttlie B. Redus. Miss Redus is a past Regent and a Charter Member of the Chapter which was organized January 16, 1914. Charter is dated January 18, 1915, National Number 1180. Twenty-five year members included Mrs. Wollfarth, Mrs. J.U. Allen, Mrs. H.O. Holt, Mrs. W. D. Lum, Sr., Mrs. W. B. Porter, and Mrs. W. E. Regan of Monroe, Louisiana.

Other visiting VIPs were Miss Bonnie Cole of Bogue Chitto, State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. William A. Lampton, Regent of China Grove Chapter, Tyler-town, Mrs. Ernestine J. West, Past Regent Copiah Chapter, Crystal Springs. Other guests included Miss Susan Burr of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Iley F. Behr of Ashmead Chapter, Vicksburg, Mrs. Paul D. Fitzgerald of McComb, Mrs. Paul B. Jones and Mrs. Joseph Davenport, Jr. of Port Gibson.

Mr. Edgar T. Crisler, Jr., Editor of the Port Gibson Reveille, was a special guest of the Regent, Mrs. Wollfarth.

ANTHONY THOMAS (Waverly, MO) was joined Sunday, June 24, 1979, by descendants of Anthony Thomas and friends when they honored his wife, Lucy Cissel Thomas (1763-1832) and three of their daughters, Rebecca Thomas Buck (1791-1877), Susannah Thomas (1798-1892) and Elizabeth Thomas Galbraith (1800-1866) with the dedication of a bronze tablet in the Thomas-Buck-Galbraith Cemetery, east of Waverly. The tablet had been placed by a great great granddaughter, Mrs. Henry McKay Cary. The speaker at the dedication was a great great great grandson, Dr. H. P. Callaway, who recalled that the family, with 11 of their 14 children, moved to this community in 1818 from their home in Maryland by way of Harrison County, Kentucky, and carved for themselves and their descendants, a home.

The color guard was provided by
Fletcher Salyer and Larry Evans, members of the Waverly American Legion Post #280 and the post commander, Nancy M. Lichtenthaler, led the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Richard A. Woodward, Carrollton Chapter, sang, the "Star Spangled Banner" and Mrs. H. P. Callaway, Anthony Thomas Chapter, sang, "God Bless America." The opening prayer and benediction was by Rev. Steve Greon, pastor of the Waverly United Methodist Church. Brad Riley was the bugler for Taps at the close of the ceremony.

Mrs. Eileen S. Meinershagen, Chapter Regent, welcomed those assembled for the dedication. The response was given by a sixth generation member of the family, Mrs. Glenn R. Buckley, associate chapter member and Missouri Division President. United Daughters of the Confederacy. Eighth generation descendants, Brian and Emily Thiel, unveiled the flowers. Representing the Missouri State Society were Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea, State Historian, and Mrs. Leroy R. Lewis, West-Central District Director.

KEY CORNER (Dyersburg, TN), in an impressive ceremony, presented Morris L. Slimovitz of Newbern with the Americanism Medal, Pin, and Certificate from the National Society. The presentation was made by Mrs. Quintard Glass, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, at a luncheon at the Dyersburg Country Club on May 29, 1979.

Mrs. Charles Via, Chapter Regent, presided over the program, and the invocation, pledge to the flag and American Creed were given.

Mrs. Neil Dyer explained the goals of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship and listed the requirements necessary to qualify for the award. An adult naturalized citizen must demonstrate outstanding ability in the areas of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism, stressing knowledge, loyalty, and love of country.

Adding patriotic interest, Reverend David Comperry, a talented vocalist and pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Newbern, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America, the Beautiful."

Mrs. Raney Webb gave an inspiring and colorful biographical sketch of Mr. Slimovitz. She stated, "From rags to riches characterizes the life of Morris Slimovitz. Born in Rishon Le Zon, a small community in Israel, Mr. Slimovitz arrived in America in 1924 with just enough money to get to the home of his uncle, Herman Simon, in Ridgely. In 1931, he moved to Newbern and founded Morris Manufacturing Co., famous for his Morris Feel Glove. He has improved the technique on 200 different gloves and mittens from which he has 17 patents. 

"Even with his economic success, his love of his country and his love of his fellowman are paramount in his life. Pre-eminent in his outstanding success and leadership as a good citizen, a civic promoter, and a prominent business man, he is vitally interested in the development and growth of his town and country. His success knows no barrier that hard work and determination cannot surmount."

MILLY BARRETT (Los Angeles, CA) won honors for the top entry in National competition on the Logo Contest, representing the 200th Anniversary of the Constitution.

Mrs. William Wells Ruby (Dorothea), Chapter member and designer of the logo, has had a long career in art. After early scholarship training, she was Art Editor of the Los Angeles High School Year Book. Dorothea is a graduate of Commercial Art and Design and became a professional artist during the 30s. Dorothea is presently Staff Artist for her Church publication and enjoys as hobbies everything from designing signs to calligraphy.

This was her first try at designing a logo, however, and she is delighted that hers was chosen to bring honor to the Milly Barrett Chapter.

MARY QUISENBERRY (Duran, OK) presents a photograph and reports on the young people who have excelled in C.A.R. and DAR activities during the year just passed.

The picture includes the Regent and also the committee chairman who was responsible for the participation of these young people. From left to right in the photograph are Mark Allen Buchanan, who placed first in the American History Month Essay Contest for Bryan County; Janeá Christian, who placed third in the national JAC Special Projects Contest, third and fourth grade division; and seven year old Erick Brown Lawson, who placed first in the primary division of the National Essay Contest.

The adults are Dr. Anne Semple, Regent, and Mrs. Elvin W. Cook, the local JAC Chairman. She also serves as State American History Month Chairman. Mrs. Cook in contact with more than 500 children in connection with her work in promoting and supervising these contests not to mention the many teachers and superintendents involved.

Mrs. Cook and the contest winners were featured in chapter meetings and in suitable press releases in the local paper.

In addition to the above honors, a young man, Kurt Semtner, whose mother is a member of Mary Quisenberry Chapter, was recently elected National Assistant Organizing Secretary of C.A.R. He has served in many offices in the state C.A.R. Organization. This honor reflects the good work done by the members of Mary Quisenberry Chapter in encouraging youth work during the years passed.

