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February 1980 marks the 100th Anniversary of Bacone College, an independent, church-related college unique for its Native American Indian heritage. Located in Muskogee, Oklahoma, the college has chosen “A Distinguished Past: A Challenging Future” as the theme of its Centennial Celebration.

February 9th will mark the Founder’s Day Observance which will include an art exhibit, photographic exhibit and dinner for honored guests, a special program in the Bacone Memorial Chapel followed by a birthday party complete with birthday cake!

The cover photo of part of the Bacone campus and those used with the article beginning on page 124 are courtesy of Bacone College.
From the National Society's Americana Collection is pictured a page from "Monuments of Washington's Patriotism; containing A Facsimile of His Public Accounts, kept during the Revolutionary War. Published by Franklin Knight, Washington, 1844.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S MESSAGE

Dear Members:

The DAR shares with every organization the problem that some of its parts don’t do as well as others. In a store, one department will do better than others, in a chain of stores, some branches will do better than others. With us, it would be ideal if all of our chapters achieved as much as our most outstanding ones.

The problem remains that some chapters don’t do as well as they can. There are standard DAR programs they could carry out that they don’t. There are jobs they could do that they don’t undertake. The real pity here is that they don’t do as well as they want to. They have the will, but the means or the know-how seems to escape them.

All those chapters that want to do more, but don’t seem to manage it, deserve all the help they can get. At National Headquarters we can see some striking differences between chapters that accomplish a lot easily and those that do a little with difficulty.

Probably the most common trouble in a chapter that has to struggle is that too few of its members are experienced in its workings and programs . . . often not enough to fill the offices with experienced new blood every year. Such chapters start almost from scratch each year, marking time as new leaders learn their way instead of growing from year to year.

This is inevitable if the chapter has not taken the pains to involve members in its workings over the years. Many an outgoing regent has ruefully put the result in a nutshell by saying, “If I only knew at the start of my year what I know now, I’d have done better.”

Successful corporations, for example, consider the constant training of new leaders through experience to be a must. They involve as many employees as possible in the workings of every department. And so with the DAR, the members should work on every committee within the chapter from time to time to broaden their experience in the total operation. With these many members who have served in so many capacities, and more coming along all the time, they never have to beg an inexperienced member to take the regency. The most active of our chapters take special pains to put new members to work even if they have to expand committees to make room for them. Some of the most successful chapters don’t ask new members if they’d like jobs . . . they assign jobs and leave it up to them to beg off, if so inclined. As a result, every member who will work does work and therefore is very valuable to the chapter.

Building for Our Future means, not only additions to our physical plant, but each member doing her very best to follow the principles set forth by our Four Founders.

Faithfully,

Jeanette O. Baylies
Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
The History of Bacone

Compiled and Written by Dorothy Ann Witter, Ellen Meredith and Phil Hanson, Bacone College

A Christian school planted in the midst of a people becomes one of the most powerful agencies in the work of civilization."

Belief in these words guided Almon C. Bacone to call together the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Delaware Baptist leadership in 1880 to create the Indian University. He began near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, at the Cherokee Baptist Mission. Beginning with three students, the total enrollment reached 59 students in all levels of school by the end of the first year.

Bacone, from the first, intended his school to be “the greatest Indian school in the entire country.” With this goal in mind, he realized that Muskogee, not Tahlequah, would become the communications center of the Five Civilized Tribes area, and he petitioned the Creek Tribal Council to grant the school 160 acres on a hilltop overlooking the town.

Several years before, Bacone had met Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and their friendship prompted the Rockefellers to donate much of the funding necessary to build the school’s first building on the Muskogee campus, which was named Rockefeller Hall. When it was completed in 1885, Bacone moved his university to its present site. The school has been in the forefront of quality Christian education for the American Indian ever since.

During the last decade of the 19th century, the Indian University offered degrees in education and theology, and reached out to establish preparatory schools and academies among the Cherokee, Choctaw, Kiowa, Seminole, and Wichita people. Bacone died in 1896, but the school which he founded followed the guiding tenets laid out by him.

The first decade of the 20th century was a time of unrest and sorrow for the Indian people of the Five Tribes. The federal government had determined to assimilate the Indians into the large society, and in order to do this, they forced the tribes to “allot” lands to individual tribal members. In addition to this, the decree went out that tribal governments would cease to function and the Indian Territory would be joined with Oklahoma Territory and made a state.

The school systems, legal systems and prosperity so laboriously achieved in the devastating aftermath of the Civil War, were effectively erased. Indian parents who had willingly sent their children to schools controlled by their own tribes refused to allow their children to attend “foreign schools.”

The general unrest seriously affected the program of the Indian University. By 1908, the school’s leadership recognized the serious problem of the lack of qualified students at the college level, and determined to concentrate on preparatory education at its Muskogee campus. The name of the school was changed to reflect this change in emphasis, and Indian University became Bacone College, named after its founder.

The Murrow Indian Children’s Orphanage was moved to the campus, and Bacone offered education through the first two years of college, although pledged to offer a four year course if it proved necessary. The physical plant expanded with the additions of a president’s cottage, a faculty cottage, and Scott Hall, a girl’s residence hall whose name was changed in 1914 to Sacajawea when additions were made.

During the unsettled times, the presidency of Bacone changed frequently, but in 1917, President Weeks took charge of the school. Benjamin Weeks oversaw its operations for the next 22 years, and gave the college a stability and optimistic future. His first activity was to recruit students, and he was so successful in this that some of the students lived in tents, and in 1925 the school was forced, for the only time in its history, to accept only those who could prove their Indian ancestry.
The old baptistry and back view of Rockefeller Hall, the first building on the campus in Muskogee. Plans are now being made to restore the baptistry.
During this period, a major expansion program began. In 1921, Eastman Richards, a Creek Indian, donated funds to build Samuel Richards Memorial Hall, a building intended for use as office and classrooms. In 1922, Mrs. Lucy Poloke and her daughter, Mrs. Suma Bosen, Creek Indians, contributed the funds necessary to build a girls’ dorm which bore their names. Another Creek, Walter Starr, contributed enough money to build a boys’ dorm. In the same year, Murrow Dining Hall and Barnett Hall, another girls’ dorm, were completed. The following year, Wacoche Hall was completed.

While the government’s attempts at educating Indians were not very successful throughout the country, Bacone was succeeding and expanding. The vision of being the Indian University remained a real goal and students came from all over the country to attend. Aside from the obvious differences between state and private Christian education, Bacone succeeded because it taught Indian children to be proud of their ancestry and heritage.

Mrs. Roy (Alice) Spinks, who came to Bacone as a newlywed in 1927, and who has taught crafts to succeeding generations of Bacone students as part of the world renowned art school, recalls, “I can remember in the government school if we got caught doing beadwork, they’d take it away from us and burn it. They thought that we shouldn’t be doing our own culture, you know. They were trying to teach us to live the white way. They wanted us to forget everything of our backgrounds, which was pretty hard to do. You couldn’t forget the way you were raised or the culture you were raised in. So I enjoyed teaching for that reason, because I liked to see the Indian culture continued.” The many other Indians who served on the faculty shared Mrs. Spinks’ beliefs and the students responded with pride and accomplishment.

The school was well on its way to achieving its original goal again when the depression hit, and hit hard. “It was terrible during that period,” Mrs. Spinks recalls, “Here we did without a salary for almost a year.” She adds that most of the teachers stayed on, though, because, “all our teachers were dedicated people.”

Hard on the heels of the depression came the World War II, which almost turned Bacone into a girls’ school when the majority of male students joined Company I. After the war, the school resumed as a two year college which drew Indian students from across the nation, and large numbers of students, both Indian and white, from the surrounding area. The plant expanded in the 1950s and 1960s, with new buildings replacing the older ones, and additional housing for faculty, staff and students being added.

Bacone has always responded to the changing needs of Indian people. By 1970, the Board of Trustees realized that the time had come to resume plans for offering a full four-year program to equip students to deal with the difficult task of maintaining their Indian identity while dealing with the dominant society. The college’s administration has carefully studied how best to do this, and after 100 years, Bacone College, the oldest continuing institution of higher learning in the state of Oklahoma, is still looking to its history as “the Indian University.”

Bacone College and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution have worked together to provide funds for deserving students since 1941. Mrs. Loren E. Rex, first National Chairman, American Indians Committee, established the first NSDAR endowment fund at Bacone.

Indian University

Bacone College is about to launch a program to make the transition to a four-year Indian University, according to Dr. Dean Chavers, president.

The Board of Trustees, during a fall meeting on the campus, gave its support to a feasibility study prepared by Dr. Chavers, to “support the objective of Bacone becoming a four-year college as a means toward achieving the best collegiate education for American Indians.”

The administration of the college, under Dr. Chavers, will present a plan outlining the proposed transition, including a timetable and the means of funding the new university, to the Board during its March, 1980, meeting.

April 30, 1939—Laying the cornerstone of the Bacone Memorial Chapel.
"I think this is a major decision of national importance," Dr. Chavers said. "I think somebody, somewhere, at some time is going to attempt this. And of course I'd like it to be Bacone."

Chavers stated that Bacone would not be competing with other universities as a four-year school, but would capitalize on its uniqueness in educating the Indian youth of the United States.

"The mission of the college is to serve the American Indian student in a multicultural Christian environment," he said. "We need to think nationally in recruiting students and faculty, and in my opinion, we are a national institution."

According to the feasibility study, there is a definite need for an institution directed at providing higher education to Indian students in the fields in which they need to cope with the modern world.

Existing Indian programs, according to the study, are not adequate to the task due to high dropout rates, irrelevant curricula, and the incapability of college staffs to adequately meet the needs of Native American students.

The college's success is credited to the comprehensive program of instruction, counseling, tutoring, extracurricular activities, orientation, low faculty-student ratios, and personal contact which it offers to the Indian student.

One obstacle which would have to be met is the fact that historically, according to the study, Native American students have been encouraged to prepare for vocations rather than for college. According to numerous surveys listed, more trained professional Indian students are needed in such programs as engineering, medicine, science and law in order to establish parity with the rest of the nation.

The existing college programs for Indians are meeting only a fraction of the need for education of Indian youth today, Dr. Chavers stated. With the limited resources and programs which a national Indian University would have, it would be able to offer pre-professional baccalaureate programs needed for students to be able to achieve success in further education at the graduate and professional level.

In order to keep the personal relationship necessary between faculty and students, according to Dr. Chavers, a low faculty-student ratio would need to be kept, at about 1:13 to 1:15.

"We want to have a national student body," Dr. Chavers said, "because of the positive effects it would have on students getting to know others from various parts of the United States."

The new university would continue to be multi-ethnic, with admission open to all students regardless of race or national origin, although major recruitment efforts would still be directed at Native American students.

The student enrollment of a four-year school is projected to be between 1,000 and 2,000 students, based on current Indian and Native population totals, and on the number of high school graduates.

Another consideration presented in the report, which could help achieve the goal of a four-year university, is that Eastern Oklahoma has the second-largest concentration of Indian population in the United States.

Because of the school's location within a major tourist attraction area, the institution could house a major regional museum dedicated to the preservation and maintenance of the culture and heritage of Indian people.

The four-year university could also serve as a resource for tribes, scholars and community-based programs.

Pending final approval of the Board for the development of a four-year university, the date for the first junior class could be as early as 1982, according to Dr. Chavers.

In order to succeed as a four-year institution, the school will need the backing of the 40 national Indian organizations in the United States, and the support of the 280 tribes.
President of Bacone

Dr. Dean Chavers, a Lumbee Indian, assumed the presidency of Bacone College on June 1, 1978, after being unanimously selected by the Board of Trustees.

President Chavers, who holds a doctorate in communication from Stanford University, had been self-employed as an educational consultant for Indian Education Associates, a firm which provided contract work in adult education, early childhood education, compensatory education, board training, program design, data analysis, survey design and program evaluation. As a consultant, he worked with 35 school districts, Indian organizations, and universities.

In addition to his work, he also served as president of the Native American Scholarship Fund, Inc. This organization has raised over $100,000 for Indian college students since 1970, and has provided approximately 500 grants to Indian students as supplements to fill a need not met by other financial aid sources.

Dr. Chavers had previously served as director of Native American Studies at California State University in Hayward, as a consultant for the Indian Center of San Jose, Inc. in San Jose, Calif., and as a tutor and teaching assistant in the Native American Studies Program at the University of California at Berkeley. He has had numerous articles published concerning the American Indian and Indian education.

A native of Pembroke, North Carolina, Dr. Chavers grew up in an atmosphere of poverty and discrimination. He was reared on a small farm, and as the eldest of six children he had to assume increasing responsibility for the family at the age of seven when his father was disabled by tuberculosis.

Following graduation from high school, he worked for a year to earn money to begin college. With the help of his aunt and a man who befriended him, he was able to secure enough money and jobs to be able to attend the University of Richmond in Virginia for two years. During this time he worked as a service station attendant, as a busboy in the college cafeteria, as a reporter for the Richmond Times Dispatch, and as a migrant farm worker during the summer. His money ran out by the end of his second year of school.

At this time he joined the U.S. Air Force, where he served for six years as a navigator and navigator instructor, and flew 138 missions over Vietnam. Leaving the service with the rank of captain, he was the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and eight other medals of distinction.

After completion of his service he returned to school, earning a bachelor's degree in journalism from the University of California at Berkeley, and master's degrees in communication and anthropology from Stanford.

He is a member of the National Honor Society, and Indian Education Associates. His memberships also include the Southern Anthropological Society, American Indian Historical Society, the National Congress of American Indians, and the National Indian Education Association.

Dr. Chavers and his wife, Toni, have three daughters, Cynthia, Monica and Celia.

Bacone History Book

John Williams, long-time assistant professor of history, and Dr. Howard Meredith, Dean of Instruction and associate professor of history, have carefully studied the impressive history of Bacone College, and the results of their study will be available in a book, Bacone Indian University: An Institution Amidst a People. The special book is scheduled to be published by the Oklahoma Heritage Association as part of its Horizon Series in the Spring of 1980.

The limited edition book will be liberally illustrated with art and photographs covering the history of the college. It may be ordered from the Oklahoma Heritage Bookstore in Oklahoma City, or from the Centennial Commission at Bacone College.

The most important accomplishment of Bacone College, according to Dr. Meredith, has been the continuing commitment to Indian education and spirituality.

Because of this commitment, the school has aided substantially in the development of creative and professional people, such as Alexander Posey, the Creek poet; Jack Kilpatrick, Cherokee composer and author; statesmen, such as Patrick Hurley, Hoover's Secretary of War; attorneys, such as Frank Boudinot; and tribal leaders, such as Peter MacDonald, Navajo; Pleasant Porter, Creek; and Joseph Bartels, Delaware.
Acee Blue Eagle, Bacone graduate and principle founder of the Bacone art program.
Another important contribution, according to Dr. Meredith, is the internationally recognized Bacone Art Department. Such renowned artists as Acee Blue Eagle, Woody Crumbo, Dick West, Chief Terry Saul, and presently Ruthe Blalock Jones, have directed the art program.

Since Bacone has drawn students from some 85 Indian tribes all over America, Dr. Meredith felt that "the interchange between tribal people has cut down on factionalism in dealing with the federal government," and has aided Indian tribes in their ability to work together for common goals.

Meredith sees the "history as a means of obtaining perspective on the future," and in that future, he sees Bacone expanding its role as the Indian University meeting new needs in a different context, not unlike, yet different from, the academy system, with a renewed commitment toward languages, theology, ministry, and education in general.

A Famous Statesman

Patrick Jay Hurley, a full-blood Irishman born of immigrant parents in Indian Territory in 1883, grew up to be one of the most eminent statesmen ever to attend Bacone College.

Shortly after his birth, his father suffered a crippling accident, and as soon as Hurley was able, he began to work to support his family. His first job was as a mule skinner at the Atoka mines; when he was older, he found work as a cowboy.

At the age of 17, he visited a friend at Bacone College and met the president, who took an instant liking to the strong boy. The president asked him if he planned to get an education.

"No sir," replied Hurley. "I am afraid I can't get an education. I have my mother and sisters to look after."

As it has for so many other students, the Bacone administration found scholarship money and work for Hurley to enable him to complete his education. He received his education from Bacone College, then Indian University, Indian Territory, in 1905. In 1908, he received his law degree from the National University in Washington, D.C.

He was admitted to the Oklahoma State Bar in 1909, and in 1910, at the age of 27, was elected president of the Tulsa Bar Association. In 1912 he became the attorney for the Choctaw Nation.

In World War I, Hurley established a gallant war record, rising to the rank of general, and received many decorations. When he returned home to Tulsa, Okla., he amassed a fortune through his law practice, oil dealings, and real estate. Although he was approached many times to enter politics, he refused until called upon by President Herbert Hoover to become the Assistant Secretary of War.

Shortly after he accepted the position, the Secretary of War died and Hurley became the Secretary, the first Oklahoman to receive a cabinet post. As Secretary, he was noted for his accessibility and receptivity to suggestions, two traits unique to his position at that time.

While Secretary of War, he returned to Bacone College to deliver the 50th Commencement Address. A National Guard unit greeted him with a 19 gun salute. As the firing ended, Hurley, with tears in his eyes, turned to his companions and commented, "Who would ever have believed 35 years ago when I was a penniless little charity student up there on that hill that the day would ever come when the Guard would be called out to meet me and the guns be fired on may account?"

A staunch Republican, he performed several diplomatic missions for President Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. He was the first U.S. Minister to New Zealand in 1942, and in 1943 was named by President Roosevelt to be his personal representative in the Near and Middle East. During 1944-45, he was the United States Ambassador to China.

Hurley was married to the former Ruth Wilson, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson. They had three children. Mrs. Hurley, who now lives in Tucson, Ariz., recently donated 45 boxes of Gen. Hurley's personal books to the Bacone Library, along with a bronze statue of Hurley and its stand.

A Composer

Called "America’s greatest composer" by Leopold Stokowski, Jack Frederick Kilpatrick, a Cherokee born in Stilwell, Oklahoma, in 1915, was also a Bacone alumnus. His compositions, which include symphonies, an opera, and the music for six historical dramas including "Unto These Hills" and the "Trail of Tears," numbered 168.

Kilpatrick attended Bacone College, and received his bachelor of music degree from the University of Redlands. He received his master of music degree from Catholic University of America, and his doctorate in music from the University of Redlands.

From 1946 until his death in 1967, he was a member of the music faculty at Southern Methodist University, and became chairman of the department.

Both Kilpatrick and his wife, Anna Gutts Kilpatrick, were fluent in Cherokee and familiar with the Sequoyah syllabary. For many years, they collected manuscripts and taped interviews in an effort to preserve their people’s culture. From their efforts came four books, The Shadow of Sequoyah, Walk in Your Soul, Friends of Thunder, and Magic of the Oklahoma Cherokees.

In 1959, the Cherokee Nation bestowed upon Kilpatrick the second citation ever given "for exceptional contribution and achievement in music and the drama and exemplary service to the cultural welfare of the Cherokee Nation."

The only other citation was presented to Mrs. Kilpatrick’s ancestor, and the subject of one of their books, Sequoyah.

Princess Ataloa

Mary Stone McClendon, known to the world as Princess Ataloa (Little Song), was a social worker, artist, craftswoman, teacher, stateswoman, lecturer and writer. The member of a prominent Chickasaw family, Princess Ataloa was a woman with a vision.

Her vision began with the deep-felt conviction that
Indian young people have a mission to fulfill—to pass on Native American traditions through Indian art and music. The strength of her vision, combined with a sound approach for implementation, places Princess Ataloa among the great Centennial figures in the story of Bacone College.

"Nature and necessity were the only teachers of Indian art in the past," Ataloa observed in her article published around 1930. Times change, however, and the Indian would be living in a different world from his ancestors.

"While the modern Indian craftsman will be encouraged by the right kind of patronage from another race," continued the Chickasaw Princess, "he is guided by the traditions of his own heritage. He erected his own standard out of native feeling for what was right and beautiful. His artistic urge expressed itself in the commonest articles of daily use. The same wisdom that guided him to adopt the white man's materials in the use of silver, copper, beads, paints, and dyes, but to develop them in his own characteristic designs, permit him to employ new mediums in definitely . . . (traditional) forms."

The plan developed. Ataloa wondered how to bring together in a moral way the traditional Indian soul with the modern technological society. Her answer was a lodge. Replace nature and necessity with the artifacts and practical knowledge of Indian traditions. In her own words, Ataloa envisioned her program functioning in a building symbolizing the highest expression of Indian arts, crafts, and know-how. The lodge was to become a place to display the finest Indian treasures and a site where just laws and just lawyers would be assembled to protect the Indian land titles, and Christian teachers and neighbors would be willing to show the Indian how to walk the 'Jesus Road'."

Princess Ataloa built her art lodge on the north campus of Bacone College. Named after her, Ataloa Lodge represents a national monument. More than 500 stones collected from Maine to Alaska comprise the mammoth chimney and fireplace in the art lodge. Collected and classified in the Indian Collection at Bacone College, letters—as diverse as the U.S. Department of the Interior, Scripps College, Claremont, California, and the Riverside Church, New York City—came from all corners of the world congratulating Ataloa in the realization of her vision.

Ataloa’s vision was materializing before her own eyes. "It was not only my dream," she noted, "but that of others, too—it needed all of us working together to make it come true. This spirit and the results of such labor have made it more than a mere building. It is an inspirational atmosphere."

The lodge has changed very little from its dedication in the early 1930s. The exterior still reflects the simple, pioneer, homelike lines. The main room with fireplace houses the expanded collection of art treasures. Solid walnut and hickory chairs fashioned by craftsmen of the Cherokee tribe fill the room, while beautiful old Navajo, Hopi, and Chimayo blankets hang from the walls. Ceremonial rugs, a skin painting, an Apache fiddle, beaded and quill bags of the Sioux Indians, and numerous baskets hang on the walls. Elkskin stretched over wild berry bows, heavily fringed and painted in traditional designs, serves as a lamp in the large room. The halls and studies are filled with treasure waiting to be classified.

Princess Ataloa’s vision continues to flourish. For the Centennial celebration, Bacone College will establish its tour and visitation center in the lodge. Classes continue to meet in the lodge, and a Cherokee language class gathers regularly in the main room for instruction.

There was a brief period in the Bacone College history when Ataloa’s vision seemed in jeopardy. The art lodge could not be maintained because money was needed in other areas of the college in order to keep pace with demands of a modern society.

That period has now passed. Ataloa’s dream shines forth strongly in the Centennial celebration of the challenging future.

Once again people interested in the arts and Indian education are sending gifts of money and art treasures to insure the perpetuation of Ataloa’s dream. Through these gifts and growing concern in Indian arts, Ataloa’s dream returns to its rightful place in the 100th year of Bacone College.
The Indian as a Poet

Alexander Posey had a vision. The American Indian People are poets. He believed that a school, such as his alma mater Bacone College, would help realize his dream, for success would require quality education within an atmosphere of love.

The ancient Greek philosopher Socrates once argued that poetry cannot exist in a city where there is no love. A city without love is like death without life or a world without nature.

At the same time, on another continent, the American Indian Peoples acknowledged an identical truth about poetry. The spirit of love, they believed, is expressed by Indian traditional forms through the realities of nature, death, and life.

The poetry of Alexander Posey, which ranks among the first and finest expressions of Creek Indian literature, captures glimpses of spiritual love symbolized in the simplicity of nature, death, and life.

Grandson of the full-blood Creek, Pohos Harjo, nationally-known journalist, poet, humorist, and philosopher, Alex Posey came to Bacone College to nurture his inherent talents which would later demonstrate to the world the way an Indian "talks in poetry."

"All my people are poets," mused Posey, "natural-born poets gifted with wonderful imaginative power and the ability to express in sonorous, musical phrases their impressions of life and nature. If they could be translated into English without losing their characteristic beauty and flavor, many of the Indian songs and poems would rank among the greatest productions of all time. . . . No detail is too small to escape their observation, and the most fleeting and evanescent impressions are caught and recorded in most exquisite language. The Indian talks in poetry . . . the free and untramed poetry of Nature."

Certainly, among those worthy to speak these words of high regard for American Indian Peoples, Posey was well qualified. Until he was 12-years-old, he spoke only the Creek language, and up to his death on May 27, 1908, Chinnubbie Harjo, a name which Posey adopted from Muskogee mythology and with which he signed his early poems, he never ceased speaking the poetry of his Peoples.

The characteristic Indian themes of Nature, Death, and Life weave their threads into unique patterns through the woof and warp of each poem by Posey. The topics recurred so frequently in his writings that his untimely death gave rise to ghostly speculation.

