Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

January 1980
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As the War for Independence went poorly for the Americans in 1780, their elder statesman, Benjamin Franklin, remained in France. He worked untireingly to respond to General Washington's plea for money from American's European allies. Well-liked and respected by the French court, Franklin was eventually to succeed in his endeavors.

Born January 6, 1706, this revered philosopher became the subject of many painters and sculptors. In fact, in 1780 he wrote: "I have at the request of friends sat so much and so often to painters and statuaries that I am perfectly sick of it..." The cover photo for January features a bust for which Franklin did not sit. Executed 1894-1895 by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, this likeness is the dominant figure of the central pavilion of the Library of Congress in Washington. The photo is by Deborah Carr, Advertising Manager.
Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, Builds for Our Future.
Dear Members:

The following, authored by Robert J. Burdette, was printed in the Parish Bulletin of the Church of St. James the Less in Scarsdale, New York, and I would like to share it with you.

**GOD’S DAY**

There are two days in the week upon which and about which I never worry—two carefree days kept sacredly free from fear and apprehension. One of these days is Yesterday. Yesterday, with its cares and frets and pains and aches, all its faults, its mistakes and blunders, has passed forever beyond my recall. It was mine; it is God’s.

The other day that I do not worry about is Tomorrow. Tomorrow, with all its possible adversities, its burdens, its perils, its large promise and performance, its failures and mistakes, is as far beyond my mastery as its dead sister, Yesterday. Tomorrow is God’s day; it will be mine. There is left, then, for myself but one day in the week—Today. Any person can fight the battles of today. Any woman can carry the burdens of just one day; any man can resist the temptation of today. It is only when we willfully add the burdens of these two awful eternities—Yesterday and Tomorrow—such burdens as only the Mighty God can sustain—that we break down.

It isn’t the experience of Today that drives people mad. It is the remorse of what happened Yesterday and fear of what Tomorrow might bring. These are God’s Days . . . Leave them to Him.

With warmest good wishes for a joyful New Year.

Faithfully,

Jeanette C. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Four hundred years ago, the first son of Alice Rickard and George Smith was born, either in the late part of 1579 or in early 1580. To date no records have been found to document his birth date. We do know that their son was baptized on January 9, 1580, and given the name of John. The baptismal took place in the parish church of Willoughby in the county of Lincolnshire, England. John’s father, George, was a freeman who operated a small farm at Great Carlton and leased other property from Lord Willoughby de Eresby, lord of the manor of Willoughby by Alford. Alice, John’s mother, was a descendant of the Rickards of Great Heck, in the south of Yorkshire. The Smith family was a small one, and besides John, only one brother and one sister lived to maturity. While the Smith farm acreage was not great, the income from it was sufficient for George Smith to have amassed goods and chattels to the value of more than seventy-five pounds sterling by the time he died. From this small beginning, John Smith became a legend and lived to become one of the famed men of English and American history.

John Smith attended village school at nearby Alford and Louth, where he learned the rudiments of English, Latin, and mathematics. At age 15, he was apprenticed to Thomas Sendall of King’s Lynn, a seaport some fifty miles south of Willoughby. When John’s father died in 1596, he became an adventurer and served, first, in Flanders, in the Army. Later, he toured southern Europe and eventually joined the Christian Army in Hungary to serve against the Turks. There John Smith soon made his mark and was promoted to Captain of 250 horse for his military achievements. He accepted a challenge from a Turk to combat for the privilege of the winner to decapitate the loser and to keep his head for a trophy. John Smith won this duel and presented the Turk’s head to General Moses Szekely, commander of the Christian army. A second Turk decided to challenge John Smith and suffered the same defeat. A third challenge by a Turk also ended with John Smith the victor. After this event, John Smith was authorized by Prince Zsigmond to wear upon his shield “three Turks heads” in token of his feat and was made “an English gentleman.” The generous Prince granted John Smith an annual pension of three hundred ducots.

During one of the battles between the Christian army and Turkish army in 1602, John Smith was wounded, captured, and made a slave. He was taken to Istanbul and later, while enslaved in Russia, escaped. John Smith then did some traveling through the areas of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Spain, Morocco, and was a privateer in the Canary Islands before returning to England.

Once back in England, John Smith became involved with the London Charter to colonize Virginia in 1606. Three ships were outfitted and a total of 105 persons were chosen for this venture. Seven of the gentlemen were appointed to form the governing body of the colony including Captain John Smith. The fleet left England on December 19, 1606, and arrived in the Chesapeake Bay off Cape Henry during April, 1607. After exploring the area, a low-lying peninsula connected to the mainland by a sandbar was selected for the settlement which was eventually named Jamestown. The Jamestown peninsula had been an Indian campsite and was considered a tribal hunting ground. The colonists began work to clear the land and to build a fort and shelters for their protection. Meanwhile some of the gentlemen, including John Smith, explored the river upstream to the vicinity of the site of Richmond today. After the ships returned to England, typhoid, Indians, malnutrition, bad water, heat, and the type of wool clothing worn by the Colonists during the summer took their toll of the Virginians. As the food supplies dwindled, John Smith would visit different parts of the country to trade with the Indians for food. On one
of these trips he was captured and taken to the camp of the great Powhatan. He was rescued from death by Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of the Indian despot, and was later permitted to return to Jamestown.

John Smith was ordered to explore the Chesapeake Bay area to determine if there was a passage to China. During this time, he became better acquainted with Virginia and made notes about his observations. John Smith and 14 of his colleagues took a small boat and explored the major river tributaries flowing into the Chesapeake Bay.

One of Smith’s descriptions about Virginia comments: “The country is not mountainous nor yet low, but such pleasant plains, hills & fertile valleys, one prettily crossing another, and watered for conveniently with their sweet brooks and crystal springs, as if art it felt had deviled them.”⁹ When John Smith and his group reached the Potomac River, his description was “The fourth river is called Potomac [Patawomeke] & is 6 or 7 miles in breadth. It is navigable 140 miles & fed as the rest with many sweet rivers and springs, which fall from the bordering hills. These hills many of them are planted, and yield no less plenty and variety of fruit then the river exceedeth with abundance of fish. This river is inhabited on both sides.”¹¹ Smith also discussed the type of trees in Virginia, various kinds of animals, fowls, fish, and the customs of the natives.

During June, 1608, Smith and his crew explored the Potomac up stream to the Little Falls area, just beyond Georgetown (now Washington, D.C.). Smith records this event as: “Having gone so high as we could with the boat, we met divers (various) savages in canoes, well loade(d) with the flesh of bears, deer and other beasts; whereof we had part. Here we found mighty rocks, growing in some places above the ground as high as the shrubby trees, and divers (various) other solid quarries of divers (various) tinctures; and divers (various) places where the waters had fallen from the high mountains they had left a tinctured, spangled scurf (deposits), that made many bare places seem as gilded. Digging the ground above in the highest cliffs of rocks, we saw it was a clay sand so mingled with yellow spangles as if it had been half pindust (brass filings).”¹²

We have no actual evidence that Smith or his men actually landed on the shore of what later became the political administrative area of Arlington County, Virginia. The Indians of Arlington were probably members of the Powhatan Confederacy. Smith did make a record of an Indian village, Nameroughquena, which seems to have been located in the vicinity of Arlington County across the Potomac River fro Washington. His party traded with the local Indians for skins of otters, beavers, martens, lynx, and minks.

After Smith and his crew left the Potomac River, they explored the Rappahannock River. There while fishing, John Smith speared a stingray which caused him great misery almost resulting in his death.¹³ The area is still called Stingray Point after this event. When John Smith returned to Jamestown, he ruled as President of the Colony from September, 1608, to August, 1609.¹⁴ He then returned to England to help promote the Virginia Colony. John Smith never returned to Virginia, but he did make a voyage to New England in 1614. While in England, John Smith wrote and published his history of Virginia along with his famous map of Virginia. This map is remarkable.

The John Smith map of Virginia was the most important map to appear in print during the period of early settlement.¹⁵ It was a map which has had a great amount of influence upon map making for a considerable period of time. During the Summer of 1608, Captain John Smith with a small party, set out in a barge to explore the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. The explorations continued over three months as Smith and his men traveled more than 3,000 miles. The results of their discoveries appear upon the Smith map of Virginia.

There are approximately 200 names on Smith’s map and many of these locate Indian villages. This is one of the best sources for Indian names and localities for pre-English Virginia. Certain of the names honor members of Smith’s survey parties or leaders of the Jamestown Colony. They include Gosnolds Baye, Sharpes Ils, Wiffins Poynte, Russells Ils, and Fetherstones Baye. Richard Fetherstone, one of the party, died, and was buried in the bay named on Smith’s map after him. At the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, near Cape Charles, are Smyths Ils, now called collectively, Smith Island. In Maryland along the Chesapeake Bay, Smith named “Rickards Cliffs” after his mother and her relatives. He also named a stream in Maryland “Willoughby’s Flu” in honor of his birthplace in England. Smith notes that the little crosses on the map were the furthest places explored by his party. Four different types of trees are shown on the Smith map. It is also decorated with illustrations, sketches, scrolls, and ornamental lettering. In the upper left corner is pictured the interior of Powhatan’s lodge. The portrait at the upper right is of the Sasquesahancks whom Smith described as “great and well proportioned men ... for they seem like Giants to the English.” The Royal coat-of-arms decorates the top central part of the map, immediately below the title scroll. Near the lower right corner is Captain Smith’s own coat-of-arms, which was granted by the Duke of Transylvania. The three heads on the shield are of “Turks.” The scroll below the shield carries the Latin motto “Vincere est Vivere” (to conquer is to live). Smith’s coat-of-arms is not found on the first or second states or editions of the map, and the third state includes the arms without the motto. Ten different states or versions of this map have been identified by scholars.¹⁶

John Smith also honored his mother by placing her name, Alice Smith, on a map of Ould Virginia (actually North Carolina) which appears in his General History of Virginia.¹⁷ Another women’s name appears on the same map, Abigails Isle, about whom we know nothing further. On Smith’s map of New England, his family name is given again to “Smiths Isles” and “Willowby Isles” appears which was the name of his birthplace in England. In the upper left corner of this map appears a portrait of Captain John Smith.¹⁸

On June 21, 1631, John Smith dictated his last Will
and Testament. In it we find for the first time, the names of a handful of people who must have been close to him. To Thomas Packer, one of the King’s Privy Seal clerks, Smith left his Lincolnshire property and his treasured grant of arms from Zsigmond Bathory. He left other bequests to individuals: for example, to a “Mistris Tredway” who is otherwise unidentified. Ten days after John Smith wrote his will, it was probated on July 1, 1631. He was buried in St. Sepulchre’s Church in London.¹⁹ His epitaph reads as follows: “To the living memory of his deceased friend Captain John Smith, sometime Governor of Virginia, and Admiral of New England, who departed this life the 21st of June 1631. Accordamus Vincere est Vivere.”²⁰

John Smith “was one of the first Englishmen to see America as more than a get-rich-quick scheme. He was one of the first to fall in love with the land and to see its potential. Beyond the forest and Indian fields, Smith envisioned growing towns and cities and thriving trade and commerce. To him, America was the setting for a new civilization.”²¹ Smith’s credentials are outstanding: he was a member of the first ruling council in Virginia; he subsequently became its president; he was the acknowledged savior or the colony during its first two years; he was the first and principal historian of Virginia; he published the earliest and best map of the area; and he was a lifelong proponent of English settlement in America.

John Smith’s accomplishments and contributions to the history of the northern part Virginia, were also notable: he was the first Englishman to lead an exploration party up the Potomac River to its navigable limits in the vicinity of Little Falls; he was the first to provide historical documentation on his observations about the Potomac River and along its shoreline; he was the first to use Indian names on his famous map of Virginia; and one of these Indian names was a village called Nameroughquena, which was located in the vicinity of Arlington County, Virginia.

Captain John Smith has lived on in legend and his exploits have become history. We have much to be thankful to John Smith for and this year we should all commemorate the 400th anniversary of his birth.

References:
3. Ibid, p. 5.
4. Vaughan, p. 4.
6. Ibid, p. 49.
13. Smith. A Map of Virginia ... p. 34.
17. Smith, Generall Historie ... p. 20.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

Lerna Diez Veling, October 1979 in Yankton, South Dakota. Miss Veling was State Vice Regent 1926-1927 and State Regent of South Dakota 1927-1928. She was a member of the Daniel Newcomb Chapter.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: December 2, with invited guests, attended the U.S. Navy Band Commodores Christmas Concert; December 9, with members of the Executive Committee in the City for the December meeting of the Board, the Night of the Miracle presented by the U.S. Army Band; January 16, Prayer-Seminar of SHACK, Division of narcotic training, and President General presented with first Roger Price Award by the Fishing Forum Committee of SHACK for the outstanding service of the DAR to the inner-city of Washington, D.C.

VAVS: February 14 is known as National Salute to Hospitalized Veterans Day and is celebrated each year throughout Veterans Administration Medical Facilities across the country. DAR Volunteers in VA Medical Centers are urged to participate in this observance. Please check with your local VA Director of Volunteers to learn what you can do to help so the hospitalized veterans will know they have not been forgotten.

DAR MUSEUM: The October 1979 issue of Antique Collecting contains two references to the DAR Museum. One article is entitled "DAR Museum: What's New?" and the other is on the "Lafayette in America" exhibition which closed October 31.

THE LAST GREAT NATION ON EARTH: This book, written by Rose Martin, was offered to the National Society through the National Defense Committee to be sent to each Chapter Regent and Chapter National Defense Chairman at no expense to either the National Society or the National Defense Committee. Although the mailing was handled by the staff at national headquarters, the National Society was reimbursed for all charges.

BERRY COLLEGE: October 22, the President General participated in the dedication of the ramp for the handicapped provided by the Georgia DAR for the Berry College Library as well as the special hardware needed for the doors. These additions will make it possible for everyone to use the facilities of the Library.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY: The President General, with a great sense of satisfaction and pleasure, brings attention to the very fine publicity secured by the Chapters in their local papers. The bulletin board at national headquarters has been kept filled with clippings, articles, etc., sent by the Chapters and States and they are read by the visitors to the building. Congratulations to each of you and keep up the good work.

CANADIAN BROADCAST COMPANY: The President General was interviewed by telephone by a representative of this company concerning the reaction of the DAR to the situation in Iran. The show was aired in Canada on Monday, November 19.

STARS 'N STRIPES (Publication for the U.S. Armed Forces): This publication requested permission to reprint the December 1979 cover of the DAR Magazine and the Cover Story in their Christmas edition.

The February Issue of Yankee Magazine will carry an interview with the President General. This interview with Susan Mahnke took place during Mrs. Baylies' visit to the Cathedral of the Pines.
In the euphoria of high hopes for the United Nations during the first few years after World War II, a document called the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" was proclaimed by the General Assembly. The United States supported this document only after President Harry Truman, over the strenuous objection of the Soviet Union, insisted on an article recognizing the right to own private property. As a result of his insistence, Article 17 proclaimed: "Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."

The right to own property is the unique cornerstone of our American Constitution and free economic system. The Founding Fathers proclaimed in the Fifth Amendment: "... nor shall any person ... be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The Fourteenth Amendment restated the right of all Americans to "life, liberty [and] property."

From 1948 on, the United Nations tried to codify the Universal Declaration into two treaties: the UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Communist and pro-Communist governments, however, adamantly insisted on the deletion of Article 17 because they refused to recognize the right to own private property. The Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford Administrations consistently took the position that the United States would not sign the two treaties unless they recognized property rights as human rights.

By 1966, enough small nations had joined the United Nations so that the views of the United States were no longer respected, and the UN adopted the two treaties without any recognition of property rights. The United States continued to refuse to sign them.

In October 1977, President Jimmy Carter went to the United Nations headquarters, reversed the 29-year U.S. position, signed the two UN treaties, and submitted them to the U.S. Senate for ratification. They should be decisively rejected. Senate approval would only compromise our own U.S. constitutional right to own private property without doing anything whatsoever for peoples in other lands who are denied all kinds of rights including property rights.

The Genocide Convention

Whereas the UN Human Rights Treaty offends the U.S. Constitution by a fundamental omission, the Genocide Convention would be a direct takeaway of American rights.

Suppose President Carter sent a message to the Senate saying something like this: As part of the "human rights" policy of my Administration, I urge the Senate to ratify a treaty under which American citizens, under some circumstances, could be tried in an international or foreign court. In order to demonstrate our commitment to the United Nations and to cooperation with the Soviet Union, I feel that our citizens should be willing to give up some of their unique American constitutional guarantees such as the right not to be charged for a capital crime except after a grand jury indictment, the right to a speedy and public
trial by an impartial jury in the state and district wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed, the privilege against self-incrimination, the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, the writ of habeas corpus, and the right not to be denied life or liberty without due process of law.

President Carter did not say those things, of course. But he is urging the Senate to ratify the UN Genocide Convention (Treaty) which would have that effect on American constitutional rights. If the Genocide Convention were ratified as a treaty, it would become part of the supreme law of our land and make U.S. citizens subject to trial by an international court for the alleged crime of causing physical or even mental harm to a single member of any specified national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

The terms of the Genocide Convention were drawn so as not to apply to the genocide regularly practiced by Communist regimes. The definition of genocide is limited to actions against "national, ethnic, racial, or religious groups."

As originally written, the Genocide Convention also included actions against groups or members of a group on "political" grounds. But when the UN General Assembly adopted the Genocide Convention in 1948, the word "political" was stricken out. Since all Communist acts of genocide are "political" in nature, they are thus exempted from the application of the Genocide Convention.

Article II of the Genocide Convention reads: "In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, such as: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

No one can accurately define the nature of the "crime" of causing "mental harm to members of a group." The undefined "crime" of "causing mental harm" is the joker which would have unpredictable and unlimited consequences. Here are some examples of accusations which have already been alleged to come under the jurisdiction of the Genocide Convention.

At a World Council of Churches meeting in Barbados, Protestant and Catholic missionaries were charged with "genocide" on the ground of their alleged "contempt for indigenous cultures, appropriations of Indian national resources and the overwhelming spirit of the missionaries."

A San Francisco lawyer who represented the Black Panthers announced that he had plans to go before the United Nations and charge the United States with "genocide" against the Panthers. Chicago policemen were falsely accused of trying to exterminate the Black Panthers. The policemen got a fair trial in Chicago and were exonerated. Who knows what the result would have been if they had been extradited to some foreign country and tried without the safeguards of the U.S. Bill of Rights?

The Hanoi Communists charged that members of the U.S. Armed Forces were guilty of genocide in "the alleged massacre of civilians in a South Vietnamese village." If the United States had been a party to the Genocide Convention, American soldiers and POWs would have been subject to trial in Vietnam. It is possible that American soldiers already returned from their tour of duty would be subject to extradition for trial in Vietnam, even after having been found innocent in a U.S. court.

If the Genocide Convention is ratified, our law enforcement agencies may be reluctant to take any action against anyone who belongs to any identifiable group which might retaliate with charges of "genocide."

Language so broad and vague as "causing mental harm" could well be held by some World Court to characterize racial segregation, or the continued existence of predominantly black or white schools, as a "crime" to be tried in a foreign court. In Brown v. Board of Education (1954), the U.S. Supreme Court held expressly that separation of black children "from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone...[and] has a tendency to [retard their] education and mental development."

Article III of the Genocide Convention is so broad in its language that no overt act need occur for the...
"crime" of genocide to be committed. It reads: "The following acts shall be punishable: (a) genocide; (b) conspiracy to commit genocide; (c) direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (d) attempt to commit genocide; (e) complicity in genocide."

It is easy to see that, when the prosecution lawyers tie in all these subjective elements in Article III to the loose definition of genocide in Article II (wherein genocide is defined to include "inflicting on a group conditions of life" which might bring about its destruction "in whole or in part," etc.), the Genocide Convention will take away fundamental American constitutional rights.

"Complicity of Government"

The glaring crimes of genocide—such as the Nazi mass murder of the Jews, the Soviet mass murder of the Poles and Latvians, the Red Chinese mass murder of the Tibetans, and the Communist mass murder of the Cambodians—have been committed with the complicity and at the direction of governments. The United States and other Western representatives who formulated the Genocide Convention sought as a sine qua non to have genocide defined as having been committed "with the complicity of government" because they properly felt that genocide could not be an international crime unless a government participated in its perpetration. After all, a treaty is an agreement between governments, not between individuals.

But they were not successful, and this essential factor is missing from the Genocide Convention. The Genocide Convention was written to apply to "persons committing genocide," and to require the trial of "persons charged with genocide," whether they are "public officials or private individuals." Article VIII of the Genocide Convention specifically permits "the competent organs of the United Nations" to interfere in the domestic affairs of member nations by hearing complaints as to the conduct of individual citizens, and to "take such action . . . as they consider appropriate" against them.

One of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States, Alfred J. Schweppe of Seattle, explained the history and content of the Genocide Convention to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Far from being an exercise in leadership by the United States," he said, "the cold record shows it to have been a pathetic case of abject followership—so pathetic as almost to drive one to tears."

"The United States delegation consistently caved in on important matters of principle and, in order to get some kind of an agreement—any kind—absolutely acquiesced in a draft that is so faulty and confused that it does not prevent genocide where it regularly goes on (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Africa, Asia) but in a welter of confusion, creates new international crimes (the treaty becomes the supreme law of the land) that will make endless trouble for the United States. . . ."

"Let me particularize a bit. As originally drafted, the Convention included 'political' as well as 'national, ethnical, racial and religious groups.' The Soviets announced that they wouldn't play unless 'political groups' were expunged from the draft. They insisted on preserving the right to assassinate and exterminate the political opposition as essential to the safety of the state. . . ."

"Next, in the historical development of the Convention, United States representatives insisted that there should be included in the definition of genocide the words 'with the complicity of government,' an obviously correct ingredient when related back to Hitler massacres by Nazi Germany. But the Communists would have none of it, because their governments themselves are the active agents in dealing with dissidents. Result: the United States position was rejected and the United States acquiesced. . . ."

"We also acquiesced in the injection of 'part of a group.' Thus genocide under this draft can now be committed under the draft treaty by a single individual against another single individual—now a domestic crime, but lifted by this Convention to the level of an international crime, triable in the country where committed.

"Then our representatives acquiesced in injecting 'mental harm' into the Convention, thus opening the way for a Pandora's box of claims."

What Court Will Judge the Crime?

When we examine the provisions of the Genocide Convention in regard to which court will hear and judge the "crime" of genocide, the prospects are even more chilling. Article VI of the Genocide Convention reads as follows: "Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction."

This would wipe out the protections which American citizens now enjoy under our Bill of Rights. Individual American citizens could be charged with the loosely-defined "crime" of genocide, and then tried in some international court outside of the United States.

Furthermore, our Government would be required, under the terms of the Genocide Convention, to extradite any citizen charged with genocide to the jurisdiction of some foreign court, whether the charge is trumped up or not. Article VII spells this out emphatically: "Genocide and the other acts enumerated in Article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition. The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force."

The usual defense against extradition to a foreign country is that the charge is political and therefore non-extraditable. However, the language of the Genocide Convention prevents that from being used as a shield to protect American citizens unjustly charged.

Is anyone so naive as to assume that the precious guarantees of the U.S. Bill of Rights would be respected in some foreign or international tribunal? Our unique American guarantees would be meaningless in a foreign court.

When an individual is extradited for a crime, no rights go with him. He
is subject to the rules and the decisions of the court to which he goes. There is absolutely no sound argument for making American citizens subject in any way to any world court which includes jurists from Communist and pro-Communist nations, including the Soviet Union.

The Connally Reservation

The Genocide Convention effectively annuls (in regard to the “crime” of genocide) the Connally Reservation which limits our submission to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, otherwise known as the World Court. That Reservation provides that we will submit to the World Court only on issues which are international in scope, whereas domestic issues (“as decided by the United States”) are resolved in U.S. courts. Article IX of the Genocide Convention accomplishes this repeal of the Connally Reservation with this language:

“Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in Article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.”

This language wipes out all the alleged safeguards, called “understandings,” which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee attached or may attach to the Genocide Convention. Under Article IX, the validity of any “reservations” or “understandings” or “interpretations” which the Senate may append to the treaty to make it sound safe to the American people will be decided—not by the United States at all—but by the World Court. Article IX flatly states that such decisions are in the hands of the International Court of Justice at the request of “any” party to the dispute.

The noted legal authority Eberhard Deutsch corroborated this important point when he wrote: “This Article [IX] clearly overrides the Connally Amendment and subjects the United States to the unreserved jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice as to all matters involving the ‘interpretation, application or fulfillment’ of the Genocide Convention.

“Thus, if the United States should ratify that Convention, and a case should arise thereunder which our Supreme Court should hold to be one within this country’s domestic jurisdiction and protected by the First Amendment to our Constitution, any party to the treaty could still bring the matter before the International Court of Justice, which could disregard completely the decision of our Supreme Court, and hold that the matter was not one of domestic jurisdiction, and was not protected by the free speech guaranty of the Constitution of the United States, and the United States would be bound by that decision despite the Connally Amendment.”

The Danger of Treaty Law

The Genocide Convention has been around awaiting ratification by the U.S. Senate for some 30 years. All those Senators had the good judgment not to ratify it. There are many compelling reasons.

One reason is the preeminence of treaties in our American system of government. Under the U.S. Constitution, laws passed by Congress must be “in pursuance” of the Constitution, but there is no such express limitation on treaties. The broad language of the Supreme Court in Missouri v. Holland (1920) permitted a treaty to authorize an internal law which, in the absence of the treaty, would have been unconstitutional.

The dangerous business of treaty ratification was best described by former Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. “Under our Constitution,” he said, “treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution. Treaties . . . can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights.”