Awards of Merit were received from the state organization for excellence in two areas. These were Service to Veteran-Patients, (Mrs. Rector Swearengin, Chairman) and Historic Restoration, (Dr. Marion Severance, Chairman). The chapter also earned the National Gold Honor Roll Award.

PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT (Peekskill, NY), Keeping the Chapter aware of the importance of the DAR Museum was the province of Mrs. Thurmul McMahon, DAR Museum Chairman, and she did an outstanding job. Due to Mrs. McMahon's generosity, the Chapter became a participating member of Friends of the Museum. At the December meeting, Mrs. McMahon, a fifty-year member, presented three...
colorfully illustrated volumes published by the NSDAR as a gift for the Field Library, Peekskill's public library. Picture from left to right are Mrs. William J. Murden, Regent; Mrs. Calvin D. Dale, Chaplain and Mrs. McMahon. The books are titled "Decorative Arts in America at 1776" selected and introduced by Jean Taylor Federico concerning arts, crafts and memorabilia in the NSDAR Museum; "Women and the American Revolution" compiled by Mollie Somerville; and "Washington Landmark: A View of the DAR—the Headquarters, History and Activities."

Pierre Van Cortlandt takes great pride in its accomplishments for this past year. Our Good Citizen candidate, Jeffrey Herbst of Walter Panas High School, went on to vindicate our good judgment by becoming the District IX winner. In addition, our Flag Essay winner, Charles Limoges of Blue Mountain Middle School, was awarded first prize at the State level. The Chapter was the recipient of a Gold ribbon for fulfilling Honor Roll requirements, plus the Yearbook was judged outstanding on the state and national levels and Citations were given for the use of the theme and conservation of printing funds. The Chapter ended this fruitful year with a 56th Birthday Luncheon celebration honoring New York State Regent Mrs. Robert H. Tapp who so eloquently spoke on our DAR heritage, noting we must keep our foundation firm in order to "Build for Our Future."—Gladys C. Murden.

PEORIA (Peoria, Illinois) held its annual Flag Day Luncheon June 14th at the Peoria Country Club. The event received such outstanding press coverage that we wish to share the format of the program with other chapters. The luncheon has been, traditionally, a social affair to which guests are invited. This year staff members from three area newspapers were included in our guest list in appreciation of patriotism, leadership, trustworthiness and service to the community. Dr. Cox has been minister at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Redondo Beach since 1950. He has served in many capacities in the community: as a member of the School Board for ten years and as President of Coordinating Council. He was a member of California Community College's State Board of Governors for two four-year terms.

He was President of South Bay Ministerial Association, also President of School for Exceptional Children. A member of Redondo Beach City Board of Appeals for Civil Service Personnel and a member of Budget Committee of the Community Chest.

He has served both as President and Chaplain of Redondo Beach Lions Club. Dr. Cox was made a life member of Parent Teachers Association in both Redondo Beach and South Bay Councils and was active in Boy Scouts.

He was a member of Board of Trustees, California Graduate School of Theology and is listed in "Who's Who in Religion."

In 1956, Dr. Cox received "Young Man of the Year" award from Redondo Beach Chamber of Commerce. In addition, the Certificate of Merit for Community Service to Youth was presented to him by the local Council of Little, Pony and Babe Ruth Leagues.


He and his wife Mary Ellen live in Redondo Beach and have four sons.

Fort Dearborn (Evanston, Illinois) commemorated Flag Day with the dedication and presentation of a bronze historic marker designating the site of Evanston's first store in its central business area, James B. Colvin's, built by Rev. Philo Judson in 1854 and the city's first banking institution in 1873, the seed for the present State National Bank. The sundae is said to have been born here, when Garwood's Drug Store, in retaliation of a Sabbath ban on sodas. Mr. Colvin was the first town clerk. Rev. Judson was a founder and first business manager of Northwestern University and also first minister of the First Methodist Church.

Opening with Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, NSDAR Bugler, the new Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. Clifford Shadduck, president and Mrs. Roland C. White, Hon. State Regent, unveiled and read the plaque. The invocation and pledge to the flag of the USA were given by Mrs de Noya Merkel, Hon. Chapter Regent, whose regime approved the marker.

Mayor James C. Lytle expressed the City's appreciation and Mr. Mikell C. Darling, Evanston Historical Society Director, gave historic background for this important corner opposite the Evanston Bicentennial Commission's beautification project "Fountain Square Park" with fountains and bronze plaques bearing the names of Evanstonians from all wars killed in action. Evanston resident Mrs. Helen Judson James was presented as the great granddaughter of Rev. Judson.

Mrs. Merkel and Mrs Shadduck dedicated the marker. Presentation was made by Mrs. Shadduck to both Mr. G. Preston and Mrs. J. Murden.
LADIES OF THE LAKE (Spirit Lake, Iowa). Maude Brush Deibner was honored by some 100 relatives and friends on her Centennial Birthday, May 19, 1979 at Milford, Iowa. Born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Maude came with her family to Spirit Lake in northwest Iowa in 1886. She graduated from the city's first brick school with the Class of 1897.

Maude, as a young music lover, was privileged to sing at Chautauqua meetings and in a New York City Girls' Trio.

In 1899, Maude Brush married John Deibner. Of their three children, Rachael of Milford and Richard of Phoenix, Arizona survive.

The Deibners, who operated an ice business and a livery stable in Spirit Lake, faithfully supported the local Presbyterian church where Mrs. Deibner served as pianist and vocalist.

Community-minded Maude was a member of the Delphians, the Cemetery Society and other clubs, but her favorite was the DAR.

The Ladies of the Lake Chapter, encouraged and promoted by Mrs. Deibner, was organized March 23, 1912 at Spirit Lake. She, a Charter Member, served as pianist and Registrar the first year; and through the years had presided, at least once, in every office of the Chapter.

When widowed in 1940, Maude lived summers with her daughter at Milford; but her winters, due to asthma, were spent with her son in Phoenix. Since 1976, she has been a resident of the Milford Nursing Center.

Seldom does one meet such a compassionate, optimistic and patient person as Maude Brush Deibner; but this 100-year-old lady has always loved people.

Unquestionably, her warm personality, sharp wit and quick memory still endear her to all!—Fern Peterson.

