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There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing.”

The above words were spoken by the Seventh President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, born March 15, 1767. The cover photo of his statue in Lafayette Park, Washington, D.C., is by Deborah Carr.
FORUMS FOR INNER-CITY SELF HELP—IMMUNIZING AGAINST NEGATIVE GOALS

Presents

THE 1980 HAROLD PRICE AWARD

to

Mrs. George U. Baylies

PRESIDENT GENERAL, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

In recognition of her awareness & leadership
in providing support by
the Daughters of the American Revolution
to an inner-city project
pioneering new pathways combating
drug addiction;
in sponsoring educational programs
for city schools; and for her continuing
concern for the problems
of the inner-city,

Albert F. Russo
Director
Department of Human Resources
Washington, D.C.

John Vaughn, FISHING Chairman
Substance Abuse Administration
Washington, D.C.

Robert Keys
Acting Administrator
Substance Abuse Administration
Washington, D.C.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S MESSAGE

A Personal Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

I thank you from the depths of my heart for your loving expressions of sympathy and condolences on the death of my husband, George, on January the third. Your messages have been pouring in every day and I am eternally grateful for your support and loyalty which will help sustain me through this difficult time.

The position I now hold was the epitome of his dreams for me. His abiding faith and his pride in me transcended all else and his devotion to the DAR through our 32 years of married life was second only to his devotion to me and was clearly evident to all who knew him. He had a strong sense of responsibility in all he did in his life and expected the same of me. When I was able to be with him during those trying times, he always urged me to return to Washington for he was well aware of the heavy duties and responsibilities the work of this office entailed.

He would be very happy to know of your many generous donations you have sent in his memory to the schools for which I thank you so much.

I wish I were able to thank each of the Chapters as well as each individual member for your cards and personal messages; however, the vast number of notes of sympathy and affection has made this impossible. Please know you have helped me immeasurably.

With a heart filled with gratitude,

Devotedly,

Jeanette O. Baylies

Mrs. George U. Baylies
President General, NSDAR
Now, when the first sweet torrent of the brooks,
Swell'd with the onward waves, to ebb did move;
And whitening down this sandy beauteous stream
Descends the billowy foam, new as the time,
While yet the dark brown water aids the guide.
To tempt the boat.
When with his bowly bark the patient son
Was joined the streams, and rose the pretty wave
Then, seeming cheerful, to thy part repair:
Chief should the western bower seeking ply
And light o'er other hear the shadowy clouds.

Thomas King
The Betsy Lewis Copybook

A New England Girl's Education

BY DIANE L. FAGAN AFFLECK, REGISTRAR

DAR MUSEUM

April is always an especially busy time at the DAR Museum because many members coming to Washington bring along objects they want to offer as possible additions to the Museum's collection. Mrs. J. Gene Edwards was not able to attend Congress last year but sent along a small copybook with some friends from Peoria. The couple who delivered the package for Mrs. Edwards must have thought everyone on the staff had taken leave of her senses because as we looked over the little book, we became more and more excited. What we had before us was a copybook written by Betsy Lewis to practice her penmanship and spelling, record verses, and practice drawing and painting. She was a Massachusetts schoolgirl in 1800 and 1803, when she lived in the town of Dorchester. This book is an extremely valuable addition to the Museum's collection and is a source for research on a number of topics of interest to students of both the decorative arts and social history.

The copybook was written in two separately bound sections at two different times, and probably at two different schools. The part which Betsy wrote in 1800 is a collection of poetry memorializing the death of George Washington, an event which inspired the production of all sorts of commemoratives in decorative arts and literature. The later section of the copybook includes "Lemmington's German Text and Old English Hand" and watercolored drawings of flowers, grasses, and leaves, as well as poetry. This was "Transcrib'd at the Ladies Academy/Dorchester May 10 1803/By/Betsy Lewis". The pages of the book, each approximately 6” x 7½”, have been sewn together by hand and at least one common pin is still caught under the threads on the bound edge. Like many other handmade books of the time, the cover is made of wallpaper and is painted in squares of blue, green, and red watercolors.

Betsy Lewis’ schoolwork has provided a primary source of information about the education of young women in the 18th and 19th centuries. By looking at the book in a variety of ways and using it as a research tool, we are adding to our knowledge about who went to school and who did not, what subjects were taught in what kinds of schools, and exactly what skills students were expected to master.

Betsy was the eldest daughter of James Lewis and Hannah Pierce Lewis and was born on January 21, 1786 in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Genealogical research has thus far not revealed her father’s occupation, but it is known that he served as a soldier in Massachusetts during the American Revolution. Betsy was the second child in a family of eight children, including three boys and five girls. The elite quality of education which Betsy was given and its consequent cost suggest that her family enjoyed at least a moderately substantial standard of living. At the age of twenty-two Betsy married Elisha Hunt, a widower with four children who also lived in Dorchester. In the ten years left in Betsy’s life, she bore four children—Elisha (b. June 16, 1810), William Lewis (b. August 29, 1812), Susan Wild (b. November 4, 1814), and Myra (b. March 20, 1818). Nothing is yet known of her life at this time, although a poem composed in 1810 appears on the inside cover of her copybook, indicating her continuing interest in the skills and accomplishments she learned at school. On December 24, 1818, Betsy Lewis Hunt died. She was buried in the cemetery organized by the Dorchester First Church, the same church in which she had been baptized, in a grave next
To be forever read by wise eyes
While moving o'er their heavenly circles run,
How deeds should live and travel with the sun
To light all ages in the path of time,
Believe by virtue's charms in every clime,
Till God shall finish his terrestrial plan.
And stamp his own eternity on Man.

"The whole Columbia, thunder born to wield,
Great in the Senate, splendid in the field;"
In wisdom's hear, or battle's harshest flame,
Unveiled in the brightest page of fame
Now, hath the poets muse e'er move a crown
Equal to love, WASHINGTON's renown

Appraising Angels in the realms of light
Who dip your pens in sunbeams when you write.
Assist our laureate minds, our efforts join
To paint the Man who did all hearts
Could human powers perform as Love emline
We'd write his Name on every star that shineth
Engrave his counsels on the living sky.
to her brother Benjamin. The epitaph reads:

There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasure banish pain.¹

Hannah and James Lewis must have been particularly interested in their daughter’s education, and this at a time when many people still felt it a wasted effort to educate girls. During the 17th and early 18th centuries it had been a widely accepted idea that only boys were worth educating because a girl’s intelligence was inferior and also because education was actually dangerous for girls. Toward the end of the 18th century, educational opportunities for girls increased, probably in part as a result of the attitude that a minimum of education for everyone would better serve the ideals of the new American republic. It also became popular to take a more pragmatic view of the value of education. While believing that a woman’s duty in life was to act as homemaker, wife, and mother, many people thought that an education would better fit a woman for her role. Since women were their children’s first teachers and greatest childhood influence, they should be able to provide their offspring, and particularly their sons, with the best possible start for their futures.

It was in this climate of thought that many schools for girls were begun in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. While some were almost completely a “finishing” school where girls worked to become domestically accomplished young women, others provided a more academic training while still making sure that a girl acquired the talents necessary to attract a young man.

Betsy’s collection of poetry about George Washington was most certainly compiled while she was a student, but thus far, this work has not been associated with any particular school. She marked these pages with only her name, spelled “Betsey” at this time, and “Dorchester March’ 1800”. But the fact that the collection runs to a length of forty-seven pages indicates that this was a school exercise.

In the months and years after the General’s death, George Washington became the object of national mourning during which he was nearly deified. Almost no form of praise seemed excessive. One poem ends with the lines

While moving orbs their heavenly circles run,
His deeds should live and travel with the Sun,
To light all ages in the path of time
Allure by virtue’s charms in every clime,
Till God shall finish his terrestrial plan
And stamp his own eternity on Man.

Only two of the poems are accompanied by any indication of their authors. One verse is titled simply “Lines by a Lady” and another was composed by the Rev. W. Elliot. All the rest remain anonymous pending further research. Whether or not Betsey, herself, wrote any of these poems, odes, recitatives, or dirges is unknown.

The part of the copybook written in 1803 was done while Betsy attended the “Ladies Academy.” This school was almost certainly that of Judith Saunders and Clementina Beach. In 1803 these two women began their school in Dorchester, where it continued for more than thirty years as a highly regarded institution of superior quality. An advertisement which appeared in the *Columbian Centinel* and in the *Boston Independent Chronicle* in 1803 listed their offerings as follows:

**Ladies’ Academy—Dorchester**

MRS. SAUNDERS and MISS BEACH respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public: that their Spring Quarter commences on the first day of April next.

**TERMS**

| Board, per quarter | 30 |
| Reading, Writing, English Grammar | 30 |
| Arithmetic, Plain Sewing, Embroidery | 4 50 |
| Tambour, French Language, Painting | 50 |
| Geography, including the Use of the Globes | 6 |
| Hair Work on ivory (added to the above dis) | 50 |
| Washing, per doz | 50 |
| A Pupil confined to Reading, Spelling, and Plain Sewing, will be charged no more than | 4 50 |
| Stationary the same as at the Booksellers, A Dancing Master and Music Master will be engaged as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars are obtained. **MRS. SAUNDERS and MISS BEACH** present their grateful acknowledgements for favors already received, and will exert themselves to merit a continuance of them. March 26th²

The emphasis on reading, writing, and grammar is readily apparent in Betsy Lewis’ copybook, which begins with her practice of script capitals, the same letters being repeated in a variety of styles. Next is a sequence of words, each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet. Among the list written in Old English style, she includes such uncommon words as “Beatration,” “Gamesomeness,” “Rubricated,” and “Vesternight.” The next alphabetical list in German script has in it “Fagitiousness,” “Kidnappered,” “Marmoration,” and “Zemhermount.” Many of these words must have been new to the students, since several of the terms do not even appear in Noah Webster’s first dictionary which was published in 1806.

As the 19th century progressed, painting and drawing became more popular subjects for the proper young lady, and a great deal of Betsy’s time must have been spent on such work because she includes scenes in her book to illustrate poems about the seasons and about farming. A talented schoolgirl artist, she worked in ink and watercolors. Her drawings show a good grasp of the basic techniques of painting and an ability to draw with humor and grace. The greatest part of her copybook consists of watercolor and ink representations of flowers and grasses, probably drawn from nature. Collecting speci-

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¹ The epitaph reads: "There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign; Infinite day excludes the night, And pleasure banish pain." It is a classical epitaph, reflecting the belief in an afterlife and the hope for eternal happiness.

² The advertisement mentions the school’s location, its curriculum, and the terms. It also expresses appreciation for the support of their students and the public. The mention of the school’s name, "Dorchester," along with the date "March 26th," provides an indication of the school’s importance and its role in the community.
George Washington died the last hour of the day, the last day of the week, of the last month of the year, of the last year of the century.

Poetry, Odes &c. &c.

On the death of

General George Washington

Who died December 14, 1799

Betsey Lew's Book

Dorchester March 1, 1800

This name is immortal.
mens for their art classes was probably a welcome form of exercise for the girls, and one considered appropriate for young ladies.

The poetry included in the copybook is typical of 18th and 19th century pastoral verse in praise of the beauty of nature and the virtue of honest labor. Betsy’s transcription of eleven lines marked as “Thomson’s Spring” comes from one of a series of five poems about nature which make up The Seasons by James Thomson. Born in 1700 in Scotland, the poet first published the series between 1726 and 1729. Because this work was written in blank verse at a time when other poets such as Alexander Pope used the heroic couplet and because the poems dealt with the subject of nature, Thomson is often regarded as a forerunner of the romantic movement. His popularity with readers is confirmed by the fact that between 1730 and 1800 The Seasons was printed fifty times.

Surrounding Betsy’s watercolor farm scenes is poetry from “The Farmer’s Boy,” written by another British poet, Robert Bloomfield. Working as an agricultural laborer and later as a shoemaker under his brother in London, Bloomfield lived in extreme poverty. Although “The Farmer’s Boy” is the only work for which he is known today, after the poem was first published in 1800, it reportedly sold 26,000 copies in less than three years. At the time Betsy transcribed the poem in her copybook, it was probably among the most popular of current verse.

It should be remembered that both the reading and writing of poetry was much more common in the 19th century than in the 20th century. Inside the front cover of her copybook, Betsy Lewis Hunt, as a young married woman, wrote a poem “on seeing my little babe asleep in the cradle / Elisha”. This was her first child, born in 1810, whom she described.

Helpless babe thus sweetly slumbering
Pleased I view thy artless charms
Thee no anxious cares encumbering
Thy soft bosom naught alarms . . .

Her ability to draw, paint, and write poetry all indicate that Betsy was a lady of many fine accomplishments and a well educated woman in her time. Much of the work of girls’ academies is known through needlework pieces which survive today in both private and museum collections. A number of elaborate needlework pictures worked by girls at the Ladies Academy attest to the quality of instruction given there. Such work, which is often framed with glass lettered “Wrought by at Mrs. Saunders and Miss Beach’s Academy Dorchester”, has been the source for the names of many of the students. There is no needlework now known to us at the DAR Museum, which was done by Betsy Lewis. There is, however, a series of four watercolors done by Betsy recently donated to the Museum of American Folk Art in New York City. These are part of a “metamorphosis” book made in 1801. The illustrated verses, including The Peaceable Kingdom, Sweet Flocks, The Eagle, and Old Spring, were intended to provide the young with spiritual and moral guidance. This gift was announced in the Winter 1980 Museum of American Folk Art publication, The Clarion. The name Betsey Lewis, aged 15, and the date 1801 given.

It is very rewarding. The corroboration of material about Betsy Lewis gathered here at the DAR Museum and by the staff at the Museum of American Folk Art has been very helpful. We expect to exchange a great deal more information which will be of use in our continuing research.

The more we learn about our objects and the people who produced them, the more we will be able to interpret and appreciate our past.

ENDNOTES

The genealogical information was put together from a number of sources, which include the following:

- T. B. Wyman, Jr., Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt (Boston, 1862-3), p. 270.
- Betty Ring, a well-known researcher and writer on American girls’ schools and schoolgirl art, has seen the copybook. She has researched and published an article about “Mrs. Saunders’ and Miss Beach’s Academy, Dorchester” in The Magazine Antiques, August 1976, pp. 302-12, and she feels certain that the part of Betsy Lewis’ copybook which is marked “Ladies Academy” was done in the school run by Mrs. Saunders and Miss Beach.
- The advertisement appeared in issue of the March 1803 Columbian Centinel and was cited in the article by Betty Ring, “Mrs. Saunders’ and Miss Beach’s Academy, Dorchester,” The Magazine Antiques, August 1976, p. 305.
You have, if you are like most of us, lived most of your life with the comfortable knowledge that America is the world’s most powerful nation in military and economic terms. For most of this century, even in the worst of times, we have never had to live with the fears of military defeat and the brutality of conquerors.

We do now.

If someone in the Kremlin decided at this moment to push the nuclear button, there is nothing your government could do to save the lives of you and your loved ones. Within 15 to 30 minutes, thermonuclear warheads thousands of times more powerful than the bomb that ruined Hiroshima would be raining down on our Minuteman missile sites, our strategic bomber bases, and on our cities. The lucky would be incinerated in the fireballs the diameters of which would be measured in miles, or in the fire storms which would roll across the states. Within a matter of hours, somewhere between 60 million and 100 million men, women, and children would die. The unlucky would be left to seek some bare existence in a poisoned and desolate landscape in which few traces of civilization would remain. The United States would be finished as a nation forever.

This is an ugly fact. The ordinary American does not like to think about it, but avoiding this nightmarish calamity has been the chief occupation of our defense forces for the past 32 years. It’s what happened to those defense forces in the last 18 years that prompts me to write this book. As you know, today the U.S. has no civil defense program, no antiballistic missiles, and no appreciable defense against even a bomber attack. Our fighter-interceptors have been reduced to about 324 aircraft. Most of the air defense radars have been dismantled or converted to civilian use.

This stripping of our defense forces has been a deliberate policy move on the part of our civilian defense officials. They believe that by baring our population to the Soviet sword we demonstrate our peaceful intentions. The error in their thinking was to believe that the Soviet Union would follow our example. The Soviets have reacted in an ominously opposite manner. While we cut back, they built, until today they have the world’s most extensive air defense and civil defense systems.

The significance of their defensive efforts lies in this simple proposition: If they can minimize the damage we can do to them, then the threat or reality of a nuclear attack becomes the ultimate weapon to blackmail us, to bring us to our knees. The Soviets have achieved this ability and nuclear attack has become a viable option.

If the Soviet Union launched a nuclear attack on us, we would lose nearly half our population and most of our industrial capacity. In contrast, the Soviets would probably lose no more than 12 million people. Much of their industrial base would survive. Virtually all of their second strike nuclear and conventional military forces would survive. In short, the Soviet Union could emerge from a nuclear exchange as a still powerful nation, more than capable of dealing with Red China or the puny nuclear forces of France and Great Britain, assuming any of those three had a stomach for war.

In considering if 12 million people would be an acceptable loss, you have to keep in mind that the Soviet leaders have an entirely different attitude toward human life from ours. In World War II, they spent lives profusely, losing 20 million people. They have executed an estimated 20 to 40 million of their own people. In the Ukraine alone, they murdered over seven million with forced famine and one of the men who played a key role in that act of genocide was Leonid Brezhnev, the present Soviet dictator.

If you are shocked about our weakness, don’t blame yourself. This
tragic and dangerous state of unbalance has been kept from the American people. The national news media have refused to consider it news. The political leaders whose folly or apathy created the danger have engaged in a deliberate effort to disguise the true situation. Your military leaders have been silenced by orders from their civilian superiors. Those who have refused to speak out have been stonewalled by the press and ridiculed by the politicians and academic strategists.

This calculated act of unilateral disarmament in the face of a hostile and powerful enemy is one of the most irresponsible acts of government in the history of mankind.

The concept of deterrence is simple. As developed in the 1950s in response to the acquisition of thermo-nuclear weapons by the Soviet Union, the idea was simply to construct three separate weapons systems which could survive a surprise nuclear attack and destroy the Soviet Union. So long as this was a reality—and perceived as such by Soviet leaders—there would be no nuclear war. No sane Soviet leader would start one since to do so would be to commit national suicide. We, on moral grounds, would not again be the ones who initiated the use of nuclear weapons.

The Kremlin tested our morality, first in Berlin in 1948 and again in Korea in 1951. They learned in both instances that, even though we held a powerful enemy, we did not possess a shield against both nuclear war and nuclear blackmail. The Soviets have deployed two land-based systems, Minuteman and Titan, and a third which is still under development, a mobile silo system. Since we are committed to allowing the U.S. State Department okayed the sale of precision ball bearing technology, which solved that problem! These powerful and now accurate missiles are rolling off Soviet assembly lines at this moment.

Since our Minuteman and Titan missiles are in fixed positions and we are committed to allowing the Soviets a first strike, there's little doubt that a first salvo would destroy a large percentage of our missiles before they could be fired.

Your military leaders have asked for a mobile missile system to make it impossible for the Soviets to destroy our land-based missiles with a first strike. The President and the Congress have delayed and delayed and delayed this project.

The third leg of the triad is our fleet of 41 ballistic missile submarines. Dr. Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, agreed in the SALT I arms limitation pact to freeze our fleet at 41 with 656 missiles. The Soviets, he agreed, could have 62 missile-firing subs. They have built 82 which carry 909 missiles.

This is a fine weapons system, probably the best at the moment, but like any other weapons system, it has its limitations. The missiles fired from these submarines have a relatively low yield and are less accurate than land-based missiles. That means they cannot be targeted against the Soviets' reinforced military targets. They are aimed primarily at Soviet cities. Their range is 2,800 miles which means they must maneuver in the open sea. Some new Soviet missiles have a range of 4,200 miles. They can be launched from the Soviet Union's protected waters and reach nearly every important target in the United States.

Furthermore, once we leave the make-believe world of war rooms, diplomatic offices, and academic classrooms and enter the real world of seawater and steel, we have to face the fact that at any given time no more than half of our submarines are on battle stations. The others are in port, vulnerable to first strikes, while those at sea, you can be sure, are tracked by Soviet killer subs. How effectively we don't know.

Our Triad of Weapons

The triad of weapons which provided us with a shield against both nuclear war and nuclear blackmail was based on land-based missiles, submarine-launched missiles, and strategic bombers. These weapons were deployed in such overwhelming numbers compared to Soviet forces that in 1962, when they attempted to introduce nukes into Cuba, President John Kennedy could force them to back down. They had no choice. They had tested us again, perhaps encouraged by what they viewed as our timid foreign policy, but they discovered that the young President, despite his desire for peace, was willing to draw the line.

But since 1963, we have lost more than a valiant President. We have lost the shield as well. Here, in plain language, is the sinister story.

Let's take the bombers. There are still flying only about 316 B-52s. The newest of these is 15 years old while the oldest is 20 years. That's old for an airplane. The B-52 is slow. Soviet surface-to-air (SAM) missiles shot them out of the sky over North Vietnam. Soviet fighters have the speed to overtake them from the rear.

In the event of a Soviet first strike, whatever number of those 316 planes which survived and started toward the Soviet Union would face these obstacles: 12,064 SAMs and 2,600 fighter-interceptors guided and directed by 6,500 aerospace defense radars. You don't have to be an expert to see that no matter how resourceful the pilots, not many of these aging planes would make it to their targets.

Your military leaders asked for the B-1, a modern bomber which could compete in air speed against the fighter-interceptors and which could fly at tree-top level to evade those radars and SAMs. But the President and a majority of Congress said, "No."

The second leg of the triad is our land-based missile system composed of Minuteman and Titan missiles. There are 1,054 of these silos located in the United States. These fixed sites are known to the Soviet Union. They have had years to pinpoint their locations. The Soviets have deployed 1,477 ICBMs and have developed warheads large enough to destroy our missiles in their silos. Some of these are capable of delivering the equivalent of 25 million tons of TNT per missile. For some years, the Soviets had problems with accuracy, but then
The point I wish to impress on you is that when you begin to think of strategic deterrence, you have to realize that numbers on paper do not fight wars or deter aggression. Only what is still capable of firing after absorbing a first strike counts. That's why statements like, "Both sides have enough to kill each other seven times over" are not only false but misleading.

Air Force Gen. Nathan Twining, one of the pioneers in the missile age, said it best: "Forces which can't win won't deter." And at this moment, our forces can't win, but those of the Soviet Union can.

To sum up, our strategic triad has aged and lost its ability to deter war. The President and a majority in Congress have refused to replace the B-52, designed in 1948; they have delayed building a mobile missile system; they have scrapped our air defense and civil defense; they have delayed the neutron warhead; and they have frozen the third leg of the triad, the nuclear subs, by diplomatic agreement.

The Deceit of Detente

Instead of telling the American people in plain language what they have done, as I just did, they have instead confused the American people with talk of detente.

Detente was and is exactly what the Soviet leaders told their own people it is: a psychological ploy to disarm us. All the tremendous advances in armaments the Soviets have made, have been made since the beginning of and during detente. While talking detente, they have been building up a war machine at a faster rate than did Adolph Hitler, who incidentally also spoke of Nazi Germany's desire for peace while he prepared for war.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's observation that he can't hear what you say, because what you are thunders so loud, is certainly true of the Soviet Union. Their actions drown out their words—at least those words intended for Western ears. If we look, however, at their words intended for Soviet ears, their purposes and intentions are crystal clear.

The evidence from published Soviet military journals, from speeches made within the Communist bloc, and from information obtained from Soviet citizens who have defected to the West is overwhelming and irrefutable that their intentions dovetail perfectly with their growing offensive capabilities.

Soviet military doctrine since the end of World War II has been based on the premise that a nuclear war is not unthinkable, as our civilian strategists believe, but probable and winnable. A part of that doctrine includes belief in the necessity of a preemptive first strike. Their actions—concentration on heavy missiles, anti-satellite weapons, strong air and civil defense—are in perfect alignment with a first strike doctrine.

Soviet ideology is also unchanged. They view the world in terms of conflict between their system and our system and they view negotiations, treaties, propaganda, subversion, terrorism, espionage, and alliances as effective weapons in the war against capitalism. Not only is the present Soviet military buildup consistent with its ideology and military doctrine, it is consistent with Russian history, which has often involved imperialistic expansion and hostility toward the West.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the great Russian writer who now lives in Vermont, said recently that the momentum toward war within the Soviet Union is so great that he would not be surprised to see the West fall on "any morning."

Early in 1973 Brezhnev, in a speech to East European Communist Party leaders in Prague, Czechoslovakia, said that by 1985 the Soviet Union would be militarily and economically strong enough to exert its will anywhere in the world. Many believe the deadline has since been revised to 1982.

East German Army General Heinz Hoffman, in December, 1975, made a speech in East Berlin in which he declared that a nuclear war against aggressive imperialism would be a just war and that the last phase of capitalism will come when it is destroyed—in a nuclear war.

Consistent with their military doctrine that a nuclear war must be fought with combined arms, the Soviet Union has amassed in Eastern Europe the greatest striking force of conventional arms the world has ever seen. I had an opportunity to see some of these weapons captured by the Israelis. The Soviets have gone to the additional expense of sealing and installing air filters in both tanks and armored personnel carriers to minimize the effects of radiation and chemical warfare gases. It was to counter this threat that your military leaders asked for the neutron bomb. This, too, has been denied. And the date for the final delivery of the last of the Warsaw Pact's most modern weapons? 1982.

As you can see, the military situation is indeed grim. We have allowed our strategic and conventional forces to so deteriorate that chemical and nuclear war, and nuclear blackmail have become viable options in Soviet thinking. The weapons and the manpower needed to restore military balance have been denied us by the politicians. Information about the situation has been denied us by most of the major news media. The advice of military leaders who have spent a lifetime of study and thought has been rejected out of hand by civilians whose arrogance and conceit are exceeded only by their inexperience and lack of practical knowledge.

The No-Win Wars

A policy was decided upon that deliberately gave up our military advantage and committed us to no-win wars, the latest of which was Vietnam.

This was documented by the release of National Security Council Memorandum No. 68, when it was declassified after 25 years. In essence, it set the course of our foreign policy history up until the present. While recognizing the aggressive aims of the Soviet Union, NSC 68 committed us to avoiding a nuclear war, even to the extent of accepting a Soviet first strike. Secondly, it committed us to confining our military actions to limited counteractions. Thirdly, it advocated seeking co-existence in the hope that the Soviet Union would gradually evolve into a more compatible world partner. Fourth, it committed us to a policy of
“containment” but of never “directly challenging Soviet prestige.”

This document was based on the analysis and policies advocated by George F. Kennan, first drafted by him in 1945 while he was charge d’affaires at the U.S. embassy in Moscow with Ambassador Averell Harriman. While it was later replaced by other written policies, the basic philosophy of NSC 68 continues to dominate our government to this day.

The American public, and indeed the vast majority of the American military officers, were never aware that we had decided unilaterally to forfeit the initiative in the war with Communism, in effect, to give up our technological superiority, and doom our men to fight in no-win wars at the time and place of the Communists’ choice.

To put it in plain language, there have existed at least since 1945, two American policies—one public and one unspoken. The public policy has expressed the traditional ideals we all believe in—the right of people to be free, self-defense, peace through strength, opposition to Communism. The unspoken policy has expressed the thinking of the advisers who have influenced every American President—selling out oppressed peoples, unilateral moves towards disarmament, and accommodation with Communism.

Publicly, we were committed to defend ourselves and others against Communist aggression. Privately, we intended to appease it. We let Eastern Europe and China fall into Communist hands at a time we possessed the power to save them both. We publicly preached liberation of the Captive Nations but when the East Germans, the Poles, the Hungarians, the Czechs revolted, we did nothing while the Soviet Union crushed them. Publicly we were committed to preserving freedom in Indochina and as in Korea, we even went through the motions of fighting for it, tragically expending over 50,000 American lives—but, as in Korea, we were denied the opportunity to win the war. Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam are now Communist slave camps.

Publicly we were committed to the Monroe Doctrine, but we did not prevent Cuba from being turned into a Soviet military base and we have now given away the Panama Canal.

The Policy of Disarmament

In the 1960s and 1970s these unspoken policies took a new turn. Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense and now president of the World Bank, began the process of gradual unilateral disarmament though he never admitted publicly that that was what we were doing. We moved from a strategy of deterrence involving the capacity to win a nuclear war, even after absorbing a first strike, to the concept of Mutual Assured Destruction which involves minimum deterrence and exposing American cities to attack.

