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Cover Story

The cover photo by Deborah Carr honors the American Hostages held abroad. The National Christmas Tree, located on the Ellipse south of the White House, has been decorated with yellow ribbons as a symbol of concern and waiting for the return of those held prisoner. During the recent Continental Congress of NSDAR, all official sessions, meetings, etc., were opened with prayer for the hostages.
Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, is pictured with Colonel Eugene W. Allen and Mrs. Allen in her Reception Room in Constitution Hall. Col. Allen is Director of the United States Army Band which holds its annual free Concert Series in Constitution Hall. Mrs. Baylies allowed the large American Flag to be lowered from the ceiling during appropriate concerts.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S MESSAGE

MY DEAR MEMBERS:

As you read this message, I will have retired from office as your President General and joined the ranks of the distinguished Honorary Presidents General who have served before me.

Although I have reached the pinnacle, the highest office the National Society has to offer, I do not feel that I have reached the end of my service to my beloved Society. Although I will no longer have a forum through the Magazine to convey my ideas to you, I shall always try to do whatever I can for the Society.

The heavy responsibilities and duties of this office have been awesome during these three years—the greatest challenges I have ever faced, but what transcends all else for me personally is the safeguarding of our National Society, the commitment I have to it, the love I have for it and having helped guide it to greater heights of service for God, Home and Country.

My all-consuming desire and my greatest thrust throughout my forty-two years of membership has been to instill in every member a feeling of pride in her own membership and in the National Society, an organization in which many have worked long and hard to attain membership.

All of us as loyal members share a deep and abiding faith in our National Society and a responsibility to help strengthen it where needed, help to make it an even more viable and on-going Society and help it grow in service to others.

The potential for future service is never ending. The next Administration can take the Society to new dimensions—new heights. I WISH THEM WELL.

As your President General I have traveled thousands of miles by plane and car crossing this great nation of ours, visiting every state as well as our overseas units in France, England and Mexico. I have been continually impressed by the enthusiasm and unwavering devotion of the members to their Society, and their outstanding service to our Country and to their Society. There is a quality of spirit deep within them which is inextinguishable. With a spirit such as this, how can we fail to continue onward and upward? I ask that you continue to rise to greater accomplishments in weaving our Tapestry of Service for God, Home and Country.

I am profoundly grateful to have been chosen your leader of this prestigious service organization for the past three years, the highest honor the National Society can offer. I thank you, the members, for helping to make this possible and for your loyalty and devotion not only to me personally, but to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Once more I exhort you to be proud of your membership for it is a high privilege to be a part of this great organization.

I leave you with my favorite verse:

"May the hours between now and 'til we meet again be all that you want them to be—May good luck be with you and may you be richer for these coming hours by a new thought, a task well done, a moment of laughter, a token of love both given and received—a measure of peace"—

I SHALL MISS YOU!

Devotedly,

Jeannette O. Baylies
Mrs. George Upham Baylies
President General, NSDAR
A Tapestry of Service

BY JEANETTE OSBORN BAYLIES
President General, NSDAR

Speech made by the President General during her 1979-1980 State Conference Tours

Over three hundred and fifty years ago our ancestors came to these shores to find opportunities which did not exist under the old order. They brought with them an inheritance of Anglo-Saxon love of liberty and justice. Four centuries of struggle for liberty lay behind them with many gains already made. They transplanted this seed from the wilderness in which it was repeatedly choked; they gave it room to grow. A fertile continent and a will to free themselves builded better than they knew.

For 150 years in their separate colonies they were trained in the art of self-government. Masterminds made keen appraisal of the affairs of the old world. They were students of history. Faith in God and in man made the foundations sturdy.

During these years, leaders were being trained for the struggle that was to ensue. Far removed from the economic problems of the old world, they were in no mind to submit to acts of tyranny. A new loyalty made them strong in unity, and this unity was necessary to preserve their liberties.

The Declaration of Independence enunciated their philosophy and became the cornerstone of a new nation. To test its principles, the War of Independence was fought, a nation was born, its constitution framed, ratified and established, and America gave new hope to the world.

Revolutionists today, and revolutionary sympathizers, claim that he Daughters of the American Revolution extol revolution in their own ancestry and denounce the revolutionists of today. Be prepared to answer such accusations, strong in the knowledge of the plan established by the founders of this Republic. Not one thing did these ancestors of ours destroy. Rather they were builders on well proved foundations.

Today, new theories, false doctrines and fantastic schemes assail us on every side. We are pressed to forget our traditions; God is eliminated from the lives of men and from prayer in the schools. Freedom itself is challenged.

When Madalyn Murray O’Hair, who is billed as the world’s foremost atheist, spoke at a college in Ohio, she proceeded to take religion apart. As the evening was about to break up, a girl from the back of the auditorium spoke:

“Mrs. O’Hair, I am so happy you came to speak to all of us here at our college tonight. We have listened with attention to your tirade on our beliefs. We thank you for your challenge to our faith. We appreciate your concern for us, but now in turn, we must be ever grateful for your visit because now and forever we have been strengthened in our Christian beliefs by listening to you tonight. We really feel sorry for you. I thank you because I know you have strengthened my faith in our church, in our religion and in our faith.”

The speaker of the evening was flabbergasted. She couldn’t say anything, and the applause for the young girl’s response was deafening.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was organized with the purpose of keeping clear the American vision, of preserving her birthright and her ancient landmarks, and of educating her citizens for their individual responsibilities.

Eighty-eight years ago, eighteen far-sighted women formed a new society and received a charter as co-partners with our government; Today, over 209,000 members in over 3,000 chapters are the evidence of their faith.

Three splendid buildings attest to their foresight and ability. The Administration Building houses our business offices where a staff of 150 attend to the...
daily routine of the organization.

The other buildings are the magnificent Memorial Continental Hall and the DAR Constitution Hall, all three constituting the largest block of buildings built and owned by a women's organization. An influence and a prestige all its own acclaim the recognition given the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a recognized force in the development of enlightened public opinion and good citizenship.

Ours is the responsibility as members to carry on to greater heights the work committed to our hands; our purpose to preserve the ancient landmarks, to foster the cause of freedom and to educate citizens who will make real the American Dream.

The Constitution of the United States of America is our pattern, and our design in all respects harmonizes with the precepts. We are builders, not destroyers; our work is inspiring and diversified, as evidenced by our 35 national and special committees, seven of which are geared towards our youth.

We have so very much to offer. The groundwork of records has been laid for the growth of our Society. Now our Society needs our cooperation in making DAR records available to others who seek membership.

The radio, TV and newspapers are coveted channels in telling our story. The press is ever alert for news. We must present our programs as news, to challenge attention and to excite interest so that people may understand the purposes of the DAR. There are some who are intimidated by the Press and I'm sure you will agree that we have had our share of adverse publicity through erroneous statements, being quoted out of context, a certain amount of ridicule, etc., from time to time. We do become incensed which is a natural reaction. However, I sometimes feel that we lose perspective and cannot "see the forest for the trees" . . . that we are too close to things to be able to look beyond the immediate impact of adverse publicity. But, we MUST remember that if the DAR was not such an effective and powerful organization, or to put it another way, if it was simply an innocuous little sewing group, they couldn't care less about us, but because we are effective and influential, we are destined to be a target by certain forces. As a columnist, sympathetic to our cause once wrote, "The DAR is a controversial organization but THAT IS A PART OF ITS WORTHINESS. Most critics of the DAR are those who know little or nothing about the organization or how it operates and the image that they are constantly trying to paint will not shake the sturdy foundations of this organization!"

Although we have had to endure much criticism through the years, we do have many friends in the news media for which we are grateful. The following two editorials are cases in point. The first is entitled, "All Honor to a Group of Women Who Know What They Are Doing:"

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution provides a bright and shining example of the valuable service women can render in awakening patriotic interest of the people in matters of government, when they seriously work toward this end. The grand women who compose this great organization possess courage and character of a high order and do not gather up their skirts and scream when that terrible 'bugaboo', a controversial subject, is turned loose in their conference room. Instead, they attack it with vigor, determination and common sense. They have enough understanding and intelligence to realize that unless they can meet vital issues head on and deal with them with firmness, force and vision, there is no earthly use for their organization in the first place. They don't get together and whisper to each other about the sad state of the Union, the infiltration of Communism, and then do nothing about it. They have no timidity whatever in going boldly on record for the sound American principles of government in which they so devoutly believe, and they see nothing detrimental to their organization by lining up in behalf of Americanism, rather than shrinking in the corner and praying that others will win the fight for them.

Every good American who is seriously concerned over the future of this Country should bow low in reverence to this great body of courageous, militant and outspoken women whose all consuming ambition is NOT to spare themselves petty criticism, but to help rescue the American Republic.

The next editorial is entitled, "COUNTERATTACK:"

I am not intimately connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution. I do, however, have the highest regard and respect for this organization. I consider them entirely within their rights to take any stand they desire on American foreign policy or any public question. Who knows? Perhaps if their views had been more respected in the past, we might not now find ourselves in a situation of seesawing influence in the world.

Editorialists who are so glib in ridiculing the DAR might better train their guns on those who
would destroy the Constitution, rather than on those who are trying to defend it.

The above editorial was directed to a radio station in Washington, D. C., which broadcast a program attacking several resolutions and attempted to ridicule the members of the Society who were attending the sessions of DAR Congress.

I would like to close by quoting from an editorial which refers to then Col. John Glenn's famous speech to Congress. It was described as the epitome of patriotism: "It was particularly refreshing because for some strange reason we often feel inhibited about expressing patriotism. I would say more than strange, that it is shocking for Americans to feel thusly. Yet surely a proud American should never be ashamed to admit the tear, the lump in the throat, or as Glenn calls it 'that hard to define feeling when the flag goes by', and as he wisely added, 'Let's hope that none of us ever loses it'. . . . On the personal side, people have said to me on more than one occasion, 'Why do you have your flag up today?' Must there be a reason for flying the flag on days other than holidays???? Is it not a beautiful sight at any time and always one to be proud of?'"

"The heritage that's to your fathers lent, earn it anew in order to possess it," are the words of the great Goethe. Each generation must earn its heritage; unless earned, it is soon lost. Such loss is due to failure to appreciate that which costs nothing, and to youth's eternal search for untrod paths.

We see some youth trained to the gospel of success, deaf to the call of fair play, believing himself the chosen of the gods. We see money raised to the place of worship, and God forgotten. We see education based on self-expression instead of on discipline and training. We must return to the ideals of our fathers, to the earning of our heritage, to making every home in the land a character builder, every church a haven of spiritual life and every schoolhouse a center of American ideals and doctrines.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are not blind to their responsibilities.

For example, one hundred thousand children are enrolled in its JAC clubs. Its program of education begins in the cradle. The Children of the American Revolution is her nursery; the Girl Home Makers train the mothers of the future. Our women are active in Boy and Girl Scout organizations in their communities and in our own Good Citizen projects, Service to Veteran Patients in Veteran Hospitals.

Character building and citizenship are developed through some of these projects. It was reported last year that close to 10,000 Good Citizens were chosen in our schools under our DAR Good Citizens Program.

DAR Scholarships are giving opportunity to over one thousand boys and girls. Our DAR Schools, KDS and Tamassee, are reaching hundreds of young Americans long denied advantages in their mountain homes, and we give aid to four other schools approved by the National Society.

This year we gave $400 each to 20 recipients to study Occupational Therapy and $500 each to 20 recipients to study Medicine and Nursing, as well as thousands of dollars throughout the country in scholarships to American Indians under the American Indian Committee.

We are training thousands each year to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

The DAR Manual for Citizenship is a boon to the foreigner seeking knowledge of a strange land. It is carrying its message of patriotism and sound Americanism into thousands of hearts and homes. We distribute over 55,000 manuals annually, gratis.

How much there remains to be done! The possibilities become appalling upon a casual survey of the activities of cults among the underprivileged of America. Few cities have Americanization schools. Every public school system in the United States should have its Americanization School, and citizens should see that its influence reaches all who are handicapped by strangeness of language and customs.

Respect for the Flag can be won only through the teaching of those things for which it stands. The national defense can be secure only through education. The fate of the nation depends upon an enlightened public opinion, not alone upon material wealth, nor fertile fields, nor teeming furnaces, nor rich mines, but upon the quality of its manhood and its womanhood.

The battle today is not alone on the economic front. Victory must be won on moral and religious fronts. Moral freedom is the foundation of all other freedoms.

National Defense is the peace program of the DAR. The DAR wants peace, works for peace, but a righteous peace and not peace at any price. It believes that the best way to maintain peace is through an adequate national defense, as laid down by the law of the land. That "God grants liberty to those who love it and are prepared to defend it" is self-evident.

The placing of peace before justice means alignment with groups who are using the ideal of peace in order to disarm the nation, whose ideal, if not practice, is justice, thus to render impotent the progress toward justice. The enemy awaiting the total disarmament of the United States will produce neither peace nor freedom nor justice, only class struggle, violence and dictatorship.

We have our own highly important National Defense Committee whose objectives are both educational and patriotic. It serves to alert our members to situations which might hold potential danger to our Country, to develop interest in national affairs and to stimulate constructive action in support and preservation of our Constitution. This Committee watches closely the legislative trends in education, immigration and world government and since its beginning, has advocated an adequate defense for our country . . . . in
other words to promote an enlightened public opinion. The information emanating from our National Defense Office is completely documented and authenticated, and we have been praised time and again for our courage in adhering to our principles and for our attempts to awaken our members to the dangers of these issues.

The charge is often made that the doctrine of preparedness is un-American and many are led to believe that to advocate an adequate army and navy is contrary to our traditions. National Defense is our nation’s life insurance policy. It is in harmony with our honored traditions and sacred institutions. The laws of God and country not only recognize the right of National Defense—they prescribe it.

Disarmament by the United States as a means to world peace is an empty dream; those who would have us unprepared to preserve our nation are enemies not only of the country which affords them all the blessings of life, but of world peace which depends upon the growth of opportunity and justice.

The National Defense policy of the United States provides for a minimum regular Army, for a National Guard, and for Reserves. It depends upon the training of citizens to meet their responsibilities in time of national crises.

The Reserve Officers Training Corps is the life blood of the system. It is the channel through which the citizen is made aware of his responsibility to fit himself to defend his country. “Whatever tends to lessen the willingness of citizens to discharge their duty to bear arms in the country’s defense, detracts from the strength and the safety of the Government.” “Every citizen owes the reciprocal duty, according to his capability, to support and defend his Government against all enemies.” So decreed the Supreme Court.

It was early seen that American youth must be educated for citizenship in a republic. Colleges and schools were established and the majority were educated within these United States. But European thought and European professors have been brought to our shores to “broaden the viewpoints of the American student.” What a commentary that one university, in opposing a Teachers’ Oath of Allegiance Bill, should state that over fifty percent of the instructors in two of its departments of science were foreigners and that such a law would cripple its teaching staff! If anyone teaching in American public institutions of learning cannot pledge loyalty to American principles for the duration of his service, he should not be instructing American youth.

Eighty percent of the children in high school are not enrolled in classes of history or government. If America is to reach its heights, boys and girls of today must be taught to uphold tradition, have a knowledge of American principles, and an appreciation of their benefits, and must be inspired by the deeds of her heroes and heroines. The nation needs its young people; they stand ready to pledge allegiance to that cause which inspires their enthusiasm. Let us have faith in our youth, give them courage and take their strengths and build around them!

This problem more often lies not at the door of our public schools, the courts nor the police, but right at the family firesides. Reverence for law should become the practical religion of the nation.

Not as reactionaries but as progressives, we must carry forward the spirit of America, surrendering to no one for the sacred trust committed to our hands, a trust we are in honor bound to pass on unimpaired to our children. As instruments of service to young and old, rich and poor, native and foreign born, the Daughters of the American Revolution can weave the elements of national life into harmony with the Constitution of the United States for God, Home and Country.

Our progress as the largest and most prestigious women’s patriotic organization in our Country today depends, as in the past, on meeting current challenges with knowledge and vision. To do so, we must constantly take stock of ourselves and where we are going, strengthen the work through our committees where needed, bring our programs up to date to meet the challenges of the present . . . modernize without deserting our original objectives. Our todays and tomorrows are not only a continuation of our yesterdays. Although rightfully proud of our records and accomplishments of the past, we must always be in competition with ourselves and project our work into the present and the future. We learn too much every day to be satisfied with yesterday’s achievements, and man cannot discover new oceans unless he has the courage to lose sight of the shore.

Much of what will be accomplished in the future, will be made possible by a spirit of mutual cooperation, a spirit founded on pride in the Society and its potential.

Our VALUES do prevail and endure. We have so little time for reflection these days, but it is well sometimes to reflect on our national society and what our membership really means to us as individuals. Although I have only skimmed the surface, you can see that the DAR offers an overall program, the scope of which is so far reaching and so diversified in its activities, that it would be virtually impossible to find someone whose interests would not lean towards at least one of our objectives: Educational, Historical or Patriotic.

We have a legacy and we are the richer for it. We, of course, are proud of our beautiful block of buildings, our Genealogical Library, our Museum with its priceless items, but admittedly these are material or physical things for we also have other values, albeit perhaps more nebulous or intangible, which very definitely have prevailed throughout these 89 years of our illustrious history. For example, as we look at our American Flag, we not only see the physical Flag, but we see what our Flag stands for and what it means to us . . . By the same token, we not only count our

(Continued on page 694)
The Black Plague of Pornography

Statement of Charles H. Keating, Jr.
to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee

A flood tide of filth engulfs our Nation. The families of this Nation need help, not destruction. The people of this Nation need leadership, not retreat.

Though I do not relish the assignment, it has become my avocation to speak out about hard truths many people in government seem to have forgotten. Hundreds of thousands of citizens have written to encourage my fight for strong laws against the crime of pornography. They expect protection against the pornography Kingpins. They want Congress to clean up the filth polluting the moral environment. They want aggressive protection of fundamental public decency.

The issue is not just a few "dirty words" in bland novels, but rather a diseased education system spewing out lies about life, sex, decency and civilization itself from almost every magazine stand and many movie houses in the country. Pornography does indeed cause crime. There is big money in the sex-exploitation racket.

**The pornographers in our country do a $4,000,000,000 per year business, more than the legitimate film and record industry combined.**

**The average porn magazine sells for between $6 and $10 each. Films range up to $50; the countless ones involving children bring even more.**

**In Los Angeles alone, the porno business does $100,000,000 a year in gross retail volume.**

**The Crime Syndicate skims off the "cream" of these profits and uses it to fund its other illegal activities; thus if pornography is not controlled effectively it will be virtually impossible for law enforcement to show significant success against gambling, prostitution or narcotics.**

**There is a torrent of porn spreading into every city in the country: There is heterosexual porn . . . homosexual porn . . . kiddie porn . . . bondage porn . . . sexual devices porn (so-called "toys" including the double-ended penis for lesbian copulation, the "---k" pillow, etc.); there is porn depicting bestiality and even the porn "snuff film" (perverted sex acts culminating in actual murder of one participant), and there is live porn, massage parlors, ad infinitum.**

**Police vice squads report that 77% of child molesters of boys and 87% of child molesters of girls admitted trying out, or imitating, the sexual behavior modeled by pornography. In one group of rapists, 57% indicated they had tried out the sexual behavior they had seen depicted by pornography.**

**VD is pandemic. Gonorrhea of the throat is epidemic! Doctors are being advised to culture for gonorrhea in all persistent sore throats; it has been found in infants as young as 18 months.**

**Most of the stuff is manufactured in the United States. In many cases it is imported. It is shipped across state lines, sent through the mails, advertised in hundreds of magazines, transmitted through the channels of Interstate Commerce. It is demonstrated and sold in thousands of stores—indeed, there are hundreds of magazines and movies showing scenes of unspeakable vile-ness right within five miles of the Senate Office Building, scenes so perverted that no Senator would want anyone, much less his own family, to look at them even once; so perverted that no Senator would dare tell his constituents what they contain and then tell them that he did not vote for strong laws against them.**

I proceed on the assumption that the members of both the Majority and the Minority would vote for strong laws against pornography, if they realized how widespread it is; how profoundly it perverts; and how terribly harmful it is to individuals and to the Nation as a whole.

My assumption is that the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate as a whole have not yet looked carefully at the facts about the moral pol-
It is imperative that the public know what is really in *Hustler* ... (It) is not a "girlie" magazine or another *Playboy*. Rather, it is full of pictures and descriptions of such gross sexual perversion, such bizarre forms of bestiality and such nauseating accounts of excretory activities that few if any newspapers feel free to explicitly inform their readers of what is in the magazine.— *The Judgment on Hustler: Sanity, not Censorship*

The protem monster that is modern pornography takes many forms: These include, in vivid color, with zoom-lens close-ups,  
- women having intercourse with dogs and horses;  
- lesbian masturbation and the devices enabling lesbian copulation;  
- techniques of rape;  
- heterosexual and homosexual sadomasochism, with instruments;  
- methods of seducing and/or molesting children;  
- "snuff films" in which the victim is attacked sexually and then actually murdered before the camera;  
- gang sex clubs in which, typically a group of men kidnap a young woman, chain her to a post and then simultaneously have sex with her in groups of two or three or even more;  
- fetishistic ways to stimulate oneself autoerotically, e.g., demonstrations of how to hang oneself by a woman’s stockings or slip, just long enough to become aroused;  
- close-ups of male and female sex organs in massively turgid arousal;  
- in all, the protagonist, whose only purpose of sexual activity and instant and continuous gratification, and usually the foil or victim, are shown in ecstasy-like transports of total animal pleasure (never, in the films or photo-essays, is shown physical or psychic harm such as VD or neurosis).

The Senate must face up to the extent of all this. In every city there are tens and sometimes hundreds of "adult bookstores," which deal in magazines, pictures and films of the material (and live porn) I have just summarized. There are between 260 and 280 monthly magazines catering to pedophiles—people who get their "kicks" by looking at the nude bodies of eight-year-olds and younger in compromising poses. There are private syndicates or clubs of sometimes hundreds of people who, through the mails, order and trade pictures of such children, in poses distinctively appealing to the individual's personal twist. And there are nationwide clubs that trade in children themselves.

The porno industry grosses about four billion dollars annually. That's billion, which means the purveyors of porn do better than the entire legitimate motion picture and record industries.

It is likely that literally millions of young people, in their impressionable teens and certainly in their early and mid-adult years, view films of bestiality, lesbian masturbation, rape techniques, gang sex and other typical forms of pornography.

And now the industry is moving into videotapes so that it can make another billion in the hotel, motel and home cassettte markets. That is, if the Congress does nothing, soon every neighborhood is virtually certain to have a few people who entertain themselves with these kinds of pornography—which means that when our little girls go babysitting they may chance to view these, and no one will be certain that when his teenage son is invited to a classmate’s home for a party, and it happens that the parents are out—or they are home!—"stag films" of S-M and masturbation will not be shown.

Modern pornography causes immense harm. It creates anti-social attitudes. It degrades women. It causes sex crimes. Some members of Congress seem to believe that pornography is a "victimless crime," i.e., that it causes no harm. There is a curious inconsistency here: We feel quite certain that smoking causes cancer. We are quite sure that "racist attitudes" cause specific acts of racial discrimination. We are beginning to recognize the mounting evidence that vio-
cience on television and in the movies causes violent conduct. As the liberal columnist, Nicholas von Hoffman, wrote in an essay, "Assault by Film," The Washington Post (April 13, 1979), p. D-4:

Why is it liberals who believe "role models" in third grade readers are of decisive influence on behavior when it concerns racism or male chauvinist piggery, laugh at the assertion that pornography may also teach rape? Every textbook in every public school system in the nation has been overhauled in the last 20 years because it was thought that the blond, blue-eyes suburban children once depicted therein taught little people a socially dangerous ethnocentrism. If textbooks, those vapid and insipid instruments of such slight influence, can have had such sweeping effect, what are we to surmise about the effects on the impressively young of an R- or X-rated movie, in wide-screen technicolor, with Dolby sound and every device of cinematic realism?

Later in the same essay, von Hoffman added:

Network television executives who deny the likelihood their programs can alter human behavior lie and they know it. All you have to do is listen to what these same gentlemen say to their advertisers. They boast, they brag, they bellow about what an effective sales medium their networks are... how good they are at getting people to alter their behavior and part with their money.

The evidence on violence, the clinical, professional-psychologist-developed evidence, continues to mount. But in structure (and often in practice) what happens in the human mind and consciousness—and unconsciousness—when sex is depicted is no different from what happens when violence is depicted.

Two things happen: (1) some overly-impressionable viewers do act out what they have seen; (2) all the viewers are left with lasting impressions which sink into the subconscious and, if frequent enough (and for some persons, even if not frequent), these impressions influence and warp their entire attitude about life and about other persons. As Dr. Fredric Wertham put it in an article titled, "Medicine and Mayhem" (M.D. Magazine, June 1978, p. 11):

Negative media effects do not generally consist in simple imitation. They are indirect, long-range, and cumulative. Violent images are stored in the brain, and if, when and how they are retrieved depends on many circumstances. It is a question not so much of acts as of attitudes, not of specific deeds but of personality developments.

One wonders about pornographic sadomasochistic videocassettes when he reads the comment later in Wertham's essay:

The saturation of people's minds with brutal and cruel images can have a long-range influence on their emotional life. It is an effect that involves human relations in fantasy and in fact and can become a contributing factor to emotional troubles and adjustment difficulties.

Congress could call as a witness a man of Dr. Wertham's credentials (Consulting Psychiatrist at Queens Hospital Center, New York; formerly Associates in Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins Medical School; author of several books on the subject) and ask him to elaborate on this statement from the cited essay:

With regard to sex, the explicit display of sadomasochistic scenes may have lasting effects. They may supply the first suggestions for special forms or reinforce existing tendencies. The whole orientation of young people with regard to the dignity of women is affected. By showing cruelty with erotic overtones, we teach that there can be pleasure in inflicting pain on others.

In this connection, the American Civil Liberties Union magazine, The Civil Liberties Review (January/February 1978), p. 51, contained the highly pertinent article, "Violent Pornography & the Women's Movement."

The essay summarizes the founding and work of a feminist group called Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW) "which grew out of organized opposition to the showing in Los Angeles of 'Snuff'—a film that depicted as entertaining the murder and mutilation of a woman. Taking as a case in point a billboard ad for a Rolling Stones album, which ad depicted a beautiful scantily-clothed woman, her wrists, ankles and torso bound with heavy cords, her bare legs bruised and bleeding, but nonetheless saying, "I'm 'Black and Blue' from the Rolling Stone—and I love it!" the article describes WAVAW as an activist organization working to stop the gratuitous use of images of physical and sexual violence against women in mass media—and the real world violence against women it promotes...

and quotes a member:

We think it's harmful in that it contributes to the overall environment that romanticizes, trivializes and even encourages violence against women.

The author, an ACLU staff attorney, observes:

WAVAW probably cannot demonstrate that particular media portrayals are directly responsible for antisocial conduct, although it is not irrational to believe that the offending material may well have harmful effects. As WAVAW claims: 'When millions of people see women portrayed as victims day in and day out, an impression is created that women are victims, that it's safe, OK and in fact normal to pick on women... Furthermore, a lot of record advertising uses images of violence to women in a joking... manner—which trivializes and dehumanizes the very real pain that raped and battered women suffer... '(Emphasis added.)

It is encouraging to see this serious libertarian journal publishing an article which acknowledges that still photos, even, on mere billboards and record album covers, can promote ac-
tual violence in “the real world” and that it is socially important to worry about the “overall environment.”

But when the writer states that “WAVAW probably cannot demonstrate that particular media portrayals are directly responsible for antisocial conduct,” she has fallen into a trap of her own making. The words particular and directly and demonstrate confine her—artificially—to a form of proof that in other fields no one demands, e.g., we do not insist on rigid empirical proof when we conclude that poverty “causes”—i.e., predisposes to—crime, or even that cigarette smoking or polluted city air causes cancer. She appears to believe that there are no cases where the immediate and palpable impact of pornography is so obvious that any fair-minded observer would have to say: “Looking at that stuff made him commit that crime.”

However, ten years ago while on the Presidential Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, I produced extensive documentation of the fact that in some cases, enough to be statistically significant, pornography does indeed cause crime. In my Memorandum Re Statistical Study of Relationship of Obscenity to Crime and Other Antisocial Behavior, directed to Chairman William B. Lockhart in a letter of August 11, 1969 (and reprinted in my Minority Report, September 30, 1970), I cited 26 cases, drawn from all over the country, where immersion in pornography immediately preceded serious sex crimes, many of which were admitted by the perpetrators to be enactments of pornography absorbed shortly before. Typical of some of the cases I cited:

Rape Case. Seven Oklahoma teenage male youths gang attack a 15-year-old female from Texas, raping her and forcing her to commit unnatural acts with them. Four of the youths, two the sons of attorneys, admit being incited to commit the act by reading obscene magazines and looking at lewd photographs.