The story began at a spot near Eufaula, Okla., a body of water now called "Posey Pool." A flooded river, an overturned boat, then four struggling men amidst the fury of a raging stream painted a disquieting image. Posey reached out to grasp onto a tree sticking out of the swift current. The wood spinet momentarily saved him "from the clutches of the cold, remorseless wave," while the other three men sought help. All efforts were to no avail; Posey was jerked loose of the tree and drowned.

Because death is a part of life and nature, then one should expect to find among Posey's writings intimations of his own death. Several poems, moreover, seemed to prophesy how he would die, and news reports made much of the connections. The poem entitled "My Fancy" illustrates the eerie associations:

Why do trees along the river
Lean so far out o'er the tide?
Very wise men tell my why, but
I am never satisfied;
And so I kept my fancy still,
That trees lean out to save
The drowning from the clutches of
The cold, remorseless wave.

The mystery surrounding Posey's death increases when, within 22 years after the great Indian poet's demise, 10 additional lives were lost in and around "Posey Pool." Admittedly, all these occult-like events leave one won-

At the 85th DAR Continental Congress in Washington, D.C., the Bacone College Choir and its lead singer, Les Underwood, were introduced to the then President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford. Because Less is blind, President Ford allowed him to "see" him by feeling the President's face.
dering; however, his mother and family discredit the ideas of prophecy and preternaturalism.

Even a cursory reading of Poems of Alexander Posey: Creek Indian Bard, will confirm the family’s skepticism concerning the mysterious aura around the philosopher. Upon each page linger the Creek vision of Life, Death, and Nature. These motifs are combined harmoniously in his poem, engraved upon his tombstone in Greenhill Cemetery, entitled “Sweet Daffodil:"

When Death has shut the blue skies out my Sweet Daffodil
And years roll on without my memory Thou’lt reach they tender fingers to mine of clay A true friend still Although I’ll never know thee till Judgment Day.

Today on the campus of Bacone College stands a dormitory dedicated to Alexander Posey and his vision of the Indian as poet. The challenge of his dream motivates the new humanities curriculum presently being developed for the four-year Indian University. This distinguished alumni, indeed, represents the Centennial motto, “A distinguished past, a challenging future.”

A New Gateway

Visitors to the campus are now able to pass through a new gateway.

The gateway is the result of hard work done by the Oklahoma Society Daughters of the American Revolution, under the direction of State Regent, Mrs. Oather E. Van Meter. The group raised over $4,000 to finance the project.

The new structure, made of native brown field stone, is to replace an old one which was torn down approximately 15 years ago to make room for the Shawnee By-Pass, a wide highway passing south of the campus.

Two bronze plaques are set in the stone on both sides of the road to commemorate the occasion. The first plaque reads:

DAR members from Oklahoma visit the Bacone College campus to see the new gateway funded by this group.

Founded as Indian University
Tahlequah Indian Territory
February 9, 1880 by Almon C. Bacone
Moved to Muskogee Indian Territory
June 1885

The second plaque reads:

This gateway erected by the Oklahoma Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. O. E. Van Meter, State Regent
100th Year of the Founding, 1980

And through the gateway, a beautiful tribute from the Oklahoma Society Daughters of the American Revolution, will walk the Bacone students of the future.

The Bacone Period

Distinguished Cheyenne artist Walter Richard (Dick) West inaugurated the Artist-in-Residence series at Bacone College this semester.

Invited for Bacone’s Centennial Celebration, West is offering an Indian art class, and will be conducting public painting demonstrations and lectures.

West and his art represent ideals embodied in the Centennial Celebration of Bacone, and the excellence symbolized in the style of painting known as the “Bacone Period.”

In his book, Song from the Earth, Jamake Highwater describes the “Bacone Period” as “the gradual evolution of the traditional style toward an illustrative mode.” West’s paintings of “Death and New Life” and “Winter Games” are examples of well-researched, authentic pictorials on southern Cheyenne tribal traditions.

West, whose Indian name is “Wah-Pah-Nah-Yah” or “Lightfoot Runner,” attended Concho Indian School in Concho, Okla., Haskell Junior College in Lawrence, Kan., and Bacone College. He received his bachelor of fine arts and master of fine arts degrees from the University of Oklahoma. He has done additional work at the Univer-
sity of Redlands, Redlands, California, the University of Tulsa, Northeastern State University at Tahlequah, Oklahoma, and the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

From 1947 until 1970, West was the director of the Bacone Art Department. He has also taught at the Phoenix Indian School in Arizona, and at Haskell Junior College. In 1962, he accepted the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters from Eastern College, St. David, Pennsylvania, and in 1976 he was awarded a doctor of fine arts degree from Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan.

Winner of the Waite Phillips Award, two Grand Prizes at Philbrook's National Indian Show, and voted "Outstanding Cheyenne of the Year" and "Teacher of the Year" are among the many honors which have been bestowed upon Dr. West.

His work has been exhibited in one-man shows across the country, and in galleries in New York, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, New Orleans, Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, and some of his works are in the Smithsonian Collection in Washington, D.C.

Murals created by West are exhibited in East Hebron, New Hampshire, Phoenix, Arizona, Okemah, Oklahoma, Bacone College, and the University of Oklahoma. His oil paintings, woodcarvings and murals can be found all over the United States, and some of his work can be found in England, Germany, France, Sweden, the Netherlands and Canada.

West, who has retired, makes his home on Lake Fort Gibson near Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, with his wife Rene, who teaches nursing at the Bacone College C. C. Harmon Nursing Facility.

Ruthe Blalock Jones, current art director of Bacone, is a former student of Dick West.

Jones, a Delaware, Shawnee and Peoria Indian, became interested in art as a child, and at the age of 11 was given some of her first art materials by artist Charles Banks Wilson of Miami, Okla.

The first of her many awards in art shows throughout the country was an honorable mention at the Philbrook Art Center in Tulsa when she was 15-years-old. A watercolor painting, the first she ever sold, was purchased by Acee Blue Eagle.

She entered Bacone College for high school, and received an associate of arts degree. She received her bachelor of fine arts degree from the University of Tulsa, where she also did graduate study under Carl Coker.

"I was going to go to Indian Boarding School when the Bureau of Indian Affairs social worker suggested to my mom that I go to Bacone College because of the art director, Dick West," she said.

In addition to her numerous awards, her work is in permanent collections throughout the United States, including the Philbrook Art Center; Bacone College; Museum of the American Indian, New York City; Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.; Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee, Okla., Heard Museum, Phoenix, Arizona, Southern Plains Museum, Anadarko, Oklahoma; Indian School, Pine Ridge, South Dakota; PHS Indian Hospital, Claremore, Oklahoma; Performing Arts Center, Tulsa; and others. She is represented in private collections throughout the United States, Europe, South America and Saudi Arabia.

Her works include serigraphy, lithography, oil, acrylics and watercolors. She uses her Indian name Chu-lun-dit on her traditional paintings, and signs her full name on the modern ones.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution salutes Bacone during its Centennial Celebration, "A Distinguished Past: A Challenging Future." During the fiscal year ending March 1, 1979, DAR contributed more than $42,000 to this college unique for its Native American Indian heritage.
When I took office as your President General, I promised, among other things, that this would be an open administration. I further promised that all undertakings would be in-house, using DAR funds for DAR projects.

Your President General has a definite responsibility to the members, all of whom share in the ownership of our beautiful buildings at National Headquarters. Every member has the right to know what is happening behind the scenes, conditions that are not readily apparent to the general membership.

Little did I know, when choosing the theme for the President General's Project, Building For Our Future, how far reaching and prophetic the true meaning of that theme would become.

Had it not been for the President General's Project (the building of eight new offices due to our expanding membership), we would not have been aware of the dangerous situation that existed relative to the 50-year-old electrical switchboard which services all three buildings.

It was not until the President General's Project was well underway, contracts signed, steel beams installed, offices taking shape, etc., that the following conditions were discovered when the time came to install the new electrical wiring.

Due to our having to uncover pipes and tap into the wiring for the new office additions to our buildings, dangerous situations were found. Over the past several years there have been problems within the buildings that were "patched" to the best of anyone's ability without actually digging up concrete floors and ripping out wiring.

Those major repairs that we could readily see were fixed with no hesitation, but technical repairmen were never hired to investigate underground and inside walls and floors.

During this Administration the old maxim "when it rains, it pours" surely does apply to our repairs and the sequence of events that followed.

Nothing means more to the DAR than these beautiful buildings that cover one entire block in Washington, D.C. Consequently, when the engineers came to this President General and explained the extreme seriousness of the conditions, she could not in good conscience postpone the repairs any longer; they were beyond the "patching" stage.

The following is a brief outline of the electrical repairs and necessary installations, simplified to layman's terms.

The T. A. Beach Company received the electrical contract from the Charles H. Tompkins Company for the new addition to the DAR building through competitive bidding with a contract for approximately $16,700.

In the progress of the new construction, the District of Columbia Electrical Inspection Department reviewed and passed some of the installation in the new construction. In the course of one of the inspections, the inspector informed us that the existing open-face switchboard had live copper bus (wiring) exposed to personnel. Adjacent to the open-face switchboard, a more recent switchboard had been installed. It was noticed that one of the doors on the newer board could swing open and had done so and touched live wiring on the old switchboard thus causing a short circuit and partially melting a handle on the door.

Shortly after the inspection, the District of Columbia Chief Electrical Inspector sent a violation notice to the NSDAR which read in part, "An electrical inspection was made at the above address and the following items were found to be de-
effective. Corrections must be made within 30 days after receipt of this notice."

After receiving this violation notice, the Goodwin H. Taylor Consulting Engineering Co. was obtained to design a new switchboard to replace the existing open-face switchboard. This electrical switchboard is comparable to the fuse box in your home as it does the same functions. To accommodate our wiring and electrical needs, the new switchboard is 17 feet long, 3 feet deep and 8 feet high and weighs approximately 4,000 pounds and will accommodate future electrical demands of our three buildings. When the new designs were completed, T.A. Beach Co. was requested to submit a price to cover this new installation. Their bid was $93,412. The new drawings were used as a guide, but the job site conditions dictated slightly different switchboard arrangement. Also, we varied from the electrical drawings in an attempt to reduce cost by using less expensive circuit-breakers. Potomac Electric Power Company furnished the current transformer cabinet. The contract was signed to be performed on a material/labor basis with the total job cost not to exceed $93,412. These repairs had to be made immediately upon receipt of the violation notice.

Our original wiring plan for the DAR buildings consisted of all the power coming in through one electric meter. The new installation is broken down to two meters so that Constitution Hall is completely separate from the Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall. The installation of the new switchboard had to be done evenings and weekends so that electricity would not be off during business hours of the buildings and rentals of Constitution Hall.

In order to start the installation, a temporary switchboard had to be constructed in the room prior to disconnecting and removing of the existing switchboard. To illustrate the amount of wiring this involved, we have enough power coming into our buildings to light Times Square in New York on New Year's Eve. Temporary electric power and one 800-ampere switch had to be installed to provide Constitution Hall with air-conditioning for already scheduled rentals. Emergency repairs never occur at an opportune time. This was an additional $1,700.

As installation of the new box was started and wiring was to be taken loose, it was discovered that the insulation of the copper wiring had deteriorated. The engineers said they must replace the feeder cables that run through the boiler room, which in turn follows the path of the steam lines beneath the O'Byrne Room. Also, they had to replace the existing junction box in the boiler room, a box for the wiring entering and leaving an area. The electrical outlets and light switches in your home are junction boxes. All the new cable is copper type and is moisture and heat resistant. All splices in the junction box were made with moisture resistant material.

The junction box was so badly deteriorated it was almost pulverized and very unsafe with the possibility of there being a large explosion. The cables were frayed, brittle and in some cases bare copper was showing. Some of the splices showed indications of being overheated and had been hot enough to cause the insulation to melt. Prior to removal and replacing wiring, an independent testing company was hired to check the insulation of such suspicious wiring.

The wiring in the buildings was originally installed at the time of the construction of the buildings (50 or more years ago in some instances). The deterioration is mainly due to water damage and age. In transferring the wiring from the old switchboard to the new temporary one, conduits (pipes) had to be cut in two so the wiring could be rerouted. Upon cutting the conduits, water poured out of a pipe that should have been totally dry. The source of this water was caused by a deteriorated condensate line (return steam pipe) buried beneath the C Street loading area. An explosion occurred in one of the conduits leaving the junction box going to the steam tunnel prior to the removal of the wiring that the independent testing company had indicated was bad. A workman was close at hand and luckily was not injured. The engineers advised that we had been very lucky that there had not been a massive explosion in the room earlier.

The wire which had to be removed from the pipes was mostly the lead covered type which weighs approximately 3 lbs per foot. It required three wire pulling machines be used in tandem to remove the wire. This is equivalent to the power it
would take to lift three cadillacs or seven volkswagens off the ground with 130 people pulling on the ropes. This removal and new installation also had to be done after the normal working hours so as to keep the building functioning normally during the day.

After discussing the water problem in the conduits with the building engineers, pertaining to the electrical feeder wires in the boiler and switchboard rooms, it was decided by T.A. Beach Co. to excavate an area in the C Street loading dock area where steam condensate lines were buried beneath the paving. After excavating it was found that a condensate line was so badly deteriorated and perforated that the water beneath the ground was being absorbed into the electrical conduit line which ran over the top of the condensate line. The deteriorated condensate line was replaced and insulated.

Due to an insurance company requirement, a smoke detection system had to be installed in the computer room. One ceiling smoke detector and one smoke detector beneath the raised floor and one wall mounted alarm bell as well as one wall mounted station (switch) to de-energize the computer in case of fire were installed. There will be an alarm control panel and an annunciator panel (shows location of disturbance) at the guard's desk in the basement hallway. This is at a cost of $2,307. The National Electrical Code requires a manual switch to cut off power to computers in case of fire.

Due to an insurance company requirement, a smoke detection system had to be installed in the Americana Room and adjacent office. It consists of two ceiling smoke detectors, two security magnetic door switches, six magnetic window switches and one alarm control panel and annunciator panel to be in the same box as the above system at the guard's desk. The original bid for this was $3,867, however, after re-examination of the room, it was determined that two ceiling detectors were needed instead of one.

Two 18,000 BTU heating and air-conditioning ceiling units are to be installed in the Computer Room. The new installation would rid the current problem in running the computers such as having insufficient heat, air-conditioning and controlled humidification. This will also eliminate down-time (break downs) and erratic operation of the computer. Price quoted was $19,867 on a cost plus basis. This installation is per National Electrical Wiring Code.

During installation of the smoke detector system in the Americana Room, an electrician got an electrical shock while standing on a wooden ladder with one hand touching the top of the showcase and the other hand touching a metal pipe. The voltage present was large enough to light an electric light bulb, approximately 110 volts, which is more than enough to electrocute someone standing on a metal ladder. This electrical fault was corrected.

The T.A. Beach Co. was asked to investigate and repair the water problem which was causing the paint and plaster to come loose from the south wall of the Magazine Room in the basement. After cutting a hole in the wall, it appeared that the water problem was coming from beneath the concrete floor. The floor was excavated and a steam line was discovered to have deteriorated to the point where it was perforated, thus steam was escaping and rising inside the south wall. This pipe was replaced. The piping (steam and condensate lines) that were originally installed during the construction of the buildings have evidence of rusting and the engineers advise we can expect other problems to arise later on. When the pipes are buried under concrete floors such as they are in our basement, it is not economically feasible to dig them up and replace them until they actually spring a leak. As a security measure the flooring and walls around any large electrical units, boilers, etc. will be inspected regularly for the slightest signs of dampness.

The wiring and operation of the two boiler room sump pumps were checked and found to be in a hazardous condition and the wiring was replaced. Had this condition not been corrected, there is the possibility that the sump pumps could have failed and there would have been a flooded floor in the boiler room causing major problems such as someone being electrocuted, and if the water had gotten into the wiring that controls the fan motors, pumps and general heating, there could have been a major explosion.

The connection for the two oil pumps for the two main air-conditioning units
for the Administration Building and Memorial Continental Hall was such that the pumps would not allow one unit to work if the other unit broke down. The necessary rewiring for the oil pumps and the air conditioner compressors was completed whereby each unit could operate independently with the end results meaning an energy savings.

Your President General has kept her travel and even vacation time to an absolute minimum to be on hand within the buildings during these times of crisis. She has had daily meetings with the electricians, carpenters, bricklayers and other workmen at the times they were working here. Each phase has had its problems, but the electrical problem was by far the most serious and dangerous.

With the exception of the rusting pipes which will have to be handled on an "as needed" basis, at the end of this Administration the DAR Buildings will be in the best and safest condition they have been in for the past 25 years.

"BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE" has resulted in safeguarding our buildings for the years to come. Constitution Hall will be in excellent shape not only for the foreseeable future but for the celebration of its 50th Anniversary in April 1980.

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1980 Spring State Conference Tour of the President General

March 1--Hawaii DAR--Honolulu
March 2-5--California DAR--San Diego
March 5-6--Nevada DAR--Las Vegas
March 6-8--Arizona DAR--Phoenix
March 9-11--Colorado DAR--Denver
March 12-13--Montana DAR--Billings
March 14-15--Wisconsin DAR--Oconomowoc
March 16-18--Iowa DAR--Des Moines
March 18-20--Alabama DAR--Lake Point, Alabama State Park
March 20-22--Florida DAR--St. Petersburg
March 23-25--District of Columbia DAR

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

George Upham Baylies on January 3, 1980 in Scarsdale, New York. Mr. Baylies was the husband of Jeannette O. Baylies, President General, NSDAR. Memorials may be sent to the Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, to be used for the Jeannette O. Baylies Home Economics Building, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School.
Thank you for inviting me to testify on the Four International Human Rights Treaties. I oppose Senate ratification of these international human rights treaties for the following reasons:

1) The treaties do not give Americans any rights whatsoever. They do not add a minuscule of benefit to the marvelous human rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence, guaranteed by the United States Constitution, and extended by our federal and state laws.

2) The treaties imperil or restrict existing rights of Americans by using treaty-law:
   a) to restrict or reduce U.S. constitutional rights,
   b) to change U.S. domestic federal or state laws,
   c) to upset the balance of power within our unique system of federalism.

3) The treaties provide no tangible benefit to peoples in other lands and, even if they did, that would not justify a sacrifice of U.S. rights or upsetting the American system of checks and balances.

4) The proposed Reservations, Statements of Understanding, and Declarations are like shaking hands to make a deal with fingers crossed on the other hand. They constitute an admission that the treaties are unsatisfactory to us and offensive to the U.S. Constitution. The Statements of Understanding and the Declarations would have no legal effect. The legal effect of the Reservations would be doubtful. Even if all these patchwork addenda were binding, they would not safeguard the rights of Americans from most of the dangers in the treaties.

5) The effect of non-ratification of the treaties would be to proclaim to the world that we will not imperil the sacred rights of American citizens for the sake of negotiations with any foreign country, and that our contribution to the international cause of human rights will be to set a shining example of our own great respect for human rights. It is because we have achieved such a high level of individual liberty, political justice, and economic freedom that people all over the world are voting with their feet in courageous attempts to escape from totalitarian countries and to migrate to America.

Our first responsibility is to maintain our high standard of leadership in human rights. It would be a default of this responsibility to “pass the buck” to committees of nations which are clearly our inferiors in showing respect for human rights. Instead of putting our heads in the noose of treaty-law, which will bring constraints on our constitutional rights and unwanted changes in our domestic laws, we should strive to perfect our own standard of human rights so that other nations can imitate us. Example, not words, is the best teacher.

The Danger of Treaties

The inherent difference between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations in 1948 and the four treaties under consideration here must be noted at the outset. Enthusiastic statements of goals to be sought have their place as rallying cries to promote freedom, justice, peace, and better government. No objection is voiced here to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or to similar statements...
of pious hopes for a better world.

A treaty, on the other hand, is a solemn agreement between nations which has a legally binding effect on the governments which sign it and on their peoples. We would be derelict in our duty if we did not examine a treaty, line by line, with the critical eye which should be turned on any piece of legislation or any contract. We do not want to find ourselves in the position after the fact of being told, as some lawyers tell their clients who have made a bad deal, "Too bad, Mr. and Mrs. American; you should have read the fine print." As in any contract, we should seek out the loopholes and examine all the potentials for bad effects which the terms allow.

Treaties pose far more of a hazard to Americans than to any other nation because of the preeminence of treaties in our 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 U.S. Supreme Court in Missouri v. Holland, 252 U.S. 416 (1920), permitted a treaty to authorize a domestic 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, who told the American Bar Association on April 12, 1952: "Under our Constitution 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."

Civil and Political Rights

Here is a partial statement of some of the ways in which the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights would restrict or reduce U.S. constitutional rights, change U.S. domestic federal or state laws, or upset the balance of power within our unique system of federalism.

I. The Covenant would impose upon the United States the obligation to register and conscript women for military service any time men were so registered and conscripted, and to assign women to all military jobs including combat duty any time men were so assigned. Both would be contrary to U.S. policy of two centuries, contrary to all draft statutes ever enacted, contrary to the draft registration bill voted on by the U.S. House on September 12, 1979, and contrary to the three federal laws which exempt servicewomen from military combat (62 Stat. 359, 368, 373). This would be a grievous takeaway of women's rights and a massive interference with the right of the American people, through their Congress, to determine military policies by democratic decision-making.

Article 4 of the Covenant would authorize the derogation of civil and political rights involved in military conscription, but would prohibit any such measures which "involve discrimination solely on the ground of . . . sex . . ." Article 4 reads: "In time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation and the existence of which is officially proclaimed, the States Parties to the present Covenant may take measures derogating from their obligations under the present Covenant to the extent strictly required by the exigencies of the situation, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with their other obligations under international law and do not involve discrimination solely on the ground of race, colour, sex, language, religion or social origin."

Every Selective Service Act passed by the U.S. Congress would be in violation of that Article because such acts typically read, "male citizens of age 18 must register." The existing federal laws which exempt women from military combat are in violation of that Article. For the United States to put its head in this treaty trap would be a takeaway of the right of American women to be exempt from future conscription, of the right of U.S. servicewomen to be exempt from combat assignment, of the right of mothers to be treated differently from fathers in regard to the draft and combat duty, and of the right of the U.S. Congress to legislate different treatment in the military based on sex. It would be ridiculous to transfer such fundamental questions of policy to a treaty or to an international tribunal.

II. The Covenant would change the marriage laws of most of the fifty states of the United States by imposing an equality which would take away fundamental legal rights now possessed by American wives. The Covenant would also take away the rights of state legislatures in the fifty states to enact and retain the marriage laws desired by the people of each state and devised in a process of democratic decisionmaking.

Article 23, Section 4 states: "States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution."

But most U.S. laws pertaining to "during marriage" do not "ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses," but rather impose on the husband and father the primary obligation of financial support in recognition of nature's rule that only women bear children and of society's consensus that laws should respect and defend the family unit.

Thus, American Jurisprudence, 2d, volume 41 under "Husband and Wife," states: "One of the most fundamental duties imposed by the law of domestic relations is that which requires a man to support his wife and family. . . . The duty of a husband to support his wife arises out of the marital relationship and continues during the existence of that relationship."

It is self-evident that state laws, such as the typical New York state law reading "husband liable for the support of his wife," are in violation of Article 23's mandate for "equality of rights and responsibility of spouses . . . during marriage . . . ."

Article 23, on its face, would be a grievous takeaway of American wives' right of support by their husbands. It would also transfer each state's right to legislate about marriage to the Federal Government because, by ratifying the Covenant, the Federal Government (the "States Parties") binds itself to "take appropriate steps" to fulfill Article 23's mandate.
for "equality . . . during marriage."

III. Article 26 of the Covenant illustrates the potential dangers of writing treaty-law with undefined terms which have no legislative or judicial definitions in international law, and which may be defined in the future by non-American bodies as yet even unresolved. Article 26 states: "All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. In this respect the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

The phrase "equal protection of the law" is defined in American law to mean not that every person must be treated equally, but that persons similarly situated must be treated equally, and that the classification must be rationally prescribed by a legislature. Thus, we have many differences of treatment among groups which are classified by sex (e.g., conscription laws, combat laws, marriage laws, laws benefiting wives, mothers or widows such as the one upheld in Kahn v. Shevin, 416 U.S. 351 (1974)); classified by birth (e.g., the right to vote at age 18 not 17, Social Security benefits paid at age 62 not 61); classified by property (e.g., the progressive income tax code and estate tax code, the entire fabric of welfare benefits, loans and scholarships paid to those below a certain income level).