As in all cases, actions follow ideas. The origin of the new idea that deterrence should be decoupled from the capacity to win a nuclear war was spelled out recently by Maj. Gen. Dale O. Smith, USAF (Ret.) in the Journal of International Relations.

In 1960, according to General Smith, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Twentieth Century Fund sponsored a Summer Study on Arms Control at Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The concept which emerged from this study was that an arms race would lead to less security. From that, corollary ideas followed: arms control was more important than war-winning ability, there is a greater risk in the arms race than in disarmament, the arms race would inevitably lead to war, nuclear parity was safer than nuclear superiority.

Actions followed ideas. In 1961, the Congress established the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. With key civilians in the Defense Department, the State Department, the White House staff and the Congress supporting this basket of concepts, the slow disarmament of the United States began.

Roswell Gilpatric, McNamara’s deputy, spelled it out in an article in Foreign Affairs, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, which was published in 1964 after his retirement. Gilpatric called for all manned bombers to be retired from active deployment, the phaseout of all manned interceptors and all other bomber defenses and no production of an anti-ballistic missile system.

With the exception of the remaining B-52s and FB-111s, Gilpatric’s ideas have now become fact. Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, former science advisor; McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant for national security affairs; William C. Foster, former Deputy Secretary of Defense; Harold Brown, our present Secretary of Defense, were leaders of disarmament movement.

The propaganda umbrella under which most of this was done was détente. Let’s examine this concept in detail. It is a French word that means simply easing strained relations. As a policy, it involved negotiating arms agreements with the Soviets, which has now put us at a disadvantage; increasing trade and credit to the Soviet Union, which helped them build their war machine; signing the Helsinki Agreement which legitimizes Soviet control of Eastern Europe; and refusing to acknowledge publicly Soviet actions which are detrimental to peace and freedom, which puts us in the ridiculous position of lamenting problems without naming the cause of the problem.

Obviously if two football teams adopted a policy of genuine détente, there would be no game. If only one of the teams adopted a policy of détente, the other team would roll over them. That is exactly our position in regard to détente with the Soviet Union. We adopted a passive, conciliatory attitude and they charged ahead with all the speed, determination and aggressiveness of an American professional football team.

No American who thinks through the situation should be surprised to find his country in a position of weakness. Suppose you owned a professional football team. What factors would determine its success? One obviously is the caliber of the players. If you hire players who are timid and inexperienced and physically weak; then the opposition teams will run
over them. Another factor is strategy or thinking ability. If your coach can't think clearly, is given to daydreaming, and refuses to face facts, then disaster is guaranteed.

A nation is similar to a football team. Whether it will be a winner or a loser depends on the qualities of the individuals who make up the government. The appointed officials and advisers are the players. The President and the Congress are the coaching staff.

Weakness breeds war. Wars come when an aggressor perceives his potential enemy as psychologically and militarily weak. Linebackers and prize fighters never get mugged.

No generation of Americans has ever before been so recklessly placed at the mercy of so pitiful and powerful an enemy. What's worse is that at this moment of greatest danger, the men who are responsible for having placed us in the kill zone are still calling the shots in Washington.

Our military strength did not decline by accident, nor did our diplomacy take the road of retreat by necessity. Both situations are a direct result of conscious but erroneous decisions made by specific individual human beings. If we are to change the effects, we must change the cause—and put new, dedicated and realistic people into positions of leadership.

The United States can remain both free and prosperous only so long as we maintain our military and economic power.

If you will take any history book and start with ancient Egypt and read on into modern times, you will see that no great nation has ever existed any longer than the supremacy of its military power. When the military power of Athens declined, the Golden Age of Greece came to an abrupt halt. Carthage fell to Rome, and when Rome became too weak militarily, the closest thing to world government the West has ever seen collapsed before a military onslaught. In each case, the decline of military power resulted from moral decay and lack of will on the part of the people and their leaders.

The great artists of the Renaissance painted while under the protection of military power. The philosophy and ideas of self-government in England were nourished behind the shield of the British Navy. Indeed, up until World War II, the United States relied greatly on the protective influence and capability of the British Navy. No nation has ever survived without the protection of military power, whether its own or its allies. Even tiny Switzerland, the classic neutral, has a strong defense force made up by universal military training which extends into middle age for all able-bodied males. Swiss reservists keep weapons and ammunition in their homes. They know that to live in peace you must be ready and able to fight a war.

The future of our country boils down to this simple proposition: either we as individual Americans will assume the responsibilities of citizenship or our nation, as the land of the free, will be destroyed.

These responsibilities include developing a strong individual sense of nationalism while maintaining the individual liberty and entrepreneurial spirit that created and developed this great nation. They include exerting the energy necessary to become informed and knowledgeable, having the courage to stand up for our country and challenge misguided or ill-intentioned individuals, and making the political process work to produce the type of honest and courageous leaders we need.

We are living in a time of crisis, when the fate of our nation will be determined within a few short years. What will determine that fate will be fundamental decisions by individual Americans. If we decide to view ourselves only in terms of our own individuality, as persons whose welfare and fate are separate and distinct from the welfare and fate of the nation, then there is no hope for the survival of the United States. A wise enemy will always leave room for the individual to trade his nation's welfare for his own welfare—at least what he thinks is his own welfare. The United States can only survive the coming crisis if enough of us choose to view ourselves as American nationalists, as a distinct people whose welfare and fate are married to those of the nation. Only as American nationalists will we view what is good for the nation as good for us and what is evil for the nation as evil for us. Without this marriage of individual and national interests, people simply will not exert the necessary energy to make the necessary sacrifices that will be required to preserve the Republic.

The preservation of the United States will not be an easy task. Shirkers and cowards and those grown too soft to endure conflict will hide. The influential will not relinquish their influence without a fight. The faint-hearted will wring their hands. You will have to suffer abuse and sharp debate and be prepared to hear a thousand "experts" call you wrong and a fool.

For what is necessary to preserve America is to go into the political arena with great determination and to wrest, peacefully but firmly, the power from the hands of those who now have it. Only then can we set the United States back on a course of liberty and strength.

Those of you who have the grit and the courage to meet the challenge will be remembered by generations to come just as we today remember those who met the challenge of the American Revolution.

I am confident we can succeed. I can already see a new American rising as from a sleep and shaking off the mistakes and blunders of the past four decades. I can see an America in which the people once more walk with a firm step, their heads high, with quiet confidence and great pride. I can see an America at work with its factories humming, with its cities rebuilt and its streets safe again for strolls on summer evenings... an America led by men and women of integrity and ability and courage... an America so strong and so bold that no enemy dare attack her, no mob dare touch her flag, no petty despot dare harm her citizens... an America that provides the world with a shining example and an eternal source of hope for those who love liberty and respect human rights.

Let us keep this vision clear in our hearts and then roll up our sleeves and go to work to make it a reality.
From the Office of the President General

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S CALENDAR: January 19, Buffet given by The Commanding General, Military District of Washington, and Mrs. Arter, at Fort Lesley J. McNair, prior to the 58th Anniversary Concert of The United States Army Band in Constitution Hall. After the Concert, the Army Chief of Staff, General E. C. Meyer, thanked the President General for the "magnificent display of the lowering of our Flag in Constitution Hall" at the time the Band played the Stars and Stripes Forever. January 28-February 1, meetings of Executive Committee, State Regents and National Board of Management. January 30, Tea given by District of Columbia DAR honoring President General and her Executive Committee.

DAR SCHOOLS: The National Board of Management, when it met on February 1, approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee to increase the annual contribution from the National Society to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasssee DAR Schools to $25,000 for the fiscal year 1980. This will go to Continental Congress for final approval.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING LIST OF TEN MOST ADmired WOMEn POLL: Among those selected for this year's Poll were two members of the DAR: Rosalynn Carter, 6th place, and Phyllis Schlafly, 9th place. We congratulate both of them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S RECEPTION ROOM: The Room will be open on Wednesday, April 16, from 1:00-3:00 p.m. for all members. Members of the President General's Reception Room Committee will be available to answer any questions posed.

MAYFLOWER HOTEL: The Mayflower has just informed us that the projected renovation that was to have been started July 1979 has not materialized due to continued negotiations between the contractors and the owners of the Hotel. According to the Mayflower, it now looks as though these renovations will not take place until July 1980. This is regrettable but it is something over which we, of course, have no control.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OUTLINE: Thursday, April 17 - Opening Night. Friday morning, April 18, reports of Executive Officers. Friday evening, State Regents' reports and nominations of candidates for national office. Saturday morning, April 19, voting in O'Byrne Room, reports of Administrative and National Committee Chairmen, School representatives. Saturday afternoon, voting on Resolutions, report of Tellers. Saturday evening, presentation of newly elected national officers and 50th Anniversary of Constitution Hall observance. Sunday, April 20, Memorial Service, 1:30 p.m. Sunday evening, National Defense Night. Monday morning, April 21, reports of National and Special Committee Chairmen, presentation of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award. Monday afternoon, completion of reports of National and Special Committee Chairmen, Installation and Adjournment of 89th Continental Congress. Monday evening, Annual Banquet, Capital Hilton Hotel.
Benjamin Rush

National Library of Medicine
In early fall of the year 1775, Dr. Benjamin Rush, age 29, conducted the last patient to the door and bade him good evening. The doctor remained standing on the marble stoop for a moment and glanced along Philadelphia’s Arch Street. He was expecting a certain Mr. Paine, but not for medical reasons.

Earlier in the year while browsing in Robert Aitken’s bookstore, Rush met a man named Thomas Paine, whom Aitken had hired at the modest salary of fifty pounds a year to edit the Pennsylvania Magazine. Paine had arrived the previous year from England carrying a letter of introduction from Benjamin Franklin and hoping to open a school for young ladies. Rush, a proselytizer for female education since his visit to Paris, approved of Paine at once: “His conversation immediately became interesting. I asked him to visit me, which he did a few days afterwards. We discussed politics. I perceived with pleasure our common passionate sympathy for the poor and oppressed.”

This Paine was an interesting man, Rush was thinking—a man of courage, a fighter—he believed. He also had a powerful pen, and a powerful pen was what Rush was looking for, what the times needed. The question was, would Paine, an Englishman who had been in America for less than a year, view the struggle with Great Britain in the same way as an American like himself?

Rush himself had had a hand in the struggle since before the onset of military action. For several years he had followed the colonists’ fight for constitutional rights. He had become convinced that the imposition of taxes by the Crown without representation was unjust; and under several pseudonyms, he had published a number of biting newspaper articles, one of which helped precipitate the Boston Tea Party.

He had given up a youthful urge to be a lawyer, but he could not rob his tongue of eloquence any more than he could turn his heart from treason to the King. He often hurried from his sick calls to address crowds.

On August 19, 1774, Philadelphians made preparations to greet the New England delegates to the assembly which was to go down in history as the First Continental Congress. A committee met these distinguished gentlemen on the outskirts of the city, and escorted them into town. In the coach with John Adams and Robert Treat rode Benjamin Rush:

“I waited upon nearly all of the members of this First Congress, and entertained most of them at my table. John and Samuel Adams domesticated themselves in my family. Their conversation was at all times animating and decided in favor of liberty and republicanism. Patrick Henry from Virginia was my patient under the inoculation for small pox. He was amiable in his manners. I never heard him speak in public, but his private opinions upon men and things, showed a deep and correct knowledge of human nature.”

“Dr. Rush? A Mr. Paine to see you, sir.” Rush raised his eyes and saw Paine smiling over the shoulder of the housekeeper, who was standing in the doorway of the study. The doctor rose and moved toward the door. “You are welcome, sir,” he said. “I expected to answer the knocker myself, but I didn’t hear it.” The housekeeper withdrew, and the two men shook hands.

“Please take this chair by the table, Mr. Paine. We must be plain with each other, sir. And the candlelight, I trust, will help.”
The good doctor abandoned all pretense. “I would like to hear your reasons for thinking the colonies ought to go after their independence.”

“American independence,” Paine said, “is a matter of simple economic expediency. The King and Parliament invariably judge matters in the light of economic advantage, so why shouldn’t America? It is ridiculous that a little tail the size of England should wag a vast continental dog. Must three million people flock to the shore every time a vessel arrives from England to find how little liberty the British wish them to enjoy?”

Rush nodded: “You’re correct. The sooner we declare our independence, the sooner our aims will become clear. The war will then take on new vigor, for we shall be fighting for America, not against our mother country as now.” He picked up some notes and handed them to Paine. A taunt, elegant figure, his eyes lanced the onlooker but were alight with compassion. “Here are some thoughts I have jotted down on the subject. I should like you to write a pamphlet embodying these ideas—and any others you may wish to include. The work should sharply project ideas of independence. I feel it in my bones that you have a genius for this sort of writing.”

“It will contain nothing but the plain truth,” Paine said. “Perhaps that would be a good title.” “Plain truth,” Rush said, trying it out. “Yes, that’s good.” He was silent for a moment. “But truth can be plain to some and not to others. We want a truth that is plain to everybody with common sense.” He snapped his fingers. “I think we’ve got it. Let’s call it common sense.”

“You’re right,” Paine said. “Common Sense it will be.” He picked up Rush’s notes, put them into his pocket and stood up. His host showed him to the door.

“Don’t forget the three million people flocking to the American shore,” Rush called after him.

Paine smiled back over his shoulder, raised one hand in acknowledgement and kept walking.

It was not easy to find a publisher brave enough to print this treasonous dissertation. At length, however, Rush offered the manuscript to Robert Bell, a well-known Scotch bookseller, a fearless Whig and an avowed friend of the colonial cause. On January 10, 1776, the pamphlet appeared, published anonymously, and priced at two shillings. It was addressed to “Inhabitants of North America.”

The paper found its way into countless homes and provided a subject of discussion in clubs and inns for the rest of the winter; it was recited in schools, and in one instance, delivered from the pulpit instead of a sermon by a clergyman in Connecticut. It carried the controversy over independence into all the colonies and brought the subject to the attention of every thinking citizen. Before the end of the spring season, more than 120,000 copies were sold, and an untold number of people became potential rebels thereby. To approximate a circulation in proportion to today’s population, Common Sense would have to go into editions totalling 8,000,000 copies.

At the outbreak of hostilities, George Washington had avoided a definite statement on the question of complete independence, but on April 1, 1776 he wrote: “My countrymen, I know from their form of government and steady attachment heretofore to royalty, will come reluctantly into the idea of independence, but time and persecution bring many wonderful things to pass; and by private letters which I have lately received from Virginia, I find Common Sense is working a powerful change in the minds of men.”

Rush was proudly conscious of his influence in instigating the writing of the document which worked such a powerful change in the American mind,” and which ushered in the birth of a new nation with greater rapidity than the most optimistic of separatists could have expected.

When Benjamin was six, his father died. His mother had to open a grocery store in Philadelphia to support her children. Despite the family’s lack of money, the boy went to school. The College of New Jersey, later to be known as Princeton, accepted him when he was only 12 years old. At college, his eloquence in public speaking appeared to mark him for a law career, and arrangements were made to place him in the office of a lawyer.

Then the youth’s uncle, Rev. Samuel Finley, intervened. Practice of the law was too full of temptations for such a full-blooded handsome young man. To save him from the devil and his works, Benjamin was told to study medicine. He readily agreed and was apprenticed to John Redman, a prominent Quaker physician.

In these days, a medical apprentice was errand boy and body servant to the doctor. On Dr. Redman’s calls, the 15-year-old lad acted as orderly, sometimes let blood and nursed patients. For five and a half years he toiled in the office of a lawyer, and not to others. We want a truth that is plain to every-
The Pennsylvania Hospital
formed a joint stock company for the manufacture of cloth. The American textile industry had been a crusade with the welfare of mankind at stake. "America is now the only asylum for liberty in the whole world," he said. Perhaps God seeks through his contest with Britain "to show the world this asylum, which from its remote and unconvicted situation with the rest of the globe, might have remained a secret for ages." And make no mistake, Britain clearly wants to enslave this land of liberty. "By becoming slaves, we shall lose every principle of virtue. We shall transfer unlimited obedience from our maker to a corrupted majority in the British House of Commons." And when that happens: "We shall hug our chains. We shall cease to be men. We shall be slaves."

Rush was never a passive participant in any cause. Anxious to become independent of England, the colonists formed a joint stock company for the manufacture of cloth, the principal impost from Britain, and called it the United Company for Promoting American Manufacturers. Less than a month after its first general meeting, the company's stockholders elected Benjamin Rush President.

The immense sum that flowed out each year to pay for British-made cloth, more than 250,000 annually from Pennsylvania alone, would now be kept home. Cotton imported from the West Indies and the South would unite those areas with the northern and middle colonies. Manufacturing would increase local employment and at the same time draw craftsmen from Britain.

One of the early fruits of their efforts was the United Company's introduction of the first spinning jenny into the continent. Soon, hundreds of women were employed in making cloth. The American textile industry had been launched. The idea caught on in other parts of the country, notably in New England under the sponsorship of the Sons of Liberty.

To his role as political gadfly, Rush had now added another dimension—industrial or gauger and promoter. In doing so, he tackled another "first" to his growing list; that of first American textile executive.

The imminence of war offered the opportunity to put his chemistry background to practical use. He published under the pseudonym "Peregrenus" the result of experiments from which he had obtained an ounce of salt petre (potassium nitrate), an essential ingredient for making gun power, from a half pound of dry tobacco stalks. Two months later came an account of the "Manufactory of Salt-Petre."

Congress gathered up these essays and published them. In July, 1776, Pennsylvania's Committee of Safety chose him with several others to superintend the building of "a salt petre manufactory."

In a letter to an old school mate, Rush wrote: "We expect to make enough in a year to supply gun powder for an American fleet as well as an army." The letter somehow fell into British hands. He was now in the same boat as John Adams. Both were on the list of "most wanted" traitors to Mother England.

Dr. Rush sat with the Second Continental Congress. With forty other forefathers of the Republic he placed his name beneath the haunting words of the Declaration—among the four physicians to sign the immortal document. "Do you recall the perverse and awful silence which pervaded the house," he asked John Adams near the close of his life, "when we were called up, one after another, to the table of the President of Congress to subscribe what was believed by many at that time to be our own death warrant?"

He never lost his sense of the majesty of the Revolution. He lost faith in politicians, venality in government discouraged him, and during the war itself he quit his post as a surgeon-general rather than condone the appalling situation in military hospitals. "More soldiers die from sickness than by the sword," he thundered in his pioneering work, "Directions For Preserving the Health of Soldiers." But even in the distress and dolor of the past war period, when "beggars were to be seen at the doors of the affluent in every street in our city," Rush could still say firmly, "I still believe the American Revolution to be big with important consequences for the world." Like Adams and Jefferson, he looked upon it as affecting people of future ages: "There is nothing more common than to confound the terms of American Revolution with those of the late American war. The American war is over; but this is far from being the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new form of government."

One August afternoon in 1793 under the trees by a house in The Neck, a mile from town in Philadelphia, Dr. Rush sat down with others, chiefly white carpenters, launched the Sons of Liberty.

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JUNIOR EVENTS 1980

By ROBERTA E. NOWRY
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Junior Events

JUNIOR BAZAAR
Open 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., April 17 through 20 and 8:00 a.m. - 12 noon on April 21st. Volunteer sales girls are welcomed and needed. Please write the Junior Bazaar Chairman, Mrs. Dennis Dodds, 15 Rockriver Ridge, Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933, if you will give some of your time at your “Junior Bazaar Booth.” We will have a beautiful new display, come and see, bring your money!

JUNIOR FORUM AND WORKSHOP MEETING
Thursday, April 17, 1980 - 8:00 to 10:00 a.m. - National Officers' Club Room, second floor, Constitution Hall, 1776 D Street, N.W. (room is across from C.A.R. Headquarters). All Juniors and interested “Daughters” are welcomed and urged to attend. Bring your friends, your questions and your suggestions. Miss Mary Jo Shelton will be there with Junior Packets - any questions/suggestions, 2300 S. 24th, Rt. #256, Arlington, VA 22206.

JUNIOR DINNER
Thursday, April 17, 1980 - 5:00 p.m. promptly - Congressional Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, 16th & K Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Price is $16.50. Dress for the evening (long white formal) as you will go directly to Constitution Hall following the dinner for the opening session of Congress. The program will feature the announcement and presentation of all State and Divisional Winners of the 1980 OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER CONTEST. Junior Winners, don't forget to send in YOUR Junior Dinner Reservations too!
Return the Junior Dinner Reservation Blank below with a self-addressed envelope and your check or money order for $16.50 made payable to the “JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE, NSDAR.” Send no later than April 10th to the Dinner Chairman, Mrs. Charles D. Nixon, Sr., 6071 16th Street, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451. Tickets will be mailed. For reservations received after April 9th, tickets may be picked up at the door. Lot's of excitement this year! All Juniors are requested to bring another DAR Member as all DARs can come and join the fun and entertainment. You won't want to miss this one!

NATIONAL DOLL
The doll this year will honor the President General Mrs. George Upham Baylies and is sponsored by her home State, New York. Mrs. Earl W. McCarthy (Ann) will be in charge. Inquires or donations can be sent to Box 444, Belfast, N.Y. 14711.

JUNIOR EXHIBIT
New type of Junior publicity! Be apart of it and send Junior newsheets and newspaper articles to Mrs. Pam Bettger, 51055 W. Illinois Street, Portland, Oregon 97221. Theme will be Circus Festival.

JUNIOR DINNER RESERVATION BLANK
Name: (Miss) (Mrs.) ................................................................. State: .................................................................
Home Address: ..................................................................................................................................................
Date: ......................................................................................................................................................... Amount Enclosed: .................................................................
List Chairmanships or Offices held: .....................................................................................................................
Are you or have you been your State's Outstanding Junior Member When ............................................
If you are making reservations for more than one, provide the same information on the reverse side for each additional reservation. Thank you.
December 13, 1979

Acuff, Timothy: b 1735 d 10-5-1823 m Anna Leigh PS NC
Adair, John: b 1745 d 1783-4 m Ruth Greer Pvt SC
Adams, Brittain: b 6-15-1769 d 8-5-1834 m Unity House Sol NC
Adams, James: b 1-22-1752 d 6-10-1793 m Mary Cole CS NH
Andrews, Phineas: b 11-25-1752 d 1840 m Hephzibah (Hotchkiss) Moulthrop Sgt CT Pnsr
Andrews, Rowland: b 1750-54 d 12-31-1785 m Henrietta PS VA
Arendall (Arendale), Benjamin: b c 1735 d a 11-7-1784 m Rebecca Sol SC
Bacon, Langston: b 5-25-1746 d 8-26-1831 m X Lt VA
Baggs, Thomas: b c 1740 d a 11-12-1793 m X PS MD
Ballard, Frederick: b 10-13-1762 d 11-28-1851 m Hannah Russell Pvt MA
Ballenger, John: b 1759 d p 8-15-1840 m X Pvt VA Pnsr
Beebe, William: b 8-4-1754 d 12-23-1834 m Polly Truman Pvt CT
Bellis, William: b 12-18-1740 d 2-27-1826 m Mary Housel Pvt NJ
Bennett, Joshua: b 1743-4 d 5-2-1823 m (1) Elizabeth Dunham (2) Esther Smith Pvt CT Pnsr
Benson, George: b 8-20-1752 d 12-11-1836 m Sarah Thurbur CS RI
Bobb (BOBP), Abraham: b c 1743 d a 8-22-1822 m (1) Elizabeth __________ (2) Catherine __________ (3) Catherine __________ Pvt PA
Borden, John: b 10-1-1730 d 8-25-1806 m Mary Cone Sgt CT
Bowers, James: b 5-28-1756 d p 3-9-1843 m X Ens NJ Pnsr
Braswell, William, Sr.: b c 1730 d a 7-8-1795 m Ann __________ CS NC
Breed, Zephaniah: b 3-10-1737 d a 8-20-1792 m Ruth Phillips PS NH
Bridgewater, Levi: b 1761 d 9-30-1831 m Patience Stilwell Pvt VA Pnsr
Brierley, Robert: b 4-22-1749 d a 10-21-1837 m Elizabeth Bell PS MD
Brightwell, Anderson: b c 1763 d 4-30-1837 m Nancy Brightwell Pvt VA Pnsr
Brotzman (Brossman), Johannes: b c 1734 d 8-26-1807 m Anna Marie Heilman Pvt PA
Burch, Admiral: b c 1755 d 4-5-1818 m X Lt NY
Burner, Jacob: b __________ d a 12-30-1790 m (1) __________ Bungarner er (2) X PS VA
Burroughs (Burris), Elijah: b 1756 d 1798 m Sarah Morgan PS VA
Byers, David: b __________ d a 10-30-1794 m (1) __________ (2) Mrs. Sarah Carson CS SC
Byers, William: b 4-6-1747 d a 8-1837 m X Pvt SC Pnsr
Bynum, Arthur: b c 1740 d a 4-23-1813 m Mary Williams PS NC
Campbell, James: b a 2-1750 d a 2-1798 m Mary Kinchen Capt NC
Carson, William: b c 1747 d 5-14-1796 m X Pvt PA
Carter, Abraham: b c 1761 d p 8-1850 m (1) Matilda __________ (2) Sally Bondurant Pvt VA
Caston, John: b c 1750-5 d a 1820 m Frances __________ Pvt SC
Cavelier, Antoine Dauphin: b 9-22-1746 d 4-13-1826 m Francois Carriere PS LA
Cavender, George: b 1745 d a 2-1796 m Sarah __________ PS VA
Chadbourn (Chadbourne), Humphrey, Sr.: b 6-19-1716 d 8-11-1798 m Flora Hobbs CS MA
Coble, Nicholas: b 5-1754 d a 3-14-1827 m Margaret __________ PS NC
Coolbaugh, William Jr.: b 1757 d p 1809 m (1) Susannah Shoemaker (2) Mary (Buxton) Smith Pvt NJ
Coombs (Coomes), William: b __________ d 11-6-1824 m Frances __________ Sol VA
Coward, Needham: b 1750 d a 4-15-1818 m (1) Phebe __________ (2) Mary __________ PS NC
Craddock, Moses: b 1751 d a 12-11-1800 m Elizabeth Zachary Lt VA
Craig, Toller: b 7-10-1765 d c 1825 m Patsey Wright PS NY
Crum, Anthony, Sr.: b 1713 d 12-1804 m X PS VA
Curry (Currey), Ezekiel: b c 1735 d p 1800 m Susanna __________ PS NC
Damon, Caleb: b 11-15-1751 d 2-16-1811 m Lucy Morse Pvt MA
Darst, Peter: b c 1762 d 12-23-1843 m X Cpl PA
Davenport, William: b c 1710 d 1795 m Ann __________ PS VA
David, Louis: b 1751 d a 6-29-1819 m (2) Marie Louise Pourciau (2) Marie Therese Olinde PS LA
Davidson (Davison), Dan: b 10-2-1736 d 1-31-1821 m Martha Goodell Pvt VT
Davis, Matthew: b __________ d a 7-7-1873 m (2) Elizabeth __________ Pvt NH
Deardorff (Dierdorff), Abraham: b c 1736 d 12-30-1801 m X Pvt PA
Decker, Joshua: b c 1752 d p 1820 m Susanna Bostom Pvt MA
Demarest, Peter: b 12-30-1735 d p 4-17-1788 m Sara Ternuer Sol NY
Dillard, Joseph: b __________ d p 6-7-1790 m Mary __________ PS VA
Dodge, John: b 3-10-1751 d 9-27-1830 m Elizabeth Hill Pvt MA Pnsr
Doyen, Jacob, Jr.: b 4-22-1759 d a 1796 m Elizabeth __________ PS VA
Drennan, John: b 1769 d 1820 m Eliza Boyd (2) Unity Boyd Pvt SC
Dudley, David: b 7-29-1719 d 2-12-1811 m Susanna Chatfield PS NH
Efland, John: b 2-16-1762 d 10-22-1844 m Margaret May Pvt NC Pnsr

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General
and
Mrs. Carl Edwin Carlson, Curator General
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
on Thursday, the seventeenth of April
nineteen hundred and eighty
at eleven o'clock
Museum Gallery
1776 D Street, Northwest
Washington, District of Columbia
NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General's Brunch, Pilgrimage and Box Supper: Sunday, April 20, 1980. 10:30 am, Presidential Ballroom, Capital Hilton Hotel — Brunch followed by Morning Prayer Service. 1:30 pm — Memorial Service, Constitution Hall. 2:30 pm — Wreath-laying ceremony at NSDAR Founders' Monument on C Street. 3:00 pm — Leave for Arlington National Cemetery from 18th and C Streets to place wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. 4:00 pm — Leave for Mount Vernon for 5:00 pm Wreath-laying ceremony at the tombs of George and Martha Washington. 5:15 pm — Special tour of the mansion. 6:15 pm — Special Exhibit at the Administration Building for DAR only. 7:00 pm — Return to main gate to buses for return trip to Washington. Box lunches served on return trip. 8:00 pm — Arrival at Constitution Hall. Program for National Defense is at 8:30 pm. There is no limit to the number of reservations for the Morning Service and Brunch. All DAR members are invited to attend. However, reservations for the Pilgrimage and tour at Mount Vernon will be honored in order of receipt and are limited. MEMBERS PLANNING TO ATTEND SUNDAY AFTERNOON TEAS AND/OR STATE DINNERS SHOULD NOTE TIMES INVOLVED. Additional details regarding Sunday events will be available at the Chaplain General's information desk outside the Ballroom of the Capital Hilton Hotel from 3:00 pm to 6:00 pm, April 16, 17, 18 and from 8:30 am to 10:30 am, Sunday, April 20. Reservations by April 1: Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, 8801 Belmart Road, Potomac, Maryland 20854. Price of tickets: Brunch—$12.00, Bus—$7.00, Box Supper—$6.00 (Total $25.00). Send stamped, addressed envelope with check. State buses welcome. Please clear all arrangements with Mrs. Taylor.