Assault. Male youth, age 13, admits attack on a young girl in a downtown office was stimulated by sexual arousal from a stag magazine article he had previously read in a public drugstore, which showed naked women and an article on “How to Strip a Woman.”

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Attempted Rape—Juvenile Delinquency. A 15-year-old boy grabbed a nine-year-old girl, dragged her into the brush and was ripping off her clothes. She screamed and the youth fled. The next day police picked him up. He admitted that he had done the same thing in Houston, in Galveston and now in San Antonio. He said his father kept pornographic pictures in his top dresser drawer and that each time he pored over them the urge would come over him.

Rape Case. The Santa Clara County District Attorney reported that one youth, after seeing a beautiful girl kidnapped and held prisoner in a movie, carted off a girl and held her for 18 hours while he forced her to commit every act you can possibly imagine. In his home police found nothing but this type of magazine.

Juvenile Delinquency—Sex Gang. A juvenile sex gang involving boys seven to fifteen was discovered in Oklahoma. An attorney representing one of the 15-year-olds revealed the boy told him they had bought magazines at various groups and drugstore newstands and were incited by pictures of men committing unnatural acts and men and women in lewd photos.

These are not just isolated cases. A recent study done by the Michigan State Police, using a computer to classify over 35,000 sex crimes which were committed in that state alone over a 20-year period, found that 43% were pornography-related. These are the cases where the perpetrator was apprehended. No one knows how many cases of sexual assault, lewd conduct, voyeurism, quasi-consensual perversion, bestiality, rape-murder and other crimes were motivated by pornographic immersion, but the authorities never apprehended the actor and thus could never obtain the materials that triggered his sick conduct. Nor do we know how many cases of sexual pro-miscuity, unwanted pregnancy and venereal disease are due to experimentation induced by the pornographic trash we euphemistically call “sexually explicit” material. But the iceberg below the surface is always far bigger than the tip we see above.

Even if pornography did not cause sex crimes in many cases, the psychological harm it causes makes it a deadly threat to the future of our society and justifies strong laws against it.

In the first section of this Statement, I demonstrated that modern pornography is not innocuous, and that it has nothing to do with the classic “naughty magazines” that featured leggy models in skimpy bathing suits. Rather, it is thousands of magazines, quickie films and now videotapes with close-ups of nothing more than bestiality, masturbation, rape, sadomasochism, gang sexual assault, fetishes, and even sex-murder actually occurring.

Here I ask the Congress to consider what happens to the mind, the consciousness, the subconsciousness, that way of looking at life and sex, the entire value-orientation of a man who is a devotee of this stuff . . . who entertains himself for hours on end, devouring each new issue of the magazines, collecting pornographic films, joining “sex clubs” to watch in someone’s bedroom the orgies the films and videotapes and magazines instruct in how to carry out. Let us assume for the sake of argument that this man—whether from lack of opportunity or lack of boldness—never actually commits a pornography-related crime; that is, he never commits a crime that is sexually-related and that amounts to an acting out of fantasies depicted in his pornography collection.

For all of that, would the members of Congress feel comfortable with such a man as a next-door neighbor?

Consider what he has made himself: He is a person who entertains himself by paying to watch women have intercourse with dogs. He is a person who enjoys watching helpless women being raped on film. He has filled his mind, his memory and his very subconsciousness with gory scenes of sadomasochistic torture. As
he watches, he joins the perverted action and takes part vicariously. He wants to cannibalize, in his imagination, the pleasure he sees—and approves—and wants for himself as he views the protagonist abuse his erotic victim. The more fully he can immerse himself in these scenes the more pleasure he pirates for himself. He knows that the actor in the films is enjoying himself immensely; he wants that enjoyment for himself: He would like to be the actor in the film, just the way people at a boxing or wrestling match identify with one participant as he batters the other into a bloody pulp. (But they attended such spectacles rarely and, in modern times at least, the barbarities are infrequent; our modern pornophile can pursue his self-debasement for hours on end, and typically he seeks ever new kicks through an endless pursuit of ever more twisted pictures of perversion.)

Unless Congress acts, it is inevitable that almost every neighborhood in the country will have such a person resident.

In the article already cited, the Psychiatrist Wertham observed:

Negative media effects do not generally consist in simple imitation. They are indirect, long-range, and cumulative. Violent images are stored in the brain, and if, when and how they are retrieved depends on many circumstances. It is a question . . . of personality developments.

What is true of violence is also true of scenes of animal sex. As practitioners of hypnosis have demonstrated, the subject, under hypnosis, can be made to "regress" to infancy even; and as he travels back mentally through his personal history, he can recall specific scenes and experiences which had long been dormant in his subconscious. Thus Wertham notes that negative media effects are long-range and cumulative, that images are stored in the brain—if ordinary childhood experiences such as the first day of grammar school or even losing a toy, how much the more scenes of sexual torture or rape? On one level, it is quite true that we never fully forget what we have learned; it is also true that visual experiences constantly repeated and reinforced penetrate the subconscious and become part of the very psychic being of the person.

This is no longer a question of how the man down the street entertains himself in private. It is now a question whether my other neighbors and I have a right to quarantine and prevent the spread of sickness in our neighborhood.

It is also a question whether my children will attend schools where some of the teachers have made themselves psychologically sick, a condition we see too often in these times.

Modern pornography is an education system. It teaches. Its message is: Human beings are mere animals; the highest value is immediate pleasure; other people may be used and then discarded.

Its message is that sex is divorced from love, commitment, morality and responsibility; that it is a purely animal act, no more and no less; that it is unrelated to privacy; that deviant sex is the most adventurous and exciting sex; that women’s importance is to be found in their genital organs, which are fair game for whoever wishes to exploit them; that irresponsible sex has no consequences—no venereal disease, unwanted pregnancies, abortions, premature marriages, psychic traumas. Some message!—Dr. Reo Christensen, The Judgment on Hustler: Sanity, not Censorship (The Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 11, 1979).

Modern pornography now threatens even our political existence as a nation. A citizenry that indulges in orgies will simply be incapable of the “blood, sweat and tears” that Winston Churchill called for in rallying his countrymen to sacrifice at the beginning of World War II. In an era that places great store in the “quality of life” the Senate must consider the Moral quality of public life; as Irving Kristol has incisively observed:

The purpose of any political regime is to achieve some version of the good life and the good society... [The classic idea of democracy] starts from the proposition that democracy is a form of self-government, and that if you want it to be a meritorious polity, you have to care about what kind of people govern it... if you want self-government, you are only entitled to it if that “self” is worthy of governing.—On The Democratic Idea In America, 41-42.

And a reflective reading of Jefferson, Madison, Adams and the other Founders shows conclusively that they considered public virtue an essential foundation for any lasting republic.

Both because of individual tragedies caused by pornography—neuroses, many sex crimes, warped adolescent attitudes persisting into adult life—and because of the impending collapse of public morality with its consequent political enfeeblement of the Nation as a whole, The Senate has a constitutional duty to protect the American people from this plague.

Now we are at a watershed. In our system, it is the Legislature which has the duty to use the Police Power to protect public health, safety, welfare and morals. I urge upon you the incontrovertible truth: pornography corrupts all four: health, safety, welfare, and morals. If the Congress cares about the “quality of life” in our country, it will pass strong laws against pornography. If the Congress cares about “consumer protection,” it will do all it can to prevent the consumption of pornography. If the Congress cares about “truth in advertising,” it will try energetically to prevent the spread of lies about life and about sex and about the value of women that pornography teaches. If the Congress is concerned about our young people’s education, it will criminalize the counterfeit education system that is pornography. If the Congress is to be a worthy heir of the great men who led the first Congress and wrote our Constitution, it will return to their understanding of the absolute political necessity of republican virtue.
From the Office

of the

President General

During the three years of this administration, promotion of the National Society Children of the American Revolution has been one of my prime interests. This fine organization instills in our young people a feeling of pride in God, Home and Country. Having been a member myself, makes all that I have tried to accomplish for these devoted young people so much more meaningful personally.

During Continental Congress there were two new important exhibits on display in the C.A.R. Museum.

THE BARTOL COLLECTION: A representative selection from the Fred C. Bartol Collection from Indiana consists of pre-historic American Indian artifacts, featuring stone artifacts from the Adena (1000 B.C. to A.D. 200 or 300) and Hopewell (400 B.C. to A.D. 300 or 400) cultures. These two overlapping cultures inhabited what is now called the Ohio Area consisting of northern Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan. In this exhibit are examples of Bannerstones, Gorgets, Boatstones, Plummetts and a remarkable group of Flint Drills. Of special interest is a large collection of rare Turkey Tails. Mrs. Fred C. Bartol is a member of Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter in Indiana.

DOLZ COLLECTION: The second major exhibit, Decorative and Useful Delftware: 1680-1980, which opened in April, is a loan exhibit of forty-five 17th and 18th century delft artifacts from the Dolz Collection. The exhibit concentrates on the popular and useful qualities of tin-enameled earthenware. It is arranged into five categories: Everyday Domestic, Historical, Religious, Figurines and Whimsy, and Reproductions. Examples from England, Holland, France and Spain are included in the exhibit.

N.S.C.A.R. has been CARing for America for 85 years. This was the theme of the 85th Anniversary National Convention held April 25-27, 1980, at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. NSDAR participated in the opening ceremonies when the President General brought greetings and the Honorary President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies, presented the DAR Traveling Banner to the winning State Society that transferred the most C.A.R. members into DAR.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Speakers were: James J. Kilpatrick, Opening Night, and Brig. General Albion Knight, USA (Ret.), National Defense Night. The Augustin G. Rudd Award presented to Tamassee DAR School; the Army Nurse of the Year to Colonel Virginia L. Brown, Assistant Chief, Army Nurse Corps, office of Surgeon General. Bacone College Choir sang Saturday afternoon. The 50th Anniversary of Constitution Hall Gala, Saturday evening. Formal dedication ceremony of President General's Project plaque Monday prior to Opening Night. An art exhibit of paintings and sculpture sponsored by Bacone College in commemoration of its 100th Anniversary was on loan during Congress.

This President General has enjoyed visiting with you through this column each issue of the DAR Magazine and keeping you up to date on your organization and its National Headquarters. She will return home after the first of May.
The Bartrams: Plantmen Extraordinaire

By Nancy Callahan
Montgomery, Alabama
More than 200 years ago, when the American Colonies were blueprinting a war with Britain, there lived a very special soldier, one whose name is not etched on the roster of those who fought in the Revolution.

He never carried a gun, engaged in battle or experienced the bloodshed of his Colonial brothers.

Instead, William Bartram (1739-1823), a quiet, unassuming Philadelphia Quaker, armed himself with peace, goodwill and a poetic appreciation of the natural environment, then used the embattled New World embryo as the stage from which he set forth on a journey to piece together the puzzles of the American South, a land long clothed in question marks to its northern neighbors.

Bartram’s chief mission was to collect a full tapestry of biological specimens and ship them to wealthy patrons in England, where the country gentlemen took great delight in growing elaborate and unusual gardens, especially with plants from the New World.

He also penned a diary of his life in the wilderness, employing long, graphic accounts of the plants, animals and people he met along the way.

It was 1773 when Bartram made this expedition, not unlike Christopher Columbus when he set sail on waters that led him to a new hemisphere; or the astronauts as they unravel the mysteries of outer space.

Bartram traveled alone, with Indians and in caravans of white traders. He traveled by foot, by horseback and canoe. He knocked away the alligators, survived a hurricane and smoked a peace pipe at an Indian pow-wow. He feasted on watermelons, saw the world from the top of a mountain, and slept under the stars.

A natural-born artist, Bartram drew and painted pictures of what he saw, sending scores to Britain and Europe.

The first naturalist/artist of the American Colonies, he left his legacy to later ages through still another talent, his writing.

When Bartram completed his Southern sojourn the Colonies were warring with the Mother Country, making impractical the printing of his findings. But long after the war had ended, in 1791, Bartram’s diary was published by a hometown printer.

Later editions were published in London and Dublin, were translated into Dutch, French and German, and the work bloomed as a European bestseller.

Although slow to gain prominence in this country, Bartram’s Travels stands as a classic, earning this man of the woods a global acclaim and a niche in American history which continues to challenge and intrigue countless would-be Bartrams in contemporary times.

Making an impact on many diverse avenues, Bartram’s Travels is a sociological telescope on the lifestyle of the 18th Century Southeastern Indian. Its poetic style of journalism was felt hugely, some say copied, by Coleridge, Wordsworth and the other literary masters of Romanticism.

But most of all, his record of the area he studied, today’s North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and perhaps a slither of Tennessee, provides a first-hand chronicle of the natural life threading the region more than a Bicentennial ago.

Bartram’s lifelong love affair with nature came quite easily and expectedly. In fact, the cornerstone of his career was whittled to mammoth proportions a generation before his very birth.

For who could have had a more inspiring mentor in the plant world than John Bartram, the “father of American botany,” whom William Bartram was fortunate enough to have as his own father.

Thus the story of the younger Bartram actually begins with that of John his father (1699-1777), a self-educated Pennsylvania farmer who on the banks of the Schuylkill River at Kingsessing near Philadelphia crafted the first and most widely acclaimed botanical garden in the American Colonies.

Although a farmer by profession, John Bartram acquired an insatiable interest in medicine and learned enough to aid his neighbors too poor to seek help from physicians.

Most of Bartram’s medicines he derived from the plant kingdom, which may have whetted his enthusiasm for the study of botany.

When his avocation superceded the energies he devoted to farming, Bartram put down his plough, trusted his 300 acres to servants, and embarked on a financially questionable course which proved in time it was a mission in which he could support his large family quite adequately.

Bartram’s botanic studies first were confined to his farm and nearby territory. Gradually, he would go horseback to such places as Maryland and Delaware. Finding a potentially lucrative landscape, he would dismount, tie a bell around his horse’s neck, and brim his saddle bags with jewels of the wild. Upon returning home, he would carefully plant his new-found friends in the botanical garden.

Quaker Bartram’s escapades through the unknown were hardly easy. He had no scientific training. There was little plant data to study as background, so most of
Bartram's Garden

his information came from the plants themselves. There were no roads, transportation was snail-paced and tedious, distances were great, Indians not always friendly.

Lucky for Bartram he came along when he did, a time when an excitement for landscape gardening had swept England. Exotic plants and trees were used to decorate winding paths and irregular lakes and pools, causing quite a sport among the British aristocracy to compete with each other in growing gardens with material which originated in the young American Colonies.

Then too, need for accurate classification of plants and concern for their medicinal uses were on the upswing, particularly abroad. Hence, when Bartram's plant-collecting services were advertised, he was much in demand by overseas patrons.

John Bartram gained a respected name for himself in the Mother Country, shipping over everything from wasps to toads to birds' nests, as well as England's first New World magnolia seeds.

Among his patrons was Peter Collinson, a Quaker woolen draper, who presided at the nucleus of a network of Englishmen engaged in ornamental gardening.

The two never met but maintained a relationship from 1730-68, one in which they would sorrow together over endless disasters. Some plants for instance, would arrive salt-water drenched, while others would be destroyed by ship rats. And when a "pretty frog came safe and well and very brisk...", that was real cause for excitement.

For years, no ship that left the Delaware River to cross the Atlantic failed to carry shipments from Bartram to Collinson. Altogether, Friend John kept America's treasure chest of nature open for British inspection for almost 50 years.

Bartram's was a life of wilderness exploration over the mountains of Pennsylvania, where he traced the Schuylkill River to its source; to New England, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, and points southward through Cherokee land to Florida's St. John's River.

Described by Old World contemporary Carolus Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist who developed modern systematic botany, as "the greatest natural botanist in the world," pioneer Bartram was a man of many firsts.

He was the first in the Colonies to grow rhubarb, for example, the first to collect laurel and rhododendron. He was the first North American experimenter to hybridize flowering plants, and was among the first to explore the possibility of breeding improved varieties of native grapes.

Many believe the gingko tree, still growing in Bartram's garden, is among the first of three gingkos brought into this country.

The first-named type of fruit to be started in the Colonies for which there is an authentic record was the Lady Petre pear, having blossomed from a seed she sent Bartram from England.

The second charter member of the American Philosophical Society, a cluster of intellectuals espousing the Age of Enlightenment, Bartram even had the foresight to suggest to his friend and first society member Ben
Franklin the seemingly impossible: an environmental study from the East Coast to the West. Twenty-six years after Bartram’s death, his dream came true — the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

John Bartram’s influence on his son was monumental. As the leading horticulturists of the day, the elder Bartram used his garden as a laboratory for botany and medical students. His home was a mecca for leaders in science, education and politics, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Dr. Franklin.

Bartram’s failing eyesight caused him to depend on his children, especially William. Young Billy, who attended Franklin’s “Old College” (which became the University of Pennsylvania), helped with the garden, packed and shipped materials to Britain, and went on more than a few of his father’s excursions as an able associate.

The junior Bartram not only was fascinated by his father’s collection of botanical phenomena, but captured them with pen and paintbrush. Franklin was so impressed with the 14-year-old that he offered to teach him printing so the boy might use his talent in a profession. Fortunately, the gifted artist turned the offer down.

John Bartram sparked the artistic career of his teen-aged son by sending his sketches to Collinson, who in 1756 requested that Billy draw the “Great Mud Turtle,” “all species of turtles,” and other specimens.

“Billy’s elegant drawings are admired by all that saw them,” wrote Collinson to Bartram. “His butterflies are Nature itself.”

The turning point in Billy’s career was when he contracted with the Duchess of Portland to paint pictures of land and water shells. Some of his drawings reached the hand of Dr. John Fothergill of London, a noted Quaker physician who owned the largest private botanical garden in England.

Fothergill commissioned William Bartram to tour the Southeastern Colonies “for the discovery of rare and useful productions of nature, chiefly in the vegetable kingdom,” and artistically record his observations.

By the time of the Fothergill commission, John Bartram had received appointment as botanist to King George III, a 50-pounds-a-year salary facilitating many of his adventures. So at age 66, the celebrated elder plantsman wanted to go one last mile, to East Florida and the St. John’s River.

Thus the two Bartrams, father and son, embarked in 1765 on a collecting trip to the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Together, they recorded their discoveries and are credited with having traveled up the St. John’s River farther than any European is known to have gone at that time.

The collections from that trek were introduced in Europe and their descendants now proliferate in gardens around the globe.

William Bartram was to make two more explorations through the Southeast. Commissioned by Fothergill through 1776 to produce more seeds, plants and drawings, he blazed into North Carolina in 1770-72, his first trip alone.
William Bartram
The summit of his career as an explorer, collector and illustrator of natural life was from 1773-77, when Bartram waged his most daring and difficult challenge.

From Philadelphia he set sail for Charleston on March 20, 1773, eagerly pursuing a springtime renaissance in parts unknown. He ranged through the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, the Cherokee Country, Creek Confederacy and the land of the Choctaws as far west as the Mississippi River north of Baton Rouge.

Battle and bloodshed are not the easiest of times for a wilderness explorer. But Bartram's Quaker traditions held that no man was an enemy and every man his friend. So the Southeast became his wellspring of a whole new world of friends, many of whom made possible his zigzags across the landscape.

In some places Bartram was a celebrity of sorts, as in Florida where he so endeared himself to the Seminoles that a chieftain nicknamed him “Puc Puggy” (Flower Hunter), and gave him “unlimited permission” to study their lands.

Almost miraculously, many of his shipments entered the hands of the one for which they were intended. Swatches continue to reside in the British Museum of Natural History as well as in other showcases here and abroad.

John Bartram's death in 1777 came all too early for him to comprehend the vast contribution his son had made and would make in the natural history arena.

William Bartram spent the latter part of his life as a keeper of the gardens and as artist-in-residence who wrote for medical and botanical publications. Among his later students was 36-year-old Alexander Wilson, a distraught Scotch poet teaching near the Bartram farm.

An expert ornithologist, Bartram had catalogued 215 birds he had seen and identified, at that time the longest list in the new nation. Wilson was inspired by Bartram's bird studies, pursued the interest full-time, and by 1808, had published the first volume of his multi-tomed American Ornithology, a landmark enterprise encouraged by William Bartram.

Today the Bartram estate is part of the Philadelphia park system, is cared for by the John Bartram Association and open to the public.

Aside from the home and garden which stand as a testament to the great Bartrams, they are virtually forgotten, unlike many of their friends, with biological namings. John's name is borne by a relatively inconspicuous genus of mosses, Bartramia, while William's epithet in nomenclature was courtesy of Alexander Wilson, who named a bird, the upland plover, Bartram's sandpiper, still called Bartramia longicauda.

Contemporary students of the Bartrams call to mind those brave, untiring souls in a host of special ways, perhaps the ones which really matter. More often than not, the spirit of the Bartrams has prompted a canoe trip in the swamps, the savannahs, the mountains, fields and flowers, they are right in step with the Bartrams who, though not present in flesh, are ever kindred in spirit.

For theirs is the fount from which has sprung two centuries of nature appreciation and preservation, now being fed to fuel generations yet unborn.

As a tangible gesture of appreciation to John and William Bartram for the rich storehouse of knowledge about natural life they left later generations of Americans, legions of citizens, especially in the Southeast, have strapped together to fashion William Bartram's Southeastern travels as a National Scenic Trail.

Tracing his route through eight states, the network would be comparable to the Appalachian Trail in the East and the Pacific Crest Trail in the West.

In 1977, Congress authorized the Interior Department to conduct a feasibility study of the old Bartram pathway to determine if this dream of modern-day Bartram enthusiasts is practical.

Study leaders concluded in 1978 that the corridor presently does not warrant development as a National Scenic Trail. However, thongs of people, organizations and governments at the state and local levels have begun to build bits and pieces of the trail and sculpt a wide array of other Bartram memorials.

It is their hope that 10 or 15 years hence, their individual accomplishments collectively will result in a regional outlet which will justify the historic vessel's membership in the National Scenic Trail System.

The Bartram Trail’s plight is being led in large measure by the Bartram Trail Conference, an eight-state amalgam whose membership encompasses citizens from virtually all walks of life and government officials from every strata. The address of the conference is 3815 Interstate Court, Suite 202, Montgomery, AL 36109.

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DAR Politics: Who, How, When

By Laura A. Patton
National Chairman, Public Relations

For far too many years it has been “taboo” to admit that we have DAR politics, much less discuss them openly in Chapter meetings.

The DAR is not unique in this aspect. Every organization, whether it is profit or non-profit, national or international, that elects its officers in a democratic way has a certain amount of politics. If the members understand how the officers must work their way up the ladder to get elected, the organization can function much more harmoniously.

The Chapters, States and National all have bylaws which outline basic qualifications for holding office. All Chapters and States do not have the same bylaws although all bylaws must conform to those of the National Society; therefore, one must double check the bylaws of a particular Chapter or State to see that all eligibility requirements are met. Some Chapters require that you must have been a member of the Chapter for one year before becoming an officer, others require membership of two or three years. Some States require that you must have been a Chapter Regent before becoming a State Officers, others do not.

Other than membership time limitations, what must one do to become a Chapter officer?

The first recommendation is to read the DAR Handbook. If you are really interested in being a leader, find out all you can about the Society as to its functions and goals. If you would like to be chairman of a certain committee, let the new Regent know it as soon as she is elected. It would save the Regents many hours of telephoning if more people would do this. You should be chairman of various committees so your DAR education is well-rounded.

Assuming you have the required time of membership in a Chapter and have the experience, you may want to become an officer. If the Chapter has a nominating committee you can simply write a note to the chairman and ask that you be considered as a candidate for a certain office. In Chapters that don’t have nominating committees, members just state that they are a candidate for a certain office then begin working with Chapter members asking for their vote. Every Chapter member who has paid her dues has a vote on a Chapter level. Junior members have all rights and privileges of other members—they can vote and hold offices. Associate members are the only ones who cannot vote or hold office in a Chapter.

When you ask to be considered for a chairmanship or office, make certain it is in an area that you enjoy and can do. For example, a person that cannot keep her own checkbook straight certainly should never be treasurer. Too often people accept a position for the title and not the work that goes along with it. Once you are an officer you must prove your capabilities to the members if you hope to become Regent.

The process of being a State Officer is quite similar to the Chapter only done on a State level. Again, ask the new State Regent to be considered as a State Vice Chairman or Chairman of a committee in which you are interested. Work for the State on the committee level before trying for an office. Like Chapters, some States have nominating committees and others don’t. If your State has a nominating committee, it is best if your Chapter endorses you and either the Regent or Recording Secretary sends a letter to the chairman of the nominating committee for you.

If there is no nominating committee, the members who are running for State Regent will ask other members to run on their slate. The candidates for Regent cannot know all the qualified members in a State, so if you know who may be planning to run, write a letter to her telling her you would enjoy serving with her “To be eligible to the office of State Regent or State Vice Regent, a member shall have held membership in a chapter within the state organization for at least five years prior to her election. . . .”
Before becoming a candidate for a National Office one should know the Society forwards, backwards, inside and out. The National Officers are exposed to all States, the news media and to the general public. Incorrect information given out by an officer makes the whole Society look foolish.

Few of our members know why our National Board is set up as it is today. Why do we have twenty-one Vice Presidents General?

In the earlier days of our organization, the members decided DAR should be set up in the same manner as the U.S. Government. At National Board the State Regents were to be like the House of Representatives; the Vice Presidents General were to parallel the Senate; the Honoraries represented the Judicial branch; the President General and her cabinet were the Executive branch.

There are twenty-one Vice Presidents General. Seven are elected each year for a term of three years. If there is a vacancy due to death or resignation, that vacancy may be filled at the next Continental Congress by election. No one can be appointed to that vacancy.

To be a candidate for Vice President General you must be endorsed by your State not more than fifteen months prior to the election in which you will be a candidate. No two Vice Presidents General may be from the same state at the same time, and a state may only endorse one candidate at a time.

There are thirteen Honorary Vice Presidents General (number 13 was selected as a reminder of the original 13 colonies) plus the living Honorary Presidents General, all elected for life. The “elected for life” came from the Supreme Court Justices being appointed for life. No two Honorary Vice Presidents General may be from the same state at the same time.

To become an Honorary Vice President General you must have previously served as a Vice President General. When there is a vacancy in the thirteen, a past VPG may become a candidate. Although it is not necessary, most states do endorse their candidate for this position. She must be nominated and voted on at Continental Congress.

To become President General or any other of the top executive officers is the most difficult. Not only do you have to convince your DAR friends you are qualified, you must convince the majority of the entire membership, most of whom you don’t know. This is when your past record speaks for itself. This is also the unpleasant time when your past mistakes are shouted from the roof tops and half-truths are spreading like wildfire.

To be eligible for any of the top twelve executive offices, you must have been a member of the Society for at least five years. There is no requirement that you must have held any other offices such as State Regent, etc. previously. Candidates for these top twelve offices do not have to be endorsed by their states.

When a member decides to become a candidate for President General, she invites women from different sections of the country to be candidates on her slate. Normally a candidate for President General has served previously on a National level as a Chairman, State Regent, VPG or on a past executive committee and has gotten to know a number of well qualified members from which she makes her selections. It is good common sense to invite a State Regent from a state with a large delegation who is really well liked within her state. This almost assures the total state vote for the slate. Also it is wise to invite members whose state delegation is in close proximity to National Headquarters as it is often easier to get them to attend Congress. Unfortunately, sometimes two women from the same state run on opposing slates and the results are felt for years within the state.

No officer is paid any kind of salary. The President General receives a small travel and expense allowance for visiting State Conferences because she is required to visit each state conference once during her three-year term of office.

We also require the President General to continue to prove herself while holding office. For some reason, the minute she is installed in office we expect her to know every detail of all committees; know everything that has ever happened in DAR; make absolutely no mistakes; travel four months a year sleeping in a different bed almost each night and arise cheerful and smiling each morning; and never lose her temper. We expect her to suddenly become a “superhuman.”

Before you decide to throw your hat into the DAR political ring, the most important thing you must learn is to be a gracious winner as well as a good loser.

Whether or not your candidate wins or you win, the main goal of each of us should be the betterment of the National Society. We should give 100% support to our elected officers on the Chapters, States and National level. With this support we will continue to grow as a Society and be able to accomplish greater deeds for “God, Home and Country.”

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DAR MAGAZINE
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MAY 1980 645
Where WAS Our Navy Born?

BY MARK OGDEN
Commander, USNR (Ret.)
Sonoma, California

When I retired from a payroll, Mrs. Ogden and I bought a motor home, sold our condominium, stored our furniture, and spent a year seeing as much of the North American continent as possible. We had planned our Odyssey for four years and had built up a 3x5 card file of historic places we intended to visit. To our surprise, we discovered that the United States Navy was born in three different places and that two fathers were claimed for it.

We went to Marblehead, Massachusetts to see the original of the famous “Spirit of '76” painting, and to visit several of the more than 200 buildings, still in use, which were built before the American Revolution. We picked up a Chamber of Commerce brochure which said that Marblehead is the “Birthplace of the American Navy”. But a few weeks later, when in Whitehall, New York, we acquired another Chamber of Commerce folder which proclaims Whitehall is the “Birthplace of the United States Navy and Marine Corps.”