Therefore it is necessary to examine and study a treaty (or convention) even more closely than any ordinary legislation. Furthermore, a treaty need pass only the Senate; it does not have to pass the House of Representatives. And a treaty need be approved only by two-thirds of the Senators who are present for the vote (not of those who are absent). This is true even if the treaty (or convention) takes away individual rights by creating new “crimes.”

It is clear that the present State Department believes in using treaties to override and bypass the U.S. Constitution. The Panama Treaties which gave away the U.S. Canal at Panama blatantly bypassed Article IV, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution which gives to “the Congress” the power to dispose of U.S. territory or property. As every schoolchild knows, “the Congress” has two branches, the Senate and the House. But the Panama Treaties, which turned over billions of dollars of U.S. territory and property, were never submitted to the House of Representatives.

A generation ago, the U.S. Congress debated and defeated by one vote a proposed constitutional amendment called the Bricker Amendment. This amendment would have guaranteed that (1) no treaty provision could abridge any U.S. constitutional right, (2) no treaty alone could make U.S. internal law, and (3) the same would apply to executive agreements. The need for a Bricker Amendment is greater today than ever before because of the tremendous pressure being exerted by the State Department and the present Administration to bypass the U.S. Constitution through treaty law.

In the absence of a Bricker Amendment, all the treaties and conventions sponsored by the United Nations would imperil American constitutional rights. The U.S. Senate should decisively reject all such treaties so that Americans can continue to enjoy the precious guarantees of the Bill of Rights.
Biographical Note on the Diarist: Lucy Barnes was born on 7 July 1742 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Her father, Jonathan Barnes, was Town Clerk and a farmer prosperous for that time and place.

He had planned to marry his daughter to her wealthy cousin, John Barnes, thus uniting profitable family lands. But nineteen-year-old Lucy refused the match and, instead, married Joseph Hosmer, a farmer of worn-out land in Concord but, already at twenty-six, a talented cabinet-maker whose fine craftsmanship made his products collector's items even today.

The wedding took place on Christmas Eve of 1761 and afterwards the bride and groom rode fifteen miles through the chill, dark Concord woods to her new home.

There she settled down to manage Joseph's household, which included not only the young couple but also two carpentry apprentices and—by 1775—four young children.

Lucy, although a strong character, could not have had as independent a life as she may have wanted, for she and Joseph lived next door to his parents on land still owned by his father, Thomas Hosmer.

Lucy's mother-in-law, Prudence Hosmer, who had married her distant cousin Thomas, was an exceptionally well-educated woman for the times. From childhood she had a taste for literature, especially poetry, and was considered by the village to be the most widely-read woman in Concord. She instilled in her oldest son, Joseph, her own passionate love for the English language, which seems to have resulted in the eloquence for which he became famous throughout Massachusetts.

In April 1775, Prudence Hosmer was sixty-eight years old, Joseph was thirty-nine, and the diarist, Lucy, thirty-two.

My Journal—Lucy Barnes Hosmer

Tuesday, 18 April 1775—Concord, Massachusetts.

I really don't have the time to spare from our household and all the chores to write in this journal—and yet, I must, to calm my nerves and to enable me to think clearly about these perilous times. This I must surely do to help my husband, Joseph Hosmer, our four children, and our dear village of Concord.

No shots have yet been fired; but already we are a wartime community.

For months now, our household and those of our neighbors, have been giving over the major portions of all our lives to the task of preparing Concord for war.

Joseph, who is serving as lieutenant of horse, has been so busy drilling his men that he has had to be gone long hours from home each day.

Our oldest child, Lovina, at thirteen and Cyrus, who is ten, have helped with the task of storing military supplies. I hated to have them do it, but arms and ammunition must be hidden in the woods and about outlying farmhouses (about ours, too). We are all committed to this together: Joseph and I, Lovina, Cyrus, five-year-old John, and even the baby, Lucinda, who is only two.

What I mind more than the hiding of weapons is the need to watch out for Tories and spies amongst our own townspeople.

With all this Joseph's two apprentices, Jonathan Brown and Daniel Tuttle, have had little time these last few days to do their regular work.

There's so much to be done on the farm, too. It's such a warm spring—the warmest ever I remember—that the
grain is already showing green in our fields. And the apple trees are actually beginning to bloom!

Much of the time I’m too busy to be anxious. But at night after my work is done, I do worry and mainly about Joseph.

Some of our neighbors say that all this anger at the Mother Country started hereabouts with the speech he made last year at the Middlesex Convention when he defended our rights against Mr. Daniel Bliss, the famous Tory lawyer, who mocked our folly in resisting the mighty British Empire and urged us all to stand loyally by King George and Old England.

I was proud of my husband that day. Mr. Bliss stood up in front of the Convention, handsome in his fine clothes with a sarcastic smile on his face. Joseph was near the back of the room wearing the plain butternut brown suit that I spun, wove and dyed for him. At first he spoke slowly as if he was feeling his way with the words; but he wound up with such eloquence that he confounded Daniel Bliss and set our neighbors who heard him on fire with new ideas of our rights and freedom. Folks—even Lawyer Bliss himself, they say—have been naming my Joseph “the most dangerous man in Concord” ever since. And that makes me both proud and frightened.

Joseph is thirty-nine years old now and our neighbors say that his influence over the young men of the town is strong and “where he leads they’ll be sure to follow.”

Certainly he is told of nearly everything going on hereabouts. Just last Sunday when Mr. Paul Revere of Boston went to Lexington to warn Mr. Sam Adams and Mr. John Hancock that the British were about to strike, Joseph knew of it almost as soon as did the men in Lexington.

Yesterday the Committee of Safety ordered the dispersion of the military supplies here in Concord into the neighboring towns. Not all the supplies, of course, because we may need to use some here. (How I wish I didn’t think so!) Last night Joseph and I and the apprentices drove by ox team two wagon loads of ammunition to Acton to hide on Deacon Jonathan Hosmer’s farm there. His twenty-year-old son, Abner, is Joseph’s third cousin and one of Deacon Hosmer’s younger sons.

How right we were to expect the Redcoats to move against us!

Soon after midnight Mr. Revere rode to warn the countryside that British troops had left Boston by sea about 11 o’clock. He and Mr. Williams Dawes had gone first to spread the alarm in Lexington where they picked up young Dr. Sam Prescott of our town who’d been over there late courting his Lexington girl. They three galloped to warn Concord.

Somewhere near the Lexington-Lincoln line, they ran into some British sentries who stopped Mr. Revere and Mr. Dawes. But young Dr. Prescott managed to escape by jumping his mare over a stonewall and racing through the fields and backroads he’s known since he was a little boy. It was he who, shortly after 1 a.m., came here to warn Joseph that the British were coming!

My dear husband left our house immediately to call up his troop of horse while Sam Prescott went to ring the bell on the Town Hall to warn all of Concord.

In what seemed like no time at all, Minutemen from all parts of the town were gathering on the green. At 4 a.m., a company of Lincoln militia joined our Minutemen to wait there in the cold. Major Buttrick had taken command as the senior officer present. We had heard that there had been firing at Lexington when the British reached there but we didn’t know anything more than that; so Major Buttrick sent Reuben Brown, the saddler, to ride to Lexington to find out where the Redcoats were then.

While the rest of our men waited there on the village green, Major Buttrick sent some to continue the work we had started the night before—I mean, of course, moving military stores out of the town. Impatience was beginning to build up in everyone waiting there; so Major Buttrick decided to disperse the Minutemen but said that they were not dismissed and were to remain armed and nearby.

Joseph told young Dr. Prescott to ride to Acton and alert Isaac Davis, the Captain of the Acton Company. He, being a gunsmith, naturally made his men the best armed of all the Minutemen. His drummer, Abner Hosmer, is Joseph’s third cousin and one of Deacon Hosmer’s younger sons.

When dawn came there were one hundred and fifty men or thereabouts still waiting for news from Lexington on the common in Concord. But when poor, tired Reuben Brown rode in we learned that he had been so excited in Lexington that he hadn’t taken time before he left there to find out whether live bullets had been used or what actually had happened when the fighting stopped there.

Upon hearing this, a number of the Minutemen decided to go to meet the Regulars. They set off at once and about a mile down the Lexington Road they saw the Redcoats coming. (I heard all this from Joseph when he came home tonight.)

When our men came to about 100 rods of the British, our commander ordered them to about face which they did and marched back to Concord with drums beating and fifes playing. What a sight it must have been! And how I wish that I’d been there to see it for the Redcoats marched right behind them with their fifes and drums sounding wonderfully bold, too.

When they reached Concord, the Minutemen—with Joseph amongst them—retired to higher ground to talk over what they should do next. Suddenly, someone shouted that he could see six companies of Regulars moving toward the North Bridge!

The Reverend William Emerson, who is always impetuous (even Phebe, his wife, says so) proposed: “Let’s
go after them and fight 'em right now!" But Colonel Barrett ignored this from the cloth and ordered our men to withdraw to a position on the heights above the North Bridge where they would be near enough to see what was going on there.

He ordered Major Buttrick to command them and Joseph to act as Buttrick’s adjutant. This upset Joseph who said that he shouldn’t leave his own men who would then be without a leader as he was the only officer present in his troop of horse. But Buttrick is a major and Barrett a colonel so Joseph had to do as he had been commanded. Colonel Barrett left them to go to his own farmhouse to finish moving the military stores hidden there to a safer place, having just heard that a British spy had made a map of all our hiding places of ammunition.

Before mid-morning today, the village was deserted. All our neighbors had fled into hiding in the dark Concord woods or to farms far removed from the town center. I did not know where Joseph was, so I knew that it was up to me to decide how best to protect the children. Phebe Emerson is my friend, and what house would be safer from attack than The Old Manse, a minister’s house! Also, it is a mile out of town. Right by the North Bridge so I was taking the children close to the fighting, not away from it as I hoped. But I didn’t know that then.

Now I’m glad that I did because being with Phebe cheered me. There was so much to do to help her take care of the group of frightened women and children who had already taken refuge in her house when I arrived with my four little ones.

Phebe told me that she had fainted dead away when Frank, the Emerson’s black slave, first told her that the Redcoats were coming. But there was no sign of faintness in Mrs. William Emerson by the time I walked in the front door of The Old Manse. She was here, there, and everywhere seeing that all the children under her roof were fed and comforted.

I had to learn what happened next at the North Bridge from Joseph tonight. I’ll set it down here to the best of my remembrance of what he told me.

Apparently the children and I had done well to flee from the village because soon after we left the British began looting Concord. They took saddles, harness, and other equipment worth 275 pounds from Reuben Brown, books from the Meeting House and Dr. Timothy Minot’s library; they broke open 60 barrels of flour and threw 500 pounds of musket balls into the Mill Pond.

Then they set the village liberty pole on fire just to mock us. That fire got out of control and spread to the roof of the Court House which would surely have been destroyed if it hadn’t been for old Martha Moulton, a widow woman who keeps house for Dr. Minot. She saw the Court House beginning to burn and rushed up to some British officers, who were standing nearby on the green, and implored them to put out the fire and save the Court House.

At first they just laughed at her and made mock of her pleas. But she kept on pleading loudly and gave them no peace until they did put out the fire.

The billowing smoke from it may have been the thing which triggered the start of the fight at the North Bridge because the Minutemen, who were standing on the heights above the bridge, saw the smoke ascending from the village center.

Joseph grew angry at that sight. He told me tonight what he said to the Minutemen: “I’ve often heard it said that the British have boasted that they could march through our country, laying waste our hamlets and villages, and we would not oppose them.”

No one answered, so Joseph went on: “I begin to think that it is true.”

Major Buttrick was standing nearby. Joseph turned to him and asked: “Will you let them burn the town down?” They all stared at the smoke rising from Concord.

Colonel Barrett called an immediate council, and the unanimous agreement was to march into the middle of town to defend the homes of us all, or to die in the attempt. The Colonel gave our men the order not to fire until the British had fired first; then to fire as fast as they could.
They marched in double file toward the North Bridge to the fife strains of "The White Cockade" with Captain Isaac Davis's company at the front of the lines.

As they advanced, they could see the three British companies hastily crowding together at the far end of the bridge. Two or three of the Redcoats were observed trying to pull up the planks. But they soon gave that up and ran back to their companions.

Our men marched nearer and nearer to the bridge to the beat of Abner Hosmer's drum. The British fired a few warning shots into the air. But our men kept on marching forward.

Suddenly the Redcoats fired a volley and Abner Hosmer and his Captain, Isaac Davis, fell dead.

Major Buttrick could be heard shouting the order: "Fire, for God's sake, fire!" And our men returned the fire which had killed our kin and his commanding officer. Joseph learned later that we killed three of the enemy and wounded nine or ten more.

The Minutemen then pressed onto the bridge. The Redcoats were jammed together at the opposite end but, seeing our men coming over the bridge at them, they panicked and ran frantically back toward Concord.

After the sound of the shots had died away, about 200 Minutemen crossed the bridge to the main road; then stationed themselves behind a stonewall in a hilly pasture on the opposite side where they could watch the disorganized Redcoats trying to regroup. Our men could have slaughtered their front ranks but held their fire because they had no orders to shoot. They still wanted only to defend our homes and our families. In a little while the Regulars marched back to town.

Then the Minutemen dispersed—some to go home. But Joseph and some of his men carried Abner Hosmer's body and that of Captain Davis to Major Buttrick's farm nearby.

Many of the Minutemen didn't stop fighting but ran across the fields to the East Quarter of Concord, thinking to intercept the retreating Redcoats there. But these men were acting individually without orders from any officer. Joseph as Lieutenant of Horse and Major Buttrick and Colonel Barrett were left with no men to command.

By this time the whole countryside was up in arms against the British. Joseph told me that their commander would have been wise to have taken his exhausted men back to Boston right away, but instead he delayed four hours in Concord. Some say that he was waiting for reinforcements which never came.

While he waited his men began pillaging some of the houses near the village green—which only stirred up our people still more against them.

There are all kinds of rumors flying about. One is that the British Major Pitcairn, drinking in the Wright Tavern this morning, stirred a glass of brandy with his bloody finger, saying that he would stir the damned yankee blood in the same way before night. Another rumor is that the Redcoats believe that our men are taking the scalps of their wounded. 'Tis a horrible thought and, of course, not true. But hearing it may make Major Pitcairn's hot British blood run cold!

About noon today, the Redcoats began their retreat to Boston, going back the way they had come—by the Bay Road, but without the glory of fife and drum with which they had arrived in our village. Waiting for them behind a ridge which runs beside the road were the Minutemen who had run leaderless across the fields to head them off.

As the British came in sight marching down the road in precise, military formation, our men opened fire on them Indian fashion, each man for himself.

A great many Regulars soon lay dead, and the rest were demoralized. Near Fiske Hill in Lexington, they broke ranks and fled. Many of our Minutemen, including Joseph and his brother Ben, pursued the Redcoats all the way back to Cambridge.

My dear husband is safe at home now and all our family secure under our own roof, thank God! The house is very still as all but me are asleep. 'Tis near midnight and I am very tired, but I couldn't go to bed until I had set down in this journal the events of this long, long day.

Joseph said that the battle at the North Bridge did not last more than two or three minutes, but I'll wager those brief moments will not ever be forgotten by any of our people.

The End of The Journal

Final Biographical Note: Joseph Hosmer rose to the rank of Major before the end of the American Revolution. When the new government was formed after the cessation of hostilities in 1781, his political career began. He was to serve five years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and nine years in the Senate. For much of this time he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House and in the Senate.

He ended his career of public service as High Sheriff of Middlesex County and that for fourteen years.

Lucy died 7 August 1818 at the age of seventy-six. Joseph outlived her less than three years, dying in Concord on 3 January 1821.

October 13, 1979

Abrahams, James: b 1745 d 9-16-1822 m Mary Sol PS SC

Ackerman (Ockerman), Jacob: b c. 1747 d 11-10-1808 m Catherine Pvt VA

Adams, Elisha, Jr.: b 8-12-1755 d 5- -1834 m Alida Sol NY

Anderson, Jacob: b 7-5-1758 d 2-21-1842 m Christina Wyser Sol VA

Applebury, Absolom: b c. 1750 d a. 10-28-1811 m Nancy PS VA

Appleton, Benjamin: b 4-22-1750 d 11-10-1825 m Molly Tilton Cpl MA

Arbogast, John: b c. 1762 d a. 10-28-1811 m Nancy PS VA

Appleby, Absolom: b c. 1750 d a. 10-28-1811 m Nancy PS VA

Appleton, Benjamin: b 4-22-1750 d 11-10-1825 m Molly Tilton Cpl MA

Arbogast, John: b c. 1762 d a. 10-28-1811 m Hannah Davis Pvt VA

Augustus, John: b c. 1737 d a. 1-10-1810 m Elizabeth Springer Pvt DE

Babin, Jean Jacques: b c. 1756 d p. 1783 m Marguerite Landry PS LA

Barner, Adam: b c. 1740 d p. 1817 m Mrs. Veronica Bunn PS PA

Barner, John: b c. 1740 d a. 5-27-1822 m Elizabeth PS VA

Barlett, Daniel: b 3-13-1742/3 d a. 1830 m Abigail Cheney Pvt VA

Bates, William: b 11-23-1749 d 1821 m Mary (Royall) Barton PS VA

Beatty, William: b 6-10-1761 d 8-25-1818 m Isabelle McCorkle PS NC

Bender, Daniel: b 12-12-1748 d 11-30-1803 m Phebe Farnal Capt. NC

Bible, (John) Adam: b c. 1760 d 2-2-1824 m Madalene Shoemaker Pvt VA W Pns

Bland, William: b c. 1746 d a. 1789 m Mary A. PS VA

Bond, Hance: b c. 1756 d 1796 m Martha Elizabeth Elbank (Eebleck) Capt VA NC (Navy)

Bonin, Paul: b c. 1758 d 12-20-1803 m Marie Louise Faustin PS LA

Bordner (Bortner), Jacob: b c. 1756 d a. 12-9-1815 m (1) Susannah Meyer (2) Eva Pvt PA

Boreman, Thomas James, Jr: b c. 1740 d p. 1814 m Susanna Semmes Pvt MD

Bossett (Bossert), (John) Adam: b 4-28-1756 d 1-10-1807 m Maria Magdalene Margaret Leidy Pvt PA

Bowman, Sparling: b c. 1752 d a. 5-6-1839 m Eleanor Pvt MD Pns

Bradford, John George: b 1706 d 11-10-1783 m Margaret Bonfield PS MD

Bromley, John: b c. 1744 d a. 9- -1824 m X Pvt VA

Brown, Moses: b 1-3-1750 d 1-1-1832 m Mary Hobbs Pvt NH

Bullock, Daniel: b 10-25-1762 d 6-8-1834 m Jane Sinuefield Pvt SC Pns

Bussey, Edward: b - d a. 6-1-1787 m Mary Sol MD

Byne, Edmund: b c. 1733 d 2- -1814 m (3) Anne Lewis PS VA

Caldwell, John: b 10- -1733 d 10-8-1778 m Helen Peden CS PS SC

Card, Benson: b c. 1724 d 6-4-1833 m Nancy Pvt MD

Carrier, Thomas: b 12-24-1741 d 7-30-1824 m Mary (Margaret) Woolcott Pvt CT

Carter, Nathaniel: b 1706 d 7-20-1787 m (1) Thankful Sawyer (2) Dorcas Spofford CS MA