Who knows what "equal protection of the law" will mean in treaty-law when defined by some international tribunal? There is no reason to assume it will accept our definition rather than that of any other country's. The phrase is a blank check to some as yet uncreated tribunal.

IV. The Covenant conflicts with the First Amendment rights of the U.S. Constitution. The Covenant's sections which limit or restrict our precious freedom of speech are Article 5(1) and Article 20. The U.S. State Department admits this conflict and proposes a Reservation stating that "nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to require or to authorize legislation or other action by the United States which would restrict the right of free speech protected by the Constitution, laws, and practice of the United States." But who knows whether the Reservation will be effective or binding?

V. The Covenant sets up a Human Rights Committee of 18 members, on which (under Article 31) the United States might have at most one representative or might have none at all. The Committee will establish its own rules (Article 39), according to some unknown standard. The United States would be required (under Article 40) "to submit reports on the measures [it has] adopted" to carry out the Covenant.

Under Article 41, any other government (signatory to the Covenant), friendly or unfriendly, could complain to the United States that we are violating the Covenant. We would have to answer, explain our actions, and propose remedies within three months. If the foreign government doesn't like our explanation, it can complain to the international Human Rights Committee which will consider the complaint and demand information from us, and issue a report. In case of disagreement, the complaint against us would then travel an expensive route through the world of the international bureaucracy, for the costs of which we would be assessed but over which we would have no control.

Both the State Department letter of transmittal to the President, and the President's letter of transmittal to the Senate, state unequivocally that the President will make an Article 41 Declaration by which "the United States would recognize the competence of the Human Rights Committee . . . to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant." The Senate will never have a chance to reject this declaration under which an international tribunal, consisting only of foreigners, could decide such wholly domestic matters as our military law, our family law, and our First Amendment rights.

VI. Article 50 of the Covenant constitutes a tremendous interference with the distribution of power in the American federal system. It provides: "The provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions." Recognizing the defect of Article 50, the State Department proposes a Reservation which states: " . . . with respect to the provisions over whose subject matter constituent units exercise jurisdiction, the Federal Government shall take appropriate measures, to the end that the competent authorities of the constituent units may take appropriate measures for the fulfillment of this Covenant."

But the language does not solve the problem at all. For example, the Federal Government has no right, under our present Constitution and laws, to take any measures, "appropriate" or otherwise, "to the end that" the fifty states "take appropriate measures" to ensure the equality of spouses during marriage. Marriage is not a matter of federal jurisdiction now, and it is wrong to make it so by the device of treaty-law.

The State Department further urges that we append a Declaration that "the United States declares that the provisions of Articles 1 through 27 of the Covenant are not self-executing." Such a Declaration would not solve any problem because, first, a Declaration has no binding effect, and second, any effect it might have is vitiated by the Reservation referred to above in which the Federal Government promises "to implement all the provisions of the Covenant" and to "take appropriate action" to induce the separate states to do likewise.

Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

Here is a partial statement of some of the ways in which the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights would restrict or reduce U.S. constitutional rights, change U.S. domestic federal or state laws, or upset the balance of power within our unique system of federalism.

I. Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Covenant states: "Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and co-opera-
tion especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures." When this language is combined with the broad statement of economic, social and cultural rights spelled out in Articles 1 through 15, Article 2 could mean that the United States is making a legally binding commitment to legislate unlimited taxes on ourselves in order to support every other country in the world.

Look at Article 11 to see what kind of foreign economic "rights" which the Covenant binds the United States to fulfill, "to the maximum of [our] available resources," "by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures." Article 11 binds us to "recognize the right of everyone [in the world] to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions." Article 11 further binds us "to ensure an equitable distribution of world food supplies in relation to need." The additional taxes that could be levied on Americans in order to realize these foreign "rights" are simply incalculable.

No generosity in all history can compare to the lavish foreign aid which Americans have supplied to more than a hundred foreign countries since 1945. There is no possible way that the American people would agree to ratify a treaty which binds us to tax ourselves to do more and more of the same on into the future, especially in our present era of high taxes and inflation.

Recognizing the nonsense of such a treaty obligation, the State Department proposes a "Statement" as follows: "The United States understands paragraph (1) of Article 2 as establishing that the provisions of Articles 1 through 15 of this Covenant describe goals to be achieved progressively rather than through immediate implementation." Of course such an unilateral statement would have no legal effect. Just because the United States "understands" that statement is no evidence that other countries will understand it after their expectations have been raised by the terms of the Covenant. Furthermore, the "progressive" transferal of U.S. wealth to foreign countries is not any more acceptable than its "immediate implementation."

Then, the State Department's letter of transmittal to the President adds as an afterthought: "It is also understood that paragraph (1) of Article 2, as well as Article 11, which calls for States Parties to take steps individually and through international cooperation to guard against hunger, import no legally binding obligation to provide aid to foreign countries." But by whom is this "also understood"? This sentence, which is not in the Covenant, or in any proposed Reservation or Declaration or other document which would ever reach the other signatory nations, is a piece of word chicanery to deceive the American people as to the effect of the Covenant. It is a worthless placebo which would have no effect whatsoever on our obligations.

II. This Covenant should be rejected because it specifically refuses to recognize one of the most fundamental American rights, the right to own property. A little history is needed to explain why this is a fatal defect in the Covenant.

The United States supported the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 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 of the Declaration 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 Fifth Amendment states: "... 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 Soviet-bloc countries adamantly insisted on omitting the right to own private property from both the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, and Ford Administrations consistently took the position that the United States would not approve the two treaties unless they recognize 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.

When President Carter signed the two UN human rights treaties in October 1977, he reversed the 29-year U.S. position. However, nothing has changed and the arguments against a Covenant which specifically deleted the right to own private property, in deference to the Communists, are stronger than ever before. Senate ratification of these Covenants with such a lineage would only tarnish the luster of the U.S. constitutional right to own private property without doing anything at all for peoples in other lands who are denied all property rights.

The State Department attempts to meet this objection by suggesting that the Senate make a unilateral "Declaration" as follows: "The United States understands that under the Covenant everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property." That Declaration is not only legally futile, it is inherently false. There is no basis whatsoever for a statement that the United States "understands that under the Covenant everyone has the right to own property . . ." There is absolutely nothing in the Covenant at all about any owner being deprived of his property, and for the Senate to "declare" that it "understands" that the right to own private property is "under the Covenant"—after the property-ownership article was expressly deleted from the Covenant—
would make us a laughing stock.

III. Article 5 of the Covenant constitutes another limitation on our First Amendment freedom of speech, a fact which was recognized by the State Department when it recommended a U.S. "Statement" of explanation. Again, such unilateral "statements" would have no binding effect.

IV. Article 10 of the Covenant mandates that our government recognize that "working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits." Note the passive tense. Who is to pay the wages for mothers absent from their jobs? The taxpayers? The consumers of the product they manufacture? Their fellow employees? Article 10 is alien to our American system which, contrariwise, recognizes that the financial obligation of babies should fall on the parents, and not primarily on the taxpayers or on the mother's fellow employees. Some union contracts or employee-benefit plans provide wages for mothers of newborn babies, but it would constitute a giant step toward a socialist state if treaty-law were to require our government to pledge to pay wages to working mothers on maternity leave. The only kind of society in which such a rule can be justified is one in which all mothers have a continuing obligation to remain in the labor force, as in Communist countries.

V. Article 28 says, like the previous Covenant, that "the provisions of the present Covenant shall extend to all parts of the federal States without any limitations or exceptions." The State Department suggests the same reservation as in the other Covenant. And it has the same defects, as noted earlier.

Racial Discrimination

Here is a partial statement of some of the ways in which the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination would restrict or reduce U.S. constitutional rights, change U.S. domestic federal or state laws, or upset the balance of power within our unique system of federalism.

I. The Convention clearly pledges the U.S. Government, in Article 2, paragraph 1 (d), to "prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization." As the State Department recognizes, this would override our First Amendment freedom of association in private clubs and other private action, as upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court. The State Department, therefore, recommends an "Understanding" to the effect that "the United States understands its obligation . . . [would] extend only to governmental or government-assisted activities and to private activities required to be available on a nondiscriminatory basis as defined by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

There is no assurance that such an "Understanding" would have any legal effect. We may "understand" it, but the Covenant does not "understand it," and there is no assurance whatsoever that the international tribunal set up under Article 8 would "understand" it.

II. Article 4 is another interference with our First Amendment right of free speech. The State Department recommends another Reservation similar to those recommended for the other Covenants. The doubtful validity of reservations is discussed below.

III. Article 8 establishes a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of 18 persons, on which the United States may have at most only one representative or may have none at all. Under Article 10, the Committee will adopt its own rules of procedure, according to some unknown standard. The Committee would hear complaints against us, keep secret the identity of the governments, groups or individuals making the complaints, and demand explanations and remedies from us. The tremendously broad descriptions of racial discrimination throughout the Convention, combined with the Article 1 statement that "racial discrimination" can be judged either by "purpose or effect," offer endless opportunities for Committee mischief and harassment.

President Carter's letter of transmittal to the Senate says that, if this Convention is ratified, he will then submit to the Senate for ratification a Declaration, pursuant to Article 14, recognizing the jurisdiction of the Committee to hear complaints against us. At that time, the Senate would be under great pressure to acquiesce in this Declaration on the argument that it makes no sense to ratify the Convention and then not acquiesce in the work of the Committee, no matter how much it interferes in U.S. domestic affairs.

IV. Article 20 prescribes a rule on Convention reservations which is completely unacceptable. It states in paragraph 2: "A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it." In other words, two thirds of the signatory foreign governments could disallow any Reservation we make. "Understandings" and "Declarations," such as the State Department's recommendation that we declare that "Articles 1 through 7 of this Convention are not self-executing," would have no legal status at all.

V. And what if we don't like the disallowance of our reservation of our First Amendment rights of free speech and freedom of association? What if we don't like the way the Committee handles complaints against us and interferes in our domestic affairs? In that case, we are locked in like a lobster trap. Article 22 prescribes that, in the last analysis, disputes "shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision . . ." In other words, any foreign government can send our case to the World Court despite our objection.

This language subjects U.S. domestic affairs to the unreserved jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice on all matters pertaining to the Convention on Racial Discrimination, and it deprives us of the protection of the Connally Reservation to U.S. participation in the World Court under which we refused international jurisdiction over "disputes with regard to
matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America." Thus, if the Senate ratifies the Convention on Racial Discrimination, and a case arises in which our Supreme Court holds that the complaint is a domestic matter protected by our First Amendment, any foreign government, group or individual could still bring the matter before the International Court of Justice, which could disregard completely our Supreme Court's decision and hold that the matter is not protected by our First Amendment. The United States would be bound by that decision despite the Connally Reservation to the World Court's jurisdiction.

Thus, the Convention on Racial Discrimination effectively overrides the Connally Reservation to our participation in the International Court of Justice, and, for that reason alone, should be rejected.

Folly, Futility, and Frustration

It is obvious from the texts of the international treaties on human rights, as well as from the State Department's recommendations of reservations, statements of understanding, and declarations, that the treaties are incompatible with the United States Constitution, would override precious American rights, would interfere with our domestic law and matters of private concern, and would upset the distribution of power in our system of federalism.

The statements of understanding and declarations have no international standing or validity of any kind. Those are mere words, placebos designed to deceive the Senate and the American people into thinking our rights have not been interfered with, when in fact they have been severely prejudiced or overridden.

The validity of reservations in international law is nebulous. Some guidance is offered in the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice, I.C.J. Rep. 15 (1951), in which the Court ruled by a vote of seven to five: "that a State which has made and maintained a reservation which has been objected to by one or more of the parties to the Convention but not by others, can be regarded as being a party to the Convention if the reservation is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention; otherwise, that State cannot be regarded as being a party to the Convention." It is not stated and is certainly not clear who would decide whether "the reservation is compatible". It is more than possible that other countries would consider our reservations incompatible and then, either the reservations would be of no effect, or the other nations would consider us not a signatory to the Covenants.

Our experience with the SALT I Agreements of 1972 is a powerful lesson in the futility (and stupidity) of attaching unilateral statements to international agreements. The United States attached seven "Noteworthy Unilateral Statements" to the SALT I Agreements concerning crucial matters on which the Soviet Union had been unwilling to agree. Those Unilateral Statements were, indeed, very "noteworthy": they covered the most vital issues of land-mobile ICBM launchers and the definition of "heavy" ICBMs. The Soviet Union paid no more attention to our unilateral statements than if we had been whistling in the air. Indeed, the Soviets had no obligation to pay any attention to our unilateral statements because they were unilateral—and even our calling them "noteworthy" could not alter that essential fact.

The whole exercise of trying to use unilateral "reservations," "statements of understanding," and "declarations" to reconcile the international treaties on human rights with American constitutional and statutory law, with the unique American system of checks and balances, and with the superior American economic standard of living, is an exercise in folly, futility, and frustration. We cannot gain the respect of others by placing our own rights in jeopardy. We will have a better guarantee of our own rights and earn more respect from other nations if we reject the international human rights treaties in toto.
Teachers Who Were Founding Fathers

By Edward Roesken
Pampano Beach, Florida

There were six teachers among the "Founding Fathers"—the fifty-five delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 which wrote the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Hugh Williamson

One of these teachers was Hugh Williamson, a North Carolina delegate. Very active in the Convention, his discussions reflected his diversified background as a Professor of Mathematics at the College of Philadelphia, his work as a clergyman and his third profession as a doctor of medicine. A fellow delegate to the Convention described him as having "a great deal of humor and pleasantry in his character."

Hugh Williamson witnessed the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773, while he was awaiting a ship for England. Not long after his arrival in London he appeared before the British Empire's highest court, the Privy Council, in order to inform the court of his personal knowledge concerning the affair which the court referred to as the "Boston Tea Riot in the Massachusetts Bay Colony." The court's records of 1774 show that he gave testimony that "on the eve of 16 Dec. about an hour after dark, having heard that a number of people were employed in destroying the tea, he immediately went down towards the wharf, and from a small eminence about 50 yards from the nearest ship saw people on board who, he apprehends, were disguised; that he could hear them break open the tea-chests when they brought them upon deck and that he understood the whole of the tea was destroyed that night."

Dr. Hugh Williamson became a close friend of Benjamin Franklin and collaborated with Franklin in many experiments in electricity. A paper of his on the electric eel was published in London in 1775. He was the author of numerous medical and scientific books and was honored in Holland for his "Observations on the Climate in the Different Parts of America," in which he refuted European assertions that the vicious American climate caused the degeneration of man and beast.

George Wythe

Chancellor George Wythe, a delegate from Virginia, was the first man to be designated Professor of Law in the United States and taught at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg. He was the second in the English speaking world to achieve this distinction. It was conferred on him twenty-one years after Sir William Blackstone had been similarly honored in England.

George Wythe was the teacher, either in his law office or at the College, of such men in their early years as Chief Justice John Marshall, Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, and Henry Clay. Henry Clay was for a time Wythe's secretary. Having such men as his pupils, Wythe's influence was far reaching during the formative years of the republic.

Jefferson regarded Wythe as "one of the greatest men of the age," and he was characterized by a fellow delegate to the Constitutional Convention as a "neat and pleasing Speaker, and as a most correct and able writer," and as one "who has acquired a compleat knowledge of the dead languages and all the Sciences."
George Wythe's attendance at the Convention was brief. He was recalled to Williamsburg by his duties as Judge of the Court of Chancery and by his wife's illness. When leaving the Convention, recognizing that many of the delegates had come there at severe financial sacrifice, he left fifty pounds of treasury funds with the delegates, "to be distributed to such of his colleagues as should require it." Although he attended the Philadelphia Convention but a short time, he was active in supporting the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Virginia, being Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the Virginia convention which ratified the Constitution.

George Wythe was one of the comparatively few elderly delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, being then sixty-one. He lived to be eighty. His life was brought to an end through poisoning by an inheritance-seeking great-nephew. One of the physicians attending Wythe was another Virginia Founding Father who had been a teacher—Dr. James McClurg. Wythe lived long enough, however, to add a codicil to his will disinheriting the youth. Strangely, this codicil was prepared by still another Virginia Founding Father, Edmund Randolph, who was the delegate who had presented the Virginia Plan to the Constitutional Convention. Later, when the young relative was tried for the murder of his uncle, he was defended by the same Edmund Randolph. However, due to a lack of sufficient evidence, the great-nephew was found not guilty.

Dr. James McClurg

Dr. James McClurg, previously mentioned as attending Chancellor George Wythe in his last illness, was appointed in 1779 to the Chair of Anatomy and Medicine at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia. It is possible that he was the first in America to be designated as a Professor of Medicine.

He was selected to complete the Virginia delegation to the Philadelphia Convention after Patrick Henry declined to serve as a delegate. In the Convention he advocated a life tenure for the Executive or President during good behavior, and strove to make the Executive or President and Congress independent of each other. A Georgia delegate wrote of him that he "is a learned physician, but never having appeared before in public life, his character as a politician is not sufficiently known. He attempted once or twice to speak, but with no great success."

Dr. McClurg's life came to an end prematurely and violently, like that of his patient and fellow Founding Father, George Wythe. He died as a result of injuries received in a carriage accident brought about by his runaway horses.

William C. Houston

A New Jersey delegate to the Constitutional Convention who was primarily an educator was William Churchill Houston.

After graduating from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, he was appointed by the college as a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Of the six delegate-teachers, he seems the most remote from us and of whom the least has been printed. Considerable effort has failed to bring to light a portrait or other likeness of him. One obtains the impression that he was of a retiring disposition, content in his teaching until 1782, when he engaged in the extensive practice of law at Trenton, New Jersey. No doubt it was because of his activities as a lawyer, including a period as Clerk of the
Supreme Court of New Jersey, that he was singled out in 1787 as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

James Madison's copious notes on the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention show him as taking comparatively little part in its deliberations, due no doubt to his ill health at that time.

A Pennsylvania teacher-delegate was James Wilson who taught Latin and English Literature at the College of Philadelphia. Later he became the first Professor of Law at that institution, now the University of Pennsylvania.

One of his contemporaries said of him: "Government seems to have been his peculiar Study, all the political institutions of the World he knows in detail, and can trace the causes and effects of every revolution from the earliest stages of the Grecian commonwealth down to the present time. No man is more clear, copious, and comprehensive than Mr. Wilson."

He was the first to advance the idea that the Executive, later termed the President, be a single person—at a time when an Executive of three persons was seriously being considered. He was a member of the Committee of Detail which prepared the first draft of the Constitution.

A story illustrating his swift grasp of details reveals that, in his first attempt at golf, he soundly beat his golf instructor.

James Wilson was the only delegate to urge the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people rather than by state legislatures. This proposal, long afterward, became a part of the Constitution upon adoption of the 17th Amendment in 1913.

In 1789, Washington appointed Wilson as one of the first associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Abraham Baldwin

Abraham Baldwin, a Georgia teacher-delegate, was depicted at the time of the Convention as "a Gentleman of superior abilities who joins in public debate with great art and eloquence. He is well acquainted with Books and Characters and has an accommodating turn of mind, which enables him to gain the confidence of Men, and to understand them. He is a practicing Attorney in Georgia and has been twice a Member of Congress. Mr. Baldwin is about 38 years of age."

Like Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, Baldwin was a man of more than one profession. Licensed to preach, he served as a tutor in theology at Yale where, in 1781, he refused a Professorship of Divinity. After studying law, he was admitted to the Connecticut and Georgia bars.

At a time when he was a member of the Georgia legislature, he wrote the charter of Franklin College, which he later developed into the University of Georgia, serving it as president and chairman of its board of trustees.

Late in life, commenting on the new Constitution, he said: "Take care. Hold the wagon back; there is more danger of its running too fast than of its going too slow."

Those today who have been active in the teaching profession may well feel a kinship with their fellow-teachers of the late 18th century who took part in the early stages of organized education in this country. The contribution which these pioneer educators made to the writing of the Constitution of the United States was significant, unique and far reaching.

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CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S SCHEDULE OF SUNDAY EVENTS,
APRIL 20, 1980

EIGHTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Morning Prayer and Brunch, Memorial Service and Special DAR Pilgrimage

10:30 A.M.: *Presidential Ballroom, Capital Hilton Hotel.* A substantial brunch will be served followed by a short morning prayer service and an inspirational religious-patriotic musical program presented by The Landon School for Boys Chorus and Band from Bethesda, Maryland. Members and guests welcome.

1:30 P.M.: *DAR Constitution Hall.* Memorial Service for those beloved daughters who have departed during the past year. Tributes will be presented and appropriate musical interludes will be performed. State Chaplains will be seated on the platform and should assemble in the President General’s Reception Room no later than 12:30 P.M. All DAR members attending Congress are expected to be present at this service.

2:30 P.M.: *Wreath-laying Ceremony at NSDAR Founders’ Monument on C Street.* A brief ceremony will be conducted in observance of the 51st Anniversary of the dedication of the Founders Monument.

3:00 P.M.: Prepare for trip to Arlington National Cemetery. Buses will load at 18th and C Streets in front of Constitution Hall. The ceremony to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, is scheduled for 3:35 P.M. Buses will be parked near the Tomb and Amphitheater for the convenience of members.

4:00 P.M.: Return to buses and continue to Mount Vernon. Members should return to buses immediately after wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and proceed to Mount Vernon. Arrival at Mount Vernon is scheduled for 4:45 P.M. NOTE: By special arrangement, members will disembark and load buses at the Main Gate at Mount Vernon.

5:00 P.M.: Wreath-laying Ceremony at Mount Vernon. The Chaplain General will place wreaths at the tombs of George and Martha Washington. The Historian General is scheduled to appear with her Colonial Drum.

5:15 P.M.: Special Tour of Mansion. A private tour of the mansion has been arranged for DAR members.

6:15 P.M.: Special Exhibit. After touring the mansion and grounds members will proceed to the Administration Building at Mount Vernon where a special exhibition will be mounted commemorating some of the events involving General Washington during the American Revolution. This exhibition is being planned exclusively for the DAR Chaplain General’s Pilgrimage. It will not be shown to the general public.

7:00 P.M.: Return to Main Gate to load buses. A Box Supper prepared by the staff at the Mount Vernon Restaurant will be served to members after buses are loaded for return trip to Washington. Each box will contain a sandwich, dessert, fruit, finger vegetables and a soft drink.

8:00 P.M.: Arrive at Constitution Hall. The Program for National Defense Night will begin at 8:30 P.M.

DETAILS REGARDING PRICES AND RESERVATIONS:

**BRUNCH:** $12.00. No limit on number of reservations. All DAR members and guests are welcome and encouraged to attend.

**PILGRIMAGE:** $7.00. VERY LIMITED. Only 150 reservations will be accepted and will be honored in the order in which they are received. When limit has been reached checks will be returned to senders. SEND RESERVATION IMMEDIATELY TO BE ASSURED OF A PLACE ON ONE OF THE BUSES.

**BOX SUPPER:** $6.00. Pilgrimage participants only. Those planning to attend National Defense Night at Constitution Hall should dine before leaving Mount Vernon.

Send stamped self-addressed envelope with check to: MRS. RICHARD P. TAYLOR, 8801 BELMART ROAD, POTOMAC, MARYLAND 20854 no later than March 25. Reservations for the brunch received after March 25 will not be acknowledged. Tickets will be held at the Chaplain General’s Information Table in front of the Presidential Ballroom at the Capital Hilton Hotel. They may be picked up on Wednesday, April 16, Thursday, April 17 or Friday, April 18 from 3:00 to 6:00 P.M. No refunds will be given for reservations cancelled after April 10.

**STATE BUSES:** A limited number of state buses will be accommodated for the trip to Mount Vernon only (not to Arlington National Cemetery). Please clear all arrangements with Mrs. Taylor.
Some Genealogical Pitfalls and Fallacies

BY BARBARA J. BROWN, CGRS
CHAIRMAN, LINEAGE RESEARCH COMMITTEE COLORADO STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

Since the popularity of genealogy as a hobby has increased so rapidly within the last few years and since all living persons have the wherewithal to pursue this hobby—namely ancestors—many would-be experts have mushroomed overnight. Here are some of the pitfalls or fallacies that an inexperienced or an experienced family tree climber might well beware of:

1. All that finds its way into print (in the past or present) is not necessarily true. If you have ever tried to proofread a page of names, dates, and places, you know the almost impossibility of turning out many pages of a printed work without errors. Add to this the fact that much information may be copied several times before it is printed, thus adding to the possibility of error each time it is copied. According to Donald Lines Jacobus, "Family histories are in general the least trustworthy sources for establishing lines of descent." The same errors are often repeated by successive writers until a searcher mistakenly believes he has a preponderance of evidence for some data that were wrong when first quoted and remain that way.