We previously had learned that some historians look upon Philadelphia as the navy’s birthplace, and that the paternity of our navy is in question.

When in Annapolis, Maryland, we had attended church services in the beautiful chapel of the U.S. Naval Academy. Then we had gone into the solemnly dramatic crypt beneath the chapel where the remains of John Paul Jones lie in a marble sarcophagus. Carved in the marble floor are these words:

John Paul Jones
1747 – 1792
United States Navy
He gave our Navy its earliest Traditions of Service and Victory

Nothing in the crypt says that John Paul Jones was the “Father of Our Navy”, but careless biographers have made such statements, and school children for years have been taught that Jones sired the navy.

But when we were in Independence Square, Philadelphia, we encountered a modest statue whose inscription reads:

Commodore John Barry, USN,
Father of the Navy of the United States
Born in Wexford, Ireland, 1745
Died in Philadelphia, 1803
Presented to the City of Philadelphia
By the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1907

Now, I had never heard of Commodore John Barry, nor of Whitehall, New York. I had taught American History in the public schools, and had served in the U.S. Naval Reserve for 21 years. So I was both ashamed and curious. After we were settled again, I began an intensive study of the naval aspects of the American Revolution. I will share with you some of the interesting but little-known history I have learned.

Prior to the Revolution, the American colonies had been quarreling with the British Parliament. Defiance was most violent in Boston where Sam Adams kept the rabble in a fury. The Boston Tea Party was the last straw so far as the British were concerned. The port of Boston was ordered closed and troops were sent to occupy the city.

Hostilities erupted at Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775. Then the bloody Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on June 17. George Washington arrived in Cambridge on July 2 to take command of the motley collection of angry Patriots who had gathered there. It really wasn’t an army. Organization, supplies, discipline, and training were among the ingredients that were lacking. About the only food was what the men had brought from home. They didn’t have tents or a change of clothing. Those who owned muskets had brought them, but they had no gunpowder and not many bullets. Some farmers were armed with pitchforks; others had axes and pikes.

Although the Patriots were able to keep the Redcoats cooped up in Boston, they couldn’t prevent them from getting supplies by sea. Aware that the colonials had no warships, the British sent food, munitions, clothing, reinforcements, and mail for their troops in unarmed, unescorted commercial vessels.
The Continental Gunboat *Philadelphia*, salvaged from the bottom of Lake Champlain. This is one of Benedict Arnold's homemade fleet used in the battle of Valcour Island during the fall of 1776. It is on display at the Smithsonian Institution.
Several Massachusetts seafaring men urged General Washington to arm some fishing schooners and to send them out to capture incoming British transports and supply ships. Among Washington’s advisers was John Glover, Colonel of the Marblehead Regiment, one of the very few well-drilled, uniformed units in Washington’s ragtag army.

General Washington was willing to try almost anything to obtain supplies, gunpowder in particular. He ordered Colonel Glover to locate a schooner suitable for conversion into a searaider. A vessel named Hannah was found in the little port of Beverly, Massachusetts. A few small cannon were mounted on her. She went to sea and two days later brought in a prize. The prize didn’t amount to much, but the experiment convinced Washington that the idea had great possibilities. He ordered Glover to march his entire regiment to Beverly where they were to acquire and arm six schooners. All six vessels were ready for sea-raiding by the end of October 1775. Although all were manned with men from the Marblehead Regiment, only one of the six was outfitted in Marblehead Regiment, only one of the six was outfitted in Marblehead, and only two of the captains came from Marblehead.

The armed schooners operated singly; never as a squadron. But Washington’s impoverished army immediately began receiving supplies taken out of the captured ships. And each capture deprived the British of scarce seamen, ships, and materials that they sorely need. British Army officers and soldiers often were captured in transports. Also, important intelligence was gleaned from prisoners, and from captured mail and documents.

British warships had to be used to convoy supply ships, and the Royal Navy was put to the great expense of rehabilitating old warships to reinforce its fleet on the American station. Few Englishmen would willingly serve in the British Navy so the brutal practice of impressment was adopted.

It became so costly to supply the Redcoats in Boston that that city was evacuated in March 1776. The occupying force was withdrawn to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Thus, the need ceased to exist for what has been called “Washington’s Navy.”

General Washington recalled the Marblehead Regiment to help in the futile defense of Long Island. Had the amphibious soldiers from Marblehead not been there to ferry the defeated Continentals off the island, the war for independence might have been a short one. And on that memorable Christmas night when Washington surprised the hung-over Hessians in Trenton, Marblehead men pulled the oars of the boats that carried Washington’s army across the Delaware River.

So much for Marblehead’s claim of being the “Birthplace of the American Navy.”

Now, to evaluate the claim of Whitehall, New York, we must focus on the Lake Champlain Gateway. This evolves around the only fleet engagement fought between American and British ships during the long seven-year war. Other fleet actions were fought between French and British warships.

Another odd fact is that a general in the Continental Army commanded the American fleet. Creation of the fleet was this general’s inspiration. He supervised its construction; he fought it to destruction; and he emerged from the sea battle as a national hero. A few years later, this hero became the blackest traitor in American history, for he was Benedict Arnold.

Arnold was 34 years old; stood 5 ft., 8 in., tall; was swarthy, with pale blue eyes. He was athletic, energetic, and was driven by an overwhelming ambition. He proved his bravery time after time. Arnold was recognized as one of the best generals in the Continental Army, but, unfortunately, at his core he was venal and avaricious.

In pre-war years, Arnold had prospered in New Haven, Connecticut, and had become the owner of three Trading vessels. His compulsion for action led him frequently to sail as master of one of his ships. Thus, he had traveled up the St. Lawrence River, and he had canvassed the Champlain country to buy horses, grain, and barrel staves for export of the West Indies. He had organized the Second Connecticut Footguards and had been elected captain. When news arrived of the bloodshed at Lexington, Arnold marched his Footguards to Cambridge. Along with the Marblehead Regiment, they were about the only fully outfitted group in Washington’s camp.

Arnold had learned in his travels in the Champlain country that the British stored many cannons and a large amount of ammunition at Fort Ticonderoga. He knew the fort was rundown and held by a weak garrison. He induced the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to authorize him to raise a force of volunteers to capture the fort. But news reached Arnold that the Green Mountains Boys, under Ethan Allen, already were marching on the fort. Arnold made a mad ride northward, but since he had no troops with him, the Green Mountains Boys refused to accept his leadership. The best he could do was to persuade Colonel Allen to let him march with them.

Ticonderoga surrendered without resistance on May 10, 1775. The Patriots also went to nearby Skeneborough and appropriated a small trading schooner belonging to a Loyalist named Major Philip Skene. You will learn more about Skene shortly.

Prevented from commanding the troops at Ticonderoga, Arnold conceived a plan to grab a little glory for himself. He took command of Skene’s schooner, renamed her Liberty, and sailed her the 107-mile length of Lake Champlain to surprise the British garrison at St. John’s. Booty captured included the Enterprise, a Royal Navy sloop-of-war. She, too, became a part of the flotilla that Arnold assembled the following summer.

Since neither side had enough men or supplies in the Champlain area to continue the 1775 campaign, the frontier became too tame for the rambunctious Arnold. He rode back to Washington’s headquarters and proposed that he lead an army through the Maine wilderness and attack Quebec. Washington had been considering some such invasion because American leaders entertained a theory that the Canadians would join the Revolution if a demonstration of force were made.
General Washington decided on a pincers movement. One jaw would advance up the Champlain Gateway to Montreal; the other would go over the forested Maine mountains to Quebec. Benedict Arnold was commissioned a Colonel in the Continental Army and was ordered to assemble a force for the Maine expedition. A sawmill owner at Fort Western (today's Augusta, Maine) was given a contract to build flat-bottomed boats to transport men and supplies upstream. (This was a major blunder. The boats, hastily made of green lumber, were too heavy; they leaked, and quickly fell apart. Canoes should have been ordered.) Arnold collected eleven hundred men and led them on what military analysts agree was one of the greatest marches in world history.

It is difficult to refrain from telling you about the hardships encountered and the fortitude displayed during this remarkable winter march through the uninhabited forests. The only reason for mentioning it is to explain how Arnold got into position, geographically and militarily, to command the Champlain fleet.

Arnold finally got a few more than half his original force to the gates of the walled city of Quebec. There, he was joined by the other jaw of the pincers—a pitifully decimated force under the command of another extremely promising young officer, Brigadier General Richard Montgomery. The short enlistments of most of the soldiers were to expire December 31, and all of them firmly intended to go home to get warm and be fed properly. Therefore, Montgomery and Arnold had to attack before they were prepared. The assault was launched on a bitter cold night in a blinding snowstorm. General Montgomery was killed; Colonel Arnold took a bullet in his left leg; the attack failed.

Congress promoted Arnold to brigadier general to reward him for his valor and energy. Through no fault of his, the Canadian invasion rapidly disintegrated. Disease, dissent, and desertion took over. Supplies failed to arrive. As soon as the ice broke up in the St. Lawrence, American survivors dragged themselves to encampments around Fort Ticonderoga.

Simultaneously, Washington had suffered defeat on Long Island and had been driven out of New York. There was widespread pessimism and disunity among the colonies. What the Americans needed was time—time to recruit men and to train them; time to organize a real army; time to set up effective state governments; time to develop reliable sources of finance and supply.

On the other side, Great Britain was optimistic; it was gaining momentum. The British ministers were determined to end the rebellion with a summer campaign in 1776. They had no intentions of allowing the Rebels time to develop their muscles.

Sir Guy Carleton, an able professional soldier, commanded British forces in Canada. He was marshalling ground and naval strength. His summer campaign plan was to move up Lake Champlain, cross overland to the Hudson River, and move down its valley for a juncture with Lord Howe’s army in New York. The strategy was to split New England from the other colonies and then subdue them piecemeal. Carleton meant to have enough warships on Lake Champlain to control the lake as well as to provide water transportation for the marching army’s food and artillery. His worst obstacle, he thought, was a 10-mile stretch of rapids in the Richelieu River which carries the water of the lake into the St. Lawrence. Sailors dismantled three small Royal Navy warships, portaged their sections around the rapids, and reassembled them at St. John’s.

Among the first to analyze Carleton’s strategy was General Arnold. He was limping around Ticonderoga, re-grouping the disorganized Northern Army. Arnold was a prolific letter-writer. He began bombarding everyone who had any authority. He said the important objective was to delay the British advance; that the best way to do it was to swiftly build a fleet of row galleys and gondolas. He could arm them with cannons captured at Ticonderoga.

Arnold’s recommendations were approved and he was ordered to construct and command a fleet of small, maneuverable boats. At this time, news filtered northward that Congress had signed the Declaration of Independence.

Our narrative now brings us back to Philip Skene, founder of the wilderness settlement that became Whitehall, New York, and which today claims to be the “Birthplace of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.”

All the time that Arnold had been urging construction of a fleet, he was aware of a sawmill and a ready-made shipbuilding facility only a few miles south of Fort Ticonderoga. The place then was called Skenesborough, Philip Skene’s domain until the day the Green Mountain Boys arrived and instituted changes.

After he had served long, hard years in the British Army, Philip Skene had risen to the rank of major and had been rewarded with a large tract of land in the Hampshire grants. His land included the shores of South Bay, an extension of Lake Champlain. Here Skene erected a mansion, blockhouse, sawmill, grist mill, and smithy furnaces for converting ore into malleable iron. Here he had built his trading schooner, now Arnold’s Liberty. Since Skene remained loyal to King George, the Patriots imprisoned him, took all his property, and, in 1786, renamed his town Whitehall.

Arnold performed an incredible feat within a few months, bringing a fairly formidable fleet into existence. His urgent letters to Congress, to governors and generals, brought carpenters, tools, and materials for rigging boats to Skenesborough. Four companies of about 50 carpenters each marched there, coming from as far away as Philadelphia. They carried their tools on their backs. The first product of the shipyard was the rowing cutter Lee, assembled from frame timbers captured previously at St. John’s. Then the work force turned to row galleys and the smaller gondolas. Row galleys were widely used during the Revolution in rivers and harbors. They could harass larger, less manueverable warships because they could be propelled either by wind or oars. Large sailing warships were especially vulnerable when becalmed, and their cumbersome cannons had great difficulty aiming
accurately at the small, fast, and elusive boats.

There was practically no protection from the weather in the galleys into which up to 80 men were cram- packed. Of course, they did not normally expect to be confined to the boats for extended periods. There was scarcely room for the men to move, for they were crowded between eight small cannons, the handles of 16 long sweeps (oars), and the gunwales were lined with swivel guns. The gondolas were smaller, carried about 45 men, and had absolutely no protection from the weather.

Before the moment of truth came on October 11, 1776, three galleys and eight gondolas were rushed to seaworthiness and were sent down the lake with workmen adding final touches as they went. They gave Arnold a total of 15 small vessels. Chiefly, they were manned by landlubbers—the dregs of colonial jails and army regiments. For want of seamanship among his men, Arnold chose to fight while at anchor. He hid his fleet behind Valcour Island. He anticipated, correctly, that the British would sail past him and then have to beat back against the wind.

The 25 British warships could hurl twice as much metal per broadside as Arnold’s fewer, smaller boats, but the American commander counted heavily on the element of surprise, and he was cockily confident. It must be remembered that Benedict Arnold dearly loved a fight. One thing he didn’t reckon with: The British fleet was supported by a horde of Indians and Canadian trappers in canoes. They landed on Valcour Island and distracted the Americans by firing flaming arrows into the anchored vessels.

One by one, the British warships tackled back and began exchanging fire with Arnold’s fleet. The bombardment continued from noon until dark—a long time to be endangered and uncomfortable. Arnold’s flagship, the Royal Savage, caught fire and poor seamanship allowed her to swing around and ground. She was consumed by fire, and Arnold had to transfer to another vessel. The gondola Philadelphia was hulled and sank. (She was lost to the British. Carleton figured on finishing the Americans by firing flaming arrows into the anchored vessels.

Other American vessels were damaged and many of the officers and men were casualties. Three-quarters of the ammunition had been expended with very little damage inflicted on the British. Carleton figured on finishing off the American fleet in the morning. But Arnold again displayed his resourcefulness and daring. A heavy fog drifted in and during the night Arnold miraculously led his cripples through the British battle line without detection. He gained enough of a start to stretch a running battle over two more days.

When the uneven struggle ended, Arnold had lost 10 of his 15 vessels. Four of those that survived were damaged badly. The only unharmed one was the Liberty and she had not been in the battle, having been dispatched for supplies.

But Arnold had achieved his strategic objective: he had gained a year of time for Congress. It had taken the British all of the summer of 1776 to prepare for and fight the Battle of Valcour Island. It was so late in the season that Carleton returned to Canada for the winter and postponed the invasion for another year.

When General John Burgoyne led the British Army through the Champlain Gateway in 1777, the Northern American Army was ready to weaken him by attrition. He was forced to surrender at Saratoga. That victory encouraged the French to join the conflict, openly, and the tide was turned against Great Britain.

While you are judging for yourselves how much right Whitehall has to claim being the “Birthplace of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps,” let us summarize the evidence from Philadelphia.

When the Second Continental Congress met inPhiladelphia in May 1775, delegates were inclined to feel their ways cautiously, for they were in an unfamiliar occupation, all of them. Most of them still hoped for a reconciliation with the Mother Country. The New England delegates were the only ones with real zeal for independence. Looking back after more than 200 years, it is hard to understand the vehement opposition that greeted the first proposal for a navy. The suggestion came in the form of a resolution sent of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

After a rambling preamble about bringing “this just and necessary war . . . to a happy issue,” the resolution read: “. . . amongst other measures for obtaining the most desirable purpose, this Assembly is persuaded that the building and equipping an American fleet, as soon as possible, would greatly and essentially conduce to the preservation of lives, liberty, and property of the good people of these Colonies and therefor instruct their delegates to use their whole influence at the ensuing Congress for building at the Continental expense a fleet of sufficient force, for the protection of the colonies . . .”, et cetera.

Opponents said the United Colonies could not afford a navy and that it would be foolhardy to expect American warships to face the overwhelming power of His Majesty’s Navy. Nevertheless, a committee was named to study and report on the Rhode Island proposal. John Adams, a strong advocate of both independence and of a navy, was the sparkplug of the committee.

There were several reasons why sentiment in favor of a navy grew rapidly in Congress. The Royal Navy was blockading ports and had laid waste to several towns. The supply situation was getting desperate. Commerce was being ruined. The colonies had a surprising number of sympathizers in England, and various ones of them sent helpful intelligence to members of Congress. Some information came which told of opportunities to way-lay ships that were bringing munitions, money, supplies to British forces in North America. Congress was helpless to capitalize on these tips for lack of naval ships. In the end, this frustration swung delegates to support the pro-navy faction.

After bitter debate, Congress voted on October 30, 1775 to acquire and arm four vessels. The number was gradually increased. Within a few weeks, Philadelphia wharves were lined with merchant ships whose sides were being pierced for gun ports, and whose holds were being
remodeled to berth larger crews and to accommodate munitions magazines. The sea captain who was placed in charge of outfitting the warships was John Barry whose statue now stands in Independence Square. He had not yet been commissioned as a naval officer. But, when the war finally ended and the impoverished new nation felt obliged to completely dismantle the remnants of the Continental Navy, Captain John Barry was the last person to be discharged. And, eight years later, he was the first officer to be appointed and was charged with re-establishing a navy.

Congress selected a sturdy old Rhode Island sea captain, Ezek Hopkins, to be commodore of the fleet built in Philadelphia. He had eight sails under his command when the ice broke up in Delaware Bay and the first American fleet emerged into the open sea on February 17, 1776. The story of this fleet is a sad one and it adds no glory to the traditions of the United States Navy. However, John Paul Jones was first lieutenant on the flagship of the fleet. Two odd quirks of history are that when the first seniority list for navy captains was issued in October 1776, John Barry was seventh from the top, and Jones was only 18th on a list of 24.

As soon as it had authorized a fleet, Congress set to work—November 25, 1775—to discuss “Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies.” Two days later they were adopted. They were modeled after those governing the Royal Navy. John Adams, in his autobiography, called this act of Congress “the true Origin and Formation of the American Navy.”

But what do you think? Do you believe we should call Marblehead, Whitehall, or Philadelphia the birthplace of our navy?

Several years ago, the citizens of Whitehall persuaded their U.S. Senator and their Representative to introduce a joint resolution in Congress which, had it passed, would have designated Whitehall for the distinction. The congressional committee to which the resolution was referred sought guidance from the Department of the Navy. The Navy replied that it preferred to designated NO specific place as its birth site, but favored giving all credit to Marblehead, Whitehall, Philadelphia, and all other places that made valuable contributions toward the development of the United States Navy.

This certainly was a diplomatic answer, but it was hardly the Chamber of Commerce approach to history.

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The tomb of John Paul Jones, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.
History of the First Permanent Schoolhouse

Built in Dakota Territory.

BY KATHLEEN BLOCK
Paha Wakan Chapter of Vermillion, South Dakota
History in South Dakota begins with the Civil War times rather than the Revolutionary. Daughters of the American Revolution will not be seen wandering through cemeteries looking for their ancestors’ graves or copying records in courthouses. Even the Civil War in 1864 in Vermillion, South Dakota was not always uppermost in the settlers’ thoughts. South Dakota was not a southern state and neither was it a northern state. It was just a territory created on March 2, 1861, encompassing North and South Dakota and some of Wyoming and Montana, the area “left out” when Minnesota became a state and Minnesota Territory no longer existed. Settlers were absorbed in trying to build shelters for their families and to prove up their homesteads. At the time of the Census of 1860 fewer than 1,000 settlers lived in South Dakota and half of them were concentrated in the southeast corner. Hamlin Garland in the poem, “Dakota,” dated 1885, describes the rest of the territory:

No voice in all that wide careen
Of boundless surf and upflung swell
That broke a-bloom; no trace was seen
Of Hand of man—no shadow fell.

In graveyards far back in farmer’s fields, overgrown with virgin prairie grasses and flowers which in other places were plowed under and have all but disappeared today, searchers may come upon the sight of the graves of as many as eight children in one family who all died within two days of each other from dreaded diphtheria. Norwegian imported crosses testify to the waves of immigrants who came to this frontier not knowing what to anticipate.

In 1861 Captain Nelson Miner had organized Company A of the First Dakota Cavalry to protect the settlers from possible Indian attacks. One of his major concerns became to get some education for his children and the children of other settlers. In November of 1864 he asked the settlers to meet with him; he propose that they build a schoolhouse. He led off by donating $30 and the services of his men. Several settlers volunteered to provide the logs, and together the men felled, hewed, and, with the help of the cavalry horses, dragged the logs into position. Almost in one day they had erected the first permanent schoolhouse to be built in Dakota Territory.

It was a one-room cabin with one door and windows on two sides. The logs were cottonwood found along the Missouri River, sixteen and twenty feet long and well over a foot in diameter. They were chinked with Dakota clay. The sides of the cabin were eight feet high. The floor was of planks laid on the ground and the pointed roof was of “Dakota Shingles”; mud, which fell down on students in every rain. This roof was replaced at the earliest opportunity by wood shingles. The desks were long enough to prove up their claim and then returned it to be used by other homesteaders.

The first teacher of the new schoolhouse was Amos F. Shaw, a member of Company A who was released from military active duty for the purpose. In an official report of the territorial superintendent, James S. Foster, in December, 1865, he stated that Mr. Shaw had 35 pupils and was paid by the parents at the rate of $2.50 per pupil per year.

The first schoolhouse served as a meeting house as well as a school. Three local churches were organized in it. A political convention used it once. It was used by singing societies, and a penmanship class met there. Colonel John L. Jolley, who taught during the winter term of 1866-67, related among his experiences that “34 pupils were enrolled with 34 different kinds of readers; that of the 34 pupils nine were women and at the close of the term every one was married and he always considered it an unusually successful year.” Pupils brought any readers their parents might have brought with them in their wagons.

Pictures of graduating classes in these early days show them all barefooted. The curriculum consisted solely of the basics. However, McGuffey Readers, even in the second grade reader acquired by the log schoolhouse re-creators, used excerpts from Pilgrim’s Progress and the Bible, difficult to be sure, but much more challenging and interesting than Dick and Jane for these somewhat older students. Arithmetic was taught to enable men to survey the vast wilderness, to be able to measure precisely in order to fit a building together with few or no expensive nails. Women canning for a whole winter must know proper quantities and be able to buy needed amounts of supplies of sugar, salt, etc., without tying up extra scarce funds. Writing letters back East to families left behind was all that kept them sane when the wind never stopped blowing during the long, hot, searing summers or the bitter cold winters.

The school was used for seven years and was taught by ten teachers. By then the enrollment had grown and a larger school was built in 1871 on land donated by Captain Miner from his own homestead.

An early diary contains some poignant lines describing a lonely bachelor’s days of walking 30 miles to survey some land or hunt timber and then feel such a failure to be thirty and have no wife or family to come home to. When he was sick and all alone in his isolated cabin during a blizzard his despair was devastating. But when “Miss Ross” comes to town his life changes:

“Called at Miners for Miss Ross and went home with her. She seems dearer to me than ever; her company is summer to me. Was elected Co. Surveyor”

“20th Called on Miss Ross. Those eyes tell me again that it is no delusion no imageonation she truly loves me, to be in her company is to be happy. Yes the world seems bright to me now. I am well paid for my long waiting and careful watching and my Treasure grows brighter and valuable every day.”

“23rd Miss Ross Hetty Miner Mrs. Shaw &
Menny Morland, J.L. Jolley, Amos Shaw and myself went on a boat ride and had a picnic dinner & a pleasant time yet it seems a little foolish but one must have some excuse.”

And he writes of meeting lots of Indians on his surveying forays—“Coming from their hunt and nothing to eat.”

Miss Ross later became his wife. She taught school a term in the Little Log Schoolhouse and one of the two grade schools in Vermillion today is named for her. Their town house, built much later, is being restored for headquarters of the local Historical Association.

Upon the erection of the new schoolhouse in 1871 the log schoolhouse was used by a family as their home for a short time and then as a paint store. After that, it was then abandoned and neglected. “It stood by the wayside, an object in passing to all, a playhouse for children, and a loggig place for movers and their livestock. Suffering a rude shock in the disastrous flood of 1881, its timbers were soon after used by unsympathetic people for firewood.” (Newspaper story of 1931 as quoted by Dr. Schell in the History of South Dakota)

Students and educators in the area did not forget their early school days and in 1909 organized the Log Schoolhouse Association. Near the spot where it had been built they erected a monument including a replica in stone on the top of the monument. Then in 1939 a group, including some descendents of the 1864 builders, approached the President of the University of South Dakota and the Director of the University Museum with the proposal that “it would be a fine thing to reproduce the old log schoolhouse on the campus of the University.”

The President sent out a letter: “It is very fitting that this educational institution that served the children of the pioneers during that period from 1864 to 1871, and the first permanent schoolhouse in the first territory embracing the Dakotas, Wyoming and Montana should be called to the attention of this generation and of generations yet to come. No doubt, the influence of this school had much to do with the creating of a desire for higher education which culminated in 1882 in establishing the state university.”

The recipients of this letter became the committee. It was thought that it might cost $500 for the project. The President had made it clear that no university funds could be used for the work. Once again logs were donated and labor contributed. The financial records of one building of the replica in 1939 contain a list of contributors. There is one contribution for $50 from the Director of the Museum and one for $30 from a former pupil who was a daughter of Captain Miner and wanted to match his original gift, but there was a $.50 gift recorded and many $1 and $3 donations. Expenses were equally small. The most highly skilled labor-$16.50 for $1.5 hours work. One man was paid $10.50 for sawing all the logs. These were the days of federal WPA projects and work. One man was paid $10.50 for sawing all the logs. A letter was written to the Forest Product Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin (University of Wisconsin) asking for advice on curing logs and of possible preservative treatment.

At last the building was completed. It had painstakingly been built to scale and exactly like the original in every detail. Antique furnishings were located or new ones constructed to keep the interior equally authentic. It was placed next to the museum where schoolchildren and others could visit it often. However, in time the space was needed for other university buildings and vandalism became a problem. Finally it was moved to another location on campus and eventually moved again to the same area where the original schoolhouse had stood in 1864, an area now outside the main city where nothing had been since the disastrous flood of 1871. It was put on cement blocks. The windows in it had long since been broken out and birds, animals, and insects moved in.

The Bicentennial of America celebration rekindled dormant patriotic fervor and an appreciation for historic preservation among the people everywhere and South Dakotans were no exception, although theirs was little more than a Centennial of experience or history. Paha Wakan Chapter of DAR had long been distressed at the condition of the replica of the first territorial schoolhouse which some of their ancestors had lovingly re-created. One member was a direct descendant of Captain Miner. They found that even 37 years later, historical records are hard to find. The Bicentennial celebrations were past and it took almost another year to find out who had legal title to the structure, and another year to get title transferred to DAR so that they might have the authority to rescue it from rotting away. The inability to find any papers or record of ownership finally had been resolved by the City Council members deciding the community was undoubtedly the owner and it could be deeded to DAR for $1.

The next step was to find a place for it where it could again be furnished and visited easily by residents and tourists. Vermillion is now built upon the bluff which marks the old Missouri River banks. The Mighty Mo is noted for rapidly changing course. It has not been rare for a whole farm and farmhouse to disappear by dropping into the river overnight despite attempts at stabilization by the Corps of Army Engineers. The bluff is a long way from the river today and only a few roads connect the city with the townsite now known as “The Bottoms.” Beside the new Senior Citizens Center which was built on the scenic bluff is an alley which would continue down the steep hill to The Bottoms if it were ever extended. This obviously would never be contemplated as there is now nothing at the bottom of the hill to warrant a connection. Therefore this alley easement, owned by the City, is vacant land. It took a keen eye to visualize how the schoolhouse might look tucked under a big tree at the end of this alley beside the Senior Citizens’ back lawn. It was not the first place suggested for its relocation, but the chances were good that this could be the last location.

All restoration brings out much advice: “Leave it where it is,” “Put it back on campus,” “Put it in the park,” “Put it on the highway.” “Forget it.” DAR asked
for city permission and decided to put it under the big hackberry tree at the end of the alley on top of the bluff where the sun outlines it against the sky in the afternoon, and where the Senior Citizens could keep a key and proudly act as guides when tourists and schoolchildren wanted to see what school was really like in "Olden Days."