Cary, Samuel: b c. 1750 d 1804 m Elizabeth (Sewall) Whiting Lt VA

Chandler, Thomas: b c. 1762 d 9-4-1828 m Amasa Pvt NC Pnsr

Chase, Jonathan, Sr: b 5-1-1730 d 9-18-1808 m Anna Taylor Pvt NH

Chisholm, Thomas: b c. 1730 d 10-21-1789 Lt Col Maj CS GA

Clark, Alexander: b c. 1753 d c. 1783 m Pherebee Farnal Sol VA

Cobb, Robert: b c. 1750 d a. 2-24-1823 m Catherine PS VA

Colburn (Coburn), Jonathan: b 8-29-1757 d p. 1820 m Rachel Abbott Pvt MA

Comly, Robert, Sr: b 12-7-1729 d 1816 m Sarah Jones PS PA

Conner, Jacob: b c. 1755 d a. 3-18-1805 m Magdalen Pvt PS PA

Cooper, William: b c. 1755 d 11- -1815 m Leonia PS VA

Cotton, Lazarus: b c. 1755 d c. 1816 m X PS VA

Covenhoven, John b 2-1-1760 d 9-9-1812 m Martha Higgins Pvt NJ

Covey, Samuel: b 1761 d 1840 m Elizabeth Nap Pvt NY VA Pnsr

Craig, Robert, Jr: b c. 1755 d a. 10-30-1804 m Agnes Johnson Pvt VA

Crandall, Samuel: b c. 1735 d 12-26-1816 m Phebe Wilbur PS NY

Cripps (Crips), Andrew: b c. 1740 d a. 8-16-1816 m Hannah Stalcop Pvt PS DE

Crooks, James: b 1-12-1760 d 4-13-1822 m Mary Ann Dunn Pvt PA

Cropp, James: b 10-15-1755 d a. 4-2-1833 m Susan Thomas PS VA

Crump, Thomas: b 11-5-1756 d 1-5-1833 m Frances Taylor Pvt VA Pnsr

Cunningham, Samuel: b c. 1751 d a. 12-15-1834 m X Pvt VA Pnsr

Curtis, Joel: b 4-13-1761 d a. 5-17-1801 m Hannah Kelsey Pvt CT

Darby, Ephraim: b 3-6-1734 d p. 8-14-1783 m Rachel Pettit Capt NJ

Darwin, James: b 6-19-1744 d p. 1820 m Mary Cowan Sol SC

Davis, Hezekiah: b c. 1745 d a. 1-25-1821 m X PS VA

Dawson, Benjamin: b -1758 d -1820 m Mary Stevens Pvt VA
Lucas, William: b c. 1750 d p. 8-10-1805 m X PS NC
Luce, Samuel: b 1752 d 6-14-1832 m Elizabeth Luce Pvt MA
Lyon, William: b c. 1755 d 11-20-1782 m Mary ________ Pvt VA
Marple, John: b 1745 d 7-28-1782 m Elizabeth Lukens Pvt MA
Maulfair, Michael: b 1729 d 12-1-1807 m Anna Eva Schnug PS PA
Maury, Matthew: b 9-10-1744 d 5-6-1808 m Elizabeth Walker PS VA
McCarroll, Nathaniel: b 9-27-1765 d a. 10- -1835 m X Pvt SC
McCormick, Samuel: b 1738 d a. 4-9-1789 m Griesel Pvt PA
McIntire (McInteer), Alexander: b c. 1730 d 4- -1807 m (1)
McKenny, William: b 5-6-1766 d 1857 m Amy Pvt NC Pnsr
McLaughlin, Duncan: b 9-27-1865 d a. 10- -1835 m X Pvt
McMinn, Samuel: b 1757 d 8-8-1811 m Christiana Fields Pvt PA
McNeil, Daniel, Sr: b c. 1730 d a. 6-18-1805 m Sarah Sol NC
McNitt, Andrew: b 8-15-1750 d p. 1810 m Chloe Chapin Sgt MA
Merritt, Richard Gowell: b 9-9-1761 d p. 1820 m Susan Leighton Pvt MA
Miller, Valentine: b 5 - -1754 d 5-17-1842 m Mary Pvt PA Pnsr
Mitchell, James: b c. 1755 d 1830 m Elsies Jennings Pvt PA
Morgan, Charles: b c. 1743 d 10-23-1808 (1) (2) Mary Robinson (3) Frances M. Pvt PVA
Morgan, Jeremiah: b 8-18-1741 d 7-21-1819 m Elizabeth Lovejoy Sol PS NH
Moss, Matthew: b c. 1741 d 1780 m X PS VA
Musser (Mouser), (Jacob) Frederick: b 9-25-1743 d 4-23-1799 m B PS NC
Myers, Herman: b 1755 d 1 -1826 m Odilla ________ Pvt PA
Myers (Meyers), John b c. 1762 d p. 1786 m Eva ________ Pvt PA
Nelson, John: b c. 1735 d p. 1789 m Mary Johnson Pvt CT
Noble, David: b c. 1750 d a. 5 -1797 (1) Anna Powell (2) Susanna Emmons Pvt PA
Odel, John: b c. 6 - -1756 d 11-25-1851 m Susanna ________ Pvt NY
O’Rear, William: b 12-1-1761 d 6-30-1839 m Ann Calk Pvt VA
Osgood, William: bpt 10-5-1760 d c. 1838 m Mary Crackbone Pvt MA
Pardee, Isaac: b 8-5-1750 d 5-8-1825 m Electa King Sgt CT
Partridge, Thaddeus: b 11-28-1739 d 5-29-1824 (1) Keziah Harding (2) Thankful Adams Pvt MA
Perkins, John: b a. 1754 d a. 12-9-1799 m Mary Anthony PS VA
Phelan, Thomas: b 10-28-1752 d 8-28-1838 m Mary ________ Pvt PA
Post, Jacobus: b 6-20-1726 d 2-6-1798 m Metye (Martha) Van Wagner Maj NJ
Rambo, Jesse: b 9-9-1760 d p. 1830 m Margaret Kuentch Pvt PA
Rand, Israel: b 7-12-1761 d 8-8-1840 m Louisa ________ Pvt NH Pnsr
Randlett, William: b 8-31-1758 d p. 7-8-1833 m Sarah Stockbridge Pvt NH Pnsr
Rawlings, Benjamin: b 6-22-1720 d 4-11-1801 m Martha Wheeler PS NH
Reese, Thomas, Jr: b c. 1763 d a. 3-31 1832 m Elizabeth ________ Pvt PA
Reynolds, George Benedict: b 9-7-1758 d 8-18-1848 m Mary Elizabeth Harrison Pvt MD
Reynolds, John: b c. 1755 d a. 10-9-1822 m Elizabeth ________ Ens VA PA
Rhodes (Rhode), John: b 1752 d 7-13-1840 m Mary Lewis Pvt PS SC
Roberts, Samuel: b c. 1759 d 7-15-1822 m Beda ________ Pvt VA
Rogers, James: b 1-6-1757 d 2-26-1835 m (1) Mary Mustard (2) Lydia Thompson (3) Mary Ridley Sgt MA
Rogers (Roger), Jean: b c. 1752 d 11-5-1805 m Victoire Prejean PS LA
Rothrock, George: b 1721 d a. 9-20-1806 m Elizabeth Roemig PA
Rothrock, Peter: b 1755 d 1826 m Margaret Heidner Pvt PA
Sage, Simeon: b 6-2-1764 d 1-22-1860 m Olivet Codner Pvt CT
Scott, Rice: b 8-12-1743 d 10- -1793 m Michael Osborne PS VA
Secrist (Secrest), Henry: b c. 1735 d a. 9-30-1799 (2) Anna Maria ________ Pvt PA
Shearin, Frederick: b7 -1761 d a. 11- -1845 m Mary Walker Pvt NC Pnsr
Silvernail, Conrad: b 1-18-1752 d 1808 m Magdalena Schut Pvt NY
Sims, John: b 2-12-1755 d a. 1840 m X Pvt VA Pnsr
Sink, Abraham: b 2-12-1762 d p. 1840 m X Pvt PA
Smith, Lucy (Lane): b: c. 1753 d a. 9-25-1798 m William Smith PA
Smith, Nathaniel: b 11-11-1729 d a. 6-18-1812 (1) Abigail Scofield (2) Sarah ________ Pvt CT
Smith, Samuel: b 5-21-1754 d p. 4-16-1835 (1) Sarah White (2) Elizabeth ________ Pvt SC Pnsr
Smith, Thomas: b 1736 d a. 2 -1790 m Elizabeth ________ PS NC
Snell, Frederick: b 1742 d 8-6-1777 m Catherine Zimmerman Pvt NY
Snell, Frederick: b 9-23-1759 d p. 4-13-1803 m Elizabeth Oth Sgt SC
Snelson, Thomas: b 7-4-1749 d 9-10-1843 m Deborah ________ Pvt SC GA
Snow, Daniel, Sr: b 7-26-1726 d 10-7-1777 m Abigail Fobes Pvt NH
Snow, Jacob: b c. 1735-40 d p. 1810 m Maria Dorland Pvt NJ
Spriggs, Nathan: b c. 1762 d a. 8 -1848 m (1) Sarah Hutchings (2) Elizabeth C Brinnon Smn VA
Stacy, Aaron: b c. 1760 d 6-17-1834 m Nancy Bullock Pvt NC Pnsr
Stansbury, Dixon, Jr: b 2-20-1744 d 1-25-1832 m Esther Bussey Pvt MD
Steinbrook (Steinbruch), (George) Frederick: b c. 1745 d c. 1813 m Catharina ________ Pvt PA
Stewart (Stuart), Richard: b c. 1741 d 1-17-1832 m Eunice Stuart Pvt MA
Stokwell, John: bpt 11-13-1737 d a. 10-18-1822 m Catherine Newton Sgt MA
Stone, Joshua: b 10-13-1744 d a. 5-20-1822 m Mary Hoskins Capt VA
Strain, John: b 2-21-1759 d 3-21-1840 m Isabella Allison Sol NC
Strong, Sherwood: b c. 1762 d a. 9 -1825 m Mary Tibbs Pvt NC
Sykes (Sikes), John: b c. 1755 d a. 1 -1827 m Mary ________ Pvt VA
Sykes (Sikes), John: b c. 1755 d a. 1 -1831 m Catherine ________ PS NC
Taylor, George: b 10-12-1761 d 1-12-1834 m Ann Waters Pvt VA Pnsr
Terrell, Pleasant: b c. 1740 d 1803 m Catherine Farish PS VA
Thom, Benjamin: b 1747 d 6-2-1811 m Catherine Morison PS NH

(Continued on page 31)
ADVANCE REGISTRATION

National Officers, Honorary National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents and duly elected Delegates are eligible to register in advance. Members who do not choose to register in advance, may register in person upon arrival for Continental Congress in the O'Byrne Room, as in previous years. ALL ALTERNATES must register in person with the Committee on Credentials in the O'Byrne Room, Ground Floor, Administration Building, since they are not eligible to register in advance.

INSTRUCTIONS and SUGGESTIONS

1. Complete Advance Registration Card. Be sure to use FULL NAME when signing.

2. Advance Registration Cards for Chapter Delegates must be signed by the Chapter Recording Secretary to certify that the member named was duly elected as Chapter Delegate.

3. Dues have been paid as required by the Bylaws of the National Society, DAR.

4. Checks should be made payable to: "Treasurer General, NSDAR."

5. Mail both Advance Registration Card and check to:
   Chairman, Committee on Credentials, NSDAR
   Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W.
   Washington, D. C. 20006

6. Bring Receipt with you to the Advance Registration desk, Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall, (17th Street entrance), upon arrival for Continental Congress to obtain your Credential envelope. Receipts will be mailed week of March 1. These receipts are NOT TRANSFERABLE to any other member or elected representative.

7. All Chapter representatives (Advance Registered or not) MUST be listed on the Credential Blank submitted by the Chapter Regent. Credential Blanks must be mailed on or before February 15, to comply with the Bylaws of the NSDAR.

8. Advance Registration closes February 1.

9. Notice of inability to attend Continental Congress must be made in writing to the Chairman, Committee on Credentials before March 1, in order for refunds to be effected, since receipts will be mailed the week of March 1.

10. The seating capacity of Constitution Hall is limited. However, every effort will be made to provide seats for all alternates and those members not elected as Chapter representatives.

INSURE YOUR CHAPTER'S RIGHT TO VOTE

JANUARY 1980
LEYDEN.

from the Town Hall.
The Separatists have been, and still are erroneously termed Puritans. They never were Puritans. From the beginning Separatist meant separation of church and state. No document in England identifies these dissidents as other than Separatists.

The group from Scrooby had no connection with the Brownists who had earlier gone to Holland. They sought refuge there because William Brewster, who had attended Peterhouse College in Cambridge and later was stationed in Holland as Aide to Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State, told the Separatist group with which he was affiliated that there was separation of church and state and religious freedom in Holland, and that they could establish their Congregational Church without tax or opposition.

When they arrived in Amsterdam in 1608, they saw no corpses hanging in public squares, no one nailed by his ears to a post, no beggars or idle women roaming the streets. They saw "gaily dressed, well-fed people, homes made of brick and striking cleanliness everywhere."

They learned that Holland never had a feudal system with dukes, lords and peasants; that it was a federal republic of seven states where magistrates were chosen by written ballot. There was trial by jury, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, public schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, benevolent institutions for the poor and aged, and banks—all unheard of in England. The thriving industries vast fisheries, tremendous commerce and great markets opened their eyes to a wonderful new world.

 Hindered by language and inexperienced in handicraft, they decided to move to Leiden where English was spoken on the streets by hundreds who had fled from England during Queen Mary's regime, by merchants, and soldiers stationed at the English barracks there to keep the Spanish off the Dutch coast, and where all were likely to find employment in the cloth and publishing industries.

John Robinson was a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and later rector of Norwich Cathedral. As leader of the Separatists, he wrote to the Burgomaster of Leiden applying for residence "for about 100 men and women to have freedom to carry on their trades without being a burden in the least to anyone."

In early May the lovely Dutch countryside was aglow with color. The Separatists traveled the 25 miles from Amsterdam to Leiden by canal boat through the garden region of Europe. Past windmills, miles of blooming tulips and other cultivated flowers, past rich meadows dotted with cows. They passed the walls and great spire of Haarlem and on past acres of white linen bleaching in the sun. Toward evening they came in sight of the tower of St. Peter and spires of the guild halls rising above the walls and turreted gates of Leiden that were gay with the orange, white and blue flag of the Federal Republic.

As they moved toward the Rhine gate the air was sweet with bells chiming from the tower of the state house. Overcome with awe, these English refugees could scarcely believe their eyes and ears. Bradford wrote, "It seemed we were come into a new world!"

It is recorded that John Robinson was attired in "clerical garb and wearing a cap which looked like a water-melon cut in half with a band of lace around the bottom, and a ruff around his neck."

The Separatists were delighted with the "fair and bewtiful citie" where men were addressed as Mister, and so wrote their names, a right free to all. Those who had funds opened their own shops, others apprenticed in various trades and industries. They learned to speak, read and write Dutch. Every man worked long and hard for his wages, but he enjoyed what money would buy—food!—cheese, fresh meat, vegetables of all kinds, fruits, fine flour and white sugar.

Discarding their coarse woolen forest-green garb of
England, men adopted the colorful clothing of Holland. Tradesmen at work wore gray, brown or blue linen shirts, buff colored leather jackets called jerkins, short woolen or leather breeches, long stockings and brown shoes. Their head gear, Monmouth caps, were much like those of Santa Claus.

After a few years apprentices became masters in their trades, and records in Leiden show that one by one 37 became Dutch citizens: none but a citizen could belong to the guilds that controlled all skilled employment. The first to renounce England was William Bradford, a maker of corduroy, who became a Dutch citizen on March 30, 1612. Soon to follow were Isaac Allerton, Degory Priest and Thomas Rogers.

As citizens they enjoyed the privilege of voting, of service on juries, learning not only the workings of a municipal government but of a federal republic.

As they prospered they put down roots, bought homes and opened their own shops. Thus they learned of interest, the registration of mortgages and deeds.

Women tended vegetable and flower gardens. Learning to make pot roasts, sugar cookies and rich pastries, they shuddered to think of English salt pork, onion soup and weak tea. As their old green and brown clothing wore out, they bought colorful linen, broadcloth and silk, and fashioned their dresses and ruffled petticoats under those worn by Dutch women. They even took to wearing linen or silk under-pants—unheard of in England. They wore linen for everyday. Their aprons were small and edged with lace. Bracelets and rings were common ornaments.

Girls as well as boys attended the free public schools. Many young men as well as a few married men attended classes and lectures at the university where William Brewster taught English and tutored students.

They congregated on Sundays to sing psalms and listen to John Robinson’s sermon, but they also attended the Doelen target festivals where men learned to shoot and care for their weapons. They celebrated with their Dutch neighbors in observing the annual Thanksgiving on October 3, and St. Nicholas Day on December 6. They boated with them on the canals in summer, and skated with them in winter.

After eleven years in Leiden there never would have been a Plymouth settlement if Spain had not moved to invade Holland Young Separatists, loyal to their adopted country, began enlisting in the army, navy and mercantile marine.

As war grew imminent, the Separatists congregated to evaluate the situation. They recalled the horrors of persecution under Queen Mary, and discussed the possibility of planting a colony in America as a place of refuge if Spain conquered Holland.

Records show that some objected, saying the venture would be too expensive. Others refused to give up the good life they had made for themselves to start over in a new hostile environment. But when the vote was taken, founding of a colony carried with a call for volunteers.

Bradford estimated the number of Separatists as 400-500. (I assume this meant men, women and children over 12.) No estimate was given of those who voted to found a colony; but of those attending only 70 volunteered. As some of them were past their prime, there was a call for only the young and hardy. “Finally 46 were chosen, including 19 children under 16.”

There was a firm commitment that if the colony failed, those in Leiden would see the colonists were returned safely. Wives and small children were urged to remain with relatives until the colony was successfully established.

Because so few adults volunteered, friends in England were invited to join them. The Virginia Company gave the land grant. The Merchant Adventurers of London were financing the expedition, and having obtained a wine ship, one of the largest and fastest of the day, they accepted others, not Separatists, in order to fill the ship. “There were 41 adult Separatists, 18 with wives aboard the Mayflower as it headed for the Dutch settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River.”

Christopher Jones, a quarter owner, had been Captain of the Mayflower for twelve years. John Clark, his mate, had been to Virginia the year before, and Robert Copping, the pilot had been to the Indian village of Patuxet on Cape Cod on a previous voyage. The surgeon on the Mayflower was Giles Heale. Christopher Martin, a Separatist from Essex, was chosen governor for the voyage to keep order on the ship.

Only storms delayed their passage and sent them beyond their landing site to bleak Cape Cod. The voyage took 65 days, but the return trip in spring only 31 days.

When some obstreperous passengers from London found they were north of the charter designation, they were heard to say that once they were on land no one could command them as they would be outside English law.

The men from Leiden were in no mood to tolerate mutiny. They had learned well the motto of the Dutch republic. “Eendracht maagt macht- Unity makes strength.” They sat down and wrote one of the great documents in history, the Mayflower Compact. William Brewster is given credit for the wording of the Compact as he was well acquainted with documents of state and of the Magna Charta. It was the first document in America that provided for just and equal laws and the consent of the governed, each agreeing to abide by the will of the majority. Seeing the justice of the agreement, all adult men aboard signed it.

John Carver was then elected governor for a year, the first colonial governor, and the first in history to be chosen by colonists themselves in a free election.

The Separatists were not paupers. Those from Leiden had sold shops and homes. Several were men of substance. Not suffering from the lack of economic resources, many brought indentured servants. Carver brought six, including John Howland; Stephen Hopkins brought Edward Dotey and Edward Lester; John Tilley brought Henry Samson; Edward Winslow brought George Soule.

John Mullins (Molines, Mullineau) had a considerable estate. He was a prosperous French Huguenot merchant from Dorking, Surrey. He, his wife, daughter and a maid servant boarded the Mayflower at Southampton.
brought 21 pairs of shoes and 13 pairs of boots. John Goodman, a linen weaver, brought two dogs: a large mastiff and a small spaniel.

Myles Standish, a British soldier and linguist stationed in Leiden, was from a Catholic family in Lancaster. Sympathetic to the Separatists, he joined the expedition as the military leader, and with him came his wife, Rose.

There were 21 indentured servants, young men and women, and five hired sailors who signed for a year. These included John Alden, a Welshman, as cooper, John Allerton and Thomas English to care for the shallop.

"There was adequate food and beer on board to last over the winter. Butter, cheese, salt pork and beef, dried peas and beans, biscuits and pudding and other victuals. Many brought private stores of raisins, sugar, lemons, wine and brandy." And every English ship carried limes to prevent scurvy.

When the Mayflower anchored off Provincetown on November 21, Captain Jones found: "So shallow was the water near shore that the long boat could not approach within a bowshot of the land." So when 16 men went ashore for fresh water and firewood they had to wade half a mile thigh-deep in the freezing brine.

On Monday, Nov. 24, the women went ashore to wash, initiating the great American institution of wash day Monday, but it was a disastrous adventure. Most of them came down with pneumonia. Four of them died at Provincetown. Bradford wrote, "It blewed and did snow all that day and froze withal. Some of our people that are dead took the original of their death there."

One authority suggests that many of the women never set foot on land after that bleak Monday wash day, but died in the fetid cabin of the ship.

Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England, son of William and Susannah White was born on the Mayflower in Provincetown harbor.

When Myles Standish led 15 men on the first exploring party, all had swords and corselets. Their firearms were partly matchlocks and partly snap-cock guns, their provisions biscuits and cheese, their medicine a bottle of brandy.

Robert Coppin led the third scouting party in the shallop to the site of the Indian village of Patuxet: "Standish, Carver, Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley and Howland. Three from London were Warren, Hopkins, Dotey and 2 seamen, John Allerton and English; and from the ship's crew, John Clark, the master gunner, and three sailors."

They reached the shallop and approached through the swamp. So pleased were the men "with the site the Indians had cleared for their cornfields, the hill on which a fort could be built and the brook where flagons could be filled with water to drink and clothes could be washed," that they reported to those on the Mayflower that they had found the place to settle.

They did not name the settlement Plymouth. John Smith, exploring and mapping in 1615 had named the coast New England, the Patuxet site, Plymouth.

The next day men rowed ashore in the shallop which could be pulled up on the beach where they later were to tramp eels out of the mud at low tide. "They laid out the town, then drew lots for building sites to preclude a wild scramble for preferred places. They planned their houses of hewn planks placed upright, and began to cut the tall pine trees."

"Working in groups, some laid a foundation of stones upon which sills were to rest. Others sawed the trees into convenient lengths for planks, and still others split them with wedges and hewed them into smooth surfaces ready for the carpenters. A few collected stones and clay for the fireplace. They didn't have time to make shingles, so they gathered reeds and coarse grasses and made thatch."

Four days later they erected the first building in which to store their effects from the crowded ship: chests of clothing, books, copper kettles, skillets, Dutch ovens, rush-bottomed chairs, cradles (four women were pregnant), silver beer mugs, wine cups and spoons.

Men worked doggedly in rain and wind so cold their clothing froze, worked with hacking coughs until one by one they like the women who had been chilled washing, came down with pneumonia probably contracted from the contagion sweeping the ship. For not only the colonists but half the crew were ill. Only Standish and Brewster seemed immune.

When Governor Carver died, there was no religious ceremony. They buried him with military honors: "Volleys of shots by all who bore arms." Bradford was then elected governor. Isaac and Mary Allerton had a still-born child.

The Mayflower stayed in Plymouth harbor all winter providing shelter, and in spite of devastating illness and death, by spring seven houses and four buildings for storage, workshops and meetings had been built.

Women and children remained on the ship "until late March when a carpenter who had been ill fitted up the shallop and brought them all ashore." But by that time 14 wives had died, and four households had been entirely wiped out. Those who perished were women, the older men, boys and indentured servants.

When on April 5, Captain Jones considered the crew well enough to take the ship back to England, no colonist returned on the Mayflower.

After such a devastating winter why did they remain? They had not come to hunt gold or to look for a colonizing group to support them; they hadn't come to establish freedom of religion, they enjoyed that in Holland; they didn't come to Christianize the Indians, no minister was among them. They stayed because of a commitment to the congregation who had sent them to found a place of refuge. They had no way of knowing that England would join Holland, and that Spain had been denied her aim of conquest. They realized their responsibility, and they had to survive. Only fifty were left to make the colony a success.

An eminent American historian states that the Separatists who emigrated to Holland would never have left except for the fact Spain was about to declare war. A few young and hardy volunteered to plant a colony in America so if Holland was conquered and an inquisition
followed, they would have a place of refuge. It was not a protest movement such as had sent them fleeing England. Only a few ever emigrated from Holland to America. Years later these colonists were termed Pilgrim Fathers. These fathers averaged the hoary age of forty! And they never called themselves Pilgrims!

Separatists from Leyden were elected to assume the responsibility of carrying on the business of the colony. Bradford, a good organizer was reelected governor, Winslow, a diplomat and printer, the diplomatic missions; Myles Standish for defense and the building of the fort, and Stephen Hopkins, who like Standish was not a Separatist, but having been in both Bermuda and Virginia, was assigned various responsibilities.

Early in April while the building was still in progress, the men were startled when a tall Indian stalked into the settlement saying, "Welcome, white men!" He was Samoset, a chief of the Wampanoag tribe of Penaquid, Maine, who had learned a little English from traders. He was greeted cordially, and from him they learned their tenure of land was not likely to be disputed, as a plaque had swept away the people of the area around Patuxet and the nearest chief was Massasoit. He offered to arrange a meeting between the chief and Governor Bradford.

When Massasoit came to Plymouth he was welcomed warmly, and he and the Governor signed a treaty of peace and mutual defense that remained inviolate for 54 years. By smoking a pipe, Massasoit introduced tobacco to Plymouth when he gave the men a pipe and showed them how to "drink" tobacco.

On a return visit, Winslow a horseman's coat of red cotton ornamented with lace as a present to Massasoit. He recorded "Massasquot's boundaries are larger than England and Scotland, and many other kings under him dwell about the Bays of Patuxet and Massachusetts." He also noted the Indians worshipped one great God and had their own religion and rites, and no one should try to Christianize them.

Samoset soon brought Squanto who had been kidnapped by Capt. Thomas Hunt and sold into slavery. Squanto had jumped Capt. Dormer's ship in 1618 and had made his way back to Plymouth where he found he was the only survivor of the Patuxet tribe which had been wiped out by a pestilence in 1617.

Squanto could speak English, and as the only survivor, was given permanent residence in Plymouth. Squanto also adopted the Pilgrims and showed them how to live off the land.

Seeing they were low on food, he showed them how to make weirs to catch fish, mainly alewives in the brook, how to tramp out eels along the shore at low tide. He told them of foot long oysters, of lobsters and clams in the shallow bay. He showed them where strawberries, blueberries, blackberries, grapes, plums and walnuts grew. He told them of herbs such as sassafras to brew for tea, and how to make salve from bayberry. He told them of the fall migration of ducks and geese, of wild turkeys and deer in the nearby woods, where honey could be found, even where various flowers grew.

Locating baskets of corn in underground caches, he showed them how to plant corn by placing an alewife in each hill, and showed them how to grow beans, turnips, squashes and pumpkins. He later told the women how to make succotash.

It was Squanto who obtained tobacco seed from the southern Indians and taught the Pilgrims how to raise it for trade. Bradford wrote, "None had ever seen a beaver skin until informed by Squanto;" but soon beaver and otter skins packed in hogsheads for shipment to England formed the major part of the Pilgrims' business. Beaver hat manufacturers all over Europe welcomed these New England pelts.

Within a year Plymouth was a going concern: "Every house was constructed of hewn planks with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and courtyards were arranged in very good order, with a stockade against sudden attack, and at the end of the street three wooden gates."

During the summer many men took wives. The first wedding in Plymouth was on May 12, 1621 when Edward Winslow whose wife Elizabeth Barker had died during the winter, was married to Susanna Fuller White, widow of William White. It was a civil ceremony as in Holland where marriages were performed by the magistrate. For there "marriage was looked upon as being a civil thing, upon which many questions about inheritance depend, and no where in the Gospel to be laid on the ministers as part of their duties."

Allerton with a few men in the shallop plied the coastal waters making friends with the Indians. And later, when he sailed up the coast to the Kennebec with a shallop of corn, he came back with 7000 pounds of beaver and otter skins— enough to pay one-sixth of their debt to the Merchants.

So "the men of Plymouth became known as the best fur traders between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers. They established trading posts on the Penobscot, Kennebec and Connecticut Rivers, and with confirmation of the Kennebec tract in 1621, for thirty years a substantial part of Maine was part of the Plymouth colony."

We admire the fortitude of the Pilgrims, but it was mainly due to Squanto that they were able to harvest a crop that first year.

They were still close to Holland in their thoughts and had not forgotten the annual October merrymaking during Thanksgiving week, for "after reaping a bountiful harvest of twenty acres of corn, a fair harvest of six acres of peas and barley," Governor Bradford proclaimed a time of Thanksgiving. A special invitation was sent to his friend Massasoit and his chief men to come and share the feast because the Pilgrims valued the friendship of the Indians, treating them with the same patience and justice as they had been accorded in Holland.

In preparation for the mammoth Thanksgiving party, the Governor sent four men in a boat for wild fowl. And in one day, Winslow wrote, "These four took as great a quantity of fowl that they lasted a week."

When Massasoit arrived with 89 of his braves, he immediately caught the spirit of the festival, and with
some of his most skilled hunters, returned to the forest and brought back five fat deer and many wild turkeys.

This Thanksgiving feast, according to document, was held late in October and lasted three days. It had no religious connection: "It was for frolic, recreation and feasting."

The feast consisted of: "venison, roast turkey, roast duck, clams and other shell fish, eels, barley loaves, corn bread, leeks and watercress and other sallet herbes, wild plums and dried berries, and wine both red and white, made from the wild grapes, very sweete and strong.

"Between meals they held games and contests. The Pilgrims indulging in the familiar Doelen contests of competition in markmanship, the Indians using bows and arrows. Innovations included Indian dances and various games of skill. Myles Standish put on an exhibition by having his men march and countermarch and fire blank volleys at imaginary foes, and practice the manual of arms."

One hundred and forty people, 50 Pilgrims and 90 Indians, celebrated this Thanksgiving in America. And remember the Indians furnished the turkeys!

As was customary in all infant colonies, the Pilgrims had a communistic arrangement where all produce went into a common storehouse with food allocated as needed. Cutting wood for winter fuel in the forest which belonged to the town was a community project.

On November 11, 1621, the Fortune arrived in Plymouth bringing 35 passengers and a charter obtained June 1, 1621 from the Council for New England to take the place or the first patent issued by the Virginia Company. It defined the limits of Plymouth colony and confirmed the Kennebec Grant which extended to Augusta, Maine.

On the Fortune came Philippe de le Noye (Delano) and Moses Simmons, both French speaking Walloons. In November 1621, Winslow wrote in a letter to a friend in England, "If we have once kine, horses and sheep, I make no question that men might live as contented here as in any part of the world."

In 1623 the Anne arrived bringing 32 from Leiden, 5 men, 9 women and 18 children. The last of the Separatists to emigrate from Leiden! Among them was Hester Mayhew, a Walloon, wife of Francis Cooke; Barbara, sister of Rose Standish, who had come to marry her brother-in-law Myles Standish, and Alice Carpenter Southworth to marry William Bradford.

Winslow, having gone to England, returned on the Charity in March 1624 bringing three heifers and a bull, the first cattle introduced into New England. (One source also records dogs, poultry and swine.)

Allerton, still involved in trading, was making regular trips to New Netherland where records show he talked Dutch with the traders and exchanged "tobacco for fine Holland clothing, linen and chests of white sugar." It was the Dutch who told him of the fertile land along the Connecticut River.

In 1627 the communal system came to an end and men were allotted 20 acres apiece. But by this time the colony had outgrown the environs of Plymouth, and land for ten settlements was purchased from Massasoit for two shilling an acre, and termed Plymouth Plantation.