2. The lineage papers of hereditary societies are at best secondary sources and may even be more than one step from the primary record. A number of years ago this writer tried to find a death record for a Revolutionary patriot who died in Cooperstown, Massachusetts, according to one of the DAR Lineage Books. Data discovered sometime later showed that, although he was born in Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gott lived in Cooperstown, New York, and died in another part of the state. More recently lineage papers of another respected lineage society, papers approved as recently as 1974, were found to have a service record incorrect in every respect. Thomas Yowell was credited with the following: (1) He discovered Kent Island, Maryland, and founded a settlement there in 1631. Since he was only 13 at the time, this seems highly improbable, especially since history books give this honor to William Claiborne. (2) Yowell was listed as Secretary of State of Virginia as a young man. The source from which this was quoted stated actually that Thomas Yowell started "his career at an early age with the later Secretary of State of Virginia." Reliable Virginia references give William Claiborne as the Virginia Secretary of State, not Thomas Yowell. (3) Yowell served in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1685-1688. Since Thomas Yowell had died before his widow's remarriage in approximately 1656, this also becomes a farce and is obviously the record of another Thomas. Similarly you should never use LDS archival records (family group sheets especially) as proof without going to the original sources of data.

3. Another mistake often made in lineage work is confusing people of the same name in the same place at the same time. The lineage paper cited in the previous section is an example of this: Thomas Yowell and his wife Ann had a son Thomas who also had a wife Ann or Ann. The son's record is illustrious—a captain in Bacon's Rebellion, a neighbor of the Washington family in Virginia, a Burgess from Virginia, buried at Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg—but again in error the same lineage papers show the father as buried in Williamsburg with the son's date of death, a date after the first Thomas's widow's remarriage.

4. Family tradition, while it may add color to your genealogy, should never be accepted as correct without further proof and is never used alone as DAR proof. A speaker at a recent genealogical convention told of a family story that Brother John was killed by the Comanche Indians in Iowa in 1856. This information was later found in a newspaper: John died of tuberculosis in Comanche, Iowa, in 1856. All elements were there but not as they had happened. Do use family tradition for clues or leads to reliable records.

5. Generalizing is a temptation for the inexperienced genealogist. For example, marriage records in Missouri counties are usually filed with the Recorder of Deeds (or simply called the Recorder); in many states (Colorado, for one) the County Clerk is the custodian of marriage records, whereas in some Ohio counties the Probate Judge's office may have these records. Even in the same state, records on a county level may be with different officials.

6. Be wary of jumping to conclusions or trying to hurry through genealogy. Sometimes when you are confronted with that insurmountable brick wall, it might be advisable to try to imagine what that baffling ancestor thought or where he might have gone when he left the area of his birth, but treat such ideas as hypotheses only until solid proof is found. By really good proof is meant something good enough to stand up in a court of law, and generally the best kind is recorded as close as possible to the time the event occurred. However, let us not make a generalization and say that this is always true!

7. If you have not checked the surname you are researching under all possible spellings, you may have missed important data. In Kirkham's book on handwriting he noted that "the immortal William Shakespeare spelled his name in fifteen different ways during his lifetime." In a will mentioned by the same author, the index showed the surname Hastings, but in the document itself it was...
spelled Hastin. In the text of his will he mentions his children with the spelling of Hastins, Hastons, Haestons—five different spellings in this one document. Even different initial letters may be used for a name. Try saying a name aloud to yourself to decide what variations there might be.

8. An Association for Genealogical Education has been formed within the last year with Dr. F. Wilbur Helmbold as one of its founders and its first president. At the National Genealogical Society’s Diamond Jubilee Conference in 1978 he gave an impassioned plea for qualified teachers of genealogy and decried the growing trend that allows anyone who knows a little genealogy to feel capable of teaching it. Therefore, you should not only not believe everything you see in print but also not believe everything you hear about the very specialized field of genealogy.

9. Beware of interpreting titles and relationships in the past as we would today. Sr. and Jr. today mean father and son in most cases, but in bygone days these words might have meant a grandson, nephew, etc. Or Junior might have been a “term applied to the younger of two persons of the same name in the same location, but not necessarily closely related.” Nephew could have meant a grandson, and cousin very often meant any blood relative. This writer was researching a New England line some years ago that showed a Mrs. Elizabeth Greenleaf marrying Thomas Gerry. No previous marriage could be found for Elizabeth, and all records showed her father’s surname to be Greenleaf. The instructor of the class in which the work was done, Dr. Jean Stephenson, explained that Mrs. or Mistress in those days was often used as a mark of respect only, and the same is true of “Mr.” or “Esq.”

10. A knowledge of the history of the area you are researching is often a necessity, especially the evolution of the counties in which your ancestors lived. In the excellent little book, “Is That Lineage Right?” is found this example: “In 1800 a man who had lived on the same land in Mason County [Kentucky] for less than a quarter of a century had resided in two states (Virginia and Kentucky) and five counties (Fincastle, Kentucky, Fayette, Bourbon, and Mason)—and he had not moved an inch! In order to search for land transactions of this man, a genealogist must visit the following county seats: Maysville (Mason Co.), Paris (Bourbon Co.), Lexington (Fayette Co.), all in Kentucky, and Fincastle, the seat of Botetourt Co., Virginia.”

11. Ruth Wilder Sherman, former editor of the Mayflower Quarterly and prominent in work on the Mayflower Society’s Five Generation Project has had much experience with New England primary source records. She stated that there is no substitute for land records in New England. If you have used only vital records, you may have made mistakes.

12. Several years ago this writer requested a military record from the Virginia State Library but received this reply: “The quote you cite from Bishop and Woodworth’s Poage family genealogy is taken from Kegley’s Virginia Frontier, page 582. The record is not a military record. It is to the Botetourt County personal property tax records for 1783. For the purpose of taking this tax, each county was divided into districts, each district being assigned to a militia officer. By law the militia officers served as tax assessors for the individual counties. The fact that Thomas Goodson and Thomas Goodson, Jr. paid taxes while living in the tax district or ‘company’ of Captain Easom, in no way indicates that they had military service. Unfortunately Kegley assumed that these tax lists were military service. It should be noted that there was no Floyd County in 1783. It was not formed until 1831.” Be careful of assuming too much, especially without a knowledge of local history and conditions!

13. Choosing an ancestor, particularly an illustrious one, like George Washington (who had no descendants, of course), and trying to connect yourself with him because you have the same surname may lead to wasted time, energy, and money. This writer while working in a genealogical library took a skeptical attitude toward a patron who stated that she had a card written by a member of the Lincoln family to her husband’s ancestor. In this case, the facts discovered piecemeal proved that the Grigsby ancestor had lived in Spencer County, Indiana, where the Lincoln family also lived, that a member of this family was the husband of Abraham Lincoln’s sister, who died in childbirth. The reference librarian was able to get for this patron a copy of a very bitter poem written by Lincoln when his sister’s widower remarried sooner than Mr. Lincoln thought he should have. More often than not, it seems that such a connection with a historical personage proves to be incorrect; and all too frequently that great grandmother who was supposed to have been a DAR and whose papers are requested from Washington may have simply talked about joining DAR but did not actually do so.

Remember that after you have secured all possible information from family members and your home, you should go first to primary sources. If these are not available, try to find several less reputable sources that agree, for example, three census records or a county history and an obituary. Be certain to list the sources of your information when found and list also sources checked in which you have found nothing. In her book How to Climb Your Family Tree, Harriet Stryker-Rodda wrote: “If you want to be a good family historian, you must be a Doubting Thomas (or Thomasina). Until you have learned from experience where the pitfalls lie, be thorough—search diligently for more than one record to confirm a date or fact.”

Footnotes:
6. DAR Genealogical Advisory Committee to the Registrar General, p. 28.
THE
REVOLUTIONARY WAR
IN THE SOUTH

Drawn under the supervision of Hugh T. Lepler
After two hundred years it is not easy for any of us to grasp the reality of the feverish intensity of emotion that prevailed between the Patriots (Whigs) and the British Loyalists (Tories) in the colonies, especially in North and South Carolina, during the War of the American Revolution. Each side hated the other to the extent that there was an untold amount of plundering and property destruction. There was fear of sudden death at the hands of supposedly friendly neighbors or from prowling strangers, in or out of uniform. The strife had originated many years back. A series of riotous disturbances (Regulations) in North Carolina from 1768 to 1771 by the Regulators has usually been held to be one of the preliminary uprisings against British oppression. The Committee on Safety in the Carolinas and other colonies held trials for British sympathizers for any deed that went against the cause of freedom.

One Patriot family that had endured pillaging and threats from the Tories distinguished itself in the Battle of Ramsour’s Mill in Lincoln county, North Carolina on June 20, 1780. The husband, Daniel McKisick, was captain of dragoons and evinced great courage; his wife, Jane Wilson McKisick, demonstrated patriotism and devoted concern for the welfare of the men who fought there. Daniel McKisick had been a zealous Patriot for many years. The Tories had many times crept upon the McKisick home, and, failing to seize Daniel, who undoubtedly at most times was with the Patriot troops (or Liberty Men, as Jane called them), would seize their clothing, bedclothing, beds or other items sorely needed by the family. It finally became unsafe for Captain McKisick to remain at home. These facts were set forth in her Petition for Widow’s Pension many years later.

The events preceding this battle show why these Patriot soldiers who fought here with greatly outnumbered forces became endowed with legendary will and valor against such terrible odds.

In 1779 the British began their Southern campaign: Georgia was subjugated first. Charleston was conquered on May 12, 1780 by General Sir Henry Clinton’s forces. The Patriots who surrendered there were paroled and allowed to go home. Clinton rescinded this order on June 3, with the decree that all released prisoners of war must now align themselves with the British cause and fight against their friends.

The Patriots in the Carolinas had already been incensed by the brutal act of Colonel Banastre Tarleton’s Legion against a group consisting of Virginia Continentals and a remnant of American cavalry about 500 in all, commanded by Colonel Abraham Buford. After the capture of Charleston this group of Americans had left Camden, South Carolina, and by May 29, 1780, had reached the Waxhaws, North Carolina. Here they were overtaken by Tarleton’s fast riding Legion, sent by Cornwallis. Tarleton barred their way. The Americans, who had thought the fighting was over, and being surprised and outnumbered, laid down their arms and asked for quarter. Tarleton refused it: 113 were slaughtered; 150 were savagely wounded. This earned Tarleton the name “Bloody Tarleton” forever after. The incident was almost always referred to as Tarleton’s Quarter. The Patriots were roused to implacable, bitter fury.

Lord Cornwallis had marched to Camden after the surrender of Charleston, but, since Clinton had left with the main army for New York, Cornwallis now had chief command of the South. He went immediately to Charles-
ton to set up civil government in the state. The British had not yet invaded North Carolina. Just before the slaughter of Buford’s men at the Waxhaws, some thirty miles south of Charlotte, a large force from Rowan, Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties in North Carolina left Charlotte to help the Americans at Charleston, but arrived too late (as had happened with Buford and his troops). This organized force, however, on returning to North Carolina, was invaluable in fighting Tories and in keeping the British troops out of their state for several months.

On June 3, 1780, General Griffith Rutherford was in command of about 900 Patriot militia assembled near Charlotte. The troops listened to a patriotic address by Reverend Alexander McWhorter, after which they were told that they would later be recalled to duty; then they were dismissed. By June 14 these troops were well-organized. There were 63 cavalrymen, 300 light infantry and 500 remaining men under the direct command of General Rutherford. On the evening of June 14 Rutherford learned that the Tories were assembled in great force under the commands of Colonel John Moore and Major Nicholas Welch at Ramsour’s Mill, near Lincolnton, in Lincoln County. He issued orders to Colonel Francis Locke in Rowan county, to Major David Wilson of Mecklenburg County, and Captains Falls, Knox, Brandon and other officers to raise men to fight the Tories. He decided not to join them until the plan of Lord Rawdon, then at the Waxhaws, could be learned. On June 17 he learned that Rawdon had gone toward Camden. On June 18 he marched with his troops to Tuckasegee Ford, on the Catawba, where he sent a messenger to Colonel Locke informing him of his plan: Locke was to merge all his men with him at the plantation of Major Joseph Dickson (later General Dickson) three miles northwest of this ford and about sixteen miles southeast of Ramsour’s Mill, on the evening of June 19, or in the very early morning of June 20. Major Dickson was under General Rutherford’s command, and had been recently released from prison at Charleston, after it was captured. Rutherford’s plan was to march with Locke and his troops to Ramsour’s Mill on the night of June 19 or early on June 20. Rutherford’s message never reached Locke because of a captured courier.

Locke and his officers had 400 men with them near Mountain Creek, higher up on the Catawba, also sixteen miles from Ramsour’s Mill in another direction. The officers met in council. It was unanimously decided that joining Rutherford would not be wise. They would have to march 32 miles to reach him from where they were assembled. They agreed that they would march on during the night toward the Tories, even though they were outnumbered by about 1300 to their 400.

Rutherford crossed the Catawba on the evening of June 19 and camped at the designated place, where he was met by Colonel Graham’s regiment. At 10 p.m. Colonel James Johnston arrived from Locke informing Rutherford of Locke’s intention to attack the Tories the next morning at sunrise, and requesting Rutherford’s cooperation. The latter, still believing that his message would reach Locke any moment, awaited the arrival of Locke and his troops.

At daylight the Patriots arrived at the site of the enemy position. The Tories occupied a most advantageous place at the top of the ridge, about 250 yards east of Ramsour’s Mill. The Patriots came within sight of the enemy picket, who fired and ran to the Tory camp. The Patriot cavalry, of which Captain McKisick was a part (he was in Captain McDowell’s company), rode in front of the other troops and led the attack. The other two mounted companies in front were commanded by Captains Falls and Brandon. This cavalry led boldly to within thirty steps of the line and fired. This threw the enemy into panic. Then, seeing that they greatly outnumbered the Patriots, they quickly recovered. Their infantry joined their cavalry. The fighting flared on both sides. The battle that followed was one of the fiercest of the war. Twice the two sides were so close that they beat each other with the butts of their guns. After more than an hour’s time many officers and men were lying wounded or killed. The left position of the Tories had been captured, and their center was in immediate danger. They retreated down the hill toward the mill pond. The Patriots gained the ridge—but the Tories had assembled in large numbers below the hill. It was then that Locke ordered Major David Wilson (believed to be related to Jane) and Captain William Alexander to ride to Rutherford for assistance. Rutherford had already left the Dickson plantation and was within six or seven miles of the battlefield when met by these officers. He instantly ordered his cavalry off at full speed, and his infantry hastened on.

Jane McKisick was at the Dickson home, anxiously awaiting news of her husband. (The Dickson plantation adjoined that of the McKisicks and was closer to the road to Lincolnton). Wilson and Alexander rode up to the Dickson home and told Jane that her husband had been shot and left for dead on the battlefield. She left her two young daughters, one an infant, with the Dickson family, mounted a horse and rode the sixteen miles to the battlefield. There she searched among the wounded and dead until she found him. He was severely wounded, but alive. She carried him, as others were carried, to the home of Christian Reinhardt.

When General Rutherford’s troops had arrived at the battle scene the fighting had been over for two hours. The Tories not wounded or killed had fled in retreat. An equal number of men on both sides had been killed 70 in all. About 100 had been wounded. Taken prisoners were 50 Tories.

At the Reinhardt home Jane cared for Daniel and the many other wounded and dying men for several days. The house, smokehouse and stables were filled with the wounded. Mrs. Reinhardt used all her sheets and blankets to bind the wounds of the living and to wrap the dead. These injured were Patriots and Tories alike. Now neighbors, some of whom a few hours before the battle had been bitter enemies, were working together to care for the men. In this battle many of those fighting had been neighbors, near relatives or friends. Captain McKisick recovered, but never regained use of his left arm, which had been lacerated by a gunshot, the ball having entered at the elbow and traveled to the shoulder. Many pieces
of fractured bone had to be taken from the wound.

Only their great intensity of fervor and courage enabled the Patriots to win against so great a number. They had traveled all night and attacked at dawn forces that did not have the disadvantage of fatigue. The Tories lost because they had no Cause for which to fight. This was the only battle of the Revolution in which Patriot troops so unbelievably outnumbered came out with a loss of officers equal to that of the enemy.

Jane Wilson, born in 1759, was the daughter of James and Margaret Wilson, a respected and wealthy family of North Carolina. James Wilson was an ardent Patriot, active in committees opposing the Tories. Jane and Daniel McKisick were married in 1776. After marriage Daniel owned a large plantation in Lincoln county, in that part that is now Gaston county, near Mt. Holly, about eighteen miles from Charlotte.

After the Battle of Ramsour's Mill Daniel served alternately in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of North Carolina from 1780 to 1798. He moved about every county seat in Tennessee, with three in Nashville and others in many towns in the state. He was a man of outstanding integrity, good will and untarnished character. The above-mentioned letter, written by a highly literate and articulate man, reveals also a characteristic courtliness.

Daniel McKisick died near Shelbyville, Tennessee in 1818, and his grave is on what was then his land. He was buried in his Revolutionary War uniform. The Daughters of the American Revolution placed a Revolutionary Marker on his grave many years ago.

Seventeen years after Daniel's death Jane moved, with two of her sons and their wives, and with some of the Dicksons, to Washington and Benton Counties in northwest Arkansas. (The two small daughters left at the Dickson home during her ride to the Ramsour's Mill battlefield had grown up and married two of the Dickson sons; one of her sons had married the granddaughter of Joseph Dickson; there were other marriages of her descendants with those of Joseph Dickson.) Her son James, with whom she lived, because president of the Fayetteville Branch of the Real Estate Bank. In a few years he bought a farm in Benton county and built a large house at what was called McKisick Springs in what is now Centerton, five miles west of Bentonville. Jane died July 4, 1844, at his home and was buried in Centerton.

Two descendants of Jane McKisick, Richard F. Osborn and his sister, the late Edith Osborn Pyle, of Conroe, Texas, made application to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution (of which they were already members) for Jane to be granted recognition as a woman Patriot. The application to the DAR was made first, and the honor was granted by them, symbolically in July, 1976. The application was made to the SAR next, and recognition was granted by them in May, 1977. Mr. Osborn then directed that a monument honoring both Jane and Daniel McKisick with the emblems of the DAR and the SAR on it be designed. The monument that was put up at Jane's grave was one of imposing dignity. Under the two emblems was the inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Jane Wilson McKisick," and below this were the dates of her birth and death, followed by, "Wife of Captain Daniel McKisick." His dates of birth and death were given, followed by the words: "Both Were Patriots of the War of the American Revolution." The inscription beneath this was: "Dedicated by James Bright Chapter, D. A. R."

The Grave Marker Dedication ceremony was held at Centerton, five miles west of Bentonville, Arkansas. Bentonville is the home of James Bright Chapter, which dedicated the marker. Over one hundred descendants representing five states attended the ceremony.

In an age when women were expected to remain at home, and never take part in public activities of any kind, Jane's long ride alone that June morning to Ramsour's Mill, and her selfless care of the wounded and dying for several days have called attention for all time to her courage and devotion. For this she has received one of the highest honors that can be given by the DAR and the SAR.

Bibliography


Jane Wilson McKisick's Petition for Widow's Pension, to Congress. From Benton County, Arkansas, Dated December 12, 1841.
The First Vice-President General and the Chaplain General will be occupying their new office space during the February Board Meeting.
Junior American Citizens Essay Contest

Following are some of the winning entries from the past two Junior American Citizens Essay Contest. The topic for 1977 was "America's Future Begins With Me." The 1978 contest was entitled "The American Way."

Mrs. Wilbur J. Singley, Jr.
National Chairman,
Junior American Citizens Committee

By Billy Zimmerman
The Wright Brothers' JAC Club
Sponsored by
Jane Parks McDowell Chapter,
Charlotte, NC

The American Way is going to baseball games and eating hotdogs.
The American Way is going to movies and eating popcorn.
The American Way is really being loved and cared for. Everybody needs to be liked, loved, and cared for. If you aren't loved, liked, or cared for, deep inside you feel badly. You try and hide but you're so sad you don't know where to go. The American Way tells you where to go.
The American Way is to ride to school on a bus, try to do the best you can and never say "can't."
The American Way is to play well with others. We learn how to win and lose even though we all want to win.
The American Way is a proud way. I'm glad to be an American.

By Heidi Mosier
Paul Revere JAC Club
Sponsored by
Greene Academy Chapter,
Carmichael, PA

We're cozy and warm, well-fed and secure,
With jobs that pay well, and opportunities galore.
We can go to the moon—fly among the stars;
Education's guaranteed—we all drive fancy cars.
We live in huge houses, with servants and such;
Phones make it so easy for "keeping in touch."
There are washers and dryers to help with the chores,
Vacuum cleaners, dishwashers, and so many more.
We have time that's called "leisure" for playing some games,
Baseball, football and hockey are some of the names.
We have churches for worship—all colors and creeds;
We have policemen to protect us—and check on our speeds!
That's how others see us—not all true as you know,
But America's truly wonderful—that's what I'll try to show.
Along with all the good things that I've mentioned above,
Another thing America has—is called "LOVE."
We try to help the poor, under-privileged in need,
Americans are charitable; most don't condone greed.

Clean up the streams; do away with pollution,
We'll all work together to find the solution.

And then we'll clean up the streets, do away with the dope,
We're educating all to know there's a better way to cope.
But the deep-down desire in each American breast
Is "Peace for the world"—put all arms to rest!
The President's working—our Congress—the Courts,
Making a better America—new laws of all sorts.
I live here, I love it and I'm proud to say,
"This is just a sample of The American Way."
By Amy Neds  
Glenwood Junior High  
JAC Club

Sponsored by  
Fort Findlay Chapter,  
Findlay, OH

The American way has been a way of trial, error and pilgrimage as well as courage. Our country has faced many national and international battles. Our errors in judgment as well as action has not always been right. But, the decisions were made by careful study, serious thought and even a few prayers. We have been pilgrims from the first step on American soil to the first step on the moon. All these ways are human and contain mistakes. But they require courage.

The American way is not perfect but it has proven to be successful for 200 years. Our country has lived up to the worldwide symbol of freedom. Our country has been a courageous fighter, a dependable listener, and a faithful friend. The American way has taken the courage of all the people on the American soil. Our courage, wisdom, power and faith has made the American way successful.

By Scott Dillard  
Thomas Jefferson JAC Club  
Sponsored by  
Texarkana Chapter,  
Texarkana, TX

America the beautiful—beautiful in many ways. It is my duty as an American to help preserve this country's splendor for generations to come.

There is the physical magnificence of this glorious land: rich soils which feed our millions; beautiful forests full of color and wildlife; sparkling rivers, streams, and lakes that have their own natural beauty; and teeming metropolises where people live and work to make this country strong.

There is the spiritual beauty of our land: freedom to speak and do as I wish so long as I do not infringe on the rights of others; freedom to worship in the church of my choice; and freedom and opportunities that let me become what I want to become.

Under these and other freedoms guaranteed me by the Constitution, the United States has reached a pinnacle of economic and spiritual development unequaled in history. Americans must remember, however, that every right carries with it a duty.

There are many ways to fulfill my duties to America: voting; paying taxes; keeping the land, air, and water free of pollution; preventing crime; participating in home, school, and community projects. Practicing the Golden Rule in all my associations and making the best possible use of my God-given talents and opportunities are still other duties I should perform in my daily life. The way of the Lord is strength to the upright.

I, and all other Americans, must remember the two-sided nature of our rights: that responsibility comes with liberty.

By Lucy Rivera  
Sponsored by  
Seminole Chapter,  
West Palm Beach, FL

The turn of the century heralded the beginning of a new wave of immigration. And the invitation inscribed on the Statue of Liberty could then, as now, be taken literally:

"Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
Send these the homeless, the tempest tossed, to me;  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."  
I am a Spanish-American. My culture and language are unique to my people. But my loyalty lies here in America; I am part of the great American "melting pot."

The great difference between America and other countries can be summed up in one word—"opportunity." Opportunity because America gives those such as myself the chance they need to survive, to make something of their lives, and become an American citizen. Here I have the opportunity to be educated and with a little hope and a lot of hard work become a physician. America's future begins with me because America is the future.

I do not pretend that all I aspire to be or wish to do to better the conditions of this nation will come true in the immediate future. Nor, do I think, it would be right to try and predict. But I believe that by applying myself to these opportunities, I will make my dreams come true.  
And let us not forget that in Walt Whitman's "Pioneers! O Pioneers!," he challenges his fellow Americans to share his faith in the future. "We must march ...," he wrote,  
"We, the youthful, sinewy races, all the rest of us depends,  
Pioneers! O Pioneers! . . ."