The next step was to move it. Modern movers took one look at it and announced it was not braced at the corners, and the door wasn't framed, and it could fold like a paper box if moved. Each mover who bid, and was willing to try to move it only at DAR's risk, seemed to ask a higher price. But it was known to have been moved twice before, even if no one seemed to remember how, and sons of pioneers who were also husbands of DARs decided to try it themselves. A nearby television studio was interested in the event, but it was not easy for the amateur movers to know what time the show would go on. Some jacks, a hay stacker, and a huge tractor were ready, and three men and two sons (who came home for Thanksgiving and were appointed instant log schoolhouse moving experts) were ready. They began by jacking up the corners and eased the carrier under the building inch by inch. A cheer went up from shivering DARs, who stood by to give all possible encouragement, when with a couple of creaks and moans of its arthritic joints, the structure settled firmly on the rack, which slowly began to move, and without a lurch rode triumphantly up the hill and down Main Street to its waiting foundation. The city Christmas decorations were up, but it just cleared them and finally turned down the alley, now named Captain Miner Lane, and slid in under the overhanging limbs of the sheltering tree at its new location. The sun was sinking and the evening chill had made the Senior Citizens waiting to welcome their new neighbor and have their pictures taken, give up to go to their warm homes. One agile son shinnied up the tree to cut one more obstructing branch, and the move had been made without damaging the tough old structure in any way.

Many had been unable to visualize how it would look in the new place, but two days after the move the first heavy snow of the winter fell and covered its roof and tied it to the land and it looked as though it had always been there. The windows were put in next day; then the door was padlocked and the little cabin settled down in its new surroundings to await further restoration in the spring.

There were no experienced restorers among the Vermillion DARs—only determined ones. Some old settlers snorted that it wasn't the original and therefore not interesting to them. Munich and other whole European cities did not feel that way about reconstruction after World War II, replied its defenders. Houses in Colonial Williamsburg were totally reconstructed, others pointed out. Many "authentic" old houses had literally been replaced board by board over many years, said the restorers. Eras and ways of life become forgotten all too soon. Accurate, painstaking reconstruction can bring them back to life for meaningful study, and recapture the flavor and quality of a by-gone era far better than words and pictures can hope to do. There was increasing interest as old pictures and maps and books and records were brought in, and at last it was ready for the re-dedication, almost 40 years to the day of its first dedication.

Many more elaborate and over-all important restorations have been made by DAR chapters, of course, but this was its first attempt and a source of real pride for Vermillion DAR. To expect to find an original building standing from Territorial Days in Dakota, where any shelter was a desperately needed and hastily provided necessity, would be comparable to finding a shelter used by Lewis and Clark on their expedition. But preservation of the spirit and will of the time cannot help but increase the appreciation of the values upon which the nation was built and of our predecessors who built it.

Bibliography

Austin, Horace J. (Unpublished Diary of 1868)
Beede, Mrs. W. H. (Unpublished minutes of Meetings of Building Committee, 1937)
Garland, Hamlin, "Dakota" (1885). South Dakota Historical Review 1 (April, 1936)
Robinson, Don. Encyclopedia of South Dakota.
Locating graves of Revolutionary Soldiers was started by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897-98. During the first year 32 graves were reported. This task is continued yearly through reports compiled by each State Historian and submitted to National Headquarters. Previous Lists were printed in the annual Smithsonian Report which has been discontinued. (Check Price List from Office of Corresponding Secretary General for availability.) A card file of these located graves is maintained in the Office of the Historian General; however, no further information is available on an individual soldier from this office.

Between March 1, 1978 and March 1, 1979 NSDAR located 636 graves in 23 States. Data on those graves are provided in the following tabulation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Langley, James</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1782</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Boudoir, Chambers County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagley, Asher</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1840</td>
<td>Old Union Cemetery, Benton, Saline County.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Charles</td>
<td>May 15, 1760</td>
<td>About 1830</td>
<td>Family Cemetery on Jackson's land, Tenille, Washington County.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant, South Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman, William</td>
<td>About 1755/50</td>
<td>After 1817</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Lissington, Lincoln County.</td>
<td>Private, Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Michael</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Oct. 2, 1826</td>
<td>Liberty United Methodist Church Cemetery, NE of Shelbyville, Shelby County.</td>
<td>Private, Maryland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazee, William</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Caldwell Family Cemetery, Harrisburg, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, James</td>
<td>1756/60</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Tullis Cemetery, Columbia Twp., Columbia County, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halstead, Thomas</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Halstead Cemetery, Columbia Twp., Columbia County, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Dutchess County, N. Y. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamner (Hammer), James</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Union Cemetery, Jackson Twp., Everett, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newland, Herrod</td>
<td>1708</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Hanson Cemetery, Jennings Twp., Alquina, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Captain, Maryland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Caleb</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1780</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1818</td>
<td>Helstedt Cemetery, Columbia Twp., Columbus, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Land Bounty Rights, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, John</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>City Cemetery, Cornersville, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Pensioner, Kentucky.</td>
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**KENTUCKY**

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<tr>
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<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codill (Caudill), Stephen</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>July 26, 1839</td>
<td>West Caudill Cemetery, nr Whitesburg, Letcher County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, John</td>
<td>1755/56</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1838</td>
<td>On farm of Mrs. Logan Deardor, nr Plato, Pulaski County.</td>
<td>Sgt. Major, Maryland. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf (Gough), James</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1748</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1828</td>
<td>St. Francis Church Cemetery, White Sulltor, Scott County.</td>
<td>Signed Oath of Allegiance, Maryland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Joseph II</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 1818</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Morgantown Road, nr Richardville, Warren County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
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**MAINE**

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<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bunker, Isaac</td>
<td>About 1740</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Oliver Bunker's Private Cemetery, S of Good obstacle, Hancock County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, James l</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1838</td>
<td>Old Cutter Cemetery, Cutter, Washington County.</td>
<td>Private and Private, Maine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould (Good), John</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>June 5, 1840</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Worster Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson, Stephen</td>
<td>Apr. 10, 1746</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1800</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Goodwin Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Captain, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernald, Andrew Pepperrell</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1753</td>
<td>May 18, 1821</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Goodwin Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Private, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Samuel</td>
<td>Sept. 22, 1763</td>
<td>April 4, 1824</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Fogg Lot, Old Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Company of Militia that marched to Rhode Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howser, Nathaniel</td>
<td>November 1731</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1814</td>
<td>Mountain View Cemetery, Mountain Street, Camden, Knox County.</td>
<td>Private, Maine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libby, George</td>
<td>Jan. 21, 1760</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1838</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Goodwin Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Raitt, John</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1755</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 1830</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Goodwin Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<td>Remick, Timothy</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1755</td>
<td>February 1784</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Pleasant Street, Eliot, York County.</td>
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<td>Rogers, Nathaniel</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1830</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, River Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Surgeon’s Mate on “Ranger.”</td>
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<td>Shapleigh, Ellis</td>
<td>Mar. 10, 1749</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1822</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, State Road, Eliot, York County.</td>
<td>Captain, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>True, Zebuflon</td>
<td>May 21, 1786</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1830</td>
<td>Temple Cemetery, Farmington, Franklin County.</td>
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**MARYLAND**

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<td>Holler, George</td>
<td>About 1780</td>
<td>After 1798</td>
<td>Mt. Zion Lutheran Church Cemetery, nr Feagaville, Frederick County.</td>
<td>Patriot and Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
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**MASSACHUSETTS**

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<tr>
<td>Adams, John</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Nov. 26, 1826</td>
<td>Beech Plain Cemetery, Sandfield, Berkshire County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benton, Caleb</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>July 25, 1777</td>
<td>Clam River Cemetery, Sandfield, Berkshire County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuller, Eleazer</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1752</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1819</td>
<td>Bartlett District Cemetery, Monson.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<td>Fuller, Joshua</td>
<td>Apr. 21, 1726</td>
<td>May 20, 1808</td>
<td>Bartlett District Cemetery, Monson.</td>
<td>Civil Service, Connecticut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lethbridge, Samuel, Sr</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1723</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1806</td>
<td>Old City Mills Cemetery, Franklin, Norfolk County.</td>
<td>Quarter Master, Rhode Island.</td>
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**MICHIGAN**

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<tr>
<td>Bancker (Banker), James</td>
<td>July 7, 1748</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1848</td>
<td>Farmer's Creek Cemetery, Metamora, Lapeer County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<td>Stringer, Josiah</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>1837</td>
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<td>Tabor, William</td>
<td>Jan. 4, 1781</td>
<td>June 4, 1844</td>
<td>Watts Plot, Oakvale,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, Azariah</td>
<td>About 1748</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1822</td>
<td>Watts Plot, Oakvale,</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lawrence County.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Watts Plot, Oakvale,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lawrence County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, David</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1800</td>
<td>Watts Plot, Oakvale,</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lawrence County.</td>
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<td>Watts Plot, Oakvale,</td>
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MISSISSIPPI

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potter, John</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1823</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1889</td>
<td>Sparta Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Captain, New Jersey; also Major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricketts, Gaspere</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>May 24, 1843</td>
<td>Deckertown Union Cemetery, Wantage, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck, Peter</td>
<td>May 27, 1763</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1837</td>
<td>Holmedel Cemetery, Holmedel, Monmouth County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafer (Shafer), Casper</td>
<td>1712</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1794</td>
<td>Stillwater Cemetery, Stillwater, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelly, Samuel</td>
<td>Mar. 19, 1803</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1890</td>
<td>Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Essex Cavalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stelle, Abel</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1748</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1829</td>
<td>Dunham Cemetery, Edison, Middlesex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struble, Leonard</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>May 10, 1806</td>
<td>Frankford Plains Cemetery, Frankford Township, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffern, John I.</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1741</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1836</td>
<td>Mathews Cemetery, Mahwah, Bergen County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Patriot and Soldier, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tingley, Ebenezer, Jr.</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1763</td>
<td>June 14, 1824</td>
<td>Sunnyside Cemetery, South Plainfield, Middlesex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt, Cornellus</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1731</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1800</td>
<td>Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Patriot and Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wade, Silvanus</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1749</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1817</td>
<td>North Hardyston Cemetery, Hardyston, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westbrook, Saveryne</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1831</td>
<td>Westbrook Cemetery, Montague, Sussex County, New Jersey.</td>
<td>Ensign, 3rd Battalion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW YORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aiken (Akin), James</td>
<td>June 4, 1755</td>
<td>Oct. 12, 1841</td>
<td>St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Spencer, Oneida County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Philip</td>
<td>July 9, 1757</td>
<td>July 1, 1845</td>
<td>Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, Monroe County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, Asa</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1819</td>
<td>Peabody Cemetery, on Adams Estate, Canaan, Columbia County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barker, Peter</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1761</td>
<td>June 19, 1835</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Timothy</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1749</td>
<td>November 1828</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayles (Bayleys), Thomas</td>
<td>1714</td>
<td>1785</td>
<td>Private Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York.</td>
<td>Private and Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benven (Beven, Bevin), John</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1762</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1849</td>
<td>Mettler Cemetery, Sandyston, Twp., Sussex County, New York.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop, Samuel</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>December 1850</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County, New York.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bier, Samuel</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>Apr. 15, 1827</td>
<td>Brick Church Cemetery, Sodus, Wayne County, New York.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bogue, Publius</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1756</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1832</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth, James</td>
<td>Apr. 2, 1742</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1824</td>
<td>Old Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Southold, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bortle, Philip</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Sept. 13, 1852</td>
<td>Woodlawn Cemetery, Valatie, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradish, John</td>
<td>June 1, 1756</td>
<td>June 25, 1802</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradley, Nathan</td>
<td>May 6, 1756</td>
<td>June 25, 1802</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazee (Brezis), Andrew</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 1763</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1803</td>
<td>Copake Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briggs, Elkanah</td>
<td>May 12, 1736</td>
<td>Dec. 7, 1814</td>
<td>Chatham Center Cemetery, Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol, Moses</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1719</td>
<td>May 20, 1802</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronson, Roswell</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1751</td>
<td>March 1838</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Daniel</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1842</td>
<td>Fairfield Cemetery, Ogden, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brusie (Brazee), Andrews</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1823</td>
<td>Copake Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Nathan</td>
<td>About 1780</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1829</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Salmon</td>
<td>May 5, 1781</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1836</td>
<td>Kirkland Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Thomas</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td></td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Man- cerville, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chase (Chace), Abraham</td>
<td>1737</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, John</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1784</td>
<td>Apr. 11, 1843</td>
<td>Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion, Joel</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1754</td>
<td>July 17, 1832</td>
<td>Old North Chatham Cemetery, North Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claffin, John</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1754</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1822</td>
<td>Tomlinson Cemetery, Tin of Mendon, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, Thomas</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1758</td>
<td>About 1832</td>
<td>Brick Church Cemetery, Sodus, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, William</td>
<td>Dec. 15, 1759</td>
<td>April 1841</td>
<td>Copake Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemons (Clemmon), Jonathan</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1754</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1841</td>
<td>Onondaga Center Cemetery, Ontario, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comstock, David</td>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1844</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conklin (Conkling), Thomas</td>
<td>1753</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corely (Corey), Isaac</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1756</td>
<td>Apr. 9, 1817</td>
<td>Waverley Avenue Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<td>Corely (Corey), William</td>
<td>1754</td>
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<td>Maroon Village Cemetery, Maroon, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conwell (Conwill), Joseph</td>
<td>1782</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corvin, Jacob</td>
<td>October 1747</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1834</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Middle Island, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coulter, Henry</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Sawmill Road Cemetery, Tin of Mendon, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, William</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elbridge Rural Cemetery, Elbridge, Onondaga County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crum (Krum), Jacob</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1800</td>
<td>Dunavin Farm Cemetery, Chatham Center, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crum (Krum), Martin</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>Apr. 5, 1801</td>
<td>Dunavin Farm Cemetery, Chatham Center, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curtis, Samuel</td>
<td>Feb. 1, 1747</td>
<td>May 10, 1833</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, David</td>
<td>May 6, 1737</td>
<td>Mar. 10, 1825</td>
<td>Middle Island Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, Elijah</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>July 6, 1802</td>
<td>Coram Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, James</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1802</td>
<td>Private Cemetery, on Floyd Davis' Property, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, John</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Sept. 8, 1820</td>
<td>St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Spencer County, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, Timothy</td>
<td>About 1750</td>
<td>Sept. 28, 1827</td>
<td>Cemetery on north side of North Country Road, Mt. Sinai, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis, William</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1739</td>
<td>June 1, 1801</td>
<td>Private-Miller Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Soldier, New York.</td>
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<td>Dean, Samuel</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>May 11, 1799</td>
<td>St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Spencerstown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Ensign, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decker, Lawrence</td>
<td>May 7, 1782</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1800</td>
<td>Copake Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demarest, Philip</td>
<td>May 25, 1761</td>
<td>March 1844</td>
<td>Old Mill Street Cemetery, Sodus, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge, Amos</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1852</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>New York and Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durfee, Lemuel</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1739</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1828</td>
<td>Family burying ground on farm 2 mi northwest of Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, Rhode Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esmond, Isaiah</td>
<td>July 9, 1755</td>
<td>Aug. 9, 1840</td>
<td>Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Tn of Endicott, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evans (Evans), Silas</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>June 18, 1827</td>
<td>East Hill Road Cemetery, Colonies, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Patriot, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fancher, Thomas</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1815</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felter, Peter P.</td>
<td>May 9, 1790</td>
<td>July 7, 1837</td>
<td>Lutheran Church Cemetery, Viewmonte, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foote (Foot), Breson</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1757</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1836</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foote (Foot), Moses</td>
<td>Aug. 4, 1734</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1819</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fosmire, Henry</td>
<td>May 12, 1738</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1817</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster, Jarediah</td>
<td>May 12, 1738</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>East Palmyra Cemetery, Palmyra, Ontario County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowler, Francilse</td>
<td>1730</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1807</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Red Creek, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, In Capt. Daniel Roe's Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fowler, Jearl</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>May 18, 1811</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Red Creek, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowler, Daniel</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1791</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1847</td>
<td>Sand Hill Cemetery, Butler, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, James</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Ridge Cemetery, Tn of Riga, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerad, Joseph</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1745</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1803</td>
<td>Middle Island Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerash, Reed</td>
<td>1740</td>
<td>July 27, 1829</td>
<td>Van Hoosen-Reed-Van Alstyne Plot, Mt. Sinai, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifford, Rowland</td>
<td>May 6, 1748</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1817</td>
<td>Chatham Center Cemetery, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Ensign, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Amos</td>
<td>1764/65</td>
<td>July 26, 1832</td>
<td>Brick Church Cemetery, Sodus, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodsell, Thomas</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1746</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Connecticut, Pensioner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorell, Thomas</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1821</td>
<td>Schoolhouse Road Cemetery, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gott, John</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Mar. 20, 1830</td>
<td>Gadman Plot, Macomonia Road, Rogers, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant, Eleazer</td>
<td>June 24, 1748</td>
<td>Mar. 13, 1806</td>
<td>Cemetery of the Evergreens, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant and Quartermaster, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Joseph</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>June 2, 1835</td>
<td>Old Mill Street Cemetery, Sodus, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridley, Abraham</td>
<td>May 16, 1742</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1827</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private and Ensign, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gridley, Theodore</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1845</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great, John D.</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1781</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Daniel</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Aquebogue Cemetery, Aquebogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Henry</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1755</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1824</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Josiah</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1815</td>
<td>Hawkins Cemetery, Yaphank, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Noah, Jr.</td>
<td>May 7, 1758</td>
<td>Oct. 25, 1818</td>
<td>Mt. Sinai Cemetery, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Peter</td>
<td>Nov. 15, 1728</td>
<td>May 13, 1781</td>
<td>Mattituck Cemetery, Mattituck, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Richard</td>
<td>1726</td>
<td>July 16, 1800</td>
<td>Woodlawn Cemetery, Valatie, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Richard</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Mattituck, Suffolk County</td>
<td>1st Rept. New York Minuteman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallock, Zachariah</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>May 31, 1820</td>
<td>Aquebogue Cemetery, Aquebogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot and Sergeant, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halsey (Halse), David</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1800</td>
<td>Cedar Hill Cemetery, Port Jefferson, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, John</td>
<td>May 6, 1764</td>
<td>July 5, 1842</td>
<td>Baldwin-Hamilton-Carpenter Plot, New Lebanon Twp, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond, Daniel</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1750</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1834</td>
<td>Coram Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Soldier and Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand, Samuel</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>May 24, 1839</td>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County</td>
<td>Patriot, Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna, Isaac</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>East Avon Cemetery, Avon, Livingston County</td>
<td>1st Lieutenant, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Job</td>
<td>May 30, 1764</td>
<td>Feb. 19, 1833</td>
<td>Lakeview Cemetery, Williamson, Wayne County</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Amasa</td>
<td>June 19, 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1749</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, Thomas, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart, William</td>
<td>Mar. 14, 1758</td>
<td>Apr. 6, 1822</td>
<td>Reformed Church Cemetery, German, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings, Elihu</td>
<td>About 1752</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1837</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts, Patriot and Ensign, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings, Seth</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1745</td>
<td>Apr. 29, 1830</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Surgeon, Connecticut Militia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haven (Havena), John</td>
<td>July 14, 1749</td>
<td>June 18, 1800</td>
<td>Old Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Center Moriches, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Benjamin</td>
<td>Aug. 14, 1756</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1819</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Setauket, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Eleasar, Sr.</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1718</td>
<td>Apr. 23, 1791</td>
<td>Formerly Horton Graveyard, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Jacob</td>
<td>February 1753</td>
<td>June 30, 1839</td>
<td>Nassaasage-Hawkins Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, John</td>
<td>May 14, 1750</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Moriches, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Minuteman and Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Jonas</td>
<td>Aug. 28, 1752</td>
<td>Apr. 24, 1817</td>
<td>Formerly Robinson Private Graveyard, Setauket, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Zopher</td>
<td>About 1758</td>
<td>Oct. 28, 1847</td>
<td>South Setauket Cemetery, Setauket, Suffolk County</td>
<td>1st Regiment, Minuteman, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley, Abel, Jr.</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1755</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1838</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath, Reuben</td>
<td>Sept. 9, 1754</td>
<td>June 15, 1818</td>
<td>Oskeya Cemetery, Tn of Wheatland, Monroe County</td>
<td>Private, New Hampshire; Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedgad, Ezekiel</td>
<td>1719</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1789</td>
<td>Cedar Grove Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hess, Michael</td>
<td>Oct. 14, 1753</td>
<td>Dec. 5, 1839</td>
<td>Yeal Plot, on Ogden Farm, Claverack, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hicks, Darlee</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1757</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1844</td>
<td>Cemetery on Cole Farm, Palmyra, Wayne County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Thomas</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1815</td>
<td>Riga Center Cemetery, Tn of Riga, Monroe County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton, David</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1755</td>
<td>Oct. 9, 1822</td>
<td>North Chili Cemetery, Chili, Monroe County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts, Captain, Connecticut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoes (Goes), John L.</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Dec. 28, 1838</td>
<td>Kinderhook Cemetery, Kinderhook, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland, John</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1797</td>
<td>Kinderhook Cemetery, Kinderhook, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck, Derrick</td>
<td>1781</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1833</td>
<td>Mt. Pleasant Reformed Church Cemetery, Tn of Greenport, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck, Michael</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Hollenbeck Plot, Tn of Greenport, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck, Samuel B.</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Hollenbeck Plot, Tn of Greenport, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck, William</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Hollenbeck Plot, Tn of Greenport, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homan, Joseph</td>
<td>Oct. 10, 1757</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1841</td>
<td>Waverly Avenue Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homan, Mordecai, Jr.</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Apr. 8, 1829</td>
<td>Homan Cemetery, South Senses, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker, Gilbert</td>
<td>May 14, 1758</td>
<td>May 9, 1849</td>
<td>Maple Grove Cemetery, Clyde, Wayne County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts, Patriot and Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Samuel</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1744</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1807</td>
<td>Mt. Sinai Cemetery, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private and Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, William</td>
<td>1725/28</td>
<td>July 17, 1793</td>
<td>School House 97 Cemetery, East Palmyra, Wayne County</td>
<td>Artificer, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House, Conrad</td>
<td>About 1741</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1810</td>
<td>Old North Chatham Cemetery, East Palmyra, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House, Eleazer</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1780</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1833</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Joseph</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>Jan. 22, 1838</td>
<td>Cemetery on Thorpe Farm, Tn of Kinderhook, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell, David</td>
<td>June 7, 1724</td>
<td>Feb. 13, 1803</td>
<td>Smith, on property of O. B. S. East Moriches, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell, Jonathan</td>
<td>About 1756</td>
<td>Sept. 23, 1840</td>
<td>Brookhaven Village Cemetery, Brookhaven, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell, Reeves</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>Sept. 3, 1802</td>
<td>Middle Island Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Middle Island, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyt, Ezekiel</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1758</td>
<td>Aug. 19, 1834</td>
<td>Latawile Rural Cemetery, Lafayette, Onondaga County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard, John</td>
<td>1729</td>
<td>July 19, 1820</td>
<td>Evergreens Cemetery, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Elijah</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>Mar. 24, 1790</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Samuel</td>
<td>1738/39</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1812</td>
<td>Jamesport Cemetery, Jamesport, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Jonah</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>May 18, 1809</td>
<td>Wading River Cemetery, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private and Patriot, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Paul</td>
<td>About 1716</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 1790</td>
<td>Middle Island Union Cemetery, Middle Island, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, John</td>
<td>July 8, 1754</td>
<td>August 1828</td>
<td>Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, Monroe County</td>
<td>Private, New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubert, Elijah</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>Sept. 25, 1832</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubert, John</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1780</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1813</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husky, John</td>
<td>Apr. 3, 1764</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1813</td>
<td>Kinderhook Cemetery, Kinderhook, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde, Caleb</td>
<td>July 29, 1739</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1820</td>
<td>Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, Monroe County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Hines</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>June 29, 1798</td>
<td>Southhouse Road Cemetery, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Eleha</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1612</td>
<td>Canean Center Cemetery, Tn of Canean, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayne, Robert</td>
<td>About 1728</td>
<td>Apr. 24, 1826</td>
<td>Setauket Episcopal Church Cemetery, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayne, Samuel</td>
<td>About 1759</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1844</td>
<td>Caroline Church Cemetery, Setauket, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins, James</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1748</td>
<td>June 6, 1825</td>
<td>North Main Street Cemetery, Newark, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsen, Lensol</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1814</td>
<td>Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Hillsdale, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Benjamin</td>
<td>About 1754</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1823</td>
<td>Setauket Cemetery, Setauket, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Daniel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 14, 1826</td>
<td>Cemetery on farm of James Thorpe, Tn of Kinderhook, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Horatio</td>
<td>Nov. 19, 1783</td>
<td>Aug. 18, 1838</td>
<td>Temple Hill Cemetery, Gennesee, Livingston County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg, Aaron</td>
<td>July 19, 1782</td>
<td>May 7, 1835</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg, Amos</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1780</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1800</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, Simon</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Jan. 21, 1851</td>
<td>Union Corners Cemetery, Danville, Livingston County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyser, John</td>
<td>Dec. 6, 1758</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 1837</td>
<td>Aquabogue Cemetery, Aquabogue, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Abraham</td>
<td>About 1741</td>
<td>Aug. 3, 1782</td>
<td>Adamas Basin Cemetery, Tn of Ogden, Monroe County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Thomas</td>
<td>Nov. 18, 1764</td>
<td>April 1883</td>
<td>Village Cemetery, Glenville, Montgomery County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight, Joseph</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>Jan. 24, 1829</td>
<td>Cornell-Tilden Plot, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight, Samuel</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>July 31, 1825</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lackey (Leakey), James</td>
<td>July 20, 1767</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1827</td>
<td>Copake Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langdon, John</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1829</td>
<td>St. Thomas Lutheran Church Cemetery, Churchtown, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lape, George</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1829</td>
<td>St. Thomas Lutheran Church Cemetery, Churchtown, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lape, Thomas</td>
<td>Apr. 1, 1752</td>
<td>May 2, 1813</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ley, Reuben</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1751</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1835</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, Israel</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1835</td>
<td>East Hill Road Cemetery, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard, Silas</td>
<td>1754</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laster, Guy</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1780</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1845</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Benjamin</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>Dec. 1, 1836</td>
<td>North Main St. Cemetery, Newark, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link, Henry</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Selden Union Cemetery, Selden, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longbottom, Samuel</td>
<td>About 1730</td>
<td>Aug. 31, 1813</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loomis, Zeedock</td>
<td>Feb. 23, 1741</td>
<td>June 7, 1808</td>
<td>Village Cemetery, Glenville, Montgomery County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, Benjamin</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Aug. 1810</td>
<td>Selden Cemetery, Tn of Canean, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, Joseph, Jr.</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1844</td>
<td>Canaan Center Cemetery, Tn of Canaan, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovett, John</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td></td>
<td>Butler-Bailey Plot, Tn of Stuyvesant, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas, Moses</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>November 1829</td>
<td>Marbletown Cemetery, Tn of Arcadia, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke, Benjamin, Jr</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1761</td>
<td>Feb. 12, 1806</td>
<td>North Main Street Cemetery, Newark, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luuk, John</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1748</td>
<td>May 8, 1813</td>
<td>Pioneer Cemetery, Pittsford, Monroe County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther, Herelick</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1783</td>
<td>June 10, 1850</td>
<td>East Sweden Cemetery, East Sweden, Monroe County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masrosa, Theodore</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1760</td>
<td>July 22, 1825</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayhew, Stephen</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1763</td>
<td>June 21, 1829</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myers, Samuel</td>
<td>October 1767</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1836</td>
<td>Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Tn of Canaan, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marvin, Otis, Jr.</td>
<td>Feb. 10, 1763</td>
<td>Apr. 9, 1848</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald, James</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1759</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1837</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead, John</td>
<td>About 1744</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Glennville Cemetery, Glennville, Montgomery County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrit, Isaac</td>
<td>July 4, 1760</td>
<td>Jan. 28, 1834</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millard, Samuel</td>
<td>October 1781</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1843</td>
<td>West Hill Cemetery, Tn of Westerly, Monroe County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Benjamin</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>May 1, 1832</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Ebensburg</td>
<td>About 1737</td>
<td>Nov. 13, 1790</td>
<td>Seaview Cemetery, Mt. Sinai, Suffolk County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Frederick</td>
<td>Sept. 15, 1750</td>
<td>Oct. 11, 1817</td>
<td>St. Thomas Lutheran Church Cemetery, Churchtown, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Matthias</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1738</td>
<td>May 9, 1823</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery, Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morey, Joseph</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Feb. 14, 1823</td>
<td>On property of Mrs. Burton Coons, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, Joshua</td>
<td>Mar. 5, 1751</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1829</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County</td>
<td>Corporal, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, Josiah</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>July 5, 1801</td>
<td>Morse Plot, Tn of Austerlitz, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulford, Nathan</td>
<td>July 25, 1759</td>
<td>May 25, 1826</td>
<td>Cedar Grove Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholes, David</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>May 25, 1844</td>
<td>Green River Cemetery, Tn of Hildale,</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris, Samuel</td>
<td>May 15, 1758</td>
<td>July 31, 1826</td>
<td>Old South Cemetery, Canadazga, Ontario County.</td>
<td>Private, New Hampshire. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osbun, Weaver</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1756</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1820</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Ensign, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton, David, Jr.</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1739</td>
<td>Mar. 24, 1828</td>
<td>Coram Baptist Church Cemetery, Cor-</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton, James</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1747</td>
<td>November 1786</td>
<td>Old Baptist Church Cemetery, Coram, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, Minuteman, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton, Messenger</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1766</td>
<td>November 1803</td>
<td>Old Baptist Church Cemetery, Coram, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overton, Nathaniel, Sr.</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1803</td>
<td>Old Baptist Church Cemetery, Coram, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peabody, Parker</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1811</td>
<td>Peabody Plot on Adama Estate, Tn of Canaan, Columbia County.</td>
<td>New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond, Barnabas</td>
<td>Oct. 29, 1756</td>
<td>May 9, 1841</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond, Timothy</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>May 22, 1801</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post, James</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>Aug. 13, 1819</td>
<td>Old Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Center Moriches, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers, Moses</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1764</td>
<td>After 1815</td>
<td>Palmyra Village Cemetery, Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, Vermont.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulver, William</td>
<td>About 1741</td>
<td>May 18, 1812</td>
<td>Kinderhook Cemetery, Kinderhook, Colum-</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam, John, Jr.</td>
<td>Dec. 10, 1743</td>
<td>After 1779</td>
<td>Greenbank Cemetery, Groveland, Livingston County.</td>
<td>2nd Lieutenant, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, Ephraim A.</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1824</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery, Tr of Cop-</td>
<td>Private, Millia, New York.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray, John</td>
<td>1751</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Pioneer Cemetery, Pittsford, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raynor, Benjamin</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>Early Raynor Cemetery, Manorsville, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Patriot, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Ketchell</td>
<td>Mar. 8, 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1842</td>
<td>West Greene Cemetery, Tr of Parma, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Major, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Isaac</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1814</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Matti- buck, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Ensign, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves, Purner</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1762</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1827</td>
<td>Aquroge Cemetery, Aquroge, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Minuteman, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich, David</td>
<td>About 1740</td>
<td>May 5, 1820</td>
<td>Evergreens Cemetery, New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson, Thomas</td>
<td>Sept. 3, 1747</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>South Perinton Cemetery, Ts of Perinton, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Pvt. Major, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Edward</td>
<td>About 1720</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1806</td>
<td>Schoolhouse Road Cemetery, Ts of Austerwitz, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Josiah</td>
<td>About 1760</td>
<td>July 4, 1826</td>
<td>Rogers Plot, East of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Simon</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>June 1827</td>
<td>Chatham Union Cemetery, Ts of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private and Sergeant, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringendorf, Phillip</td>
<td>About 1748</td>
<td>Sept. 28, 1833</td>
<td>St. Thomas Lutheran Church Cemetery, Churchtown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice (Royce), Samuel</td>
<td>Apr. 20, 1757</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1847</td>
<td>Kirtland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private Cemetery, South of Manorsville, Suffolk County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romey, Nicholas</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>Oct. 21, 1793</td>
<td>Rose Cemetery, on Ireland property, Brookhabee, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Captain, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1739</td>
<td>Apr. 3, 1780</td>
<td>Rose Cemetery, on Ireland property, Brookhabee, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rossman, George (Jurrie)</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1748</td>
<td>June 30, 1791</td>
<td>St. Thomas Lutheran Church Cemetery, Churchtown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe (Roe), Austin</td>
<td>1749</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1830</td>
<td>Cedar Grove Cemetery, Patchogue, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private Cemetery, Selden, Suffolk County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowe (Roe), Philip</td>
<td>About 1782</td>
<td>Sept. 20, 1822</td>
<td>Cedar Hill Cemetery, Port Jefferson, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>New York Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schermerhorn, William</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1824</td>
<td>VanHoesen-Read-VanAlstyne Plot, on Hooflerich Farm, Maidens Bridge, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seymour, Noah</td>
<td>Nov. 10, 1759</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1832</td>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery, Heron, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp, Peter</td>
<td>About 1750</td>
<td>Aug. 12, 1827</td>
<td>Reformed Church Cemetery, Germantown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Humphrey</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Apr. 12, 1812</td>
<td>East Palmyra Cemetery, Ts of Palmyra, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Captain, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, John</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1833</td>
<td>Rose Cemetery, Rose, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman, Levi</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1829</td>
<td>Kinder Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Hampshire County Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibley, Timothy</td>
<td>Nov. 2, 1727</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1816</td>
<td>Honeoye Falls Cemetery, Mendon, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Patriot, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmon,James</td>
<td>About 1740</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1787</td>
<td>Mercer Plot, County Rt. 5, Red Rock, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Patriot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slippery, Barent</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>June 8, 1846</td>
<td>Cheval Cemetery, Ts of Germantown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinner, Samuel</td>
<td>About 1735</td>
<td>May 26, 1790</td>
<td>Baldwin-Hamilton-Carpenter Plot, Ts of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, Berkshire Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slingerland, Abraham</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1759</td>
<td>Sept. 27, 1837</td>
<td>Kinderhook Cemetery, Kinderhook, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Ensign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Ebenezer</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Mar. 16, 1844</td>
<td>North Main Street Cemetery, Newark, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Jacob B.</td>
<td>Feb. 6, 1784</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1825</td>
<td>Reformed Church Cemetery, Ts of Gernantown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder, George T.</td>
<td>Oct. 18, 1760</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1848</td>
<td>Snyder Farm Cemetery, Ghent, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Buried</td>
<td>Service and Additional Facts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder, Samuel</td>
<td>About 1755</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1832</td>
<td>Reformed Church Cemetery, Tn of Germantown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souris, Tama</td>
<td>About 1759</td>
<td>Apr. 21, 1835</td>
<td>Woodlawn Cemetery, Volatte, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squire, Jesse</td>
<td>Nov. 11, 1750</td>
<td>Mar. 25, 1835</td>
<td>Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Hillsdale, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staats, Peter</td>
<td>About 1757</td>
<td>July 1, 1814</td>
<td>Reformed Church Cemetery, Tn of Germantown, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stannell (Stanwell), Nicholas</td>
<td>Sept. 11, 1756</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1819</td>
<td>North Main Street Cemetery, Newark, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Corporal, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stebbins, Judah, Sr</td>
<td>Apr. 22, 1745</td>
<td>June 21, 1826</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Corporal, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still, William</td>
<td>About 1753</td>
<td>June 1, 1836</td>
<td>Coram Cemetery, Coram, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>New York Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweezy, Stephen</td>
<td>Sept. 28, 1758</td>
<td>May 6, 1833</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, North of Middle Island, Tn of Brookhaven, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swift, Philaena</td>
<td>June 26, 1783</td>
<td>July 24, 1826</td>
<td>Webster Rural Cemetery, Tn of Webster, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teel (Tea), Lawrence</td>
<td>Baptized Aug. 28, 1747</td>
<td>Apr. 28, 1828</td>
<td>Aquobegus Cemetery, Aquobegus, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry, Daniel, Jr</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>May 10, 1827</td>
<td>Teal Plot on Ogden Farm, Tn of Claverack, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry, Joshua</td>
<td>1764</td>
<td>June 9, 1827</td>
<td>East Palmira Cemetery, Tn of Palmira, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terry, Parshall, Sr</td>
<td>Aug. 8, 1734</td>
<td>May 15, 1811</td>
<td>East Palmira Cemetery, Tn of Palmira, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Samuel</td>
<td>1744</td>
<td>Aug. 13, 1808</td>
<td>Barry Plot, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trowbridge, Philemon</td>
<td>Jan. 13, 1751</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1812</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuthill, Nathan</td>
<td>Mar. 9, 1742</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1803</td>
<td>Aquebogus Cemetery, Aquebogus, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuttle, Timothy</td>
<td>May 17, 1748</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Kirkland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Alen, Cornelius</td>
<td>About 1784</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1830</td>
<td>Cemetery on Prayre Farm, Tn of Kinderhook, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Alen, James</td>
<td>About 1745</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Cemetery on Van Alen-Prayre Farm, Tn of Stuyvesant, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Alsteyne, Leonard</td>
<td>Baptized Sept. 18, 1743</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Chatham Center Cemetery, Tn of Chatham, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Valkenburgh, Bartholomew</td>
<td>About 1753</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vedder, Samuel</td>
<td>About 1754</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1845</td>
<td>Family Plot on Millar Farm, Tn of Copake, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth, John, Sr</td>
<td>July 1, 1737</td>
<td>May 23, 1786</td>
<td>Wadsworth Farm Cemetery, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth, John, Jr</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1782</td>
<td>Aug. 21, 1831</td>
<td>Wadsworth Farm Cemetery, Tn of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watervliet, Michael</td>
<td>About 1780</td>
<td>June 2, 1813</td>
<td>Cemetery on Stupplebeen Farm, Tn of Ghent, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watkins, Seth</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>St. John's Church Cemetery, Clyde, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells, Manly</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>May 6, 1802</td>
<td>Aquebogus Cemetery, Aquebogus, Suffolk County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Soldier</td>
<td>Birth</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitbeck, Thomas</td>
<td>Nov. 4, 1757</td>
<td>July 4, 1844</td>
<td>Hudson City Cemetery, Hudson, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitney, John, Sr.</td>
<td>May 6, 1751</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1828</td>
<td>Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, Monroe County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Andrew</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1818</td>
<td>Kirtland Avenue Cemetery, Clinton, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, David</td>
<td>About 1729</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1800</td>
<td>Badwin-Hamilton-Carpenter Plot, To of Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>New York Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis, Benjamin</td>
<td>Apr. 15, 1764</td>
<td>July 12, 1843</td>
<td>Cotton School House Cemetery, Darien, Genesee County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodworth, Rosewell</td>
<td>May 1, 1783</td>
<td>July 31, 1837</td>
<td>Cornwall-Tilden Plot, To of New Lebanon, Columbia County.</td>
<td>Pensioner, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York, Robert</td>
<td>May 29, 1752</td>
<td>Apr. 7, 1817</td>
<td>Van Merter Cemetery, Lyons, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Patriot and Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NORTH CAROLINA**