Memorial Service: Sunday, April 20, 1:30 pm, Constitution Hall. Places on platform for State Chaplains. Assemble in President General's Reception Room at 12:30 pm.

Organizing Secretary General: Incoming State Regents' and Vice Regents' meeting, Monday, April 21, 12:00 Noon, at the front of Constitution Hall.

Treasurer General: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, second floor, 10:45-11:30 am.

Registrar General: Joint meeting with
National Membership Commission, Thursday, April 17, Banquet Hall, Memorial Continental Hall, third floor, 8:00 am -10:00 am. Membership Commission includes Organizing Secretary General, Librarian General, Genealogical Records Committee, Lineage Research, National Membership Committee and Seimes Microfilm Center.

Historian General: Joint meeting with the Historian General and American History Month Committee. Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, second floor, 9:30-10:30 am.

Librarian General: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 10:15 am. Joint meeting with Registrar General, 8:00 am.

Curator General: Joint meeting of all DAR Museum connected committees, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, second floor, 8:00-9:00 am. National Vice Chairman, State and Chapter Chairman, Museum advisors, Friends of the Museum Chairman and Vice Chairman, Docent Chairman, Docents, and Special Events Chairman.

Special Event: Reception, Thursday, April 17, 11:00 am, DAR Museum Gallery, Administration Building, first floor.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Round Table, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, third floor, 10:00-11:30 am. Exhibits—Room 3, Ground Floor adjoining Constitution Hall and Administration Building.

American Indians: Breakfast, Saturday, April 19, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room, 7:15-9:00 am, $9.00. Reservations before April 1, Mrs. Ernest B. Dickerson, 7237 Allan Avenue, Falls Church, Virginia 22046. Send self-addressed stamped envelope. During Congress: Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Lower Level Constitution Hall or Capital Hilton Hotel.

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 10:00-11:00 am. C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, third floor.

Children of the American Revolution: See information under C.A.R. Convention.

Conservation: Meeting, Friday, April 18, 7:30-8:30 am, Banquet Hall, third floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR Magazine and DAR Magazine Advertising: No meeting.

DAR Schools: Luncheon, April 19, Saturday, 12:00 noon, $12.95, Capital Hilton Hotel. Reservations: Mrs. Bernie C. McCrea, Box 5024, Abilene, Texas, 79605. Please enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

DAR Service for Veteran Patients: Breakfast, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room, 7:15-9:30 am, $8.50. Reservations before April 14th: Mrs. W. Todd Devan, 213 Eichelberger Street, Hanover, Pennsylvania 17331; No reservations after April 14, 1980.

Flag of the U.S.A.: Meeting, Saturday, April 19, Memorial Continental Hall, Library Balcony East, 8:00-9:00 am. National Vice Chairmen, State and Chapter Chairmen and interested members invited.

Genealogical Records: See Registrar General.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor, 10:00-11:00 am. Certificates may be picked up in Room 5, Ground Floor adjoining Constitution Hall and Administration Building, Thursday, April 17, 1:00-4:00 pm. Friday, April 18, 9:00 am-3:00 pm. Saturday, April 19, 9:00 am-4:00 pm. Monday, April 21, 9:00 am-3:00 pm.

Junior American Citizens: Roundtable, Friday, April 18, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 7:30-8:45 am. Displays, Tuesday through Monday, April 15-21, Administration Building, Exhibit Rooms 1 and 2, Ground Floor, all day.

Junior Membership: Junior Forum and Workshop Meeting, Thursday, April 17, National Officers Club Hall, second floor, Constitution Hall, 8:00-12:00 am. Junior Dinner, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, 16th & K Street, N.W. Congressional Room, 5:00-7:30 pm. Reservations before Congress: Send check payable to Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR with stamped self-addressed envelope no later than April 9th to Mrs. Charles D. Nixon, 607 16th Street, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451; during Congress: all reservations received after the 9th will be held for pickup at the door. Price of tickets $16.50.

Lineage Research: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 2:00-4:00 pm, Administration Building, Assembly Room, 2nd floor. See Registrar General.

Membership: See Registrar General.


DAR Motion Picture Dinner of the Motion Picture Association of America: Wednesday, April 16th, 1980 Motion Picture Association Building, 1600 Eye Street, N.W. 5:30 pm cocktails, dinner and pre-view. (DAR Members ONLY by invitation). Invitations are not transferable—please present at door.

National Defense: Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Presidential Ballroom, Capital Hilton Hotel, 12:00 noon. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter E. Ward, 4822 Drummond Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015. During Congress: Capital Hilton Foyer, entrance to Ballroom. $13.00.

National Defense Chairmen's Roundtable: Thursday, April 17, 3:00-5:00 pm. Capital Hilton Hotel, Panamerican Room. (Limited to National Vice Chairmen and State Chairmen only).

Program: Meeting and Yearbook Clinic, Friday, April 18, National
Officers' Club Hall, Constitution Hall, second floor, 1:30-3:30 pm.
Public Relations: Regular meeting, April 17, 10:45 am-12:00 pm. National Officers' Club Hall, Constitution Hall, 2nd Floor. Headquarters, Lafayet Room, 1st Floor, Constitution Hall.

Seimes Microfilm Center: See Registrar General. Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 11:00 am-12 noon, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, Administration Building.

Student Loan and Scholarship Committee: Workshop for National Vice Chairmen and State and Chapter Chairmen, and interested members, Thursday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, Assembly Room, 8:30-9:45 am.
Transportation: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 11:45 am-1:15 pm, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd Floor, Banquet Hall.

STATES
Alabama: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, American National Red Cross Building, Assembly Room, 2nd Floor, 17th and D Streets, N.W., 9:30-10:30 am. Tea, Friday, April 18, Senate Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, 5:00-6:30 pm, $11.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. J. R. Lynch, Jr., 40 Ashley Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36608. During Congress: Mrs. Lynch, Mayflower Hotel.

America Central Luncheon (Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin): Luncheon, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, 7th and D Streets, N.W., 9:30-10:30 am. Tea, Friday, April 18, Senate Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, 5:00-6:30 pm, $11.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Paul H. Long, 722 West 27th St., Kearney, Nebraska 68847. During Congress: Mrs. Long.

Arkansas: Breakfast, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 7:30-8:30 am, $8.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James H. Stevenson, 2816 Maryland Drive, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401; During Congress: Mrs. James Stevenson and Mrs. Carl D. Burton, Capital Hilton Hotel. Arizona: See Golden West Tea.

California: Tea, Wednesday, April 16, Capital Hilton Hotel Executive Room, 4:30-6:30 pm, $13.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Jerry J. Strayer, 1627 Miguel Avenue, Coronado, California 92118; during Congress: Mrs. Jerry Strayer, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Colorado: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, DAR Administration Building, 3rd Floor, Colorado Room, 9:30-10:30 am. See Golden West Tea.

Connecticut: Get Together, Wednesday, April 16, Capital Hilton Hotel, New York Room, 8:00-10:00 pm. See New England States Breakfast.

Florida: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Gallery Room, 2:30-4:00 pm. Tea, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room 4:00-5:30 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John M. Buckner, 418 North Wild Olive Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida 32018; During Congress: Mrs. John M. Buckner or Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Georgia: Meeting (delegation) Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 2:30-3:30 pm. Dinner, Saturday April 19, Capital Hilton Hotel, South American Room, 6:00 pm, $17.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Leonard G. DeLamar, Sr., 1006 6th Avenue, Albany, Georgia 31701; During Congress: Mrs. DeLamar, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Golden West Tea (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma): Tea, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $10.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard A. Delaney, 19045 Concho Circle, Sun City, Arizona 85373; During Congress: Mrs. Delaney, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Hawaii: See Northwestern States: Breakfast.

Idaho: See Northwestern States: Breakfast.

Illinois: Supper, Wednesday, April 16, Maple Leaf Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 5:30-10:00 pm, $19.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. William P. Jackson, 1507 West Clark Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820. During Congress: Mrs. J. Victor Lucas, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Indiana: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Indiana Room, 2nd Floor, 9:15-9:30 am. Tea: Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room, 3:00-5:00 pm, $9.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Richard Creedon, 5356 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Indiana 46205, During Congress: Mrs. Creedon, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Iowa: See America Central Luncheon.

Kansas: See Golden West Tea.

Kentucky: See Tri-State Reception.

Louisiana: Tea, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 5:00-6:30 pm, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Frances Flanders, 1703 North Third Street, Monroe, Louisiana 71201. During Congress: Miss Flanders, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Maine: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Maine State Room, 3rd Floor, 9:30-10:30 am. See New England States Breakfast.

Maryland: Luncheon, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room, 12:00-2:00 pm, $12.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, 5304 Wile Road, Bethesda, MD 20016. During Congress: Mrs. Hensley, 9740 Corral Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854. Reception: Sunday, April 20, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 10:00-11:30 pm.

Massachusetts: See New England States Breakfast.

Michigan: Meeting Wednesday, April 16; 7:00-8:00 pm, Capital Hilton, Senate Room. Reception 8:00 pm, Executive Club Room, April 16, $11.00. Reservations before Congress: Miss Lenette C. Renie, 351 Stratford Court, Dimondale, Michigan 48821. Reservations during Congress: Miss Renie, Holiday Inn, Connecticuct Avenue.

Minnesota: No dinner this year.

Mississippi: Rosalie Tea, Thursday, April 17, 3-5:00 pm. Capital Hilton Hotel, South American Room, $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter G. Johnson, 19 North Hill Parkway, Apt 19 Q, Jackson, Mississippi 39206 before
Missouri: Brunch & Short Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 10:00-12:00 am, Capital Hilton Hotel, South American Room, $9.25. Reservation before Congress: Miss Shirley Ann Pease, 14963 Green Circle Drive, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017; during Congress: Miss Pease, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Montana: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Nebraska: See America Central States Luncheon.


New Jersey: Tea, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 4:00-6:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Alan R. Crawford, State Vice Regent, 476 West Saddle River Road, Upper River, New Jersey 07458. During Congress: Mrs. Ger- rish, Capital Hilton Hotel.


New York: Board of Management Meeting and Dinner, Wednesday, April 16, Capital Hilton Hotel, Michigan Room and Ohio Room, 4:30 pm. Open House, Thursday, April 17, New York State Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2nd Floor, 9:30-11:30 am. Luncheon and meeting, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room, 12:30-4:00 pm., $12.50, check payable to New York State Luncheon. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George F. Bratt, 135-2 S. Highland Ave., Ossining, New York 10562; During Congress: New York State Room, Thursday, April 17, 10:00-11:00 only.

North Carolina: Meeting, all members, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, National Board Room, 2nd Floor, 2:30-3:30 pm. Tea, Saturday, April 19, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room, 4:00-6:00 pm, $11.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. A. J. Potter, 1006 Sham- rock Drive, Asheboro, North Carolina 27203: during Congress: at the door.

North Dakota: See America Central Luncheon.

Northwestern States Breakfast: Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming: Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Executive Club Room, 7:00-9:00 am, $6.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert Chais, 17125 S.E. 82nd Drive #13, Clackamas, Oregon 97015. During Congress: Mrs. Chais, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Ohio: See Tri-States Reception.

Oklahoma: Meeting, all delegates and members, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Oklahoma Colonial Kitchen, Lower Floor, 9:00-10:00 am. See Golden West Tea. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. C. J. Burdick, 4215 E. 107th St., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74136; during Congress: Mrs. C. J. Burdick, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Oregon: See Northwestern States Breakfast.


Rhode Island: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Rhode Island Room, 3rd Floor, 3:30-4:30 pm. See New England States Breakfast.

South Carolina: Luncheon, Friday, April 18, 1:00-2:30 pm, Capital Hil- ton Hotel, South American Room, $15.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Hazel O. Stogner, Jr., P.O. Box 1534, Conway, South Carolina 29526. During Congress: Mrs. Stogner, Jr., Capital Hilton Hotel.

South Dakota: See America Central Luncheon.

Tennessee: Meeting, to be announced at State Conference. Tea, Friday, April 18, Capital Hilton Hotel, Pan American and Massachusetts Rooms. 5:00-6:30 pm. $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Robert Alden Brown, Box 133, Brentwood, Ten- nessee 37027; During Congress: Mrs. Brown, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Texas: Tea, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Ballroom, 4:00-6:00 pm., $10.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John E. Cross, 1607 Winfield Road, Midland, Texas 79701. During Congress: Mrs. Cross, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Tri-State Reception (Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia): Wednesday, April 16, Capital Hilton Hotel, Ballroom, 8:30-10:30 pm., $10.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. H. E. Kitzmiller, 5026 Wintersong Lane, Westerville, Ohio 43081. Reservations during Congress: Mrs. Kitzmiller, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Utah: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Vermont: See New England States Breakfast.

Virginia: Luncheon, Friday, April 18, Hotel Washington, Grand Ballroom, 1:00 pm, $10.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Philip Lee Green, 13001 Colt Drive, Clifton, Virginia 22024. During Congress: Mrs. Green, same address.

Washington: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

West Virginia: See Tri-States Reception.

Wisconsin: See America Central Luncheon.

Wyoming: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Auditing: Meeting, Monday, April 14, Constitution Hall, Lafayette
Room East, 2:00–4:00 pm. Members only.

Resolutions: National Resolutions Committee Meeting. Thursday, April 10, 1:30 pm, National Defense Office. Friday, April 11–Wednesday, April 16, 8:30–4:30, Assembly Room, Administration Building, 2nd Floor. Thursday, April 17–Monday, April 21, 8:00 am, National Officers Club Board Room, DAR Administration Building, 2nd Floor.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

American History Month: See Historian General.

Constitution Week: Meeting, Friday, April 18, C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 3rd Floor, 8:00–9:00 am. Display table for Scrapbooks will be in Dressing Room 3, Ground Floor, Constitution Hall, Thursday, April 17–Monday, April 21.

DAR Membership Commission: See Registrar General.

DAR Museum Docents: See Curator General.

DAR Speakers Staff: No Meeting. Letters being sent.

Friends of the Museum: See Curator General.

Units Overseas: Luncheon, Monday, April 21, Capital Hilton Hotel, Senate Room, 12:00–1:30 pm, $12.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Box 538 V.A.M.C. Tuskegee, Alabama 36083. During Congress: Mrs. Boone, Capital Hilton Hotel.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

DAR Executive Club: Dinner and Meeting, Monday, April 14, Capital Hilton Hotel, Panamerican Room, 6:00 pm. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, 211 North Street, Hingham, Massachusetts 02043. During Congress: Mrs. Tolman, Capital Hilton Hotel. Price not determined at this time.

National Chairman’s Association: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 16, Capital Hilton Hotel, Congressional Room, 7:00 am, $7.50. Reservations: Mrs. George S. Tolman, 211 North Street, Hingham, Massachusetts 02043.

National Officers Club: Executive Board meeting, Sunday, April 13, Capital Hilton Hotel, 6:00 pm. Annual Business meeting, Monday, April 14, National Officers Club Hall, Constitution Hall, 2nd Floor, 10:00 am–12:30 pm, preceded by coffee at 9:30 am. Banquet, Tuesday, April 15, 6:30 pm, Federal Room, Capital Hilton Hotel. Members only. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Martin A. Mason, 3621 Raymond Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

State Vice Regents Club: Twenty-fifth Anniversary Luncheon. Monday, April 21, Capital Hilton Hotel, South American Room, 12:00–2:00 pm, $13.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr., 7825 Mary Cassatt Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854. During Congress: Mrs. Niebell, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room, 7:30 am. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joseph C. Matthews, P.O. Box 25, Millington, Tennessee 38053. During Congress: Mrs. J. Kennedy Kincaid, Jr., Capital Hilton Hotel.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

DAR American National Chorus: Rehearsal, Thursday, April 17, Memorial Continental Hall, Banquet Hall, 3rd Floor, 1:30–4:00 pm. Also, Friday, April 18, immediately following the close of Congress Session, Constitution Hall. Mrs. Anson H. Russell, IV, 3960 Lake Road, Sheffield Lake, Ohio 44054. Music to be purchased before coming to Congress. Auditions will be held for pianists, accompanists, and organists. Contact Mrs. Russell.

Congress Program: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Conductor’s Room, 1st Floor, Constitution Hall, 11:00–12:30 pm.

Corridor Hostesses: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 10:00–11:00 am, Tiers Section S, Constitution Hall. Register outside President General’s Reception Room, D Street Corridor.

Credentials: Meeting, Tuesday, April 15, O’Byrne Room, Administration Building, ground floor, 11:00 am. For instruction of Committee Members.

Guest Hospitality: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Conductor’s Room, Constitution Hall, 1st Floor, 10:00–11:00 am.

House: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, Auditorium, Constitution Hall, 9:00–10:30 am.

Marshall: Breakfast, Thursday, April 17, Capital Hilton Hotel, Michigan Room, 8:00–10:00 am. Price not determined at this time.

Men’s Dinner: Thursday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel. See Bulletin Board for room. 6:00 pm refreshments, 6:30 pm dinner, $17.50. Black tie optional for gentlemen attending Opening Night Ceremonies. Reservations before Congress: Mail Check to Graham T. Smallwood, 45 East 200 North, Salt Lake City, Utah 84103. No tickets mailed, but door list kept: During Congress: Hotel Presidential or at door if reservations made in advance.

Pages: Registration and meeting, Thursday, April 17, for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs only, 10:45 am, Pages’ Lounge, Constitution Hall, lower floor. Registration of all Pages, 11:30 am, Pages’ Lounge, Constitution Hall, lower floor. Orientation and instruction for all Pages, Auditorium, Constitution Hall, 12:45 pm.

Page’s Evening: Sunday, April 20, 3:30–5:30 pm, Banquet Hall, DAR Memorial Hall, Tea.

Platform: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 11:00 am–1:00 pm, Constitution Hall Stage.

President General’s Reception Room: Meeting, Thursday, April 17, 10:00 am, President General’s Reception Room, 1st Floor, Constitution Hall.

Press Books: Thursday, April 17, through Monday, April 21. Press books will be on display in Room 6, Ground Floor, Constitution Hall, adjoining Administration Building.

Registration Line: Meeting, Wednesday, April 12, The Baylies Centre, Administration Building, Ground Floor, opposite O’Byrne Room, 10:30 am.

Seating: See Credentials

SPECIAL

50th Anniversary—Constitution Hall:
Meeting, Tuesday, April 15 and Wednesday, April 16, at 10:00 am, Thursday, April 17, 2:30 pm, in Constitution Hall.

50-Year Member Recognition: Luncheon, Sunday, April 20, Capital Hilton Hotel, Pan American Room, 11:00 am, $11:00. 1980 dues $2.00. Reservations and dues before April 1: Mrs. Edward W. Diggs, 3811 Canterbury Road #704, Baltimore, Maryland 21218. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for tickets, or they may be picked up at the door. Reservations during Congress: Mrs. J. Herschel White, Capital Hilton Hotel.


N.S.C.A.R. NATIONAL CONVENTION

April 24-27, 1980

Thursday, April 24—Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, 2nd Floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 am—all day.

Friday, April 25—Opening of Convention, Sheraton-Washington Hotel. Cotillion Room—8:00 pm

Saturday, April 26—Convention Business Sessions, Sheraton-Washington Hotel—9:00 am
National Banquet, Sheraton-Washington Hotel—7:00 pm.

Sunday, April 27—Annual Pilgrimage

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

✎ HELEN GAGE FEDDDERSEN (MRS. PAUL C.), 1978 in New York State. Mrs. Feddersen served as State Regent of Idaho 1949-1951. She was a member of the Harewood Chapter (now disbanded).

✎ CLARA WYCKOFF HAGEMEYER (MRS. DONALD D.) June 1979 in Salt Lake City. A member of the Princess Timpanogos Chapter, Mrs. Hagemeyer was serving as State Regent of Utah at the time of her death.

✎ MILDRED G. JONES (MRS. EVERETT) on January 27, 1980. Mrs. Jones served as State Vice Regent of California 1972-1974, as State Regent 1974-1976 and as Vice President General 1976-1979. She was a member of the Eschscholtzia Chapter.
As the British laid waste to our national capital during August 1814, Secretary of War John Armstrong disappeared into private life as Secretary of State James Monroe assumed the additional duties of that Department. In February 1815, President Madison submitted the name of General Dearborn to fill the position of Secretary of War, only to have his nomination rejected by the Senate. That august body finally approved the nomination of William H. Crawford, Minister to France, but he was unable to immediately assume his new duties. Accordingly, on March 14, the President appointed his Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander James Dallas, to the position of acting Secretary of War. He was to perform this additional function until August 8, 1815.

Born in Jamaica, Dallas, after a brief business career in England and the practice of law in the West Indies, migrated to the United States in 1783 to settle in Philadelphia where he developed a successful legal and political career. Appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1791, Dallas remained a power in state politics throughout the decade. An ardent Democratic Republican, and co-founder of the Philadelphia Democratic Society, his opposition to the Jay Treaty contributed toward the solidification of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania and its success in the elections of 1796 and 1800.1

Dallas' major contribution to the Madison Administration was as Secretary of the Treasury, 1814–1816, during which time he successfully reestablished the financial stability of the post-war government and was the prime mover for the establishment of the Second Bank of the United States. However, his tenure as acting Secretary of War was marked by outstanding accomplishments, under difficult conditions, which have seldom been given adequate recognition.

Among the immediate problems facing Dallas was that of paying the large army which had fought in the recent war. The serious condition of federal finances and the inept administration of the War Department under previous Secretaries had created a large deficit. Many officers had not been paid since October 1814, and many soldiers who had enlisted for the duration of the war were being discharged without being paid what was due them. Murmurs of discontent began to surge through the armed forces.

Dallas was determined that this discontent should not develop into violence. He hoped, moreover, to put departmental finances into good order before Crawford arrived. To these ends he taxed his ingenuity to find funds and prodded the paymasters into remitting promptly to the troops the sums he was able to unearth. He was able to obtain loans from Pennsylvania and New York to pay their respective militiamen; and, thanks to his leadership of both the Treasury and War Departments, he was able to pay troops from New England and other states from the surplus of funds appropriated for nonmilitary purposes. When he finally turned the Department over to Crawford, Dallas' efficient administration had minimized the financial problem.2

In the meantime, by Act of March 3, 1815, only two
The government of the United States had decided to reduce the size of the Army from 60,000 men to an authorized force of 10,000 men, exclusive of the Corps of Engineers. These 10,000 men were to be formed into infantry and rifle regiments, one regiment of light artillery, and a corps of artillery to man the permanent fortifications. It is interesting to note that a contingent of cavalry (or dragoons) was not included. The new Army was to be commanded by six general officers and four brigadier generals.3

Dallas immediately began to formulate his plans to accomplish the will of Congress. Although 25,000 of the 60,000 men of the Army were militia or volunteers, and steps had already been taken to begin their discharge, the remaining regular establishment must be reduced by two-thirds in order to meet the imposed limitation. To help him in the reduction and reorganization, he decided to convene a Board of Officers, composed of those generals who had been chosen to head the peacetime establishment—Major Generals Jacob Brown, Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, Edmund P. Gaines, Alexander Macomb, and Eleazer W. Ripley, all distinguished veterans of the recent war. Of these, Brown was named commander of the Northern Division and Jackson commander of the Southern Division, both with the rank of major general. The others were offered and accepted the four brigadier general positions authorized by Congress.

What did the words “10,000 men” mean? A measure of assistance was provided by a memorandum from Monroe, in which he offered his opinion that the 10,000 man ceiling excluded officers. Fortified by the concurring opinion of General Scott, Dallas accepted Monroe’s opinion and requested the President to agree. In his reply, Madison accepted the 10,000 man figure as being exclusive of officers.9 The Secretary’s request for the President’s approval of the Monroe-Scott-Dallas opinion regarding the figure 10,000 is interesting. It is possible that the President had previously agreed with their interpretation, but that Dallas believed that he should have the approval committed to writing in order to combat any criticism from Congress.

Since the number of officers must be established in proportion to the 10,000 enlisted men, the number of field officers (majors, lieutenant colonels, and colonels) must be reduced from 216 to 39, and the number of regimental officers (lieutenants and captains) from 2055 to 450. Only the finest officers could be retained.10

Having gathered and sorted the above facts and figures, Dallas outlined his plans in a letter, dated April 8, to the six general officers selected to lead the new Army.7 The letter begins:

“Gentlemen, the President of the United States has requested your attendance at Washington with a view to the aid which your experience and information enable you to afford, in forming the military peace establishment, according to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3rd of March 1815. I have the honor, therefore, of calling your attention to this interesting and important business; and to request an early report upon the following points, premising that your report will be considered as an authentic source of information, to which a just respect will be paid in all future deliberations upon the subject:

1. The organization of the army.
2. The selection of the officers.
3. The military stations.”

Section I which followed discussed the new, reduced authorized strength, and requested them to form this number into appropriate units (e.g., battalions, companies) according to previous laws regarding the organization of military units.

Section II dealt with the selection of officers. They are advised of the reduced number of field grade and regimental officers which must be selected “... men of high military merit must unavoidably be omitted in the present organization of the army. It has not been, and it never can be, under such circumstances, a mark of disrespect or a subject of reproach to omit the name of any officer; and the President wishes it may be distinctly understood that from the selection of officers nothing more ought to be inferred than his approbation of the selected individuals, without derogating in any degree from the reputation and worth of others.” Only those of distinguished military merit, high moral character, and capable of engaging the enemy in ground combat should be selected.8

Section III concerned the two divisions and directed the distribution of the allotted soldiers to adequately garrison the existing military posts.

In the beginning of May, Dallas forwarded to the President the comprehensive Report of the Board of Officers, praising the selection of officers as being impartial and highly meritorious, and complimenting General Brown on the distribution of troops in the Northern Division. (Because General Jackson was unable to attend the meeting, he was given authority to alter the distribution of troops in his Southern Division.)9

In his initial comments on the Report, Madison reiterated his confidence in Dallas and the members of the Board. He adds a humorous note by stating that although he wishes to carefully scrutinize the recommended list of officers, he left his Army Register at Monticello on his last visit there! He will therefore forward his comments later. (The Army Register is the published list, even today, of all army officers.) The President approved the report on May 10th.10

On May 18th, Dallas forwarded to the President the formal official report relating the efforts of the War Department to accomplish the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1815. The Report presents a general discussion of the requirements of the Act, and acknowledges the assistance of the Board of Officers in accomplishing the task. It then announces that in order to carry out the terms of the Act, four general orders would be issued:

1. To announce the military divisions and subdivisions, and the distribution of the troops.
2. To announce the Army Register for the peace establishment.

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3. To direct all non-retained personnel to be discharged on June 15, or as soon as possible thereafter.

4. To direct the major generals to assume command of their divisions.\(^{11}\)

The final formality marking the reorganization was the public proclamation of May 17. This document praised the unselfish devotion of the American soldier and noted the difficulty in accomplishing the required reduction. It closed with a challenge:

"The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the Revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society in the prosecution of various arts and professions; and all of them, as well as the vetran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the objects of grateful recollection and of constant regard. It is for the American army now dissolved to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward."\(^{12}\)

As soon as the military reorganization was approved, Dallas turned his attention to those conditions that had led Congress to vote for a standing army of ten thousand men—the menace of the British and the Indians on our western frontier.\(^{13}\) The British commanders kept postponing the surrender and exchange of forts along the Great Lakes as called for in the Treaty of Ghent, causing many Americans to remember uneasily the years the British had delayed delivering up the frontier posts after the Revolutionary War. The Indian tribes remained suffused and continued to make sporadic attacks on the widely scattered frontier settlements, which Dallas suspected were instigated by the British commanders and/or traders.