I accept Whitman's challenge and, therefore, America's future begins with me.
I have always been with America. I was with my country in the past. I am with her now, more than ever. I will play a major role in her future. I will endure forever, for I am the American spirit.

I sailed with the adventurous Pilgrims. I provided the courage at Lexington and Concord. My daring crossed the Delaware with Washington. My foresight set a new nation in motion.

I was at the side of the American soldiers during the World Wars . . . and the Korean peace action. I continue to speak out against injustices, against tyranny, against inequalities, against spoils in our system.

I look for new methods to prevent pollution. I research new sources of energy. I soar in the clouds with space explorations. I sit at the side of mediators in the world peace ring.

I stand sturdy, strong, and timeless, always ready to face and conquer the obstacles of the future. I AM THE UNDYING AMERICAN SPIRIT. AMERICA'S FUTURE BELONGS WITH ME.

The people of the United States are the American Way. The people helped to establish a civilized place to live. This civilized place is the world today for us. The people created the American Way through hard battles and specialized plans. They fought against each other, thus creating a government under which we obeyed the laws.

In the early days the people fought for their rights. When the history started to take place the people of the country first thought of a leader with whom to control the people. The process then involved the people in entering the government to work together to help the United States build their civilization.

The people who fought in wars made the reality of the American Way. If we did not have our independence the United States might still be fighting about a government and the people's free rights. Maybe if we lost a couple of wars to a strong country, we just might have the British way and not the American Way.

I feel that the common people of all the United States history deserve to be called The American Way.

By Russ Kaneshiro
Sponsored by
Eschscholtzia Chapter,
Los Angeles, CA

The people of the United States are the American Way. The people helped to establish a civilized place to live. This civilized place is the world today for us. The people created the American Way through hard battles and specialized plans. They fought against each other, thus creating a government under which we obeyed the laws.

In the early days the people fought for their rights. When the history started to take place the people of the country first thought of a leader with whom to control

By Carol Frew
Evergreen JAC Club
Sponsored by
St. Leger Cowley Chapter,
Lincoln, NB

America's future begins with me, But I won't be scared and climb a tree. It's something that we have to face, Before we wipe out the human race.

By Patti McGinnis
Preston Goforth JAC Club
Sponsored by
Col. Frederick Hambright Chapter,
Kings Mountain, NC

You and I are all involved, Because the earth has needs to solve. We need to answer those needs today, Before we don't have anymore say.

I am an American becoming aware, Of rising costs and burdens to bear. I try to do my best to save, Our earth, fuel, and the waters that wave.

America needs people like me. To help others also see, The needs of our earth's future, In business, government, and agriculture.

By D. Eric Burman
Santa Fe High JAC Club
Sponsored by
Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter,
Santa Fe, NM

You, My neighbor, my brother, My friend, Have all that I have Within our national trend. We, The people, the mass, The soul, Live as one To achieve a common goal. They, The different, the odd, Or robust;

No matter what kind, Are one of us. All join together In one great sway, To form, united, The American way.

Why does America's future begin with me? I believe that the youth of America must work as their forefathers did to keep America free. If America does not remain free and strong the youth will not have a future.

The youth of America must learn to use our nation's natural resources so they will last forever. If we don't conserve our energy or develop new resources our country will become weak and unable to defend itself from attack.

The youth of America must learn to run our government correctly. If the government is not kept free of corruption and dishonesty we will lose our government and therefore our country's future.

The youth of America must take advantage of the opportunity of a free education. If the youth of today don't plan for the future with a good education our society will go backwards.

America's future begins with me because I must prepare myself to make decisions about education, government, energy and many other opportunities facing our society.
Minutes

National Board of Management

Special Meeting, December 13, 1979

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, at 12 noon, Thursday, December 13, 1979, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Jackson, the Historian General, Mrs. Fleck, offered the invocation.

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

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Meyer, the roll was called by the Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Kietzman, and the following members were recorded present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. White, Mrs. Fleck, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Carlson; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Robertson, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Wolf, Delaware; Miss Wilson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Anderson, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Yochim, Virginia; Mrs. Saavedra, Mexico; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Bledom, Maryland.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Biscoe, moved that 150 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted.

Mrs. Biscoe reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 571; Resigned, 958; Reinstated, 150; Total Membership, 209,538.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present to the Board the following report: Application papers verified, 1,542; Application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 2,061; Supplemental application papers verified, 205; Supplemental application papers pending for which additional proof has been requested, 705.

All application papers submitted prior to November 27, 1979 have been examined.

All Supplemental application papers submitted prior to July 1979 for established ancestors have been examined.

All Supplemental application papers submitted prior to July 1978 for new ancestors have been examined.

ELIZABETH COX WHITE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. White moved that the 1,542 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General, be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Robertson. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Sue Russell Hillman, Fordyce, Arkansas; Mrs. Doris Evelyn Everett Delahaye, Piatxumine, Louisiana; Mrs. Louise Stephens Reinecke, Brunswick, Missouri; Mrs. Doris Lancaster Thompson, Swansboro, North Carolina; Mrs. Dorothy Lawson Turnbow, Hohenwald, Tennessee; Mrs. Faith Worrell Stahl, Johnson City, Tennessee; Mrs. Eunice Sullivan Gray, Sanger, Texas; Mrs. Margaret Castlebury Brown, Vernon, Texas; Mrs. Kathryn Barrington Christianson, Clintonville, Wisconsin.

Through the State Regent the following member At Large is presented for reappointment as Organizing Regent: Mrs. Martha Colville Gibson Tynes, Monticello, Mississippi.

Through the State Regent of New York has come the request for the location of the Beaverkill Chapter to be changed from Liberty to Monticello, New York.

The following Chapters are now presented for official disbandment: Collinsville, Collinsville, Illinois; John Hunter, Huntersville, Tennessee.

The following Chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Cadron Post, Conway, Arkansas; Jane Frazier, Oldtown, Maryland; Chief Tishomingo, Iuka, Mississippi; Phillip Magee, Magee, Mississippi; General John Paterson, Whitney Point, New York; Calapooya, Cottage Grove, Oregon; Front Royal, Front Royal, Virginia.

BETTY B. MILLER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Miller moved the appointment of nine organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; location change of one chapter; official disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of seven chapters provided necessary messages of organization are sent by 4:30 p.m., from place of origin. Seconded by Mrs. Yochim. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General Pro Tem, Mrs. Kietzman, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The President General wished the members a very happy and blessed Christmas.

The Historian General, Mrs. Fleck, offered the benediction. The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

ANNA RUTH KIETZMAN,
Recording Secretary General Pro Tem.
From the Desk of the National Chairman. . .

Annual Report time is just around the corner. Chapter reports are in. State Chairman report blanks for March 1, 1979-March 1, 1980 should be in your hands. Please complete them as soon as possible, sending one copy to the National Vice Chairman of your division and one copy to this office when completed.—Sue Eileen Walker Muldrow

QUERIES

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

CORRECTION:
May Issue:
SNADERS-SAUNDERS should read SANDERS-SAUNDERS.

January Issue:
LUTZ: Add location: Martin Lutz, Lebanon Twsp., Lancaster Co., PA

FROST-SHERMAN: George H. Frost b. 4-4-1796 MA or NY m. Zerviah N. Sherman b. 6-25-1803 MA or RI. Marriage in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., NY 3-22-1820. 1823 in Cherry Creek, Chautauqua Co., Need parents of both.—Mrs. A. E. Hauser, Box 308 Beekman Rd., Hopewell Junction NY 12533.

ALDEN: $500 reward for proof of parentage of Henry Alden of Billerica and Needham MA (d. 1729); first wife Debra, second wife Elizabeth Coller of Natick. Children: Allice, Thomas Henry, John, William, Debra Susanna.—Henry Alden Research Committee, 719 Hancock St., Abington, MA 02351.


MARTIN: Need mother of Hannah Martin, dau. of James Martin, estate divided among nine heirs, including Hannah, recorded Columbia Co., GA, 4-1825; m. John Sutherland 1807. Tradition her mother was Miss Randolph, sister of Peyton Randolph, VA.—A. A. Watts, 312 Cooper, Hurst, TX 76053.


JOHNSON: Need proof Samuel Goddard Johnson b. 7-22-1803, Robbinston, ME d. 4-9-1866 Robbinston, was son of John & Ann Bugbee Johnson.—Mrs. Norman Baker, 822 W. State, Terrell, TX 75160.

PARDEE: Desperately seeking name and Info. re: elder son of Samuel and Abigail Pardee. Samuel b. 12-7-1760, Abigail Quicl b. 8-15-1782 Salem; buried together near end of Ellis Farm on road to Carmel near Tillie Foster.—Mrs. Jane Hitchcock, 524 A Pine St., Brookings, OR 97415.

LLOYD-PULLIAM: Need parents of John Lloyd (Loyd) b. 1811 KY, d. aft. 1880 Ripley Co., IN m. 1836 Mary Pulliam (dau. of Benjamin Pulliam and Francis England Pulliam).—Mrs. Sonja M. Hammar, 12724 Arrowhead Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73120.

MESSINGER-MESSENGER-McCLURE: Need parents, proof and any info. on Cyrus Messinger. Tradition says b. CT ca. 1775-1780, d. PA age 90, m. Hiscock (unknown if this
is maiden of given name) b. CT Only known child, Austin b. Manlius, NY 1807 m. (1) Samantha McClure, dau. of James McClure and Mercy Miles, Pompey, Onondage Co., NY. Perhaps is Cyrus who lived in Pompey, Onondage Co., NY; Cicero, Onondage Co., NY 1820; Harmony, Chautauqua Co., NY 1830 and 1840 and according to NY Census had 5 sons and 4 daughters.—Miss Martha Ann Messinger, P.O. Drawer 1179, Bastro, LA 71220.

WHITE-CULVER: Need names of parents and grandparents Jane White, m. William Culver of Southampton, LI 1783. Also place of her birth.—Mrs. Eva C. Flitchet, 1416 Live Oak St., New Smyrna Beach, FL 32069.

STORRS: Need documentation of wife and children of Rev. War Pensioner Prince Storrs, Jr., Mansfield, CT, d. 1836, Clinton Co., NY. Depositions from children missing from his National Archives file.—Mrs. Pat Littlefield, 808 S. Grove At., Normal, IL 61761.

BARNES: Corp. Ephriam Barnes served VT State Militia from Townsend. Was he son of John Barnes and brother of pensioner Thomas Barnes? He is said to have d. bef 1800 on South Hero Island, VT or NY. Where is he buried? How was he related to William Barnes with whom he was arrested for “fitting” on North Hero Island 1796? Was he from the Li Barnes family, some of whom settled across Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, NY? Was there a connection with family of Barnes’ who intermarried with that of a Daniel Wilcox in Central CT? Ephriam’s widow Mary kept house for a Capt. Daniel Wilcox on Grand Isle and his dau. Eunice was the capt’s third wife.—Mrs. Pat Littlefield, 808 S. Grove At., Normal, IL 61761.

FORBES: Sgt. John Forbes (Faubush) served in Rev. from Burke Co., NC, b. 1756 old Shannandoah Co., VA; lived in Madison, Clay, Rockcastle, and Laurel Cos., KY where d. 1854. Besides Robert, his son by (2) wife Mary Hines, who was his other children? Were John, William, Hugh, Andrew, Isaac, Thomas and Joseph all sons or some nephews? How was he related to Jonathan, Lincoln Co., William and Hugh, Montgomery Co., and Joseph, Clark Col, KY? Is the name Morgan found among his descendants because of connection with George Forbis-Morgan Bryan family groups? Have much info. about other Forbes families to exchange.—Mrs. Pat Littlefield, 808 S. Grove At., Normal, IL 61761.


LASSITER-SMITH: Jesse Lassiter, d. ca. 1784 Northampton Co., NC m. 3-29-1785 Catherine Wilkins of Chowan Co., NC m. May. Who were their parents? Son Aaron m. Ruth Smith 1-6-1785 Chowan Co. Who were her parents? Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

WHITMORE: Need info of any kind on a John Cooper believed b. 1772 d. 1846 IL, m. Elizabeth ? b. 1770, d. 3-10-1845 IL. Came from SC, but perhaps NC, noting confusion that could arise from an early reference to the Carolinas. Several children (12) one of whom was Rev. John (Methodist) b. 6-3-1794 SC. Will take any lead and can furnish wealth of info if needed or desired.—Mrs. James Cooper, R.R. 1, Taylorville, IL 62568.


COPE: Need info of any kind on a John Cooper believed b. 1772 d. 1846 IL, m. Elizabeth ? b. 1770, d. 3-10-1845 IL. Came from SC, but perhaps NC, noting confusion that could arise from an early reference to the Carolinas. Several children (12) one of whom was Rev. John (Methodist) b. 6-3-1794 SC. Will take any lead and can furnish wealth of info if needed or desired.—Mrs. James Cooper, R.R. 1, Taylorville, IL 62568.

SMITH-HARRISON: Who were parents of Eliz Smith m. Lovell Harrison 1-17-1789 King Geo Co., VA? Children: James F., Joseph, William A. Peyton R., Eliz Ann m. John S. Carter. Desire info on Smiths, will share Harrison info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

HOLFORD-ALFORD: Who were parents of Sara b. ca 1790 d. 12-31-1854 Denton Co., TX m. John Holford d. prior 1833 Overton Co. TN? Children: Matthew, Jonathan, Solomon, Cynthia, Willis, William, Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

HALSCELL-TURNER: Who were parents of both Benjamin Halscell, v. ca 1760 VA? d. prior 1830 m. ca 1785 Sarah Turner b. ca 1765 VA? d. ca 1820. In Monroe Co. KY early 1800s where died. Children: Rebecca, Patsy, Thomas Turner, Martha, Susannah, Catherine, Mary, Sally. Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

BAINS: Who were parents of John Colson Bains b ?, d 1781 Chowan Co. NC m. 3-29-1757 Catherine Wilkins of Chowan Co. Son George m. Catherine. Who were her parents? Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

LASSITER-SMITH: Jesse Lassiter, d. ca. 1784 Northampton Co., NC m. May. Who were their parents? Son Aaron m. Ruth Smith 1-6-1785 Chowan Co. Who were her parents? Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

ROE-WARD: Need last names of wives of following Roes of Queen Anne’s Co. MD: Thomas d. ca 1703 m. Ann; Thomas d. prior 1712 m. Frances; John d. prior 1737 m. Martha; Thomas d. ca. 1754 m. Dinah, Benjamin d. ca. 1784 m. Elizabeth, Benjamin d. ca. 1833-34 Smith Co. TN m. Mary/Willianne; John Roe b. ca. 1740-50 MD d. 1840-44 Smith Co., TN m. 12-23-1777 Charles Co., MD, Mary Ward. Who were her parents. Exchange info.—Mrs. Walter Brassell, Rt. 6, Box 70, Guntersville, AL 35976.

KING-CURTS-HINTON-LOCKHART: Would welcome info on forebears and descendants of Richard King b. 1752 VA, lived Wake Col NC 1780-1826, d. Lawrence Co., AL 1830 m. (1) son John and dau. who m. Mr. Lockhart; (2) Edith Jones, dau of William Jones, son Hartwell b. 1785 m. Burchett Curtis, dau of John Curtis; dau Elizabeth b. 1820 m. George W. Hinton, all of Wake Co., NC. The Kings d. Lawrence Co., AL. Postage refunded.—Mrs. Earl Mullen, 2108 E. Meadowbrook Rd. Jackson, MS 39211.
MULLEN-BRITT/BRETT-BECTON: Need information on forebears and descendants of William Scott Mullen, Rev. Soldier, and wife Mary Britt/Brett b. ca 1750 VA m. ca 1774 Hanover Co., VA, lived Herfford Co. NC and Davidson Co., TN, d. William Co. TN 1806. Children: Joshua b. 1775 m. Rhoda ____; Susan m. William Compton; Catherine m. Henry Critchlow; Louisa m. Joseph T. Elliston; Betsy m. James Wilkins; Joanna m. William Wilkins; William Peterson b. 1779 NC d. 1833 Lawrence Co., MS, fought in War of 1812 m. 1798 Williamson Co. TN Mary Eleanor Becton b. 1782 NC d. aft. 1860 Blackford Co. IN. Would also like data from other Mullens to include in genealogical record book. Postage refunded.—Mrs. Earl Mullen, 2108 E. Meadowbrook Rd., Jackson, MS 39211.

SCHOLL(SHULL)-LOUD-SHOUP(SHUPLE): Need info of parents of Elizabeth Loud, b. ca. 1770 PA, m. John Scholl/Shull, moved to OH 1807, brothers Peter and Jacob Loud. Their son, Joseph Shull m. 12-16-1832 Tuscarawas City, OH Susanna Shour/Shupe, b. 2-27-1887 d. 6-24-1832 Need parents of Susanna. Both Joseph and Susanna Shull are buried at Fair St. Cemetery, New Philadelphia, OH.—Mrs. Richard G. Gilbert, 3420 Parkridge Circle NW, Canton, OH 44718.

BREWER: Need county of birth, parents, siblings, wife’s maiden name, when and where married, William Brewer b. 1770 NC, d. 1852 AL.—Mrs. R. M. Fletcher, 921 West St., Natchitoches, LA 71457.


SIMPKINS: Need data, family Bible on Robert Simpkins (Rev. War Pensioner) b. 303101749; res. Frederickstown, NY 1787 until death, m. (2) Widow Prudence (Wood) Thomas 6-12-1835, Westerlo, Albany Co., NY.—M. B. Simpkins, RD 2, Box 106, Greenville, NY 12083.

COLES: Need proofs of lineage of Charity Coles (dau. of Joseph) m. ca 1767 John VanWyck Field, Rev. War Col.; back to Robert Coles (Roxbury, MA; Prov. and Warwick, RI) m. Mary Hawxhurst.—M. B. Simpkins, RD 2, Box 106, Greenville, NY 12083.


ALLEN-CAMPBELL: Need names, b. d. m., dates of parents of Jeremiah Allen, b. 2-6-1772 Culpepper Co., VA, d. 11-10-1853 m. Rebecca Watson; sisters: Sarah Hadfield, b. 1770 and Elizabeth Stansel, b. 1774 Also names, b. d., m., dates of parents of Ephraim Campbell b. 10-15-1805 Dauphin Co., PA d. 8-14-1886, m. Mary Allen Montgomery, OH.—Jeanette Evans, 2806 Shroyer Rd., Dayton, OH 45419.

HUNT-TYUS-BEFORD-CROW: Need parents family members Thomas Hunt b. 1787 NC, on 1820 Census Rutherford Co., NC then to Blount Co TN and Rusk Co. TX. Possible tie Tyus Surrey-Sussex Co., VA. Beford and Crow Rutherford Co., NC Need Surname of wife of Absolom Hunt, son of Thomas Hunt. Absolom’s wife Nancy b. 7-24-1824.—Mrs. Clarence Thomas, 1911 North St., Nacogdoches, TX 75961.


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*These two cemeteries are actually in Porter Co. on Porter-LaPorte Co. line. However, most burials are from Wanatah and Cass Township in La Porte Co.

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Obituaries, South Whitey, Ind. (1885-1930) and nearby Counties

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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Deed from William Pollett and Vicy Ann Pollett, husband and wife, to William I. Canefax conveying interest of Vicy Ann Pollett, daughter of Joseph Canefax, deceased

Deed from Benjamin Shockley and Lilly Shockley, husband and wife, to Eliza Y. Beal

Deed from R.H. Sims and Polly his wife, Z. Sims and Eliza, his wife, G.W. Sims, Nancy Morrison, John Headlee and Polly his wife, Benjamin Johnson and Sally his wife, A.B. Guynn and Francis his wife, B.G. Sims and Matilda his wife, Robert Wills and Sophronia his wife, and Elvy D. Robberson to Burwell D. Sims

Deed from Washington Wallis, Executor of estate of David Wallis, deceased, to Annanias West

Deed from William E. Wills to Dixon Jeffries conveying an undisputed one-seventh interest in lands of John Hoover, deceased

Deed from Alexander A. Young of Lawrence County, Missouri, Executor of estate of David T. Wyatt, deceased, to Jacob N. Jarrett with copy of will of David T. Wyatt of Barry County, Missouri

Deed from Thomas Elliston to son John Elliston

Deed from Peter Goodwin to Elizabeth B. Goodwin, E.P.O.D.P. Goodwin and Nancy Miller

Deed from John Hoover Senr. and Elizabeth Hoover, husband and wife, to son John Hoover Junr. and grandson Sylvester P. Harper

Deed from Nancy James, John Wallis and Pamela Wallis, husband and wife, and Winfrey J. James, heirs of Thomas James, deceased, to Minerva James

Deed from Matilda G. Jenkins to daughter Matilda Blackman and the heirs of her body

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Deed from Christannah Matthews to James I. Matthews

Deed from Leeroy Noble Senior to Leeroy Noble Junior conveying real estate and personal property

Deed from Solomon H. Owen and Mary E. Owen, his wife, to Pleasant B. Owen

Deed from William Patton to heirs of Almira E. Green

Deed from William Pollett and Vicy Ann Pollett, husband and wife, to William I. Canefax conveying interest of Vicy Ann Pollett, daughter of Joseph Canefax, deceased

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FEBRUARY 1980
Eli's Magic Fingers

FRANCES CONKLIN FRENCH
ROCKFORD CHAPTER, ILLINOIS

If you could have lived in the small green town of Westboro, in Massachusetts, in the year that just preceded the Revolution, you would have had a surprise if you had walked out to the Whitney farm.

It was just an ordinary farm with pleasant green fields, barns for the hay and the stock, and a comfortable white house with a big fireplace in the kitchen that burned huge logs and had an oven for baking pies and crusty loaves of bread. But the best part of the Whitney farm—at least so Eli, the Whitney boy of twelve, and you, too, would have thought—was Mr. Whitney's workshop.

Not many farmers in those early days of our country had as many tools as the Whitneys; a complete set for cabinet work and a lathe, a work-bench and plenty of good pine and oak boards. Looking in pride, his hands in his homespun pockets, young Eli watched his father make chairs for the nearby farmers and wheels for their carts, turn bed posts and fence posts at his lathe and handle his hammers, chisels and gimlets like a master craftsman, which Mr. Whitney really was.

As soon as Eli was able to hold a saw and a jackknife, he used these in making small models of the things his father made, and more. Your surprise, as you came toward the Whitney farm, would have been when you heard the merry tune of a little fiddle coming from the workshop out in the fields. Eli, this twelve-year-old boy, had made this fiddle, although he had never been taught the craft and had been obliged to find the right bit of wood in their forest for it, saving his few copper pennies for buying the strings.

Not only had Eli made his fiddle but he had learned to play it with his hand-made bow and to bring some very gay measures from the strings, for there was one particularly fine thing about this farm boy of olden times. He had made up his mind to train his fingers to do anything he needed to do. He knew that a boy's fingers hold magic in their muscles. Our hands are magicians.

It mattered little to Eli Whitney that he had no games or toys, and small time for fun after the farm chores were finished. He would just go to work and make something, and have a better time than if his father had bought him the kite, the little wagon, or the fiddle which he made for himself.

"But don't touch my watch, Eli," his father told the boy sternly when the large silver timepiece, as big as a small clock of today, came to him from England by way of a sailing ship arriving in Boston Harbor. Mr. Whitney kept the watch as shining as the face of the moon, wound it regularly every night with its long key, and was the only farmer for many leagues who had a watch.

Eli listened to its loud ticking proudly, but never had a chance to put it in his own pocket. Indeed, it would have hardly fitted in. Then, one fateful day, the watch stopped. No amount of shaking, winding or coaxing would start it. The wonderful silver watch from England was out of order and there was no watchmaker short of Boston to fix it.

Every Sunday the entire Whitney family rode ten miles to church. They went on horseback, Eli riding with his father on the same horse. But the week that the watch stopped, Eli was taken ill. He had so much pain that his mother said he must have eaten too many pancakes and molasses.

However it had happened, he could not go to church. But as soon as the family was out of sight across the fields, Eli felt better. He took the precious watch out to his father's workbench, carefully opened the case and removed the entire works with his clever fingers. Yes, he had been right in his guess. There was a little dirt clogging the main spring, which was easily removed. Eli
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

COTTON GIN model constructed after Whitney's original
did this, cleaning the wheels also.