OSAGE (Sedalia, Missouri). The attractive felt and yarn framed DAR emblem now hanging in the lobby of the Old Tavern at Arrow Rock, Missouri was presented to the Arrow Rock Old Tavern Board by the Osage Chapter of Sedalia on August 2, 1979 at the Old Tavern. The emblem was made by Mrs. James B. Callis, Chaplain of Osage Chapter, as a memorial for her Revolutionary ancestor, Richard Mynatt of Virginia.

Pictured above representing the chapter and the Old Tavern Board at the presentation are: left to right, Mrs. George M. Curdery, Chapter Lineage Chairman; Miss Sandra Johnson, Honorary State Regent of Missouri and Chairman of the Old Tavern Board; Mrs. Cecil Owen, Regent of Osage Chapter; Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General NSDAR, Honorary State Regent of Missouri and Old Tavern Board member; Mrs. Callis and Mrs. Leslie Hale, Chapter Librarian. Others present but not in the picture were Mrs. James T. Smith, Co-Chairman of the Old Tavern Board and Mrs. Joe H. Capps, National Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee and Treasurer of the Old Tavern Board.

The Old Tavern, owned by the State of Missouri and operated by the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, is a part of the Arrow Rock State Park and is a popular tourist attraction. It has been continuously open to the public since 1834 and features two stories of valuable antiques and a dining room where meals are served. Members of nearby DAR Chapters, including the Osage Chapter, serve as docents in the Tavern and conduct tours daily during the summer months.

POLLY WYCKOFF (Tenafly, New Jersey). Mrs. Hans Neuberg was honored on May 18 when Polly Wyckoff Chapter at the home of Mrs. Daniel Harrington, presented the NSDAR Americanism Award. This award is one of three to be given in the State of New Jersey and of thirty given in the nation to naturalized citizens in 1979.

Mrs. William Muller, Regent of Polly Wyckoff Chapter, officiated at the ceremony. She was assisted by Mrs. Early Mosely of Tenafly. Friends and members of Polly Wyckoff Chapter were present.

Mrs. Neuberg was nominated for the Americanism Award by the local chapter on the basis of her activities in Tenafly and in the Tenafly League of Women Voters. She was born in Berlin, Germany, and was naturalized in New York in 1947. She has lived in Tenafly for 23 years, and has been active in encouraging people to register to vote. She has chaired various committees for the League, and currently is President for the Bergen County Leagues. She is a Director for the Tri-State Leagues, and has been active in arranging go-see tours in the County. She is secretary of the Tenafly Environmental Commission, and has been active in providing information on Green Acres project and the Old Middle School.

The Americanism Award is based on the following qualifications: Leadership, as demonstrated by initiative in promoting the American way of life, the ability to lead others and to accomplish a goal; Trustworthiness as displayed by dependability, exemplary ideals and interest in the community and the people; Patriotism as actively shown by devoted love, support and defense of our Country, its interests and the principles upon which it was founded; and Service as outstanding participation in community affairs with emphasis on foreign-born community if possible or active assistance in helping other aliens become American citizens.

Jacob-Bennett (Silver City, New Mexico and LeRay de Chaumont (Watertown, New York). A bronze marker was placed at the grave of a daughter of a Revolutionary War colonel in dedication ceremonies Saturday April 21, 1979, at the St. Lawrence Union Cemetery, Town of Cape Vincent New York. Members of LeRay de Chaumont Chapter conducted the grace-side service, while Marian Dibble Toney of Jacob-Bennett Chapter researched the ancestor and purchased the marker.

The marker at the grave of Harriett Converse Goodrich notes that she was the daughter of Col. Thomas Converse, who served in the Revolutionary
War from 1776 to 1780, wintered at Valley Forge in 1777-78 and settled in Jefferson County, receiving a land-grant after the war. He died near Rutland, NY in 1811.

The DAR held a tea in the DAR room of the Flower Memorial Library following the ceremonies. A history of the family was given by Mrs. Irene Dawes Dibble, Pittsville, Wis., Miss Doris Lee, Park Ridge, Ill., and Mrs. Marian Dibble Toney, of Silver City, N.M., all great-granddaughters of Harriett Converse. Her five children were: Lewis Goodrich, Harriett Ann Goodrich Hosmer, Laura Goodrich Dauws, Polly Ann Goodrich Stroup, and from her marriage to Samuel Gardner, Charles Ira Gardner. Eleven descendants from out-of-state attended the ceremonies. LeRay de Chaumont members present were: Miss Margaret Lewis, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hilda Webber, Vice Regent; Miss Wilfreda Munk, Chaplain; Mrs. Thelma Eves, Historian; Mrs. Ruth Mereand, Public Relations, and Mrs. Helen Walker, Genealogist. —Marian Dibble Toney.

Caney Fork (Carthage, Tennessee) was organized April 17, 1976. The next year it was brought to the attention of the chapter that the grave of Capt. William Walton, an officer of the Revolution and one of the founders of the town of Carthage, was in a sad state of neglect and the suggestion was made that the chapter do something about it. The Chapter Regent immediately appointed a committee headed by Mrs. Edward Turner to see what had to be done. Old deeds were looked up and a surveyor made a plat of the spot where Capt Walton and his wife Sarah Jones Walton are buried. A fence was then installed around the acre of ground which at the time was in the midst of a cow pasture. Old trees had fallen, the old tombs knocked down, broken and parts buried in the earth. Bushes, weeds and debris covered the site. Over the next two years with lots of help from well wishers, the place was cleaned up, the tombs dug up and restored and a bronze plaque bearing the insignia of the NSDAR, Capt. Walton's name and birth and death dates, the name of the chapter and the date of installation was affixed to the tomb of Capt. Walton and on July 22, 1979, the Caney Fork Chapter DAR, held Dedication ceremonies at the grave site. As no descendants of Capt Walton were able to be present, Joanne Williams who was our 1979 high school winner of the DAR Good Citizen Award, unveiled the plaque in the presence of the chapter members and about 100 guests. —Irene Watt.

SANTA GERTRUDES (Downey, CA), held a tree-planting ceremony on Arbor Day at Furman Park in the city of Downey. The ceremony was inaugurated twenty-five years ago to honor deceased members as well as a conservation effort, and has become a tradition of the chapter. One tree is planted in memory of each deceased member. This year two such members were honored, Mrs. David Jordan and Mrs. Gordon Johnson.