Dallas ordered the American commanders to seek British cooperation in the exchange of Fort Malden for Fort Mackinac and the reoccupation of Fort Niagara. He pressed Secretary of State Monroe to present "strong and decisive expositions" to the British government against the traders' excitement of the Indians, and discussed the issue addressed to the Indians, but actually to the British and the Indians. He dispatched two groups of commissioners to exclude the British from the Indian markets. These emissaries were to explain the terms of the Treaty of Ghent and make clear that our government sought no new cessions of land, but wished merely to cultivate peace and good-will. Negotiations eventually led to a series of treaties and a temporary peace. Dallas also proposed the construction of a cordon of military and commercial posts along the western frontier. A string of garrisons in strategic positions from Michigan, along the Mississippi, to Louisiana, "would form an advantageous barrier between the white and the red people, and protect, at the same time, the public lands against lawless occupancies." Under the direction of General Brown, nine garrisons in the Northwest were opened or strengthened during 1815 and troops were moved from the New York frontier to fill them. Responsibility for establishing the southern chain was delegated to General Jackson. This policy of fortifying the government's military position along the western frontier was continued by Dallas' successors in the War Department.\(^{15}\)

Although Crawford assumed his new duties as Secretary of War on August 8, Dallas was occasionally called upon to reassume the direction of the Department until the following December. In addition, due to Monroe's periodic illness throughout the year, Dallas frequently attended to matters of State and managed the work of that Department as well as his other two. During this period, he also arranged the purchase of the personal library of Thomas Jefferson and its transfer to Washington as the basis for the Library of Congress.

Even though completed in December 1814, and, therefore, prior to his appointment as Acting Secretary of War, one additional significant accomplishment must be mentioned—his authorship of a thirty thousand word paper, *An Exposition of the Causes and Character of the Late War with Great Britain*—the official Administration position regarding the causes and conduct of the War of 1812.\(^{16}\)

Anxious to return to private life, Dallas submitted his resignation to President Madison, effective October 1, 1816. His retirement was shortened and further public service denied by his sudden death on January 16, 1817, at the age of 58.

NOTES

1. Information pertaining to Dallas' early career and political rise may be found most conveniently in Raymond Walters, Jr., *Alexander James Dallas: Lawyer-Politician-Financier. 1759-1817* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1943).

2. Walters, p 222-224.

3. Letters, April 8 and 17, 1815. A. J. Dallas, to Major Generals Brown, Jackson, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, and Ripley, in George Mifflin Dallas, *Life and Writings of A. J. Dallas* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1871), p 367-377. The papers of A. J. Dallas are widely scattered. Fortunately, letters between Dallas and President Madison and others, pertaining to the reduction and reorganization of the army, had been assembled by his son George, (Vice-President under Polk and namesake of Dallas, Texas) and placed at the rear of the above mentioned text. All letters referred to in the remainder of this article will be found in this work.

4. Walters, p 224.

5. Letters, April 11 and 14, p 397-398.


8. It must be noted that since most of the officers serving on active duty were serving in temporary grades, their appointment to a lower peacetime rank would be no shock or reflection of poor performance. On the contrary, since lack of tendered appointment would mean discharge, and possible financial hardship, most selected were pleased to accept peacetime appointment at a lower grade.

9. Letter, undated, probably May 4 or 5, p 408-409. The report itself is not included in the collection of letters.

10. Letter of May 7 and 10, p 409-413.

11. Letter, May 13, p 413.

12. Dallas, p 3459.


17. Walters, p 228-229; letters, May (undated), p 419-421, 426-431.
In her acceptance speech at the 86th Continental Congress, the President General said “... our progress as the largest and most influential women’s patriotic organization in our Country today depends, as in the past, on meeting current and future challenges with knowledge and vision ... to be a viable on-going Society, we must constantly take stock of ourselves and where we are going, strengthen the work through our Committees, bring our programs up-to-date, modernize without deserting our objectives.”

This Administration has had more than its share of challenges and has met them with the knowledge and vision it promised. The large unexpected and hidden problems were outlined in an article in the February 1980 DAR Magazine entitled “Building For Our Future and Repairing Our Past.”

The President General’s Project, BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE, which was voted overwhelmingly at the 87th Continental Congress, consisted of enclosing the open court area between the Assembly Room and the elevator on the 2nd and 3rd floors of the Administration Building for needed additional space to accommodate the growth of the Society.

At the time of this writing, the joint office of the First Vice President General and Chaplain General, the Public Relations Office and Data Processing are in the process of moving into some of the new offices. For approximately eighteen months the Public Relations and the Personnel Director had been sharing an office. As of this date also, no new furniture has had to be purchased for the new offices. The President General and two staff members toured the entire building complex making notes of where desks, chairs, cabinets, etc., were not being put to use. Consequently, the President General has found almost enough furnishings already on hand for the new offices.

More space in the building is being utilized than ever before. Some rooms that were not suitable for offices were used for other projects. For example, the New Jersey Room, in the basement of the Administration Building, was completely refurbished and named “The Baylies Centre” by the National Board of Management. The centre serves many purposes, including a place to show our film “Home and Country” to museum visitors and to hold lectures and seminars and also to house the diorama of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, which is on permanent loan from the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.

The Museum Curator said this Administration had permitted more use of our rooms by outside groups for lectures than had ever been done before. Also this is the first Administration to permit museum items to be loaned on a regular basis for special outside exhibits.

Several changes were necessary in the Americana Rom of the Historian General’s suite to protect the over 6,000 priceless documents which cannot be replaced. The heating and cooling system was overhauled, smoke detectors and burglar alarms installed, acid-free holders and boxes for documents and manuscripts were purchased, thus preserving our artifacts and documents for perpetuity, and new display cases were built in the hallway across from the Historian General’s suite.
The Touch Program through the efforts of the Curator General's Office has been greatly expanded during this Administration from a few hundred at first to 4,000 children during the past year. This is a program for children that allows them to feel as well as see and hear about artifacts. This Office is also helping to teach American Decorative Arts to George Washington University graduate students through an intern program.

A textile storage room with controlled temperature and humidity is being constructed for the preservation of museum textiles and will be ready in April.

A flag rack for outdoor flags has been permanently installed on the 18th Street ramp to fly the State Flags at each Continental Congress.

General maintenance has been an ever continuing project keeping our crew and painter busy.

The Banquet Hall kitchen has been modernized and condensed for better efficiency. It has a dishwasher, more storage cabinets, two refrigerators, two stoves, and is much easier for use in preparing luncheons for National Board and other functions. Part of the old kitchen is being made into the textile storage room.

The seats in Constitution Hall were in bad shape. At the 87th Continental Congress the Finance Chairman reported, "The finances of our organization are in a solvent state. We have sufficient income from our dues, fees and investments to meet our needs. Our investment income gives us an adequate amount to support our many worthy projects. . . . Our Constitution Hall seating dates back to the original building in 1929 and the seats badly need replacing. It is wonderful to know that the biggest bulk of money for this purpose is available from the Property Maintenance Fund . . . ."

New drinking fountains were installed in the lobby of Constitution Hall with a regular fountain and a lower fountain side by side for the use of handicapped individuals and children.

The President General initiated a four-day work week at National Headquarters during the summer months. This was done as an energy savings program and the utility bills proved how much we did save. In comparison, the July 1979 electric bill was $5,000 less than the July 1978 electric bill and the staff certainly enjoyed three day weekends during daylight savings time.

A Central Committee Office was established in early 1978 to handle the mailing and basic work for the majority of the committees that do not come under another office at Headquarters.

A Personnel Office was established in 1978 and a Director hired. The First Vice President General and the Director, working closely with the President General, reviewed the needs of the Society as to number and classification of employees needed. The staff was re-evaluated and job descriptions were written by Department Heads to aid the Personnel Director in selecting the right people for available jobs. The First Vice President General has continued to work closely with the Director to approve and monitor new actions designed to improve the effectiveness as well as the working conditions of our staff. A new pay scale was drawn up and a cost of living increase of 4.9% was given to the employees, both within our budget and President Carter's guidelines.

The Society pays approximately $120,000 per month for salaries, repairs, utilities and maintenance. All these costs keep rising just as the Consumer Price Index has risen 28% since this Administration took office in April 1977.

For the first time, the First Vice President General was able to have the new Handbook published and ready for the members in less than one year after this Administration took office. Also for the first time, at the suggestion of the President General, the National Bylaws were included in the Handbook.
Come, Sing His Praise

The Chaplain General has initiated a Sympathy Card and Memorial Donors Card with which the Society can acknowledge donations in memory of both members and non-members. The special project of the Chaplain General was completed. It is an 86-page book of personal devotions based on Psalm-inspired hymns entitled "Come Sing His Praise." The copyrighted publication contains music, hymn backgrounds, scripture, meditation, prayer, and is illustrated with drawings of Old Testament musical instruments. The book is in its third printing.

Four new printing machines with varying capabilities were authorized for the Print Shop and as a result, the Society has been able to do more and more in-house printing at a tremendous savings.

In observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Consecration of Constitution Hall, a Reconsecration Ceremony was held in the Hall on October 12, 1979. A similar ceremony will be held at the time of our 1980 Congress to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the dedication of Memorial Continental Hall.

The National Board of Management approved the Jeannette Osborn Baylies Home Economics (multi-purpose) Building at KDS as the National DAR School Project. The building is now finished and being used.

In an effort to help the schools financially, the October 13, 1979, National Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Committee to send an additional $10,000 to each school. At the 1979 Continental Congress the members again approved the annual appropriation to the Schools of $10,000 each as initiated by the 1974 Continental Congress. In addition, another $20,000 from an undesignated bequest was divided between the two schools. A total of $30,000 each has been sent from the National Society to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee DAR Schools since the April Congress.

Another statement made by the President General in her acceptance speech was "... there is an area we consider one of our top priorities and that is the area of Public Relations." In the public relations area we have made great strides. We published and furnished to each chapter "A Guide to Effective Public Relations." The National Chairman's Forum of each October National Board of this Administration has been opened to the press resulting in some excellent coverage. Chapters have been encouraged to open the program portion of their meetings both to the press and the public, again resulting in excellent publicity nationwide. Our first commercial ad was purchased and sent to 10,000 newspapers nationwide resulting in the information about the NSDAR reaching hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses. The President General has had the fullest cooperation from newspapers, radio and TV during her tours to State Conferences.

In April 1979, the Executive Committee recommended to the National Board of Management that the National Society sponsor no further construction of new buildings at KDS and/or Tamasee DAR Schools until the schools are on a sound financial basis.

The membership has grown during this Administration. Approximately 24,103 new members have been admitted to the Society from April 22, 1977, including the February 1980 Board, and 80 new Chapters have been organized.

Other highlights:

At the 1978 Congress the membership voted to add "God" to our official seal and motto so it now is "God, Home and Country",

The new 50-Year Club was organized with over 700 Charter members,

Twenty-five Year Membership Certificates were designed and made available,

The DAR Manual for Citizenship was revised,

A semi-monthly staff newsletter was instituted,

The Museum Reference Library was expanded,

The book "Historic and Memorial Buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution" was completed and printed and made available,

The Naval Academy Preparatory School in Newport, RI was added to our list for Service Academy awards making a total of eight academies receiving DAR awards,

The National Society has given through the Carolyn E. Holt Educational Fund and the Occupational Therapy Scholarship Fund to date $41,000 in scholarships to 98 deserving young people. This was made possible by wise investments within the Society.

The President General has served on numerous committees and Boards in an advisory capacity for community involvement activities in Washington, D.C. For
Almost 210,000 women, a third of whom are under 35, are busy working to promote historic preservation, education and patriotism in the U.S. through the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR).

These dedicated women function through 24 national, special and standing committees, most of which were established to benefit the nation, not the members, since the organization received its charter from Congress in 1896.

The Society has over 3,000 chapters in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, England, France and Mexico. Through their efforts, countless historic places and houses have been preserved or restored, and many graves of Revolutionary War soldiers have been located and marked.

A Conservation Committee, which stresses the preservation of natural resources and participates in beautification projects, plants more than a million and a half trees, shrubs and bulbs in public parks and on roadsides each year. It also supplies tons of birdseed and wildlife food, all paid for by DAR members.

As another service to the nation, DAR members have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to initiate and support projects to promote good citizenship—especially through education.

For example, the Society owns, maintains and operates for underprivileged youth two boarding and day schools in the Appalachian area, both of which represent investments of a million dollars.

Members also give to four other schools, mainly in the form of scholarships, clothing and gifts approximately $35,000 a year.

JUNIOR DAR MEMBERS raise funds for DAR-sponsored mountain schools in South Carolina and Alabama.

The most recent report of cash contributions from DAR state organizations to the DAR School Fund for a year totals $501,697. More than $100,000 went to two Indian schools, St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls in Springfield, S.D., and Bacone College, Muskogee, Okla., through the organization's American Indians Committee.

NSDAR spends about $115,000 annually through its Student Loan and Scholarship Committee. This amount includes a $8,000 American History Scholarship and medical/nursing and occupational therapy scholarships.

Clearly, the NSDAR is more than just an ancestral society or social club for patriotic older women.

example, she is an Honorary Member of the Board of Trustees of the Greater Washington Chapter of the Leukemia Society of America and a member of the Advisory Board of SHACK, a drug rehabilitation center in the District of Columbia.

This Administration has had the foresight and vision to safeguard our National Headquarters and to preserve the priceless items contained therein which have been entrusted to its care.

That which has been accomplished has been under the careful guidance of the entire Executive Committee which at all times has been unanimous in executing the decisions which have confronted them.

You can readily see that BUILDING FOR OUR FUTURE has had a far-reaching impact. It has manifested itself in many ways, not only in physical building, but also in updating our work under our three objectives and protecting the integrity and well-being of such a vital and ongoing organization.

The final theme of this Administration is “A Tapestry of Service.” Each member, of which there have been 643,145 throughout the years, represents a thread in the tapestry of the National Society. Those gone before us wove strong threads by giving faithful and devoted service. Todays members are giving unselfishly of their time and abilities weaving strong threads and helping to mold the young members and future members so that our “Tapestry of Service” will grow larger and stronger with each passing year.

The bottom line is that the National Society is solvent and debt-free. The current fund balance of the National Society, at this writing, is higher than when the present Administration took office!—National Chairman, Public Relations Committee.
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES

NEW ENGLAND
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Connecticut
Rhode Island

SOUTHERN
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Delaware
Maryland

MIDDLE COLONIES
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island

New Hampshire
Governor Wentworth, Patron of music
Composer: Samuel Holyoke, pipe organ
Organ: As noted in St. John's Chapel, Portsmouth

Pennsylvania
Governor William Penn, Patron of music
Composer: William Boyce, church music
Organ: At First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia

South Carolina
Governor Gedney, Patron of music
Composer: Thomas Jefferson, church and concert music

Delaware
Governor John J. Mifflin, Patron of music
Composer: John L. Plimpton, church music

New York
Governor George Clinton, Patron of music
Composer: Henry Wood, church music

New Jersey
Governor John Marshall, Patron of music
Composer: John F. Girard, church music

New England colonies:
- Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island
- New Hampshire

Southern colonies:
- Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Maryland

Middle colonies:
- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Dutch settlement 1624, as settlers, folk songs.
Present and former locations of churches:
- Massachusetts: Old North Church
- Connecticut: Trinity Church
- Rhode Island: First Baptist Church

New Jersey: Old Swedes Church

Maryland:
- Alexander Reinsagle, Francis Scott Key

North Carolina:
- Early Moravian settlement
- Church organ music

South Carolina:
- Charleston center of music for southern US
- C. F. E. Bach, organist

Other musical societies:
- U.S.A. Church
- Other churches

Important organ music:
- Musicians from Europe

Gen. Oglethorpe landed Savannah 1735 with few
- British colonists, later joined by settlers
- Savannah became an important colonial city

Dutch settlement 1624, as settlers, folk songs.
A Triptych of Colonial Music

By

FRANCES SHELTON AND LUCIA MCBRIDE

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AD 1620

The yellow setting sun
Melts the lazy sea to gold,
and guides the swaying galleon
Then towards a land of promise
Lunges hugely on

Edward MacDowell (1861-1908), noted American composer and poet honors the birth of our country in his "Sea Pieces," a suite of piano selections which includes AD 1620. The swaying galleon carried many things in addition to the colonists who were coming to settle in a new land. With a long and dangerous journey between themselves and the countries they had left, the settlers needed to equip themselves with all the necessities for a new life. It is apparent that, whatever the country and culture left behind, most colonists felt music to be one of the necessities. Music served many purposes for the colonists: it was an integral part of worship and for many, the first raising of voices came in whatever structure had been built as a church. For some, music was a form of entertainment. As the country became more populous, music provided a bridge across which people without a common language might communicate, from German, to English, to Indian. Popular songs kept a record of current events and communicated news of events across distances. While the first music in this country was that brought by the various groups, it was not long before, in the true pioneering spirit, new forms and even new instruments were introduced, or improvements made on the old ones. Many American composers of the Revolutionary period were largely self-taught, and earned their living at other trades, from tanning to tavern-keeping. With so little training and leisure time, it is remarkable that they accomplished what they did. A young American poet wrote recently, "We cannot know anything about the past, unless we know about the present." To this end, some references to modern music will be noted in this article. The treatment of Colonial Music will be in three parts: The New England Colonies, The Middle Colonies and the Southern Colonies.

Ice, snow, and blizzard whirled around the Mayflower, carrying the pilgrims to their landing at Plymouth Harbor on November 1, 1620. They bowed their heads in prayer, giving thanks to God for their safety, asking for guidance to build a new home in a new land. As Priscilla Alden turned to the frontispiece of "The Ainsworth Psalter" of 1618, she saw a drawing of a gentle flower. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in "The Courtship of Miles Standish" left us these immortal lines:

Printed in Amsterdam the words and music together
Rough-hewn, angular noted, like stones in the wall of
a church yard . . .
Such was the book, from whose pages she sang the old
Puritan anthem.
How to Jehovah, all the earth,
Serve ye Jehovah with gladness;
Before Him come with singing mirth.
Know that Jehovah He God Is.
(the 100th Psalm—the Doxology)

Salem, Massachusetts was settled in 1628 by a group of fifty people known as the Puritans bringing with them their Psalm Books. Three ministers from this Colony published "The Bay Psalm Book" in 1640, the first book printed in North America. An example of one of their translations is the 23rd Psalm and is an indication of their attention to meter:

The Lord to mee, a Sheppeard is,
want therefore shall not I
He in the folds of tender grasse
doth cause mee down to lie.

While there was no music in the early editions of "The Bay Psalm Book," there was an "Admonition" to the
reader as to which tune should be used. The tunes were found in a book by Thomas Ravenscroft printed in London in 1621. Remembering the “lining out” method of singing their Psalms in England, the colonists continued having a Deacon, or Leader, give out the tune line by line, after which the congregation would repeat the same phrase.

Within 100 years, the relatively simple music above had progressed considerably. The Boston Newsletter of December 1731 gives Boston the credit for having the first public concert on record in the American colonies. The concert was given in Mr. Peter Pelham’s Great Room near the Sun Tavern. Mr. Pelham was an engraver, a dancing master, and a music patron.

The first musical instruments, not surprisingly, were connected with the church. The first peal of church bells in America came from Boston’s Old North Church. The bells were made by the Whitehall Chapel, and installed in 1745. Five years later, Paul Revere, at the age of fifteen, with six friends, was granted permission to climb the steeple and ring the bells to warn the colonists of the coming of the British.

Thomas Brattle, Treasurer of Harvard College, was fond of organ music, and imported from England before
1731, a pipe organ for use in his own home. In his will, he bequeathed the organ to the Brattle Street Church, requesting that if the church did not accept it, Kings Chapel would be the recipient. He left instructions in his will as to the type of organist who should play the instrument: “The organist must be sober, and play the organ loudly.” After many years of service in Kings Chapel, the organ was sold in 1756 to St. Paul’s Church, Newburyport, Massachusetts. Then, ten years later, the Brattle organ was bought by St. John’s Chapel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where it can be seen today on the church’s balcony, reconditioned, and used on special occasions.

It was not long before composers appeared to give expression to the thoughts of the colonists. Joseph Warren was a patriot, and wrote lyrics to the old melodies, thus heralding secular ballads, sung and played on fife and drum. He lost his life in the battle of Bunker Hill, but not before he composed many lyrics and “A Song of Liberty” to the tune of “British Grenadiers.”

That seat of science Athens
And earth’s proud mistress Rome,
Where now are all their glories?
We scarce can find a tomb,
Then guard your rights Americans,
Nor stoop to lawless sway,
Oppose, oppose, oppose, oppose
For North America!

Boston was the birthplace of William Billings (1747-1800), one of America’s earliest native born composers. He was a tanner by profession who loved music, writing tunes on bits of leather while he worked. He was self-taught, and boasted of not following any rules of musical composition. He said that “Nature is the best dictator. Nature must inspire the thought. In fact, I think it best for every composer to be his own Carver.” Billings introduced the use of the violoncello into the music of the church service and started the use of the pitch pipe, thereby correcting much of the faulty pitch in congregational singing. He traveled around New England, teaching people how to read notes and write their own music. In 1770 he published “The New England Psalm Singer.” He originated the fuguing tune which became popular. It was his music that finally took precedent over the imitative character of Billings, and an ordained Congregational minister, developed a system of notation employing different shaped notes. His composition, “Bunker Hill,” expresses the suffering connected with that famous battle. He was the first composer in America to place the melody in the soprano voice. Before this, the melody had always been assigned to the tenor voice. The anthem, “Erect Your Heads, O Ye Gates,” by Law is a paraphrase of the 24th Psalm, verses 7 and 9.

The merriest of the Puritans were the New Hampshire Colonists who had no objection to secular music and theatrical performances. There was a harpsichord in the Warner House, the oldest home in New Hampshire. Gov. Wentworth was a patron of good music as early as 1767, and if you had lived at that time, you might have gone to one of the many musical or patriotic balls held in his mansion. Samuel Holyoke, a Harvard graduate (1789), published an original collection of sacred music. He coached a Choral Music Society and Instrumental Club, and wrote many beautiful hymns. In his famous hymn, “Sturbridge,” he combined voices with woodwinds and strings. Holyoke’s choral writing was in striking contrast to the fuguing-tunes of William Billings.

In Rhode Island, Karl Theodore Pachelbel, son of the famous Nurnberg organist, Johann Pachelbel, assisted in the installation of the third organ in the New England Colonies at Trinity Church, Newport. He was appointed organist at this church shortly after 1730. His famous “Magnificat” for double chorus and organ was performed in this church during his sojourn there. Another early composer working in Rhode Island was Oliver Shaw, a blind musician, soloist, and singing master. He settled in Providence, in 1789 and wrote sacred and secular compositions. One of his most colorful works is his “Trip to Pawtucket” in which he depicts the jingle of a stage coach on its perilous journey from Pawtucket to Boston.

This period of music in the New England Colonies reflects the pioneering and warring conditions under which the Colonists lived, and the traditions which they brought with them from across the seas. In the compositions of many American contemporary composers are preserved the experiences from a rich New England Heritage.

“The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time . . .
Our cause is just.
Our union is perfect.”

These words of Thomas Jefferson serve as a text for Randall Thompson’s 1899 composition, “The Testament of Freedom.” Randall Thompson expresses genuine interest in perpetuating America’s patriotic heritage by using Thomas Jefferson’s words, “liberty with life.” This cantata for male voices was first performed at the University of Virginia, honoring the 200th anniversary of its Founder, Thomas Jefferson.

Another composer inspired by the American Revolution was Charles Ives (1857-1954). He was born in Danbury, Connecticut. In a preface to a composition “Three Places in New England,” Part II Putnam’s Camp, Red-
New England Triptych. He includes in this brilliant singing from the old Dutch psalters which they brought ensemble music, performed by string, German flutes, and static delight in psalmody. Before 1664, one of the first Amsterdam. The Dutch held their first church services in a guest organist at the dedication of St. Paul's Episcopal development of the famed Trinity Choir. In 1770, Mr. Tuckey conducted the first American performance of 

In this tone poem, Ives vividly portrays a scene from our New England Heritage. 

William Schuman (1910-), a twentieth century composer, former president of The Juilliard School of Music, brings us reflections of the American Revolution in his “New England Triptych.” He includes in this brilliant orchestral “Triptych” the stirring hymn of “Chester” by Billings:

*Let tyrants shake their iron rod, And slav’rey clank her galling chains, We’ll fear them not’ we trust in God New England’s God forever reigns.*

In reviewing the early music history of the Middle Colonies, we begin with New York State. In 1624 a group of Dutch Colonists settled on Manhattan Island. They built a fort and named their settlement New Amsterdam. The Dutch held their first church services in a loft, above the mill (known as the “horse mill”). They sang from the old Dutch psalters which they brought with them from Holland. The Indians were much impressed by these Dutch services and found a kind of ecstatic delight in psalmody. Before 1664, one of the first hymns sung in the Dutch Colony of New Amsterdam, before it became New York City, was a translation of the New Netherland Hymn of Thanksgiving.

It was not long before the Dutch and German immigrants desired some accompaniment to their voices. The first organ in New York City was installed in 1727, in the Garden Street Church. Concerts of baroque ensemble music, performed by string, German flutes, and harpsichord were presented in New York City as early as 1736. The second organ in New York City was placed in Trinity Church in 1737.

William Tuckey, a singing master from England, arrived in New York City in 1753. As organist at Trinity Church, he established a music school which led to the development of the famed Trinity Choir. In 1770, Mr. Tuckey conducted the first American performance of Handel’s Oratorio, “The Messiah.” Mr. Tuckey was guest organist at the dedication of St. Paul’s Episcopal Chapel in 1776 and was recognized as an outstanding musician.

New York City was soon the center of many cultural activities. A company of comedians from Philadelphia gave “The Beggars Opera” by John Gay and John Pepusch in New York City in 1750. It was a typical ballad-opera, consisting of forty-eight songs with dialogue. Later, in 1794, Giovanni Paisiello’s opera, “The Barber of Seville,” was offered in English. The leading professional musician in New York City was James Hewitt (1700–1827). He was an exact contemporary of Beethoven and a thoroughly trained musician and composer. In 1797 Hewitt dedicated a military sonata, a picture in sound of the Battle of Trenton to George Washington.

In 1880 the first Annual Concert of the Philharmonic Society was given in Tontine Hall, on Broadway. This was the beginning of the Philharmonic Society of present day renown. While Washington professed to have no ear for music, he was an enthusiastic dancer. During the time that New York City was the capital of the United States, the Executive Mansion was the scene of many elegant balls. When George Washington took the Presidential Oath of Office at Federal Hall, New York City, in 1789, it is highly probable that the music played was Philip Phile’s, “Presidential March.”

From the colony of New Jersey, in the 1700s, came a number of distinguished composers. James Lyon (1735–1794), who was a Presbyterian minister, born in Newark, New Jersey, was one of the first American composers to introduce the ANTHEM, a new form, giving the church choir an opportunity to express the beauty of the vocal text.

Although Francis Hopkinson was born and died in Philadelphia, he moved to Bordentown, New Jersey in 1768 following his marriage to Ann Borden. Today their home is a New Jersey landmark. Hopkinson practiced law in New Jersey and he was appointed to a seat in the Provincial Council there. In 1776, he resigned all offices which were incompatible with his allegiance to the Continental Congress. As a member of this body, he signed the Declaration of Independence. Of all the Founding Fathers, Francis Hopkinson remains best remembered as a musician. In 1758 at the age of twenty-two, Hopkinson wrote his first song, entitled, “My Days Have Been so Wondrous Free,” said to be the first secular song written in America. In 1788 he dedicated “A Set of Seven Songs” to George Washington. In this collection, we find the well-known “Beneath a Weeping Willow Shade,” and “My Gen’rous Heart Disdains.” Hopkinson’s melodic gifts and frequent use of tonal word painting represent a continuing tradition of art song composition. These songs constitute a landmark in our musical history.

George Washington’s memorable journey to New York for his Inauguration as President provided the occasion for an event of musical interest in Trenton, New Jersey on April 21, 1789. A chorus of white robed young girls serenaded General Washington by singing English words to the music, “See the Conquering Hero Comes,” from the oratorio, “Judas Maccabeus” by George Frederick Handel. They scattered flowers around him, as he
paused on the stone bridge under a Triumphal Arch erected in his honor. Across the top of the Arch the following motto was inscribed in large gilt letters: “The Defender of the mothers will also protect the daughters.” The arch was covered with red and blue bunting, and there were flags on both sides. Thirteen columns, representing the thirteen colonies, supported the arch over Assunpink Creek. A large segment of the arch has been preserved, and is on display in the Old Barracks at Trenton.