But could he put the watch together again? Fathers were stricter in those days than they are today and Eli knew that he had been forbidden to touch the watch. If he had hurt it, his father might send him to Boston as an apprentice boy as a punishment, and Eli loved the farm.

He had laid the wheels and springs of the watch out in the position and order in which he had taken them from the watch. Now, with the same care, he replaced them until each was in its proper place. He wound the watch. Oh, how wonderful! It ticked as usual, loudly and regularly! Eli worked a wonder, indeed.

The watch went well after that, much to his father's surprise, for Eli dared not tell him what he had done to it. He did not miss church one Sunday from that time on, although his conscience troubled him not a little because of what he had done.

Suddenly, troublesome times fell upon the Colonies and this boy decided that he would try and make up for what, in those days, was almost a sin. He made up his mind to go with the volunteers to battle in the Revolution, as a drummer boy or one of the boys who carried water bottles in the rear of the army.

So, there came a morning when the straggling army of farmers and villagers, the first minutemen of the Revolution, marched by the Whitney farm on their way to Boston. And Eli buttoned his homespun jacket, pulled his old fur cap down over his forehead, and started to join the army at the rear. But the leader of the troops stopped him.

"Is that a workshop yonder, with a bench and tools and a small forge in it, boy? he asked, "And to whom does it belong?"

"That is our workshop, sir," Eli said.

"Well, then, can you not supply us with nails?" asked the man. "We need all kinds and sizes of nails, horse-shoe nails, nails for mending our wagons of supplies, nails for our broken shoe-soles.Supplying the Army of the Colonies with nails would be as great a help as fighting."

That is how it happened that there was one less drummer boy in the war of the Revolution and the steady sound of bust hammering day and night in the Whitney shop. Eli, about thirteen years old then, was bending over the forge, shaping and pointing iron nails that would keep the transports together, help tired horses along hard roads and carry along the weary feet of the Continental army.

Almost any boy could have made nails, but hardly a boy of that period or of today would have stuck to the making of nails as Eli Whitney did during the Revolution, or have made them so skillfully.

The war ended, leaving a new nation as helpless as a child who is learning to walk, but Eli went on working in steel and iron. He sharpened axes and knives. He made some of the new table forks which people of fashion were beginning to use, and he made blades for table knives. He sharpened jackknives, and he soon had earned for himself a most enviable reputation for turning out ship-shape work.

He needed a helper, so he started out on foot to try and find another boy to be his apprentice. On his journey Eli Whitney found out that ladies were pinning their bonnets on with hat pins. This was a new line of work. Eli and his boy helper went back and made ornamental hat pins. It was a thriving business.

The South, at that time, was beginning to be white with the beautiful bolls of the cotton plant. The whole country needed cotton for the looms and dyepots of the North. Cotton was much in demand, but getting it for the North, in any quantity, was a problem.

But one day something amazing happened in Savannah. There was a huge plantation there with acres of growing cotton. It belonged to a Mr. Greene, and in the big parlor of that house a party was being held to demonstrate a recent invention. It was a simple bit of cylindrical machinery, small, and as easily turned by hand as a grindstone. But its long, sharp, iron fingers imitated those of the human hand. When it was perfected and equipped with belts and the power of running alone, this new cotton gin was going to make America great. It was the most needed invention of the day.

"Eli Whitney, that clever young man from Yale College, who came by ship to Savannah, invented this," said Mrs. Greene. He came to visit us and he saw at once how we needed the cotton gin, but no one ever thought of anything so simple as making fingers out of iron to separate the cotton. He has done a fine thing for his country. We all need to thank him.

You have all known of the cotton gin for many years, but did you know about the nails and hat pins?

Note: The above material taken from "Boys and Girls of Pioneer Days," by Carolyn Sherwin Young, 1924, Grosset and Dunlap.

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To Our Subscribers . . .

Thank you for your overwhelming response to our request for October 1979 issues of the DAR Magazine. We now have an adequate supply. Please remember: Your Magazine is always in need of good research articles.
Attempts by Virginia to settle the Forks of the Ohio by a grant to the Ohio Company led to a boundary dispute between that colony and Pennsylvania—resulting from the uncertainty as to how far westward Pennsylvania extended.

In 1775, after the completion of the survey of the Mason and Dixon Line to the western limits of Maryland, it had proved that Pennsylvania extended well beyond the mountains, and Pennsylvania organized the disputed territory as Westmoreland County.

In 1774, Virginia countered by including the area in the District of West Augusta. In 1775, the two states agreed on a boundary formed by the extension of the Mason and Dixon Line, five degrees west from the Delaware River.

THE UPPER OHIO
1753-1779

Drawn under the supervision of Alfred P. James
Early Pennsylvania historians record that a small Yankee toddler was found safe amid the near total destruction of Hannastown on 13 July 1782. Early historians do not name the person who found that toddler, nor do they record that he returned the babe safely to its frightened parents.

Nearly two hundred years have passed since the burning of Hannastown and some descendants of the person who found the toddler can now immortalize his name in the pages of Hannastown's history. He was Michael Truby, a young drummer boy, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

This drummer boy was born of German parentage on the 22nd day of May 1762 at a place called Blue Mountain in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. His father, Christopher Truby and his mother, Isabelle Bowman Truby, named this son Michael. Michael was a grandson of the immigrant, Christopher Truby (Trubee, Trubar), who sailed to North America in 1727 aboard the ship Britannia, landing at the port of Philadelphia. The immigrant’s wife’s name may have been Catherine.

Michael Truby spent the first few years of his life in Northampton County. In 1772 Christopher Truby II moved his small family to the most western frontier of Pennsylvania, at that time Bedford County. This area would later become Westmoreland County. Here the Truby family would grow in size and in spirit. Here also some ugly sparks of the American Revolutionary War would ignite, creating fire, death, and heartaches for the inhabitants.

Old Westmoreland County was originally settled by the sons of Irish and German immigrants. They were, for the most part, sober and orderly farmers. Most of them had been reared in the new world; therefore, they knew each other.

Before 1758 the area of Westmoreland County was a vast wilderness. General Forbes had led an expedition through the area on his way to Fort DeQuese. The trail he left through this wilderness became known as Forbes Trail. It rambled through an area of rolling hills. White oak, black oak, hickory, walnut, and sugar maples were found in abundance as well as many forms of wildlife. Limestone, bituminous coal, and salt were also abundant. The fertile low areas in years to come would yield good harvests of wheat. Wheat, a precious grain, would be dry and ready for reaping on the 13th of July 1782... the day Hannastown would burn.

Amid the wheat fields, the salt works, and the hardwoods, the county’s first seat of justice would come—the first seat of justice West of the Allegheny mountains: Hannastown. Robert Hanna, a northern Irishman, built a tavern three miles northeast of the present county seat of Greensburg and thirty-five miles east of Pittsburgh. Hanna’s hostelry was rented by Joseph Erwin. These two men wanted Hannastown to be the county seat because it was convenient and on the Forbes Trail.

Hannastown never grew beyond a settlement of some thirty log structures plastered with mud. Historians refer to them as mud-plastered log cabins. Although most of the cabins were one-story structures, a few families could boast of owning two-story places. The court house and the jail were similar wooden structures. Historians know that a fort stockaded with logs completed the civil and military arrangement of the settlement. Most of this wooden settlement, save the stockade, a cabin, and the courthouse, would later be little more than a tinder box for some agitated British and Seneca Indians.

Since the advent of settlements on this remote western frontier, Indians had been in constant annoyance. Owing to this fact, in 1774 the various forts became meeting
places to sign petitions addressed to Gov. John Penn. Two petitions survived that were signed in Hannastown, one at Robert Hanna's and the other by persons who erected a small fort at their own expense during those trying times. Certain points of the extant petitions were similar. Here follows an excerpt of one of them:

That there was great reason to apprehend that the country would again be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war; that these circumstances, at that critical time, were truly alarming; deserted, said they, by the far greater part of our neighbors and follow-subject, unprotected with places of strength to resort to with ammunition, provisions, and with almost every other necessary store. Our houses abandoned to pillage: labor and industry entirely at a stand: our crops destroyed by cattle; our flocks dispersed: the minds of our people distracted with the terrors of falling along with the helpless and unprotected families, the immediate victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, humanity, such protection and relief as you Honor shall meet.

On the 13th of July 1782 some of the townspeople went north about a mile-and-a-half to help Michael Huffnagle cut his wheat in O'Connor's fields. Other families had gathered for similar harvesting and frolicking at Miller's Station two miles south of Hannastown. Harvest time was also social time: a time for sharing in the labor of God's great bounty, a time for frolick and conversation, a time for feasting together.

One man, having finished his share of work, moved to another side of the field adjoining a woods at Miller's Station. Here, he noticed a party of Indians advancing. Fortunately the savages did not see him as he gave an alarm to his compatriots. The other reapers and children hurried off towards the fort in Hannastown, each concerned for his own safety. Still others were sent north to alarm those harvesting with Michael Huffnagle. Their hurried departure was undetected by the approaching menace.

Some British Canadian soldiers assumed the garb of their savage Indian companions while others wore British military attire. Roughly 160 men comprised the advancing party. Under the command of Guyasuta, 100 Seneca warriors and 60 British Rangers barged toward Hannastown.

Reaching safety was the only concern of those who made it within the walls of the fort; but not all of the inhabitants of the Hannastown area reached the safety of the fort. Some of them were brutally murdered and others were carried off to Canada. Because there were only about 14 or 15 rifles on hand, very few of the savages were killed. One Indian was killed when he donned and flaunted a Yankee military coat which he had found in an Hannastown cabin. One was cut down by an angry inhabitant's rifle.

The savages, red and white, were very provoked to learn that the town was desolate because they had planned to surprise the settlement. In their anger they plundered all the homes, turned the livestock out, and set the entire settlement ablaze. All the structures were completely destroyed except two, a cabin and the courthouse. British military buttons of the King's 8th Regiment were later found among the ruins of Hannastown.

The savages retreated to Crabtree Bottom, celebrated their deeds, and made preparation for another assault at dawn. The mixture of Indian and English dialogue could be heard by those in the fort at Hannastown. Meanwhile other area yeoman gathered at Peter George's farm to lay plans for helping those people within the fort. At nightfall they made their way to the fort and were joyfully greeted. By this time they had collected about forty-five rifles, but these were not adequate ammunitions to use against the savages at Crabtree Bottom. It was decided that those within the fort must lead the enemy to believe that strong reinforcements had arrived in the darkness of that summer night. One record states:

For that purpose the horses were mounted and brought full trot over the bridge of plank that was across the ditch which surrounded the stockading. This was frequently repeated. Two old drums were found in the fort, which were new braced and music on the fife and drum was kept occasionally going during the night. While marching and counter marching, the bridge was frequently crossed on foot by the whole garrison. These measures had the desired effect. The military music from the fort, the trampling of the horses, and the marching over the bridge, were borne on the silence of night over the lowlands of the crab-tree, and sounds carried terror into the bosoms of the cowardly savages.

The trick, cleverly produced, had a desired effect; the enemies left Crabtree Bottom.

Within the fort most of the people were safe; however, in trying to return a straying toddler to its parents, young Jennet Shaw had been shot as she passed by a large hole in one of the gates. She lingered for two weeks. Another toddler incident is recorded in the pages of Hannastown's fiery day; it is the most poignant incident of record:

One incident always excites emotions in my bosom when I have heard it related. Many who fled took an east course over the long steep hills which ascend toward Peter George's farm. One man was carrying his child and assisting his mother in the flight, and when they got toward the top of the hill the mother exclaimed they would be murdered; that the savages were gaining space upon them, the son and father put down and abandoned his child that he might more effectually assist his mother. Let those disposed to condemn, keep silence until the same struggle of nature takes place in their own bosom. Perhaps he thought the savages would be more apt to spare the innocence of infancy than the weakness of age. But most likely it was the instinct of feeling, and even a brave man had hardly time to think under such circumstances. At all events, Providence seemed to smile on the act, for at dawn of the next morning, when the father returned to the cabin, he found his little innocent curled upon his bed.
sound asleep, the only human thing left amidst the desolation. Let fathers appreciate his feelings. Whether the Indians had found the child and took compassion on it, and carried it back, or whether the little creature had been unobserved, and when it became tired of its solitude, had wandered home through brush and over briers, will never be known. The latter supposition would seem most probable from being found in its own cabin and on its own bed.

That poignant incident took place nearly 200 years ago. Recorded history changes as new evidence is brought to light. Some descendants of Michael Truby, the drummer boy from Westmoreland County, offer a documented account regarding the discovery of a sleeping toddler in the only remaining cabin in Hannastown in the summer of 1782. Michael Truby states in his pension application dated 19 April 1837 which was drawn up at Armstrong County, Pennsylvania in part:

"that his Father, whose name was Christopher Truby" was owner and proprietor of a Fort or Blockhouse used and built on his premises, which was occupied as a place of safety defense against the enemies of the county by his Family and the people of the neighborhoods in the War of the Revolution, and that he, this deponent, was the "Drummer" for said Company. That the said company was regularly drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, to serve against the common enemy in the aforesaid when the _____ was ________ to a place known by the name of "Wallace Station" in the said county of Westmoreland, then a Frontier point or station. This was in the beginning of the month of November in the year A.D. 1778. He continued thus acting in the capacity of "Drummer" for the company during "two months" and then with the approbation of his Father came home to do Garrison duty as a soldier and servidince in and about the aforesaid Fort or Blockhouse. He did the duties faithfully and vigilantly and when not so engaged in or immediately about the Blockhouse, he was occupied and engaged as a "Scout" or "Spy" to ferret out and reconnoiter the walks and hiding places of the then Indian enemy. He continued thus to discharge the duties of his station as a soldier, until his Father demed it proper to divide the company aforesaid into two divisions, one of which went to guard the "Fort or Blockhouse" at "Hannastown" in the said county of Westmoreland, and the other resumed to the aforesaid "Fort or Blockhouse" of him, the said "Christopher Truby", otherwise called Capt. Truby, and from the period of his Father’s return aforesaid up till the burning of "Hannastown", he was engaged at one or the other of said two stations and was constantly and actively employed as a soldier and sentinel as aforesaid. Hannastown having been burned by the enemy in the month of July A.D. 1782, he (this deponent) immediately after that sent, was one of a company that voluntarily went to afford relief to the suffering inhabitants, on which occasion it was his good fortune to be the finder of a "small child" in a house or cabin in the precincts of the town, which he took charge of, and delivered it to its affrighted parents who had been forced by the enemy to fly for their lives. On the next succeeding day after this disastrous event, he succeeded in bringing to the sufferers a bag of flour. The deponent was in the service of the United States as a "Drummer" in the aforesaid company of "militia" commanded by his Father as Captain aforesaid—first for a period of "two months" and subsequently without insenfsion (sic) from the return from "Wallace’s Station" to his Father’s "Blockhouse" until sometime (he cannot precisely say how many months) after the burning of Hannastown—making in all a period of "three years and eight months" active and arduous services in the War of the Revolution. Shortly after the burning of Hannastown, his Father left him in charge of the aforesaid fort named "Fort or Blockhouse" and went himself to seek out a place of more safety for himself and the people of the neighborhood. He further declared that he "thought it was his duty to go with his father" and that he received no discharge nor did he receive any pay for his service in the Revolution."

Michael Truby’s pension application was rejected because according to the law of the day, he had not served in an embodied military corps as required by the pension law under which he applied.

Would that we could speak for him today, we would add to the pages of Hannastown’s history that he not only found the toddler but returned it to its parents. Would that we could grant him a pension for his many services which payment was not rendered, we would. Would that we could and should perpetuate his spirit of duty in bringing about freedom.

Let us not forget his efforts and the efforts of all the patriots of 1776 as we move beyond our Nation’s Bicentennial and into our third century of American Independence.

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ASHLEY (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) dedicates the Ely town bell. This bell was hung in the City Hall in about 1918. It was used to call town meetings with one ring and rung continuously for fire or other emergencies.

The building was torn down in 1950 and the bell was laid to rest but rose again to a place of honor in 1976 by the American Legion of Ely. At the podium is Mrs. Clayton G. Conrad, State Regent. Behind her is Mrs. Clifford Becker, Chaplain. Standing by bell is Miss Angie Sharf, C.A.R. member of Little Muddy Society, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GENESEE (Flint, Michigan). Oct. 14, 1979 Genesee Chapter was invited to attend the dedication of a granite statue of General Casimir Pulaski, an American Revolution War hero.

The statue was a gift to the new riverbank park in downtown Flint, from the Polish-American Bicentennial Committee. It was the work of Florida sculptor Ferenc Varga.

The life size statue on a granite base represents Pulaski as the “Father of the American Cavalry.” Pulaski was an exiled Polish patriot who came to the American colonies after meeting Benjamin Franklin in Paris.

Mrs. Kathryn Earp gave a tribute to Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Mrs. Leon Winegar, Chaplain led the group in prayer, and Mrs. Russell Tuck placed a wreath at the base of the statue. —Kathryn Earp.

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER (Miami Florida) has the honor of having as a member of their chapter the National Vice Chairman, Southeastern Section, DAR Service for Veteran Patients. Mrs. Walter H. Fowler (Mary) has served as representative of the Miami Veterans Hospital and is now serving as Deputy Representative.

The many hours of love, friendship and service given by her to the hospitals, nursing homes and friends can not be measured in time as she is devoted to the care of others. The chapter joins with the other chapters of greater Miami, in serving coffee to the out patient clinic at the veteran administration medical center, and volunteers in other service regularly.

Piedmont Chapter again received public recognition for its contribution to the City of Piedmont’s Fourth of July Parade. A daily costumed band, playing spirited music, preceded “vintage” convertibles decorated by Chapter-sponsored Mary Wessells Society, C.A.R., members. The C.A.R. members rode with Chapter members in the parade. The lead convertible carried Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley. Mrs. Swadley, a member of Piedmont Chapter, is California State Vice Regent. Mr. Swadley is Advisor to the State Board, DAR, and is Past Vice Present General, SAR.

When Mrs. Stanley Price, Piedmont Chapter Historian, made the presentation of the 1979 American History Essay Contest award, some kind of record was established. Under the rules governing the contest, the chances of two winners in successive years coming from the same family are slim indeed. Nevertheless, in 1978, Fritz Murphy was the winner and, in 1979, his sister Celeste Murphy received the award.

Mrs. Kent G. Kimball and Mrs. John K. Rogers, Jr., were co-chairmen of the Chapter’s annual fund raiser held in October, and which was the most successful to date. “Antiques, Authenticity & Value” was the lecture on antique porcelain given to a capacity audience. Before the lecture guests were served complimentary coffee and special breakfast breads baked by members. The event received coverage in all area newspapers; on radio; and, by way of colorful flyers. Shown here, just prior to the lecture, are Piedmont Chapter Regent, Mrs. Stanley R. Meikle; Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley, California State Vice Regent; and, lecturer, John Gallo. —Phyllis M. Callos.
GENERAL SUMTER (Birmingham, AL). On July 3, 1979, the Regent, Mrs. Richard L. Bailey, was a guest on the MID-DAY program of Channel 13, WAPI-TV, Birmingham, Alabama. The occasion was in observance of Independence Day, and the topic of discussion was “Women of the American Revolution.” Mrs. Bailey was interviewed by Mr. Tom Roberts of the staff of the television station. She told several interesting stories about women of the Revolution and was asked to compare women of that period with the women’s movement today. The comparison proved to have interesting contrasts. Mrs. Bailey was truly a good representative of DAR and General Sumter Chapter.

Members of General Sumter Chapter were proud, also, of the husband of one of their members, Judge Leigh Clark, who had a part in the observance of the Fourth of July in Birmingham. Judge Clark made the opening speech at the dedication of the largest American flag in Alabama at the Western Hills Mall. Many DAR and other patriotic society members were present for the event.


Tarrytown Chapter also honored its 100th member, Miss Margaret Irene Mascia, daughter of the Chapter Registrar, with a Recognition Pin which Mrs. Tapp presented to her as seen in the photograph.

Left to right in the photo: Mrs. Doris Diebold, New York State Treasurer, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman of DAR Schools, Miss Mascia, Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Honorary President General and Past State Regent, and Mrs. James P. Tobey, New York State Corresponding Secretary.—Ruth A. Putnam.

TANGIPAHOA (Hammond, LA). On display at the annual guest-day tea in October was the chapter charter, dated February 26, 1933. Three of the 23 charter members attended: Mrs. James M. Fourny and Mrs. C. Milton Yokum, both past regents, Hammond, and Mrs. Eva Lou Jeffiorn Edwards, Baton Rouge Chapter. Mrs. Lucile Brakenridge Till was Organizing Regent of the group, which has grown to a membership of 117, with Mrs. William E. Maurin the present Regent.

Tangipahoa Chapter and Halimah Chapter, Amite, entertained together at the tea, held in the home of Mrs. Leonard E. Yokum. Many lovely arrangements of chrysanthemums and other fall flowers were placed throughout her home for the occasion, which had three state officers and a state chairman as special guests: Mrs. Owen Gauthier, First Vice Regent, LSDAR, Ayouelles Chapter; Mrs. Ernest E. Bahn, Second Vice Regent, LSDAR, Tangipahoa Chapter; Mrs. Jack L. Martin, Historian LSDAR, Wharton Chapter; and Mrs. Vada Lee Parker, Chairman of DAR Good Citizen, LSDAR, Tangipahoa Chapter.

Co-hostesses were Tangipahoa Chapter—Mrs. J. Morgan Bishop, Mrs. C. H. Corder, Mrs. H. C. Hupperich, Mrs. John A. Jennings, Jr., Mrs. Conrad Kidder, Mrs. John E. Morrison, Mrs. E. S. Pinckard, Mrs. George S. Rossie, Mrs. Alwin F. Thompson, and Mrs. C. Milton Yokum; Halima Chapter—Mrs. E. E. Houeys, Mrs. Harry Joynton, Mrs. L. Linton Morgan, Mrs. James Rhodes.

Mrs. Dan T. Wofford, Regent, Halimah Chapter was among those pouring during the afternoon, and Miss Shawn Elizabeth Yokum, granddaughter of the hostess, served as a tea girl.—Frances Campbell Whiley.

SHINING MOUNTAIN (Billings, MT). From left are shown: DAR State Regent Mrs. Orrion Pilon; State Vice Regent Mrs. Frank Pickett; Billings Mayor William Fox; Chapter Regent Mrs. Christian A. Hansen; flag bearers Mrs. David Wittman, Treasurer, and Mrs. Garrett Cornelius, Historian; Metra manager Mr. Robert Getty; Commission Chairman Mike McClintock, Chapter Flag Chairman Mrs. Albert Sandbak, and State Chaplain Mrs. Ervin F. Becker.

Captain Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed down the river opposite this point, July 24, 1806. Erected by Shining Mountain Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1924. This is the inscription on the bronze tablet which has been imbedded in a huge boulder at the entrance of the Yellowstone Metra building in Billings, Montana by Shining Mountain Chapter. It was originally dedicated by the chapter on October 7, 1924, but was lost when the building was destroyed by fire.

At the dedication ceremony, Metra manager Robert Glasgow, Yellowstone County Commission Chairman Mike McClintock and Billings Mayor William Fox accepted the marker for all of Yellowstone county who will enjoy it when attending event at the Metra.

Guests representing the Montana state DAR included Mrs. Orrion Pilon of Dillon, State Regent; Mrs. Frank Pickett of Bozeman, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Ervin F. Becker of Billings, State Chaplain. Representing the chapter were Mrs. Christian A. Hansen, Regent as mistress of ceremonies; Mrs. Ervin Becker, Chaplain; Mrs. David Wittman and Mrs. Garrett Cornelius, flag bearers; and Mrs. Albert Sandbak, Chapter Flag Chairman.

WILLIAM DAWES (Rockville Centre, New York) celebrated its 50th Anniversary on September 12 with a luncheon honoring Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, New York State Regent, at the Rockville Country Club.

Mrs. Richard J. Grouset, Regent, presided and welcomed the distinguished guests, members and friends. Jhr. L. Quaries van Ufford, Consul General of the Netherlands in New York, the guest speaker, gave a brief history of the Dutch Settlement in the new world and its help and strong influence in the colonies.

One hundred members and guests attended the luncheon, including three charter members: Mrs. Daniel W. Dawson, Mrs. John Stouffer and Mrs. Lawrence Patterson. Mrs. Dawson, immediate past Regent and her sister Mrs. William J. Luker are daughters of the chapter’s Organizing Regent, Mrs. Sanford F. Davison.