The pig iron industry was started at Taunton; Springfield was founded as a trading post, Hartford and Windsor as farming communities. Edward Freeman settled Sandwich "to worship God and make more money."

Bridgewater was settled by Aldens, Ameses, Mitchells, Standishes and Packards. Here the first lots were established for pasturing cattle to keep them out of the corn fields.

Rehoboth near Providence was purchased from the local Indians and settled by Edward Winslow and John Browne. People from Plymouth also founded Kingston, Barnstable, Duxbury, Yarmouth and Eastham.

"Scituate was one of these towns. In 1637 Congregationalists from England organized a church and town. There Isaac Stedman built a fulling mill for finished home-woven cloth, and a sawmill was built. It also was the site of the first ship building in America."

Many families of the so-called Puritan migration were Congregationalists and Episcopalians, who soon after arriving at Boston, came to settle in Plymouth Plantation on land purchased from Massasoit. Because this land was purchased there were no Indian wars.

It was not difficult to sail to the West Indies. One old sea captain explained, "Sail south till your butter melts, then west." Ships waited until late fall after the hurricane season was over before sailing. As there was a demand for fish, Scituate began salting fish to be shipped south becoming the richest town in Plymouth Plantation.

Young men spent the winter in Barbados and came home with pockets full of Spanish pieces of eight, and boasting they had seen mountains of sugar, rivers of rum and fish that could fly in the air. One Pilgrim mother said she could believe the first two, but flying fish was more than she could swallow and scolded her son for telling such a whopping lie.

The church was a purely voluntary fellowship of like-minded Christians to which each contributed what he could or would, the congregation furnishing their ministers. Anglicans who came to Plymouth Plantation worshiped in the Congregational churches and were admitted to the sacrament. The Pilgrims set high examples of cordiality and courtesy. When Father Draillettes, a Jesuit missionary from Canada, called on Governor Bradford he was served a fish dinner because it was Friday.

Pilgrims enjoyed simple pleasures, their wine and tobacco: "After supper the master, mistress and big boys and girls take long clay pipes called church-wardens to "drink" tobacco."

A letter of James Cudworth states that his wife was so feeble "that when she is up she cannot light a pipe of tobacco, but it must be lighted for her, and until she has taken two or three pipes, for want of breath she is not able to stir."

Pilgrims, soon after arrival, began free schools, a plan copied from the Dutch whose record of a national system of free education for all children goes back to the 12th century. The few schools in England were mainly for boys of the upper classes who could afford to pay tuition. Common people had no formal education; most could
barely sign their names; many used only X.

Children whittled toys out of wood, made rag dolls, played a game called stool-ball with a leather ball stuffed with feathers. In winter they coasted on home-made sleds, skated on home-made skates, walked over snow on "rackets" (snowshoes) the Indians taught them to make. They fished for pickerel through the ice on the ponds, swam and fished in summer.

Costumes so beloved by artists in depicting the dress of the Pilgrims are pure fiction. The black hats, capes and buckled shoes were worn only by the radical Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. Experienced tailors from Leiden fashioned the clothing at Plymouth.

The Pilgrims loved color. Only for dress occasions did men wear black velvet jerkins with white ruffs like those in the portrait of Edward Winslow.

To find what they really wore, we have only to consult their wills: William Brewster, who died at age 80, left a violet colored cloth coat, a blue coat, violet and green waistcoats, black silk stockings, a red cap, a white cap, a quilted cap, a lace cap, and one pair of green drawers.

Bradford, who died at age 67, had two hats, one black and one colored, four fine shirts, a turkey red grogram suit, a red waistcoat, a tawny colored suit and a stuff suit both with silver buttons, a violet colored cloak, cloaks of velvet lined with taffeta, and an old green gown.

Will Wright left a black coat, a blue coat, four waistcoats (one white cotton, one dimity, and two red), two silk caps, one mulberry colored suit and cloak.

Richard Langford had a complete tawny suit and doublet, breeches and cloak, a satin suit, a canvas suit for working outdoors, a complete black suit, a red wool lining for a doublet, a black hat, a white hat, a Monmouth cap, a cap with silver lace on it, besides a pair of sky blue garters and one silk garter.

All shirts were long sleeved linen, white, blue, brown or green. Breeches were full cut and fastened below the knee by garters which had long tabs called points. Shoes and boots were natural colored tanned leather, or sometimes stained black. No buckles are mentioned.

Women's clothing was even brighter than that of the men. Purple, buff, orange, and scarlet. They wore ankle
length dresses of say (rich heavy corded silk) or padusay silk with laced bodices and full skirts. A long pointed stomacher provided a contrast in color or material, full, sometimes puffed or slashed sleeves, and lace collars or "whisks" resting upon the shoulders. Sometimes the gowns were plaited or silk laced, and often opened in front showing a petticoat that was quilted or embroidered in bright colors. Waistcoats, worn for warmth were usually red. They wore velvet bonnets adorned with bows at the top and ribbon tied under the chin, quilted hoods of all colors, white linen caps for summer, and in winter a velvet cape with a hood. For housework they wore linen.

Mary Ring owned seven smocks, one red, one violet, and one mingled-colored petticoat, one white and two violet waistcoats, four stomachers (one black, two white and one mulberry) three blue aprons, white and blue stockings, and two gowns.

Ann Atwood left six colored petticoats (valued at seven pounds, three shillings, eight pence), four of them red, one of silk, and a green one of silk and wool called philip and cheney.

Long gloves, lace scarves, velvet bonnets and silk garters are mentioned in other wills.

A slipper, narrow and pointed, with lace trimming owned by Mrs. Winslow, and an embroidered cap worn by Rose Standish are among relics in Pilgrim Hall. The portrait of Elizabeth Paddy Wensley in Pilgrim Hall most nearly displays the mode of dress of the Pilgrim women.

Children were dressed like miniature men and women.

Not only had they written the Mayflower Compact and instituted a day of Thanksgiving, but from the first the men of Plymouth had utilized the fundamentals of representative government that they had learned in Holland.

Every man could vote by secret ballot, all offices were elective. A council of five was elected to consult with the governor, and a civil officer was never given a church office. They originated the town meeting with annual election of officers. There was trial by jury. There was registration of every deed of real estate, and registration of all births, marriages and deaths. All persons, men and women of 21 years of age could dispose of their property by will. No restrictions were ever made on dress. There was even a law against cruelty to animals.

Initiative, referendum and recall was adopted, whereby any law passed by the General Court could be repealed by the freemen of the colony in their Court of Elections (a law successfully used in California).

There was a special donation for care of the poor in voluntary contributions of food and fuel. And when Harvard College was formed in the Bay Colony for the education of ministers, Plymouth Plantation raised a scholarship fund by asking for voluntary contributions of a peck of corn a year, a string of wampum or a shilling from each family.

Industry was regulated. John Jenny was given the right to make salt from sea water on Clark’s Island in Plymouth Bay providing he sold the salt for two shillings a bushel. A miller had to have a permit to set up a grist mill and could charge only two quarts for grinding a bushel of corn. Stephen Hopkins was fined for selling beer at two pence a quart “that was not worth a penny," and for overcharging on wine. Coopers had to see that all barrels for salt meat, oil, beer and cider had a capacity of 31½ gallons, and that tar barrels held 15 gallons. Wages were set at one shilling a day and diet, or a shilling and six pence without diet.

Each settlement in Plymouth Plantation elected two delegates to the General Court at Plymouth, the town electing five.

In 1636 a body of laws called General Fundamentals were drawn up by the General Court at Plymouth, a government of law, not of men. It was the first Bill of Rights in America. Many of the provisions are incorporated in the First Ten Amendments to our Constitution.

The Body of Laws called General Fundamentals, Plymouth, 1636:

1. No law may be made or taxes laid without the consent of the body of freemen or their representatives legally assembled. (The Magna Charta)
2. There will be a free election, annually, of the governor and assistants by the freemen.
3. Every person has a right to equal and impartial justice.
4. No one may be punished in respect to life, limb, liberty, good name or estate except by some express law of the colony, or by virtue of the English Common Law, if case is not covered by laws of Plymouth. And none shall suffer aforesaid, without being brought to answer by due course and process of law. (Derived from the Magna Charta) (U.S. 5th and 15th Amendments)
5. All offenders are guaranteed a trial by jury of twelve good and lawful men, and the defendant may challenge any of the jurors before the panel is made up. (U.S. 6th Amendment)
6. No person may be condemned or sentenced without the evidence of at least two witnesses, or sufficient circumstantial evidence.
7. All persons 21 years of age may dispose of their property by will.
8. The Congregational Churches shall be protected and encouraged, and all towns must provide their ministers.

Incursions of fanatical teachers had brought Calvinism to England. Many English Calvinists called themselves Puritans because they sensed a national dissatisfaction, not realizing the real import of the Puritan movement was a political defiance against royal taxes, and had nothing to do with religion. That Puritan and Roundhead were derisive terms applied to the members of the Parliament Party by the opposing Royalist Party; termed Cavaliers.

Cavinists regarded tolerance as a deadly sin. Their God was the vengeful God of the Old Testament. Christianity of these so-called Puritans was heavily encumbered with Judaic theology, Thou Shalt Not! In his Hudibras, Butler called them "low-born, sour-faced hypocrites, jealously disapproving the pleasure of their superiors."

English documents state: "Puritan was a term of ridicule and scorn, and only in America in later centuries did it become a term of honor."
Separatists, like the Quakers who founded Pennsylvania, followed the Sermon on the Mount as a practical guide to life, while the Puritans who settled the Bay Colony were hide-bound Calvinists.

John Winthrop wrote, “To follow democracy in Massachusetts would be a manifest breach of the Fifth Commandment.”

John Cotton maintained, “Democracy is no fit government for either church or commonwealth.”

Intoxicated with authority, these leaders saw that their church became the political unit with absolute control, and all who disagreed with them were harassed or driven out. They quarreled with Plymouth, claiming settlements in Plymouh Plantation on land bought from Massasoit. They quarreled with local tribes, considering “Indians heathen devils living in a province of Satan and had to be conquered.”

By 1636 there was no amity between Plymouth and the Bay Colony only forty miles away. All they had in common was the English language.

The reason Plymouth was the only colony with representative government was because 34 Pilgrim leaders, the nucleus of the colony, had spent twelve years in Holland, the cradle of democracy.

It was they, not the Puritans who shaped the ideals, customs, manners and moral values of Massachusetts.

Broad and deep they laid the foundations of our national life!

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Shurtleff, Harold R., The Log Cabin Myth
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Windsor, Justin, Elder Brewster of the Mayflower
Poole, Book of Old Plymouth Will
Mason, Thomas W., New Light on the Pilgrim Story
Willison, George F., The Pilgrim Reader

DAR MAGAZINE
Change of Address

Name

Old Address Street City State Zip
New Address Street City State Zip

New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 20)

Thomas, Gilshot: c. 1735 d 1809 m X Pvt SC
Titman, George: b 3-4-1750 d 9-4-1796 m Lena Albright Sol NJ
Trotter, David: c. 1755 d 1802 m Mary, Lt VA
Turner, Simeon: b 5-30-1762 d 12-4-1838 m Anna Clapper Pvt NY Pnsr
Vander Beek (Vander Beek), Paulus: bpt 5-17-1718 d 3-10-1795 m Anneetje Ackerman (2) Rachel Van Blarcum (3) Sarah Berdan PS NJ
Van Sant (Vanzant), Garrett, Jr: c. 1755 d 8-27-1830 m Mrs. Margaret Caldwell Capt NC
Vermeule, Frederick: b 2-8-1751 d 3-13-1830 m Altea Sebring Tms NJ
Vine, John: b p. 12-16-1744 d 3-26-1813 m Elizabeth Bell Pvt NY
Webb, William: c. 1745-50 d a. 4-6-1806 m Ursula Carolina PS NC

Wellman, Ezekiel: b 2-6-1751/2 d 12-7-1816 m Elizabeth Ellingwood Matr MA
Wertz (Werts), Peter: b c. 1740 d a. 9-10-1790 m Christina PS MD
Wheeler, Jesse: b 1750 d a. 1830 m Jane Cole Sol VA
Wheelerock, Jonathan, Jr: b 2-25-1754 d 8-13-1842 m Eunice Blood Pvt NH Pnsr
Whitley, Needham: b c. 1755 d a. 2- -1832 m X Sol NC
Williams, Leonard: b 10-23-1757 d 3-10-1843 m Mary Elizabeth Barbara Yenzer Pvt PA
Williams, Abijah, Sr: b 6-6-1722 d 3-5-1781 m Eunice Dana Pvt CT
Wilson, John: b 12-22-1745 d 5-28-1819 m Rebecca PS VA
Woodward, John: b 2-4-1725 d 5-11-1801 m Hannah Greenwood Pvt MA
Woods, James: b 1752 d 1-27-1817 m Ann Nancy Raeburn Pn VA
Yates, John: b c. 1740 d a. 1830 m Elizabeth PS NC
Young (Jong), William: b 1712 d 5-28-1785 m Elizabeth PS PA
State Activities

Kentucky

There were three generations of a family that enjoyed the Eighty-Second State Conference of the Kentucky Society when it met at the Hilton Inn, Lexington. They were Mrs. Thomas Burchett, the State Regent, to her left, her daughter, Mrs. William J. Briggs, member of Charles Carroll Chapter, Flora, Indiana and to her right Caroline Burchett Briggs, who was on Spring Vacation from Choate-Rosemary Hall, Wallingford, Connecticut, and who served as page to her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Burchett.

Mrs. Walter Payne Coleman was Conference Chairman. Host Chapters were those of the First District; Mrs. Noel Patton, District Director and of the Second District, Mrs. Harry W. Neal, District Director.

The Procession was headed by a Color Guard from the University of Kentucky, Col. Yancey, Director; Mrs. Terry C. Morgan was pianist. The Conference was called to order by Mrs. Thomas Burchett, State Regent. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regent and Past Historian General; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Miss Elizabeth Bennett, State Chairman of that Committee. A Message from Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, was read. The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. Samuel F. Lindsay, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship; the National Anthem was led by Miss Mary D. Rowntree, State Chairman of the American Heritage Committee. Greetings were read from the Hon. Julian M. Carroll, Governor of Kentucky, Mr. James Todd, Vice Mayor of the City of Lexington and Mr. Lewis Owen, from the Lafayette Chapter S.A.R. brought greetings. The Response was given by Mrs. W. Paul Hale, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General.

Distinguished Guests presented were: Mrs. W. Paul Hale, Honorary State Regent, Vice President General; Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Homer Paul Martin, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regent, Past Historian General and member of the Guest-Hospitality Committee; Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General, Past Chaplain General, member of Memorial Committee and member of the DAR Speakers Staff; Mrs. Robert C. Hume, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Wilson A. Evans, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General, Vice Chairman Museum Committee and Member of the Speakers Staff; Miss Laura Dickerson, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.

Mrs. C. Davis Gaines, State Chairman of DAR Good Citizens Committee presented Miss Karen Sue Fox, State and East Central Division winner of the DAR Good Citizens Contest. Miss Molly Kendall, State Chairman of Juniors, presented Mrs. Thomas Phipps as the Outstanding Junior in Kentucky.

The Kentucky Regents Club, Mrs. Ray C. Hopper, President, presented Mr. Talton Stone prominent educator and banking officer for the speaker at a luncheon. Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, was the banquet speaker. The Heritage Dancers in colorful costumes presented a traditional program. A luncheon was held honoring the visiting State Regents.

The Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Robert L. Klaren, State Chaplain. The District Directors and Chapter Regents Dinner was held with Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, State Vice Regent, presiding. A piano program was given by Mrs. James Fightmaster at this meeting where the work of the year 1977-1978 was delightfully reviewed.

Illinois

The highlight of the 83rd Illinois State Conference was the presence of Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, during the entire Conference, which was held at The Drake Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. Roland C. White, State Regent, presided. Other distinguished guests included our own Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General; Mrs. Richard Creedon, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Joseph Tiberio, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Tate Thigpen, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. James Anderson, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. H.B. Wallace, Honorary State Regent of Iowa; and Mrs. Gavin Barr, Chairman of the 50th Anniversary of Constitution Hall Committee and on the Board of Trustees of KDS DAR School.

Preceding the opening session, the Chaplain's Breakfast was held in the Gold Coast Room of The Drake. The Hour of Loving Remembrance for Illinois Daughters who had entered Life Eternal during the past year followed the Breakfast. The opening Session of the Conference included introductions of distinguished guests and members of the State Board, and routine business. The representative from Sons of the American Revolution presented the State Regent with a Good Citizenship Medal. At the Conservation Luncheon immediately following, two Conservation Medals were presented by the State Regent to Mr. Paul Reese, owner of Whiteside Plantation, Belleville, and Mr. Stanly Rosenberger, for soil conservation service.

Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, United States Department of the Interior, spoke on "Preservation; State of Art."
During the Thursday Afternoon Session when the Resolutions were read for the first time by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. James J. Hamm, the President General commended the committee for the resolutions and brought an informal and informative message to the Assembly. An award was given to Mrs. Richard Green in recognition for her eight years as Editor of the Illinois News.

A feature of the Conference is the Regents Only Dinner, held Thursday Evening. The program following dinner was “Watching Your P’s and Q’s” conducted by a panel of qualified members, who spoke on Protocol, Program, Public Relations, with the incoming State Regent, Mrs. J. Victor Lucas, answering questions.

Thursday Evening Session spotlighted Chapter Regents, Division Directors and the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Gavin Barr, a member of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, spoke on “Americanism,” A Medal of Honor was presented to Mr. Stanley Balzekas by the State Regent, and pinned on by the President General. The recipient’s father had been awarded the Americanism Medal by Mrs. Seimes, who was President General at the time. Nine candidates for Outstanding Junior Member Contest were presented. The winner was Mrs. H. Francis Henneman, Illinois State Treasurer. She was also the North Central Division winner. Candidates for State Office were introduced as they were nominated; they were all elected when Mrs. Roland C. White was elected Honorary State Regent.

Friday Morning Session included the adoption of the Resolutions and reports of National and State Committees, before the National Defense Luncheon with Col. George L. Rutland speaking on “The Soviet Menace,” illustrated by a short film. A Seminar and Workshop was held in the afternoon, with State Officers and Chairmen participating.

The State Banquet Friday Evening is always an important occasion, and attended by many Hodars as well as members. The Outstanding Junior Contestants and their families were introduced as their parents. The DAR Good Citizens, the American History essays had been received. Winners who were present were introduced as were their parents. The DAR Good Citizen Luncheon followed the morning session with an address by the Lt. Governor of Illinois, Mr. Dave O’Neal, and musical numbers by the Maine Township High School Show Choir. Following the final credentials report, and the singing of “Blest Be The Tie That Binds,” the State Regent adjourned the 83rd Illinois State Conference.

New Mexico

The Fifty-ninth State Conference of the New Mexico State Society was held in Tucumcari. The Theme for the Conference was, “Reflection, Renewal and Rededication.” The Tucumcari Chapter acted as the hostess and Mrs. J. D. Green, Chapter Regent, acted as Conference Chairman. Mrs. Marge Bodwell, State Regent, presided at the two day Conference.

Our distinguished guest was the President General Mrs. George U. Baylies. On Friday evening a reception was hosted in her honor followed by a banquet at which she gave the keynote address, “Building for our Future.” At the close of the banquet Mrs. Baylies was presented with a turquoise and silver stick pin and an oil painting of New Mexico.

Mrs. Baylies presented the George Washington Honor Medal from Valley Forge to Mrs. Marge Bodwell, State Regent. (her second). Mrs. George Richardson State Vice Regent presented Mrs. Bodwell with a silver tray a gift of the White Sands Chapter, for her many years of devotion.

Mrs. R. L. Jackson Chaplain General led the group in singing, O, Fair New-Mexico the State Song.

Honored New Mexico daughters attending were Mrs. Robert L. Jackson, Chaplain General, Mrs. Fred J. Fricke Past V. Pres. General and Honorary State Regent, Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Harold Kersey, Mrs. H. B. Elmendorf, Mrs. Ed T. Johnson and Mrs. Charles B. Ocsrider.

An American Heritage show was conducted during the Conference and over 200 hand-made items were displayed. The Grand Award went to the State Regent Mrs. Marge Bodwell for a cathedral window quilt and pillow shams made for an 1850 rope cord doll bed.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Baylies installed the newly elected officers and presented Mrs. Bodwell with her Honorary State Regent’s Pin.

Following the singing of “Blest be the tie that binds, Mrs. Bodwell declared the 59th State Conference adjourned.

Oklahoma

The Outstanding Junior of Oklahoma is Sherrie Sue Smith Felty (Mrs. Wiley D.). Sherrie is a member of the Anne Lee Chapter, Altus and has been active in her local, state, and national DAR since she became a member in 1966. She has served her chapter as Corresponding Secretary, Junior American Citizen and Children of the American Revolution Chairman.

She has served as state chairman of Magazine Advertising, Public Relations, DAR Insignia, and vice chairman of Junior Membership. Sherrie has paged at State Conferences, workshops, and was a floor page at the DAR Continental Congress in Washington, D.C.

She is an active member of the First Baptist Church and has had offices in Erolethian, Beta Sigma Phi, Farm Bureau, and the Humanities Council. She has worked as the city Cancer chairman, the Election Board, PTA, Brownies, 4-H, Operation Santa Claus, and the March of Dimes. Sherrie was listed in Outstanding Young Women of America for 1976 and 1977.
Florida

The Florida State Society held its 77th State Conference at the Miracle Mile Resort, Panama City Beach, Florida.

Serving as hostess chapter was Saint Andrew Bay Chapter, with Mrs. Francis A. Guidroz, Regent, and Mrs. H.L. Hinkle as General Chairman. Courtesy transportation was provided for all attending. Lovely favors for the luncheons and banquets were made by members of Saint Andrew Bay, Saint Joseph Bay, Pensacola, Fort Pickens, Chipola and Choctawhatchee Bay Chapters.

Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, State Chaplain, conducted a most impressive Memorial Service at Gulf Beach Baptist Church. Prayer and scripture were given by the Reverend Dennis Pledger and Mrs. John Vernon Hinley was the soloist. The beautiful cross of white carnations was placed on the Veterans’ Monument in Veterans’ Plaza, Panama City, Florida.

At the Opening Session, the ROTC Color Guard from A. Crawford Mosely High School, Flag Pages and Pages carrying chapter banners preceded the State Officers, distinguished guests, National Officers and the State Regent, Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, who called the 77th State Conference to order. Greetings were read from Governor Robert Graham and a message from Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General. City Councilman Bill Fields, representing the Mayor of Panama City, Florida, gave an official welcome and a Key to the City was given to Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey. Mr. Greg Featherstone, Vice President of Miracle Mile Resort, extended a warm welcome to all. Mr. John D. Williams, State President, brought greetings from the Florida Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Representatives of the Children of the American Revolution and other Patriotic Societies were introduced by the State Regent. Mrs. Carl W. Kietzman, Corresponding Secretary General, was introduced as the guest speaker and given a warm welcome by the assembly. Her dynamic address received a standing ovation.

Awards were given to the State DAR Good Citizen, American History Month Essay Winner and the winner of the coveted award as the DAR State Outstanding Junior Member was Evangeline McMillan Lee of Pensacola Chapter.

Following the Opening Session, a reception was held in the Howard Johnson Lounge honoring the State Regent, distinguished guests and State Officers.

Business sessions followed on Tuesday morning, with reports from all State Officers and chairmen.

Mrs. Robert C. Kime, State Chairman, presided at the National Defense Luncheon. Dr. Walter Judd, Chairman of the Committee for Free China, was the speaker.

The Sheraton Ballroom was filled with music by Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tessier at the electric piano and organ for the State Luncheon. After a brief intermission, Pages, Chapter Regents and the State Regent entered the Howard Johnson’s Ballroom. Highlights and interesting events were reported from the Chapters by each Regent.

Mrs. Norman B. Merkel, State Second Vice Regent and State Chairman, DAR Schools, presided at a Continental Breakfast on Wednesday morning. The address was given by Mr. James D. Marett, Administrator of Tamassee DAR School.

Wednesday morning, the official presentation and voting on resolutions, the drawing for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Doll and the presentation and voting on bylaw changes concluded the business of the Conference. Mrs. John D. Milton was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General.

Following announcements, the benediction and the assembly signing “Blest Be The Tie That Binds”, the Colors were retired and Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, State Regent, adjourned the 77th State Conference.

Missouri

The Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution held their State Conference at Hannibal at the Holiday Inn with 357 Daughters attending.

The theme of the Conference, “Mississippi River Heritage,” was dedicated to Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach, State Regent. Conference chairman was Mrs. William Allen, co-chairman, Mrs. Nicholas Hilt. Serving with the chairmen for the well-planned Conference were the regents and members of chapters of the Northeast District.

At the National Defense luncheon March 19 the film “The Shining City on the Hill” was shown, Mrs. Thomas E. McGraw, State Parliamentarian, serving as chairman. The Hour of Loving Remembrance was conducted by Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Frank Louk, State Registrar. Mrs. Ben Settle, soloist, was accompanied by Mrs. Clifford E. Drozda, Jr. A special tribute was given by Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., to Mrs. Lloyd Bentley Cash, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General, who passed away October 24, 1978.

Opening night procession was led by the Officer Color Guard from Missouri National Guard, Hannibal. The Conference was opened by the State Regent. Two young people in costume representing Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher were presented. Mrs. Ferrenbach introduced Mrs. Lillian Herman, Mayor of Hannibal, who welcomed the assemblage; Mrs. Herbert Hadley White, Registrar General; Miss Sandra Johnson, Vice President General; Mrs. Clarence Kemper, Past Chaplain General; Past Vice Presidents General, and State Officers.