The trees form a grove in a prominent location in the park. The grove is composed entirely of Gingko trees—a large deciduous tree with fanlike foliage and edible fruits and nuts. It is also called maidenhair tree. The addition of the two plantings this year brings the total trees in the grove to fifteen. A plaque designating Santa Gertrudes Chapter as the donor marks the location of the grove.

This year’s ceremony was conducted by Mrs. John Miller, Regent, and was attended by families of the honorees as well as local dignitaries. The accompanying picture shows from left, Mrs. John Miller, Regent; Downey Mayor Kenneth Miller; and member Mary Riche, daughter of deceased member, Laura Jordan.

LETTITIA GREEN STEVENSON (Bloomington, IL). Sixty-two of the Chapter’s 304 members received special invitations to the Flag Day luncheon in Bloomington because they were eligible for certificates indicating they had been members of the National Society 25 or more years. In addition, Mrs. I. J. Bower, Bloomington, received a Fifty-Year Membership Certificate. She is one of twelve Fifty-Year members.

Four Past Chapter Regents received Honorary Chapter Regents’ pins in appreciation for their work on behalf of the Chapter and in recognition of their service to the National Society and the State Organization. Recipients were Mrs. James J. Hamm, Hudson; Mrs. Francis Killian, Eilsworth; Mrs. Louis A. Rediger, Lexington; and Mrs. Claude U. Ringo, Bloomington.

Mrs. Hamm, an Honorary State Regent, is Past Vice President General from Illinois, a former Trustee of Tamasee DAR School, and has served the State Organization as Regent, Registrar and Parliamentarian. Mrs. Killian is currently National Conservation Chairman and has served as Librarian and Vice Regent of the State Organization. Mrs. Rediger, the State’s Outstanding Junior in 1969, has served as State Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Ringo is a Past State Treasurer.

Mrs. Howard F. Lee, Past State Chairman of the Flag of the U.S.A., spoke on “Freedom’s Banner Keeps on Waving.” A flag flown over the U.S. Capitol was accepted by Anna Graf on behalf of McLean County 4-H members for use at the fair grounds. Earlier in the year a double U.S.A.—4-H flag set had been given by the Chapter to the Extension Service, which conducted a contest in which clubs wrote why they wanted the flags. Joe Dowell entertained with patriotic music and an original composition dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The meeting concluded with the installation of officers. Mrs. Lyle W. White, Bloomington, will serve a two-year term as Regent.
representative of the era in which nine of the President’s Ladies lived. Lady Washington Chapter members were the models.

Mrs. Cockrell, modeling a gown of the era of Ida Saxon McKinley, read the script which contained personal vignettes on each of the President’s Ladies. When she came to the paragraph on a President’s Lady represented by a model, that member rose and came forward while the vignette was read.

The members pictured on the stage are Mrs. Wayne Jones, II, as Louisa Johnson Adams; Mrs. Ernest D. Arbaugh as Abigail Smith Adams; Mrs. Herschel C. Ferguson, Jr., as Mary Todd Lincoln; Mrs. Aubrey Tynes Sparks as Martha Custis Washington; Mrs. David C. Hobart as Elizabeth Kortright Monroe; Mrs. Georga A. Converse as Edith Carew Roosevelt, a model, that represents of the era in which nine of the President’s Ladies lived. Mrs. Garner recounted briefly her family’s history in the county, tracing from the original land grant in the 1600s.

Singing of “America the Beautiful” was led by Miss Claribel Pierson, who sang the third verse as a solo. The Veterans of Foreign War Auxiliary of Post 2401, Beaufort, participated with a graveside ceremony. They also donated a large American flag to the two-year-old DAR chapter.

A light lunch of tea sandwiches and finger foods was served while members and guests mingled. Refreshments were provided by members who live in Pine Knoll Shores, with Mrs. Lawrence Jerome as chairman.

JOHN PRESCOTT (Minneapolis, Minnesota) honored Mrs. Boyd M. Lien, Minnesota State Regent, and a member of their chapter at the Tea on June 9, 1979.

Recently Mrs. Lien was awarded the WCCO Radio Good Neighbor Award. Mrs. Lien has worked with the Girl Scouts since 1930—chairing a board for a seven county area. She founded Camp Natch, Inc., and is in charge of a day camp and Scout leader project. She is a member of the National Audubon Society, and the Sierra Club, publishes a newsletter and manages a State Fair Education Exhibit. She is active at the Judson Baptist Church in the Woman’s Guild, the Deaconess and Executive Boards, and a 25 year member of the church choir. For the Daughters of the American Revolution she has been chapter regent, vice regent, and conservation chairman; and on a state level, state treasurer, and a member of the Maria Sanford Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. She received the Gold Medal Award from the National Society for her work in conservation. She is now serving as the Minnesota State Regent.

J.B. Cullison were all pioneer residents of Enid. The tree and bronze marker were given to the city through the Enid Chapter. Shown behind the bronze marker are Mrs. Meri Barnes, daughter of the Otjens and American History Chairman; Mrs. Tess Brandt, Constitution Chairman; and Mrs. Jimmy Hays, Chapter Regent. W.J. Otjen, Jr., Enid Lawyer; Paul Russell, Mayor of Enid; Rev. Lloyd Lambert participated in the ceremony. KCRC Radio Manager, Pat Murphy, City Manager Smith, and the Chief of Police and DAR members attended.

LAKEWOOD (Lakewood, Ohio) celebrated Flag Day with a luncheon at Molly McGuire’s Dining Room, Sheraton Inn, Rocky River, Ohio. The dining room was beautiful with a set of twelve Flags of the Revolutionary War era on each individual table.

Mrs. Gilbert D. Nelson, newly-elected Regent, presided, and welcomed our many guests and members. Among our guests were Miss Edith Case, Regent of Martha Devotion Huntington Chapter; Mrs. Thomas B. Clark, Regent of Western Reserve Chapter; Mrs. Bruce Cheaney, Regent of Shaker Chapter; Mrs. John E. Young, Regent of Moses Cleveland Chapter; Mrs. William A. Cook, Regent of New Connecticut Chapter, DAC; and Mrs. Francis Cole, Ohio State Registrar, DAC.