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<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
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<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
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<th>Buried</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brainerd, David</td>
<td>Nov. 27, 1748</td>
<td>June 26, 1826</td>
<td>Old Fort Cemetery, nr Irwin, Lawrence County.</td>
<td>Corporal, Connecticut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Ebenezer</td>
<td>Mar. 19, 1764</td>
<td>Aug. 10, 1836</td>
<td>Plotner Cemetery, Marion, Marion County.</td>
<td>Private, Soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinnie, John</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Liberty Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Oateward, Delaware County.</td>
<td>Private, Soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paxton, Thomas</td>
<td>1734</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Old Ramsey Family Cemetery, Loveland, Clermont County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontious, Andrew</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1745</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1825</td>
<td>Salem White Church Cemetery, Napoleon, Ross County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
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**PENNSYLVANIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown, William</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Unity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canon, Daniel</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Paul (or Laurel Hill) Cemetery, nr Dunbar, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Captain, Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finley (Pindley), William</td>
<td>Jan. 11, 1741</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1821</td>
<td>Unity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Captain, Captain, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman, Philip</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Stalstlied United Methodist Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gageby, James</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>May 23, 1834</td>
<td>Unity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hook, Mathias</td>
<td>1747</td>
<td>Apr. 27, 1836</td>
<td>Old Methodist Church Cemetery, Hookstown, Beaver County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huber, George</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1736</td>
<td>Oct. 8, 1816</td>
<td>Bender's Evangelical Church Cemetery, Biglerville, Adams County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferies (Jefferies), William</td>
<td>Sept. 5, 1761</td>
<td>May 27, 1848</td>
<td>Oak Grove Cemetery, Uniontown, Fayette County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klingier, Peter</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>United Church of Christ Cemetery, Krasnow, Snyder County.</td>
<td>Private, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasure, Abraham, Sr.</td>
<td>1713</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1803</td>
<td>Unity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Patriot, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloan, John</td>
<td>1759</td>
<td>July 23, 1835</td>
<td>Unity Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Greensburg, Westmoreland County.</td>
<td>Patriot and Captain, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Jacob</td>
<td>1742</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>John Sayler Farm, Route 1, Garrett, Somerset County.</td>
<td>2d Lieutenant, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
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**RHODE ISLAND**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
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<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazzard (Hazard), Thomas</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>Feb. 15, 1851</td>
<td>Hazard Private Cemetery, Town of Old Saybrook, Island of Coliwst, New Port County.</td>
<td>Patriot, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
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**TENNESSEE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
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MAY 1980
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<tr>
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<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin (Bowden), Elias</td>
<td>Apr. 8, 1763</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1843</td>
<td>Cottage Grove Cemetery, Cottage Grove, Henry County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia. Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadwell, David</td>
<td>1733</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Breastwork Hill Cemetery, Tazewell, Clifton County.</td>
<td>Patriot and Captain, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eoff, Isaac</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Sept. 21, 1848</td>
<td>Pioneer Cemetery, Beach Grove, Coffee County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, John</td>
<td>Feb. 19, 1764</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 1840</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, off Clinton Hwy., or Knoxville, Knox County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Elijah</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>1842</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Horton's Camp Ground, or Athens, Riceville, McMinn County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horton, Daniel</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Family Cemetery, Horton's Camp Ground, or Athens, Riceville, McMinn County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, John</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Jan. 6, 1842</td>
<td>Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Chesterville, Bedford County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens, William</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1748</td>
<td>May 6, 1835</td>
<td>Cemetery on his land, or Lewisburg, Marshall County.</td>
<td>Private and Spy, South Carolina.</td>
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**VERMONT**

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<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
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<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**VIRGINIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Robert</td>
<td>November 1746</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Private Cemetery on Kleins' farm, Gladys, Campbell County.</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hounshell, John</td>
<td>Nov. 6, 1766</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1827</td>
<td>St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery, Rural Retreat, Wythe County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland, James</td>
<td>Dec. 3, 1746</td>
<td>May 6, 1806</td>
<td>Berrien Baptist Church Cemetery, Berrienville, Clarke County.</td>
<td>Patriot, served as a minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sneed, Robert</td>
<td>May 23, 1762</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1841</td>
<td>Sneed Family Cemetery, Hylas, Hanover County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia.</td>
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**WEST VIRGINIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampton, Cary Henry</td>
<td>Nov. 16, 1760</td>
<td>July 1834</td>
<td>Hampton Cemetery, Docks Creek, Wayne County.</td>
<td>Surgeon's Mate, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCune, Peter</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Kootch Church Cemetery, Orma, Calhoun County.</td>
<td>Guard at Fort near Morgantown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankin, William</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Mahan Cemetery, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockwell (Rockhold), Thomas T.</td>
<td>1766</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Friendship United Methodist Cemetery, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Maryland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemple, Godfrey</td>
<td>About 1718</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Pioneer Cemetery, Aurora, Preston County.</td>
<td>Patriot, Maryland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeney, Daniel C.</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Beechwood Cemetery, Centerville, Tyler County.</td>
<td>Scout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEEDED**

The Historical Research Library needs the following out-of-print books:

Marshall Hall and Other Potomac Points, Minnie Kendall Lowther.
Trees of America, D. J. Brown, Harper Brothers, 1846.

If you are willing to part with a copy of one of these, please send to Mrs. Mollie Somerville, Historical Research Library, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
1980-1981 NSDAR NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1980 to March 1, 1981.

1. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP/NATIONAL DUES: (Both must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

A. Based on National figures of February 1, 1980, did your Chapter have a net increase in membership through February 6, 1981. Give 2/6/81 membership for your Chapter ______. Deaths occurring between Dec. 1 and Feb. 6 do not count. Transfers in or out of a Chapter occurring during the same period shall not count for Honor Roll credit.

B. Were National dues for ALL Chapter members received in the Treasurer General's office on or before December 1, 1980?

2. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

Did your Chapter:

A. Admit by application at least one Junior member (age 18 through 35) after Feb. 1, 1980 and including Feb. 6, 1981 National Board Meeting?

B. SELL National Junior Membership products submitting a minimum of $5.00 profit through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?

3. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

Was your Chapter:

A. Represented at Continental Congress in 1980 OR did it have a program on the Congress, including the Resolutions adopted?

B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State Meeting during the past year?

4. NATIONAL DEFENSE: Did your Chapter:

Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes to a report on National Defense at each regular meeting, except for the meeting where the program is given on National Defense?

5. DAR SCHOOLS: (A, B and C must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

List total amounts of money contributed

A. _______ Kate Duncan Smith?
B. _______ Tamasssee?
C. _______ Home Economics Building at KDS?

6. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS: Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your Chapter total 25% of your 2/6/81 membership, including subscriptions to libraries, doctors' offices, etc.?

7. DAR MAGAZINE ADVERTISING: Did your Chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 1, 1980 and February 6, 1981? (Minimum of $15.00 whether sent individually or as part of a group sponsored advertisement.)*Qualifies once under Educational or Patriotic.

8. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your Chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories:

   *HISTORICAL
   _American History
   _NSDAR Museum
   _Lineage Research
   _Placing Historical Marker

   *EDUCATIONAL
   _American Heritage
   _American Indians
   _NSDAR Library
   _DAR Schools
   _Transportation

   *PATRIOTIC
   _*Americanism
   _*Conservation
   _*The Flag of the USA
   _*The Constitution

9. YOUTH WORK: (Must check 5 out of 7) Did your Chapter:

   ___ Provide C.A.R. Senior Leadership, contribute to C.A.R., and/or subscribe to C.A.R. Magazine?

   ___ Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?

   ___ Give Good Citizenship Medals (through National Defense Committee)?

   ___ Promote the DAR Good Citizens Program (through DAR Good Citizens Committee)?

   ___ Present an ROTC award or contribute at least $2.00 to the NSDAR ROTC Award Program?

   ___ Promote the American History Essay Contest?

   ___ Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or St. Mary's School for Girls?

10. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: (Contributions must be made to all to qualify.)

   $ _______ Americana Room Fund
   $ _______ Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund (medical scholarship)
   $ _______ Investment Trust Fund
   $ _______ NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
   $ _______ Occupational Therapy Scholarships
   $ _______ Seimes Microfilm Center

11. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must check 7 out of 10) Did your Chapter:

   Tell the DAR story through press, radio and/or TV?

   Give "Washington Landmark" to: A____DAR Good Citizen? B____Press, radio, TV, or non-members? (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

   Send at least 5 typed original pages of Genealogical source records to your National Chairman?

   Donate to the National Genealogical Records Binding Fund?

   Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?

   Work with Lineage Research Committee to assist new members?

   Encourage the showing of good motion pictures and good television in your community?

   Present, or participate in presentation of, a Flag of the USA or a Braille USA Flag to an historic site, public place, school, individual, youth or adult group?

   Contribute approved book or donation to the NSDAR Library?

   Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?

   Community Cooperation?

12. NSDAR-SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)

Did your Chapter promote and report to your State Chairman observance of:

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to all 12 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1981 Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed "YES" to 11 questions entitles Chapter to Honor Roll Certificate with a 1981 Silver Ribbon. (#10 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "YES" to 10 questions entitles Chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate. (#10 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)

MAY 1980

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Did Betty Zane
Save Fort Henry?

BY ADELAIDE M. COLE

Ball State University

Muncie, Indiana

In 1770, Ebenezer Zane of Berkeley County, Virginia, made his way through the wilderness to a rough-hewn log cabin which he had built at a spot where Wheeling Creek emptied its waters into the Ohio. Ebenezer brought with him his wife, his family, and a younger sister, Betty Zane. This area of the frontier was protected by a treaty, made in 1764, with the Six Nations of the Indian Confederacy.

After a ten-year period of peace, the treaty with the Indians was broken following the murder of Cornstalk, a respected Indian chief. In order to protect the settlers on the Virginia border, Fort Fincastle, under the superintendence of Ebenezer Zane, was erected in 1774 on the present site of Wheeling, W. Va. The Fort was built in an open space on the left bank of the Ohio near the foot of a hill which rose steeply from the bottom land. The bottom land next to the river was cleared, fenced, and planted with corn. The forest land between the Fort and the base of the hill was cleared, and in the clearing there were about twenty-five log houses. The Fort had a blockhouse in each corner with pickets about eight feet high, extending from one blockhouse to the other. About three quarters of an acre of ground was covered by the Fort, and within the enclosure were a number of log cabins for family use. The main gateway was on the eastern side next to the village. Nearby the Fort stood the two-story blockhouse cabin of Colonel Ebenezer Zane which had been rebuilt after being burned by the Indians. In 1776, the Fort was renamed Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry.

During the War for Independence, Ebenezer Zane supported the Patriot cause and was a colonel and disbursing agent at Fort Henry. In 1777, he took a prominent part in defending the Fort against an Indian attack which was under the authority of the British. Thereafter, the residents of Wheeling were comparatively free from Indian attacks until near the end of the Revolution.

Very little is known with certainty about Elizabeth (Betty) Zane who was to become the heroine of Fort Henry. This may be due not only to lack of and conflicting historical evidence, but to the publication of Zane Gray. While Betty Zane was mostly about actual places, events, and people, the author employed dramatic license on occasion to make his story more realistic than it was.

Betty Zane was probably born about 1766 in Hardy County, on the South branch of the Potomac River in present West Virginia. Berkeley County, in the same state, also has been given as her birthplace. Her father, William Andrew Zane, was of Danish descent. His grandfather was Robert Zane, a maker of serge cloth and a follower of William Penn. Robert immigrated to the colonies about 1677 where he settled in New Jersey and married. According to some accounts, one of his sons moved to Virginia and became the father of William Zane. Still other reports state that it was William who married outside the Society of Friends, was expelled and
from a Quaker meeting, and was induced to move from eastern Pennsylvania to the Potomac Valley of Virginia.

Of the four sons and one daughter of William Zane, Elizabeth seems to have been the youngest. She was described as fair-haired, finely formed, and an attractive young woman. She also was athletic, active, and more accomplished than the average pioneer maiden, having lived in Philadelphia with relatives to attend school.

It was on September 11, 1782, that Fort Henry was attacked by a mixed force of British soldiers and Indians. This siege was to be one of the last battles of the Revolution. Accounts of the number of the enemy are at variance from a band of forty British soldiers and one hundred and eighty-six Indians to a force of five hundred warriors. The attackers were under the command of a Captain Andrew Pratt. Fortunately, for the settlers, scouts had brought word of the enemy's approach, giving the inhabitants barely time to seek refuge behind the stockade.

Colonel Zane decided to remain in his blockhouse in which a quantity of ammunition was stored. With him was a Negro slave, Sam, and three or four men. Supposedly, Zane's reason for staying was to get a deadly cross-fire upon any assailants at the gates of the Fort from the second story of the blockhouse. One source, however, explained that the impetuous Colonel was so exasperated by the burning of his house in the siege of 1777, that he vowed he would never again abandon his home to the torch of the savages. Again, conflicting reports were given as to the number of men who were in defense of the Fort, varying from twenty-six men to twelve men including boys.

The British and Indians advanced with a British flag and demanded immediate surrender of the Fort. The reply to the demand was a volley of musket fire from the settlers. The enemy rushed the Fort, but were repulsed. They made several other attempts to storm the Fort and kept up continual fire to no avail.

After repeated attacks by the enemy, it was discovered that the ammunition in the Fort was almost exhausted and it was necessary that powder be brought from the cabin of Colonel Zane. Many of the men volunteered to encounter the hazard, but it was at this point that Betty Zane came forward for the legendary "gunpowder exploit." When protests were raised about Betty's offer she was said to answer, "You have not one man to spare," and her request was reluctantly granted.

Shedding some of her surplus clothing, the gate was opened and Betty Zane darted from the Fort to her brother's house. Descriptions of this dash extend from "she walked as rapidly as possible" to "she ran at utmost speed." The Indians, watching her in amazement, shouted, "Squaw! squaw!" but did not fire although they were within easy gunshot. As soon as she entered the door of the cabin, Betty told Colonel Zane of the need inside the Fort. According to several versions: Zane took a tablecloth and, pouring a keg of powder into it, folded the corners so as to make a bag of it, which she slung over her shoulder; Zane emptied a keg of powder into a tablecloth which he fastened around her waist; Zane gave her all of the powder which she could carry in her apron; or Betty seized a keg of powder and placed it under her arm.

Within a short time, Betty reappeared before the Indians and quickly fled on her route to the Fort. They probably guessed the nature of her burden and immediately discharged a fusillade of shots or showered her with a hail of bullets and arrows, according to various reports.

In spite of the deadly assault, Betty managed to reach the Fort. One description of the gallant run stated that she stumbled and fell just before reaching the gate, but quickly got to her feet again and entered the Fort with the much-needed powder. With regard to her safety, there is a range from her being unharmed to one bullet tore a hole in her dress; several bullets passed through her clothing; to, finally, one bullet cut off a lock of hair, another wounded her in the arm. With the added supply of powder, the little group within the walls of the Fort held off the Indians until they raised the siege and retreated across the river.

Colonel Zane told the following story of the engagement in his official report to General Irwin:

The enemy continued around our garrison till the morning of the 13th inst. when they disappeared. Our loss is none. Daniel Sullivan, who arrived here in the first of the action, is wounded in the foot. I believe they have driven the greater part of our stock away, and might, I think, be overtaken.

Evidence needed to substantiate the legend is incomplete. A statement attesting to the story was given by Betty's son, Ebenezer Clark, who was the youngest of her seven children, as follows:

I have heard my mother tell the story of Indian war, the siege, and her exploit of carrying the powder a thousand times. She never spoke of it boastfully or as a wonderful matter, but in early times we did not have newspapers or books and on long winter evenings all we had to amuse us were stories of the early settlers, Indian fights and escapes.

The story was probably written down by Noah Zane, Ebenezer's son and Betty's nephew, who had the intention of preparing a family biography. When Noah relinquished the project, he turned his notes over to Alexander S. Withers who used them for his Chronicles of Border Warfare. The notes, however, were eventually scattered and lost.

Using Withers and DeHass, as their sources, a number of writers repeated and romantically embellished the story. In the prefacing to Betty Zane, Zane Grey related that he had derived his anecdote from an old diary of Colonel Zane. The diary, supposedly hidden in a picture frame, seemed to have been as fictitious as some of the characters in the frontier tale. In addition, not all historians agree about the authenticity of Betty Zane's act of bravery suggesting that if the incident did occur, she was in Zane's house and that she ran only from the house to the Fort. There were also doubts as to whether the powder was ever carried by anyone from the Zane house.
The argument was based upon the premise that the Indians would have fired the house or possessed it and, therefore, it would have been impossible for the powder to have been procured.

The first known published account of the heroine of Fort Henry was published in 1802. In 1849, however, a sworn statement was made by Mrs. Lydia (Boggs) Cruger which gave an entirely different version of the legend. According to Mrs. Cruger, a supposed eyewitness, Elizabeth Zane was at the home of her father in Washington, PA. when the attack occurred. It was another girl, Molly Scott, who carried the powder—not to the Fort, but from the Fort to the Zane house. This statement was given some credence and was published without contradiction by DeHass.

Other eyewitnesses refuted the statement of Mrs. Cruger. Also, Molly Scott's grandson testified that his grandmother had always given credit to Betty Zane for carrying the powder to the Fort. Attention, too, was called to the fact that Mrs. Cruger was in her later years of life, and that she was trusting memory for accurate data covering a period of about seventy years. Other statements made in her deposition concerning the attack were also discredited. Some historians have reasoned that if Mrs. Cruger could have been mistaken about other important facts, she could have been in error about which young woman carried the life-saving powder to Fort Henry.

Inconclusive material has been presented concerning the life of Elizabeth Zane following the "gunpowder exploit." Shortly after the close of the war, she married William (or Henry) (or John) McLaughlin, a pioneer farmer in Belmont County, Ohio. By McLaughlin she had five daughters—Mary, Rebecca, Nancy, Mariam, and Hannah. Following his death she became the wife of John (or Jacob) Clark. To this marriage were born two children, Catherine and Ebenezer. For the remainder of her life, Betty Zane lived on a farm west of Martins Ferry, Ohio, not far from Wheeling. Some biographers give the place of her residence as near St. Clairsville, Ohio, or near Martinsville, on the Ohio river.

Conflicting dates of Betty Zane's death extend from 1847 to "she died at the age of ninety-five years." Probably the most accurate date of her death is 1831. Her son, Ebenezer, placed her demise at this time saying that she was "about 65 years old." According to some, "she sleeps in the little burying ground in St. Clarsville, Ohio." Betty Zane, however, was buried in the Walnut Grove Cemetery in Martins Ferry, Ohio where her grave was marked and a statue commemorating her exploit was erected in 1928. A like-size portrait of her was hung also in the old State House while Wheeling remained the capital of the State of West Virginia. She, in addition, was honored in World War II when a Liberty ship was named for her. The school children of West Virginia became involved in a nation-wide scrap campaign, and they were given the prerogative of naming a Liberty ship as a reward for their efforts. They christened her "Betty Zane" in recognition of the courageous exploit of a young girl during the Revolution.