Mrs. Phillip Bequette, State Junior Membership Chairman, introduced Mrs. Paul Johnson of Troy Chapter, the 1979 Outstanding Junior. A delightful musical program was given by a quartet from the Mark Twain Men’s Chorale of Hannibal, Gilbert E. Froman director.

Tuesday reports were given by State Officers, National Chairmen, District Directors and State Chairmen of National Committees. Organization of two new DAR chapters, two C.A.R. societies, and an increase in state membership were reported. Also reported were the reedication of Missouri’s Madonna of the Trail marker and the winning of a National award for an American Heritage program.

Over $1600 was sent to the Indian Schools, and 100% participation was reported for the DAR School Committee, with total contributions of over $3200 to the schools. The Missouri State Society donated $1,082 to the Friends of the Museum, the largest amount in the South Central Division, and all chapters participated for the seventh straight year in DAR Magazine advertising. Forty-eight chapters and state societies contributed 28,464 pages of genealogical records, giving Missouri a National Award for the most original pages.

The State Society won the first place award for JAC publicity, and six additional prizes within the State. The Lincoln House Award for the most merchandise sold in the country was won by the Junior Membership chairman’s chapter, Francois Vallee. The Missouri State Society received a National Award for its support through Life memberships in the Seimes Microfilm Center. Contributions of over $2800 were made to National and State scholarships. Two Missouri students were awarded National Occupational Therapy scholarships of $400 each. Mrs. J. Paul Russell presided at the awards luncheon.

Over 300 attended the banquet Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Foreman entertained with musical selections. Brig. Gen. William H.L. Mullins, a native of Hannibal, gave an excellent address on National Security. His mother was a guest of the State Regent at the banquet.

On Wednesday morning State Chairman’s reports were completed, and Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper placed in nomination the name of Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach as candidate for Vice President General in 1980. She was endorsed.

Mrs. Ferrenbach accepted the invitation of Mrs. Clint W. Munin, Mid-East District Director, for the 1980 State Conference to be held in St. Louis. The 80th State Conference closed with the singing of “God Be With You Till We Meet Again,” led by Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, State Chaplain.—Pauline Sappington Elsea.
Michigan


A Pre-Conference Dinner was held Tuesday evening with entertainment by the Portage North High School Chorus. Following dinner, a "Packet Stuffing Party" was held, which was said to be the social event of the year.

The first business session began Wednesday morning with the processional accompanied by pianist, Mrs. Bill Franklyn Sheets. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt. State Chaplain, Mrs. Erwin L. Broecker, gave the invocation. Mrs. Anthony S. Korte, State Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America, led the assembly in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. Robert W. Sawyer, Jr., State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, led in the American's Creed. The National Anthem was led by Mrs. James D. Eastin, Past Vice President General. Mrs. Hunt read a message from the President General, Mrs. George U. Baylies. The meeting was devoted to introductions of honored Michigan Daughters, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedle, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James D. Eastin, Past Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, and National Chairman, DAR Magazine; and Mrs. Eldon A. Behr, Honorary State Regent.

State Officers, National Vice Chairmen and the National Appointment's reports were heard and presentations of Fifty Year Ribbons to 16 Michigan Daughters. Mrs. Harvey Mainsor of Mary Marshall Chapter was on hand to accept her ribbon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Hector M. Chabut. Two minute reports were given by the State Chairmen. Gift presentations from Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Ezra Parker Chapter, Quakertown and the Elizabeth Cass Chapter past Regents, were received by Mrs. Chabut on behalf of the State Society.

C.A.R. Luncheon guest speaker was Mrs. Eldon A. Behr, Senior National Vice President, Great Lakes Region, N.S.C.A.R. Mrs. Behr spoke on "Children of the American Revolution—Past & Future." Mrs. Behr was presented with a 300+ pin from the Michigan Daughters.

A Memorial Service was held at 4:00 P.M. under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Broecker, for 53 departed Michigan Daughters and 4 Past State Officers.

The Banquet, Wednesday evening, was highlighted by guest speaker, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Historian General, addressing the assembly with "You Light Up My Life," followed by a beautiful rendition of music on the mirimba. A Reception followed the Banquet for the new State Officers and guests.

Thursday's business session heard Chapter Regents giving a two-minute summary of their chapters activities.

The National Defense Luncheon on Thursday found Michigan Daughters listening to Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Defense Chairman, speaking on "High Cost of Salt II" followed by a question and answer period.

Special events of the Conference were Regents' Roundtable, Lineage Workshop, National Defense Workshop, Salty Member's Breakfast and the State Officer's and Past Regent's Breakfast.

Serving as Hostesses for a smooth conference were Chapter Regents, Mrs. Royce R. Grout, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter and General Conference Chairman; Mrs. LeRoy Klem, Algonquin Chapter; Mrs. Clair Murphy, Battle Creek Chapter; and Mrs. Richard Lula, Martin Van Buren Chapter.

To close the Seventy-Ninth State Conference the assemblage sang "America the Beautiful" and "Blest Be the Ties That Bind." The colors were retired and the Seventy-Ninth State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt.

Wyoming

"A Tapestry of Service," theme of the President General, set the pace for the 64th Wyoming State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Wheatland, August 20-22, 1979, at the invitation of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter.

Mrs. Betty Lou Pagel, First Vice Regent, presided in the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Leonard E. Masters. This was the first state conference held in Wheatland in 51 years. Special guests included Miss Marjorie Steveson, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Jane Jeffries, Colorado State Regent; and Mrs. Ruth Mondall, Honorary State Regent of South Dakota. The Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie hosted the coffee the first morning; all other social events were hosted by Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter. They included a coffee the second morning, two luncheons, and the banquet.

A no-host dinner was held Monday evening, August 20. Mr. R.P. McCreery of Gillette gave an interesting talk about flags of our country from colonial times. A DAR flag was presented to the Wyoming State Society by Mrs. Zillah Belle Deuel in honor of her late husband, E. Floyd Deuel.

The official opening on Tuesday morning included greetings by Frank Tucker, Wheatland councilman, and Mrs. James McCartney, Regent of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter. Responses were by Mrs. Fred Schrader of Jacques Laramie Chapter and by Mrs. Pagel.

Memorial services for five departed members were conducted by Mrs. Hazel Burnside, State Chaplain. Those remembered were Mrs. A.E. Winter (Isabelle) and Mrs. Dana Van Burgh (Lucile) of Fort Casper Chapter; Mrs. Pansy Mikess of Inyan Kara Chapter; and Miss Dorothy Burns and Mrs. Lambert Stewart (Edna) of Sheridan Chapter.

State committee chairmen gave reports of their activities during the year. Mini-workshops were included in their reports. Regents from the state's ten chapters reported on their activities. Displays included were on the recent C.A.R. Rocky Mountain Regional meeting held in Casper, chapter yearbooks that had won national recognition, and the state press book.

Major Stuart C. Kirk, Director of Economic Studies at the U.S.A.F. Academy, was the banquet speaker. He spoke on the possible qualities of the American Revolutionary military officers and the military officers of today, using his own Revolutionary ancestor, Captain John Crosby, as an example. He gave the qualities of officers as patriotism, bravery, dislike of war, and gentleness. Major Kirk is the son of Mrs. Percy Kirk of Lingle, a member of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter. Mrs. Pagel presided as toastmistress at the banquet; music was provided by the Octavo Club of Chugwater.

David Butler, the son of Mrs. Harlan Butler of Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, appeared at the first luncheon dressed as a typical mountain man. He gave an entertaining account of his garments, describing the purpose of each item. Mrs. Ellen Burnett displayed numerous Indian artifacts collected over the years, telling where many were found, how they were made, and the purpose they served.

Music for the second luncheon was provided by the Kitchen Kut-Ups Band, a senior citizens group of Wheatland. Slides of the C.A.R. regional meeting were shown.

Officers who will guide the Wyoming State Society starting in April, 1980, were elected and include Mrs. Betty Lou Pagel, Cheyenne Chapter, State Regent; Mrs. M.P. Cartier, Fort Casper Chapter, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Errolene Leafgreen, Fremont Chapter, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. James McCartney, Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, Chaplain; Mrs. Fred Schrader, Jacques Laramie Chapter, Recording Secretary; Mrs. James Schiek, Cheyenne Chapter, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. Boyd Jones, Fort Casper Chapter, Treasurer; Mrs. Clifford Carroll, Sheridan Chapter, Registrar; Mrs. Ralph Updike, Inyan Kara Chapter, Historian; and Mrs. Erin Muth, Davey Jackson Chapter, Librarian.

The conference accepted the invitation of Cheyenne Chapter for the 1980 conference. —Beth M. Schieck
John Adam Treutlen, the man who defeated Button Gwinnett to become the first governor of Georgia, under the state's first constitution, was a Salzburger.

Today visitors to Effingham County can view a high, wide brick church, built in 1769, which is the oldest continuously functioning public building in Georgia. On the roof is a metal weathervane shaped like a swan, a replica of the original. The swan is a traditional symbol of Martin Luther because it was used in his family coat-of-arms. There is a hole through the swan's body, just behind the neck. That, too, is copied from the original. The story goes that British soldiers used the weathervane for target practice during the Revolutionary War.

The church stands alone in the midst of a silent waste, the sturdy Germans, who once peopled this area, have long since disappeared. Near the church is the ancient burial ground. It is the old deserted settlement of the pious Salzburgers.

These early settlers were religious refugees from the tyrannical Catholic archbishop of Salzburg in Austria. They were invited by Oglethorpe to help settle his brand-new colony of Georgia.

Oglethorpe went with their leader, Baron Von Reck, and some Indian guides to pick out a place for their new home. They selected a place about twenty-five miles above Savannah which was six miles from the Savannah River.

The colonists in Savannah gave the Salzburgers ten cows and calves. The Indians were so fascinated with the tinkle of the cowbells around the necks of the cattle that they sometimes took the bells but rarely the cows. The Indians taught them about herbs, including how to grow and market sassafras root. The Salzburgers made their candles from green wax from myrtle trees. They found honey in hollow trees; caught channel catfish and perch in the streams; and hunted the woods for wild turkeys and partridges. They named their new home Ebenezer, which means Stone of Help.

They worked hard, but the soil was not fertile; the location proved to be unhealthy; and the creek was too shallow to allow boats.

The matter was finally laid before Oglethorpe, who, realizing the difficulties under which the Salzburgers labored at Ebenezer, gave them permission to move elsewhere. The choice of the new place of abode was wisely made. It was only six miles to the east of the old Ebenezer, but was located to much better advantage with respect both to fertility of soil and to general healthfulness. They spent two years moving their possessions, their cabins log by log. This place they named New Ebenezer.

The Salzburgers were never idle. John Wesley was lavish in his praise of the neat appearance which the town presented when he called to see them. They did not leave a spot of ground unplanted in the little gardens belonging to them, and they even made one of the main streets yield a crop of Indian corn. By 1741 it is estimated that, in this colony of Georgia, there were around twelve hundred German Protestants at Ebenezer.

It was to this place that the Treutlens came. John Adam had been born in 1726 near Berchtesgaden in Austria, a place to become infamous later as the retreat of Hitler.

Not too much is known of his early life here, but we do know that he became a prosperous farmer, and we also learn that he was a schoolteacher for a time. These German-speaking Georgians had their own rather deliberate approach to education. The Salzburgers sought to serve the values of society, encouraging both religion and vocation. A boy should be educated in Christianity, they believed, but it was also essential that he write a good hand, understand grammar and arithmetic, and know something of geography and history. All of this would
help him take a proper place in society.

The energy and resourcefulness of these Georgia Germans was such that, during much of the colonial period, they had three, at time four, functioning schools. They employed exacting school masters. Teachers included ministers; two noted physicians; and John Adam Treutlen. Treutlen was regarded by some of his students as over-superior, highhanded, and determined to have his own way; however, he taught German and English six hours a day to general acclaim during 1758 and 1759. He left the schoolroom after a time to enter what became a successful mercantile business.

When the American Revolution began the Salzburgers were slow to side against England. It was perfectly natural for them to feel kindly disposed toward the country whose generous protection was extended to them in days of persecution—but they were also the sworn enemies of tyranny, whether at home or abroad.

John Adam Treutlen was a member of the Provincial Congress which assembled in Savannah on July 4, 1775. He became active in the cause for independence.

It was in 1776 that Georgia leaders began to plan for a constitution that would change Georgia from a royal province to a state. Georgia had already adopted something called “Rules and Regulations,” and the Council of Safety and Provincial Congress proved that Georgians could handle its own government.

President Archibald Bulloch set up a committee to draft a constitution. Button Gwinnett, who had just come back from Philadelphia where he had signed the Declaration of Independence for Georgia, along with Lyman Hall and George Walton, was a member. The resulting state constitution was destined to be the basis of Georgia’s government for the next twelve years.

By February 1777, a constitution of 63 articles was ready to submit to the legislature. It was adopted without even a referral to the people. One of the things it provided was that schools would be erected in each county supported at the general expense of the state. The official church was disestablished. Georgians who had been taxed to support it and fined if they did not attend on Sunday, were free to worship as they pleased. The constitution provided for eight counties instead of the twelve parishes of the Church of England.

The first constitution provided for two members from each county to form an advisory council for a governor, who was to be the state’s chief executive.

The governor was to be elected by the legislature and was to serve for only one year. The current governor had to swear that he would not try to “hold over” in the office. Patriots were weary of too much power in government and were fighting a war to get rid of British governors. The constitution was adopted February 5, 1777. President Bulloch set the date for the meeting of the first legislature under the new constitution for May 7, 1777.

The biggest task of the coming legislature was to elect Georgia’s first constitutional governor. This would, undoubtedly, have been Bulloch himself, but by early March he had died. Rumor has it that he was poisoned. When Bulloch died, Gwinnett was named Acting President.

Gwinnett had many staunch friends and admirers but he was not loved and trusted by all. For one thing, he had humiliated General McIntosh who was commander of the military forces in Georgia. Gwinnett had wanted this position and when he became Acting President, automatically Commander-in-Chief of the state's soldiers, he planned an expedition to Florida without even consulting McIntosh. The McIntoshes controlled enough votes to defeat Gwinnett.

John Adam Treutlen was elected the first governor of Georgia under the new constitution on May 8, 1777. His term was short because the constitution provided that a new governor must begin his term each January.

One thing that Treutlen did, during his short term, was to resist the pressure of South Carolina to absorb Georgia. It had been proposed that Georgia and South Carolina should be organized into one state, and that the new state should be called South Carolina. The bearer of this “modest” proposal was Col. William Henry Drayton who made an elaborate address before the Provincial assembly. He painted, in idyllic colors, the benefits to be derived; but, according to Georgia’s way of thinking, the capital was to be on the wrong side of the river. Georgia was also not pleased with the idea of relinquishing her name. Then, in the last part of his speech, Drayton threatened them. He said that they would build a town opposite Savannah on the South Carolina side and bring Georgia to terms by competitive measures. This last part was so highly exasperating that Col. Drayton was sent home without much comfort. After that, numerous tracts were distributed over Georgia from South Carolina for the purpose of producing a change of sentiment. This made Gov. Treutlen so angry that he issued a proclamation offering a hundred pounds sterling for Drayton’s arrest. Safe on the South Carolina bank of the river, Col. Drayton penned an answer, written in very red ink. He ridiculed Treutlen, calling him a “buffoon.”

Treutlen strengthened the defenses of Georgia just in case the trouble broke into a war with England. After the war started, he mortgaged his home to help pay for the defense. This made the British so angry that they burned his house.

After his short term as Governor he was driven out of Savannah when it fell into the hands of the British. Treutlen escaped with his family to Metts Cross Roads, in Orangeburg County, South Carolina. His wife’s brother lived there.

The story is told that on the night of April 10, 1782, a band of disguised Tories knocked at his door and told him that they were patriot soldiers suffering for food. When he opened his door, they immediately took him into the woods, tied him to a tree, and cut him to pieces with their swords.

Most of the early history books about Georgia say that perhaps of all the governors of Georgia, Treutlen has fared the worst in post mortem distributions of favor. We know that Treutlen County was named for him in 1914, and, in that same year, in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, the Daughters of the American Revolution erected a

(Continued on page 67)
GENERAL GEORGE CROOK (Prescott, AZ). On April 20, 1979 this chapter honored its member Alice H. Quinn (Mrs. John L.) for her fifty-five years of service to the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Payne. A specially decorated cake in blue and white and appropriately marked was presented to Mrs. Quinn. The co-hostess was Mrs. William Harms.

Alice Quinn (nee Hawkins) joined Battle Pass Chapter of Brooklyn New York in 1924, transferred to Gen. Richard Gridley Chapter in Glendale, California in 1938 and to General George Crook Chapter in 1967. She was a member of an early junior group in New York; while in California served in many chapter and state capacities, including chapter regent. In 1974 she was presented with her 50-year pin by her California Chapter, Also in California she served as Senior President of Capt. Samuel Meredith Society, C.A.R. and was on the state board in various capacities for fifteen years. Her daughter Eileen and son James served as state officers of this society. Eileen (Bond) is now an Asst. Atty General of Arizona and James is a CPA in Calif.

In Arizona Alice Quinn has served as Chapter Regent, state Registrar and State Chaplain and is now serving her chapter as Registrar. As a genealogist she is completing at least 25 years as registrar in California and Arizona, and has assisted many members to qualify for membership.

General George Crook Chapter is proud of this long-standing member. We are fifty-two years old.—Loucile Heckman.

INDIAN RIVER (Titusville, Florida) presented an historical program portraying "HEROINES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," Members of the Chapter, dressed in appropriate costumes, made up the Cast. The pageant was written, produced, and narrated by Elizabeth O. Bradley, a member of Indian River Chapter. This presentation was informative, inspirational, and entertaining; one of the outstanding programs of the 1978-79 year.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. G. Birdsong, is pictured in first row, 5th from left; Mrs. Bradley is shown at the far right.—Lois Smith.

DEWALT MECHLIN (Chicago, IL) held their regular meeting at Ridge Park Field House. After a delightful luncheon, Mrs. George Ruth, Vice Regent, in the absence of the Regent, called the meeting to order. An inspiring report was given of the State Conference, held March 1-2-3 at the Drake Hotel. The Conference was honored by the presence of the President General, Mrs. George N. Baylies, the well known artist, Mildred Lyon Hetherington, sketched a portrait of Mrs. Wakelee R. Smith, Honorary President General. Heirlooms for "show and tell" were displayed by members who explained the creation or origin of each.

The Regent, Mrs. L. E. Lemmerhirt, and past Regents, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Joe M. Singletary and Mrs. Zach H. Moores, proposed toasts to the memory of ancestors of members, to the Founders of DAR—both National and Local, and to the present membership. Following the toasts, "Happy Birthday" was sung by the group. All of the early members who were physically able were present as honorees and for picture taking.—Vera Lemmerhirt.

LONE STAR (Texarkana, Texas). In October, 1909, Mrs. Ella Lou Wisdom Ragland organized a chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and became the first Regent. In honor of the Lone Star Flag of Texas, there are no living Charter members but Life Member, Mrs. Tom Connally of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Eck Prud'honne of Austin, Mrs. T. J. Watts, Mrs. Chappel Heath of Queen City, Mrs. H. L. Lamb, Mrs. J. J. Wheeler and Mrs. William V. Brown Sr., are members who came into the Chapter in the early years of its existence. Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Brown are past Regents.

To celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Chapter's organization, the October meeting was a birthday party and honored the memory of those early ancestors who, through patriotic service, gave aid to further the cause of American Independence.

In keeping with the National Theme, the program "American Heritage—A DAR Tapestry," was introduced by Mrs. William A. Ray, immediate past Regent, now American Heritage chairman. Heirlooms for "show and tell" were displayed by members who explained the creation or origin of each.

The Regent, Mrs. L. E. Lemmerhirt, and past Regents, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Joe M. Singletary and Mrs. Zach H. Moores, proposed toasts to the memory of ancestors of members, to the Founders of DAR—both National and Local, and to the present membership. Following the toasts, "Happy Birthday" was sung by the group. All of the early members who were physically able were present as honorees and for picture taking.—Vera Lemmerhirt.
SERRANO (Glendora, CA). The President's Room of the Glendora Country Club was the setting for the 7th anniversary celebration of Serrano Chapter, with Mrs. Ken Turner, Regent, presiding, assisted by Mrs. Philip Albrecht, First Vice Regent. In keeping with the National theme of “Building for our Future,” California State Regent, Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, our valued guest of honor, spoke on her State projects and the DAR Schools tour.

Pictured are Mrs. O.P. van den Bergh, Chapter Registrar; Mrs. Ralph J. Fisher, State Organizing Secretary and Serrano Chapter Parliamentarian; Mrs. Sperry; and Mrs. Sidney W. Sorensen, State Historian. Chairman of the charter luncheon was Mrs. Lawrence Gerken, State Vice Chairman of Membership and Chapter Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Charles Teater, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Paul Dougan were assistant hostesses. The birthday cake was provided by Second Vice Regent, Mrs. James A. Williams, Sr. Don Clark and the Royal Stew ard Singers entertained with selections from “Chorus Line.” Other honored guests at the luncheon meeting included Mmes. John James Champieux, Honorary State Regent; Raborne W. Daniel, Chapter Chaplain; M. Keith Molsberry, Treasurer; Fred Booth, Assistant Chaplain; James Derrell Smith, State Parliamentary Emeritus and chairman of State Bylaws Committee; and Chester A. Cleveland, State Chairman of Genealogical Records and Regent of Alhambra - San Gabriel Chapter. Others were Mmes. Ruby Wilkins, State USO Chairman and Regent of Peyton Randolph Chapter; F.J. Ford, State Chairman of Seimes Microfilm Center; Edward Thistlewaite, Santa Anita Chapter Regent; John Stockberger, Covina Chapter Regent; and John Arnott, Encinitas Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Sperry presented a red rose to each of the organizing members attending, courtesy of Mrs. Gerken who was Organizing Regent. Members so honored were Mmes. Fisher, Daniel, and Richard Carlson. Mrs. Gerken was presented a pin by the State Regent. Chartered seven years ago with a membership of fifteen, Serrano Chapter has grown to its present total of 56 members. A source of pride is its achievement of Gold Honor Roll every year.—Jane Weeks van den Bergh.

KATHERINE MONTGOMERY (Washington, D.C.). Miss Rosalie Yarborough, Regent, proudly presided over a ceremony given by the Chapter on Sunday morning of July 2, 1979.

Through the generosity of two of its members, Misses Gladys and Dorothy Taylor, an American Flag was presented to the All States Bible and Fellowship Sunday School Class of the Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.

Miss Gladys Taylor, President of the All States Class, introduced several members of the Chapter who were present, then introduced the Chapter's Flag Committee Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Lichtefeld. Mrs. Lichtefeld asked that the colors be posted. The flag was carried by Miss Dorothy Taylor, former Assistant State Treasurer, D.C., DAR, who was accompanied by Miss Yarborough, the Chapter Regent and Mrs. Frances Manning, a former Chapter Regent. After the colors had been posted, Mrs. Lichtefeld made a most interesting talk on the history of our Flag.

The All States Bible and Fellowship Class was indeed grateful and happy to receive such a beautiful flag and it graces the front of their classroom each Sunday.—Dorothy Taylor.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT (West Winfield, New York) had a rather unusual happenstance: four members of one family were selected as Good Citizens. In 1979 Sue Ann Ferrucci (left) was the Good Citizen chosen from Mount Markham Central School, West Winfield. Her mother, Jean Janicki Ferrucci (second from left), was the Good Citizen girl from Leonardville Central School in 1953. Sue's sister, Kim (third from left), was selected from Mount Markham Central School in 1975. Her sister, Sally, was chosen by the same school in 1977.

Pins and Certificates were awarded by General Winfield Scott Chapter. The girls, with their mother, were also Luncheon Guests of the Chapter each year they received the awards.

The college life of the sisters is showing that the characteristics recognized and commended by the Good Citizens Program are advantageously carried over as they mature.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA (Lake Worth, Florida) presented a 5'X8' flag of the United States of America to the Palm Glades Girls' Scout Council. This Council covers six and a half counties in Southern Florida with a membership over 3000 Girl Scouts. Mrs. Emil E. Drake, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Scholze, Chapter Flag Chairman, presented the flag to Mrs. Ina Claire Jurney, Executive Director, and Mrs. Marian B. Fulton, President of the Palm Glades Girls Scout Council. Also present was Mrs. Kenneth D. Farwell, First Vice Regent.

To commemorate Constitution Week, Mrs. Helen Greene, Chairman of the week's activities for the chapter, presented a signed print of Edward Stevenson's famous painting of George Washington at Valley Forge to Lake Worth Junior High School from the chapter. Mrs. Greene also performed an original skit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution before eighth grade History Classes and introduced the artist, who explained how he happened to paint the picture. Also in attendance were the artist's wife, Mayor Dennis Dorsey of Lake Worth, and Principal Renice M. Lansing, who accepted the Chapter's gift for the school, with special thanks to Mrs. Greene for her fine presentation. Mayor Dorsey expressed his appreciation with a Proclamation. Mrs. Greene has given hours of pleasure to boys and girls in many Palm Beach Co. schools with her skit.

EMILY NELSON (Washington, D.C.) dedicated the official insignia marker at the grave of Mrs. John C. Weedon on September 9, 1979 in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Alexandria, Virginia.

Mrs. Weedon was a former State Historian and served as Chapter Regent and in many other offices of DAR. While serving as State Historian she located the Boundary Stones outlining the original boundary lines of the District of Columbia and recorded their locations. She was a devoted and faithful member of Emily Nelson Chapter, having been a member since February 1, 1954.