Pennsylvania was a colony made rich by the many emigrant musicians who settled there. In 1727 many German emigrants arrived there. Among them was Conrad Beisel who founded the Ephrata Cloister. He wrote over a thousand hymns with four to seven voice parts. He established choirs and singing schools, and even prescribed special diets for different types of singers: one diet for altos, one for basses, another for sopranos, etc. He was a parson and a friend of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. In fact, Benjamin Franklin printed on his press the first edition of these Ephrata Hymns. They were beautifully illustrated, with hand-cut letters.

It is no wonder that when John Adams visited Pennsylvania, he was highly impressed by the superior calibre.
A Moravian of Moravian music. A group of Moravians settled in Bethlehem in 1741. They had left Georgia because of grave illnesses in the colony. Because music was an essential part of their lives, they sang their Chorales in the fields, at meals, on journeys, and for various other occasions. In 1742, mention is made of a “Singstunde” at Bethlehem in which eighty singers participated. In December 1744 they formed a musical society or “Collegium Musicum” for the performance of choral, chamber, and symphonic music. The Moravians were a highly international group! A “remarkable example of polyglot singing” took place in Bethlehem on September 4, 1745, when the hymn, “In Dulce Jubilo” was sung in thirteen languages. Here, surely, is a preview of the American melting pot. They also believed in sharing: in 1763 the Moravians published “A Collection of Hymns for the use of the Delaware Indians.” In 1787 every instrument known to European orchestras was used in Bethlehem. The Moravians favored brass instruments especially trombones, alternating voices with instruments. In 1754 trombones were imported from Germany for the Bethlehem Trombone Choir, and in 1782 their orchestra serenaded General Washington when he came to Bethlehem, playing Chorales by Bach. The present day Bach Festival at Bethlehem perpetuates the Moravian love for the music of the old masters.
The Swedes, after landing in what is now Wilmington, Delaware, extended their colonization through New Jersey to what is now Philadelphia. They established in 1699 the famed Gloria Dei Church, the oldest Swedish Church in existence with no interrupted services. The Swedes, being Lutherans, sang the old chorales. When the church’s first minister was ordained in 1700, an organ was loaned for the occasion. A full service of psalms and antiphons was sung by a choir of German Pietists. The orchestral accompaniment was performed on oboes, viols, trumpets and kettledrums. The congregation was made up of many different nationalities. Among those present was William Penn. It is said that Washington and his soldiers prayed in the Gloria Dei Church and later Jenny Lind gave a concert there. The old bell on the steeple still rings and the original lightning rod was made by Benjamin Franklin.

Philadelphia, like New York City, quickly became a center for musical activities. In 1757 the students of The College of Philadelphia gave Dr. Thomas Arne’s “Masque of Alfred.” In 1759 the Southwark Theatre was built in Philadelphia where George Washington enjoyed many performances of drama. Benjamin Carr opened the first music store in the country in Philadelphia in 1794.

The composers of Pennsylvania were varied in their interests. Frederick Peter, a well-known Moravian composer, was born in Holland in 1743 and migrated to Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-four. His string quintets, which reflect the classical style of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, were quite popular during Colonial Days. Frederick Peter’s compositions also include works written for chorus, strings, flutes, and trumpet.

Francis Hopkinson was active in the musical life of Philadelphia. He was an excellent performer on both the organ and harpsichord. He served as organist and choir director for two years at Philadelphia’s eminent Christ Church where Washington, Franklin, and Betsy Ross worshipped. Benjamin Franklin was an amateur musician. A very talented, but highly practical man, Franklin was a scientist, inventor, mathematician, philosopher and poet. The old instrument, known as “the musical glasses” was improved by Franklin. To make music, the player moistened his fingers and played by rubbing them along the edges of the glasses. Mozart, as a child, played on this instrument, and both he and Beethoven found the tone of the instrument to be most intriguing. Franklin is credited with having written a string quartet for three violins and violoncello, to be played on open strings only, without the use of the left hand fingers. The tonal sound produced is that of “country-like” sawing; simple folk music.

The Central Colonies have inspired many works of art. Aaron Copland (1900-) one of America’s most celebrated composers, in his brilliant suite, “Appalachian Spring,” portrays a gentle feeling for early life in rural Pennsylvania. The Shakers, so called, because during their religious services, their emotions caused them to quiver and shake, came to America from England and settled in Pennsylvania in 1744. In his music, Copland has captured the atmosphere of Shaker Hymnody, expressing the belief that the hardships and sorrows of pioneer experiences can only be overcome and turned into joy by upright living.

We honor the music of the Southern Colonists who transplanted their lives from the British Isles and the continent of Europe into the “tide” of a new homeland in the South. Music and dancing were important pastimes in the Colonial South. From old letters and diaries, it is noted that the Colonists sang English madrigals and glees for their home entertainment. They celebrated the holidays in America as they had in England, with Maypole dances, Virginia reels, waltzes, and cotillions. The Colonial Period of Music in the South reflects the joy and satisfaction that the Colonists found in their daily living, which was reflected in their gracious home life. The outstanding contribution of these Colonists was in their appreciation and patronage of music and musicians which so refined their sensitivities that they created an environment of classic beauty in their homes and surroundings.

The first permanent Swedish settlement in the New World was at New Sweden, Delaware in 1638. The Swedes built Fort Christina on the present-day site of Wilmington. An example of the Swedish influence at Wilmington is the Old Swede Church, one of the oldest churches in America. Like the New England Colonists, the Swedes first sang from the books brought with them from their homeland. Their secular music included many ballads, such as “The Virginianian”. This is perhaps the

Gloria Dei Church in Philadelphia
Music Room at Monticello

oldest Swedish immigrant song collected. It was sung by a group of early Swedish immigrants while leaving for the British Colony of Virginia, as they bade home and family farewell. It describes the many dangers lying ahead, which left God-fearing Swedish soldiers undaunted. It concludes with a blessing on those left behind: "Fare-yewell, in body and soul, We wish ye all together, May the world go well with ye... In the Name of Christ, the Lord." Delaware was known for its fighting men as well as its music. During the Revolution, the First Delaware Regiment was considered unsurpassed. Yet, old records state that Capt. Robert Kirkwood of this regiment, while marching with the Continental Army, through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, carried in the back of his Journal, Handel's "Water Music," written in 1717.

To Maryland goes several important distinctions. The Keane and Murray Company opened a new theatre in upper Marlborough, where, in 1752, "The Beggars Opera" was presented. Baltimore, as a port city, became a center for various activities. Alexander Reinagle, an Englishman of Austrian descent spent over thirty years in Baltimore. He was the first musician to introduce four-hand piano music to America. Washington heard Rei-
came a theatre manager, and a leading influence among conductors.

In reviewing the early history of Virginia, we learn that the English Colonists arrived on three ships from England, on April 24, 1607. They sailed up the James River, bringing one hundred men and four boys, to establish the first English settlement in America, known as Jamestown Island, Virginia. After many years of hardships, the survivors of this group moved their Colony further onto the land. In 1699 the capital of Virginia Colony was moved from Jamestown to Middle Plantation, and renamed Williamsburg for William III of England. During Colonial days, Williamsburg was the center of Virginia's social, cultural, and political life. For seventy-five years, the Apollo Room in the Raleigh Tavern was the scene of many of the most brilliant social affairs in the colony. George and Martha Washington spent their honeymoon in the Tavern.

Today in Williamsburg, one can hear band music as it was performed in eighteenth century America and see what it was like to live in that time. Fifes, and especially drums, played an integral part in the military life of the Colonial Period. They were used not only to lift the spirits, and quicken the step, but to transmit commands, much as the bugle did in later years. The Instrument Maker's Shop was busy with the making, and repairing of various types of musical instruments. Some of the musical instruments used during this period included: fifes, flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, bagpipes, trumpets, horns, drums, and kettledrums.

Children during the Colonial Period in Williamsburg would often take their music lessons at The Music Teacher's Shop. If you visit the Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg today, you will probably hear an old organ which was installed in 1735. Peter Pelham (1721-1805) was the church's first organist, and was a student of Charles Theodore Pachelbel, whose name has been mentioned earlier. Records state that Mr. Pelham played compositions by Purcell, Corelli, Handel, and Johann Christian Bach. In his library today at Monticello, one can also find minuets, reels, waltzes, country and ballroom dances plus music for ballet. In addition, there are books on the history of music, instruction books, samplings of music available from publishers during Jefferson's time, and every possible arrangement for an ensemble group that his family and friends could play or sing. Jefferson himself played the violin, and participated in the performance of chamber music groups. Among his musical companions were: Patrick Henry, John Tyler, and Francis Hopkinson. Jefferson realized the importance of music as a discipline when he purchased two harpsichords for his daughters. Even while he and his family were living in Paris, Jefferson arranged for his two daughters to continue their music lessons. In his home were several guitars, a piaffante, and a revolving music stand, invented by Jefferson, for four or five players, which was used for ensemble playing. His biographer states, "Had Jefferson been able to carry out a cherished idea, he would have created a small musical world at Monticello."

Carter Grove Plantation, just below Williamsburg, on the James River was the scene of many musical evenings and afternoon picnics. Mr. Carter was a gentleman farmer and a lover of music. He owned a violin, a harpsichord, a German flute, a harmonica, and a guitar. A tutor, skilled in music, was employed in the Carter household for the musical education of the children. Music on the plantations was often provided by Negro musicians. African music was noted as early as 1753. Thomas Jefferson was the first to proclaim its exceptional musicality. There is an account of a Richmond Ball, describing the music of Sy Gilliat and London Briggs, two Negro Musicians, of the household of Baron Betetourt, later Governor of the Colony: "To the music of Gilliat's fiddle, and Briggs' flute, all sorts of capers were cut. . . The music grew fast and furious, when a jig climaxed the evening."

Among the devotees of music, none was more ardent in his devotion and discerning in his love than Thomas Jefferson. This was acknowledged by the biographer, Helen Cripe in Thomas Jefferson and Music, in which she says, "Music was his resource . . . against ennui, 'the companion which will sweeten many hours', and above all, it was his delightful recreation." Not only was Jefferson a musician and a patriot, but he was described as a "man skilled in drawing, a geometrician, an astronomer, a natural philosopher, legislator, and a statesman." He was an excellent musician and his music library at Monticello reflected his wide interest in its various phases. Among the composers whose music he included were: Purcell, Corelli, Handel, and Johann Christian Bach. In his library today at Monticello, one can also find minuets, reels, waltzes, country and ballroom dances plus music for ballet. In addition, there are books on the history of music, instruction books, samplings of music available from publishers during Jefferson's time, and every possible arrangement for an ensemble group that his family and friends could play or sing. Jefferson himself played the violin, and participated in the performance of chamber music groups. Among his musical companions were: Patrick Henry, John Tyler, and Francis Hopkinson. Jefferson realized the importance of music as a discipline when he purchased two harpsichords for his daughters. Even while he and his family were living in Paris, Jefferson arranged for his two daughters to continue their music lessons. In his home were several guitars, a piaffante, and a revolving music stand, invented by Jefferson, for four or five players, which was used for ensemble playing. His biographer states, "Had Jefferson been able to carry out a cherished idea, he would have created a small musical world at Monticello."

Georgia can lay claim to some of the best known music in America today. James Oglethorpe, an English soldier and member of Parliament, landed on Cockspur Island, near Savannah, Georgia in 1735. His group included some Moravians from Salzburg, Austria. He brought the Moravians to Georgia for the purpose of evangelizing the Indians and Negroes. In addition to the Moravians, Oglethorpe invited two young brothers, John and Charles Wesley, to preach to the colonists. John
Wesley became interested in the German Hymns of the Moravians and upon learning German, translated many of these into English. In 1737 he published in Charleston a “Collection of Hymns.” He became known as the “Missioner of Georgia.” The small “holy clubs” which he encouraged in Georgia led later to the formation of his Methodist Societies in England and abroad. (This occurred after he returned to England.) John Wesley’s brother, Charles, wrote over six thousand five hundred original hymns. Among the best known hymns for which he wrote the words are: “Hark, the Herald Angels Sing,” “Christ the Lord is Risen Today,” and “O, For a Thousand Tongues to Sing.” A monument to John Wesley is erected on Cockspur Island and can be seen today.

The restored community of Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina may be seen today, almost as it was in 1766. It was founded by members of the Moravian Church, who migrated to North Carolina from Georgia and Pennsylvania. Frederick Peter, a well known composer, left Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-seven to spend ten years in Salem. While there, he composed “The Psalm of Joy.” The peace following the American Revolution was originally celebrated by the singing of this Cantata in 1783. It is still sung today on the Fourth of July by a chorus of mixed voices, and a band of about five hundred musicians, followed by a reading of The Declaration of Independence. A church service is held in the afternoon, and in the evening, a twilight procession takes place through the old streets of Salem. The Salem Academy, a Moravian College, established in 1772, one of the earliest schools in the south for the education of girls, was the scene in 1978 for the thirteenth largest and most successful Moravian Festival and Seminar held in the United States.

In the eighteenth century, Charleston was the musical capital of the South. The reason, in the words of Edmund Burke: “Charleston approached more nearly the social refinements of a great European capital than any other American city. Music was an indispensable ingredient of this social refinement.” The first opera to be presented in the American Colonies was “Flora, or Hob in the Well.” This “ballad-opera” was performed in London in 1729 and on February 18, 1735, it was presented in Charleston, in the Court Room on Court House Square, one of the oldest streets in Charleston. The Dock Street Theatre, built in 1739, was the first building in America designed as a theatre, and is still the center of musical activities in Charleston. There is a record of a concert given in Charleston in 1796, when an orchestra of thirty instruments was employed in a performance of Gluck’s Overture to “Iphigenie en Aulide,” and Haydn’s “Stabat Mater.” The St. Cecilia Society, the oldest musical society in the United States, was established in Charleston in 1762, and was the first organiza-
tion to sponsor subscription concerts. The activities of the St. Cecilia Society are mentioned in Josiah Quincy's "Journal of a Voyage to South Carolina" (1772). His accounts show that the Society was in the habit of engaging and sponsoring professional musicians.

Many musicians from England and Europe migrated to Charleston during the Colonial Period. Among them was Charles Theodore Pachelbel. This organist settled in Charleston and gave a concert there in 1737. He was appointed organist at St. Phillips Church in 1740. Another organist-composer, Benjamin Yarnold, arrived in Charleston in 1753 and served as organist at St. Phillips Church from 1753 to 1764. He also served at St. Michael's Church which opened in 1761. The church's first organist was Frederick Hoff, probably of German descent. Peter Valton lived in Charleston, sold music, and also played the organ at St. Michael's. Ann Windsor, the first woman organist, served at St. Michael's Church from 1772 to 1792 and was buried in its churchyard. William Yarnold, son of Benjamin Yarnold, was an important organist in Charleston during this period, along with many other organists some of whom rotated their services among several of the churches.

Charleston's Old French Huguenot Church was founded by a group of Huguenots arriving in 1680, sent to South Carolina by Charles II of England, "to foster the culture of silk, olive, and vine." When these French Huguenots came to America, their first place of worship was a simple meeting house where they used the old Geneva Psalter. In 1687 they built their first church. Three other churches were demolished. When the present day Huguenot Church opened in 1845, an English translation of the psalms and hymns were used for the first time in the service. Shortly after 1845 an organ was installed. It was designed and built especially for the church by Henry Erben (1800-1883), an important organ builder who owned a factory in New York City. The organ operates on tractor action with twelve ranks of pipes. It was reconditioned in 1969 and two series of concerts (spring and fall) are given yearly; it is also used for weddings and other events. This Huguenot Church is of special interest to musicians. While listening to the clear, bright sounds of this old instrument, one hears an outstanding example of the early American Organ Builders Art. If one visits this church, memorial tablets can be seen honoring Americans of Huguenot descent. Among them are: George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and Henry F. Lee.

With such an illustrious heritage, it is no surprise that in 1977 the composer, Gian Carlo Menotti, announced that Charleston had been chosen as the site for The Spoleto Festival, U.S.A., the counterpart of "The Festival of the Two World" in Spoleto, Italy, which he founded in 1958. Mr. Menotti felt that Charleston was a place of

(Continued on page 327)
JOHN HOULTON (Auburn, Indiana) honored its National Outstanding Junior, Miriam Harter Carnahan, at a luncheon recently. The chapter presented her with the DAR Insignia gold charm, being awarded by Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ernest Harter, who is Mrs. Carnahan's mother.

A skit, "This is your Life," written by Mrs. Oris Wise, introduced past teachers, friends and family. Mrs. R. W. Wekler, past State Chaplain and Librarian, gave a program on antique jewelry. On display around the room were various quilts that were hand-pieced and quilted by Mrs. Carnahan.

John Houlton Chapter celebrated its tenth birthday in November. It was organized by Mrs. Carnahan, who served as Regent the first six years. She also held Chapter Chairmanships totaling 24 years service, and served as State Recording Secretary and National Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Scholarship.

A third generation DAR, Mrs. Carnahan's grandmother was an organizing member and past Regent of Lagrande de Lafayette Chapter, Indiana, more than 50 years ago. Her sister, Mrs. Nancy Harter George, was Organizing Regent of Sarah's Grove Chapter, Schaumburg, Illinois.

Mrs. Carnahan is a member of First Presbyterian Church and has participated in choir, drama, teaching and circle. She has held office in the American Association of University Women, Republican Central Committee and Junior Girl Scouts.

SCRANTON CITY (Scranton, Pennsylvania). On behalf of the chapter, Mrs. Paul Hyland, Regent, presented the John F. Kennedy Scranton Public School with a beautiful hemlock, the state tree of Pennsylvania. It was accepted at a tree planting ceremony sponsored by the kindergarten school children and their teacher as the highlight of their project on Conservation. Pictured on both sides of the tree are representative kindergarten children in back of whom are, from the left, Mrs. Alvy Hice, DAR Conservation Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Leon Waterman, Chapter Conservation Chairman with Mrs. Hice; Manny Gordon, Immediate Past District Forester; Mrs. Robert Dymond, Vice Regent; George Noone, Acting Principal; and Miss Mimi Hoffman, Kindergarten Teacher.—Martha Y. Jones.

LAS FLORES (So. Pasadena, CA). The beautiful Navy Hymn played by the organist at the Los Angeles memorial services for Esther Ross Hoggan (Mrs. William G.) was significant.

At the age of seventeen, beautiful in a white suit and white plumed hat, Esther christened the 31,400-ton battleship Arizona in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on June 19, 1915. This seemed to weave a pattern throughout her life, one which she was sensitive to and which brought responsibilities as well as many unusual experiences.

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, Esther was raised in Prescott, Arizona where her pharmacist father pioneered with his family. The home is now included in the Heritage Tour.

After the tragic blowing up of the USS Arizona at Pearl Harbor, she felt a strong bond with the families, and was made honorary national president of Crew Kins, an association of relatives of the sailors killed on the ship. In the years since 1941 she was often a special guest at December 7 memorial services, particularly in Arizona.

Three times her plans to go to Hawaii to pay homage at the Memorial there had to be cancelled, but in October 1977, at the age of eighty, this vibrant lady was invited by the Fleet Reserve Association to be their guest for five days, flying her over to dedicate a 27-foot scale model of the Arizona. Esther Hoggan, along with members of local Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, Navy Recruiting and Fleet Reserve Association, paraded with the model in the Aloha Day Parade on October 15.

Two days later, on the 61st anniversary of the commissioning of the Arizona, with State and Federal officials present, the remarkable replica was dedicated by Mrs. Hoggan. The beautiful flag raised in her honor as she stepped aboard the Memorial was later presented to her.

She was not only a dedicated member of Las Flores, but also belonged to other hereditary patriotic organizations, and Society of Sponsors, U.S. Navy.

ELEANOR WILSON (Washington, DC) honored Mrs. Jessie Lea Roberts, a former Regent and 50-year member by marking her grave in Arlington Cemetery.
The ceremony began at the home of Mrs. Ernest S. Hendry, Sr. After coffee and a brief business meeting a letter was read from Mr. John Roberts. Doctor Ernest S. Hendry, Jr. played "Nocturne in E Flat Major" by Chopin on the piano. The members present gave brief comments on "How I Remember Jessie." The group then moved to Arlington Cemetery where Mrs. James C. Harris, D.C. DAR State Chaplain, gave the invocation. Mrs. Richard L. Hirshberg led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America. The Grave Marking Ritual was recited by Mrs. Harris and the Regent, Mrs. Carl T. Nuhn. Mrs. Ernest Hendry Sr. gave a personal tribute to Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Roberts, who spent her adult life in the Washington area, was a talented musician. She was the mother of one son, Mr. John Lea Roberts. His wife and three daughters are members of the Eleanor Wilson Chapter. Mrs. Roberts' granddaughter, Joan Roberts, who is shown in the picture, is the present Treasurer of the Eleanor Wilson Chapter.

A special guest was Mrs. Leona Davis of Clearwater, Florida. She, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Corinna Billingsley, who is also an Eleanor Wilson daughter, were long time friends and called themselves "The Three Musketeers."

**UVEDALE (Hutchinson, Kansas)**

Mrs. Francis L. Johnson, Vice President General, a member of Uvedale Chapter, presided at the dedication of a government headstone and DAR marker placed at the grave of Revolutionary War Soldier John E.N.B. Kysor, in Union Corners Cemetery near Dansville, Livingston County, New York on August 22, 1979.

This was the first time members of Uvedale, Kansas were privileged to dedicate a marker to a Revolutionary soldier and they greatly appreciated the assistance given by the Regent of the Kanestio Valley Chapter, New York, and other members of the New York Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

John E.N.B. Kysor was the ancestor of Willis E. Kysor, deceased husband of Ruth A. Kysor, a member of Uvedale Chapter, Kansas, who researched the military service of John Kysor and purchased the bronze DAR marker.

Kenneth P. Kysor of Cattaragus, New York recalled the story of John Kysor, who was living in the city of Leipsic, Germany, working as a gardener for the King of Prussia. He was going home to visit his parents when he was taken by a British Press Gang, and brought to America in 1777, being obliged to remain in the British Army until the surrender of Burgoyne, when he was taken prisoner. Upon his release he enlisted in the American Army and served until the close of the war.

Mrs. Madge Rutski, Regent of the Kanestio Valley Chapter, assisted Mrs. Johnson in the DAR dedication service. Representatives from DAR chapters in District VII, New York, the Dansville and Livingston County Historical Societies, a firing squad from Dansville, and descendants of John Kysor from Kansas to Connecticut gathered at the grave site to pay tribute to John Kysor, who was buried in this tiny abandoned cemetery in 1837.

A visit to the Kysor ancestral home, located on the original homestead, was enjoyed by all after which they were guests of Mr. Duane Kysor at a luncheon reception served by the West Sparta Grange.

**WILLIAM BOYDSTON (Gladstone, Missouri)** held a Regent's Tea on November 3, at which the DAR Medal Of Honor was presented to Mr. James Mott Shippee by Mrs. J. M. Evans, Chapter Committee Chairman for Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship. Mr. Shippee is the former Curator of Archeology for the Kansas City Museum. He has attracted national and international attention because of his contributions to the preservation and understanding of American History, most specifically in Indian lore. He was Field Investigator of Archeology for the University of Missouri at Columbia for nineteen years, and was an archeologist for the Smithsonian Institute for seven years.

The Winnetonka High School Choir entertained at the tea with several musical numbers. Those who have served the William Boydston Chapter as Regents were honored at the tea, and acted as hostesses. They included Mrs. W. D. McKinney, Mrs. E. Robertson, Mrs. M. J. Miller, Mrs. D. Duane Johnston, and the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Carroll Barrett.

SUBMIT CLARK (Easthampton, Massachusetts). How often does one live to see a memorial dedicated in her name? Miss Katharine M. Root, Submit Clark Chapter, received just such a distinction when Town Meeting members, by a standing ovation, voted unanimously to name an attractive plot of ground near the entrance of the town the Katharine M. Root Wayside Park. Complete with picnic tables, fire-place and flagpole and to the strains of "God Bless America" the park was dedicated with town and government officials and representatives of organizations present.

Miss Root, at eighty, government leader, club woman and friend to charities has had a lifetime of service. Presently the Chaplain of Submit Clark Chapter, she has held several offices and served on many committees. Among her fourteen page list of activities are: the first and only female selectman in Easthampton and the only member to perambulate the boundaries of the town according to State Law. Serving on the Housing Authority she helped bring two housing complexes for the elderly to the town. She has worked with the American Red Cross for 62 years and during the great flood of 1955 she stayed at the Town Hall a full week coordinating rescue work and finding accommodations for those displaced.

U.S. Representative Silvio O. Conte said a tribute to Miss Root which was entered into the Congressional Record in July and presented her with a flag flown over the Capitol.

This little lady, who uses a sawed-down ski pole for a cane because of her arthritis, says "No" isn't in her vocabulary.—Barbara M. Currier.

**GENERAL JOHN GIBSON (Princeton, IN).** A program of the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone of the Memorial Continental Hall on April 19, 1904 was presented by Mrs. George L. Pride of the General John Gibson Chapter, Princeton, Indiana to the Americana Collection, office of Historian General, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck.
Accepting the program for NSDAR are from left to right: Past Vice President General and candidate for Chaplain General Mrs. Thomas M. Egan; Vice President General and Honorary State Regent Mrs. Richard O. Creedon (holding program) and Indiana State Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke.

The laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall took place at the 13th Continental Congress with President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, giving the address. The gavel used for the ceremonies was the one used by George Washington, September 1793, in the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States.

The Grand Lodge F. and A. M. District of Columbia assisted with the deposit of articles in the cornerstone and Masonic rites. Music was furnished by the U.S. Marine Band and the U.S. Engineers Band.

Also participating in the program were the Children of the American Revolution—Salute to the Flag and the Chaplain General, Mrs. T. S. Hamlin, with greetings from many dignitaries present. The invocation was given by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and the Benediction, by Frank M. Bristol, D.D.

Guard of Honor was the 1st Regiment Minute Men, Washington, D.C., Colonel M. A. Winter commanding.

BLOOMINGTON (Indiana) celebrated the 75th Anniversary of its founding on Sunday, October 14, 1979, 2 to 4 o'clock in the Senate Room of the Ramada Inn.

Mrs. William Cogswell and Mrs. Floyd Grigsby greeted the guests and members as they arrived. Also receiving guests and members were the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Beineke of Franklin; the Regent of the local chapter, Mrs. Harry Huncilman and the local Vice Regent, Mrs. Gail Burchfield.

State officers attending were: Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke of Franklin; Chaplain, Mrs. Carl W. Bastian of Franklin; Northern District Director, Mrs. Joy Buckner of Hartford City; and the Southern District Director, Mrs. Charles L. Jameson of Boonville. The Honorary State Regents, Mrs. John G. Biel of Terre Haute and Mrs. Thomas M. Egan of Evansville, were able to be present. All of the chapters of the Southern District Daughters of the American Revolution were invited and a large number of each attended.

Past Regents of the Bloomington Chapter who attended were: Mrs. Albert Hoadley, Mrs. Floyd H. Grigsby; also a past state Regent, Mrs. William G. Cogswell, Mrs. Forrest Faris, Mrs. Franklin Zeller, Mrs. Glen H. Richardson, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodds, Mrs. Robert Clegg, Jr., and Mrs. James E. Krause. Flowers for the tables were from the gardens of Mrs. Zeller and Mrs. Richardson.

Helping at the refreshment table were Mrs. Robert Clegg, Jr., Mrs. Franklin Zeller, Mrs. Stanley Griffith, Mrs. Margaret VanDyke, and Mrs. Ward Johnson.

Displayed on a side table were the books containing the events of the local chapter taken from the newspapers of the local areas beginning in 1904 up to the present day.

Music was provided for the chapter by Mrs. Daisy Hinkle Garten.

The history of the chapter was written in verse form and read in sequence by Mrs. Jerry Ellenwood, Mrs. Roy Doty, Mrs. F. W. Faris, Miss Martha Carter, Mrs. Robert Henry, Miss Margaret VanDyke, Mrs. James Krause and Mrs. Robert Clegg, Jr.

Mrs. Floyd Grigsby acted as the official narrator and master of the ceremonies, as she is well known in the State of Indiana by members of the DAR.—Anne P. Benckari.