Did Betty Zane carry the powder to save Fort Henry? A historian would find it rather difficult to make an accurate decision based upon circumstance. Admitting lack of exact information, one historian stated: "It is absolutely impossible to find out the real facts concerning the siege of Wheeling . . . . The testimony . . . . is hopelessly conflicting." Many West Virginians, however, can visualize the fleeting feet of Betty Zane as she dashed to perform one of the bravest deeds in history.

Notes
1 The given distance from the cabin to the Fort varies from 60 feet to 60 yards.
2 Dates of her birth have also been given as 1756 and 1759.
3 There are accounts also which state that the Zane family came from Ireland and/or Germany.
4 Although some sources suggest that the incident occurred in 1777, most place it at this date.
5 One source reports that Mrs. Ebenezer Zane, Betty Zane, and Molly Scott were also present.
6 There are several versions of what Betty Zane actually spoke when offering to perform the service. These statements ranged from "I am only a woman, and should I be killed, I can better be spared than any of you" to "You have no man to spare. You need them all here, where I don't count."
7 Green and Green, The Pioneer Mothers of America, 449.
9 Wills DeHass, History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia, Wheeling, 1851.
10 Schneider and Farley, Betty Zane: Heroine of Fort Henry, 6.

Bibliography
"Granny in the Ground"
Wolstenholme Towne

The crowning achievement of recent archeological work at Carter’s Grove Plantation, just a few miles from Williamsburg, was the discovery of Wolstenholme Towne, founded in Colonial Virginia in 1619. The dig began four years ago and was completed in December 1979. The community’s layout leads experts to believe that a similar design was used by fellow English colonists at about the same time—an ocean away in Ireland.

Wolstenholme Towne

A Lost Virginia Town Lives Again

BY DONALD J. FREDERICK

National Geographic Society

Washington, D.C.
Nobody suspected the horror that was to envelop Wolstenholme Towne and the surrounding settlement of Martin's Hundred on March 22, 1622. Relations with the Indians had been cordial, and they were welcomed into homes throughout Tidewater Virginia. But it was all a ruse. In a well-coordinated assault, the Indians seized the settlers' own tools and weapons to kill and maim. Wolstenholme was put to the torch, and Martin's Hundred lost half its population—78 dead or carried off as hostages.

The skeleton of a woman found at Wolstenholme Towne was called "Granny" by the archaeologists, because she was judged to be in her 40s—considered old in the 17th century. She was probably the victim of the March 1622 Indian onslaught. Her remains were found in a rubbish pit in a suburb just outside the main part of Wolstenholme Towne. Experts speculate that Granny crawled into the pit to escape the Indians and died either from wounds or shock and exposure. Items found with her were an ax, miniature clay pipes, hooks and bale seals.

These and other rare artifacts from one of the most important sites in American Colonial history will be shown to the public for the first time at the National Geographic Society's Explorers Hall.

Beginning April 23, visitors to the Hall in the Society's headquarters in downtown Washington, D.C., can view many of the artifacts resurrected from the long-lost Wolstenholme Towne.

Among the unusual maps and charts are contemporary layouts of plantation settlements in Ulster, Ireland. Wolstenholme Towne's plan—the earliest found at a Colonial site in British America—closely parallels the overall design of the Irish communities.

The town comes alive again in the new exhibit, "Searching for Another Century." Paintings, three separate video film presentations, and a sound and light show complement the artifacts. They give viewers an insight into the clever archeological detective work that led to the discovery of Wolstenholme Towne.

Ivor Noel Hume, director of archeology for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, who headed the work at Carter's Grove, points out: "Each element of the show is meant to fit together like a giant jigsaw puzzle, so that after viewing the exhibit visitors will have an overall idea of how a major archeological mystery—the discovery of Wolstenholme Towne—was solved."

Perhaps the most poignant object in the exhibit is a reproduction of the skull of a man who fell to the Indians in their carefully planned attack. One of the films shows how medical illustrator Betty Pat Gatliff put flesh back on the bones of history by rebuilding the features of the massacre victim over a cast of his skull.

Dozens of fragments of arms and armor were also discovered at the site. Reproductions of paintings as well as
a complete suit of armor appear in the show to demonstrate how such artifacts appeared at the time.

Some of the armor is depicted in the “Guardroom,” painted around 1642 by the Flemish artist David Teniers, the younger. The original hangs in Baltimore’s Walters Gallery. An exhibit case below the painting will display artifacts such as stirrups, pikes, a gun rest, and a sword of the time.

“Fatal Friday”

Painting by Richard Schlect

As a finale, a sound and light show re-creates the town as it appeared on that fatal Friday morning in March and records the pillage and massacre that followed.

“Searching for Another Century” will open April 23 in the National Geographic Society’s Explorers Hall, 17th and M Streets N.W. It is expected to run at least a year. The Hall is open free to visitors from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays and holidays, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays. Telephone: 857-7588.
Flow. Green carpeting on the floor...the spring was a hunter named...themselves...shape...sights...a few...The Chapter Regent is Mrs. Dorothy Reavis.

The name Ozark Spring has a special meaning not only for members but for the whole community. The spring is where Indians used to camp. White men built their homes near by. Later the town square was located just a block away, and the spring site used as a park for years.

In 1933 the government built a post office over it. The spring could be viewed in the basement by removing a heavy cover. Regularly visitors came to see the unusual spectacle.

When the post office was moved to a new location, the building was converted to a library. The spring room has been made into a children's reading room. The spring can be seen below a two square-foot rectangle of heavy glass embedded into the concrete floor. Under the glass and around the spring are plants and rock, suggestive of previous occupations...

Truly the "Ozark Spring" enriches the lives of children as it did long ago, and as the Chapter of Ozark Spring strives to enrich the lives of its members through active community participation.

Outside the library building, there is a large sign with the following information:

"Beneath this building, still flowing, is the Ozark Spring" engraved in heavy iron. The Ozark Spring flows with the same water that was in the spring a thousand years ago. The name Ozark Spring has a special meaning not only for members but for the whole community. The spring is where Indians used to camp. White men built their homes near by. Later the town square was located just a block away, and the spring site used as a park for years.

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Truly the "Ozark Spring" enriches the lives of children as it did long ago, and as the Chapter of Ozark Spring strives to enrich the lives of its members through active community participation.

Outside the library building, there is a large sign with the following information:

"Beneath this building, still flowing, is the spring around which the early Indian tribes camped. The first known white man to claim land in the immediate vicinity of the spring was a hunter named Adams. In 1839 Adams sold his claim to Josiah Howell who established the first permanent settlement which became West Plains. County lines were defined in 1848 and the first post office was established. In 1857 the county seat was established at West Plains, and in 1860 the first courthouse was built. There were 150 people in West Plains."

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOORE (San Marcos, Texas) activities under the regencies of Miss Martha Baker and Mrs. J. Wendell Brown have made outstanding contributions toward DAR purposes.

In commemoration of Constitution Week the chapter heard a speaker on Development of U. S. Constitutional History. Mrs. Walter Preston, chairman, was responsible for learning activities concerning Constitution Week being carried out at all local schools.

Lineage research has been encouraged through outstanding programs by chairman, Mrs. A. L. Camp, and guests.

National defense has been important in chapter meetings, both through the regular monthly reports and in the program honoring two recipients of ROTC Medals and two recipients of Good Citizenship Awards arranged by Mrs. Frank Rich, Jr.

American History Month was celebrated with noted historian and former mayor, Dr. Emmie Craddock, speaking at the George Washington Birthday luncheon hosted by Mrs. Jack Stovall.

Other programs have concerned patriotic activities as well as a devoted attendant of historic customs and places, and insignia.

Awards displayed at meetings and preserved in the scrapbook include NSDAR Gold Honor Roll, TSDAR Blue Ribbon Conservation Certificate, Tri-color Award for the Yearbook, TSDAR Certificate for Lineage Research, and TSCAR Certificate of Appreciation.

Arbor Day ceremonies in San Marcos honored the memory of one of the chapter's deceased members, Miss Virginia Hightower.

Another member is regularly recognized in state and county historical circles. Mrs. William A. Wyatt, Sr. received a Certificate of Commendation for Distinguished Service in the Field of Historic Preservation for 1979 from the Texas Historical Commission. She was also honored at a reception as the only living charter member of the Moonta McGehee Chapter DRT.

The chapter has been represented at Continental Congress by Miss Larrisse Brown, a junior member, and at TSDAR Conference by Miss Baker, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Camp, and Miss Ruth Thomas.—Mary Weeks Compton.

NATHAN PERRY CHAPTER (Lorain, Ohio) is a most educationally and socially active Chapter. Its meetings and field trips enlarge the informative experiences available in Ohio.

A recent dinner at the Elyria, Ohio Country Club, was enjoyed with host and hostess, Dr. and Mrs. Anson Russell presenting a fascinating program of their recent trip to Japan, with slides by Dr. Russell and narrative by Mrs. Marion Russell.

Mrs. Russell serves on Continental Congress as National Director of the All American Chorus and is a Past Regent of Nathan Perry Chapter. Dr. Russell is a member of the Firelands Bi-Centennial Chapter Sons of the American Revolution.

The Bus Trips in recent years have been to the home of President Garfield, and Kirtland, Ohio, to the first Mormon Temple. This year a Boat Tour of the historic Cuyahoga River, Cleveland, Ohio, was a project.

One of the distinguished Charter members is Miss Helen Moore, of Lorain, Ohio (a fifty year member). Miss Moore is an alumnus of Smith College, and is still active in the reunion functions as well as a devoted attendant of Nathan Perry.

The November 1st, 1979 meeting was a program about John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and presented by his direct descendants, Mrs. Earl Fauver, and Mrs. Diane Trinster, Past Regent of Nathan Perry Chapter DAR.—Mrs. Katherine Poe Shawkey.
Fort Payne Chapter placed a bronze marker at the grave of Revolutionary War Soldier John Dudley.

DANIEL COOPER (Dayton, Ohio). Members of the Daniel Cooper, Catherine Green, Jonathan Dayton, Rebecca Galloway Chapters DAR, Richard Montgomery Chapter S.A.R., and members of the C.A.R., gathered at the Old Pioneer Cemetery in Bellbrook Ohio on February 3, 1980, to honor the name and resting place of Joseph Williamson, ninth Revolutionary soldier who is buried in this cemetery.

The stone marker that sits here was a gift of Reverend and Mrs. Michael J. Eckert. Mary Wright Eckert, his wife, is a member of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter. Lines were cleared, graves located, and the names and dates of eight Revolutionary soldiers were engraved upon this historical marker, which was dedicated July 1, 1976, commemorating the Bicentennial.

Now after three years of research and seeking proof, the name of Joseph Williamson has been added to the names of his comrades. Jeannette Evans, a great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Williamson, read a biographical sketch of her ancestor. Joseph Williamson was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and fought in Captain Fenton's 1st Company. He came to Washington County, Pennsylvania after the war and later came to Ohio with his family.

Mrs. John R. Williams, State Regent of Ohio, was to preside at the ceremony but could not be present due to illness. Thirty-two persons attended the service. Among the honored guests were: William F. Perkins, 2nd vice president of the Richard Montgomery chapter S.A.R., of Dayton. Scott Perkins, State Treasurer, C.A.R., Marie Perkins, State Recording Secretary, C.A.R. They are both officers in the Mary Van Cleve, Dayton Chapter, C.A.R., and Mrs. C. B. Lott Regent of the Catherine Greene Chapter, DAR, in Xenia Ohio, and a Trustee of Waldschmidt House.

A reception to commemorate the occasion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Evans after the dedication.—Margaret Frazer

GRAND BLANC (Grand Blanc, Michigan). On December 23, 1979 the chapter was privileged to present the DAR Medal of Honor to Mr. John M. Carey, Past National Commander of the American Legion (1978-79) and former Mayor of Grand Blanc.

The award was given in recognition of his outstanding Patriotism, leadership, and service to our community, county, state and Nation. He served as Mayor for eight years, was active in many public fund drives, served as a Director of the Grand Rapids Veterans' Facility, and spoke on national defense capabilities and veterans' rights through newspapers, magazines, Congressional hearings, etc.

Mr. Carey's outstanding service through the years in furthering the cause of Americanism has transcended our community and state. As he traveled throughout our Nation and many countries, visiting our defense installations and meeting with dignitaries of the foreign countries, he saw first hand our potential for defense. He is outspoken in his demands for a system that will protect the people of our Nation. He is a proponent of veterans' rights, especially those who have been maimed in our country's defense, and the rights of the needy, the helpless, and the elderly.

The award presentation was made by Mrs. Maurice Neely, Regent of the chapter, at a Special Awards Program in the historic First Congregational Church used by the Grand Blanc Heritage Association as a museum. Mrs. Richard Bunker gave a personal history and resume of the many achievements of Mr. Carey.

The DAR Good Citizens (1979-80) were also honored.

This special meeting was well attended by DAR from the State Society and nearby chapters, and families and friends of all the honorees and DAR. A comprehensive talk on DAR, given by Mrs. Gary Adair, was well received.

FORT PAYNE (Naperville, Illinois) placed a bronze marker October 10, 1979, at the grave of Revolutionary War Soldier John Dudley.

As the Bowlingbrook High School, Airforce Junior ROTC presented the colors, chapter members and guest gathered around the grave site.

Mrs. Donald Halamka, Illinois State Chaplain, gave the invocation. The Chapter Historian, Mrs. John Beidelman, gave the history of John Dudley. The dedication of the marker was read by Mrs. Frank Lang, Regent, and Mrs. Otto Oberhelman, Chaplain, and the 4th Division Director.

Mrs. J. Victor Lucas, Illinois State Regent, unveiled the bronze marker and taps were sounded.

John Dudley was born February 1758 in Seabrook, New London County, Connecticut. He married Lydia Booth, born 1758 and died 1824. The number of children is unknown, except for one son, John Dudley, Jr., who was born 1795 and died 1853 at Naperville, Illinois.

John Dudley, at the age of 18, then resident of Newport, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, enlisted as a private. In 1776 he was with a regiment going to Ticonderoga. Later he joined Captain Robert Oliver's Company, Col. Reed's regiment, marching to Albany by way of Lake George. Later he joined General George Washington's army. He was in the Battle of Trenton.

Shortly after 1777 he was dismissed, but rejoined with the militia at the time the Indians and Tories burnt Royalton on the White River in Vermont. Sometime after the end of the Revolutionary War, he moved from New Hampshire to Rutland, Vermont, and about 1816 to Ogden Monroe County, New York. About 1840, census lists him with the John Dudley, Jr., family in DuPage County, Illinois. He died 2 January 1846 at the age of 88, and is buried in the Naperville Cemetery, Naperville DuPage County, Illinois.—Bermetta Lang

MAY 1980 681
Robert Gray Chapter—Mrs. Marian Smading with her needlepoint pictures on exhibit at Polson Museum.

ROBERT GRAY (Hoquiam, Washington)
Inspired by the national contest of the American Heritage Committee NSDAR, Robert Gray Chapter has placed on exhibit a collection of needlework pictures from the home of Mrs. Elman K. (Marian) Smading. Mrs. Smading is a past Corresponding Secretary, Librarian and Historian of the Chapter.

Prior to the display, Mrs. Walter (Ruby) Anderson, American Heritage Chapter Chairman, arranged for the pictures to be shown to the chapter at a regular meeting, as a part of the American Heritage work for the year. The collection consists of five kinds of needlework: needle point, petitpoint, and crewel, cross stitch and back stitch embroidery.

The two large Geisha panels are embroidered, the small square floral is petitpoint and the two oval florals are needlepoint. They are all the work of Mrs. Smading. The two oblong pictures are cross stitch on blue linen, depicting a salt box house and a Georgian mansion, in falling snow; the large square pictures are of Washington Elm at Cambridge, 1870, and of Mount Vernon, done in dark brown wool back stitch, resembling etching. These are the work of Mrs. Smading’s sister, Mrs. William (Cyrena) Smading and provided many spot announcements.

The displays in the cupboard of the DAR room have exhibits changed bi-monthly by a DAR committee, - Chairman Mrs. C. R. (Margaret) Wenham, Mrs. M. H. (Frances) Nevers and Mrs. Elton (Marian) Griffin. Some ten thousand visitors have toured the Museum since its opening a little over two years ago and the DAR exhibits attract favorable comment and interest. Among the exhibits have been genuine old Blue Willow-ware, old Fans, school memorabilia, cut glass, boxes and thimbles. The room was furnished and is maintained by the Chapter. It boasts a fireplace given in memory of member Mrs. L. C. (Bea) McKeever. Other furnishings consist of an antique octagonal table, a Tiffany style lamp, a slipper rocker and a very old Gentleman’s chair. DAR Magazines are on exhibit in binders.

It is hoped that many Daughters and friends will visit the room and enjoy the whole Museum, which features lumbering and logging, the heart of local industry.—Cyrena Delany

NEODESHA (Neodesha, Kansas)
Neodesha Chapter Regent Mrs. Maynard Black and Kansas State Regent Mrs. John McGuire Jr. presided over reception ceremonies Nov. 25, 1979, 3 p.m. at the Neodesha Nursing Home, saluting their only living DAR Charter member, Miss Mary Francis Baldwin.

Miss Baldwin was born Oct. 31, 1882. Her American Revolutionary ancestor was Capt. John Baldwin, born 1749 in Madison County, Virginia. He organized his own Militia Company, which he supported with his own private fortune that was exhausted by the end of the war. He received land grants from the government in Virginia and later in Ohio.

Miss Baldwin first became a member in 1911 with the DAR in Fredonia and on Feb. 18, 1914 she and 16 other members organized the Neodesha Chapter.

Regent Mrs. Black presented a corsage to Miss Baldwin and a U.S. Flag to the Neodesha Nursing Home.

DAR Kansas State Regent Mrs. McGuire, a (a former member of the Neodesha Chapter), presented greetings from the State Society; presented Miss Baldwin with a jeweled Flag pin and a book “Washington Landmark,” in her honor.

TULSA (Tulsa, Oklahoma)
On May 28, 1979, Mrs. Benjamin L. Curtius, Jr. of Tulsa Chapter DAR, with members of the General Marquis Calmes Chapter DAR marked the grave of her great-great-grandfather, George Carlyle, a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. A. B. Karsner, Chapter Regent, conducted the service at the Versailles Cemetery at Versailles, Kentucky.

TRAMMEL’S TRACE (Atlanta, Texas)
Trammel’s Trace Chapter opened the year at the Atlanta High School Auditorium with an outstanding Constitution Week program in which the public was invited as well as all students and teachers. Eagle Scouts served as the Color Guard, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag, and led the Salute to the Texas Flag. Mrs. C. A. Martin, National Defense Chairman, led the American’s Creed. Mrs. R. W. Daniel, Chaplain, gave a devotional. Mrs. Razzie Upchurch, Constitution Week Chairman, played the Star Spangled Banner.

Judge David Johnson introduced the speaker, Honorable William J. Cornelius, Chief Justice of the Sixth Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.

Judge Cornelius spoke about the Constitution and said that the Constitution is great because it restrains and limits Big Government. He warned that the Constitution is not a panacea which can solve every problem in our society and that it was never intended to be, but that it is the charter of liberty—and it contains a number of freedom guarantees which have made America the greatest nation in the history of the world.

Judge Cornelius said that in recent years, with increasing frequency, various persons or groups have attempted to use the Constitution to do jobs and get results which “it cannot perform or achieve—and has no business attempting.” He also advised listeners to resist Big Brother propaganda and government intervention in problems, and to insist on better qualified judges who understand the Constitution and the need for limited government rather than to look to it to solve all the social evils.

Mrs. A. D. Wright, publicity chairman, aired the speech on radio KALT and provided many spot announcements to educate the public—Mrs. Lynn Ogle.
Pictured at the Organization Meeting, George Wythe Society, C.A.R., in Williamsburg are, from left: Mrs. Eldred Yochim, Virginia State Regent; Mrs. Robert Bernhard, Organizing President; William Bernhard, President; and Mrs. George Orton, Chapter Regent.

WILLIAMSBURG (Williamsburg, VA.)
The Williamsburg Chapter sponsored the George Wythe Society, C.A.R., marking the first time there has been an active group in Williamsburg for approximately 25 years.

Other important events included presentation of two Medals of Honor: one to Mr. Malcolm Jamieson, owner of Berkeley Plantation, at July Fourth ceremonies with TV evening news coverage. The second Medal to Retired General Elizabeth Hoisington, former Director, Women's Army Corps. Mrs. Yochim, State Regent, presented the Medal for Williamsburg on both occasions. Ms. Allen Callis, Chapter Chairman, arranged and conducted both ceremonies, as well as a Naturalization ceremony coordinated with Colonial Williamsburg at the Colonial Capitol. The Chapter Regent welcomed new citizens.

Members honored Vice Regent, Mrs. James Enmeier with Museum Life Membership, and Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Vollertsen with Seimes Life Membership. Mrs. Vollertsen is Chapter Lineage Research Chairman and an American Heritage National Vice Chairman. Her husband is Virginia SAR Registrar and a Williamsburg SAR member.

Chapter Regent was honored by members with a half-page in DAR Magazine, and by Williamsburg SAR with the NSSAR Martha Washington Medal for "outstanding service to the society." The Williamsburg DAR and SAR cooperated in seven joint programs this year, plus four DAR/C.A.R. joint events.

DAR Schools - contributions over $1,000.00, gifts, clothing, cash, included a memorial for Mrs. Walter Brown, Chapter Chairman, DAR Schools, to Mrs. Robert Stoddard, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Williams.

The parties were held over an eight month period - October to May - with 28 teams of two participating. Seven hostesses each month entertained two tables of bridge, keeping scores for the three highest scoring teams. The teams remain constant. The schedule that is mailed in the beginning of the season is set up in such a way that a team only plays once against another team during the series. Each member is a hostess once during the year and serves a simple luncheon.

This is a project which virtually runs itself and has met with great enthusiasm. Expenses are limited to monthly prizes, stamps, stationery, and the printing of schedules, which we were fortunate to have donated. A charge of $15 per person permits at least $10 per person for Tamassee.

Our chapter recognizes the many needs of the school and this past year sponsored a series of round robin bridge parties to raise funds. The project proved to be a great success and netted $650. A check was presented by Mrs. Walter Brown, Chairman, DAR Schools, to Mrs. Robert Stoddard, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Williams.

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Our chapter entered this project in the States Regents' contest for the State Theme Prize under the category, "Growing in Gifts," Regents Project: Major Repairs to the S. C. Cottage at Tamassee. We were delighted to be awarded first prize at the state conference held in Columbia in March. We will be happy to send details to any chapter interested.—Ann Chadeayne Brown.

CHEROKEE (Atlanta, Ga.) On February 19, 1980 the Cherokee Chapter marked the grave of a Revolutionary Soldier at South Fulton's Utoy Cemetery. William Sutliff, Hero of the Revolution, who lived to be 105, was memorialized in a moving ceremony.

Mrs. Thorne Winter, Regent, opened the ceremony, and Mrs. Woodrow Tucker gave the DAR Ritual. The Pledge to the Flag was repeated by all. The Regent then introduced Judge Everett Thrift, who gave the history of the cemetery.

Mrs. Anderson Brown and Mrs. Harry Lamon unveiled the Marker. Mr. Joe Sutliff, great-great grandson of the hero was then introduced. Among other relatives attending was his namesake, Dr. William O. Sutliff of Georgia State University.

In a continuing effort to cover all areas of DAR work, the Regent of Cherokee Chapter was happy to mark the grave of a Revolutionary Soldier of our own State of Georgia.—Isabel Buzzet

SAINT LOUIS (St. Louis, Mo.) The St. Louis Chapter planted a holly tree seeding from the John Stewart Plantation in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, at the Heritage House Retirement Apartment for teachers in St. Louis, Missouri. The holly tree was donated by Historian, Mrs. Alfred Paul Bofinger (Virginia Stewart), the great-great-great daughter of John Stewart who was on the Committee of Safety in Virginia during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. William L. Spencer, Regent; Mrs. J.P. Lequey-Feilleux, Past Regent; Mrs. William C. Vesser, Registrar; Miss Lucy Mansfield, Director of Hospitality; Miss Dorothy Longan, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Arthur F. Settlage, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Alfred P. Bofinger took...
The interior of the Chowan County Courthouse, with the two flags presented by Edenton Tea Party Chapter.

part in the ceremony. Other varieties of trees have been donated and planted by the St. Louis Chapter in the past.

This year the St. Louis Chapter DAR has been proud to award the fifty year membership certificates to Mrs. Annie W. Aitken, Mrs. Sarah M. Bosman, Miss Ruth A. Breckenridge, Mrs. Theresa M. Brunson, Mrs. Peggy S. Gill, Mrs. Sallie V. Morfit, and Mrs. Nellie H. Winkelmeier.

EDENTON TEA PARTY (Edenton, North Carolina) participated in the ceremony of dedication of the new Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton, February 3, 1980, by presenting two flags to be used in the court chamber. The large flags, one the flag of the United States of America and the other, the flag of the State of North Carolina flank the judge's bench. Centered on the wall above the bench is a bronze sculptured seal of the Great State of North Carolina.

The Courthouse was designed by Mr. J. Everett Fauber, Jr., FAIA, a noted specialist in restoration architecture. It was planned to harmonize with Edenton's colonial flavor and heritage. The original courthouse, built in 1767 and still in daily use, is one of the finest examples of eighteenth century Georgian civil architecture in the nation. United States Senators Jesse Helms and Robert Morgan and Congressman Walter B. Jones were present for the dedication, each speaking briefly (it was a very cold day) congratulating Edenton and the County Commissioners on the new Courthouse and Detention Center.

The Chaplain of the Edenton Tea Party Chapter presented the flags in loving memory of the departed members of the local DAR chapter. Mrs. Grover Bayles was Flag Co-chairman.—Lucia Shuhafar

LEXINGTON (Massachusetts) On October 14, 1979, the Lexington Chapter MSDAR dedicated a DAR Insignia Marker in memory of Mrs. Gladys Aldrich Burrell at her grave in Wyoming Cemetery, Melrose, Massachusetts.

Chaplain Helen E. Welch gave the invocation and the benediction. Chapter Vice Regent Ione D. Garing gave the dedication, and Chapter Registrar Ruth S. Condinho laid a spray of flowers at the marker.

Refreshments followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. Charles Erbem of Melrose. Special guests included Mrs. Donald J. Morton, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Forrest H. Paradise, State Historian.

Mrs. Burrell was accepted as a member to MSDAR on April 19, 1945. her entering ancestor was Pvt. Joshua Marshall, a Massachusetts Volunteer and Esther Moors, his wife. Mrs. Burrell had eleven supplemental ancestor papers approved.

She was Massachusetts State Curator from 1962-1965, and served the Lexington Chapter as Registrar, 1947-1950. She also held the offices of Chapter Regent, 1953-1956; and Chairman of Genealogical Records and Lineage Research from 1968-74. She held both National and State Credentials Committee offices and was a member of the Massachusetts DAR Ex-Regents Club.—Margaret H. Cook

SARAH'S GROVE (Schaumburg, Illinois) is proud to announce the organization of Chief Blackhawk Society, Children of the American Revolution. The organizational meeting was held October 28, 1979, at Our Redeemer's United Methodist Church in Schaumburg. The new members marched in a procession led by flag bearer Andrew Belmonte, State Librarian Curator, with Timothy Montalvo as pianist. The meeting was called to order by the Organizing President, Mrs. Antanasio Bail, Second Vice Regent of Sarah's Grove, and the invocation was given by the Rev. Fred Rickleff of Our Redeemer's. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Elizabeth Brown followed by the National Anthem. The American's Creed was led by Shannon George and the C.A.R. Creed was led by Annette Liggin.

Participating in the dedication of DAR Marker in memory of Mrs. Gladys Burrell of Lexington Chapter were from left: State Regent, Mrs. Joseph W. Tiberio; Historian General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck; Miss Gertrude A. MacPeek, Honorary State Regent; and from Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Gerald Litchfield, Mrs. Helen Welch, and Mrs. Garing.

Yosemite Chapter—Standing, left to right: Kelval Marshall, Charter Member of Yosemite Chapter, Ryan Jones, Jennifer Valorosi, Scott Jones, Mr. James Morgan, LaVina School Principal, Jessie Tucker, Yosemite Chapter Conservation Chairman; 4-H Club members kneeling, Shannon Menagh, Patrick Menagh, Benny Jones.

Mr. Herbert Aigner, Village President, welcomed the Chief Blackhawk Society to Schaumburg after which Kelly Karr, President, thanked him. Greetings from the State Society were given by Heidi Mitchler, State President, C.A.R. Mr. James M. Liptrap, Senior State President, gave a message to the new society and installed the officers. The following charter members were presented by Mrs. Antanasio Bail: Kelly Karr, President; Annette Liggin, Vice President; Robyn Rockwell, Chaplain; Rebecca Liggin, Secretary; Mark Bail, Registrar; Cynthia Hinners, Treasurer; Eve Montalvo, Historian; Melissa Bowlers, Librarian; Diana Bail, Elizabeth Brown, Shannon George, Timothy Montalvo, Natalie Wichman, and Nancy Wilson. Organizing members not present are: Amy Castleman, Ellen Castleman, Jon Castleman, Martha Castleman, Tresa Flocco, Mark George, Valerie George, and Lara Riesco.