Among those attending the ceremony were: Mrs. James L. Robertson, Vice President General; Past Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Mrs. James D. Skinner and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan; Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Past
LAFAYETTE-LEXINGTON (Lexington, MO) re-dedicated the Madonna of the Trails Statue, Lexington, Missouri. Missouri Society DAR members and many guests were present.

The eighteen foot high granite statue overlooking the Missouri River faces Jack's Ferry Road and Cliff Drive which leads into the Santa Fe Trail. This Memorial to courageous Mothers of Covered Wagon Days is one of twelve with which the NSDAR has marked our nation's Old Trails. The north side of the base bears names of John and James Aull; Doniphin; and, Russell, Majors and Waddell, Missourians important in opening the West.

The dedication of the Madonna by Mr. Harry S. Truman, President of the National Old Trails Road Association, was an elaborate ceremony. Lafayette-Lexington Chapter DAR received a silver loving cup from Mrs. Frank S. Leach and her St. Louis Chapter for this outstanding achievement. Mrs. Leach was Missouri Society's Historian in 1928.

In the re-dedication ceremony Mrs. Michael Zuk, Vice Regent, Missouri Society DAR pronounced the invocation. Mr. Charlmer Young, Mayor, extended Lexington's welcome. Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea, State Historian, reviewed the History of the Madonna. Mrs. W.P. Moore, Regent of Lafayette-Lexington Chapter, praised the valor of Pioneers Women and read a sonnet, "Madonna of the Trail", written by Miss Katherine Van Amburg, Junior member. Mrs. Hebert White, Registrar General, re-dedicated the Statue.

Following the benediction (Mrs. Zuk), a motorcade carried members and guests to Machpelah Cemetery where the grave of Mrs. Mary B. Chinn Chiles, Past Vice President General; Past Missouri Society President and Past Regent of Lafayette-Lexington Chapter (1927-1928), was marked. The colors were presented by the VFW Color Guard; Mrs. Cecil Stewart conducted the Flag Salute; Eulogy was read by Mrs. R. Peyton Tabb; Mrs. Moore led DAR Ritual; Mrs. Herbert White dedicated and unveiled the marker. The benediction was pronounced by Miss Helen Groves, Chaplain Taps were sounded; the Colors were retired.

SACRAMENTO (California) prepared a booth at the California State Fair and manned it for the eighteen days of the fair's duration, six hours a day. Posters, pictures and hand-out materials such as "Fact Sheets" and materials from DAR supported schools were used to inform the public of DAR objectives and how these are carried out at the National, State and Chapter levels through the various committees and projects. The fair booth presented an opportunity to impart this information on behalf of the National Society and all California Daughters.

General John A. Sutter Chapter, also in Sacramento, provided some members who helped man the booth.

The public was most receptive, and an extra bonus to the chapters were prospective members who expressed interest and who were later invited to chapter meetings.—Merry C. Stacy.

AMBROSE MEADOR (Brandenburg, Ky.) participated with the Kentucky Heritage Commission and the Kentucky Historical Highway Marker Program in dedicating a bronze historical highway marker in June on the old courthouse grounds at the foot of Main Street in Brandenburg.

The marker titles "Early Meade County Leader" and "Meade County Courthouse" with brief historical sketches were revealed when the marker was unveiled by Mrs. Lottie Wilson, Organizing Regent of the Ambrose Meador Chapter, and county representative for the Kentucky Historical Highway Marker Program.

In the dedication ceremony a historical summary of the life of Solomon Brandenburg, who founded the town in 1807, was presented by Mrs. Rita Thompson, a DAR member and of The Daughters of the War of 1812. Mrs. Thompson noted that Solomon Brandenburg fought in the War of 1812 after he had pioneered in this area.

The historical sketch of the Meade County Courthouses was given by Mrs. Frankie Jewell Boyd, Regent of the Ambrose Meador Chapter. Brandenburg's home, the Old Walnut Log Tavern, had been used temporarily as a courthouse. It was torn down and replaced by a new courthouse building. In 1872 this building was razed in order that a magnificent hand-fired brick building could be constructed on the same site. On April 3, 1974, this majestic landmark, which had been declared a Kentucky Landmark, was destroyed by a tornado which devastated much of the town.

Mrs. Marjorie Watts, DAR and Meade County representative on the Kentucky Heritage Commission, stated that this shelf of land overlooking the Ohio River had been the heartbeat of political, legal, economic and social activity in this section of the state.

Others on the public program were: Invocation, Mrs. Lucille Seymour, DAR Chaplain; Flag Bearer, Lisa Corum, Girl Scout; Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, Mrs. Pamela Corum, History teacher; and The Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Charlotte Lawson, DAR Treasurer.
SEQUOIA (San Francisco, CA) and CHESTER COUNTY (PA) marked the graves of two Revolutionary War Patriots, Thomas Maffitt, Esq., Major Samuel Maffitt, and their wives Mary Strawbridge Maffitt, and Ann Strawbridge Maffitt, on the 19th July 1979, at Lewisville Cemetery (Old Stone Graveyard) Lewisville, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

The Maffitt-Strawbridge marking was planned by Mrs. John Thomson Jr., speaker and donor of the four bronze DAR Markers, who with her husband, traveled from San Francisco, California to be present at the joint chapter ceremony. Mrs. Allen Powell, Regent of Chester County Chapter, presided and welcomed the family and guests. The Invocation and prayers were given by The Reverend Allen Yuninger, Pastor of Rock United Presbyterian Church of Elkton, Maryland, where the Maffitt brothers had been Elders and Trustees in the Old Church of the late 1700s and early 1800s, for forty years. Mrs. Jesse Stoner, Vice Regent of Chester County Chapter, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and Miss Frances Wells Pennegar unveiled the four markers, followed by the Benediction, given by The Reverend Yuninger.

COLONEL WILLIAM McINTOSH (Needham, MA). A bronze plaque was placed on Townsend Green in honor of the men from Needham who responded to the Lexington alarm. Townsend Green, a local historic site owned by the Needham Historical Society, was the assembly point for the Needham Patriots on their way to Lexington.

Mrs. Robert J. Latham, Regent, presented the marker on behalf of Colonel William McIntosh Chapter and dedicated it to the five men who gave their lives for freedom. Miss Dorothy G. Willard chaired the committee that implemented the acquisition and placement of the marker.

The Needham men who lost their lives in the battle of Lexington were: Lieutenant John Bacon 55, father of nine; Sgt. Elisha Mills, farmer and blacksmith, age 41 and the father of six; Amos Mills, a cousin, age 44, father of 6; Jonathan Parker, age 28 and leaving one son, and Nathaniel Chamberlain, 57 and the father of four.

Mr. Raymond Bosworth, Pres. of the Historical Society, presided over the ceremony which included an address by Richard Melick, Town Moderator, and a Salute by the Needham Militia and Girl Scout Color Guard.

MISSION CANYON (Santa Barbara, CA) entry, "Petticoat Patriots," won the best decorated car award in the July 4th parade. Members riding in Revolutionary-day costumes were: Miss Helen Salisbury, Mrs. Merle Gedye, Mrs. Walter Miller, Mrs. Jay Lawrence Turner and Miss Mildred Ketcham. Mrs. Steve Childs, son of the Regent Mrs. George Childs, drove.

Also honored in the parade were the Sons of the American Revolution who won the best historical entry award for their float featuring George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, portrayed in costume by John Straight and Donovan Jenks.

Our chapter recently dedicated three Jacaranda trees in the new and beautifully landscaped Alice Keck Memorial Park in memory of Miss Mary E. Jameson who founded Mission Canyon Chapter fifty years ago. Mrs. Robert Lee Sperry, State Regent, spoke in the dedication program on Historic Trees, California State Society and Conservation, National Society, NSDAR. The garden, which will be dedicated during the summer, is centrally located for the enjoyment of Santa Barbarans and its many visitors. The Jacaranda trees, noted for their magnificent purple foliage, were in bloom during the summer months.

Other memory trees viewed in the chapter's mini-tour of local historical trees was the Redwood tree planted by the chapter in 1952 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington, and re-dedicated by Mission Canyon Chapter in 1976.

Among significant landmark trees which are part of the Santa Barbara Beautiful program are the Sailor's Sycamore, the Moreton Bay Fig on Montecito street, and the pine Tree of Light on West Carrillo street.

LITTLE FORT (Waukegan, Illinois). Revolutionary War Patriot, John Miller was honored by placing a bronze plaque on his monument in Old Millersburg Cemetery, about a mile North of Millersburg, Ky. John Miller born Sept. 21, 1752 and died Sept. 5, 1815. He built a blockhouse, where the families collected as a protection against the Indians in times of alarms.

On the base of the monument the following appears, "The Dec'd was born in Carlisle, Pa. Emigrated to Ky. 1775 & Located the land on which Millersburg is situated soon after he returned to Cumberland Co. Pa. Married Ann McClintock returned with his wife to Ky. Beneath this Monument repose the remains of Both."
Mrs. Susie Miller Wallace of Leawood, Kansas, a descendant and Past Regent, Little Fort Chapter, was the donor of the plaque. Members of the local DAR Chapters were present, Logan Whitley, Stanford, Ky. and Jemima Johnson, Paris, Ky. Also were present many descendants of John Miller to assist in the program. The Color Guard from Millersburg Military Institute presented the American Flag. Members of the local DAR Chapter were the present and former Mayors of Millersburg and an attorney from Paris, Ky. There were approximately 35 present. Steps are underway to help preserve this “Old Millersburg Cemetery” which has not been used since 1860.

Returning in 1778 John Miller and his brother Robert and William with 15 other family men walked through the wilderness from Carlisle, Pa. to what is now Millersburg, Ky.

In the spring of 1779 the Miller brothers returned to Pennsylvania for their families. On return to Kentucky they traveled by land to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio River to Limestone landing 40 miles distant from their land. They walked the last part of their journey over “Old Buffalo Trace.”

On Jan. 7, 1783 John Miller had paid ancient composition Two pounds Sterling for the adjustment of the title to 400 acres of Unpatented lands in the County of Fayette in the district of Ky., in Virginia to the treasury of Commonwealth of Virginia.

CLARK COUNTY (Kahoka, MO.) is proud to be the sponsor of Janice Sisson, Luray Independent School, whose essay, “Travel in the Thirteen Colonies,” received first place American History Award in the state of Missouri.

May 26 was another highlight of the year when Clark County Chapter joined with Wyconda, Joufonne, Dicey Langston, and Missouri Daughters Chapters to host the visit of State Regent, Mrs. David B. Ferrenbach, at a luncheon followed by a tea to honor and present Good Citizens Pins to three High School Seniors. Miss Cynthia Kruger, Clark County R., Tim Schmitz, Wyconda High School and Carolyn Elder, Revere Consolidated, were the recipients of the awards and each was given a copy of Washington Landmark by Mrs. Brien Springer, DAR Good Citizen Chairman.

Flag Day found chapter members touring Historic Landmarks along the Des Moines River in Van Buren County Iowa. Our lunch and meeting took place in a four story Mill that is being restored and furnished in early American decor for use as dining and meeting halls. The Mill screens and grain tubes are remaining as part of the decor. In this setting, Regent, Miss Pauline Gorrell, presented the program, “Continue to honor the past throughout our future: Etiquette of the Flag Of the U.S.A.”

Another informative program this year was on “American Heritage, Building on our past to improve our future nutrition: Foods, Gookery and Recipes of our Great Great Grandmothers.” Chapter member Mrs. Myrtle French was assisted by members Mrs. George Heinze and Mrs. Frances Orr in telling the story in narration and slides. They also compiled a booklet of Early American Recipes, presenting a copy to each attending member.

JAMES WOOD (Parkersburg, WV). In a ceremony held at the Rockland Cemetery, Washington County, Ohio, members of the chapter placed a grave marker at the grave of Captain Daniel Fisher, a Revolutionary war soldier, who fought in the Battle of Lexington.

A dedication, using the DAR ritual, was conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Paul L. Rigga, assisted by Virginia Laughlin, acting chaplain, also Mrs. Carroll D. Garrett, flag chairman.

A summary of the life and service of Captain Fisher was read by Ruth V. Greer.

Captain Fisher was born at Dedham, Mass., March 29, 1744, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Cook) Fisher. He married Sibil Draper in 1770 in Dedham. He served with the Minute Men of Dedham, as a private under Captain Joseph Guild in Colonel Greater’s regiment at the battle of Lexington. As a Lieutenant in Captain Richard Abel’s company, and also Captain Ebenezzer Buhle’s company. He was commissioned as a captain in 1780 in Colonel McIntosh’s first Suffolk regiment and in 1782 served in Major Joseph Cushing’s regiment. Captain Fisher continued a militiaman after the war. When the governor called for volunteers to put down Shay’s rebellion in 1786, he served in the Dedham contingent. He later became a Colonel of militia and thereafter carried the title of Colonel.

In 1798 he migrated to the Ohio country, where he settled in Belpre. He was employed by Harman Blennerhassett as a farmer, carpenter and wheelwright on Blennerhassett Island.

In 1819, when he was 75 years old he purchased property in Belpre and built a home. He died in Belpre on Aug. 14, 1824.

MICAJAH PETTAWAY (Rocky Mount, NC). At the annual luncheon of the Micajah Pettaway Chapter, Mrs. R. Branson Hobbs, Regent, presented to Mrs. F. W. Hobbs, Jr., a 50-year membership pin in the DAR on behalf of the chapter. Mrs. Hobbs, the former Ada Spencer, was a member of the C.A.R. prior to joining the DAR.

Mrs. W. R. Eagles of Crisp, North Carolina, the Director of District VIII, installed the new officers of the Chapter. They are: Mrs. Henry M. Milgrom, Regent, Mrs. Alex Easley, Jr., First Vice Regent, Mrs. Lewis Thorp, Second Vice Regent, Mrs. B. C. Brake, Chaplain, Mrs. C. L. Gray, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Leon W. Robertson, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John A. Ruff, organizing Secretary, Mrs. David T. Harris, Treasurer, Mrs. W. P. Ricks, Registrar, Miss Emily Battle Historian and Mrs. J. B. A. Daughtridge, Librarian. Mrs. R. Branson Hobbs was appointed Parliamentarian.

The Micajah Pettaway Chapter is a gold ribbon Honor Roll Chapter and won state and national ribbons for its Yearbook. It supports Historic Stonewall in Rocky Mount and because of the Sub-Dep Flag Sale was able to send six scholarships to Crossnore.

The grandparent project for the chapter was completed and classes have been taught in genealogical research. Micajah Pettaway’s grave was the site of a July 4th observance.

Under the leadership of the JAC Chairman, Mrs. John A. Ruff, flags were placed in classrooms and JAC clubs started at O. R. Pope School in Rocky Mount. The U.S. Flag and North Carolina State Flag were presented to Brasswell Memorial Library in Rocky Mount.
JOHN BELL (Madison, Wisconsin), in keeping with its tradition of special homage to 50-year members, saluted Stella Tallman Bowers Cloud who celebrated her 98th birthday August 17, 1979. Pictured with Mrs. Cloud is her sister, A. Margaret Bowers, also a 50-year member. The selection of these sisters to John Bell Chapter both as officers and members has made them noteworthy of this special recognition.

Mrs. Cloud joined the DAR via the DeWitt Clinton Chapter in Clinton, Iowa in 1916. Miss Bowers affiliated with the Nabby Lee Ames Chapter in Athens, Ohio in 1917.

In May, 1979 State Regent, Mrs. Roland Wernecke of West Bend, Wisconsin, honored John Bell Chapter with a visit and a speech featuring the promotion of Wisconsin Daughters.

Special Chapter activities gave focus to membership cooperation. An Arbor Day Event attracted members as well as local press and TV coverage. Madison's foremost historian, Frank Custer, was honored with the planting of an ash tree by the shore of Lake Mendota in James Madison Memorial Park. A new record was reached in the number of naturalized citizens served by John Bell Chapter in the ceremony at the Federal Court House. 183 persons were naturalized at three ceremonies.

As a special emphasis project, contributions to Surgeon's Quarters at Portage, Wisconsin was amply fulfilled, particularly by Mrs. James Woodburn who gave a valuable collection of early medical books to the Medical library in honor of her late mother, Mrs. Vona D. Donald and her grandmother Mrs. Ellen Donald Jones, both members of John Bell Chapter. The long ago custom of honoring past regents was graciously renewed at a June tea with choice entertainment by accomplished musicians and a book review by Mrs. Walter Renk, a talented dramatic performer and member of John Bell Chapter. Each past Regent enjoyed recalling her most cherished memories during her term as Regent. Those who were unable to attend sent letters to the current Regent, Mrs. F. L. Caywood, to be read to the members by Vice Regent Miss Nancy Truog.

JOHN MACDONALD (Miami, FL). Forty members and guests gathered to celebrate the chapter's 27th birthday and American History Month with Miss Becky L. Brenneis, winner of the DAR Good Citizenship award, as honored guest. Miss Edna Mae Everitt, Regent, presented Miss Brenneis a red, white and blue corsage as Miss Karen Sutton, Chairman of the Committee, presented her certificate. Mrs. Edna Merrick, Organizing Regent, who presented the chapter with their 50-year candle was present for the lighting by Regent Everitt. This traditional candle lighting takes place at every birthday celebration.

Center pieces for tables of ten were made like a birthday cake depicting the different stages of history: "American Revolution", "Civil War", "Opening of the West" and the "Nuclear Age." The program "Past, Present and Future" was conducted by Mrs. Celia St. John Bordeaux, celebrating 50 years of membership, whose remarks were on the "Past"; Mrs. Rachel Collier, Vice-Regent, covered the "Present"; and Active Junior Member, Karen Sutton, spoke on our "Future." The 50-year candle burned for one hour which is the traditional length of time for it to burn on every birthday, the ceremonial history given by the preceding Regent. Charter members, Miss Cynthia Eleanor Shaw, Mrs. Mary Haygood Tanner, Dr. Luellie Shaw, and Mrs. Bordeaux were honored.—Margaret Bartlett.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (Pennsylvania) celebrated the 50th anniversary of the dedication of the Madonna of the Trails statue, at a luncheon at the Nemacolin Golf and Country Club. The Madonna of the Trails statue is located on Route 40 about 17 miles east of Washington, Pennsylvania, opposite the entrance to Nemacolin Golf and Country Club, and is the only one of its kind in Pennsylvania. This statue was the tenth to be erected and was dedicated on December 8, 1928 with impressive ceremonies attended by women prominent in the National Society including the then President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau; the State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown and numerous other dignitaries. Many well known citizens of Washington County participated in the festivities on that date. James P. Eagleson, Vice President of the National Old Trails Road Association, was instrumental in securing Washington County as a site for the monument; and Charles E. MacGinnis, President of the Nemacolin Golf and Country Club presented the site on the day of the dedication. Music for that occasion was provided by the American Legion Drum Corps from Edwin Scott Lington Post #175.

The speaker for this event was President Judge Glenn Toothman of the 13th Judicial District whose subject was "The Trail Madonna Today." The speaker mentioned the hardships endured by the pioneer women in caring for their families as they blazed the trail westward throughout the 12 states in which these statues stand. He compared the hardships of yesteryear with the ease of travel today. Judge Toothman said that those values of courage, fortitude and patience honored by the Trail Madonna Statue are still valid today and should be remembered and applied.

Mrs. Duncan M. Dennis, Jr., Regent, who presided at the anniversary affair, reviewed the events that led to the erection of the statue. Mrs. Dennis introduced Mrs. Leo Roberts and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Wilkinson, a member of the Washington County Chapter, who had attended the event 50 years ago. Edgar Crites, father of Mrs. Wilkinson, was a bugler for the American Legion Drum Corps of Edwin Scott Lington Post #175 and took his family to the dedication in 1928. Mrs. Wilkinson, a small child at the time, recalls that during the years the dedication ceremony was often discussed at family gatherings and considered a memorable occasion. Mr. Crites died in 1945 but his widow, now Mrs. Roberts, remembers the importance of that day in the community.

Mrs. Donald L. Mohr, Southwestern Director of the Pennsylvania State Society and Mrs. Harold A. Russell, past Librarian General and Honorary State Regent were recognized. Regents, representatives of other area chapters in both Washington and Greene Counties and a representative of the George Washington Chapter SAR were introduced. City Councilman Richard V. Celani represented the City of Washington at the luncheon.
Major General James Wilkinson by Gilbert Stuart.

General James Wilkinson
Soldier And Intriguer

By M. Foster Farley

Professor of History, Newberry College, Newberry, South Carolina
General James Wilkinson was one of the most colorful and contradictory figures in the early history of the United States. He was a frontiersman, merchant, western expansionist, Indian negotiator, and for almost seventeen years, general-in-chief of the United State Army.

In order to understand Wilkinson and his career, we must briefly examine the history of the American West immediately following the American Revolution. According to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, America's western boundary consisted of a line drawn through the middle of the Mississippi River south to the 31st parallel, and the southern boundary was to be the frontier of Spanish East and West Florida. But Spain claimed that the southern border was further north, 32°28', and made every effort to occupy the disputed territory, and refused to relinquish their posts in the region. But, to American frontiersmen, who were moving westward and southward, boundaries meant very little, and they gave the young United States the "kind of support which Spain found difficult to combat." Spain likened herself to the Roman Empire of the fourth century A.D., trying to stem the ever increasing march of the German barbarians—the Americans were the barbarians. Hoping to stop the tide of American immigration, Spain thought she could use the Indians of the Southwest as a buffer against the expansion of the United States. So she employed Alexander McGillivray, the chief of a loose Creek confederacy. This individual, part Creek and part Scot, had served with the British during the Revolution, and afterwards had turned to Spain because of Georgia's claims to Creek lands. McGillivray wanted to form a confederacy of all Indians in the area, and with Spain supplying the arms and ammunition, oppose further expansion of the United States.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana, Estaban Miro had earlier negotiated the Treaty of Pensacola with the Creeks, and then concluded a commercial agreement with the Chickasaws and Choctaws. For a few years there was unrest and occasional clashes between the Indians and the Americans in the region. When the new American Constitution was adopted, and George Washington became President, he was anxious to make peace with McGillivray. After negotiations, and with Spain's urging, the Creek chief decided to accept Washington's invitation to visit New York. In the treaty that followed (August 7, 1790), McGillivray was made a brigadier in the American army (he already held a colonelcy in the Spanish army), with an annual salary of $1,200. Creek lands within the United States were guaranteed to the Creek nation, and trade was opened between the Americans and the Creeks.

The second cause of trouble between Spain and the American West concerned the navigation of the Mississippi River. The farmers beyond the Appalachian Mountains had to export to live, but the cost of sending their goods overland to the Eastern markets was prohibitive; thus the West's entire economy was dependent on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Their goods were sent down the waterways on flatboats to New Orleans, where the commodities were then transferred to ocean-going vessels. But in 1784 Spain closed the Mississippi to American navigation. In desperation the Westerners turned to the Confederation Congress for relief. John Jay, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, tried to work out a compromise with Spain through its minister, Don Diego de Gardoqui. Negotiations dragged on but nothing was decided. Jay, whose sympathies were with the Eastern business interests, declared that the United States would be willing to renounce the right to navigate the Mississippi for twenty-five years in return for a good commercial treaty with Spain. But this proposal was unacceptable to the West, and in 1787 negotiations were terminated. Spain believed that if the West could be separated from the states of the East, and made into independent countries, or attached to Spanish domination, the danger of Americans overrunning New Orleans and Florida would somehow be removed. So by cutting off navigation of the Mississippi below its juncture with the Ohio River, Spain hoped that the settlers of Tennessee and Kentucky would be attracted to Spanish allegiance. She did purchase with medium amounts of gold, the temporary allegiance of a number of frontier leaders such as James Robertson, George Rogers Clark, James White, and John Sevier, but "no other American went as far as James Wilkinson" who promised Spain, for a price, to create the climate of a "secessionist movement" in the Old Southwest. Thus began the Spanish Conspiracy.

James Wilkinson was born on December 26, 1757, in Calvert County, Maryland, the son of well-to-do parents. Privately tutored, he began the study of medicine in Philadelphia. But the Revolution was just beginning, and watching the troops drilling in the streets made his spine tingle with the glories of war. So he forswore the physician's lancet, and obtained a captain's commission in the army. He saw action at the siege of Boston, accompanied General Benedict Arnold in the ill-fated attack on Montreal; and later was employed in the commissary department. He was breveted a brigade-general in November, 1777. He was connected with, but not implicated in, the Conway Cabal as well as the Benedict Arnold affair. Meanwhile, he had married Anne Biddle, the daughter of John Biddle of Philadelphia. When the Revolution was over, this young man was at loose ends, and migrated with his family to Kentucky in 1784, and with the help of the Biddle family, set himself up in the mercantile business. Wilkinson gradually assumed the leadership of the disgruntled elements within Kentucky, for many felt that this former general was a "man to be reckoned with."

Aged twenty-six in 1784, it was apparent to the ones who took the trouble to observe, that trade was not the only concern of Wilkinson. He cultivated the friendship of traders, trappers, the Indians, and the Spanish and French on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. He had faith in himself, was full of self-confidence, but his personality bordered on egotism. A man of mixed emotions, he could at times be firm and patriotic, while on occasions he was unscrupulous, jealous and downright deceitful.

Men stuck by him so long as they could use him, but when Wilkinson got into difficulty (which was frequent), they quickly deserted him. He judged most things hastily,
so much so that one author said that Wilkinson's "opinion is of little value" for study by modern writers. But he was a good showman and was never bothered by a sense of modesty.

In personal appearance he was less than average height, and to a person meeting him for the first time, he was always accommodating, easy to talk to, in fact, he "invited approach, gave access, assured attention, cordiality and ease." He was learned, often composing letters in French to his growing body of correspondents. One authority declared that Wilkinson was "the most contradictory of any public personage during the rough and formative period of American history, and did much to add to the contradictions of his nature as he progressed from simple soldier to adventurous conspirator."