MARICOPA (Phoenix, Arizona). A pioneer Arizonan, Mrs. Ray G. (Bonnie Dean) Gordon, arrived in Phoenix just six years after the admission of Arizona as the 48th state of the Union. She is a long time member of the Maricopa Chapter and is that chapter's most dedicated conservationist.

Her husband liked to fish. And while he fished, Bonnie Gordon gathered flowers: wildflowers of every conceivable variety.

Mrs. Gordon collected specimens in the White Mountains of Arizona, and extended her collection to all the western and mid-western states, Canada and Europe. She painstakingly researched the name of each tiny flower and herb, then dried, pressed and mounted the 200 specimens in albums.

"I studied. I studied to identify them all. I just perused those books. No wonder my eyes are gone."

Curled plastic and browned tape now cover the yellowed pages of the old albums but the colors of the wildflowers still remain true.

"Some were picked in the drizzling rain. I found they kept their color best."

Mrs. Gordon began her collection in 1957 when she was more than 50 years old. She worked on it from ten to twelve years, and then gave the albums to a grandson who teaches school in California. They were a part of his classroom for ten years.

The albums, which are like a living journal to her, again came back into Mrs. Gordon's possession. She offered her collection to the Phoenix City Library but was told that the collection actually did not belong in the Science Department at the Library but properly should be placed in a protected and prominent location for posterity.

Now Mrs. Gordon's phenomenal collection of more than two hundred specimens of wildflowers and herbs is preserved intact in the temperature and moisture controlled atmosphere of the Herbarium of the Botanical Department of Arizona State University where it is available to students and the public.

Bonnie Dean Gordon, Conservationist Extraordinaire, Maricopa Chapter and the State of Arizona salutes you!

—Mildred Larson.

MAJOR BENJAMIN MAY (Farmville, North Carolina) honored three loyal members at a dedication ceremony at the chapter house in Farmville on December 8, 1979.

A dedication of substantial improvements to the grounds around the handsome colonial-style house recognized the outstanding devotion and service of Miss Tabitha M. DeVvisconti, Miss Ellen Lewis Carroll, both charter members of the chapter, founded in 1926, and Mrs. May Baret Pollard, a member for 44 years. Miss DeVvisconti has never missed a meeting.

The ceremony was attended by a large number of relatives, friends and co-members of the three women, with the district director, Mrs. W. R. Eagles, special guest. The dedication opened with a trumpet fanfare and the entrance of color guard. The regent, Mrs. Rhoderick Williams, gave the welcome. Mrs. Charles Carr was the chairman of the service.

The dedication, presented by Miss Elizabeth Lang, recounted the multiple offices and responsibilities of the members honored, who represented 144 years, total, of work for the chapter and the lovely building, the first to be built in North Carolina.
Outside, on the chapter grounds, Miss Nancy Lewis officiated at the unveiling of two plaques, appropriately inscribed, one to honor Miss Tabith DeVisconti, and the other to honor Mrs. Ellen Lewis Carroll and Mrs. May Barrett Pollard. Sentiments of the occasion were underlined with the reading of a letter written in 1949 to Miss DeVisconti by the first regent of the chapter, Mrs. T. C. Tarnage, who was unable to attend the dedication services of the building itself at that time.

Assisting with the ceremony were members of the Children of the American Revolution and youthful relatives of the honorees.

ALLAPATTAH (Sarasota, FL). The most memorable project of our 1978-1979 Chapter year was our cooperating with the Sarasota County Historical Society’s restoration, renovation and furnishing of the Bidwell-Wood House, the oldest documented House in the county. It was started in 1882 by the Arthur Bidwells and purchased in 1896 by the Luke Woods, surviving hurricanes, floods, summers and winters for almost a century. Learning that the building would be demolished for business purposes, members of the Historical Society, with the help of many clubs, civic organizations and private citizens, worked feverishly getting it moved to its present location on Euclid Avenue and Hatton Street. It became a true community project.

Allapattah Chapter assumed the responsibility of cleaning, repairing and furnishing the second bedroom. Pictured holding the Certificate of Appreciation awarded our Chapter by the Historical Society are the present Regent, Mrs. S. S. Freeman, Mrs. Arthur Hendrickson, Regent, when the work started in 1978, and Mrs. C. C. Hotneier and Mrs. Byron Maclvor, co-chairmen of our special Restoration Committee.

Much research was done so the furnishings would be absolutely authentic for the period. Many of the furnishings were donations of prized antiques by our members. Others had to be purchased. And in the meantime many years’ accumulation of spiders, dust and dirt had to be removed. Our members also furnish home baked goodies and white elephants for fund-raising sales, and donate time for the continu ing 3-day a-week tours. The House was given a historical marker on November 1, 1979, and its open houses are very popular.

We are happy that we were able to further our National Historical, Educational and Patriotic Objectives locally in this way, feeling that we have thus woven some threads in our current National Administration’s theme, “A Tapestry of Service.”

SAN JUAN ISLANDS (San Juan County, Washington). Chapter members have a unique challenge each time they call a meeting. They are scattered among three of the largest islands in the San Juan Archipelago and must consult ferry schedules in order to set meeting times. Meetings are held “between the ferries” and some members must travel as long as an hour over water in order to attend.

Travel difficulties notwithstanding, the preliminary meeting was held on May 15, 1978. News of the new chapter attending to be formed spread and soon prospective members were traveling to the various islands for additional meetings.

After many months of hard work the organizational meeting of the San Juan Islands Chapter was held April 14, 1979, at the home of Mrs. Eric H. Forsman (Elizabeth Roark Forsman), Organizing Regent, with 15 organizing members. Installation of officers was conducted by Mrs. S. W. Griffin, WSDAR Regent.

Officers installed were: Regent, Mrs. Eric H. Forsman; Vice Regent, Mrs. William Helmich; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Milton L. Winsell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Everett F. Warnes; Treasurer, Mrs. Paul Briggs; Registrar, Mrs. John F. Wasmer; Historian, Mrs. Burroughs Reid Hill; Librarian, Mrs. Robert E. Crist; Chaplain, Miss Edna Lee Welsh.

In addition to the officer members named, other organizing members were: Mrs. Don Brown, Miss Ethel LaVerne Dale, Mrs. Frederick M. Phelps, Mrs. M. W. Roberts, Mrs. Oliver Sandwith and Mrs. John Thalacker.

Charter members of the Chapter accepted since that date are: Mrs. Leonard I. Knowles and Miss Marcia Linn Miner.

San Juan Islands Chapter is quite active and during its short existence has: instituted annual Flag Day celebrations; marched in local 4th of July parades; established liaison with nearby Chapters; activated Americanism Awards competition in the local schools; instituted a vigorous learning program for its members and added a number of volumes to its library.—Marilyn Warner.

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JULIEN DUBUQUE (Dubuque, Iowa). Ten past regents were in attendance at the 85th anniversary meeting of the founding of Julien Dubuque Chapter. They are Mrs. McDonald Dancer, Mrs. Donald Huntoon, Mrs. William Collings, Mrs. Carl Bartels, Mrs. Kenneth Apel, Mrs. Paul Dale, Mrs. Ang Kerper (of Phoenix, Arizona), Mrs. H. L. Yakish, Mrs. James Gill, and Mrs. R. H. Richardson.

Slides of historic Dubuque landmarks which have been marked by the chapter were shown: Fenelon Place Elevator, Old Log Cabin, Shot Tower, Old Military Road, and the site of the Tim Fanning Log Tavern (the beginning of the Old Military Road). Grave sites of two Real Daughters also have been marked.

Excerpts of chapter minutes were read from the first recording secretary’s book and the chapter’s history, prepared for the 80th anniversary meeting, was re-read.

The Citation from NSDAR for the outstanding accomplishment of attaining Gold Honor Roll status for the 25th consecutive year (both National and State), was read and the chapter is well on its way toward the 25th consecutive year.

The late Mrs. Clara A. Cooley founded the chapter in 1894.—Florence D. Shipley.

DELAWARE COUNTY (Chester, Pennsylvania) cut its 85th Birthday Cake at a luncheon October 26th. Six 50-year members whose combined memberships total 337 years were honored. These are: Mrs. Edward L. Cochrane, McLean, Va.; Mrs. Robert L. Granger, Greenwood, S.C.; Miss Caroline Howell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Mary Leiper, Wallingford, Pa.; Mrs. John A. Milburn, Annapolis, Md.; and Mrs. William Ward 3rd, Newtown Square, Pa.

Mrs. J. Dallas Rowley, Regent, read congratulatory messages from Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, Mrs. George J. Walz, Past Recording Secretary General, and the Dean of Past Regents of Delaware County Chapter, Mrs. Henry J. Weiland.

Seven former Regents were present: Mrs. Harry H. Bates, Mrs. F. Harry Bewley, Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, Mrs. Herman R. Woodall, Mrs. Leroy T. Wolf, Mrs. Harry F. Jensen, and Mrs. John A. Petrokas.

Mrs. James M. Anderson Jr., State Regent of Pennsylvania, spoke on the subject of DAR Responsibility.—Alice C. Hay.

MARGARET WHETTEN (Washington, D.C.). On Sunday, October 28, 1979, following the church service, and a light buffet luncheon, Miss Mary Jo Shelton, of Arlington, Va., Regent, on behalf of the chapter, dedicated a DAR Marker which had been placed upon the Bethesda Meeting House, 9400 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Maryland.

The Bethesda Meeting House was an offshoot of the old Captain John (later Cabin John) Presbyterian Church, a pre-Revolutionary War Church located near the mouth of Captain John’s Run or Creek where it flowed into the Potomac River.

In the year 1820, on seeking a new location, the congregation of the Captain John Presbytery Church selected a site on the Rockville Pike, a major thoroughfare which ran from Washington, D.C. out to the Western Plains. In 1850, the building was destroyed by fire but was rebuilt, and the original cornerstone, inscribed “BMH-1820,” which had been salvaged from the fire, was placed in the Northeast corner.

Since that date, the building has been the religious home of the Presbyterians; the White Fathers of Africa, a Roman Catholic Missionary Brotherhood; and then a Baptist Church, established in 1952 by the Rev. and Mrs. William B. Adams. It is now a Roman Catholic Missionary Brother.

Among its attractions is the ancient bell once owned by Paul Revere, the colorful Sandwich glass windows, and the slave gallery built to accommodate slaves who then belonged to and attended the same church as their masters. The Bethesda Meeting House appears on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The ceremony was well attended, and among those present were: Mrs. James L. Robertson, Vice President General; Mrs. Walter E. Ward, Past Vice President General; Miss Alice H. Wilson, State Regent for the District of Columbia, and her Executive Board; and Mrs. Eloise T. Jenkins, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.—Florence Campbell.

PRISCILLA ALDEN (Carroll, Iowa) celebrated its 75th Anniversary at Tony’s Restaurant in the Fireside Room on September 8, 1979, at a luncheon.

This Chapter is in rural Iowa and has always been made up of members from several towns. We now have members from Glidden, Jefferson, Coon Rapids and Lake City. This makes every meeting an event because we have input from many varied communities. This helps assure a length of time for the life of our Chapter. It also makes the work we can accomplish much greater than would be possible if Carroll was working alone.

On this afternoon of remembrance we also had guests from Denison, including the Regent.

The committee had prepared an exhibit of old pictures and news clippings from the past. There were also a great number of old programs, some almost worn out with age. All these show many years of work for DAR projects. A tractor for Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, paying on the Valley Forge Iowa Bell, bus trips to Continental Congress and our southern schools. Many times over the years we have been recognized with gold and silver honors from both National and State. The prizes are given by three fifty-year members, “Memories in Our Tapestry of Service.”—Margaret Dolliver Anneberg.

MILLY COOPER BROWN (Centralia, MO). A memorial and dedication service was held for Mrs. Margaret Sneed Heddesheimer, past Regent of the Milly Cooper Brown Chapter, at, the City Cemetery on November 10, 1979 at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, State Chaplain, conducted the memorial ritual assisted by Mrs. Marian Kinkead, Chapter Chaplain, and Mrs. Verda B. Estes, Chapter Regent. A bronze plaque was placed at the grave site.

Guests present were Mrs. Maurice W. Shier, State Recording Secretary, St. Joseph, Mrs. Gretchen Shackelford, Glasgow, Mrs. Teresa Howell, Glasow, Mrs. Jessie Haney, Pomona, Kansas, Mrs. Regina Ashley, Jefferson City, and Mrs. Fern Rising, Kansas City, Missouri.

Prior to the service a luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. Annabel Howard with Mrs. Estes as co-hostess.

COL. ARCHIBALD LOCHRY (Lawrenceburg, IN). The Tree House Restaurant west of Aurora, IN was the setting for the annual guest luncheon of Col. Archibald Lochry Chapter. Regent, Mrs. Alvin Taylor, presided. The honored guest and speaker was her cousin, Miss Laura Dickenson, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky and past Vice President General. Her topic was Americanism and the Flag of the United States of America. She concluded with a moving recitation of “I Am An American.”

Other guests were Mrs. Clifford Coyle, Kentucky State Registrar, and M. D. Gaines, Chairman of the Kentucky DAR Good Citizens award program. Members of Ross Run Chapter, Ripley Co., Indiana and of Muscatatuck Chapter, Jennings Co., Indiana were also present. Seventeen members of Col. Archibald Lochry Chapter were in attendance with their many guests and prospective members. Miss Dickenson was presented with the lovely table decoration of flowers, a monetary gift for her project, and a dozen silk roses.—Adena Charlton.
Special Procedures for the use of NSDAR Library
During the Month of April, Including Continental Congress

1. The Library is closed for all non-members during the month of April. However, spouses or other relatives of members who live beyond commuting distance will be admitted on a space available basis when vouched for by a member. They will be charged the regular user’s fee of $2.00 a day. Written permission should be secured in advance from the Librarian General. This may be obtained by writing to Miss Martha A. Cooper, 1002 Main Street, Perry, Ga. 31069.

2. By order of the D.C. Fire Marshall there will be no sitting in the aisles between the bookstacks.

3. Book Donations received after April 1st will not be acknowledged until after Congress. Books donated during Congress cannot be processed until after Congress. They will then be reviewed for acceptance as soon as possible.

4. Photocopying—during Congress. Regular procedures apply otherwise.
   a. Limit: 20 pages per day in one or several books.
   b. Requests should not be placed until the member is no longer using the book, since the book must be left with the order.
   c. All orders should be presented with the book or file to be copied, an order form and payment. Orders are taken in the Library Office.
   d. All orders must be pre-paid; 10¢ per page; no double paging.
   e. Orders may be picked up in the Library Office the following day.
   f. Rare books and books in poor condition may not be photocopied. This decision will be made by the Staff Librarian.

5. If you wish to use items that are identified in the catalog as F.C. (File Case) or L.C. (Locked Case), please fill out a request slip and take it to the Library Office with your membership card or some other positive identification which you are willing to leave for security.

6. During the month of April, except during Continental Congress, the Library will be open 9-4. During Congress, the Library schedule will be as follows: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday (April 17, 18, 19 & 21) 8:00-5:30; Sunday (April 20) 12:00-4:00.

We are looking forward to serving you.

Martha A. Cooper
Librarian General, NSDAR
Point Pleasant, West Virginia
She was known by several names: "Mad Anne," "A Daughter of the Revolution," "The Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley," and "The White Squaw of the Kanawha," and perhaps, Anne Bailey rightfully earned all of these titles of reference. According to the more scholarly reports, she, whose maiden name was Hennis, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1742 and was christened in honor of Queen Anne. Her father was a soldier who served in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough. When Anne was five years old, in 1747, her mother took her to London to visit relatives. The child not only saw the splendors of the British capital, but while there she witnessed the execution of Lord Lovet on the charge of treason. From 1748 until 1760, Anne lived in Liverpool where she attended school. When both parents died, she crossed the Atlantic to join her relatives who had emigrated to Virginia some years before. Anne then journeyed over the Blue Ridge Mountains and made her home with the relatives near Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley.

Regardless of the circumstances of her long journey, soon after he arrival in Virginia, Anne became acquainted with Richard Trotter, a frontiersman and a young soldier of Braddock's Army. They were married in 1765 and lived in a small cabin of their own building near Staunton. A son, William, was born to them in 1767.

Richard Trotter joined the army of General Lewis who went out at the order of Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia, against the Indian towns on the Scioto. The army proceeded from Camp Union (Lewisburg) to Point Pleasant where an engagement between the Indians and these troops took place. The Virginians suffered great losses and Richard Trotter was killed in this battle on October 19, 1774. Upon learning of the death of her husband, Anne Hennis Trotter abandoned home life, entered upon a military career which marked her claim to fame, and gained her the name of "Mad Anne."

Anne left her son with a neighbor, Mrs. Moses Mann, and clad herself in the male costume of the Border. She dressed in buckskin trousers, a petticoat, heavy brogan shoes, a man's coat and hat, and a belt around the waist with a hunting knife attached. With a rifle over her shoulder, she attended militia musters and urged men to go to war against the Indians in defense of women and children, or to enlist in the Continental Army and fight in the battle against the British. She became a messenger and a scout, going on foot and on horseback, bearing messages from the eastern settlements to the remotest frontier forts. She rode, hunted, and fought like the bravest of men to continue her career of female heroism which made her name a familiar one to pioneers. Whether her heroic acts were motivated originally by vengeance and revenge or courage and patriotism remains a mystery.
On many occasions, Anne would sleep in a cave or in a hollow tree with her horse tied so that he constantly blew his breath on her providing some warmth in freezing weather. At another time, when she was about to be overtaken by Indians, she abandoned her horse, and escaped in the underbrush where she hid herself in a hollow sycamore log. While the Indians carefully looked for Anne they rested on the log, but finally gave up the search and departed, taking her horse. When all was clear, she emerged from the log, followed the Indians’ trail, and was able to locate their encampment. She waited until it was dark and, while they slept, she stole up, untied her horse, and sped away uttering screams of defiance from a safe distance. After several such times of baffling the Indians as a phantom rider, Anne became known by the Shawnee women as the “White Squaw of the Kanawha.” It also has been said that the Indians eventually became afraid of her, regarding her as insane and, therefore, under the unique protection of the Great Spirit.

After eleven years of widowhood, Anne was again united in marriage to John Bailey, a distinguished border leader of southwest Virginia. In 1788, she went to Fort Lee (Charleston) with her husband who was a member of the garrison. Anne continued to serve as a messenger and carried supplies between Fort Lee and Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant. She boldly went into the wilderness as if to challenge the ferocity of wild beasts and the vengeance of the savages with only her horse, Liverpool, a gift of the soldiers of the fort, as her sole companion. Her skill with a rifle, however, was great and her dexterity as an equestrienne was unsurpassed.

Probably the most famous ride of Anne Bailey was made in 1791. A runner was sent from Point Pleasant to Fort Lee notifying the garrison that the Indians were planning to attack the fort with a large force within a few days. It was found at this time that the supply of ammunition at the fort was very low. The distance between Fort Lee and Lewisburg, where ammunition might be available, was about one hundred miles. The country to be covered served as an Indian hunting ground with not a settler’s home in the area, and the entire distance was a wilderness road. Anne volunteered to make the trip alone and returned to Fort Lee with the much-needed powder supply. The fort could not have been saved except for the timely arrival of the ammunition brought by her and thus she was credited with saving the lives of the people in the fort as well as with an unparalleled act of frontier heroism. The story of her ride was preserved in poetry in 1861 by Charles Rabb who wrote “Anne Bailey’s Ride: A Legend of the Kanawha,” which went in part:

“She heeded not the danger rife,
But rode as one who rides for life;
Still onward in her course she bore
Along the dark Kanawha’s shore,
Through tangled wood and rocky way,
Nor paused to rest at close of day.”

With the death of her husband, John, in 1802 Anne went to live near her son, William, who made his home about three miles from Point Pleasant. She built her own place of residence which was described in the following manner:

“Her home was a cabin, or rather pen . . . high on the Ohio river hills. She built it of fence rails, which lapped at the corners. It was made like a shed, had one door and a single window, a small, four-pane affair. The roof was without nails, of black oak clapboards say four feet long, held to their places by weight poles. The chimney was merely an excuse for a chimney; was, outside, about four feet high; the fireplace would take in sticks four or five feet long. The interstices of the cabin were stuffed with straw and old rags and daubed with mud. The only floor was the earth; she had no furniture, not even a bedstead.”

In 1818, Anne was finally persuaded by her son and friends to go to his new home in Gallia County, Ohio, with the provision that he would build her a cabin near his own. The house was built—where she could dwell alone and she lived there for the remainder of her life.

For several years following the death of her husband, Anne was employed as a letter carrier and express messenger. She rode back and forth from Point Pleasant to Lewisburg and Staunton in the performance of her duties. Her last trip to Charleston, a place still vivid in her memory, was made in the summer of 1817. She walked these some seventy-five miles at the age of seventy-five!

Anne spent the last years of her life hunting and fishing and frequently visiting the French settlers in Gallipolis. She would walk the nine-mile distance or would arrive in a canoe which she handled with Indian dexterity. The services which Anne had executed in the name of her country had endeared her the town residents who overlooked her eccentricities and were always ready to extend her kindnesses which expressed their gratitude.

One James L. Newson gave his rather unflattering impression of Mrs. Bailey, during her old-age, in the following words:

She was a low-set, heavy woman, not over five feet two inches high, dressed in a petticoat, with a man's coat over it, wore a hat, and loved whiskey in her old age; often saw her come to town with a gun and a shot-pouch over her shoulder. . . . Mad Ann was passionate, high spirited, had excellent sense, would allow no trifling with her, and hated Indians.

She was very particular in the observance of the Sabbath; gathered in the children and taught them Sunday lessons. Her voice was coarse, like the growl of a lion, and she chewed tobacco like a pig, the saliva coming down the corners of her mouth. I often saw her in town; she sometimes walked and sometimes paddled up in a canoe, and always with a gun and shot-pouch over her shoulder in hunter fashion.

Although spoken of as Mad Ann, no one ever had the temerity to so address her; the people fairly idolized her, treated her with great kindness, loaded her with presents and plied her well with whiskey.

Mad Ann, and her black pony, Liverpool, were always welcome at every house. Often, she gathered
the honest, simple-hearted mountaineers around, and related her adventures and trials, while the sympathetic tear would course down their cheeks. She was profane, often became intoxicated, and could box with the skill of one of the fancy. Mad Ann possessed considerable intelligence, and could read and write.

She looked tough as a mule and seemed about as strong. I was a stout boy of fourteen, and one day she laid down her bundle of things which people gave her. We boys were afraid of her, as she was disposed to be a little cross, but as her back was turned I tried to lift it, but was unable. She lifted it with ease, and walked all the way to her home with it.³

One noted historian, after careful study and research, refuted the claims that Anne Bailey was profane or addicted to the use of strong drink. He concluded that she observed the Sabbath and was known to pray, although she did not belong to any church. Offering the opinion that Mrs. Bailey's character was a rare blend of heroism, virtue, mercy, benevolence, and dependence upon Providence which had protected her through her long life, he envisioned a strong, independent woman, and what more was wanted?⁴

On November 22, 1825, Anne Bailey, who was never known to be sick a day in her life of eighty-three years, succumbed to death from old age—"she gave out." For seventy-six years her body reposed in the Trotter graveyard in the vicinity where she lived—"the place of her burial is on a lonely hill, near the site of her son's home, in the solitude of the woods, unmarked by a headstone."⁵

In 1901, members of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission sought permission from the relatives of Anne Bailey to remove her remains to the West Virginia State Park at Point Pleasant. With approval of the family, on October 5th, she was reinterred under the auspices of the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—honoring Anne's colorful, brave, and eventful life on the frontier.

**Notes**

² Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio, 683.
³ Ibid.
⁴ Miller, History of Summers County, 598.
⁵ Hopley, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications, 347.

**Bibliography**


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RUSH

(continued from page 284)

to a festive dinner with melons and wine to celebrate the raising of the new First African Church—the oldest Negro congregation in America. Blacks waited on the white guests. Then, blacks sat down, and jovial whites waited on them, while Rush, the black's chief guest, beamed at the head of the table. He offered two toasts: "Peace on earth and good-will to men," and "May African churches everywhere soon succeed to African bondage."

"I love even the name of Africa," declared Benjamin Rush: these words of the co-founder, secretary and later president (1803-1813) of America's first abolitionist society were more than rhetorical. For he realized that his revolutionary program of social, political, and religious reform, a program dramatized by his signing The Declaration of Independence, required the abolition of slavery. Anything less than freedom for all men, black and white, would he knew, give a lie to the republican idealism of '76. This, Rush believed with great certainty.

Liberating causes with a defiant 20th century ring regularly engaged this "turbulent spirit," as Dr. Rush described himself—"who I hope will never be quiet while there is ignorance, slavery and misery." Rush saw education as the best insurance against these evils. Pennsylvania's one college was not adequate, even for Pennsylvania alone. More opportunity for higher education must be afforded to young men who lived far from the capital city.

He helped establish Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A necessary step in constructing this bulwark, Rush made clear to Charles Nesbit, whom he selected as first principal of the college, was political education. He said that he expected Nesbit to give "a course of lectures on government, including not only the principles of constitutions, but practical legislation," which, "will be very acceptable in this country and very necessary to our republic." ⁶

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**State Activities**

**Delaware**

The Delaware State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 20, 1979, dedicated in honor of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, Honorary President General, a Judge's Bench in the old Sussex County Courthouse, Georgetown, Delaware. The Judge's Bench is a replica of those used in 18th century courthouses. Built in 1791, this building served as the seat of government for Sussex County until 1836 when it was replaced by the present structure. The restoration work of the old courthouse has been recently completed, the first floor being restored as the original courtroom and the second floor as modern county offices.

Presiding at the distinguished gathering of nearly 150 members and friends was Mrs. Joseph Wolf, State Regent, Delaware State Society NSDAR. Speaker for the occasion was Dr. Harold Hancock, Chairman of the Department of History and Political Science, Otterbein College, Ohio, and well known author of books on Delaware history. Dr. Hancock regaled his audience with stories concerning attorneys of a century ago who made Georgetown their headquarters part of each year while court was in session. He also recalled how a number of them rose to prominence in state and national government.

Governor Pierre S. duPont, because he could not attend in person, sent a letter to Mrs. Seimes along with an "order of the First State" citation.

Mrs. Wolf dedicated the ancient bench and presented it as a gift from the Delaware State Society to Mr. Lawrence C. Henry, Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, who accepted it on behalf of the State of Delaware. In her remarks she called attention to the service rendered by Mrs. Seimes in carrying out the aims of the Society.

Responding to the dedicated as a memorial."

Among the participants was the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Kennedy, who gave the prayer of dedication. Following the ceremonies the annual fall luncheon meeting was held at the Sussex Country Club in Georgetown Delaware. The Major Nathaniel Mitchell Chapter of Georgetown, of which Miss Frances Shoffner is Regent, served as hostess for both occasions.

After the business meeting Mrs. Seimes told of many highlights of her term as President General.—*M. Catherine Downing*. 

**Indiana**

The 79th Indiana DAR State Conference was held at the Atkinson Hotel in Indianapolis. Mrs. Arthur F. Beineke, State Regent, opened the Conference by welcoming members, Honories and out of state guests. Our of state guests were Mrs. James A. Williams, National Vice Chairman American Heritage of Fayetteville, Arkansas, Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard, Texas State Regent, Mrs. James Carlton Vaughn South Carolina State Regent, Mrs. Stanley Swan, Senior National President, C.A.R. Mrs. Drake H. Rogers of Bennettsville South Carolina also attended.

Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, State Vice Regent, spoke to the Active Regents' Brunch on Monday. Mrs. Richard O. Creeden, Vice President General, was honored at a reception from 2 to 4 p.m. by her own Jonathan Jennings Chapter. A pre-District Meeting was held consisting of the nine hostess Chapter Regents, the three District Directors, State and Vice Regents.

The Indiana Officer's Club Dinner followed their annual meeting. The Junior dinner was also held at this time. Program for State Chairman's breakfast was given by Mrs. Stewart McClennen. Memorial Service for deceased members followed the Tuesday afternoon business session. Conference Banquet was held Tuesday evening with the program being given by the "Tamassee DAR-lings" of Tamassee DAR School. Mrs. and Mrs. James Marett accompanied the nine students. Mr. Marett is Administrator of Tamassee. Their Clogging Dance routine received a standing ovation.

Following the Banquet the Southern District Director, Mrs. Charles Jamison, and the Regents of her District hosted a reception in the LePetit Palais honoring guests and State Officers.

The Bus Reunion Breakfast began the day on Wednesday. Registration closed at 11 a.m. with 366 registered.