Mrs. Harold George, past Regent of Sarah's Grove, sponsoring DAR Chapter, greeted the new society. The Objects of the C.A.R. were given by Rebecca Liggin and Eve Montalvo after which the C.A.R. Song was led by the charter members. Mrs. Bruce Karr, Regent, Sarah's Grove, presented Chief Blackhawk Society's President, with a gavel.

A delightful musical program was presented by the Chancel Choir of Our Redeemer's under the direction of June Berg and accompanied by Karen Moor. Following the organization a buffet dinner was served assisted by members of Sarah's Grove Chapter.—Rita Kruse.

YOSEMTIE CHAPTER (Clovis, California) planted a mulberry tree at LaVina School, Madera, California, January 17, in cooperation with the Alpha 4-H Club. The tree was planted in commemoration of the United States Forestry Division's 75th anniversary goal of "Plant a Tree in 1980".
Hannah Caldwell Chapter held a memorial service to commemorate Marion Crandell, the first American woman to die in active service in World War I.

HANNAH CALDWELL (Davenport, IA). On November 1, 1979 the Hannah Caldwell Chapter, in co-operation with Officials of the Iowa State Historical Society, held a dedication of a historical marker at the Annie Wittenmyer Home in Davenport as a Memorial to Miss Marion Crandell. Miss Crandell was the first American woman to die in active service in World War I. Mrs. Clifford A. Schreurs, Hannah Caldwell Chaplain conducted the ceremony.

Marion Crandell was killed March 27, 1918 at St. Menhelou when a German artillery shell struck the building in which she was lodging. She was buried in a French military cemetery.

Miss Crandell was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and came to Davenport in 1916 as a teacher at St. Katharine's School, now in Bettendorf, Iowa.

Among the guests attending the dedication were Mrs. Clayton G. Conrad, Iowa State Regent, Mrs. Flourney Corey, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Ronald Gottschalk Hannah Caldwell Chapter, members of Hannah Caldwell Chapter; State Representative Robert F. Bina, Davenport, State Representative Herbert C. Hinkhouse, West Branch, Iowa; State Senator Edgar H. Holden Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Arlen Stensrud, Department of English St. Katharine's/St. Mark's School; Mr. W. D. Dillon, Director Purchases and Supply City of Davenport; Mr. LeRoy G. Pratt, Chairman State Historical Board, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Loren N. Horton, Associate Director State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.—Mrs. Clifford A. Schreurs

THOMAS J. RUSK (Henderson, Texas) celebrated their 10th Anniversary at their October meeting with a tea in the historic Howard-Dickinson House. Mrs. Douglas Dunn, Sr., presided and welcomed the honored guests, members and friends. Mrs. Gordon Brown, Organizing Regent, gave a brief history of the ten years work of the chapter. Mrs. E.H. Lasseter, guest, presented a most interesting historical program.

Honored guests for the occasion were Mrs. Ben Stripling and Mrs. Clarence

Shown here with Mrs. Ferrenbach are five half-century plus members of Columbian Chapter. Left to right, they are: Ennell Harlan Miller (Mrs. J. C.)—50 years; Rose A. Baker Reid (Mrs. W. H. E.)—53 years; Agnes Booth (Miss)—51 years; Jane B. Ferrenbach (Mrs. David), Missouri State Society, DAR Regent, Anna Catherine Blanchard Keith (Mrs. Everett)—50 years; Avis Woodward St. Clair (Mrs. Lawrence L.)—53 years.

Thomas from the Nacogdoches DAR Chapter, and Mrs. T.D. Stevens, Mrs. W.F. Beall, Mrs. Thelma Cravey and Mrs. Ora Fay Tolbert from the Major Thaddeus Beall DAR Chapter at Jacksonville, Mrs. Stripling and Mrs. Stevens had assisted in our chapter organization in 1969. Mrs. Stripling presented the book, Historical and Memorial Buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLUMBIAN (Columbia, Missouri). Two of the more important occasions each year for Columbian Chapter members are the Re-Assembly Tea each September and the Founders’ Day Luncheon in December. These events are always well attended.

The Re-Assembly Tea was held in the Penthouse of the Stephens College Library with our Missouri State Regent, Mrs. Jane B. Ferrenbach, as our special guest and speaker. Mrs. Ferrenbach came early so that she could greet each member individually upon arrival in the Penthouse. In doing so she charmed one and all. A highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of a 50-year pin to Mrs. Everett Keith by the State Regent. Columbian Chapter was organized on December 10, 1902. Each December the occasion is remembered with a Founders’ Day Luncheon and a special tribute to those women who organized Chapter and National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This year the tribute, in the form of a poem, was given by Dorothy M. Schwabe Schlotzhauer (Mrs. M. H.), Columbian Chapter Regent 1976-1978, and a very talented lady.—June A. Stutts

JOSEPH HABERSHAM (Atlanta, Georgia) held a memorial service on April 21, 1979 in Founders Cemetery, Roswell, Georgia, to mark the grave of Roswell King, Revolutionary Soldier and founder of the city of Roswell. The DAR marker was given by Mrs. Donald S. Marmaduke of Denver, Colorado, member of Denver Chapter, DAR. Mrs. Marmaduke is a great-great-granddaughter.

Roswell King was born in Windsor, Connecticut on May 3, 1765. His parents were Timothy King and Sarah Fitch King. He married Catherine Barrington, daughter of Josiah Barrington, kinsman of James Edward Oglesby. King served in the American Revolution in 1782 at age seventeen. He died in Barrington Hall in Roswell, 15th Feb 1844, and is buried in Founders Cemetery where other distinguished dead of the 1840-1860 period are buried, among them is Major James Stephen Bulloch, grandfather of President, Theodore Roosevelt.

King’s descendants, state and city officials, DAR and SAR, and other patriotic organization dignitaries attended.

Miss Katherine Simpson, great-great granddaughter, who lives in the historic fourteen columned colonial home built by Barrington King, son of Roswell, attended the ceremony. King’s great-great grandson, Dr. Arthur Merrill, Sr. gave the tribute.

The ceremony was very impressive as Glen Massey and Jeff Hansard, Milton High School color guard, Alpharetta, Georgia, did posting and retiring of colors in Revolutionary uniforms. Larry Hardeman, Milton High School, played the National Anthem and Taps. Invocation was by The Rev. Cyrus S. Mallard, Roswell Presbyterian Church. Welcome, by W. L. Mabry, Mayor of Roswell. Dedication, by Mrs. George E. Stratman, Regent, Miss MayBeth Prichard, Chaplain, Mrs. Coney B. Padgett, Historian, and Mrs. Joseph G. Carlton, National Defense. Mrs. Donald S. Marmaduke unveiled the marker. Benediction delivered by Mrs. Robert W. Sterrett.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. George Polatty following the ceremony.—Sadi Treadaway Padgett.
MANHATTAN (New York City) celebrated American History Month on February 6 with a luncheon meeting at Fraunces Tavern. Following the Invocation by Mrs. John Towne, Chaplain, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Francis V. Kughler, Vice Regent and Senior President of West Point Society, C.A.R. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Director of Districts I and II.

Mrs. Joseph T. McNulty, Regent, welcomed all, introducing the Guest of Honor, our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp of Anne Hutchinson Chapter, Bronxville, and Mr. Timothy Beard, our Guest Speaker, who is First Assistant Librarian of the Genealogy and History Division of The New York Public Library. Other guests introduced by the Regent were: National Chairman of Lineage Research and State Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records: Mrs. Lawrence O. Kapillas, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; State Chairman of American Heritage: Mrs. Royal M. Beckwith, Harvey Birch Chapter; State Chairman of Finance: Miss Mildred Behlen, Regent, General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter; State Vice Chairman of Public Relations: Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, Fort Greene Chapter; Past State Senior President of C.A.R.: Mrs. Edward J. Kirby, Fort Greene Chapter; and the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. Mark Miller: Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Frederick Beach: Anne Hutchinson Chapter; Miss Ethel Probst: Battle Pass; Mrs. Everett Dwight: Ellen Harden Walworth; Mrs. Albert Kaslusky: Fort Greene; Mrs. Robert Dunton: Golden Hill; Mrs. James Ray: John Jay.

Following the luncheon served on table settings of blue and gold (our DAR colors), Mrs. McNulty, on behalf of the chapter, presented an American flag to the Mt. Pleasant Branch of the D.C. Public Library on December 6, 1979.

Great Meadows Chapter marked the grave of Revolutionary War Soldier William Nixon. Pictured from left to right are Miss Marjorie Patterson, descendant of Judge Samuel, son of the soldier, Mrs. Donald Mohr, Southwestern District Director for the state DAR, Mrs. Cox, Regent and descendant, Mrs. Phillips, Chaplain, Mrs. William A. McHugh, Jr., Chairman of the Memorial Markers Committee, and Mrs. Phillips in the foreground.

GREAT MEADOWS (Uniontown, Pennsylvania) Gravemarking ceremonies were held by Great Meadows Chapter DAR of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, at the headstone of William Nixon, Revolutionary Soldier in White Rock Cemetery located near Fairchance. In the presence of chapter members and also descendants, the ritual was conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Ralph L. Cox, the Chaplain, Mrs. John W. Phillips, and the Chairman of the Flag of the U.S.A. Committee, Mrs. George Fuller Phillips who placed the flag in the marker.

William Nixon was born in Carrickfadd, Ireland, December 13, 1745. He was the son of Allan Nixon who migrated to the colonies before 1754 and lived in Sussex County, New Jersey. They were members of Christ Episcopal Church in Newton, where William was elected clerk of the Church in 1769 and vestryman in 1776.

In 1774 William married Yanacha Ayers, daughter of Moses and Dorcas Ayers. After the War, they moved to Fayette County, Penna., searching for a millsite. County tax records show that he had both a sawmill and gristmill. In 1799 his occupation was stated to be a wagonmaker. In 1785 he received a patent for the 113 acres of land called Fairfield. Part of this tract was later sold to John Hayden for the building of an iron furnace which was in operation for several generations of the Oliphant family.

Fairfield Furnace furnished solid shot shipped on small craft down the Monongahela, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for Gen. Andrew Jackson's artillery in the Battle of New Orleans at the close of the War of 1812. In 1800 William Nixon bought 200 acres of land in the Miami Purchase in Ohio where many people from New Jersey settled. At William's death, his children sold their shares in the Ohio land to their brother Allan. The Fairfield tract was sold to the son Moses Nixon. After the death of her husband, Yanacha kept an inn for a number of years which was known as Nixon Tavern.

William Nixon served as a private in Captain Brittan's Company, Col. Oliver Spencer's Regiment, Continental Army. He received a certificate dated May 1, 1784 for the depreciation of his Continental pay in the Sussex County Militia.

William and Yanacha Nixon had seven sons and two daughters-Allen, John, George and Jacob who settled in Ohio; Samuel and Dorcas who settled in Fayette County, Ohio and Elizabeth who settled in Indiana. William Jr. and Moses lived in Fayette County, but William died of malaria and was buried in the Pacific Ocean, while on the way to visit his son Isaac in California and Moses died in West Virginia at the home of his son Jefferson.

BLUE SPRINGS (Missouri) Coinciding with American History Month, Blue Springs Chapter gave a slide presentation on Caroline Scott Harrison, the first President General of DAR. This program was made possible through the assistance of the Caroline Scott Chapter of Oxford, Ohio.

A trip was taken in June to Arrow Rock Tavern and Museum. The Missouri DAR has done an excellent job of restoring this historic spot.

Another interesting trip was taken by members and their families in October to the Amish settlement in Jamesport, Missouri.

The educational highlight of our year was the film presentation by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Walbridge of their visit to the Peoples' Republic of China. Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge are the parents of two of our members.

Mr. Glenn Cool presented a program on the architecture of Kansas City during our annual Christmas dinner meeting. Mr. Cool is a member of The Historic Kansas City Foundation, a group dedicated to the preservation of local historic sites.

We continue to provide lap robes, reading material and baked goods for the Veterans' Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri.—Mrs. W. H. Nash

DOLLEY MADISON (Washington, D.C.) There was a great feeling of pride and patriotism at the ceremony held by the chapter when they presented an American flag to the Mt. Pleasant Branch of the D.C. Public Library on December 6, 1979.

The Head Librarian, Dr. Ralph Csoke couldn't have been more proud to receive
Staff and guests celebrated the occasion. Taylor, State Flag Chairman, Mrs. Tho-enthusiasm "My Country 'Tis of Thee" for Citizenship and gave the Benedic-tion recitation of "Toast to the Flag." He also gave the Invocation. Miss Alice Linn, Regent, who presided; Mrs. Ardis Finamore, Librarian, who presented the National Soujourners, Inc. gave a mov-ing film on the Battle of White Plains; Na-tural Defense will be discussed by Hamilton Fish, Sr. The annual Scholar-ship Bridge will be held on Friday, March 21, at the Scarsdale Golf Club. An audio-visual program on "Sacred Music in America Indigenous to New York State" will be held in February.

The Chapter received national publicity in a 10-page feature article with many pictures in the DAR Magazine of February 29, 1979, Vol. 113, No. 2, Washington, D. C. written by Constance J. Pierce, Harvey Birch Chapter mem-ber, entitled "GOLD, GENERALS and GRATITUDE."

Locally news releases were written by Mrs. William A. Branscombe, recording secretary, Year Book supplementary edi-tor and National Defense chairman, and by Mrs. Donald F. Sealy, chairman of publicity.

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MAY 1980
Colonel Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain (1802-1870). Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society (His Lincoln-like beard caused the Indians to call him "Black Beard").
De Luziere, De Lassus, St. Vrain and Derbigny

By Gertrude M. Beauford
Vieux Carre Chapter, New Orleans, Louisiana

I speak of a family of distinguished Americans of French noble birth who inspired, guided and presided over much of the early history of our nation from the colonial times to well into the early American period. A family, whose descendants are many, became an important one because they remained in America while so many of the early governors and their families returned to Europe. They could not for they were exiles from the French Revolution and the new world was to be forever their home. De Luziere was the father, De Lassus and St. Vrain the sons and Derbigny the son-in-law, all related by blood or marriage.

The father, Chevalier Pierre Charles de Hault de Lassus de Luziere, left the port of Le Havre in 1790 on "Les Citoyens de Paris" bound for Philadelphia, exiled for his part in a plot to deliver the French fleet to the combined English and Spanish forces. He left with his wife Dame Domitille Josepha Dumont Danzin de Beaufort, his son Camille, daughter Felicite and Pierre Derbigny, her future husband. De Luziere was the hereditary Mayor of Bouchain, a fortified city in French Flanders, he was Treasurer of the Province of Hainault and resided in Valenciennes, a knight of the Royal Order of St. Michael and Kings Councillor. He added the name De Luziere to his name as a disguise during the French Revolution.

From Philadelphia they went to Pittsburg on the Monongahela River. There at Gallipolis was a colony of noblemen, escapees from the French Revolution. Things did not go well for the aristocrats and they failed. From the "Territorial Papers of the United States", we find a letter from Pierre Derbigny to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin in Washington. One is reminded of this letter when viewing Gallatin's statue near the White House. Derbigny was seeking a job as a language interpreter.

"New Orleans, August 12, 1803...

Sir, Although it be very uncertain whether you will remember ever to have seen me, yet I will try to trace back to your memory the circumstance in which I had the pleasure to get acquainted with you. In the year 1792, or 1793, being on your way yp the Monongahela, you called at the plantation of Mr. Delugieres, my father-in-law, in the evening; and I recollect you was entertained with so frugal a supper that I think it impossible you should have forgotten it. The next morning, I had the pleasure to accompany you, part of the way, to McKee's Ferry; and I do remember perfectly well that I parted from you with regret.

About 1 year after I had the pleasure to see you, we left our plantation on Monongahela, and went down the stream of the Ohio and then up the Mississippy to the Illinois, where my father-in-law acquired a very fine country seat...

But my situation has become very precarious since a change of Government has taken place; I am determined to remain here and live once more under the laws of the United States; but I have lost my only resource, and do not know what will now be my fate..."

From Pittsburg they made their way to the Spanish Illinois where de Luzieres boyhood friend the Baron de Carondelet made him the commandant of New Bourbon. Derbigny was appointed Royal Interpreter and Captain of Militia. The group remained in this area establishing flour mills and lead mines. They had a frontier library of 600 volumes.

In the meantime de Luziere had written to his son Charles de Lassus who was in Spain and an officer in the Royal Walloon Guards (the Spanish Hapsburgs had a longtime connection with the Flemish country of Hainault). De Luziere in his letter implored his son to come to America and help the family, which he did, arriving in 1794. As Charles writes: "I threw myself at the feet of the king and asked him the favor of transferring me as Lt. Colonel to the regiment of Louisiana in order that I might be useful to my family. This was granted..."
Marquis Charles Auguste de Hault de Lassus (1767-1843). Last Spanish Governor of Upper Louisiana and last Spanish Governor of West Florida. Courtesy of Miss Gertrude M. Beauford.

me immediately and on my arrival the Governor Baron de Carondelet made me civil and military commander at New Madrid.”

Also arriving in 1795 was another son Jacques Marcellin Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain. He became commandant of all Spanish naval vessels on the Mississippi for 10 years and later accompanied his brother Charles on the trip South during the Transfer of Louisiana. He resided at St. Louis, and founded a prominent family whose name is well known in the West.

I shall not attempt to give you a detailed account of the entire family since it would fill volumes, rather I will single out certain facts where each contributed to our country’s history in their own way.

1) Chevalier de Luziere in company with Tardiveau and Audrain Co. milled flour for New Orleans and Havana, and furnished lead to the Spanish Army. He brought education and culture to the lower Missouri. In Madam de Luzieres bedroom hung a painting, representing a grand festival given by the citizens of Paris to the Queen on the birth of the Dauphin and a parade of all nobles on the occasion. She pointed out her coach saying, “There was I on that happy day. My situation is now strangely changed.” De Luziere stayed there on the Mississippi until his last days greeting travelers and conducting the affairs of Spain until the transfer.

2) Charles Auguste de Hault de Lassus, known as Don Carlos, transferred Upper Louisiana to the U.S. March 9, 1804 and carried to New Orleans, on a difficult voyage of two months, all the artillery, ammunition and correspondence belonging to the government of Spain. Don Carlos was the last Spanish Governor of Upper Louisiana. The American State Papers make legion references to his part in land distributions of the territory. He held the rank of Colonel and is said to have aided the American commandant at Peoria in 1800 by distributing brandy to the Indians to thwart the British efforts encouraging them to put on the wampum war belts, although as governor he had prohibited the sale of liquor to the Indians. Don Carlos was Governor of West Florida until 1810 when the citizens revolted and established their own “lone star republic” later Americanized. A Treaty of Peace was signed at Norwood Plantation near St. Francisville it is said. In the West Florida controversy, some accused de Lassus of being hostile to the Americans while others accused him of being a traitor to Spain. Indeed he was tried by a Spanish court martial and condemned to death, but hid at the New Orleans home of his sister Mrs. Pierre Derbigny. He was later reprieved. Governor W.C.C. Claiborne writes in 1810:

The Ex-Spanish Governor of Baton Rouge, Colonel de Lassus was released from confinement (by order of Mr. Skipwith I believe) and has since resided with friends on the opposite shore. I have seen him frequently and shown him all the friendly attention in my power. He is chagrined at the loss of the Fort and the Country and apprehensive that his misfortunes will be looked upon as crimes by his government that he desires to remain at present under the protection of the U.S.

In 1815 at the Battle of New Orleans, De Lassus was listed in the 4th regiment and as one of the largest subscribers to a fund of $10,000-instituted by General Villere. He died in New Orleans in 1843.

3) Jacques de Hault de Lassus added St. Vrain to his name to distinguished him from his brother. It was actually the name of an ancient abbey in France where in 1572 their ancestor Gerard de Hault was precepteur to Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. The name now appears on glaciers, valleys, rivers, towns and streets all over the Western United States. Jacques de St. Vrain along, with Baron de Bastrop and Marquis de Maison Rouge, was granted a concession to bring settlers to Louisiana. He commanded the flag ship “La Flecha” on the Mississippi.

His son Ceran St. Vrain founded a fort and trading post in the West working the Sante Fe Trade. He became a Colonel in the U.S. Army. The old Fort of Bent, St. Vrain & Co. on the Arkansas River was owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the 1920s the rivers waters kept washing out the works and the Daughters gave it over to Colorado who gave it over to the Department of the Interior. The National Park Ser-
vice recently restored it and reopened it to visitors. Another Fort St. Vrain on the South Platte River has been marked by the Centennial State DAR as the place from which General John C. Fremont left to explore the West and as used by Francis Parkman and Kit Carson.

Another son Felix St. Vrain was U.S. Indian Agent in the Colorado Territory. He was massacred in the Black Hawk Indian War by the Indians who cut off his hands and feet and took out his heart. The heart was cut up and eaten by the Indians that they might take pride in the fact that they had eaten the heart of one of the bravest of the Americans. His home at Kaskaskia was donated to the Sisters of the Visitation for a girls school.

Another relative was Pierre Menard, Governor of Illinois.

4) Pierre Auguste Charles Bourginon Derbigny, 5th Governor of Louisiana was the first Governor to die in office. He had moved to New Orleans in 1800 as interpreter. He wrote the civil code of Louisiana and, along with Edward Livingston, he helped to get Louisiana admitted to the union. He served as legislator, judge, and secretary of state; he represented Marquis General de Lafayette in Louisiana on lands given him by Act of Congress for services in the American Revolution. Derbigny greatly aided President Jefferson in the famous St. Mary Batture case in 1808.

The papers of Baron Henri de St. Geme in the Historic New Orleans Collection, state about Derbigny: 1829:

On the 1st of October Mr. Darbigny our Governor who was at his sugar plantation on the other side of the river was stepping into his carriage when the horse again ran furiously and he fell out crushing his head against a tree, his left arm also was crushed.

Dead during the night of 5th and 6th of October Mr. Darbigny Governor. The canon has started to be heard for his funeral at sunrise and all of the authorities, civil and military, are grouping as well as all the troops. It is said that all the help of the Art (of medicine) could not give back to his family and to society a man with public and private virtues who merited so much praise. His widow was born de Lassus of a French noble family; one of his daughters is married to Mr. Denis, lawyer. He will be replaced according to the law by the president of the Legislature (the Senate) who is Mr. Beauvais living up the river.

On the 7th of this month at 4:00 in the evening the late Mr. Darbigny was accompanied to his last place by all the authorities, civil and military, as well as the Militia followed by a crowd of citizens of all ranks and classes who came en masse to the brilliant funeral appropriately so for the rank and memory of this virtuous magistrate. He is taking with him the regret and esteem of all the people of this state. He is regreted also as the first man who seriously filled the duties of his rank. He worked without remise to the prosperity and majesty of his administration and introduced the necessary reforms to the benefit of the people. It is also to him that we owe the organization of the Militia we see today. It is an imposing sight for the great number of companies as for their good presence that they could compete with the Militia of the Capitol of the United States.

This history of a family which began in the 13th Century in France, the Diocese of Treves, the Province of Lorraine, is concluded in the motto from the family crest: "Nul bien sans peine": "Nothing worth while without effort."

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MARY BRECKINRIDGE
And the Frontier Nursing Service

BY KATHARINE MATTHIES
Honorary Vice President General
Seymour, Connecticut

Mary Breckinridge was born in Memphis, Tennessee on February 17, 1889. Her mother had gone back to her former home for the birth, but Mary never had any close relationship with the city. Her childhood was spent in various places because the family had no permanent home. Mary had no early formal schooling as she and her sister Lees had governesses, although her brothers were sent to private schools.

Mary did learn to enjoy reading and eagerly read anything and everything from Milton to Alcott, as her evenings were often lonely after the governesses retired and her brothers and sister were in bed.

Mary's first experience with midwifery, which perhaps indirectly influenced her future career, came in St. Petersburg, Russia where her father was the American Minister. Her brother was born there in 1895. Although two doctors were in attendance the midwife did the actual delivery and Mrs. Breckinridge breast fed the baby herself, an almost unheard of thing in Russia in those days.

There were vacation trips from Russia to Switzerland, Germany and France which Mary enjoyed. Her dream of entering a girls' boarding school was finally realized when she entered Rosemont-Dezaley School in Switzerland where she was particularly drilled in the three Rs, spoke French only except on Sunday, and heard many lectures on history.

In her girlhood and never in her whole life did Mary ever care about clothes to the great distress of her family and friends. Outdoor clothes pleased her best while party clothes were only tolerated.

The family returned to the United States in January of 1898 and went to her Grandmother Lee's in Hazelwood, New York. Mary was sent to Miss Low's School in Stamford, Connecticut where she found it hard to adapt to American girls and their ways. Few girls went to college in the nineties and Mary's weakness in mathematics plus a strong desire for adventure kept her from even considering attending. After her schooling in Stamford ended in 1899 she spent many happy days with relatives on Oasis Plantation in Mississippi where she enjoyed hunting for deer and wild turkey. Her father had become involved in government work with the Indians in Oklahoma.

In 1901 Mary's mother purchased two islands, The Brackens in Lake Rousseau in Ontario, Canada where she built the first permanent home they had ever owned. There the family spent many happy summers.

At the turn of the century young ladies' contacts with young men were limited and formal, and upon her marriage, Mary like all women gave up any personal ambitions and rights. She says of her early marriage, "Of my own brief marriage I shall not write except to say that it gave me all, and more than all, I had wanted in married friendship."

Mary had never considered nursing as a career but after the death of her first husband she wanted to do something useful with her life. In 1907 she enrolled in the nursing training class at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City where she worked nearly eleven hours a day in the wards. The supervisors were often indifferent to the care of the patients or the training of the nurses making the work of the girls hard.

At St. Luke's Mary first saw the pitiful children from the Eastside slums. As she did all she could to help them, her decision was made to specialize in child care. After graduating from St. Luke's in 1910 she spent a year caring for her ill mother at Fort Smith, Arkansas where her father was then stationed. Here she married a second time but was divorced after her children died at birth or at a very young age. Mary retained her maiden name.

A whole paper could be written about the outstanding post World War I work Mary Breckinridge did in France. She went there in 1918 after doing yeoman service during the flu epidemic in Washington, D.C. that fall. She served as a volunteer with the American Committee for Devastated France under the leadership of Miss Anne Morgan. Conditions in France were appalling with the war's devastation having left thousands, mostly peasants, homeless and starving, particularly children,
many of them orphans. Hospitals were woefully lacking in space, trained personnel and supplies.

The American Committee set up centers for feeding and caring for these people. One of Mary's inspirations was to have a large number of goats imported from the Pyrenees to provide milk. The goats were paid for with American money. Mary made a study of how such children had been treated before the War with the aim of making plans for the future.

Many and varied were Mary Breckinridge's activities in France as she strove to improve conditions. She wrote to her mother, "I believe that the best asset I bring to my work here is not my training and experience, although I couldn't do the work without them, but the fact that I can and do appreciate the appeal of the people themselves, that I love and admire them and realize they are worth saving. The world needs France."

In 1920 Mary spent a three months leave in the United States. Following this she made an exhaustive study of French hospitals, nurses training schools and the need for district nurses. French midwives received excellent training but nurses were very poorly trained. In 1921 she decided she was not the person to do the larger work of reforming hospitals and nurses in France. She returned to the United States in September after numerous farewell parties at which Mary was lauded for her tremendous contribution to the rehabilitation of the French people. One citation read as follows: "You cherished all our French children. You dreamed of the day when all of them, in country and in city, in mountains and on seashore, would be placed under the guidance of nurses... and we, your little army of nurses, we shall remember you as we carry out our daily tasks, forcing ourselves to follow in your footsteps, having learned from you that the most precious qualities are those of the heart."

Midwives in France were not nurses and nurses in America were not midwives, but in Britain the two were combined. Mary Breckinridge felt that midwife-nurses were needed in rural America and decided that would be her career. First she spent a year taking public health nursing and related subjects at Teacher's College at Columbia University. She spent the summer months studying conditions in the Kentucky mountains. While on her mountain travels Mary discovered the area near Hyden to be called Wendover where she was to build her home and establish the Frontier Nursing Service.

It was Florence Nightingale who created modern nursing and midwifery by founding a nursing school at St. Thomas' Hospital in London and it was to London that Mary went in 1923. Her training at Woolrich was arduous but thorough. She suffered from the cold, but after completing her training which included delivering twenty babies unaided, Mary passed her examination to become an American certified English midwife.