Mrs. John J. Johnson, our National Defense Chairman and Mrs. Eleanor Clark, our Second Vice Regent and Flag of the United States of America Chairman, gave appropriate talks on the history of the flag.

Our speaker for the luncheon was Mr. Roger A. Munson, immediate past National Vice Commander of the American Legion.

Mrs. Walter C. Steffa, Jr. and Mrs. William J. Ehrbar served as hostesses. The newly elected officers on the board for 1979–81 are—1st Vice Regent, Mrs. James P. Lawless; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. Eleanor Clark; Chaplain, Mrs. Stanley A. Cichowicz; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clement Reeves; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edward M. Guntzler; Treasurer, Mrs. William J. Ehrbar; Registrar, Mrs. George R. Morr; Historian, Mrs. Kenneth G. Knages; Librarian, Mrs. Milton E. Dunlap; Press Secretary, Mrs. Joseph E. Troyer; and President—Spinners Guild, Mrs. Merrill B. Sprague.
# ILLINOIS
GOVERNOR EDWARD COLES CHAPTER NSDAR
Mattoon, Illinois

PROUDLY HONORS ITS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

Mrs. Joseph Gary, Regent
Chapter organized 16 March, 1921

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Direct Inquiries to: Mrs. Harlan Groniger, Registrar
317 South 14th Street
Mattoon, Illinois 61938
Honoring

MRS. J. VICTOR LUCAS
State Regent of Illinois

PRESENTED WITH PRIDE, AFFECTION, AND ADMIRATION
BY THE

Illinois Organization
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

NOVEMBER 1979
THE ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY of the DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Presents
with Affection and Appreciation

MRS. ROLAND CLEMANS (Nel) WHITE
Honorary State Regent of Illinois

Candidate for Treasurer General, NSDAR
on the Slate of Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby

"A Tapestry of Service" is beautifully woven by Nel White's service to DAR, C.A.R., her church and her community. Dedication to duty has been shown by capable and enthusiastic service within the chapter, on the State Level and for the National Society. Nel works well with others, whether a member of a committee or in a position of leadership, devoting many hours to accomplish what is expected and adding that extra touch of expertise gleaned from a diversified background in many organizations and in business. We are proud to honor her in this issue and ask your support in April, 1980.
ILLINOIS FIRST DIVISION
SALUTES
MISS RENEE SUE STONEKING
COLCHESTER, ILLINOIS
DIVISION GOOD CITIZEN WINNER

Sponsored by the twenty-four chapters of First Division

Abingdon — Col. Jonathan Latimer
Aledo — William Dennison
Cambridge — Cambridge
Canton — Amaquonsippi
Carthage — Shadrach Bond
Eureka — Black Partridge
Farmington — Farmington
Galesburg — Rebecca Parke
Geneseo — Geneseo
Kewanee — Kewanee
Knoxville — Lucretia Leffingwell
La Harpe — Rene Cossitt, Jr.
Lewistown — Thomas Walters
Macomb — General Macomb
Moline — Mary Little Deere
Monmouth — Mildred Warner
Washington
Monmouth — Puritan and
Cavalier
Morton — Fort Creve Coeur
Peoria — Peoria
Rock Island — Fort Armstrong
Roseville — Chief Shaubena
Stronghurst — Daniel McMillan
Victoria — George Sornberger
Williamsfield — Spoon River

Division Director — Mrs. James A. O'Daniel
SECOND DIVISION ILLINOIS
A TAPESTRY OF SERVICE

Division Good Citizen Award Winner.
Andrew Varney, son of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Varney.
Sponsored by Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois

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

Regent
Mrs. Albert Hills
Mrs. Quincy Adams
Mrs. Merrill Eden
Mrs. Glenn Miller
Mrs. Merle Sturtevant
Mrs. Mildred Summins
Mrs. Howard Johnson
Mrs. Charles Olson
Mrs. Dennis Carratt
Miss Laura Chalmers
Mrs. Frank Waites
Mrs. August Berman
Miss Elaine Blowers

Division Director — Mrs. Joseph W. Lofthouse
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
THEIR DISTINGUISHED MEMBER
MRS. J. VICTOR LUCAS
STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS 1979-1981
THE WARP ON WHICH WE WEAVE…
A TAPESTRY OF SERVICE
THIRD DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

presents

DAR Good Citizen Award Winner Robert P. Chayer, Chatsworth
whose life in his community truly portrays our theme

A TAPESTRY OF SERVICE

Bob is a June graduate of Chatsworth High School and will enter the University of Illinois this fall as a pre-med student. As a leader, he has participated in many kinds of activities — president of the Student Council, lettered in football and track and was awarded a Sportmanship Award. He was the recipient of the American Legion Citizenship Award, as well as the Gelmer Citizenship Award and the Stoutemeyer Science Award. He was Valedictorian of his class, member of the National Honor Society, Society of Distinguished American High School Students, listed in Who's Who Among American High School Students, and has received a National Merit Letter of Commendation. He is a member of the United Methodist Church of Chatsworth, president of the youth group and sings in the choir. He served a year on the church administrative board and on the council of ministries.

Third Division continues "BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE" in honoring this outstanding young man. Bob was sponsored by the Chief Pontiac Chapter.

Chapter
Major General William Moultrie
Letitia Green Stevenson
Sally Lincoln
DeWitt Clinton
Governor Bradford
Stephen Decatur
Barbara Standish
Governor Edward Coles

Regent
Mrs. Marvin McKinney
Mrs. Lyle E. White
Mrs. Leslie C. Drumm
Mrs. Karen E. Fugate
Mrs. Don W. Carlson
Mrs. T. Stephen Ballance
Mrs. C. J. Lamb
Mrs. W. E. Matherly

Chapter
Remember Allerton
Madam Rachel Edgar
Governor Thomas Ford
Chief Pontiac
Kiuika
Stephen A. Douglas
Alliance
Prince Wach-e-kee

Regent
Mrs. Kenneth E. Snow
Mrs. Kenneth Williams
Mrs. Lawson Tjardes
Mrs. Floyd M. Rittenhouse
Mrs. Jack L. Tate
Mrs. Howard Houser
Mrs. R. Bruce Crane
Mrs. Edward C. Sumner

Third Division Director — Mrs. Jerald A. Radue
THE FOURTH DIVISION OF THE ILLINOIS ORGANIZATION NSDAR

Honors with Affectionate Pride

MRS. ROLAND CLEMANS (Nel) WHITE
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS
PAST DIRECTOR OF THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF TREASURER GENERAL, NSDAR
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

"A Tapestry of Service" describes Nel White's service to DAR on the National, State, Division and Chapter levels; to C.A.R., also on all levels; her church; many charity organizations; and a variety of community betterment projects. Her business background is diversified and interesting. For 15 years she was in a Management position with a National Advertising firm, has operated her own accounting business, managed an apartment complex and operated her own antique shop. We feel she will serve with devotion and efficiency as your Treasurer General, NSDAR and ask your support at Continental Congress, April 1980.