Over the years Wilkinson's enemies showered upon him such epithets as "political baal," "superannuated coxcomb," "fawning flatterer," and "perfect Vicar of Bray." Later Washington Irving, in his Diedrick Knickerbocker's History of New York, referred to him as General Jacobus von Puffenburg who lamented that "military preferment had spoind an admirable hackneyed scoundrel," "noses of wax," an "audacious phalanx of insolent exotics," and "poor, pimping hypocrital Yankees."

His career was the subject of many Congressional investigations, military inquiries, and court martial. He was involved in the "leading military adventures and controversies of his day, and though he escaped formal disgrace, it was sometimes a close shave."

When the views of John Jay in his negotiations with Gardoqui became public, Wilkinson quickly assumed the leadership of the vocal frontier sentiment, and got in touch with Spanish officials at New Orleans, requesting a passport to visit the city (he never did receive a formal reply to his request). His opportunity came with the action of his military rival, George Rogers Clark, who made a raid on some French trading boats (the owners were Spanish subjects) at Vincennes toward the end of 1786. Wilkinson wrote to the Spanish commandant at St. Louis warning that official, that Clark and his associates were planning raids against Spanish settlements along the Mississippi, as far south as Natchez. Two letters written (in French) marked the beginning of his Spanish Conspiracy. This Kentuckian, a man of "resource and determination," decided to act on his own, passport or not. Gathering a large amount of tobacco, pork and flour, he loaded a large flatboat, and sent it ahead of him to New Orleans. He stopped at Natchez on June 16, 1787, where he met the local governor, Don Estaban Miro, the intendant, Navarro, and the governor's secretary and interpreter, Armesto. Miro was an interesting figure; he had helped recover Florida from England during the American Revolution, and later became governor of Florida. "He was generous to the people of Louisiana," but was never too aggressive toward the Americans. Miro was interested in Wilkinson and his schemes and plans and thought of the Kentuckian as the leader of the wild frontiersmen. And Wilkinson played the part to the hilt, the Spanish fear of the onrush of frontier America into Spanish territory, to gain his various ends. Miro waived the fifteen percent tax levied by Spain after 1787 on all flatboats going to New Orleans. The Spanish governor even helped Wilkinson dispose of his cargo, for Spain needed the products of Kentucky and Tennessee. Miro also gave the Kentuckian private trading concession that permitted him to navigate the Mississippi and to sell tobacco, beeswax apples and butter, duty free in the Louisiana capital.

The only thing that Miro required from Wilkinson was to sign an oath of allegiance to Spain. Much has been made of these oaths of allegiance to Spain that many Americans, including Wilkinson, signed. It seems to have been "a matter of routine of those who came down the Mississippi River with merchandise in order to please the Spaniards," and was never regarded very seriously or binding by the Americans who signed them.

Before he returned home, Wilkinson drew up a memorial or program of some 7,500 words (he was never noted for brevity) of what he thought the Spanish authorities should follow in their dealings with the Westerhers. He pointed out the obvious: that the American East was indifferent to the welfare of the West, and the Westerners were becoming more discontented at their shabby treatment. He urged Spain to retain control of the Mississippi River, and only grant trading privileges to a few—the ones who would promote disunion and union with Spain. These privileged traders would convert others to the Spanish view of disunion. Naturally, Wilkinson would be the Spanish agent in Kentucky. If Spain would adopt a liberal immigration policy of lush land grants, with religious toleration and political privileges, Kentucky might become depopulated. But the Kentucky merchant warned Miro, that if Spain didn't woo the West, that section might join with Great Britain, and gain by force what might be gained by peaceful methods. He concluded by saying that he would work for disunion in Kentucky, if he was paid an amount of money. After all, his time and effort were worth something.

Two weeks after his "Memorial" had been written, Wilkinson left by sea for Charleston and returned to Kentucky. He began sending large shipments of goods to New Orleans, so large in fact, that Miro wrote to Wilkinson a strong letter of protest.

Miro didn't receive an answer to Wilkinson's Memorial until March 1789. The reply from the Spanish Court was evasive: Miro was to continue correspondence with Wilkinson, but Spain would not forthwith revolution in the West, that section must do it herself, and only after the West had established its independence would Spain offic-
chially help. As far as keeping the Mississippi closed, a tax of 15% was substituted on all traders, but the amount might be reduced to 6% at Miro's discretion. And Wilkinson was not to be the sole Spanish agent in Kentucky, and he was not to be paid a penny for the moment.

Wilkinson wrote to Governor Miro in code. An English pocket dictionary was the key; and he sent an identical one to Miro with "elaborate instructions on how to use it." If one examines the Spanish Archives and the material dealing with this period, the individual will find that the correspondence reveals how "sense was extracted from an apparent jumble of numbers and letters."

Kentucky politics also occupied some of Wilkinson's time and energies. He was selected a member of the Kentucky Convention of November 1788, and gave an address advocating separation from Virginia, and called for the free navigation of the Mississippi. The address was mild, compared to his program in his "Memorial." Later, Wilkinson made a second trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1789. This time the Kentucky merchant decided to appear in the Louisiana capital on "such a scale, such as the Southwest had never seen." His flatboat "fleet" consisted of twenty-five ships, some of which were armed with cannon and carried a contingent of one hundred and fifty armed men.

Arriving in New Orleans, Wilkinson met with Miro, and the two had many discussions, mostly about money. He told the Spanish governor that he had lost much money in various business ventures; one shipment of goods from New Orleans, which was valued at 75,000 pesos, was lost at the Falls of the Ohio. Wilkinson convinced Miro that he needed him, and as a result, Wilkinson obtained a loan of $7,000 from the Spanish governor (it was not that he needed him, and as a result, Wilkinson obtained a loan of $7,000 from the Spanish governor (it was not until 1792 that the Kentuckian began to receive his $2,000 annual pension from Spain). Wilkinson gave Miro a list of about twenty-two individuals in Kentucky that would make good Spanish agents, suggesting that they be given Spanish pensions ranging from six hundred to one thousand dollars each. Miro recommended to the Spanish home government that they purchase 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year from Kentucky. Wilkinson kept up his correspondence with Miro, informing him of news from the United States. This Kentuckian held the leadership of a group of men who appeared on the Kentucky scene about the same time as did Wilkinson. One of the most important individuals was Henry Innes. In 1789 he was appointed a Judge of the United States District Court of Kentucky and held this post until his death in 1815. Judge Innes handled most of Wilkinson's legal business. There was also John Brown, one of Kentucky's first senators, who kept Wilkinson informed on events in the National Capital.

Fortune also further smiled upon Wilkinson in the form of military glory. Due to Indian troubles on the Kentucky frontier, Kentucky mobilized 800 men under Brigadier-General Charles Scott, with Wilkinson as second in command. After destroying the crops of several Indian villages, and killing a number of the enemy along the Wabash River, the eight hundred men returned home as heroes, Wilkinson enjoyed this campaign so much that he organized another expedition which he commanded. He seemed to enjoy military life again, especially after seven years of failure as a merchant, and then on October 22, 1791, he resumed an active military career, when commissioned a lieutenant-colonel commandant by President George Washington. Judge John C. Symmes, another of Wilkinson's friends in Kentucky who was instrumental in obtaining his commission said of Wilkinson:

I take him to be a temperate man of considerable talents. He has youth, activity, ambition, bravery of clear understanding, and ever since I have been in this country, he has always intimated to me that a military life was what he was anxious to attain to. He has one advantage beyond many other men who might be appointed to the command in this country. In him are found these talents which will render him agreeable to the regular troops, and at the same time that his familiar address and politeness render him very pleasing to the militia of Kentucky by whom he is much respected and loved, and on this body of militia the United States must very much depend in their future operations against the Indians; they are nigh at hand, and they are mostly riflemen.

Why did President Washington appoint Wilkinson to a command in the American Army? In the first place, the new national constitution of 1787 put an end to the separatist movement in the West for while, and the President, in order to hold the Western leaders within the Union, appointed them to responsible posts. Thomas Marshall of Kentucky, an enemy of Wilkinson, said of the appointment:

I considered Wilkinson well qualified for a commission. I considered him dangerous to the quiet of Kentucky, perhaps to her safety. If the commission does not secure his fidelity, it will at least place him under the control, in the midst of faithful officers, whose vigilance will render him harmless, if not honest.

Washington probably held the same view, for the President commented to Alexander Hamilton that in appointed Wilkinson to a high position would "feed his ambition, soothe his vanity and by arresting discontent, produce a good effect."
Wilkinson was put in charge of Fort Washington near Cincinnati. When he assumed command of this post, he found discipline among the troops lax, drunkenness was rampant, and there were periodic clashes between the soldiers and the citizens of Cincinnati. Wilkinson, a good disciplinarian, soon restored order. Several months later, Wilkinson was promoted to brigade-general on March 5, 1792, and became the second ranking officer in the Army according to service second only to General Anthony Wayne. After becoming a general officer, he kept up his correspondence with the Spanish officials at New Orleans, stated to them that his private interests and "the Duty which I owe to the Country I live in, and the aggrandizement of my family have determined me to accept the appointment..." How did the new general reconcile receiving a pension from Spain while at the same time serving as the second senior officer in the American Army? He knew that the Spanish paid well, and if the officials at New Orleans "were willing to pay for information and advice, he did not hesitate to give both." And he further argued that if the United States could be induced to "pay a questionable sum, he did not hesitate to include it in his vouchers." Much has been made about Wilkinson's Spanish Conspiracy, but from all reports Wilkinson "was the Spanish Conspiracy." When the general saw something was to be gained in his correspondence with leading Spanish officials, the "conspiracy" was alive, but when he was biding his time or was engaged elsewhere with his duties with the army, the "Conspiracy" slept. At "intervals in the years that followed, the Spanish Conspiracy had greater or less vitality and importance as Wilkinson's personal necessities were greater or less." And his ambitions and the desires of his competitors were also a factor in keeping the intrigue alive.

After his appointment as a brigadier, he had hoped to have been made commander of the Western forces, but that honor went instead to General Wayne. Wilkinson was so disgusted that he wrote to the new Spanish governor, Baron Hector de Carondelet, that the time to plot had arrived because of "an incompetent Secretary of War, an ignorant Commander in Chief and a contemptible Union."

The French Revolution had its impact on the American West, as well as on the inhabitants of Louisiana. When France became a republic in 1792, the French issue entered American politics, especially when war broke out between France and Great Britain. President Washington issued his neutrality proclamation and urged American citizens to refrain from any act of hostility against any of the belligerents. But on April 8, 1793, Citizen Edmond Charles Genet, the new French Minister of this country, landed in Charleston, and for the next several months, until President Washington demanded his recall, commissioned four American privateers to prey on British merchant vessels, along the Atlantic coast. Genet also talked about organizing on American soil expeditions against Spanish and British territories. The most serious threat was against New Orleans and Florida. The French Creoles in Louisiana restored to sedition and frontiersmen like George Rogers Clark, who felt that he had been neglected by the United States, was made a major general in the French Army, and together with Elijah Clark, organized the "Kentucky Legion," with a view of attacking and seizing Louisiana territory. Governor Carondelet was terrified at the thought of New Orleans falling into Franco-American hands, for that city was practically defenseless and the French population would have joined the French cause in case of an invasion. He called upon Spain for more troops and funds to repair old, and build new forts from New Madrid to New Orleans. And Carondelet also reopened negotiations with General Wilkinson to bring about a separation of the western United States tied to the Spanish orbit. Wilkinson agreed with Carondelet about such a proposition, but said that the Mississippi must be opened, or the West would, in all likelihood, conquer New Orleans.

Carondelet retorted that Kentucky should export, as well as import, all its goods by way of New Orleans, hoping by this action that commercial relations between the West and East would decline. He felt that New Orleans merchants would have to lower their prices on their products as a further inducement to Western trade. He also urged the American general to either come to New Orleans, or send an "authorized" agent to receive his pension, and to conclude a treaty of alliance and commerce between Kentucky and Spain. So Wilkinson sent Henry Owens and Joseph Collins to represent him. Owens, an educated Irishman who had served seven years of military service in Europe, was a close confidant of Judge Innes; while Collins, who was referred to at first by Wilkinson, as a great "unpolished diamond," and later when they were at odds, as a "great frontier villain," was a rough frontiersman, a man of great courage, resourcefulness and intelligence. These two men arrived in the Louisiana capital by August 1794, and later made their way back with Wilkinson's money. The amount that Carondelet sent was $12,000: $4,000 was payment on account of Wilkinson's pension, and $8,000 was compensation for expenses incurred by the general in stopping Clark's alleged attack on New Orleans. The twelve thousand dollars was to be delivered in two payments; six thousand in silver coins was taken by Owens up river, hidden in three small barrels. When Owens reached the mouth of the Ohio, he was met by Thomas Pertell, Spanish commandant at New Madrid, who provided Owens with a pilot and six crewmen for his boat. As the boat reached the environs of a modern Evansville, Indiana, the crew murdered Owens and fled with the money. Three of the culprits were soon caught and taken before Judge Innes at Frankfurt. But to everyone's surprise, the good Judge declined to try the case on the excuse that they were Spanish subjects. They were then sent to Wilkinson for questioning at Fort Washington. Many historians have since speculated that Owens was carrying letters from Carondelet to Wilkinson (which had been sewed in Owens's coat collar), and that the three prisoners had the letters. With little difficulty the prisoners were spirited out of American territory and turned over to Spanish authorities at New Madrid.
The other half of the twelve thousand was to be delivered to the general by Collins. He returned to Kentucky by boat to Charleston, then overland to Pittsburgh, and eventually reaching the general. He lost $2,500 in land speculation, and pocketed the rest, so when he finally arrived at Fort Washington, only $1,740 was left for Wilkinson. Of other monies sent to the general, others kept part of the loot, the best example of that was Michel Lacassagne, a rich Kentucky merchant, who pocketed $1,400.

On August 20, 1794, Wilkinson and Wayne fought the Battle of Fallen Timbers, decisively defeating the Indians, who never threatened the Kentucky frontier again. Still disliking Wayne, and hoping to discredit him, Wilkinson relished playing soldier. He occupied Detroit, which had been given up by the British in accordance with the terms of Jay’s treaty. Wilkinson then went to Philadelphia, further plotting against Wayne, but the old soldier died on December 15, 1796, leaving Wilkinson the ranking general in the United States Army. For the next seventeen years he was general-in-chief, but Wilkinson had to be content with the rank of brigadier, for Congress abolished the rank of major general.

Events in Europe were bringing a solution to the border problems between Spain and the United States. After a long examination of its American policy, Spain realized that Wilkinson might not be trusted, and coupled with a fear that France might pull Spain into the French camp, and thus be at war with England. Spain, not the first class power that she used to be, couldn’t afford the large expenditures that were needed for intrigue as well as for her American defenses. So, on October 27, 1795, Spain and the United States signed, at the palace-monastery of San Lorenzo, a treaty settling their disputes. Spain recognized the 31st parallel as the southern boundary of the United States, and gave the Americans free navigation of the Mississippi, as well as the right of deposit for their goods for three years at New Orleans, and after that time, at another point to be designated.

One must realize that news of events in Europe sometimes took months to reach the New World, especially in the American West, so Wilkinson’s Spanish Conspiracy as well as his pension went on as before. On August 6, 1795, Governor Carondelet suggested to the general that the leaders of the Spanish party in Kentucky should meet at New Madrid with certain Spanish officials “on matters of mutual interest,” in order for the intrigue to be continued, and certain Kentucky individuals “would be rewarded by suitable pensions.” It was decided by Wilkinson that his good friend, Benjamin Sebastian, would meet with Gayoso de Lemos. The two individuals met at New Madrid and drew up a commercial agreement for transportation of Kentucky products to New Orleans, but they could not agree on the exact details, so they adjourned to New Orleans to confer with Carondelet. While they were having their conversations, news was received in February 1796, of the Treaty of San Lorenzo; suddenly the talks seemed unimportant to all concerned. Later Sebastian and another adventurer, Thomas Power, returned to Cincinnati. Sebastian was paid $4,000 by Spain, and Power later told Wilkinson that Carondelet had sent $9,640 to Portell for the general’s use. A trusted friend of General Wilkinson, Philip Nolan (not to be confused with an individual of the same name in The Man Without A Country), brought the general the money hidden in barrels filled with sugar and coffee to New Madrid. Power then escorted the precious cargo, which was searched by suspicious American authorities at Fort Massac, but the money was not discovered, and it finally reached General Wilkinson.

In 1798, General Wilkinson was transferred to the Southern frontier where he endeavored to quiet the restless Indians, as well as to remain on friendly terms with the Spanish. He occasionally visited Gayoso, who was now governor of Louisiana, and soon tongues were wagging about land deals and illegal army contracts. President John Adams trusted Wilkinson, and during the Undeclared Franco-American Naval War, Alexander Hamilton and the general conferred on western defenses, and of a possible invasion of Spanish territory by Americans. When Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr came into office, Burr helped Wilkinson keep his post as general-in-chief, and Jefferson made the general chief negotiator with the various Southern Indian tribes, a task that took him a year and a half of constant traveling.

When France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803, General Wilkinson was summoned to New Orleans to share with Governor William C. C. Clairborne, then governor of the Mississippi Territory, the honor of taking formal possession of Louisiana. Beginning on December 20, 1803, in the festivities that followed, Spanish officials had a splendid ball, which is said to have cost Spain 15,000 francs; while the French, not to be outdone, reciprocated with a ball which “four or five hundred people spent the whole night eating, drinking, gambling and dancing.” General Wilkinson also got into the act, by staging a celebration lasting from December 20, 1803, until April 24, 1804, which cost the American government $6,619.72. Among the items served were 844 bottles of claret, four gallons of sherry, 196 1/2 gallons of Madeira, sixty bottles of white wine, 588 bottles of red wine, 144 bottles of champagne, sixty-seven gallons of brandy, eight-one bottles of port, sixty bottles of cordials, 258 bottles of ale, five gallons of rum, one case of gin, 2½ gallons of whisky, 11,360 Spanish “segars” plus other beverages.

In 1804 Congress divided the Louisiana Purchase into upper and lower divisions, and Wilkinson was appointed governor of Upper Louisiana with headquarters at St. Louis. Now the general was civil as well as military leader of the area, and many were “astonished” at his appointment. The chief objections to Wilkinson’s appointment were on the grounds “that it was anti-republican to unite civil and military office in one person,” but the Senate approved of his appointment by a close vote.

When Louisiana was purchased in 1803, it was thought that this would quiet the American West, and insure that section’s allegiance to the Republic. But it had the opposite effect—the frontiersmen longed to grab further territory from Spain. As a friend of Wilkinson’s stated to

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him in December 1804, "Mexico glitters in our eyes—the word is all we wait for." Then in 1805 a possibility of war with Spain arose, and many people of Kentucky and Tennessee were thirsty for an expedition against the Mexican provinces. Then Vice-President Aaron Burr entered the scene. In 1805 he was defeated for governor of New York, and disgraced in the East by his fatal duel with Hamilton, went down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, hoping to use Western sentiment to his own advantage: On the way he visited, and was warmly received, by Henry Clay and Senator John Adair in Kentucky, Andrew Jackson in Tennessee, and Edward Livingston and the Roman Catholic bishop of New Orleans. His good friend during this period was Wilkinson. It was natural that the two controversial figures should be close; Burr probably had the best view of current Eastern politics, and General Wilkinson’s knowledge of the Old Southwest was never equalled.

Burr was one of the cleverest chameleons ever to appear in America, and he was ready to resort to any scheme that would bring him money and power. To different persons, the former Vice-President told contrasting stories about his objectives. To the British and Spanish ministries he brought overtures to revolutionize the western part of the United States, and to instigate separatist movements in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, but these intrigues seemed to have been formulated by the desire to extort money. He might have planned a filibustering expedition against Spanish territory using the threat of war between Spain and the United States as a cover. But the crisis ended in 1806, and he had to change his objective. Obtaining money from Herman Blennerhassett, a dolt of an Irishman who lived on an island in the Ohio River, and from his son-in-law Joseph Alston (later governor of South Carolina), Burr bought a large tract of land in Louisiana. He intended to plant a colony there which would serve as a base for an attack against Mexico. It is speculated that an immediate objective was an attack against Spanish West Florida, seizing Baton Rouge and Mobile.

By August 1806 Burr departed Philadelphia on a second trip to the West. Before he left, he sent letters to Wilkinson and other associates, which seemed to say that he planned to incite a revolution in Louisiana, and then invade Mexico by way of the Sabine River. Whatever his real project was, Wilkinson decided to turn against him. The general had decided in the Summer of 1806 to end his association with Burr. Wilkinson was alarmed at the unfavorable publicity that Burr was receiving, and thought his plans would not succeed—so General Wilkinson, wrapping himself in the flag, sent a letter to President Jefferson warning of a treasonable plot by Burr.

On November 22, 1806, Jefferson issued a proclamation stating that a military expedition against Spanish territory was being prepared in the West, and ordered all Americans to have nothing to do with Burr. All the ships, except a few, that were gathered at Blennerhassett’s to transport Burr’s men were seized by the governor of Ohio. The few ships that escaped and joined Burr on the Mississippi were subsequently captured. In late January 1807, Burr was first seized, then paroled, then attempted to escape to Spanish Florida, but was rearrested and taken to Richmond under guard. Burr was tried before a Federal Circuit Court, presided over by Chief Justice John Marshall. Marshall, a Federalist, was a political foe of Jefferson; he narrowly interpreted the definition of treason as given in the Constitution, ruling out “constructive treason.” Burr, conducting his own defense, was acquitted.

Although a witness against Burr at his trial, General Wilkinson was almost indicted by a Federal grand jury which was composed of many of Jefferson’s and Wilkinson’s political enemies. Wilkinson had the confidence of President Jefferson, but no one else. A court of inquiry was held during which the general was subjected to many embarrassments, as well as wasting the time of all, and the taxpayer’s money. Wilkinson was dismissed after a six months investigation, and in the next few years the general “was the subject of more congressional investigations, and the beneficiary of more relief legislation than any other officer who served in the United States Army.” In 1809 a former associate of Wilkinson’s, Daniel Clark, published Proofs of the Corruption of General James Wilkinson, which had a wide circulation, even if it was a cooked up document that was damaging to the general’s career. Then in July 1811, President James Madison, another political enemy, ordered Wilkinson tried in a general court martial for various offenses stemming back to his earlier career. After another long trial, the court reached a verdict of not guilty on December 25, 1811. The court’s decision concluded with the statement: “On the whole the court thinks it proper to declare that... General Wilkinson appears to have performed his various and complicated duties with zeal and fidelity and merits the approbation of his country.” Although Madison approved of the verdict “with regret,” the general was restored to his command at New Orleans. After the War of 1812 began he was ordered to occupy Mobile early in 1813, and was later promoted to major-general and posted to the Canadian border. His activities in that theater left much to be desired, and he was relieved of his command and ordered to Washington, and happened to be there when the British burned the capital in 1814.

Another military inquiry was held, and it was recommended that Wilkinson not be restored to active service. It was about this time that he published his Memoirs of My Own Time, a somewhat inflated and ambiguous account of his career. After its publication, he resided quietly on a plantation near New Orleans. In 1821 he became interested in land speculation in Mexico, and moved to Mexico City where he lived for awhile in the hopes of obtaining a Texas land grant, and acting as an unofficial advisor to the Mexican Emperor Iturbi.

In 1825 he died and was buried in the cemetery of the parish church of the Archangel San Miguel in Mexico City.

Bibliography


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.

Correction:
November Issue
P. 1022. Query Section
Coon-Esselsten-Poucher should read COON - ESSELSTN-POUCHER. Also Morris Richard Poucher living in Scarsdale, NY 1934.

VANCE-OAKES: Need parents and birthplace of Samuel Vance d. 1789 Surry Co., NC. Also need maiden name of wife Ailse. Need same for Thomas Oakes d. 1829 Rowan Co. NC. Wife Chloe.—Mrs. Betty McGarity, 1829 Almeta Ave. NE, Atlanta, GA 30307


BYNUM: Descendant of Lt. John (Jack) Martin wants info. on when Mary Preston Bynum unveiled DAR marker on grounds near Martin Rock House, Stokes Co., NC and an update on the old house.—Ada Bowles, 1242 Bird, Hannibal, MO 63401

NUNS-BILLINGS-ARMSTRONG: Need parents of Thomas Nunn b. 6-30-1778, prob. NC, m. Mary (Polly) Billings b. 6-18-1778 TN. Need parents of her mother Mary Armstrong m. 2-15-1821 Muhlenberg Co. KY.—Ada Bowles, 1242 Bird, Hannibal, MO 63401

DOZIER: Need and will exchange info. on residences, dates and descendants of Sgt. James S. Dozier RS b. 1739 VA, d. 1808 GA, m. Mary Dunwoody; their son John Dozier b. 1765 VA, d. 1835 Columbia Co. GA, m. Frances Parham, Ann White, Lucretia Dorsett; his son John Wilson Dozier b. 1801 GA, d. 1876 Talbot Co. GA, m. Martha Haynes dau. of Thomas Haynes RS; their dau Mrs. R. A. Mizelle d. 1905 Talbot Co. GA; their son Capt. John Wilson Dozier, Jr. CSA, b. 1835 Columbia Co. GA, d. 1910 Macon, GA, buried Perry GA, m. Leonora Louisa Sanford at Talbotton 12-4-1857; their children’s descendents surname Dozier, Fuller, Glaze, Oppen-
ASHLOCK-PAYTON: Presly N. Ashlock m. Francis Elizabeth Payton 12-24-1840 Call Co. IL. Obediah Ashlock m. Hannah Jane Payton, b. 1829-1874 Cass Co. In 1860 Census, Cass Co., Francis P., Margaret and Martha Ashlock found in the homes of McLean, Payton and Yates relatives. Need info on these families: vital statistics, descendants, and census reports.—Mrs. H. Tolivaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

REDMAN-PAYTON: John B.N. Redman, son of Thomas and Margaret, m. (1) Eliza McDonald 5-26-1831; (2) Rebecca Peyton 8-28-1833, Morgan Co. IL. 1840 Census Taney Co., MO lists 4 daughters. Need any info on this family: vital statistics, descendants, and census reports.—Mrs. H. Tolivaisa, 48 Eden Lane, Stamford, CT 06907

HOWARD: Need parents of Edmund Howard, b. ca 1650, England, m. Margaret Dent, Somerset Co. MD 5-26-1681, d. 12-1709, will proved Charles Co. 1-1713 named children: William Stevens, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, George, and granddaughter Margaret. An Edmund Howard in Accomack Co, VA 1664 and 1666.—Mrs. Howard S. Bryant, 3819 Dantzler St., Moos Point, MS 39563.