The following national and state officers and committee chairman attended; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General; Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General and National Chairman DAR School Committee; Mrs. Frederick J. Haug, New York State Director for District X and National Vice Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, New York State Director Districts I & II; Mrs. Arthur E. Hauser, National Chairman Lineage Research Committee and Mrs. Joseph Vecchiarelli, National Chairman Motion Picture, Television and Radio Committee.
MOUNT VERNON (Alexandria, Va.). A bronze plaque was dedicated by Mount Vernon Chapter at Jones Point, Alexandria, honoring Mistress Margaret Brent, the first private owner of the rectangular tract of land on the Potomac River above Hunting Creek that became the nucleus of Alexandria. The plaque was unveiled by Mr. Brent Breedin, a collateral descendent of Mistress Brent.

Mistress Brent was given 700 acres of land in 1654 for bringing 14 indentured servants to Virginia from England. The site of the marker, Jones Point, was the first described in her deed of 1654 as the starting point of her vast holdings. It is of particular interest to Mount Vernon Chapter as the lighthouse built in 1855 and owned by the Federal Government, was deeded to the chapter by an Act of Congress in 1926. Ownership of the lighthouse was transferred by the chapter in 1964 to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Mrs. Richard Harrison Kemper, Regent of Mount Vernon Chapter, presided at the ceremonies which were attended by city officials, National Park Service representatives, state and local officers of the DAR, and chapter members. A reception followed at the home of Mrs. Julian Smith, Chapter Registrar. Among the honored guests were Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Virginia State Regent, and Mrs. J. P. Roysdon, Director, District V, Virginia DAR.

Pictured above are Henry M. Snyder, resource manager for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, who accepted the marker on behalf of the National Park Service; Brent Breedin, a descendant of Margaret Brent; Mrs. Richard Kemper, Regent, Mount Vernon Chapter; Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, Virginia State Regent, and Mrs. J. P. Roysdon, Director, District V, Virginia DAR.

Where saguaro weighing ten tons may be seen.

We are proud of the accomplishments of our five years as a Chapter. The greatest achievement is our increase in membership. We now have 80 members, five of whom are juniors. We have won the Jane Anderson trophy three years for the greatest increase in membership in the state.

Two years after our organization we were hostess to the State Conference. We have been on the Gold Honor Roll for three years, and have won both National and State awards for our year books. We have presented four flags and planted a tree at a local school.

The following members have served as Regents: Mrs. Frederick J. Gwinner, Organizing Regent, 1974-75; Mrs. Harvey Brand, 1975-76; Mrs. James Buckaloa, 1976-78; Mrs. Richard Winter, 1978-80.

For the past two years Mrs. Edward Barnes, Vice Regent, has mailed out a Newsletter in July, outlining the program and plans for the coming year.

Other accomplishments are: Our ancestor list was published in the April 1979 Magazine; 1040 volunteer hours at Veterans Hospital in Phoenix, plus $350.00 worth of hand made articles for patients and $100.00 in cash; 208 volunteer hours in a non-veteran hospital; $40.00 gift to St. Mary's Indian School, and wearing apparel valued at $50.00 to the local Pima Indians; an ROTC medal was given to a student at Mesa Community College.

--Frances M. Gwinner.

DALLAS AREA REGENTS COUNCIL, (Texas) met in Irving, Texas, Sept. 24th at the home of Mrs. Blaine Willhoite. The Regents of each chapter represented gave a report of how their chapter observed Constitution Week.

Regents and Vice Regents attending included Elizabeth Wright, Mrs. Gerald C. McNabb, Jane Douglass Chapter; Mrs. Mary Helen Bengel, General Levi Casey Chapter; Mrs. W. H. Stephens, Mrs. E. A. Tucker and Mrs. W. H. Marshall, James Campbell Chapter; Mrs. Otis T. Griffin, Mrs. Raymond Rantola and Mrs. Robert Mayo, Prudence Alexander Chapter; Mrs. W. H. Tabb, Nancy Horton Davis Chapter; Mrs. Pierce Noble, Michael Stoner Chapter; all of Dallas Others were Mrs. Sam Thomas, John Allston Chapter, McKinney, Texas; Mrs. James H. Goodson and Mrs. Frank Bell, Rockwell, Tex. Mrs. Arthur H. Waddell and Mrs. Roy L. Roberts, Texas Bluebonnet Chapter, Grand Prairie, Tex; Mrs. W. S. Menefee and Mrs. Charles Tedford, Col George Mason Chapter, Garland Tex.; Mrs. John W. Taylor and Mrs. Willhoite, Elizabeth Duncan Chapter, Irving, Texas.

TUSCARORA (Binghamton, New York). The Starrucca Cemetery in Starrucca, Wayne County, Pennsylvania was the setting for the Memorial Day services when Mrs. James V. Fiori, Chairman of the New York State DAR Friendly Fund, member of the New York State Resolutions Committee, and Past Regent of Tuscarora Chapter, placed a DAR Revolutionary Soldier marker on the grave of Artificer Henry Sampson, and a Daughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier marker on the grave of his wife, Sarah (Sally) Whittaker Sampson, her great, great grandparents. About 50 descendants and friends joined the members of Tuscarora Chapter for the impressive ceremony and dedication. The Colors were presented by New York State Page, Mrs. Henry B. Cook, Jr., and Mrs. Gordon H. Woodward, both members of Tuscarora Chapter. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. William Niemeyer, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Starrucca. The DAR Ritual was conducted by Miss Genevieve P. Frost, Regent, and Miss M. Janette Lewis, Chaplain. Tribute was given by Mrs. Fiori, followed by the Lord's Prayer in Unison. Taps were played by bugler, Master Blaine Czapnik.

The Benediction was given by Miss Lewis, followed by the retiring of the Colors.

Sarah Whitaker was born near Middle-town, Orange County, New York on May 27, 1768, the 2nd child and 2nd daughter born to Squire and Elizabeth (Ogden) Whitaker. Squire Whitaker moved his family to the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylva-nia in the spring of 1777. At this time his family consisted of himself, his wife, 5 daughters, and 2 sons. The family survived the Wyoming Valley Massacre of July 3, 1778, and was among those that fled back to Orange county, New York.

Sarah was 10 years of age. Her father was a volunteer in the French and Indian War, and served as a Private during the Revolutionary War. Her mother was a Patriot of the Revolution, having served as a nurse during the war. After the war Squire and his family moved to Delaware county, New York, and in 1787 settled a farm known as the “Little Koo Koose,” just below Deposit. “Sally” married Henry Sampson on June 27, 1786 in Tompkins township, Delaware county,
New York, and they were married for nearly 66 years. She was the mother of 12 children, 5 daughters and 7 sons. Sarah died November 1, 1855 at age 87 years and 5 months.

Henry Sampson was born near Warwick, Orange county, New York on February 23, 1767, the 2nd son born to Lieutenant Ezekiel and Lurana Sampson. Henry enlisted at Newburgh, Orange county, New York in October 1778—he was not yet 12 years of age. He was placed in a company commanded by Captain Peter Mills, in Col. Baldwin’s Regiment of Artificers. Artificers were carpenters, and the forerunners of today’s Corps of Engineers. Henry’s father Ezekiel, was a Lieutenant in this same company. Later Henry served under Captain Thomas Patton in Col. John Lamb’s Artillery. He was at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia when Cornwallis surrendered. He was honorably discharged at West Point by General Knox.

Henry and his family moved to Starrucca, Wayne county, Pennsylvania some time after the 1810 census. Henry built the first gristmill, and saw-mill at the Starrucca Falls. The family were early members of the Starrucca Baptist Church. On May 24, 1820 Henry Sampson was granted a pension for his services during the Revolutionary War. He died on March 3, 1852, past 85 years of age.—Genevieve Frost.

MOHEGAN (Ossining, New York) celebrated its 85th Anniversary with a birthday luncheon on June 27, 1979, at Sleepy Hollow Country Club in Scarborough, New York.

"Like the 13 original colonies, we have endured." With this remark, Mrs. Lionel K.V. Lane, Director and Past Regent, concluded a history of the Mohegan Chapter.

Organized in May 1894, the local group received its charter June 27 of the same year. It was the 13th chapter chartered in New York, and the 81st nationally. Of the first 13 New York chapters, according to Mrs. Lane, all remain active in the society.

Guest speaker was Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Regent and candidate for Corresponding Secretary General. She lauded the accomplishments of the group. Mrs. Tapp noted that the local chapter was founded the same year the Children of the American Revolution was authorized, and initiated one of the earliest groups.

LUTHER AXTELL, ANTHONY THOMAS, CARROLLTON (Missouri). Janet Lea Smith recording secretary Minute Man Luther Axtell Society, C.A.R., Carrollton, Missouri represented the Society in the honoring of the soldiers of the War for Independence buried in the area. This fourth annual event was accomplished Sunday November 11, 1979. Janet placed a United States flag and a white rose on the graves of four soldiers. The C.A.R. Society and DAR chapters consider this honoring of soldiers of the American Revolution a commemorative act toward all individuals who have performed a patriotic service of our Nation.

Anthony Thomas buried near Waverly, Missouri was thusly honored. Members of the Anthony Thomas Chapter attending were Mesdames Richard Bricken, Henry Cary, Ray Pointer, Henry Thomas, Tom Woodward.


SARAH HAWKINS (Johnson City, Tenn.) members were present at an unusual scene at Washington College Academy as they met with members of the staff of the academy to dedicate the Sarah Hawkins Room at that institution.

The students and faculty of the academy had used old doors which had been donated by a local lumber company to panel the room which will be used as a conference room as well as a classroom.

Dr. T. Henry Jablonski, President, presided at the dedication service. He announced that the ceremony was the beginning of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the school. John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee and husband of Sarah Hawkins, was a member of the first board of trustees of the school.

"In a manner," Dr. Jablonski pointed out, "This is the 200th anniversary of that marriage as we name this room for his bride." He thanked the members for their continued financial assistance to the school and their loyalty.

In a candlelighting ceremony, Headmaster J. Garland Thayer referred to the academy as a light which has continued to shine with honor throughout the centuries, as it is the oldest school west of the mountains and south of the Ohio River.

Dean Ella Ross, Regent, accepted the room in the name of the chapter and assisted Dr. Jablonski in unveiling the plaque naming the room. Mrs. Sam Sells listed the years of cooperation between the groups and the prayer of dedication was given by Mrs. Joe McCormick. Following the ceremony the members were guests at a reception hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Jablonski.

The Bicentennial Year will end in May 1980 with the school’s 200th Commencement week. Descendants of early founders and trustees of the school and of Salem Presbyterian Church plan reunions as a part of the final week of the celebration.

The evening was concluded by a brief business meeting at which Mrs. William Starritt reported on the Tennessee State Convention of DAR held recently in Chattanooga.—Katherine Campbell.

WILLIAM HENSHAW (Martinsburg, WV.) One hundred fifty guests attended the functions commemorating the 80th anniversary of the William Henshaw Chapter in Martinsburg, W. Va., on Saturday and Sunday, October 13 and 14.

On Saturday, twenty members and guests of the chapter entertained the State Regent, Mrs. Homer P. Martin, at dinner at The Town House in Winchester, Virginia.

At two o’clock Sunday afternoon a memorial service was held at the grave of Mrs. Valley Virginia Henshaw Berry, the founder of the first chapter in West Virginia in 1899. Mrs. Berry’s grave is in Mt. Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Hedgesville, W. Va.

Those participating in the service were Mrs. Homer P. Martin, State Regent; Mrs. C. William Moore, Honorary State Regent, and past Vice President General; Mrs. C. W. Hamilton, State Chaplain; Mrs. Robert H. Barrat, Chapter Regent; and Mrs. David R. Dillon, Chapter Chaplain.

A reception was held at three o’clock in the Trinity Episcopal Parish House in Martinsburg. Besides the distinguished guests at the memorial service, other special guests at the reception were Mrs. Guy King, State Historian; Miss Ruth E. Seibert, chairwoman of the Eastern District; Charles Printz, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Herbert A. Avey, National Organizing Secretary of the American Colonists; Lewis F. Harper, Jr. of Winchester, son of Mrs. Lewis F. Harper, Sr., the last charter
member, who died in 1975; and Mr. and Mrs. Rollin H. Israel of Portsmouth, Virginia. Mrs. Israel is a relative of Mrs. Berry. Other relatives attending from a distance were Mrs. William Gold of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Maurice Heisikell and her daughter, Mrs. Jack Neal of Rockville, Md.

Money corsages, worn by the officers in the receiving line, were presented by Mrs. King, a member of the Pack Horse Ford Chapter in Shepherdstown, W. Va., to the State Regent, Mrs. Martin, to be given toward the restoration of the Ann Jarvis home, the new State project. Miss Jarvis is internationally known for establishing Mother’s Day.

ROBERT COOKE (Nashville, Tennessee) unveiled a grave marker provided by the federal government marking the grave of a Revolutionary War veteran, Thomas Thompson, on July 29, 1979. The ceremony, led by Mrs. Jack Hailey, Regent, celebrated the re-discovery of his grave, which had been lost for many years. Mr. Thompson was first buried on his 640 acre farm which he received from North Carolina, but was moved by family members in 1882 to a plot in Mount Olivet Cemetery, where the records were filed under the wrong name. The grave was recently located by a descendant, Mrs. Dorothy Boyd Dale, who is a member of Robert Cooke Chapter. Celeste Thompson, a direct descendant, unveiled the marker.

ROCHAMBEAU and LOUIS XVI (France): Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, arrived on May 12. She was accompanied by Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General and Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Chairman of Units Overseas. The President General attended a dinner given in her honor by Rawson Smith, Honorary President General of the Royal Auvergne Society, President General, arrived on May 12.

In the evening the President General installed the new Louis XVI Chapter at the residence of Baronne de la Pomélie. A reception followed.

The following day, Mrs. Baylies attended a ceremony at the statue of General de La Fayette for the 145th anniversary of his death in the Louvre gardens. Ambassador Hope arrived in Los Angeles. In the afternoon Mrs. Baylies attended a meeting of the Rochambeau Chapter presided over by its Regent, Comtesse de Montlaur, at the lovely home of Madame Frapier, President General. Madame Frapier gave a very interesting talk concerning the times when Benjamin Franklin lived in Paris. His house was located practically on the grounds where the meeting was being held. She also mentioned the fact that the statue of General de La Fayette situated in the gardens of the Louvre was a donation from the DAR at the turn of the century.

A tour of the Residence of the American Ambassador to France was organized for the ladies by Madame Alain Maitrot, State Regent. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Baylies laid a wreath at the tomb of General de la Fayette in the Picpus Cemetery where thousands of victims from the French Revolution are buried.

In the evening, Madame de Couderque Lambrecht, Chairman of the Membership Committee, gave a brilliant reception in honor of the President-General and the ladies accompanying her.

The following day, the ladies took off for a trip to Nice on the French Riviera.

COMANCHE SPRINGS (Ft. Stockton, TX): Mrs. Hilliard (Willie Reed) Rowe, prominent Texas artist and active TSDAR member, recently received the 1979 Cultural Achievement Award for her outstanding contributions as an artist. As a resume was given of her, a film was shown providing a background of the recipient and included a series of 12 photographs of Mrs. Rowe in her home and in her studio. The Cultural Achievement Award program was held in Amarillo, Texas by the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. A scrapbook had been compiled of the renowned artist’s background and was submitted by the Fort Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

Over the years, Mrs. Rowe has received many honors and has held numerous exhibits. Her etching, “Old Mansion,” was exhibited at Carnegie Institute with the “100 Best Prints of the Year” (1946) and was selected from an exhibit at the Library of Congress. For the past 32 years she has exhibited her etchings and watercolors at the River Art Show in San Antonio, Texas. She has held numerous one-man art shows—among them, The Smithsonian Institute and the Elizabeth Ney Museum in Austin.

In 1976 she was honored at a reception where her works were on display in her hometown of Golliad, held in the Golliad County Library. A plate, commemorating the city’s Bicentennial and designed by Mrs. Rowe in 1949 was on display during the celebration. During the Bicentennial she designed the historical side of the Fort Stockton Centennial Medallion. She was presented a silver plate in 1970 from the Fort Stockton Historical Society for generosity in sharing with West Texans her artistic impressions of her native land.

Mrs. Rowe attended Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans and the University of Oklahoma. She studied restoration of paintings in New Orleans and attended the Hilton Leach Art School at Amagasette, L.I. She still gives lessons to adults and children at her studio at the Annie Riggs Museum, and taught several polio victims to paint and use pastels.

Mrs. Rowe is a past regent of the John Davis Chapter in Abilene, and a charter member and past regent of the Comanche Springs Chapter where she has been Chaplain for the past several years. She is also past president and organizing president of the Tuscan Creek Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, Ft. Stockton. While a resident of Abilene she held numerous committee posts for the TXDAR.

PONCA CITY (Oklahoma). The sun was shining, flags were waving, the 150-member high school band playing as some 400 Ponca City civic leaders and townsmen gathered at noon, September 17, 1979, on the steps of the Ponca City Civic Center to see a “mystery” citizen awarded a Daughters of the American Revolution Medal of Honor. The surprised recipient of this 115th award given by the National Society was 81-year-old Herman J. “Smitty” Smith, retired merchant and twice a mayor of this central Oklahoma city of 30,000, a man known from coast to coast and border to border as an indefatigable booster of his city and state.

Those nominated for the award must be outstanding in leadership, trustworthiness, patriotism, and service. Nine Ponca City civic leaders, including his minister, sent letters nominating Smitty for the honor.

Smith, a member of the Ponca City Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a veteran of World Wars I and II and of the Korean Conflict. He
and his two sons are all retired from the Air Force Reserve with the rank of colonel.

The 30-minute ceremony, long planned by Mrs. Gerald Sober, Regent of the Ponca City Chapter, and Mrs. E. C. Mohler, Chairman for Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, gained much favorable publicity and good will for the local chapter. In fact, when Mrs. Sober announced that Smith was the award recipient, he remarked “I was just sitting there thinking isn’t this nice, we don’t get together like we used to on the Fourth of July. We should do something patriotic more often.”

WOOSTER-WAYNE (Wooster, Ohio) and the Ohio State Society conducted the grave-marking ritual for Mrs. Maud Marvin (Mrs. Lyman C.) at the Wooster cemetery. This was a significant occasion and one which cannot be repeated since Mrs. Knight, a member of Wooster-Wayne Chapter, was the last Real Granddaughter whose grandfather had fought in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Knight died March 8, 1978, and had celebrated her ninetieth birthday.

Mrs. Knight was born in Crawford Co., Pa., to Seth and Riza Ford Marvin II. Her grandfather was 16 when he fought in the Revolutionary War and was 104 when he died in 1865.

She was an elder and 72-year member of the Westminster Presbyterian church in Wooster and had been very active in the affairs of the church, community and The College of Wooster where her husband had been a professor of mathematics.

Mrs. John R. Williams, State Regent, presided at the ceremonies and placed the DAR marker on the grave. Mrs. W.F. Mitchell, senior past Wooster-Wayne Chapter Regent, gave the invocation. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Grant D. Esterling, read the scripture from I Corinthians 15 and Revelation 21 and offered prayer. Miss Maudie Nesbitt, past Chapter Chaplain, gave the benediction. Wayne Basford, Triway High School trumpeter, played the Star Spangled Banner and Taps. The floral piece of yellow chrysanthemums tied with the blue DAR ribbons was given by the Knight family.

Twenty-one members of the Knight family were present. Among them were her two daughters, Miss Harriet Knight, Wooster-Wayne Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Denver W. Kittle (Anne), Chapter Chaplain and DAR School Chairman; two sons, Dr. L. Coleman Knight II from New Concord, Ohio, and William Knight from Huron, Ohio; grandchildren, great-grandchildren, nieces and nephews. Two grand-daughters are DAR members: Nancy Knight Coughlin (Mrs. Dennis) is a member of the Marthe Pilkin Chapter in Sandusky, Ohio, and Ruth Ann Knight Martin (Mrs. E.E.) is a member of the chapter in Winchester, Va. Twelve state officers were in attendance along with members of Wooster-Wayne Chapter.

SIDNEY (Sidney, New York) has had a busy and rewarding year. We sent two daughters to Continental Congress and were well represented at our NYS convention.

We celebrated American History Month with a display of plates in the Sidney Public Library and sponsored an Essay Contest in the 6th grades of the Sidney School on the topic “America’s Future Belongs to Me.”

In May the chapter planted a “Crimson King” maple tree between the Sidney Library and the old Pioneer Cemetery in observance of Arbor Day. This tree was dedicated to the loyal and faithful deceased members of the Chapter.

We recognized Constitution Week by having the Mayor of Sidney sign a proclamation in the presence of our Regent, Mrs. Francis Hilary, and Mrs. Borden C. Getman, Vice Chairman of Public Relations, Dist. No. 6. NYS DAR. Flags were displayed in the business district throughout the week. In September we sponsored a bus trip to the Onondaga Indian Reservation at Syracuse, N. Y. The DAR chapters from Greene, Bainbridge and Afton, N. Y. were also invited to accompany us on the trip.

While we are proud of all our members, we are especially proud and happy to have as a member Mrs. John J. Tyne, Past Regent, who is well-known for her artistic talents and ability. For the past two years she has entered the needlework exhibition, a juried show, open to all, sponsored by the Lorenzo State Historic Site at Cazenovia, N. Y. and each time she has taken first prizes and blue ribbons for her entries. In 1979 she won “Best in Canvas Work” for her beautiful hand bag. This bag was “self generated” and the so-called “canvas” was silk gauge worked with 900 stitches to a square inch. Her entry received a rating of 295 points out of a possible 300 or a score of 98.3. Mrs. Tyne is also curator of our local historical association.

EDMUND RANDOLPH (Richmond, CA) and El Dorado (Placerville, CA) have the unusual honor and privilege during 1978-80 of having mother-daughter Regents. Susan Pascoe Kirsch (Mrs. Theodore W., Jr.), Regent of Edmund Randolph Chapter, is the daughter of Elthea Harlow Pascoe (Mrs. Robert C.), Regent of El Dorado Chapter. It is with a great deal of pride we mention this hard-working duo.

Mrs. Pascoe became a member of the National Society, August 29, 1947, and was a charter member of Edmund Randolph Chapter. She served as Regent of that chapter in 1955-57 and again in 1969-71. She has served as State Corresponding Secretary; State Vice Chairman; DAR Good Citizens; Vice President, Past and Present Regents Club; President, State Officers Club; and Assistant Treasurer, Past and Present Regents Club. Mrs. Pascoe served as a devoted officer, chairman and member of Edmund Randolph Chapter.

The Pascoes retired to the Placerville area several years ago and Mrs. Pascoe became an organizing member and organizing treasurer of the new El Dorado Chapter. In June 1979 she was installed as Regent of El Dorado Chapter.

Mrs. Kirsch became a member of the National Society, October 19, 1962, and a member of Edmund Randolph Chapter. She had been a charter member of Edmund Randolph Society, Children of the American Revolution, and is a past president of that Society. Mrs. Kirsch has served as State Vice Chairman, Junior American Citizens; District IV Chairman, DAR Good Citizens; State Vice Chairman, Transportation; State Regent’s Page at three State Conferences; Recipient of the Thacher Award at State Conference; and Director of Junior American Citizens Club. Mrs. Kirsch was elected Regent of Edmund Randolph Chapter in May 1978 and is serving her second term in that capacity. She is a dedicated regent and tireless member of Edmund Randolph Chapter.

Mrs. Pascoe and Mrs. Kirsch, whose Revolutionary ancestor is Captain Caleb Bentley, were encouraged to become Daughters by Mrs. Pascoe’s grandmother and Mrs. Kirsch’s great-grandmother, Annah Cummings Harlow (Mrs. Edward H.). Mrs. Harlow became a member of the National Society, May 18, 1908. Mrs. Harlow was an organizing member of Edmund Randolph Chapter, having transferred from Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, CA.—Geraldine Kenney Benfer.
ARKANSAS VALLEY (Pueblo, Colorado) has had a very active year with stimulating committee reports, outstanding programs, successful money-making projects and excellent attendance. Meetings are held on the third Saturday afternoons excepting December and the three summer months.

The current Chapter Regent is a Junior Member, as was the Past Regent. Having such young and capable leadership is a boon to the Chapter. Their energy and enthusiasm helps to keep other members involved. This Chapter was organized in 1902 and has many older, inactive members as well as a goodly number of out-of-state members.

Pueblo hosted the seventy-sixth state conference of Colorado State Society in March. Arkansas Valley Chapter was a co-host and furnished the Conference Chairman, the Conference Public Relations Chairman and many members served in various capacities during the very successful, three-day gathering.