During the State Regency of Mrs. White, the 34 chapters in the Fourth Division gave enthusiastic support to her projects, the largest of which was the complete renovation of the Illinois Boys' Dormitory at Tamasssee DAR School. Progressing as funds became available, so that no unpaid balance would remain at the end of her term as State Regent, the following has been accomplished: installation of a new heating plant, including new ducts, electrical wiring, etc.; new interior doors; new furnishings, carpeting, and accessories in the living room and study area; renovation of basement and recreation areas, including new ceilings and recreation equipment; remodeling showers and bathroom facilities; new beds, bedding, desks, and lockers for each boy; drapes for most of their rooms; redecorating guest room and adjoining bath; and a substantial payment toward a new roof. We are proud of these outstanding accomplishments and pleased to have participated in them.
THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS
IS PROUD TO PRESENT
JANE ELLEN NOVAK
LEMONT, ILLINOIS
FOURTH DIVISION GOOD CITIZENS WINNER

Sponsor: Glencoe Chapter, Glencoe, Illinois

National Honor Society
Student Council Treasurer and Secretary
Who's Who Among American High School Students
Homecoming Queen
Joliet's Junior Miss
Captain of Soccer Team
THE FOURTH DIVISION OF ILLINOIS
HONORS THEIR 1979-1981 BOARD

Mrs. Paul Blakda
Division Recording Secretary
Regent-Downers Grove

Mrs. Jacob Nordman
Division Treasurer
Regent-George Rogers Clark

Alida C. Bliss
Anan Harmon
Ansel Brainard Cook
Aurora
Captain Hubbard Burrows
Chicago
David Kennison
Dewalt Meclin
Downers Grove
Eli Skinner
Elgin

Fort Dearborn
Fort Payne
George Rogers Clark
General Henry Dearborn
Glencoe
High Prairie Trail
Kaskaskia
Kankakee
Kishwaukee Trail
La Grange-Illinois
LePortage

Little Fort
Louis Joliet
Martha Ibbetson
North Shore
Perrin-Wheaton
Sarah's Grove
Sauk Trail
Signal Hill
Skokie Valley
Twenty-first Star
Rebecca Wells Heald
Candyce is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley E. Lancaster of Kincaid. She was sponsored by Peter Meyer Chapter NSDAR, Assumption. Academically she ranked number one in her class and is called a natural leader, an intelligent, dependable person who handles responsibility well and has a great capacity for hard work. Candyce was involved in many school and church activities and plans to attend Illinois State University, studying to become a C.P.A. with a minor in data processing and computer technology.
Chapter
Abraham Lincoln
Apple Creek Prairie
Be-Kik-A-Nin-Ee
Christiana Tillson
Dr. Silas Hamilton
Dorothy Quincy
Macoquin
Nancy Ross
Peter Meyer
Pierre Menard
Rev. James Caldwell
Salt Creek Prairie
Sergeant Caleb Hopkins
Springfield

City
Lincoln
Whitehall
Rushville
Hillsboro-Litchfield
Jerseyville
Quincy
Carlinville
Rockport
Assumption
Petersburg
Jacksonville
Mason City
Springfield

Regent
Mrs. Roy Toomey
Mrs. John Griswold
Mrs. Francis E. Johnson
Mrs. Hal Lovelace
Mrs. Alvin Pettit
Mrs. William Darnell
Mrs. Virgil C. McCleery
Miss Elizabeth Lacy
Miss Florence Miller
Miss Mina Terry
Mrs. Robert Mawson
Mrs. Virgil E. Price
Mrs. F. North Ross
Mrs. Lawrence Deruy

Division V Director Mrs. James F. Cooper
**Division VI**

**Honors With Pride**

**Illinois State**

**Good Citizens Winner**

Miss Terri L. Weinheimer
daughter of
Mr. and Mrs.
Burnell Weinheimer
Highland, Illinois

Mrs. Ronald L. Mordhorst
Belleville, Illinois
Division VI Director

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<td>Mrs. Emma Hix Schoen</td>
<td>Drusilla Andrews</td>
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<td>Mrs. William C. Juergens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vandalia</td>
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Naperville's earliest settlers had barely planted their first crop in 1832 when an Indian uprising, the Black Hawk War, promoted the erection of a fort. In June 1832 a company of 50 men Captain Morgan L. Payne constructed this fort which bears his name. Settlers remained in the shadow of the fort, carrying on their day-to-day activities until the war came to a close, late in the summer of 1832. Today Naperville has a replica of Fort Payne which was completed in June 1979, and located in a restored village "Naper Settlement."

Members of the Fort Payne Chapter of NSDAR donated a substantial sum to help with the building cost of the replica. They donated much of their time working on many projects and gave personal contributions over the past two years for this historical fort.

Fort Payne Chapter was chartered in February 1928. Today it sponsors the Judge Nathaniel Pope Society C.A.R. Naperville, Illinois is rich in heritage and tradition, and is located about 30 miles southwest of Chicago.

*We express our appreciation to:*

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Seated, left to right, Front Row: Mrs. Stanley C. Chapman, Mrs. Ralph Condrey, Mrs. Charles E. Fisher, Mrs. George W. Woodcock; Middle Row: Mrs. Lyell Canedy, Mrs. Frank W. Havill, Mrs. D. C. Williams, Mrs. Charles P. Steckler, Mrs. Chesley Y. Hudson, Mrs. Stephen H. King; Back Row: Mrs. John Henneberger. Photo by J. Philip Paille.