Morning session was concluded with the final reports of State Chairmen. Luncheon Program was on American Heritage, given by Mrs. James A. Williams National Vice Chairman American Heritage of Charge of Music. She sang bits of many old songs asking the audience to join in. Conference was closed with a happy feeling by all that much had been accomplished.—*Louise S. Bruce*.

**Vermont**

The Eightieth Annual State Conference of the Vermont State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Holiday Inn, Burlington, with 110 members and guests in attendance.

Mrs. Hunter Krantz, State Regent, presided. Mrs. Joseph Rice, Regent of Col. Israel Converse Chapter, was General Chairman. She was assisted by the Regents of Hostess Chapters: Mrs. George Nisbet, Cavendish; Mrs. Edward Sargent, Elijah Paine; Mrs. Wendell Cummings, Marquis de Lafayette and Mrs. Wilbur Thompson, Rebeckah Hastings.

Honored guests attending the Conference included: Mrs. Coray Miller, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Ben Sasportas, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Joseph Tiberio, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Robert Tapp, State Regent of New
York. Other guests included the Honorary State Regents of Vermont: Mrs. Erwin S. Clark, Mrs. Bernard Dooley, who is a member of the NSDAR Speakers' Staff; Miss Erminie Pollard, Mrs. Walter Biggar, Mrs. Harold Durgin, and Mrs. Harold Stillwell, who is Senior President of the Vermont C.A.R. and Vice Chairman of the National C.A.R. Patriotic organizations were represented by Mr. Harold Stillwell, President of the Vermont SAR, and National Chairman of SAR and Mr. Melvin Fuller, President of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The Conference was opened at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday with the Call to Assembly by Robert Atherton, a student of the Burlington High School. The Invocation was given by Mrs. Nettie Harris, State Chaplain, followed with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of The United States of America led by Mrs. Archibald Todd, State Vice Regent. Miss Dorothy Goldsmith, Curator, led the singing of the National Anthem and Mrs. Donald Miller, Historian, led the repeating of the American's Creed. Mrs. Willard Reger, Auditor and Regent of Ethan Allen Chapter, was the pianist for the Conference.

Mrs. Joseph Rice and Mrs. Fields, Manager of the Inn, welcomed the assemblage and Mrs. Todd gave the response.

Guests of the Conference were greeted and introduced by the Regent and letters from Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General; The Honorable Richard Snelling, Governor of Vermont; The Honorable Gordon Pacquette, Mayor of Burlington, bringing their greetings and well wishes to the assemblage. A letter from the State Senior Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Clarence R. Arkinson, was also read.

Reports of the State Officers were received and three Trustees of the John Strong Mansion were elected for a term of three years. Mrs. Bernard Dooley and Mrs. Leonard Drake were re-elected and Mrs. Graham Oakes was elected to replace Mrs. Roy LoCicero who was unable to continue as Trustee.

The members elected Mrs. Krantz as Honorary State Regent and she was unanimously endorsed by ballot to be a candidate for Vice President General at the 89th Continental Congress. The Regent had the pleasure of presenting two members with their 50-year certificate of membership: Mrs. Erwin Clark, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Lizzie Bennett, both members of Rhoda Farrand Chapter.

The afternoon session was called to recess at 3:30 p.m. and the members enjoyed a tea served by the members of Cavendish Chapter.

A reception and banquet were held in the evening with Mrs. Joseph Tiberio as guest speaker following the banquet. Members of Green Mountain Chapter entertained with a skit entitled "The Kindling of The Flame", which depicted the early beginnings of DAR.

Reports of the Chapter Regents and State Committee Chairmen were given at the Wednesday morning session after the opening ceremonies. Conference Resolutions and Courtesy Resolutions were read and adopted.

Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Tapp were invited to speak. Mrs. Miller brought greetings from NSDAR and Mrs. Tapp those of her members of the New York Society DAR.

A luncheon was served by the Inn at noon with Mrs. Ben Sasportas was the guest speaker.

At the afternoon session the newly elected State Officers for 1980-1983 were installed by the Chaplain, Mrs. Harris, with the exception of the State Regent elect and Vice Regent elect, Mrs. Archibald Todd and Mrs. Donald Miller, respectively.

An "Hour of Remembrance" was conducted by the Chaplain in memory of members who had gone "home" during the year. Hunter Krantz was guest soloist for the ceremony. This concluded the affairs of the Conference and it was declared adjourned by the Regent and the Colors were retired at 3:00 P.M. — Edith K. Pitts.

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Music

(Continued from page 315)

exceptional beauty, where creative performing artists could function well as members of the community during the Festival. Performances take place in the Dock Street Theatre. As with the Spoleto Festival in Italy, Mr. Menotti has designated that the Charleston Festival will be an annual event, held during part of May and June. Past performances of the Festival have received international recognition in the world of dance, music and the fine arts.

In America, we are heirs to a great continuing tradition of music. This music sustained and invigorated our ancestors during our difficult but illustrious past. During the Revolution, news of the war was frequently chronicled in songs. These tunes not only recorded our nation's formation, they actively contributed to it. The playing of the same tune by New England sailors and Southern raiders gave a sense of unity to the Revolutionary Cause and bound the Colonies together. The composers in our Triptych of Colonial Music have given sustenance to America's past. Let us hope that present and future composers in their compositions will strive to keep alive the rich Heritage of our great country, America.

Charles Ives (1874-1954), a noted twentieth century composer, at the age of sixteen wrote an organ arrangement to the hymn below. Perhaps it says it best:

Our Father's God, to thee, Author of Liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might, Great God our King.

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From the Desk of the National Chairman—
The Genealogical Records Committee has had an outstanding year thanks to all of you. Chapters and individuals have worked hard to increase our collection of Genealogical material and your interest and efforts are appreciated. All contributions received in this office by March 1, 1980 will be reported this year.—Sue Eileen Muldrow

CORRECTIONS
December Issue
p. 1142 Query Section
Draper-Onrus-House should read DRAPER-OWENS-HOUSE

January Issue
p. 51 Query Section
HEAD: Joseph Manual Head b. 1863, should read 1836.

p. 52 Query Section
MARSHALL: Zannah (Sussannah Rodes or Thoads) should read (Rhoads).

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.

GRIFFIS (GRiffin)-HARRINGTON-ALLEN: Seek place of birth, dates and names of parents of Benjamin Griffis b. 1739-40 m. 1st Dolly Robinson 3rd Mary Rev. War Soldier Battle of Bennington, d. 1809. Residence Sunderland, VT; son Joseph m. Kazzia Harrington bef. 1793b b. 1-1766, d. Sunderland 5-5-1835. Need her parents names, place of birth and dates. Son Niram or Adoniram m. 1835 Lucy Allen b. ca 1804 prob. near Sunderland d. Springboro, Erie Co., PA 1893. Need her parents names, place of birth and dates.—Mrs. Lloyd Smith, Box 415, Mt. Pleasant, OH 43939.

All records pre 1856 Burke Co., GA destroyed by fire. Need xerox copies, Govt. Documents, diaries, wills, deeds or anything that will help cast some light on the important years bef 1856, when the county changed from its pre-revol. form of St. George’s Parish to Burke Co., GA.—Mr. Robert S. Davis, Jr., c/o Mrs. Garland Holbert, Rt. 2, Jasper, GA 30143.


ORMSBY: Need parents of Thomas H. Ormsby, b. ca 1812 NC (prob. New Hanover Co., NC); Lucy Franklin 2-1849, LaGrange, TN (Fayette Co.). Children b. Fayette Co., Susan 1850, Penachie 1852, Lucy 1853, Marcus 1855, Mollie 1857, Mattie 1859.—Mrs. T. J. Cruise, 10007 Braes Forest Dr., Houston, TX 77071.

EDWARDS: Need parents of Eli Edwards b 1760-64 CT. 1850 Census age 86, m. 11-19-1876 Pownal, VT. Hannah Wilks.—Mrs. George Egnoski, RR 2, Big Spring Dr., Whitewater, WI 53190.

BRUCE: Need info. from descendants of Major William Bruce b 8-6-1776 PA d 4-23-1854 Bruceville, IN; m. 1st Sally Polk; 2nd Hettie Richie Holmes. Children: Charles P., William D., Deliah Tyler, Spier Spencer, Polly, Betsy, Lucinda, Henry H., Kitty Ann, Isaac C., Sally; Weston H., James C., Harvey Judson, Nancy Ann, John H., Elnor, Margaret, David C., William D.—Violet Bruce, 1520 La Sierra Rd., Fort Worth, TX 76134.

KING-MESsimer: Need parents of Samuel King 1770-1857, m Hannah Messimer b 1772 New Hanover, PA buried New Centerville, Somerset Co. 1839.—Mrs. Louise Ashbaugh, 401 Washington St., Legonier, PA 15679.


WIGHTMAN-WHITEMAN-WHITMAN-WEIGHTMAN: Attempting to update "George Wightman and Descendants," printed 1939, 476 pp. Have contacted over 500 families to date. Need many more contacts, addresses, ZIPS and other Wightman info. May also be able to connect your line. Copies of orginal book available.—Daniel D. Wightman, 1007 Kukila St., Honolulu, HI 96818, tel. 808-422-1062.

COMPTON-HOWELL: Need parents of both Margaret Compton, b 3-1-1795, d 8-30-1844 in Green Co., KY, and Charles H. Howell, b 10-10-1787, d 2-16-1846 in Green Co., KY, m. 3-17-1813 in Green Co., KY. Was John Compton, who received land grant in 1799 in Green Co., KY, father of Margaret? Were
PA Howells descended from John who had 2 sons who settled in KY and bear same Christian names as in Bible?—Miss Yvonne Smith, 1954 W. Wilson, Chicago, IL 60640.

ANDERSON: Great-grandfather Benjamin Dankey Anderson, b abt. 1810 VA came to Pontotoc, MS, d 1879. Need info on father, William “Buck” Anderson, lawyer of VA, m Mary “Polly” Curtis, Lynchburg, VA abt 1808.—Mrs. Lewis Holt, 108 North Brooks, Pontotoc, MS 38863.

BARKALOW-BARCALOW-BARKALOW-BORCKLO-and/or like sounding names: Need info abt. Arthur Barkalow b 7-8-1740 in or near “New Amsterdam,” NY or in or near Freehold Twp., NJ. Hope to find parents of Arthur and were sons in Rev. Almost all of 11 children later settled in OH.—Franklin, Germantown, or Greenville. Have notes to exchange with any Barkalows in OH or NJ. Reunions used to be held at Jefferson home in Middletown, OH. Also known that Barkalows in other mid-western states—would like to contact.—Mrs. Harry A. Schwalm, 3333 So. 6th St., Arlington, VA 22204.


MORGAN-COMPAN: Need parents of Ebenezer John Morgan b 1776 NY? and wife Hannah Chapman 1783-1813 NY.—Mrs. Angus McSwain, 4600 Kenny Lane, Waco, TX 76710.

BAKER-SEBERT: Need parents of John Baker b 1820 OH and wife Elizabeth Sebert b 1821 MD or OH.—Mrs. Angus McSwain, 4600 Kenny Lane, Waco, TX 76710.

VAN METRE: Need parents of Ruth Van Metre b 1752 NJ, d 1817 OH, m Uriah Blue in Hampshire Co., Va.—Mrs. Angus McSwain, 4600 Kenny Lane, Waco, TX 76710.

JONES: Ancestry of Francis Albridget Jones, will 1781/1788, Nash Co., NC.—Bradley Arthaud, 1910 Pendar, Sioux Falls, SD 57105.

HOLLETT-HALLETT: Desire names, dates for parents and grandparents of Thomas Hollett who came to Washington Co., KY from MD bef 1800, m. Catherine Hardin. Also want proof that Hannah Harding m. John Hollett: where and when.—Mrs. M. McGregor Kerns, 4020 Galt Ocean Dr. 109, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308.

JONES: Wish to hear from descendants of John Jones III b 1743, d ca 1813, buried Carlisle, KY, m Joanna Richards. Signed Oath of Allegiance Montgomery Co., MD.—Deena Smith, 724 10th St., Nevada, IA 50201.

DOYLE: Any info on Lawrence Doyle, will probated 1866, lived Flushing, NY. Will exchange info.—Karen Suarez, 9513 Lomond Dr., Manassas, VA 22110.

HINMAN-BEERS: To all who have joined on either of these lines, please check your genealogies. Desire name of father of David Beers, b 1783, m 11-17-1806 Charlotte Hinman, Stockbridge, MA, b 1788. Was daughter of Enoch & Sarah (Crane) Hinman.—Red Beers, 265 Rily Dr., West Palm Beach, FL 33405.

FORD-GREEN-IRISH: Need info on Benjamin Ford b 1824, Herkimer Co., NY. Was he father of Lydia who m William Green and moved to Elk Creek Twp., Erie Co., PA? Their daughter, Lydia Green, m. Harmon Irish there.—Miss Alma Pool, 7560 Hollycroft Lane, 3-A, Mentor, OH 44060.


TURNER: Urgently need to contact descendents of patriot Capt. John Turner, b 1740 Southampton Co., VA, d 1796 Greensville Co., VA.—Mrs. Nancy Turner McCoy, Box 25, Karnes City, TX 78118.

GROVE-GRAEFF-GRAFF-GRAVE: Info re descendents Abraham Grove, Pt, PA, b 1733, d 1790, m Catherine Ehrwinn.—Ann Grove, 352 Forest, Arcadia, CA 91006.

GAMES: Need parents of Richard L. Games b 9-5-1811 Franklin Co., PA d 7-12-1887 Prairie City, IL m Catherine Sawyer 10-2-1838 at McComnellsburg, PA or any info regarding Richard L. Games.—Mrs. Ruth Griffith, 209 Western Ave., Macomb, IL 61455.

MERRYMAN: Need parents and any other info on James Henry Merryman b 7030-1858 TN d 1-6-1903 Sardis, TN. Was pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Decaturville, TN 1900; member of K & P Lodge, Parsons, TN. Believed to have 2 brothers, names unknown, and one sister Martha, Alcorn Co., MS 1903.—Bob Merryman, 5 Garrett Dr. Hampton, VA 23669.

PAGE: Need parents of Benjamin Page m Anna Wright 12-3-1771 Goochland Co., VA, d bef 1827.—Mrs. Harold P. Kyle, 3411 Exeter St., Roanoke, VA 24014.

CARPENTER: Need info James Cran dell Carpenter b 1812 Providence or Newport, RI m Lamira Ann Overton 11-23-1843 Independence, MO. 4 children: Jas. Angus, Oscar Alonzo, Luther A., Georgia Ann.—Mrs. Charles Converse, 1208 N. Miller, Santa Maria, CA 93454.

JOHNSON: Place of birth Reuben Johnston b 1808 VA, d 1869 Jackson Co., MO.—Mrs. Charles Converse, 1208 N. Miller, Santa Maria, CA 93454.


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.

NEW YORK

Abandoned Cemetery, Old Maryland, Maryland, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Abandoned Cemetery - Shaul Farm, Town of Maryland, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Donald A. Brown Farm, Otsewa, Town of Otego, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Cemetery on Route 80, Town of Burlington, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Bissell Hollow Cemetery, Town of Hartwick, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Ingalsbee Cemetery, near South Hartwick, Otsego Co., N.Y. Pearse or Cook Cemetery, Town of Hartwick, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Chase Cemetery - Town of Hartwick near Dr. Greenough, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Cook's Corners Cemetery near I Cotten Farm, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Falls Bridge, Mt. vision, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Field Cemetery, Toddsville, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Forkshop Cemetery, Township of Otsego, Otsego Co., N.Y.

Wilcox Cemetery, Edsons Corners, Otsego Co., N.Y.
Ninth Generation—Children of Ruth and Clyde Gallinger

Children of William and Mable Faulkner
Children of Alice and Clair Wallace
Children of Guy Dorro and Leona Faulkner
Children of William and Leona Thorp Gray
Children of Clarence Gray and Ida E. Shephard Gray
Children of Herbert and Dora Gray
Children of Walter Russell and Letitia Clark Kreidler
Children of Charles Ray and Laura Kreidler
Children of Deo Clair and Sarah Kreidler
Children of Hugh F. and Hattie MacKay
Children of William J. and Marion MacKay
Children of Katherine and Frank Shaut
Children of Ralph and Esther Losey MacKay
Children of Wm. Faulkner Bowen and Mable Grey
Children of Mary Endore and Deyo Carroll
Children of Sarah Elizabeth and Harold Ranger
Children of Lloyd Alexander and Eliza Bowen
Children of Henry Kenneth and Sarah Annabel Bowen
Children of William Franklin and Minnie Greenfield Faulkner
Children of Robert Kenneth and Thelma Smith Faulkner
Children of Ida Mae and John Wyss
Children of Aziel and Sadie Losey
Children of Minnie and Perry Hunkins
Children of Nevada Ann and Oscar Miller

Tenth Generation—Children of Robert John and Judith Gallinger

Children of Samuel and Catherine Faulkner
Children of Robert and Audrey Campbell
Children of Dorothy and Reginald Watkins
Children of Floyd and Gertrude Sutfin
Children of Leona Katherine and Milton Houghtaling
Children of Evelyn and Clayton McClary
Children of Ada and Wayne Cary
Children of Doris and Howard Bennett
Children of Earl and Edna Sutfin
Children of Robert Fay and Gloria Sutfin
Children of Marian and Elbert Monaghan
Children of Gerald David and Omie Sutfin
Children of Helen Marie and Tom Fisk
Children of Lucille Hazel and Raymond Lockwood
Children of Lyle and Rose Sutfin
Children of Dorris and Charlotte Howe Sutfin
Children of Beatrix and John Hubric
Children of Vincent and Ommale Faulkner
Children of Laura and Bert Preston
Children of John and Kitty Faulkner
Children of Virginia and Donald Logan
Children of Onnalee and George Senne
Children of Theodosia and Henry Mallory
Children of Walter and Barbara Wallace
Children of Maurice Clair and Elizabeth Wallace
Children of Donald and Dolores Faulkner
Children of Richard and Marion Faulkner
Children of Mable and Albert Richard Aberdene
Children of Dana Walter and Bernice Kreidler
Children of Leland and Gertrude Kreidler
Children of Chester and Mary Elizabeth Kreidler
Children of Agnes and Hiram Wooden
Children of Donald Wand and Arvata Enders MacKay
Children of Donald Wand and Jeanie MacKay
Children of Robert D. and Calla MacKay
Children of Margaret and John Grace
Children of Margaret and Bernard Camp
Children of Durwood and Katie MacKay
Children of Laura Park and Durwood MacKay
Children of Helen and Johnie Duncan
Children of Esther and David Matherson
Children of Gray Woodbury and Virginia Bowen
Children of Cora Victoria and Ray Miller
Children of Dora Elizabeth and Lynn Hughes
Children of Ruth and Harold Ranger
Children of Jean and David Griffith
Children of Robert and Jane Ranger
Children of Phyllis and William O'Connor

Eleventh Generation—Children of Debra and Larry Adams
Children of Susan and James Leroy Hank
Children of Jean Bailey and Daniel Seale
Children of Jonathan Barr and Gail Geitzland
Children of Lee Walter and Shelley Keireidler
Children of Jessica and Ralph Hutchess

Samuel Faulkner

Third Generation—Samuel Faulkner

Fourth Generation—Children of Samuel and Catherine Faulkner
Fifth Generation—Children of James and Minerva Faulkner
Sixth Generation—Children of James Jr. and Faulkner
Seventh Generation—Children of James III and Belle Faulkner
Eighth Generation—Children of James IV and Dorothy Faulkner

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V-470 NY State-Records of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church; Albany, NY
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V-479 NY State -Records of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church; Albany, NY
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Register of Preachers and Vestrymen
Persons confirmed in 1791
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New York
V-483 NY State-Tombstone Records-Chautauqua Co., NY
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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

Deed from Joel McCoy and Sarah McCoy, husband and wife, to John McCoy

Deed from James Massey and wife, Martha Massey to Mary Jane Powell, Maria Louisa Powell, Joseph Marshall Powell and Emily Faithful Powell, heirs of Joseph Powell, deceased

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

Deed from Joel McCoy and Sarah McCoy, husband and wife, to John McCoy

Deed from James Massey and wife, Martha Massey to Mary Jane Powell, Maria Louisa Powell, Joseph Marshall Powell and Emily Faithful Powell, heirs of Joseph Powell, deceased

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Deed from William Patton to heirs of Almira E. Green

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Deed from Benjamin Shockley and Lily 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

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"Yes", said Dona Refugia Arguello de Bandini, "I understand. Give me a little time to go through my family's clothing. If I can find enough red and blue, the white will be no problem. I may be able to help."

Dona Refugia was chatting with Capt. Hensley of Commodore Stockton's forces. If she felt any resentment at the thought of creating an American flag, she was careful not to show it. Good breeding would not permit her to show anything but respect to the Americans, who were her husband's friends. Don Juan Bandini had long been friendly to the Americans.

Rummaging in the chests strapped to the carreta, Dona Refugia selected a red dress and a blue one. They belonged to her daughters, Dolores and Margarita. With great care she cut and fitted pieces together. Meticulously she folded bits of white fabric so that a single snip of the scissors produced a 5 pointed star. At last, she began the tiny stitches that would complete an American Flag.

As Dona Refugia sewed, her mind wandered idly back over the events of the past few weeks, which had made her and her family exiles from their Mexican Ranch.

When Commodore Stockton of the U.S. Navy arrived in San Diego in the Fall of 1846, his men desperately needed supplies, but in all the San Diego area almost none were to be had. For this reason Capt. Hensley was sent into Mexico to obtain beef for food, as well as horses and oxen for transportation and work.

About 80 miles south of San Diego, Don Juan Bandini, his second wife, Refugia, and several of their children were in residence at their Rancho Guadalupe. They had much land in California, but still they loved this ranch in Mexico, and spent a great deal of their time there.

Dona Refugia sighed as she appliqued a star in place. There had been no question of refusing to aid the Americans. Don Juan was convinced that it would be best for his people and for his country to cooperate with the Americans.

When the round up of cattle and horses began, their Mexican neighbors began dropping by to indicate their disapproval. When the round up continued, they made it clear that the Bandini's were considered traitors. They would no longer be welcomed as neighbors. In fact, it would not be wise for any of them to remain on the ranch. Thus it was that Don Juan Bandini, his entire family, and as much of their earthly goods as they could hastily pack, traveled back to California with the troops, the cattle, and the horses.

They were all greatly pleased to reach La Punta, which was only about fifteen miles from San Diego. There would be very little danger for the remainder of the trek. Only then did Capt. Hensley voice his wish that he might have a flag to add to his triumphant return.

Dona Refugia bit off a thread and shook out the flag. She brushed off a raveling and thought "It is a pretty flag. I do hope it will be good to our people." And then she went to show her handiwork to Capt. Hensley and his men.

"A more beautiful flag has never snapped in a breeze," was Hensley's decision. That night the Americans serenaded the beautiful seamstress who had made them a flag. The words and tunes were strange, but Dona Refugia Bandini understood that they were meant as tribute and smiled and nodded at the men.

Three days later, upon their arrival at headquarters in San Diego, Commodore Stockton himself spoke words of appreciation for the making of the flag. Did he pay for the children's clothing . . . or for that matter, did he pay for the hundreds of head of cattle, horses, and oxen? History politely doesn't say. It does say that the flag made by Dona Refugia Arguello de Bandini was the first American Flag ever manufactured on the Pacific Coast. As such it was eventually shipped to Washington, D.C. where, for years, it remained on display.

Does anyone know if it is still being displayed to honor Dona Refugia, the Betsy Ross of the West Coast?
Honoring
Tennessee State Regent
Mrs. Wallace Andrew Berryman

JOHN BABB CHAPTER
NSDAR
Chapter Regent:
Mrs. Charles E. Gorman, Jr.
Route 6, Box 228
Paris, Tennessee 38242

Greetings from
Boone County Chapter
Kentucky Society DAR
Honoring
Mrs. J. Proctor Brothers
Regent

Valley Forge... In Search of That Winter Patriot
(141 page guide for tracing Valley Forge ancestors)

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<td>Corey, Priscilla (Mrs. Sanford)</td>
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<td>Dreyer, Louise W. (Mrs. Henry)</td>
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<td>Major William Thomas Chapter</td>
<td>Burton, Jane V. (Mrs. Joseph)</td>
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<td>Colton, Miss Bruce</td>
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<td>Gill, Janet L. (Mrs. Donald R.)</td>
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<td>Hodges, Leila M. (Mrs. Boman)</td>
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<td>Jones, Mildred F. (Mrs. Stephen M.)</td>
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<td>Mary Carroll Caton Chapter</td>
<td>Latham, Irene G. (Mrs. Albert)</td>
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<td>Pierson, Emma A. (Mrs. Everett H.)</td>
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<td>Old Kent Chapter</td>
<td>Auman, Angelin S. (Mrs. Joseph G.)</td>
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<td>Baldwin, Esther H. (Mrs. George W.)</td>
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<td>Morris, Miss Frances B.</td>
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<td>Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter</td>
<td>Hicks, Miss Mary Louise</td>
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<td>Hill, Mrs. Harry W.</td>
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<td>Stevens, Mrs. Leslie C.</td>
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<td>Terwilliger, Mrs. Charles</td>
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<td>Port Tobacco Chapter</td>
<td>Schafer, Sarah A. (Mrs. Elwood)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Chase Chapter</td>
<td>Morris, Henrietta (Mrs. Albert)</td>
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<td>Thomas Johnson Chapter</td>
<td>Cogswell, Isabella (Mrs. William)</td>
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<td>Steuart, Lucille (Mrs. Gordon)</td>
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<td>Supplee, Martha (Mrs. Franklin)</td>
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<td>Toaping Castle Chapter</td>
<td>Brown, Helen W. (Mrs. Irvin C.)</td>
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<td>Washington Custis Chapter</td>
<td>Daugherty, Eleanor (Mrs. Richard)</td>
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<td>Taylor, Deborah (Mrs. William)</td>
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<td>Travers, Jo (Mrs. R. Poulton)</td>
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<td>William Winchester Chapter</td>
<td>Barnes, Vivian E. (Mrs. Edgar)</td>
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<td>Pickens, Ruth (Mrs. Wesley)</td>
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<td>Smith, Harriet (Mrs. Francis)</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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(Patricia Walton Shelby)
As A Candidate For The Office Of
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Eighty-Ninth Continental Congress, April 1980

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STATE REGENT 1977-1980
As A Candidate For
The Office Of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Eighty-Ninth Continental Congress,
April 1980
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of the
ARIZONA SOCIETY, DAR
Proudly and Affectionately Endorses

MRS. BERNARD A. DELANEY
State Regent and Member of Agua Fria Chapter
As a Candidate for the Office of Vice President General NSDAR
at the 89th Continental Congress
Unanimously Endorsed at the Arizona Society
State Conference March 17, 1979
Unanimously Endorsed by the Arizona Society's
Thirteen Honorary State Regents
MRS. FREDERICK JOHN FRICKE

Candidate for
the Office of
Curator General

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PATERNAL

Rev. John Wesley Kenney—Kenney, Texas, was named for him.

Miriah Estill McHenry, wife of Rev. Kenney. She was the daughter of the Rev. Barnabas McHenry, Ky. and his wife, Sarah Hardin. Sarah was the daughter of Col. John Hardin (Big John) of Ky. and his wife, Jane Davies.

Emily Travis Kenney, born in Texas. Daughter of the Rev. J. W. Kenney and Miriah. She was the great-grandmother of Alma Fricke.

MATERNAL

Nicholas Gentry, born 1777 in Washington County, Tennessee, and the son of Nicholas Gentry, who was killed by the Indians in defense of Fort Nashboro in 1782.

Geo. W. Gentry, born in Williamson County, Tennessee, November 6, 1808. He was the son of Nicholas (1777) and his first wife, Sally Browder.

Other Memberships are:
The Society of the Lees of Virginia; The Order of The First Families of Mississippi, 1699-1817; Washington Family Descendants; Colonial Dames of the XII Century; Daughters of the American Colonists; Daughters of the American Revolution; The National Huguenots Society; United Daughters of the Confederacy; Life Member of the State Vice-Regents Club, NSDAR; National Officer's Club, NSDAR; Vice President's General Club, NSDAR; Life Member of the Friends of the Museum, NSDAR; Life Member of the Seimes Micro-film Center, NSDAR; Life and State Promotor, NSCAR; 300 Club, NSCAR.