The Chapter earned many awards at the State Conference including the National Tri-color Ribbon for the Year Book, a highly superior rating on the Chapter History Book, awards in feature stories and the State Regent’s Project. The Chapter also ranked high in the financial support of state and national projects and programs.

Keeping one jump ahead of high prices and inflation is a challenge but the Chapter has several money-raising projects during the year. This is necessary if the Chapter is to continue its financial support of DAR activities. The Arkansas Valley Chapter members make articles for the annual Christmas Coffee and Silent Auction. These items and home-baked goodies are donated by the members. The membership and out-of-town DAR members are invited to the party and it is a fun and profitable endeavor.

Also, a large garage sale is in the spring. This sale has quite a public following and the profit from both activities allow the Chapter to support a greater number of DAR projects, local, state and national.

Arkansas Valley Chapter adds its variegated threads to the National Society’s “Tapestry of Service” and is indeed proud to be a part of such a tapestry. —Mimi Truan.

AUX ARC (Clarksville, AR), met in Clarksville, for the marking of two graves of members who had recently expired. Both members were loyal and attentive to their Chapter, Miss Grace Taylor a life long resident of Clarksville was loved and respected by all who knew her. Miss Taylor was from a Pioneer family who came from N.C. and helped to develop and build Arkansas. Having known Miss Taylor made this a better place to live.

Our other member Mrs. Taye (Ragon) McLain was also from a pioneer family. Her loyalty and perseverance were her greatest asset. Taye was originally a member of the Fort Smith Chapter while living in Fort Smith, but when she returned to her native home, she transferred to the Aux Arc Chapter. She is survived by one son Clarence L. Jr. of Fort Smith and a host of friends.

NEW NETHERLAND (New York City). The fourth annual Memorial Day Service, inaugurated by New Netherland Chapter, was celebrated at St. Paul’s Chapel, Trinity Parish, Broadway and Fulton Street, New York City. This service is held in honor of General George Washington, whose pew is preserved in the Chapel, and of the Revolutionary War ancestors of New Netherland and participating member Chapters of Districts I and II, Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, State Director, who comprised the Regents’ Round Table of Greater New York, Mrs. Mark Miller, Chairman. During the service a collection is taken for the benefit of the New York State American Indian Scholarship Fund.

The Rev. William B. Gray, Director of Communications for Trinity Parish, led the service and as he read the names of our Revolutionary ancestors Mrs. Everett Dwight, Regent, Ellen Harden Walworth Chapter, lit the large memorial candle at the altar to symbolize God’s eternal light to the world. Following the service, the assemblage of Daughter and friends was directed to the churchyard where lie: Major John Lucas, Major Job Sumner, General Richard Montgomery, Captain William Henry Talbot, Captain Cornelius Swarthout, Dr. Philip Turner, John Francis Vacher, Surgeon, John Bailey, Maker of George Washington’s Sword.

As Father Gray identified each grave, he said a prayer and young James Wolper placed an American flag in the Revolutionary War Marker given last year by New Netherland Chapter.

Also among those present were Mrs. Lawrence O. Kuupillas, Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records and member of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, and Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, Vice Chairman of Public Relations of Districts I and II and Chaplain of Fort Greene Chapter. The participating Chapters and their Regents were: Ellen Harden Walworth—Mrs. Everett Dwight; Fort Greene—Mrs. Albert J. Kasluskwy; Golden Hill—Mrs. Robert M. Dunton; Manhattan—Mrs. Joseph T. McNulty; Mary Washington Colonial—Mrs. Mark Miller; New Netherland—Miss Dorothy Purdy Reynolds; New York City—Mrs. Geoffrey E. Ful ton; Peter Minuit—Miss Linda Stevenson; Staten Island—Miss Muriel Bedell; Washington Heights—Mrs. Harold H. Kanett.—Dorothy Purdy Reynolds.
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SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY NSDAR
District IV
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Mrs. James Carleton Vaughn
South Carolina State Regent, 1979-1982

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The first Court House erected in Camden was at this location. It was built in 1771 to serve “Camden District” which then included the present counties of Clarendon, Sumter, Lee, Richland, Fairfield, Chester, York, Lancaster and Kershaw.

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— A thread of strength in DAR’s Tapestry of Service

FEBRUARY 1980
This house and near-by cemetery have strong and important associations with the settlement and development of the Upper Cape Fear region of North Carolina by the Highland Scots in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Their descendants have continued to dominate the social, political, and economic circles of the area.

Original construction, thought to date from the 1790’s, was made for John Gilchrist (1740-1802) who emigrated from Cantyre, Scotland in 1770. He served in the North Carolina militia during the Revolution, and was a member of the N.C. House of Commons from 1792-1797. Col. Archibald McEachern (1788-1873), also prominent in political, religious, and cultural circles of the Highland Scots community, purchased the plantation after Gilchrist’s death. The house was enlarged by him between 1815-1835, and ownership remains in the family.

Mill Prong house embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of the Federal period. Unoccupied the past 40 years, it was endangered by time and vandals until Mill Prong Preservation, Incorporated, was organized in 1978 to preserve the structure, and “to preserve for the edification of the public the heritage of the Scottish Highlanders who settled the area.” House and cemetery have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

DAR chapters in North Carolina’s District VII applauded this effort to preserve a significant landmark.
The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed in Charlotte, the county seat, on May 20, 1775. The twenty-seven signers were prominent men of Mecklenburg which at that time included Cabarrus.

One of the committee of three appointed to draw up the document was the Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, pastor of Poplar Tent Church. He was the only minister directly involved in the events of that day.

He with five members of the church: Robert Harris, Benjamin Patton, John Phifer, David Reese and Zaccheus Wilson, several of whom were elders, made the largest group from any one of the seven Colonial Churches of old Mecklenburg to sign.

Most of the early settlers of this section were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Before there were organized churches or meetinghouses when a minister was available services were held. These were often in open spaces where the minister might stand under a brush arbor or "tent."

One such tent was near a stand of very large poplar trees, thus when the church was organized in the middle 1700s it was given the name Poplar Tent.

The Rev. Balch, a graduate of Princeton, and the first pastor, served the church from 1769 to his death in 1776 at which time he was buried in the exact center of the church cemetery.

The church pictured here is the third building, erected on the site in 1852, and little changed since. It is a reminder that the freedoms we enjoy today are a trust to keep for the future.
Cleveland County Historical Museum

The old Cleveland County Court House, located in Shelby, North Carolina is now used as a county historical museum. It was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the nation’s cultural resources worthy of preservation. The neo-classic revival limestone court house, with its park like grounds, is a classic example of turn of the century architecture.

District Director
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John Hoyle Chapter

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Flint Hills, Boiling Springs
Daniel Boone, Boone
Crossnore, Crossnore
Major William Chronicle, Gastonia
William Gaston, Gastonia

John Hoyle, Hickory
Hickory Tavern, Hickory
Colonel Frederick Hambright, Kings Mountain
Fort Grider, Lenoir

Jacob Forney, Lincolnton
Rendezvous Mountain, North Wilkesboro
Benjamin Cleveland, Shelby
Colonel John Alston, Valdese
Old Fields, West Jefferson
Replica of an 18th Century Herb Garden, the Bicentennial Project of the Alexander Martin Chapter, High Point, Guilford County, N.C. The herbs were grown from seeds that were sent by Mayor and Mayoress Boyce of Guildford, England. The garden is located on the grounds of the High Point Historical Society. In the background are portions of the blacksmith shop and weaving house. The project, a continuing one, was executed under the direction of the Regent, Mrs. W. Scott Garten.

*Mrs. W. Lee Smith, District V Director  
*Mrs. Norman W. Riddle, District V Vice-Director  
*Mrs. Allen J. Parker, District V Secretary-Treasurer  

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District Nine, NSDAR of North Carolina

Contributing chapters:

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<th>Joseph Montfort</th>
<th>Stamp Defiance</th>
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<td>Morehead City</td>
<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
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| Maj. General Robert Howe | Whiteville         |                      |
This plantation house was built by Henry and Polly Lane prior to 1785, before Raleigh was established in 1792 on land bought by the State from Henry’s father, Joel Lane. The home acquired its name from its second owner, Moses Mordecai, who married Lane’s daughter. Mordecai provided in his will for enlarging the original 1 1/2 story house. One of the unique characteristics of this house is that it is used as both a house museum and center for historical activities and study.

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838 Augusta Drive
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Bandon Plantation Schoolhouse
Edenton, North Carolina

The schoolhouse was moved to the grounds of the historic James Iredell House in May 1964 and dedicated to Inglis Fletcher, noted historical novelist. It was moved by barge ten miles down the Chowan River after fire destroyed her home, Bandon. The author, a DAR member, often retired to the schoolhouse to work on her novels which brought the history of the Albemarle area and the Carolinas vitally alive to millions of readers.

Funds for moving the schoolhouse were raised by the members of the Edenton Tea Party Chapter. It is an appropriate addition to the buildings surrounding the 18th century Iredell House listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site is included on the Edenton Historic Tours conducted daily.

North Carolina District VIII DAR Chapters

Edenton Tea Party, Edenton
Betsy Dowdy, Elizabeth City
Major Benjamin May, Farmville

Susanna Coutanch Evans, Greenville
Elizabeth Montford Ashe, Halifax
Micajah Pettaway, Rocky Mount
Halifax Resolves, Scotland Neck

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Palm Beach, Florida

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with Pride and Affection
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Honorary State Regent

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
89th Continental Congress April 1980
for her outstanding and devoted service
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THE OLD EXCHANGE
and
CUSTOM HOUSE

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This building was erected as an Exchange or Custom House. 1767
Taxed tea was here stored and forcibly detained.
The Provincial Congress assembled setting up the first independent Government in America. 1774

Patriotic men and women of the Revolution during the British occupation of the city were here incarcerated. The Martyr Hayne was led hence to execution. 1781
President George Washington was here entertained by his grateful countrymen. 1791
This ancient shrine was made safe for history by the untiring efforts of the Rebecca Motte Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Charleston, South Carolina.

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MRS. ROLAND AUGUST WERNECKE
State Regent 1977-1980
Candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR 1980-1983

ARLOINE JACKSON WERNECKE

Born in Winona, Minnesota, which was founded by her grandfather, Arloine graduated from Winona High School and from Milwaukee Downer College with a BS in Home Economics. She and Roland A. Wernecke have been married for 51 years. They have three children and eight grandchildren. Arloine has been active in Cub Scouts and 4-H. She was a Red Cross knitter in WW I and Unit Leader in Milwaukee during WW II. She organized the Missionary Society in the Whitefish Bay Community Church as well as the Women’s Society at Crossroads Presbyterian Church in Mequon. She is currently active at St. John's UCC Church in Hartford. And she has served as President of the Cedarburg Women’s Club.

Arloine has been a member of Port Washington Chapter DAR for 20 years where she has served as Treasurer, Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. She has served the Wisconsin Society DAR as Program Chairman, Nominating Committee, Traveling Lineage Committee, and 1st Vice Regent from 1975 to 1977. She is a CAR Life Promoter and wears the Tamasee T and KDS Triangle and Circle with pride. She is also a member of and past officer of the Daughters of American Colonists, organizing member of Wisconsin Chapter Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, and a member of National Society United States Daughters of 1812.

Her special Regent's Project during her term of office as State Regent has been the financial stability of SURGEONS QUARTERS RESTORATION, which is owned by WSDAR.

$500 has been donated to Tamasee and $500 to Kate Duncan Smith in lieu of a national mailing.
MRS. ROLAND AUGUST WERNECKE
Wisconsin State Regent 1977-1980
Candidate for the office of
Vice President General NSDAR 1980-1983

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DAR Magazine Advertising
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VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PAY TRIBUTE TO

MRS. ELDRED M. YOCHIM
State Regent 1977-1980
Candidate for the Office of
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
on the Slate of
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY
April 1980

• STATE REGENT — 4 Chapters organized. Many successful projects completed. Steadfast support given to DAR Schools; Virginia Lounge in Home Economics Building at K.D.S. dedicated October 1978. Served on Tamassee Advisory Board and serves on K.D.S. Advisory Committee.
• STATE VICE REGENT
• STATE RECORDING SECRETARY
• NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN — Honor Roll, Public Relations
• NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, Pages Ball
• ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, 12 National DAR Bus Tours
• STATE CHAIRMAN — Junior Membership, Chairman of State Conferences
• DIRECTOR, DISTRICT V — 2 Chapters organized
• CHAPTER REGENT — Falls Church Chapter, 6 consecutive years. Twice chosen Virginia's Outstanding Chapter Regent
• PAST PRESIDENT, Virginia State Officers' Club; Member, National Officers' Club; and a Life Member of the State Vice Regent's Club
• C.A.R. — Senior President and Treasurer, Falls Church Society; National and State Promoter; and wears the Endowment Pin
• 27 years of active DAR service, with 15 years as Chief Clerk of the Corresponding Secretary General's Office at National Headquarters

232 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Honoring
Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
candidate for the office of
President General
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

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Candidate for the Office of
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, NSDAR
on the slate of
Mrs. Martin Alexander Mason

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as a
Candidate for the Office of
Vice President General
At the 89th Continental Congress, April 1980
The Colorado Daughters
Honor with Pride and Affection

Mrs. Fredrick O. Jeffries, Jr.
Candidate for the Office of
Librarian General
on the slate of
Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby

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Correct Use of Flag 1953-1956
Advisory Board, Tamassee School 1977-1979
Endowment Committee, KDS School 1979
Continental Congress Page 1950-1952
Personal Page to President General
Mrs. James S. Patton 1951
National Officers Club
State Vice Regents Club
State Regent of Colorado 1977-1980
State Vice Regent 1975-1977
State Chaplain 1971-1973
State Corresponding Secretary 1973-1975
State Officers Club
State Chairmanships

Children of the American Revolution:
National Senior Vice President
Western Region 1955-1956
Senior State President 1953-1955
1957-1959
National, Regional and State Promoter

State Regent's Project:
Publishing of the Historical Marker Book,
State Pages' Manual, and the Colorado Ancestor Roster with Membership Index

Co-Author of College English, nationally distributed English textbook

Mrs. Fredrick O. Jeffries, Jr.

Contributing Chapters:
Mount Lookout
Kinnikinnik
Alamosa
Cache La Poudre
Colorado
Capt. Richard Sopris
Namaqua
Arapahoe
General Marion
Longs Peak
Smoky Hill Trail
Denver
Monte Vista
Elbridge Gerry
Fountaine Qui Bouille

238 Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
ARKANSAS DAUGHTERS OF SHAWNEE DISTRICT
honor their Honorary State Regent
MRS. JAMES ANDREW WILLIAMS
Arkansas' Candidate for the Office of
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL, NSDAR
on the slate of
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

Dorothy Thompson Williams, Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter, and Associate Member of Marion Chapter, was admitted into the NSDAR in 1952, when she joined the Vidalia Chapter, Georgia, as a Junior. With 27 years of effective dedicated service to the National Society, Dorothy also brings to her candidacy executive ability and a trained background in writing, editing and public speaking. She has practical business experience in institutional finance and investments and has consistently demonstrated leadership in social, civic and religious organizations.

MRS. JAMES ANDREW WILLIAMS

Shawnee District
Mrs. James Harold Stevenson, State Regent; Mrs. Robert Norton, District Director

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
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<td>Robert Crittenden</td>
<td>West Memphis</td>
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<td>Jonesboro</td>
<td>Jonesboro</td>
<td>Strawberry River</td>
<td>Horseshoe Bend</td>
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William Strong Chapter, Forrest City
Pikeville Chapter — Daughters of the American Revolution
Pikeville, Kentucky
Honors Its Members and Revolutionary Ancestors

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<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
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<td>Wyman, James**</td>
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<td>Helen Record Walker**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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414 1/2, Second Street
Pikeville, KY 41501

Miss Marion Ratliff, Registrar
P.O. Box 996
Pikeville, KY 41501
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(MARY CONNOR PIERCE)  
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Smith DAR School

Fund Raising Pin Chairman
Finance Committee Chairman

Light of Leadership
WISCONSIN SOCIETY DAR

HONORARY STATE REGENT

State Officer
STATE REGENT 1974-1977
Second Vice Regent 1971-1974
Historian 1968-1971
Compiled for publication: Revolutionary Soldiers, Wives, Daughters, Real Daughters and Historical Markers in Wisconsin.

State Chairman
U.S.A. Bicentennial 1971-1974
American History Month 1968-1971
Conservation 1967-1968
Wisconsin Room 1977-1980

Page

INITIATIVE

Originated the Outstanding Teacher of American History Award
Organized a Citizenship Course for Aliens
Established 12 new ancestor records for prospective members, 3 for herself

The Beverly Hills Center of the 
Infant Welfare Society of Chicago 
Proudly Honors Their Past President and Past Treasurer 

Mrs. Roland Clemans White

Nel White, Honorary State Regent of Illinois, NSDAR 
Candidate for Treasurer General, NSDAR 
on the Slate of Mrs. Richard D. Shelby

Mrs. Roland C. White has been a valuable member of our Center for 20 years. Nel has cheerfully worked in a variety of positions including President, Vice President, Program Chairman, Center Treasurer, Benefit Chairman, and Nearly New Shop Treasurer. She was a friendly and efficient leader, setting a good example of hard-work, patience and enthusiasm. She served on the Woman's Auxiliary Executive Board (including all Chicago and Suburban Centers) in many capacities and was active on the Steering Committee during the purchase and renovation of the Philip D. Armour Child and Family Center facilities to provide pre-natal, gynecological and pediatric care, a therapeutic nursery school and clinics for eye and dental care for those without ability to pay.

In our Center, monies for support of this comprehensive health care program are derived mainly from operation of our Nearly New (consignment) Shop in Chicago. We are most grateful to Nel for her complete reorganization of our shop accounting procedures. Faced with the recommendation that our complicated and time consuming bookkeeping should be handled by a paid professional service, Nel agreed to study the system and simplify it so we could continue with volunteer help, and continue to give all profits directly to the Woman’s Auxiliary. She worked out a system to the smallest detail which incorporated every phase of our business: “will call”; daily, monthly, and year-to-date balance sheets; consignor receiving and payments; sales records; payroll; tax reporting; and inventory control. Forms were redesigned to incorporate many steps and eliminate unnecessary procedures. A training session was initiated so at all times we have an efficient staff of volunteers. Our Executive Board adopted her recommendations as presented. We have grown considerably since those days but her system remains simple and efficient for our experienced volunteers and easily understandable for new recruits. We feel the National Society of the DAR will benefit from her service as your Treasurer General.
Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, NSDAR
Chicago, Illinois

Proudly Presents Their Honorary Chapter Regent

Mrs. Roland Clemans White

Honorary State Regent of Illinois, NSDAR
Honorary Senior State President, C.A.R.
Candidate for the Office of Treasurer General, NSDAR
on the Slate of Mrs. Richard D. Shelby

Nel White's guidance and leadership, her organization and conscientious attention to detail, accompanied by a ready smile and helping hand, endeared her to our members. Nel served as Chapter Regent in 1968-1970 and again during the Bicentennial; twice as Treasurer and Registrar; Vice Regent; Recording Secretary; Historian; Librarian; Corresponding Secretary; Director; Chairman of 14 National and 10 Special Committees. During her Regency our chapter grew to 300 members and received numerous State and National Awards for all committees. Nel received the only Conference award given to an individual member for securing new members.

Nel served with distinction in C.A.R. on the local, state and national levels; State DAR as State Regent, State Recording Secretary, Fourth Division Director of 34 chapters and 3,500 members in 9 counties, Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, C.A.R., Program, and State Yearbook Committees. She served as National Chairman of the Program Committee, on the National DAR Speakers Staff and by appointment of four President Generals in their Reception Room during Continental Congress.

Nel is always willing to devote the necessary hours to accomplish what is expected, has a great capacity for hard work, and adds that extra touch of expertise, gleaned from a diversified background in many organizations and in business. Nel has the vision, strength and enthusiasm that makes a fine member. We are proud to endorse her as a candidate for Treasurer General, NSDAR in April, 1980 and ask for your support and for your vote.
GREATER MIAMI AREA
CHAPTERS

DEDICATE THIS PAGE
FOR
THEIR DISTINGUISHED AND
BELOVED
HONORARY STATE REGENT

MRS. JOHN DEAN MILTON
(KAY)

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL NSDAR

FOR ELECTION
AT THE 89th CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS, 1980
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Picture taken at Miami City Hall receiving the Constitution Week Proclamation. L. to R., Mrs. Lonsdale B. Green, President of Miami Regents' Council; The Hon. Maurice A. Ferre, Mayor of Miami; and Mrs. John Dean Milton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Regents</th>
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244 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
GOLD COAST CHAPTERS

FLORIDA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

Endorses with love, loyalty and appreciation

MRS. JOHN DEAN MILTON

Candidate for the Office of
Vice President General, NSDAR

89th Continental Congress, April 1980

Honorary State Regent of Florida
State Regent 1976-1978
State Vice Regent 1974-1976
State Treasurer 1972-1974
Regent Mayaimi Chapter 1968-1970

National Vice Chairman
Pages Committee
American History Month Committee
The Flag of the United States of America Committee

National Officer's Club
Secretary State Vice Regents' Club
Life Member State Vice Regent's Club
Life Member DAR Museum
President Florida State Officer's Club

DAR Speakers Staff 1978-1980

Congressional Committees
Pages Committee
House Committee
Corridor Hostess Committee
Credentials Committee
Platform Committee

Tamassee DAR School Advisory Board 1976-1978
Tamassee DAR School Trustee 1979-1981
Finance Committee 1979-1981

KATHLEEN BURTS MILTON

Sponsoring Chapters

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Laurel, Mississippi

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PRESENT
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
RAE STEVENS HOOPES

Candidate for the office of
REPORTER GENERAL
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY
89th Continental Congress April 1980

Honorary State Regent
Past Vice President General
National Chairman, Resolutions Committee 1974-1980
Member USA Bicentennial Steering Committee 1970 through April 1977
Past National Vice Chairman, Public Relations Committee
Divisional Representative, DAR Speakers Staff 1977-1980
Past Secretary, Vice President's General Club
Past 2nd Vice President National Chairman's Association
Past Director of Western Division, National Officer's Club
National and State Promoter of NSCAR
Life Member of the State Vice Regent's Club

Alaska Chapter
Fairbanks, Alaska

Mt. Juneau Chapter
Juneau, Alaska

Col. John Mitchell Chapter
Anchorage, Alaska
MINNESOTA SOCIETY DAR

A glimpse of the home of Governor Henry Hastings Sibley, the man who helped fashion Minnesota's constitution. This home is in Mendota — meaning "meeting of the waters" in the Dakota language, the oldest permanent white settlement in Minnesota. This home is the oldest private residence in Minnesota — massive as a fort with walls 2 1/2 feet thick and with beams, window sills and floors of adze hewn timbers fitted with wood pegs. The walls are constructed in an ingenious method by Indian women of willow rushes woven then mud covered. Behind this home is Pilot Knob, a hill 250 feet above the Mississippi River where the Dakota Indians gathered in 1851 to sign the most important treaty of Mendota, ceding their lands in Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota to the U.S. Govt.

Sibley's home and Faribault home (next door) are operated as museums by the Sibley House Association of the DAR. The homes are open to the public from May 1 to November 1. There is an admission charge and guided tours are offered.
NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
Honors With Pride and Affection its
STATE REGENT
MRS. ROBERT HAMPTON TAPP
1977-1980

Endorsed unanimously by the New York State Organization as a Candidate for the office of Corresponding Secretary General
Saint Andrew Bay Chapter, NSDAR  
Panama City, Fla.  
Chapter Organized November 12, 1948  
ProudlyHonors Its Revolutionary Ancestors

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<td>Mildred H. Harbison (Mrs.)</td>
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(Olivia Bell Reid)

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(Same month and year NSDAR Founded)
Descendant of Edward Bulter of Georgia
Moved to Panama City, Fla. — 1930
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Organized November 11, 1948
Served as Organizing Chaplain, Chaplain, Chairman of DAR Good Citizens, The Flag of the USA,
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State Vice Regent 1974-1977
State Chaplain 1971-1974
State Recording Secretary 1956-1959
State Corresponding Secretary 1953-1956
Past State Chairman, DAR Schools
Editor, Kentucky DAR News
National Membership Chrmn. 1953-1956
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Life Member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
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Pictured on an early winter’s visit to St. Augustine: Back row, left: Faith's gr. grandmother, Emma Lukens Thompson, DAR. Back row, right: Faith's gr-gr-grandmother, Susannah Lukens, Revolutionary daughter. Seated: her grandmother, Alice Hall Phillips, DAR. Lap: her mother, Marguerita Phillips, late member, Maria Jefferson DAR.

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