WRIGHT-MARTHA MARTHA: Need info on Nathan Wright m. Martha (Childs?) 1850 Census living Tract Co, GA. Had several children including dau. Susan Frances b. 1866. W. W. Stuckey 1866 Butler Co. AL.—Gwen Nichols Durrenberger, 1318 Continental Dr., Evansville, IN 47715.

COX: Need parents of Curd Cox, Rev. soldier of Halifax Co. VA b. 1762 Charlotte Co. VA, d. 1853 Knox Co. TN, m. Susannah Overton.—J.C. Cox, Jr. 1426 Parlett Court, VA Beach, VA 23454.

LOVING-LEVEN-LEVEN-LEVEN-LEVEN: Need parents and birthplaces of Adam and Lydia Loving, Adam in Wilkes Co. GA militiam and on tax roll in 1793; m. Lydia ca 1802, b. 1785 in GA. Family moved to Wilkinson Co., GA in 1807, later Pulaski Co; Adam d there ca 1816. Court records reveal 4 children: John, Elizabeth m. Neil Ard; Sophia, m. Joseph Simmons; and Martha, m. Osmus Duffee. Known sons of Neal and Elizabeth ARd were Adam and John. Lydia came to TX with son, Manuel W. in 1837. Exchange Chiles, Story and McMichael Data.—Mrs. Paul J. Bell, P.O. Box 885, College Station, TX 77840.

WALLER: Interested in all genealogy related to Waller family of Spotsylvania Co. VA and their descendants.—J. William Higgins, Jr. 1012 Bakersfield Rd., Columbia, SC 29210.

CHASE: Need parents of Oliver Gilman Chase b. 8-12-1765 MA, prob. Newbury.—Mrs. L. I. Comb, Jr. Box 625 Ogden Dunes, Portage, IN 46368.

COMBS: Need parents and birthdate of John Combs m. Betsy Goff (dau. of Hewezklin Goff). Left Ct abt 1797 and settled in So. Richford, Franklin Co., VT; 10 children: Elias, John, Jr., Silas, Caleb, James, Polly, Lewis, Jonathan, Amanda, Sally.—Mrs. L. I. Comb, Jr., Box 625 Ogden Dunes, Portage, IN 46368.


FAZENBAKER: Need parents of Marcus Fazenbaker b. 9-14-1840 and Ellen Broadwater Fazenbaker b. 3-19-1840. Twelve children: Lavina b. 1865; Steve b. 1865; Charles b. 1867; Mahala b. 1869; Darcus b. 1870; Henry b. 1872; Ambrose b. 1874; Samuel b. 1875; John b. 1878; Oliver b. 1880; Maurice b. 1882; Anna b. 1884. Lived in or near Frostburg, MD 1862-1920.—Mrs. Paul Smiley, 50 N. Hood St. Peru, IN 47620.

RIDGAWAY: Will person offering to share findings write again.—Ruth Keith, 1763 Old General's Highway, Annapolis, MD 21401.


MARSHALL: Appreciate data available parents, grandparents and children of Thomas Marshall b. 17—possibly Westmoreland Co., VA d. 1793, m. Zannah (Susannah Rodes or Thoads). Will probated 9-1794 Culpepper Courthouse.—Mrs. Margaret M. Hill 8319 Gaylord Rd., Richmond VA 23229.

TODD: Seek parents and ancestors of Robert Lowrey Todd who with wife Eliza Keys moved from Abingdon, VA to north AL 1838.—Ann Groot, 108 Grand Ave. S., Fort Payne, AL 35967.

BRADFORD-SOUTHWORTH: Need names of children and grandchildren of William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony 1620, m. 1st. Dorothy Witzbuts, who drowned just after the voyage 1620, 2nd. Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth 8-14-1623.—Mrs. Nellie L. Montgomery, 9N. Frontenac Ave. Margate NJ 08402.

GORE-FARLEY-GATLIFF-PINE-CHRISTIAN: Need copies of 19th century letters, diaries, memoirs, etc. left by the sons of Henry Gore, Shenandoah Co. VA, and their descendants for a social history involving Gores and affiliated lines.—Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth 8-14-1623.

COOMBS-HOAGLAND: Who were the ancestors of Hannibal Harrison Coombs and Rachel Hoagland, his 2nd wife. Rachel b. 1817, m. 1837 d. 1894. Hannibal's father Joel Coombs? Rachel's father Moses Hoagland b. 1795 KY, mother Rachel Collins? and grandmother Jane Meyers? There is a strong tradition that Moses Hoagland descended from the Van Hoogelandt family in New Amsterdam. Can any one confirm or refute? Some one in Clark, Scott, Washington, or Floyd Cos. should know.—H. O. Carr, 317 Broken Arrow, Roswell, NM 88201.

FORD-WOOLSEY: Desire names, dates for parents and grandparents of William Charles Ford., b 2-26-1869, Painesville, OH; in IN late 1841; children: Edwin, Linicia, Rebecca, William, Mary Simon, Henry, George, Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth 8-14-1623.—Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth 8-14-1623.
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HAYWARD/HOWARD: Noah Hayward/Howard fought in the French and Indian Wars 1758. In Rev was a Minuteman to Bennington, VT 1777. Noah's marriage intention was 6-2-1758 to Sarah Niles at Braintree, MA. When and where was he born, died and who were his parents? Children; Rachel m. Heman.

MANL(E)Y: Seek the names and relationship of four minor children who were with Obed Manl(e)Y in Orange, MA, at time of 1800 U. S. census. Obed, b. 1-27-1768, Easton, son of Rev. soldier Seth Manl(e)Y and wife Marcey (Keith) Manley; m. 10-3-1790 Easton, Betty Phillips, dau. of Oliver Phillips and wife Bathsheba (Howard) Phillips.—Charles G. Manly, Box 904, Kilmarnock, VA 22482.

MAYNARD-BRAY: Was Quaker Sarah Maynard a sister of Zachariah Maynard (1719-1778) in NSDAR Patriot Index? She m. non-Quaker Edward Bray. Would appreciate any help.—Cleo Atwood, 511 Santa Maria Rd., Arcadia, CA 91016.

SCOTT-EASTMAN: Want parents of Amos Scott b. 8-3-1751, d. 8-29-1822 Briston, VT and parents of wife Miriam Eastman, her birth date and death date.—Mrs. Mary Price Scott, RR 1, Brewster, KS 67732.

LUTZ: Martin Lutz estate administrator, wife Barbara appointed 3-8-1777. Need birth, death dates of both. Maiden name of Barbara. Also name of three children mentioned in will.—Mrs. Mary Price Scott, RR 1 Brewster, KS 67732.

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. The NSDAR Library will make up to 20 pages of photocopies per order. Charges of 50 cents for the first page of each item ordered and 15 cents for each additional page. Complete citations, including page numbers are necessary.

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Miss Eunice Frances Brown
as a Candidate for the office of
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at the 89th Continental Congress
April 1980

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MRS. ELDRED M. YOCHIM
VIRGINIA STATE REGENT
1977-1980
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE SLATE OF
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY
EIGHTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
APRIL 1980

Presented with Gratitude and Affection
by the Virginia State Officers

Mrs. Charles R. Haugh, Vice Regent
Mrs. Ralph E. Rhodes, Chaplain
Miss Jean Printz, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Samuel J. Andrews, Jr., Corresponding Secy.
Miss Bertie R. Yates, Librarian

Mrs. Thomas N. Hunnicutt, Jr., Organizing Secy.
Mrs. William S. Conner, Treasurer
Mrs. Graham Landrum, Registrar
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In Memoriam
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Mary Brown Cassell (Miss)
Marjorie D. Cornett McGavock (Mrs. Summers)
Rose Jackson Ewald (Mrs. Rolfe)
Devoted members of Wilderness Road Chapter
Wytheville, Virginia

By Friends
Mary E. Emmert Whitt (Mrs. Ralph)
Dorothy Martin Kincer (Mrs. Richard)
Doris Skidmore Kincer (Mrs. Jamie G.)
Charlotte Brown Greever (Mrs.)
Willy Browne Crockett (Mrs. James)
MRS. CARL E. STARK

candidate for the office of
Chaplain General

On the slate of MRS. MARTIN A. MASON

At the 89th Continental Congress
Katherine R. Stark, would serve the high office of
Chaplain General with ability and compassion.

Compliments of the following

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Bank of Speedwell, Wytheville, Va.
Dr. Carl E. Stark, Mayor, Wytheville, Va.
American Screw Company A Textron Division,
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Fourth Church Building (1728) of Elizabeth City Parish established 1610, oldest English speaking parish on the Continent.
Possesses oldest colonial communion silver from 1618. Burned in 1816. Now one of the largest parishes in Episcopal Diocese of Virginia.

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Mrs. Harry Keitz, District Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
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honors
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(Marie Hirst Yochim)

State Regent 1977-1980 and
Candidate for the Office of
Organizing Secretary General
on the Slate of
Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
April 1980

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In Memory of

The Revolutionary War Soldiers and Patriots

Buried in

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Presented and Dedicated

June 17, 1973

by

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NSDAR

General James Breckinridge
Chapter, NSDAR

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Nancy Christian Fleming

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Margaret Lynn Lewis
Roanoke Valley
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of the
Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution
proudly honors its distinguished member

MRS. CARL E. STARK
Vice President General 1977-1980
Honorary State Regent of Virginia
National Membership Chairman 1977-1980

Katharine R. Stark with students on the Virginia patio at Tamassee

Candidate for the Office of
Chaplain General
on the slate of Mrs. Martin A. Mason
April 1980

Appalachian Trail Chapter
Black's Fort Chapter
Boone Trail Chapter
Count Pulaski Chapter

Fort Chiswell Chapter
Fort Maiden Spring Chapter
George Pearis Chapter
Lovelady Chapter
Wilderness Road Chapter

Major George Gibson Chapter
New River Pioneer Chapter
Stuart Chapter
Sycamore Shoals Chapter
Isaac Hull Chapter
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Honors with Pride and Affection
Mrs. Ralph R. (Helen Welton) Wilson

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Virginia
Daughters of the American Revolution
Support the Candidacy of

Mrs. John Victor Buffington, Honorary State Regent
For the Office of Vice President General NSDAR

Albemarle 
Beverley Manor
Col. James Patton
Col. Thomas Hughart
Culpeper Minute Men
Golden Horseshoe
Jack Jouett
John Rhodes
Louisa Court House
Massanutton
Montpelier
Narrow Passage
Natural Bridge
Point of Fork
Rainbow Ridge
Rockfish Valley
Sarah M. Lewis
Shadwell
Virginia Frontier

Williamsburg Chapter
District II
Williamsburg, Virginia

in Appreciation of
Our Regent

Joan Hodgkinson Orton
(Mrs. George S.)
District III Chapters Of
Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Honors
Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim
(Marie Hirst Yochim)
State Regent — 1977-1980

A Candidate For The Office Of
Organizing Secretary General
On The Slate Of Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
April 1980

Chapters
Amherst
Berryman Green
Blue Ridge
Colonel Charles Lynch
Dorothea Henry
James Allen

James River
Joseph Gravely
Judith Randolph
Longwood
Lynchburg
Poplar Forest

Prestwoud
Red Hill
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William Pitt
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VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
COMMENDS'
WITH LOVE, AFFECTION, AND APPRECIATION

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FOR OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP
AS
DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT V
DISTRICT VI CHAPTERS
VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION HONOR

MRS. ROY AUGUSTUS BRUSH, DIRECTOR

Albemarle  Jack Jouett  Natural Bridge
Beverley Manor  John Rhodes  Point of Fork
Colonel James Patton  Louisa Court House  Rainbow Ridge
Colonel Thomas Hughart  Massanutten  Rockfish Valley
Culpeper Minute Men  Montpelier  Sarah Murray Lewis
Front Royal  Narrow Passage  Shadwell
Golden Horseshoe  Virginia Frontier

JANUARY 1980
Outstanding Junior Member of Virginia

Mrs. John R. Hudson, Jr.
(Rebecca Beall Graves)

Proudly presented by

John Rhodes Chapter
Luray, Va.

Mrs. Hudson is pictured with her daughters, Mary Mathews and Rebecca Beall, members of the White House Society C.A.R., founded by their mother.
Pennsylvania State Society DAR
With Love, Affection and Appreciation

Honors
Mrs. James MacFarland Anderson, Jr., State Regent

A Candidate for the Office of
Recording Secretary General

With The
Mason Associates
Pennsylvania State Chairmen

Honors

Mrs. James MacFarland Anderson, Jr., State Regent

Students and State Regent

at the Pennsylvania Health House,

our Pennsylvania State Project.

Tamasee DAR School
Pennsylvania State Committee Chairmen
present
With Pride and Appreciation

MRS. JAMES MACFARLAND ANDERSON, JR.
State Regent 1977-1980
Candidate for the Office of
Recording Secretary General
With The Mason Associates

JANUARY 1980
The Bicentennial State Conference was held in Philadelphia with a Colonial Banquet in the ballroom of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Following are other highlights of the Bicentennial Administration.

The Bicentennial gift of the Pennsylvania Daughters to the Commonwealth was the Colonial Meeting Room (18th Century Quaker Meditation Room) established in the William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg. Pictured above are Mrs. Miller and Mr. William J. Wewer, Executive Director of the Historical and Museum Commission, accepting gift.

Among the eight Pennsylvania Bicentennial projects were the provision of funds by the State Society for a Meeting Room in the Smith-Mettetal Building at Tamassee DAR School, as well as extensive repairs and new furnishings for the Pennsylvania Health House. Volume II of the State History was published; and an award-winning slide program of historic Pennsylvania was presented to the National Society. Pennsylvania and California received the first place national award for the Best State Bicentennial Program. The Pennsylvania foyer at National Headquarters was renovated and refurnished.


Dedicate these two pages to their beloved Honorary State Regent and Organizing Secretary General Mrs. Coray Henry Miller

Mrs. Coray Henry Miller as she appeared in colonial costume made especially for the Bicentennial State Conference.

The Pennsylvania Pages, the President General, and the State Regent at the Bicentennial State Conference. The Juniors' State Project was the Medical and Dental Health Program for the Health House at Tamassee.
Mrs. Coray Henry Miller
Candidate for
The Office of
First Vice President General
On the Slate of
Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
Continental Congress
April 1980

In appreciation of her innovative leadership, outstanding achievements, and 30 years of dedicated service on chapter, state, and national levels.

The William Penn Memorial Museum loaned a half million dollar sterling silver bowl for the reception that followed the Colonial Room Dedication. The bowl was originally used in the Officers' Mess of the decommissioned battleship, the U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Bus tours throughout the state, to State Conferences, Congress, and to DAR schools were an important activity of the Administration.

Shown are hostesses for the reception held in honor of the President General in the Long Gallery, Independence Hall, Pennsylvania.

A York metal bas-relief plate depicting William Penn was commissioned as a memento of the Bicentennial.
Greetings From The 83rd Pennsylvania State Conference
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr. State Regent

Bellefonte Chapter
Mrs. Leroy Wagner

Berks County Chapter
Mrs. Wayne Long
Miss Sara Swoyer

Bethlehem Chapter
Mrs. James M. Omsahl

Bucks County Chapter
Miss Rosanna T. Slack

Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter
Mrs. Zama Timmerell
Ms. Mildred Weaver

Colonel Henry Bouquet Chapter
Mrs. Fredrick Brass

Colonel Hugh White Chapter
Mrs. Robert Beckley
Mrs. Frank Sente

Colonel James Smith Chapter
Mrs. Edna Stambaugh

Colonel John Proctor Chapter
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Mrs. John D. Rowley
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General Thomas Milbourn Chapter
Mrs. James S. Tompkin

George Clymer Chapter
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George Taylor Chapter
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Gettysburg Chapter
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Germanstown Chapter
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Ellen B. Miller
L. Ann Hoffman
Sharon Lee Hellen
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Mrs. Walter G. Butterworth

Wyoming Valley Chapter
Mrs. Corey H. Miller

Yorktown Chapter
Mrs. Kenneth Shearer
Mrs. Henry Zumbro
The DAR Regents’ Club
of
Northeastern Pennsylvania
Honors its Past President
MRS. CORAY HENRY MILLER

Candidate for the Office of
First Vice President General
on
The Shelby Slate
FORT McINTOSH CHAPTER
BEAVER, PENNSYLVANIA—NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Organized March 9, 1904

With much pride, salute their Revolutionary Ancestors
Florence K. Fruth, Chapter Regent

ASSOCIATE MEMBER: Mrs. Mont L. Haible

Please address inquiries to: Mrs. Thomas McMillan, Registrar, 255 Brandt Dr., Beaver Falls, PA 15010. Enclose SASE.
Gwynedd Chapter
Honors with pride and affection
Mrs. Kenneth Schweitzer
(Margaret Caroline Brown)

Pennsylvania's Outstanding Junior
1979
"PENNSYLVANIA GRAND CANYON" (Pine Creek Gorge) in "The Land of the Endless Mountains" near Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. During the Great Depression a youthful Wellsboro Chamber of Commerce executive secretary toiled up a steep, one-car-width dirt road to view this spectacle. Impressed, he pictured it in two publicity folders, inventing "Grand Canyon" and "Endless Mountains" as slogans. Both slogans caught on as serious names, and soon 50,000 tourists were making the difficult ascent each year. Then the road was paved, parks were developed, and the visitor total multiplied by ten.

Contributing Chapters

Alegewi
Bellefonte
Colonel Hugh White
Colonel John Chatham
Conrad Weiser
DuBois
Fort Antes
Fort Augusta
James Alexander
Lycoming

Moshannon
Renovo
Shikelimo
Susquehanna
Wellsboro
The Bryn Athyn Cathedral is famous for its architecture and for the craftsmanship almost lost in these times. Many of its features are unique and unparalleled.

From ground breaking in 1913, work still continues — the Cathedral was dedicated and has been in use since October, 1919.

Outstanding features which have attracted worldwide attention include the use of 'optical refinements' in the use of curved lines in its architecture, and in the stained glass which represented rediscovery of the lost art which vanished before the sixteenth century.

The original endowment for the building of the Cathedral was a gift of John Pitcairn, 1841-1916 and the design and building was supervised by his son, Raymond Pitcairn, 1885-1966.

Contributing Chapters

- Berks County
- Bucks County
- Chester County
- Delaware County
- Dr. Benjamin Rush
- Germantown
- Gwynedd
- Independence Hall
- Jeptha Abbot
- Lansdowne
- Mahanatanwy
- Merion
- Peter Muhlenberg
- Philadelphia
- Quaker City
- Robert Morris
- Thomas Leiper
- Towamencin
- Tohickon
North West District
Pennsylvania State Society DAR
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., State Regent
Mrs. Frank Gates, Jr., Northwestern District Director

The Original Drake Well — Courtesy of The Drake Well Museum
Pictured are Peter Wilson and Colonel Edwin L. Drake,
photographed by John Mather between 1861 and 1865.

In 1859, Edwin L. Drake, representing Connecticut business interests, drilled the world's first commercial oil well in Venango County near Titusville.

Drake Well Museum, a Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission site, was sponsored by the Canadohta Chapter NSDAR.

On the site of the original well, a replica of Drake's Derrick and enginehouse has been constructed. More than sixty exhibits depicting the history of the oil industry are in a museum building nearby.

Oil Creek State Park, containing six thousand acres of the Oil Creek Valley from Drake Well to Rouseville, offers a biking trail between the Well and Petroleum Center.

Twelve miles away is the site of the famed oil boomtown, Pithole. A visitor center with several exhibits is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Contributing Chapters
Brokenstraw Valley
Brookville
Clarion County
Colonel Crawford
Colonel Henry Bouquet
Fort Le Boeuf

Fort McIntosh
Fort Venango
General Joseph Warren
General Richard Butler
Lawrence

Presque Isle
Putnam King
Pymatuning
Tidioute
Triangle
Venango
Pennsylvania State Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., State Regent  
Mrs. Frank Gates, Jr., Northwestern District Director

The National Transit Building  
Oil City, Pennsylvania

The National Transit Building, located on the corner of Seneca and Center Streets, Oil City has been listed in the National Register of Historic Buildings.

It was the headquarters of the world’s first co-ordinated pipeline system for oil and gas, a part of the Standard Oil Company with headquarters in New York City.

The foundation stones are from the old Humboldt Refining Company near Plumer. It is actually two brick buildings joined by a connecting archway. The main building was erected in 1890 at a cost of $90,000. The annex was added in 1896.

Unique interior features include Civil War Cannonball doornobs, ornate brass and bronze banisters, an elevator modeled after the one built for the Eiffel Tower.

Local points of interest include McClintock #1 the oldest producing oil well in the United States, Quaker State headquarters, Pennzoil Refinery, Hasson Park, a marina on the Allegheny river, Oil Creek State Park, Pithole and Drake Well Museums.

Oil Heritage Days will be celebrated July 19-26, 1980.

For further information contact Oil City Chamber of Commerce, Transit Mall, Oil City, PA 16301.

Putnam King Chapter—Oil City thanks the sponsors of this page

Pennzoil  
C. E. Beck and Associates  
First Seneca Bank  
The Holiday Inn

Harmon’s Food Service for  
No. 32 National Transit Building  
Cross Creek Resort and Ram’s Head  
Oil City

Source of information — Oil City Chamber of Commerce, Oil City Derrick — February 3, 1979
Francis Broward Chapter
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Honors
Mrs. Laurence Richards Sheppard
Regent 1976-1980
Florida State Society
Chairman Conservation Committee
1978 - 1980

DuBOIS CHAPTER
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In Grateful Acknowledgement of
Mrs. Robert N. Joyner
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DAR Magazine Advertising

Travellers Rest Chapter
Brentwood, Tennessee
3-105-TN

Compliments of
Precision Industries
99 Berry Road
Washington, Pa. 15301
National Pike Chapter
Claysville, Pa.
The Parsons-Taylor House was built in 1757 by William Taylor, Penna. Surveyor-General, and called the “Father” of Easton as he was commissioned by Thomas Penn to lay out the City as the County Seat of Northampton County which was erected out of Bucks County in 1752. George Taylor, a signer of The Declaration of Independence, later lived and died in this house.

**Contributing Chapters**

- Bradford
- Fort Lebanon
- George Taylor
- Liberty Bell
- Moses Van Campen
- Scranton City
- Tioga Point
- Tunkhannock
Valley Forge Chapter
Honoring
Our 85th Anniversary Regent
Mrs. Percival R. Reider

Dial Rock Chapter
Proudly honors
Regent
Jeanne Repp Norris
(Mrs. Samuel)
and Senior Members
for Faithful Service
Mrs. Dorothy Barber ..............57 years
Mrs. Helen Beaver ................55 years
Mrs. Verna Jennings .............58 years
Mrs. Martha MacLachlan .........54 years
Miss Elizabeth Mosier ..........58 years

Great Valley Chapter
Paoli, Pa.
salutes
its Regent, Sandra May Johnson
with thanks and appreciation to
The Executive Board, Committee
Chairmen, and Past Chapter Regents
for a most successful
Thirteenth Anniversary

“Freedom Is A Light
For Which Many Men
Have Died In Darkness”
The Eternal Flame is part of Continental’s
rededication of the Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier of the American
Revolution in Washington Square,
Philadelphia.
Greetings to Valley Forge Chapter’s
85th Anniversary
You’re Always Number One at
Continental Bank.

PSFS
The Savers Bank
Honoring
Valley Forge Chapter’s
85 years

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IS THIS MYSTERY LADY IN YOUR CHAPTER?

The NSDAR Membership Committee is sponsoring a contest to find the member who has the largest number of living, direct descendants in the NSDAR.

HER CHAPTER WILL WIN A $25.00 AWARD

RULES:
1. Her descendants must be daughters, granddaughters, great granddaughters, and perhaps great, great granddaughters. (Daughters-in-law, sisters, nieces, etc. do not count—only direct descendants.) All descendants do not have to be a member through the same Revolutionary ancestor.
2. All entries and their descendants must be living and currently a member of the NSDAR. Applications accepted at the February 1980 Board will count.
3. Descendants do not have to be a member of the candidate’s chapter. They may be a member of another chapter, or a Member-At-Large.
4. The name of the candidate and her descendants, as listed on application papers, must be listed along with their relationship, national number, and their chapter or At-Large membership. List address of candidate.
5. Entries should be mailed to your State Chairman of Membership. List the required information on your chapter membership report. Mail to State Membership Chairman who will forward your state’s winner to your Divisional Vice Chairman.
6. The contest winner will be announced at the 89th Continental Congress in April along with the names of chapter winners in three other membership contests.

Good luck,
Katharine R. Stark
National Chairman of Membership

NEW!

COLORADO DAR MEMBER AND ANCESTOR INDEX

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