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COMBINE THREADS

OF YESTERDAY

AND TODAY FOR

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Iowa Daughters present with pride and affection

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on the slate of Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby

April, 1980

YVONNE SPANN BOONE

of IOWA

Vice President General, 1976-1979
National Chairman, Units Overseas, 1977-1980
Honorary State Regent, Iowa Society
The Gardner Cabin is the only surviving structure of the Indian massacre, and has been designated a historical place, April 13, 1973. The Rowland Gardners, nine members in all, came by covered wagon on July 16, 1856. The entire family, except Abbie 13, and her sister Eliza, died in and about the cabin on March 8, 1857. The Luce family, their cabin not yet completed were living with the Gardners, at the time of the massacre.

Nine persons were murdered at the cabin. The bodies of two more men living with the Gardners were found close where they had been ambushed while on their mission to warn the families at East Okoboji. Abbie was taken hostage by the Indians and was ransomed May 30, 1857, for blankets, horses, ammunition, tobacco, calico, ribbons and money. The first religious service in the county was held here on May 11, 1857.

This cabin was a part of the old Fort built in 1850 by Maj. William Williams along the east bank of the Des Moines River. The main buildings were built along the North side of what is now First Avenue North. The cabin was located close to the quarters for the men, the guard house, then the Adjutant's office, (our cabin). After the troops were sent to Minnesota, he cabin was used as the first barber shop and then more quarters for officers. This was the place where Maj. William Williams organized three companies of soldiers to go to the aid of the settlers at the time of the Spirit Lake Massacre. The little cabin waited three years for its new occupants.

In 1857 Chris Arnold came to Fort Dodge, occupied the cabin and set up a barber shop there.

The cabin was purchased by the Fort Dodge Chapter DAR in 1912. The original cabin had been completely built around by the addition of a number of rooms. It was moved to Oleson park where it remained for many years. Then in 1962 approval was given to move the cabin once again, this time to the newly constructed Fort Museum. So the log cabin originally an Adjutant's office, then a barber shop and finally concealed for years within a family home, has found an appropriate setting at the Fort Museum at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Northwest District Sponsoring Chapters

Algona Chapter, Algona; Pilot Rock Chapter, Cherokee; Lucy Standish Chapter, Clarion; Clear Lake Chapter Clear Lake; Betty Alden Chapter, Emmetsburg; Fort Dodge Chapter, Fort Dodge; Mary Brewster Chapter, Humboldt; Sac City Chapter, Sac City; Mary Ball Washington Chapter, Sheldon; Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City; Lydia Alden Chapter, Emmetsburg; Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake; Okamanpado Chapter, Estherville; Buena Vista Chapter, Storm Lake.

Mrs. Russell Carlson, District Director
The Lucas County Museum

The Lucas County Museum was formerly the residence of the A. J. Stephens family. Mr. Stephens was a Chariton Contractor and he built it in 1907–8. The Lucas County Historical Society purchased it in 1906. It was restored and ready for formal opening as a museum in the spring of 1967. It is well furnished in harmony with the times through which it was a family home. In the parlor hangs a portrait of Mr. Stephens. In the basement is a replica of the old-time general store and in another section is a replica of a coal mine.

Otterbein Church

The Otterbein Church was the outgrowth of a missionary’s idea that a church should be organized in a community about four miles south of Chariton. His name was Otterbein, so the organization was named for him and when the church was built, that name was given to it. It was built in 1846 and was the gathering place for the community from the time of horse-drawn vehicles until the advent of the automobile. In 1974 it was chosen to become a part of Lucas County’s historical complex.

Since being moved in and restored, there have been two weddings there. It has an old hand “pumped” organ.

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Mrs. W. C. Stuart, District Director, 216 So. Grand, Chariton, IA. 50049
Thousands of Artifacts in Museum Portray Iowa’s Pioneer History

Harrison County Historical Village
on U.S. #30, 3 miles Northeast of Missouri Valley, Iowa

One of the finest displays depicting pioneer life may be seen when the latch string is lifted and you are admitted into this cabin. The pages of history turn back to the days of the spinning wheel, the loom, clock with wooden works, pie safe, apple butter kettle, kraut tamper, rope and trundle beds. This cabin built in 1853 by Presley R. Craig, originally stood in Story County on the Skunk River not far from Ames, and served as a stage coach stop as well as a home.

Other buildings of the Village include the schoolhouse, built in 1868. Here you may sit at one of the double desks or on the recitation bench, as did classes for over 90 years. You will be reminded that these rural schools once dotted the countryside. Early settlers laid out school districts keeping in mind the goal that no child should be required to travel more than 2 miles to public elementary school. McGuffey Readers are on display.

The era of the tremendous fur trade along the Missouri River is often forgotten. Here, together with beaver fur, buffalo and bearskin robes, trade goods, traps and scales, are the steamboat whistle and pilot wheel of the Mary List, one of many steamboats which once carried cargoes up and down the “Big Muddy,” which outlines the western border of Harrison County.

The country store, post office, blacksmith and harness shops, household equipment building, medical center, mill, “Ye Old Print Shop,” and chapel all exhibit unique and significant historical treasures. The Village also has a corn museum, where some extremely rare items are on display, showing the long history of corn in this hemisphere.

Artifacts displayed impress visitors with the courage, industry and fortitude of the men and women who heard the call of the Iowa frontier. Their covered wagons were loaded with the broad axe, frow, auger, sod-breaker plow, and grain cradle. With these simple tools and implements they built and transformed the land, once covered with native grasses 6 to 10 feet tall, into the state famous because it is the place “where the tall corn grows.”

This page sponsored by Southwest District

Mrs. Clyde Meyer, 819 Courtright St., Mapleton, IA 51034

1070 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
IOWA'S HISTORICAL BARNs

This old rustic Barn has been renovated for Indian Creek Nature Center headquarters. The character and setting of the Barn convey a real "back to nature" feeling in the Cedar Rapids Greenbelt. The structure offers interpretive and live animal exhibits and auditorium space for indoor programs. The silo has even been converted to create a lofty observatory.

The Greenbelt is rich in historical evidence of the Sac and Fox Indians from the 19th century. The Nature Center's stewardship and professionally coordinated use of 140 acres of the land is helping people use, understand and appreciate some of the finest wildlife habitat and natural area in the Greater Cedar Rapids region. Hundreds of species of plants and animals find sanctuary here.