This page presented by her family:
Frederick John Fricke, Jr., M.D.
Graduate of: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, Texas

Alice Fricke Missall (Mrs. S. R.)
Graduate of: Fairfax Hall, Waynesboro, Virginia; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Stephen Richard Missall, M.D.
Graduate of: Stanford University, Palo Alto, California; Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, Texas

382 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
CHARLES DIBRELL CHAPTER
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Honors the Organizing Regent
MRS. FREDERICK JOHN FRICKE
Candidate for the Office of Curator General

MASON ASSOCIATES

Mrs. Fred J. Fricke
Past Vice President General
Honorary State Regent
Organizing Regent
3rd generation DAR with both paternal and maternal lineages
Alma was a C.A.R.

Chapter Officers:
Regent: Mrs. David B. Rubin
Vice-Regent: Mrs. Wm. A. Walton
Chaplain: Mrs. Howard Cady
Rec. Sec.: Mrs. Merrill Rolfson
Corr. Sec.: Mrs. N. John Kruger
Treasurer: Mrs. Joseph Massara, Jr.
Registrar: Mrs. Herman Hageman
Historian: Mrs. Ralph D. Ferguson
Librarian: Mrs. Murray L. Crosse
Parliamentarian: Mrs. Roe Maier

Organizing Chapter Officers:
Regent: Mrs. Fred J. Fricke
Vice-Regent: Mrs. Ray J. McCanna
Chaplain: Mrs. Frank Grubbs
Rec. Sec.: Mrs. Wm. S. Sharpe
Corr. Sec.: Mrs. John Allen
Treasurer: Mrs. Robert E. Hendricks
Registrar: Mrs. Charles Trout
Historian: Mrs. Anne S. Johnson
Librarian: Mrs. W. W. Anderson
Parliamentarian: Mrs. Byrd C. McKay

Charles Dibrell was the son of Anthony Dibrell, Rev. Sol., and Elizabeth Lee of the Lee Family of Virginia. He was the ancestor that Alma Fricke went into the DAR, National Number, 334042.

Charles was the grandson of Dr. Christoffe Du Breuil and Marianne Dutoi (?), French Huguenots that settled in Manakintown, Virginia, about 1700. The name was changed to Dibrell.

In 1775, when only 15 years old, Charles entered into service by guarding Scotch Highlanders that had been taken prisoner. He was a Minute Man in the Lewis & Christie North Carolina Campaign of 1776. An ensign of Militia and Convention Guards in 1777. He was with Lafayette in 1781 (the families had been friends in France). He and his brother were at the surrender of Cornwallis, Yorktown.

He and Martha Burton were married in Virginia, but moved to Kentucky in 1782. He was Captain of Kentucky troops under General Harmer in the Expedition of 1790.

Later, Charles Dibrell moved to Sparta, White County, Tennessee. In 1840, while visiting his daugh-
ter Leeanna (Mrs. George Gibbs) in Union City, Tennessee, he died and was buried at Beulah Cemetery, Union City, Tennessee.
FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, 1980

NORTHWEST FLORIDA FRIENDS

Proudly Honor and Present

MRS. JOHN DEAN MILTON

HONORARY STATE REGENT
SENIOR STATE VICE PRESIDENT
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Presented with pride by: Mrs. Francis Daniel Campbell, Vice President General from Florida, Caroline Brevard, Chapter, Mrs. R. B. Revel, Regent, Chipola Chapter, Mrs. B. S. Pierce, Regent, Fort San Luis Chapter, Mrs. C. N. Carter, Regent, Saint Joseph Bay Chapter, Mrs. Thomas A. Owen, Regent, and other friends of Northwest Florida.
The PALM BEACH CHAPTER, NSDAR

Dedicates this page with love and affection to

MRS. JOHN DEAN MILTON
(Kay)

Candidate for
Vice President General
for election at
The 89th Continental Congress, 1980
Washington, D.C.

Member:
National Officer's Club
Secretary, National State Vice Regent's Club
Life Member National Vice Regent's Club
National Speakers Staff, 1978-1980
Tamassee DAR School Advisory Board 1976-1978
Tamassee DAR School Trustee 1979-1981
Finance Committee 1979-1981
State and National Promotor C.A.R.
Senior State Vice President Florida C.A.R. 1978-80

State Chairmanships:
President General's Project
Junior American Citizens
National Defense
The Flag of the United States of America

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

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

Congressional Committees:
Pages
House
Corridor Hostess
Credentials
Platform

Palm Beach Chapter Board
Mrs. Audrey Brown Lutz, Regent
Miss Jill Justice, Vice Regent
Mrs. Robert Cornell, 2nd Vice Regent
Mrs. Lorena Huszagh, Chaplain
Mrs. Al. Candy, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Leslie C. Weiss, Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. R. W. Danischefsky, Treasurer
Mrs. Harold M. Baptiste, Parliamentarian (Appointive)

Mrs. William J. Tell, Registrar
Mrs. Harold K. Beck, Historian
Mrs. R. Randolph Osborn, Librarian

MARCH 1980
Quapaw District
Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution
honor with deepest appreciation
the constancy, service and fidelity to DAR ideals and objectives
of their
Honorary State Regent and State Parliamentarian

Mrs. James Andrew Williams
Candidate for the Office of Recording Secretary General
and the

Shelby Associates

Dorothy Thompson Williams
Photographed in the DAR Room at the Old State House Restoration in Little Rock.
The magnificent 18th Century Drawing Room has been called
one of the most beautiful DAR Rooms in America.

Quapaw District
Mrs. William A. Jones, Director

Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Little Rock ........................................... Mrs. Louis Keaton, Regent
Centennial Chapter, Little Rock ............................................................. Mrs. W. B. Butterworth, Regent
General William Lewis Chapter, Morrilton .............................................. Mrs. W. J. Sadler, Regent
Gilbert Marshall Chapter, Little Rock ...................................................... Mrs. John M. Fincher, Regent
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock .............................................................. Mrs. Ruby Gray Robinson, Regent
Prudence Hall Chapter, North Little Rock ................................................ Mrs. Paul M. Christensen, Regent
Wataseka District
Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution
proudly salute and join the unanimous support of the
forty-seven Chapters of the Arkansas State Society
in honoring their
Wataseka District Daughter and Honorary State Regent
Mrs. James Andrew Williams
Candidate for the Office of Recording Secretary General
with the
Shelby Associates

Dorothy Thompson Williams
Wataseka District
Mrs. James S. Pollard, Director
Arkansas Post Chapter, DeWitt ........................... Mrs. Charles F. Sanders, Regent
Champagnolle Chapter, El Dorado ........................ Mrs. L. O. Bass, Regent
Colonel David Love Chapter, Monticello .................. Mrs. Douglass Vardaman, Regent
Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter, Hamburg .......... Mrs. Hampton Pugh, Regent
General Henry Lee Chapter, Lake Village .................. Mrs. John Arnn, Regent
Grand Prairie Chapter, Stuttgart .......................... Mrs. Vera Miller, Regent
John McAlmont Chapter, Pine Bluff ........................ Mrs. Edward C. Brown, Regent
Old Military Road Chapter, Magnolia ...................... Mrs. K. R. Jean, Regent
Pine Bluff Chapter, Pine Bluff ................................. Mrs. W. D. Hercher, Regent
Robert Rosamond Chapter, El Dorado ...................... Mrs. William Lewis Norwood, Regent
DAR FRIENDS AND FAMILY
PRESENT
MRS. THOMAS B. BRAND
OREGON STATE REGENT, 1978-80

AS CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL AT THE
89th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1980

With thanks to Tualatin Chapter DAR, Lake Oswego, Oregon; 8 members of Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Oregon; and family.
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
AT THE 89th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1980

MRS. THOMAS A. BOWERS
STATE REGENT, 1980

Presented with love and appreciation
by the
RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
NEW JERSEY DAUGHTERS
and
CRANE'S FORD CHAPTER

present with pride and affection our Honorary State Regent

MRS. ROBERT M. SUTTON

Candidate for the office of
TREASURER GENERAL
on the slate of Mrs. Martin A. Mason

Carol Sutton’s “Tapestry of Service” is extensive, continuous and shining with the “Light of Leadership.” She is serving a second term as Chapter Regent, is National Vice-Chairman, Program Reviewing and a member of the President General’s Reception Room Committee. Concurrently, she is Senior State Treasurer and Senior State Chairman of the National Heritage and Nominating Committees, New Jersey Children of the American Revolution.
SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIETY, NSDAR

Proudly Honors

MRS. FRANCES EDWARD MUNDELL
Honorary State Regent
as a candidate for Reporter General

The Mason Associates

at the ninetieth Continental Congress April 1980

compliments of the following chapters:

5-001 Bear Butte, Sturgis
5-002 Betsy Hickok, Dell Rapids
5-003 Black Hills, Deadwood
5-004 Captain Alex. Tedford, Huron
5-005 Daniel Newcomb, Yankton
5-006 Harney Peak, Custer
5-008 John Kerr, Brookings
5-009 MacPherson, Aberdeen
5-010 Mary Chilton, Sioux Falls
5-011 Oahe, Pierre
5-013 Paha Wakan, Vermillion
MRS. ROLAND CLEMANS WHITE
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF ILLINOIS

The Illinois State Board Members of 1977 - 1979 wholeheartedly support NEL WROUGHTON WHITE (Illinois State Regent 1977-1979) as candidate for the office of TREASURER GENERAL NSDAR on the slate of MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

Nel's rare gifts of talent in Administration - Leadership - Business Organization make her uniquely suited to serve in this high office.

Mrs. R. Taylor Drake — State Corresponding Secretary, 1976-1978
Mrs. Donald Zimmerman — State Chaplain, 1977-1979
Mrs. C. Robert Swinehart — State Recording Secretary, 1977-1979
Mrs. Leroy G. Heidel — State Corresponding Secretary, 1978-1980
Mrs. Carl O. Harmon — State Organizing Secretary, 1978-1980

Mrs. Albert E. Powers — State Organizing Secretary, 1976-1978
Mrs. H. Francis Henneman — State Treasurer, 1978-1980
Mrs. Harold B. Ewoldt — State Treasurer, 1974-1978
Mrs. Albert Triebel Jr. — State Registrar, 1977-1979
Mrs. Ivan Feller — State Historian, 1977-1979
Mrs. Crippen Uphoff — State Librarian, 1978-1980
Mrs. Robert B. Perkins — State Librarian, 1976-1978
Mrs. White (Nel) has actively supported the Junior Members in Illinois. Her enthusiasm generated the spirit that set the many records and awards received by the Illinois Juniors. Her expertise in business and demand for detail in all bookkeeping not only reorganized the Juniors, but put Illinois ahead in many fields. She is a dedicated and thoroughly efficient person in all her endeavors and generated confidence by expecting perfection in all tasks with a loving, guiding hand. We are proud to call Nel White our friend and to support her as a Candidate for Treasurer General, NSDAR. We ask you for your support and your vote.
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<tr>
<th>Ancestors</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Robert Bean</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>Mrs. Jacques Mersereau</td>
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<td>John Buchanan, Jr.</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Mrs. James Brandon</td>
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<td>John Corbley</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Miss Mary Myers</td>
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<td>Andries Davis</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert Longyear</td>
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<td>Abner Eason, Jr.</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Miss Alice Wooten</td>
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<td>John Edwards</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Mrs. Carmen Blumenkron B.</td>
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<td>Capt. John Henry</td>
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<td>Mrs. Adolfo Blumenkron</td>
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<td>John Haines</td>
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<td>Mrs. Melville Tatspaugh</td>
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<td>Caleb Lindley</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert Rae</td>
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<td>Lt. Pegeg Pendleton</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>Mrs. John Evans</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Spear</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard Smith</td>
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<td>Lt. Gideon Stiles</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Mrs. George Griffith</td>
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<td>Issac Strong</td>
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<td>Mrs. Stanley Hillock</td>
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<td>George Twilley</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Black</td>
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<td>Lt. William White</td>
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<td>Capt. James Wright</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Wagley</td>
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<td>Aaron Benedict</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Mrs. Rodolfo Porras</td>
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<td>Jesse Kimball</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Miss Ginna Saavedra</td>
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<td>James Lynn</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred Charbo</td>
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MRS. GABRIEL O. SAAVEDRA
STATE REGENT OF MEXICO 1977-1980

MARY LU JAMES SAAVEDRA
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR APRIL 1980

Presented With Pride and Affection by the John Edwards Chapter
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

394 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE MEXICO STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
proudly presents

MRS. GABRIEL O. SAAVEDRA
STATE REGENT 1977-1980
Candidate for the office of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
At the 89th Continental Congress, April 1980

Sponsored by the Cuernavaca and John Edwards Chapters of Mexico
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr. (Georgie)
Candidate for the office of
Recording Secretary General
with the Mason Associates
CALIFORNIA DAR FRIENDS
PRESENT
WITH AFFECTION & APPRECIATION
MRS. F. GEORGE HERLIHY
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE
OF
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE
SLATE OF MRS. MARTIN ALEXANDER MASON

DEDICATION ACTIVITY RESPONSIBILITY
89TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MARCH 1980
DISTRICT FIVE
MISSISSIPPI STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Proudly Honors

MRS. MONROE TATE THIGPEN
STATE REGENT 1977-1980
As A Candidate For The Office Of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Eighty-Ninth Continental Congress, April 1980
UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED
By the 73rd Mississippi State Conference
February 20-22, 1979
THE MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

With pride, affection and appreciation
UNANIMOUSLY ENDOWES

MRS. MONROE TATE THIGPEN
(Janet Chrestman Thigpen)
STATE REGENT 1977-1980

As A Candidate For The Office Of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Eighty-Ninth Continental Congress, April 1980

Unanimously endorsed by the 73rd Mississippi State Conference
February 20-22, 1979
MRS. THOMAS MARTIN EGAN
CANDIDATE FOR CHAPLAIN GENERAL
IS
UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED
WITH PRIDE and AFFECTION,
By The
INDIANA DAR HONORARY STATE REGENTS
And The
INDIANA DAR STATE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
And The
INDIANA ORGANIZATION,
NATIONAL SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution
FOR ELECTION at the APRIL 1980
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

“She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands
hold the distaff” PROVERBS 31:19

MRS. THOMAS MARTIN EGAN
CANDIDATE FOR CHAPLAIN GENERAL
With the Shelby Associates
CONTINUOUS DAR SERVICE
25 YEARS OCTOBER 1980

CURRENT SERVICE-NSDAR
Past Vice President General
National Vice Chairman, American Heritage
Honorary State Regent, Indiana DAR
State Chairman, Indiana DAR Roster Sales
Honorary Regent, Vanderburgh Chapter
Chairman of Honor Roll, Vanderburgh Chapter
KDS-DAR School, Board of Trustees
KDS-DAR School, Endowment Fund Committee

PAST SERVICE NSDAR OFFICES
and COMMITTEES
Vice President General 1976-1979
National Vice Chairman C.A.R.-DAR Committee
National Vice Chairman, Publicity Committee
National Board 6 years with 4 President’s General
Tamassee Advisory Board, 1974-1976 also
School Student and Community Welfare
Committees

NSDAR Clubs
NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB
Vice Presidents General Club
Recording Secretary 1978-1979, Vice Presidents
General Club.
National State Vice Regents Club, Life Member
President, National State Vice Regents Club
1975-1976

PAST DAR STATE OFFICES
AND COMMITTEES
State Regent, Indiana DAR 1973-1976
State Vice Regent, Indiana DAR 1970-1973
State Corresponding Secretary, Indiana DAR
1967-1970
State Director, Indiana DAR 1964-1967
12 years service on the Indiana State Board
of Management
State Chairman, State Conference 3 years
State Chairman, Finance, 3 years
State Chairman, Award and Prizes 3 years
Editor of the Indiana DAR News, 2 years
Assistant Editor Indiana DAR News 3 years
State Chairman, DAR Bicentennial Committee
(Won two 1st Place National awards)
State Chairman, Indiana Tea, Washington, D.C.
State Chairman, Indiana DAR Roster Sales

STATE DAR CLUBS
Officers Club
State Chairman’s Club, Life Member
President, State Chairman’s Club, 1963-1964
Organized State Active Regents Club
Organized Junior Dinner Club

CHAPTER SERVICE, PAST AND CURRENT
Regent, 1962-1964
Vice Regent 1960-1962
Chairman of Publicity, won 3 year award
Chairman of the Flag of the United States of
America
MRS. THOMAS MARTIN EGAN
CANDIDATE FOR CHAPLAIN GENERAL
With the Shelby Associates
CONTINUOUS DAR SERVICE
25 YEARS IN OCTOBER 1980

HONORARUMNS-DAR AND C.A.R.
Life Member Seimes Microfilm Center
Life Member NSDAR Museum
Life Member N.S.C.A.R.
Life Promoter N.S.C.A.R.
Endowment Fund Pin N.S.C.A.R. (3 times)
State Promoter C.A.R.
Medal of Appreciation S.A.R.
Honorary Member, Indiana State Bicentennial
Commission by appointment of Governor
Honorary Member, Kentucky Colonels by
appointment of Governor
GOLD PATRON Tamassee DAR School
(2 times)
Honored with donations for parts of KDS-
Baylies Bldg. hallways and no. 2 Classroom
Ethel Egan State Endowment Fund for DAR
Schools established, from profit of her Bicenten-
nial Roster
Served on Continental Congress program 3 times

N.S.C.A.R. OFFICES
National Board of Management
Honorary State President, Indiana C.A.R.
State President, Indiana C.A.R. 1976-77
President Evansville Society C.A.R. 1967-68
Organized Evansville Society, while
Chapter Regent.
Member of N.S.C.A.R. Officers Club

OTHER; PAST AND CURRENT
Family History of Churchmen (presently 2
clergymen nephews)
Member of Methodist Church at early age
Organized Prayer Groups on College Campus
Taught Sunday School Classes
Officer in PTA-Cub Scouts and Girl Scouts
President of Evansville Nursing Association
Member of Board of Tri-State Museum
Women’s Association
Member of Board of Philharmonic
Women’s Association
Taught in Public Schools and College

HERITAGE ORGANIZATIONS
Daughters of the American Revolution
Society of the Descendants of the Colonial
Clergy, through Reverened Haute Wyatt, brother
of Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia
Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots
of America

Mrs. Thomas Martin Egan, with two Indiana
Pages, photographed in the President’s General
Reception Room. With Mrs. Egan are, Miss
Wanda Bienen and Mrs. Dennis Dodds Clibby.
This page, by The Lafayette Springs Chapter,
Honors, with pride and devotion, Mrs. Thomas M.
Egan candidate for chaplain General, with the
Shelby Associates, for election, April 1980,
Continental Congress, NSDAR

Lafayette Springs Chapters appreciates the
following friends who sponsored this page.
WESTERN ENGINEERING, INC.
Tell City, Indiana 47586

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Washington, D.C. 20036
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Tell City, Indiana 47586

Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry
Daughters of American Colonists
Colonial Dames of the XVII Century
Colonial Order of the Crown, through
Charlemagne
Magna Charta Dames
Honor Their State Officers

State Theme

"... For with thee is the

Toadstool Geologic Park

Chadron State Park

Fort Niobrara National Big Game Refuge

Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

Scotts Bluff National Monument

Chimney Rock National Historic Site

Ash Hollow State Historical Park

Wildcat Hills

State Officers

State Regent
State Vice-Regent
State Chaplain
State Recording Secretary
State Corresponding Secretary
State Treasurer
State Registrar
State Historian
State Librarian

Mrs. Charles J. Sanderson
Mrs. Paul Long
Mrs. Allen R. Edison
M. Lillian Bedell
Mrs. Henry Wehrman, Jr.
Mrs. Richard C. Smithson
Mrs. Charles Walter
Mrs. Melvin Brown
Mrs. H. F. Beckman

Fort Sidney
Front Street

Fort McPherson National Cemetery

Massacre Canyon Monument

George Norris Home

National Historic Landmark
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NEBRASKA

WITH PRIDE AND APPRECIATION

DAUGHTERS, AWAKEN, REJOICE

Fountain of Life . . . .”
Psalm 36:9

- Fort Hartsuff
- Neligh Mills
- Fort Kearny
- Niobrara Chalk Mine
- Fort Atkinson
- Union Pacific Museum
- Joslyn Art Museum
- Stuhr Museum
- State Historical Society Museum
- State Capitol
- Nebraska State Museum
- Pony Express Station
- Arbor Lodge
- Historic Brownville
- House of Yesterday
- Homestead National Monument
- Pioneer Village
- Indian Cave State Park

MARCH 1980
MRS. DUDLEY WARREN PIERCE
CANDIDATE FOR HISTORIAN GENERAL
WITH THE MASON ASSOCIATES

Wisconsin State Historians, Past and Present, Enthusiastically
Endorse Our Honorary State Regent, Candidate for Historian General

The Light of Leadership
WISCONSIN

State Regent 1974-1977
State Historian 1968-1971
USA Bicentennial, State Chrm. 1971-1974
American History Month, State Chrm. 1968-1971

Complied for publication:
Revolutionary Soldiers, Wives,
Daughters, Real Daughters and
Historical Markers in Wisconsin
Originated Outstanding Teacher
of American History Contest and
Award.
Current Chapter Chairman for
American History Month. Served
for nine years.

The Light of Leadership
NATIONAL

NSDAR Outstanding Junior Member 1968
Junior Membership, National Chrm. 1968-1971
Public Relations, National Chrm. 1971-1974
Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Trustee 1970-1981

Sponsored by Wisconsin State Historians
Miss Augusta Roddis 1977-1980
Mrs. Alyce Herrick 1974-1977
left to right:
1) Catherine Connor Dellin — Scholarship Chairman, Fort Dearborn Chapter, Illinois. Past chapter Second Vice Regent and DAR School Chairman.
5) Mary Connor Pierce — Wisconsin Honorary State Regent, NSDAR Speakers Staff, Trustee of Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith DAR Schools, chairman of the KDS Finance Committee. Past NSDAR Chairman of Public Relations and Junior Membership; State Regent, Second Vice Regent and State Historian; State Chairman of Conservation, American History Month, U.S.A. Bicentennial, and Wisconsin Room. 1968 National Outstanding Junior. Fourth generation DAR and third generation Wisconsin Society State Officer.

FOR CONTINUED DEDICATED SERVICE, LEADERSHIP, AND ACHIEVEMENT ELECT

MARY CONNOR PIERCE
(MRS. DUDLEY WARREN PIERCE)
HISTORIAN GENERAL

Sponsored by Wausau Chapter — where Mary joined NSDAR 25 years ago — and Wisconsin for Mason Associates
THE NORTHEAST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST DISTRICTS
OHIO SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Presents with Affection and Appreciation

MRS. JOHN RAY WILLIAMS

CANDIDATE FOR HISTORIAN GENERAL
ON THE SLATE OF MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

State Regent — 1977-1980
State Vice Regent — 1974-1977
State Corresponding Secretary — 1971-1974
Served on State Resolutions Committee
State Marshal — 1968-1971
State Page — served for 8 years
President and Life Member, State Vice Regents Club
Member, National Officer’s Club
Member Board of Trustees, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School
Member Board of Trustees, Tamasee DAR School
MRS. JOHN R. WILLIAMS
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF HISTORIAN GENERAL
on the slate of MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

State Regent of Ohio
1977-1980

Presented with Pride and Affection
by the
Ohio Daughters of the Southeast District
Mr. John R. Williams, husband
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph H. Dickson, parents
FRIENDS

in the

VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

honor

with pride and affection their

Honorary State Regent

Mrs. John Victor Buffington
Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
89th Continental Congress, April 1980
HAWAII STATE ORGANIZATION NSDAR
and
ALOHA CHAPTER
Proudly Present
MRS. JOHN MITCHELL WILLIAMS
State Regent

PHYL LIS ELDRIDGE WILLIAMS
State Regent, 1977-1980
as a candidate for the office of
Vice President General, NSDAR
at the 89th Continental Congress, April, 1980

State Regent
State Secretary
State Historian
State Registrar

Chapter Regent
Chapter Vice Regent
Recording Secretary
Treasurer
Registrar
Historian

State Chairmanships:
Americanism & DAR Manual for Citizenship
DAR Magazine
DAR Magazine Advertising
Honor Roll
Student Loan & Scholarship
American History Month
Revision of Bylaws
Finance

National Officers Club
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The Wyoming Monument Association
Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania
Honors its esteemed and beloved President who has served most ably and with distinction for 21 years

Mrs. Coray Henry Miller
Organizing Secretary General, NSDAR
Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania
Candidate for the Office of
First Vice President General
on the Shelby Slate

The Wyoming Monument, Wyoming, Pennsylvania
Commemorates the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778

Betty Miller's "Tapestry of Service" is exemplified by thirty years of continuous dedication to the aims and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as on the local level where many charitable, cultural and historic organizations have benefited from her involvement. Among them is the Wyoming Monument Association, one of the oldest organizations in the Country, which has met continuously since its inception in 1841. Betty is the sixth president of this illustrious group which is also noted for its long-term presidential service. In addition to the maintenance responsibilities of the historic site, Betty is a trustee and assists in the management of the Association's trust funds. In June of 1978, the Association bestowed on its president of twenty years an "Appreciation Award" for her invaluable and dedicated service in helping to keep history alive.

The Wyoming Monument Association was organized by women of Wyoming Valley in North Eastern Pennsylvania to complete the construction of a monument to commemorate the lives of those slain in the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. The Battle was one of three battles fought on Pennsylvania soil during the Revolution. The grey native stone obelisk is 62½ feet high and serves as the final resting place of those early patriots killed in the battle. Tablets on the four sides of the obelisk bear the names of those slain and the survivors.

By Special Act of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1860, title to the Wyoming Monument and grounds was vested in the Association. Considered one of the most famous historic landmarks in the state, the Wyoming Monument is located on Pennsylvania Route 11 in Wyoming (near Wilkes-Barre).

In addition to Mrs. Miller, officers of the Association (who are members of Wyoming Valley and Dial Rock Chapters, DAR) include: Mrs. James W. Jones, First Vice President; Mrs. Lee C. Bubeck, Second Vice President; Mrs. Robert M. Roe, Secretary; Mrs. Dudley R. Weiss, Treasurer; Mrs. Minnie B. MacLellan, Historian.
North Eastern District Chapters and Members
Pennsylvania State Society, NSDAR

_Honor Their Former District Director_

_Mrs. Coray Henry Miller_
Organizing Secretary General
Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania
Candidate for the Office of
First Vice President General
on the Slate of Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby

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National Board of Management
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Personnel Committee
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Life Member Seimes Microfilm Center
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State Regent
State Treasurer
State Director
State Auditor
State Chairman, DAR School Committee
State Chairman, Bus Tours, three administrations
Established State Membership Commission
Established Seimes Microfilm Center Committee
President 6 years, Regents’ Club of North Eastern Pennsylvania
Treasurer, State Officers’ Club

**Chapter**
30 Year Member, Wyoming Valley Chapter
Honorary Chapter Regent
Chapter Regent
Chapter Vice Regent
Director
Parliamentarian
Chairman, Junior Membership
Chairman, C.A.R. Committee
Chairman, Preservation of Historic Sites
Chairman, Student Loan & Scholarship Fund

**C.A.R.**
Chapter C.A.R. Chairman
Senior President
Senior State Chairman
Senior State Board
State Promoter
State Patriot
National Promoter
Life Promoter
Recipient C.A.R. Award of Merit
Recipient Endowment Fund Pin
Recipient 300+ Club Pin

**Other**
Board of Directors, General Federation of Women’s Clubs
President, Pennsylvania Federation of Women’s Clubs
President, Wyoming Monument Association
Girl Scouts, U.S.A.
Bicentennial Commission
Pennsylvania Roadside Council Inc.
Citizens Advisory Committee of the Governor’s Traffic Safety Council
Pennsylvania Council on Crime and Delinquency
Pennsylvania Environmental Council
Governor’s Commission on Status of Women
Pennsylvania Consumer Council

*Unanimously endorsed by the 83rd Pennsylvania State Conference, October 1979*
KENTUCKY SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

83rd Annual State Conference
Hilton Inn
Lexington, Kentucky

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Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1980

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<td>MRS. DOUGLAS F. HORAN</td>
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(Kay) was endorsed by the seventy-seventh Florida State Conference in March 1979 as a tribute to her untiring efforts on behalf of our Society and for the outstanding accomplishments of the Florida Board of Management and chapters (including SEVEN new Chapters Organized) as the Florida State Regent, 1976-1978.
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State Regent of Ohio

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1977-1980

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enthusiastically endorses
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for the office of
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL NSDAR
on the slate of
MRS. RICHARD DENNY SHELBY

MARCH 1980
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Ancestor

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