Indian Creek Nature Center
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Have you ever taken an aquawalk or a night hike? Ever come face to face with a tiny saw-whet owl or felt the wind's chill on a high ridge? Concerned about the environment? No matter what your interest the Indian Creek Nature Center program is diverse and appealing. Whether you're interested in science or recreation, culture, history or education, the four season schedule of activities has it all. Films, hikes, tours, expeditions, workshops and mini courses are just a few of the activities available for both children and adults.

The Nels Severson Barn near Carpenter, Mitchell County, Iowa, known as Fort Severson, is in the National Register of Historic places. It might look pretty plain to us today, but was beautiful to early settlers who needed protection from Indians.

This pioneer agricultural structure was built in 1867 by Norwegian immigrant Nels Severson, and illustrates a practical utilization of native building materials in Iowa's early settlement period. Although not originally built as a fortification, it may have served early settlers against both natural and human dangers.

Over 6,000 people visited the Barn in 1976, the year it was restored.
SOUTHEAST IOWA CHAPTERS
ON THE MAP WITH "NAMESAKES"

PRESENTED BY THE 14 CHAPTERS
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    June 14, 1909
    Regent — Mrs. Martin Lewis

Ft. Madison — JEAN ESPY
    November 14, 1901
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Iowa City — 1) NATHANIEL FELLOWS
    November 25, 1939
    Regent — Mrs. Jack Hixon
    — 2) PILGRIM
    February 19, 1898
    Regent — Mrs. Edgar Riley

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    May 25, 1931
    Regent — Mrs. Vernie Ramsey

Mt. Pleasant — JAMES HARLAN
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    October 14, 1977
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    April 13, 1910
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<td>CHESTER DAIRY COMPANY</td>
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July 10th, 1979
Toccoa Chapter, Toccoa, Georgia

In memory of
KENT ROLLA DUNLAP HAGLER
1865 - 1959
Springfield Chapter DAR

In memory of
Mrs. J. Ralph Tobin
Past Regent and Wife of Our Founder
J. RALPH TOBIN & SON
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In loving memory of
GUSSIE MONROE HENERSON
Organizing Regent of
Powder River Chapter
Miles City, Montana

In Memory of
Merle Pickford Steven
Eau Claire Chapter
Eau Claire, WI

Always Use Your Zip Code

National Defense
(Continued from page 993)
country. These Committees must keep files. They must publish their findings. The FBI must retain and strengthen its counterintelligence role. It must keep under surveillance the Communist Party that is directed by Moscow as well as the Communist Party directed by Peking and the FALN, the Socialist Workers’ Party, the Symbionese Liberation Army, and other neo-terror organizations.

The FBI must infiltrate all these organizations. Informants are a valuable tool in preventing terror. Guidelines from the office of the Attorney General that hold FBI and other counterintelligence officers financially responsible to defend actions undertaken in the line of duty must be revised.

But above all, we must cease seeding our own destruction.

This article was excerpted with permission from Dr. Robert Morris’ new book, Self Destruct: Dismantling America’s Internal Security (Arlington House, New York, 1979). Dr. Morris is uniquely qualified as an expert on internal security. During World War II, he served as an officer in U.S. Naval Intelligence. He was chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee during some of its most fruitful years. Later, he was president of the University of Dallas and then president of the University of Plano.

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NOVEMBER
“AD . . . . ADMINISTRATION”

THANKSGIVING means counting our blessings, pausing a moment to offer our gratitude. Its a time to be especially thankful to the friends that mean the most to us all year. WISHING YOU HAPPINESS at THANKSGIVING and ALWAYS.

“THANKFUL” for the states of North Central Division for their November “ADS”.

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GRAND TOTAL FOR THE NOVEMBER ISSUE — $15,280.00

Cordially,

Mrs. Bernie Chesley McCrea
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

November 1979
NSDAR MEMBERS: AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MAILED TO YOU!

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution recognizes the threat cancer presents to you and your family, and urges you to take steps to minimize the physical risk of this disease. Learn and watch for the seven warning signals listed below . . . and consult your physician if any one of these symptoms appear.

1. Change in bowel or bladder habits.
2. A sore that does not heal.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Thickening or lump in breast or elsewhere.
5. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Obvious change in wart or mole.
7. Nagging cough or hoarseness.

Source: American Cancer Society "76 Cancer Facts and Figures".

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

All DAR members should have received a special mailing announcing the enrollment opportunity for the NSDAR Group Cancer Expense Program underwritten by Mutual of Omaha. If you have not received this information in the mail, please use the coupon below to request it.

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Yes, Please send me the brochure describing the benefits provided by the NSDAR Group Cancer Expense Program.

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"EXCLUSIVE OFFER"
LIMITED EDITION — 5000 PIECES

Molly Hays went to war with her artillaryman husband. During the historic battle of Monmouth (June 28, 1778 — a fiercely hot day), she carried water to thirsty soldiers in the pitcher that was to change her name in history books.

Never before has a commemorative been more symbolic. Plates, coins, bottles have been issued to commemorate people and events, but this collectible is truly unique, since the pitcher alone, commemorates both person and event. This limited edition pitcher is mouth blown, as evidenced by the pontil mark. It is hand crafted by the famed Clevenger Bros. Glass Works of Clayton, N.J.

The front scene (illustrated), depicts Molly Pitcher manning her fallen husband's cannon. The reverse side represents General George Washington at the battle of Monmouth with Major Gen. Marquis de la Fayette and Lieut. Col. Alexander Hamilton close behind on horseback. Both scenes are embossed in the glass of this hand made mouth blown pitcher.

Because each pitcher is hand made, no two are identical; each one possesses a unique characteristic of its own.

We've chosen to make this pitcher in the original formula of "Jersey Green," that being the color of the first hand blown glass in the United States. You will appreciate the excellent quality of this pitcher when it is in your hands.

Enclosed with your order, you will find a certificate of authenticity with your pitcher's serial number and a short history of Molly Pitcher. Each pitcher ordered will be registered in your name or name of your choice.

Gift cards enclosed according to your instructions.

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• The pitcher is personalized since it is registered in name of your choice or we can enclose card to allow recipient to register it with us.

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