After a few months rest in the United States, Mary Breckinridge went to northern Scotland where she visited the Hebrides and other islands to see the work of the nurse-midwives under very primitive and difficult conditions. This experience proved invaluable to her in her Frontier Nursing Service work. Then followed a period of post graduate training and study of nursing activities in and around London with a trip to visit scenes of her earlier experiences in France.

She returned to Kentucky in 1925 to launch the small movement which became the Frontier Nursing Service in an area noted for its inaccessibility. Mary had hundreds of kindred and family friends in that state who helped her choose the site in Hyden, obtain necessary state permits, secure countless medical and nursing supplies and obtain helpers and horses. An extensive survey was made of births and deaths in the remote mountain areas reached only on foot or horseback. As people became interested the money needed was contributed.

The first headquarters of the Frontier Nursing Service was an old two story house in Hyden which lacked inside plumbing but had a good well. Then in the summer and fall of 1925, the log Wendover Big House was built in time for a Christmas housewarming. Committees were formed in Kentucky and in various cities to raise money to meet the many needs at Wendover and its branches. Nurses and workers paid and unpaid, were secured while Mary's father took care of the horses, including her magnificent Teddy Bear which she rode for years.

Then came the building of the Hyden Hospital in 1928 paid for by two Louisville philanthropists who became members of the Executive Committee of the Frontier Nursing Service. A great many obstacles had to be overcome before the hospital had adequate electricity, water and sewage disposal plus the stopping of land slides. Although it took many years, ways and means were found.

The dedication of the Hyden Hospital took place after a pouring rain on June 26th with Sir Leslie MacKenzie and Lady MacKenzie from Scotland as honor guests. Sir Leslie made the dedication address saying in part: "In all reverence, I dedicate this hospital to the service of this mountain people. The act of dedication will have consequences beyond all imagination. It will evoke responses along the many hundred miles of these mountain frontiers and among the millions of their people. The beacon lighted here today will find an answering flame wherever human hearts are touched with the same divine pity. Far in the future, men and women, generation after generation, will arise to bless the name of the Frontier Nursing Service."

This address was printed in full in a London paper and together with twenty illustrated lectures given by Lady MacKenzie aroused considerable interest in the Frontier Nursing Service in England.

Six outposts were established between nine to twelve miles apart during the years 1927 to 1930 with a nurse-midwife in charge of each. These stations covered an area of 700 square miles. Many and varied were the experiences of the Frontier Nursing Service with its primitive conditions, but it did much to improve the health of the people as well as supervising child birth. The activities included bedside nursing, midwifery and public health for nearly ten thousand people.

The Frontier Nursing Service was fortunate to secure the services of a physician, Dr. Hiram C. Capps, and a surgeon, Dr. R. L. Collins, who were available for emer-
members at over 209,000 strong, but we realize what they represent to the National Society—one of our most valuable assets. The strength of our Society, to a great extent lies with our members. And when you review our objectives, our policies, our ideals, you know that we have steadfastly remained faithful to them. During the turmoil and turbulence of the years, we have NOT strayed from these objectives and we shall continue to pursue them, as the Founders would have wished and envisioned—and remain always faithful to our great organization—and therein lies our true value.

The DAR has such a tremendous potential for future service—The horizons are limitless and could be likened to the song "How Deep is the Ocean, How high is the Sky."

There is a plaque in our Memorial Continental Hall, our first building in Washington which is a fitting reminder to us of our duties and responsibilities as members. The inscription reads: "HERE IN

(Continued from page 631)

THIS MEMORIAL HALL DEDICATED TO OUR PATRIOTIC ANCESTORS, IT IS FOR US COLLECTIVELY AND INDIVIDUALLY TO DEDICATE OURSELVES ANEW TO THE SERVICE OF HOME AND COUNTRY. WE ARE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A SOCIETY OF LIVING, ACTIVE AMERICAN WOMEN PLEDGED TO THE PERPETUATION OF AMERICAN IDEALS OF GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN IDEALS OF SOCIAL LIFE, AMERICAN IDEALS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM . . . WE COME HERE AS TO A SANCTUARY FOR THE SERVICE OF COUNTRY IS ALSO THE SERVICE OF GOD" . . .

And so, as we pursue our goals together towards a common purpose, believing in all that our National Society stands for, we have created close bonds with one another and it truly means so much to us as we sing our song, "Blest Be The 'Tie That Binds'" . . . for there surely is a tie that binds us together in this great organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution.
New York

"Education, the Foundation of Our Nation" was the theme of the 83rd Conference of the New York State Organization, NSDAR held September 26-28, 1979 at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York. Honored guests included: Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General; Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Honorary President General; Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, First Vice President General; and, Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Organizing Secretary General. Honorary New York State Regents present were: Mrs. Baylies, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, and Mrs. James E. Clyde.

Following the processional and ritual, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Regent, called the Conference to order. The 502 members present heard messages of greeting from: The Honorable Hugh Carey, Governor; Mr. Spencer Wallace of the Hotel Syracuse; Mr. Joseph Nicoletti representing the city of Syracuse; Mrs. Harvey M. Bagg, Director of District IX, representing the hostess chapters; and, Mrs. Sarah D. Trammell, Conference Chairman. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, responded to these greetings. Following the report of the Nominating Committee, the State Officers presented their reports.

The DAR School Committee, Mrs. Robert Bauman, State Chairman, sponsored the Conference Luncheon. Speakers included: Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, National Chairman, DAR School Committee; James D. Marett, Administrator of Tamassee; Henry L. Click, Administrator of KDS; and, Mrs. Otto Walchli, State Chairman of the New York Cottage at Tamassee. Each speaker urged our continued support of our DAR schools. The National Defense Roundtable featured an address "Security for America in the 1980s" by Brigadier General John V. Cox, USMC. Throughout the remainder of the afternoon the State Officers and Chairmen presided at informational roundtables.

At the Conference Banquet, Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General addressed the members on the topic "What It Means to Belong to the DAR." A program of 17th and 18th century chamber music followed. The evening concluded with a reception honoring the State Regent and the Conference guests.

The following day, the Resolutions Committee reported and the State Chairmen outlined the activities of their committees during the previous year. The President General presided at an informal forum which included a question and answer period. Mrs. Theodore L. Mott, State Chaplain, planned an impressive Memorial Service for the 258 New York daughters who died during the year, including two members of the State Board of Management, Mrs. Allen Hotaling and Mrs. Malcolm Kellogg, both District Directors.

The Guest Night program included musical selections by the young members of the Robinson Memorial Church Bell Ringers; the presentation by the President General of certificates to the chapters completing 100% participation in her project; and, the debut of the Empire State Chorus under the direction of Mrs. E. E. Atteson, with Mrs. Bertha Price, accompanist, and Mrs. William L. Shipman, Chairman. Following the report of the Tellers Committee, an informal reception for the State Officers elect was held.

The highlight of the Friday morning business meeting was the unanimous election of Mrs. Robert H. Tapp as Honorary State Regent for life and the endorsement of Mrs. Tapp as a candidate for the office of Corresponding Secretary General. Following the singing of "Bless Be the Tie that Binds", the 83rd New York State Conference was adjourned by Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, State Regent.—Jan VanDuzer Rohrs.

Washington

"Growing Up in a Bi-Cultural Society" was the topic chosen by the young man who addressed the American Indian luncheon at the Washington State Conference in Seattle on March 22, 1979.

Mrs. Eugenia Buleridick, Washington State American Indian Chairman, and a member of Lady Stirling Chapter introduced her grandson whose ancestor, Thomas Vernon, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1680. Hundreds of years before 1680, the other ancestors of Robert came down the Pacific Coast. Robert Vernon Bouck, Jr. is equally proud of both lines of his heritage.

Mrs. George Upham Baylies, our lovely President General, was the guest of the Washington State Society and was presented with an authentic Indian basket made by Mrs. Rose Black, a member of the Quileute Indian Tribe and a grandmother of Robert.

Placemats featured Indian designs in either silkscreen or stencil. Table prizes were cans of salmon, gifts of the Swinomish Indian Fish Company.

The Indian Drum song, "Grandfathers, I send a Voice," was presented by Chunksa Yuha (Isanyate Dakota Indian), musician, linguist and Ethnic advisor for "Hanta Yo," a best selling American Indian Saga by Ruth Beebe Hill. Mrs. Hill, a Charter member of the new San Juan Islands Chapter of Washington State, was introduced and spoke briefly of the message carried by Hanta Yo. This book has been so well received that it is being made into a movie. Robin Chase, the personal page of the Washington State Regent, Mrs. S. W. Griffin (both members of Lady Stirling Chapter), is in the background.
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address.

CORRECTION—February Issue

ALLEN-CAMPBELL: Sarah Hadfield should read Sarah Hatfield.

CORRECTION—March Issue

FORD-GREEN-IRISH reads Benjamin Ford b. 1824; should read d. 1824.

August-September Issue

NAYLOR: . . . parents? VA.—Naylor Smith, should read parents?—Virginia Naylor Smith.

ALDEN: $500.00 reward for proof of parentage of Henry Alden of Billerica and Needham, MA d. 1729; 1st wife Debra —, 2nd wife Elizabeth Coller of Natick. Children: Allice, Thomas, Henry, John, William, Debra Susanna.—Henry Alden Research Committee, 719 Hancock St., Abington, MA 02351.

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

COOPER: Need info. of any kind on a John Cooper believed b. 1772, d. 1846 in IL; m. Elizabeth —— b. SC, but may have come from NC, noting confusion that could arise from and early reference to the Carolinas. Known to have children (12), one of whom a Rev. John (Methodist) b. 6-3-1794, again believed b. SC. Will take any lead and can furnish wealth of info. if needed or desired.—Mrs. James Cooper, RR 1, Taylorsville, IL 62568.

DANIEL: Need parents and siblings of Andrew Jackson Daniel b. 1826, Yadkin (Surrey) Co., NC, listed in the 1850 census of Coweta Co., GA; m. Louisa Ellen Wise, d. @ 1875 Carrollton, GA.—Mrs. G. R. Porter, 235 S. Dooley St., Hawkinsville, GA 31036.

WRIGHT-CHILD: Need parents and ancestors of Nathan Wright @ 1812 SC, m. Martha Childs @ 1817 GA. His mother Nancy —— Wright @ 1772 NC, living with him Troup Co., GA 1850. Nathan's children: John m. Sally Baker; Lewis m. Molly Daniel; Maston M. Mary A. E. Walker; Wilburn m. Estelle Ansley; Samantha m. ? Ellis & Jim Eddings; Sarah F. m. W. W. Stuckey; Thaddeus. Nathan lived in Butler Co., AL until 1883. Exchange info.; reimburse postage.—Gwen Nichols Durrenberger, 1318 Continental Dr., Evansville, IN 47715.

McCLURE-GOFF-KEMP: Exchange info on these families: James McClure, b. PA, d. Clb. Co., MS, 1st wife ?, 2nd wife Tabitha Lilly, MS. James Jr., b. KY. k. MS. Other children?; Parents of John K. Goff, b. GA or SC 1780 m. Delilah? This fmly. in LA early as 1808; was Capt. in War 1812; served in LA legislature 1819; John Jacob Kemp b. IN m. Catherine Clawson b. IN.—Lillie G. Forbee, 7664 Prescott, Baton Rouge, LA 70812.


MOSELY-THOMAS: Wish to contact descendants of Benjamin, Archy and Joseph Mosely of Callaway Co., MO. These men are shown in 1840, 1850 and 1860 census of Callaway Co., Ben m. Eliza Thomas. Mary Thomas mother of Eliza.—Mr. C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95405.

BOWMAN-SPANGLER-COLEMAN: Joseph Bowman m. Anna Spangler 1841, OH. Wm. Bowman m. Adell Coleman 1866, WI. Will exchange info.—Mr. C. R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95405.


ELLINGTON-TIMMS: Seek info about parents and ancestors of Pleasant Ellington, b. 1-1-1822, GA (1850 Census) d. 2-5-1865 during Battle of Vicksburg, apparently buried in Confederate Cemetery; m. Rachel Caroline Tims, b. 10-7-1824; TN (1850 Census) dau of Cicero Tims of SC, d. 9-25-1896. Had 10 children.—Edith Ellington, P.O. Box 5, Portland, AR 71663.

McCARTY-SIMS: John McCarty b. 1798 VA m. Elizabeth

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
SOPER: Need parents of Isaac Soper b. @ 1780, d. 1835, children? — Mrs. Dan J. Cuddy, 58 Pear Tree Pl. Rd., Darien, CT 06820.


HYDE-CRITCHLOW: William Hyde b. 1802 KY, m. 1824 in Perry Co., IN Margaret Critchlow b. 1806 KY. Need parents and ancestors of both. — Mrs. Everett Pesterfield, 9893 S. Prairie Rd., Tillamook, OR 97141.

HURST-PALMER: Greenbury Hurst b. 1822 IN m. 1846 Perry Co. IN (1) Elizabeth Jane Palmer b. 1826. Need parents and ancestors of both. — Mrs. Everett Pesterfield, 9893 S. Prairie Rd., Tillamook, OR 97141.

JOHNSON-KOOTZ: Need more info on David Johnson b. 1810 OH; and wife Elizabeth Kootz b. 1803 PA. Will exchange. — John Donovan, 928 23rd Ave., Longview, WA 98632.

ANDERSON-WHITE: Need father & mother of Jacob Anderson b. @ 1750 Caroline Co., VA, soldier in ARW, d. @ 1843 Pittsylvania Co., VA. Also father and mother of Isaac White b. 2-12-1803 Amson Co., NC, moved to TN bef 1820, m. Ruth Sorrels 9-5-1822, in 1850 Census Independence Co., AR. — Ruth Buckelwe, 1 E. Upshaw, Temple, TX 76501.

HATCH: Seeking descendants of George Washington and Harriet Day Hatch of Parkman, OH or Ralph and Julia Hatch of Fairfield, CT. — Mrs. Frank Munt, 6 Woodside Cir., Brentwood, TN 37027.

BANE (BAINE)-CLARK-LYON: Need info on Wm. Lyon of Owen Co., KY b. @ 1823 m. 1) Mary Stamper, 2) Ann Clark Baine 1856. Is Wm Lyon (JOSH) b. @ 1860 a son of marriage? Who are parents of Ann's grandfather, Amos Clark Sr. d. 1826 M. Nancy Duvall? Who is Ann's 1st husband? They had two children in IN: Palmira b. 1854 and A. J. b. 1856. — Mrs. Allan Frandsen, 4540 Viro Rd., La Canada, CA 91011.


POOLE-VAUGHN: Frederick R. Poole, Jr. d. 1-23-1926, leaving no widow and no children either living or dead. Survived by one brother Wm Frederick Poole and one sister Estella (Poole) Vaughn (Mrs. Charles M.) who had a dau Hellen Vaughn b. 1894 in KS Census 1895. Did Hellen Vaughn marry? Did Estella (Poole) Vaughn have other children? — Mrs. Herbert Wm. Larrabee, Sr., 414 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd. NE, Glen Burnie, MD 21061.

SOPER: Need parents of Isaac Soper b. @ 1780, d. 1835, Huntington, Suffolk Co., NY, m. Prudence Half Gildersleeve, widow of Jonas Gildersleeve, dau of Isaac Half & Sarah Seudder Haff. — Mrs. C. S. Peets, 53 E. 28th St., Riviera Beach, FL 33404.

BEAUCHAMP: Stephen Ross Beauchamp (Beecham, Bea-champ) b. 9-11-1857 m. Ada Ann Thompson b. 1860, both in Knox Co., IN. She was dau of Francis Marion Thompson & Margaret (Gregory) Ruhl. Ross had brothers Wm, James Charles Dudley, & Joseph who m. Jesse McNabb, one known son, Felix believed moved to MN & changed spelling of name to Bea-cham. Ross & Ada lived in Rockdale, TX in 1886 where dau Nora was born. Other children were Charley, Ethel, & Lera. In 1900 they were living in AR; from 1924 to 1932 in Memphis TX, then returned to Little Rock, AR, & lived with dau Nora & family until his death in 1936 & hers in 1941. Who were his parents & grp? He was my grandfather and when our house burned in 1970 I lost all this info. I do remember though, that his grandfather was a Rev. Beauchamp, of whom I had a picture with his 3 sons, the 2nd being designated as my grandfather's father, but can't remember his name. Can someone please help me? There must be some other relatives somewhere with this same picture, or at least their names. Any info appreciated. — Mrs. J. T. Barnette, 2600 Beauchamp Rd., Little Rock, AR 72210.

HULMES - HUMES - HELMS - HOLMES: Need parents of Christopher Hulmes (d. 1866) m. Hannah Henderson (d. 1878) m. Berkshire Valley, Roxbury Twp., NJ area. — E. E. Slack, P.O. Box 701, Dover, NJ 07801.

YOUNG: Who were parents and wife of George Bernard Young b. 1-5-1781 Amelia Co., VA, d. 3-3-1860 Montgomery Co., AL? — Mrs. S. W. Bosman, 701 Camino del Oeste, Bakersfield, CA 93309.


MILLS-HOLMES: John Mills m. 10-13-1804 Hannah Holmes, Logan Co., KY, in Daviess Co., KY by 1830. He was b. GA, she in SC, cos. unknown. Need names and any info abt. parents of each, also relationship if any, to Nancy Mills m. 1809 John Ewing, Betsey Holmes m. 1811 Samuel Ewing, Elias Holmes m. 1795 Nancy Dooland, Mary Holmes m. 1817 Abraham Davies; all marriages in Logan Co., KY. — Miss Jewell Roberts, 7009 W. Main, Apt. 1, Belleville, IL 62223.

McNeal-Ruhl: Need parents of Wm Franklin McNeal b. OH 12-31-1848 m. Lydia Ann Ruhl. His sister Sarah Ann m. 1864 Richland Co. OH Wm. Ruhl; Matilda m. _____ Van Fleet; & Laura. In MI 1880, d. 6-1900. Ancestors of Adam Ruhl b. 1813, m. Susan Painter. — Mrs. W. K. Gibbs, 805 E. Broadway, Hopewell, VA 23860.

MULLINAX: Need any info on Mullinax families of upper SC 1730-1840, and on movement of any families out of VA.
or elsewhere into this area of SC 1720-1800. Need to know relationship of heads of families, dates, etc.—Jack Mullinax, Chesnee Hardward, Chesnee, SC 29323.

GARNER: Need help to verify family records on Charles Garner who came to NC from England, settling in Rockingham Co., year unknown. D. of illness in 1780 while serving in Rev. M. Eleanor Ann Strawmat and one child is known. That same year in same co. Eleanor Garner deeded him 60 acres. Have never been above to find any family of Charles or prove his existence. Will appreciate any help and gladly share into on succeeding generations.—Mrs. Mike Hoyle, P.O. Box M. Matador, TX 79244.


ASHLEY-CORNWELL: Elizabeth Ashley m. Abram Cornwell, lived Old Chatham NY around 1820. Any info—birth, marriage, death of both.—Mrs. Helen C. Matthews, 3600 Essex St., Hattiesburg, MS 39401.

MEYERS: Desire to know names of ancestors of Benjamin & Catherine Meyers in or near Moscow Mills, MD. Their children were Mary Catherine (Smiley) b. 1860, Fannie (Ritchey), Ada (Jacobs), and Joseph.—Mrs. Paul E. Smiley, 50 N. Hood St., Peru, IN 46970.

BRANDON-CRAWFORD-ISON-SHARP: Seek any info on Wm Brandon & wife Elizabeth Stroud, b. 11-26-1805 Chester Co., SC. Children: Hardie, WM, John F. (1833-1904), Lucretia Alexander, Martha Henson, Lizzie Sylea. Need parents, 1st wife of Joseph Crawford, b. @ 1789 d. 4-16-1869 Union Co., SC. Children: Benjamin F. (@ 1814-1819), Louisa Hampton, Jane Gregory, Nancy Comer. Seek any info on Christian Ison and wife Chathrin Swink, known son: Frederick, d. 9-6-1845 Union Co., SC, wife Hannah Hart. Need mother, 1st wife of Giles Sharp b. 8-12-1791, d. 7-18-1875 Union SC. Known daughters: Emilene Crawford, Mary Allberson.—Mrs. V. C. Liner, 3410 Hayes CT., Charlotte, NC 28205.

HARRINGTON: Desire names, dates, birthplaces for parents of Samuel Harrington, Jr., b. Grafton, MA 6-10-1743, d. there, 10-3-1773, m. Anna Brigham d. 12-11-1831.—Lillian Riggs, 255 Grimsby Rd., Kenmore, NY 14223.

ALKIRE: Need birthplace, date, parents, date and place of death of Hiram Alkire m. Rebecca Stanley, Meigs Co., OH 1811. Need parents, marriage record for Henry Wilson Lilly b. 1789 VA (prob. Fluvanna Co.) m. Mary Elizabeth Laurence b. 4-6-1795 KY, moved from Oldham Co. KY to MO 1836, prob lived in Bourbon or Shelby Co. KY.—Glady Stokes, Excello, MO 65247.

WOODFORD-POTTER: Need proof that Almira b. 1783, d. 3-23-1857, m. Asaph Woodford of Weston Avon, CT, was Almira Potter, dau. of Philemon Potter b. 1754, d. 1806 and Jerusha Scott b. 3-10-1753 at Farmington, CT.—Mrs. Maryjorie B. Reid, 428 S. Ridge Dr., Lexington, KY 40505.

SEALE: Need parents of Pickney Seale, b. 2-18-1835 AL, left orphan 1847; lived Shelby Co., AL with Blanton & Martha (Seale) Moore until age 21, would like relationship. Pickney m. Mary Jane Bridges 8-10-1856 Shelby Co. and had children: William T., John Alfred, Nancy Ellen. Mary Jane m. #2 Stephen Harman Seale 1871, lived Shelby Co., had Ellen E. 1873. Need Pickney's date and place of death after 1860.—Dorothy W. Seale, 8203 Yukon Ct., Arvada, CO 80005.

LOVELL: Need info. on Emmanuel Lovell b. 8-11-1854 in Miami Cty, OH & his father David Lovell b. 1824 in OH. Exchange info.—Mae Lovell Frisch, 4720 N. Campbell, Apt M, Tucson, AZ 85718.

PERSINGER-PATTERSON: Who were parents of Jacob Persinger b. 1790, VA m. Rebecca Patterson 1813 in Alleghany Co., VA? Their children: Aaron, Zebedee, Nah, John, Martha, Mary and Martin. Rebecca often confused with Mary or Martha Terry. Jacob & Rebecca lived at Barbours Creek, Botetourt Co., VA.—Mrs. Gail M. Hopkins, Rt. 1, Box 246-H, Luray, VA 22835.

PARKE-AMSDEN-HART-GARVERN: Need parents, Co. of birth of Ransom Parke b. NY 1823-24 and wife Mary Ann Amsden b. 1827-28 NY. Son Otis Hamilton Parke b. Newark, NY 7-1847-48; dau Hattie b. IL 1858-59. Moved to Muskingum Co., OH 1871-72. Need parents, place of birth of Samuel Hart b. PA 3-31-1817 and wife Mary Anne Garver b. PA 1-26-1824, dau of David Garver b. 10-28-1796 and Sarah Barnhart b. 5-10-1792, m. 2-20-1816.—Mrs. Martha Hart, 516 W. Madison St., Gibsungo, OH 43431.


VERRICK-YEARICK-YARICK: Daniel Yerrick (Yearick, Yarick) b. @ 1820, Northumberland Co., PA, m. Naomi Fisher, b. @ 1821, Northumberland Co., PA, m. 1841 Danville, PA. Moved to Erie Co., OH 1851. Children: James, John, Holloway, Judston, Issac, Almira Blake, Hiram, Eugene. Buried at Berlin Heights, OH. Need grandparents, parents, siblings of both Daniel & Naomi.—Mrs. Marilyn Post Wiley, 11144 Harold Dr., Luna Pier, Michigan 48157.


MESSINGER-MESSENGER-McCLURE: Need parents,
proof and any information on Cyrus Messinger. Tradition says born Connecticutt ca. 1775-1780. Died Pennsylvania age 90. Married Hiscock (not known if this is maiden or given name) She born Connecticut. Only known child, Austin, born Connecticut.

CHAPMAN: Need name of father of Mahlon Kirtbright according to NY Census appears to have had 5 sons & 4 daughters—Miss Martha Ann Messinger, P.O. Drawer 1179, Bastrop, LA. 71220.


ADAMS: Wish names of Ebenzer Adams b. 1812 NY m. 1837 Elvira Mable Lathrop, VT.—Ina M. Barewald, 865 Park Ct., Mtn. View, Ca. 94040.

POINDEXTER-KENNERLY: Want proof that Joseph Pointder who m. Elizabeth Kennerly & died in Campbell Co., VA, was son of John Poindexter (d. 1753 Louisa Co.) & wife Christian Gissage.—John W. Burrow, 703 Barton, W. Memphis, AR 72301.

BARKALOW-BARCKALOW-BARCKALOW-BORCKLO: Need info about Arthur Barkalow b. 7-8-1740 & wife Sarah b. 10-10-1745 in or near “New Amsterdam,” NY or in or near Freehold Twn. NJ. Hoping to find parents of Arthur & whether sons were in Rev. Know that almost all of 11 children later settled in OH: Franklin, Germantown, or Greeneville. 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 there are Barkalows in other mid-western states—would like to contact.—Mrs. Harry A. Schwaum, 3533 S. 6th St., Arlington, VA 22204.


ALLEN: Need parents of Ruth Allen m. Andrew Galer 1802 Wheeling, WVA. Need proof of her father’s Rev. War service.—Mrs. Walter Galer, 1710 SE 181st Ave., Portland, OR 97233.

DAVISON: William Davison served in Rev. from NJ. Wife Ruth Gardner, sons David, Israel, Lewis b. NJ; Peter b. 1799 NY. Lived Steuben Co., NY. Need info on William and Ruth, and son Israel m. 1) Martha VanHouten, 2) Luna Adsit.—Mrs. Philip N. Chance, 3044 Greenoak Ct., San Antonio, TX 78216.

HURLEY: Need parents of Samuel Hurley; wife Sarah’s maiden name, dau Eliza b. 8-7-1841, d. 4-30-1912. Need parents of Sarah.—Mrs. C. E. Lockbaum, 520 S. 2nd St., Champaign, PA 17201.

BRITAIN: Need parents of Parks Britain b. PA 7-19-1771, d. 1A 9-6-1946, m. 1) Miss Leonard, 2) Sarah Price.—Kathryn B. Myers, 813 E. Normal Ave., Kirksville, MO 63501.


BYRD-SHAVER-SHOWALTER: Need info on Peter Bird, d. 1830 Rockingham Co., VA, m. 1) Magdalene ? 2) Hannah Shaver (d. 1854 Rockingham Co.). May have originated in PA or MD. Son, William b. (10-26-1798, Shenandoah Co., VA; d. 9-9-1879) m. Hannah Showalter (dau of Jacob and Sophia Saufley Showalter) 4-6-1829. Will exchange info.—Moneka L. Landreth, 306 Devonshire, Dixon, IL 61021.

LEREW-STAUFAFFER-MUMPER: Need info on Jacob Lerew (b. 2-10-1751; d. 7-10-1836, York Co., PA) m. Anna Stauffer. Son George (b. 2-27-1788; d. 12-6-1837, Adams Co., PA) m. Elizabeth Mumper, 3-12-1812. Will exchange info.—Moneka LaRae Landreth, 306 Devonshire, Dixon, IL 61021.


GRAYSON: Need parents of Benjamin Grayson who entered land in Wilkes Co., NC 1777. Also need proof that Wren Grayson, b. 1782, d. Westport, IN was his son.—Richard R. Grayson, MD, Box 167, St. Charles, IL 60174.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

The following hitherto unpublished records, collected by

MAY 1980
DAR members, have been received by the Genealogical Records Office for the 1979 Congress and turned over to the NSDAR Library for processing and inclusion in their collection. The Bibles listed are not complete books—only family records from family Bibles. The NSDAR Library will make up to 20 pages of photocopies per order. Charges of 50 cents for the first page of each item ordered and 15 cents for each additional page. Complete citations, including page numbers are necessary.

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## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
### GARLAND, TEXAS

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### ON THE OCCASION OF THE CHAPTER'S 25th ANNIVERSARY

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<td>Mary J. Anthony Steelman</td>
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<td>Hines, Maj. Bartlett</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Ellen Brown</td>
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<td>Jeffrey Mecartt Scott</td>
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<td>*Virgina Jones Bostic</td>
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<td>Parks, William</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>*Ilma Beaver Weir</td>
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<td>Wheeler, Capt. Joseph</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Julia McCleary Lancaster</td>
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</table>

Direct inquiries to Lineage Research Chairman, Mrs. Clodius H. Hill,
1712 CeOra Drive, Garland, Texas 75042

COMPLIMENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK, GARLAND, TEXAS
Colonel George Mason Chapter
Garland, Texas
Proudly Presents
The Regent and her Officers

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Mrs. Chas. E. Tedford
1st Vice Regent

Mrs. J. Wallace Jack
2nd Vice Regent

Mrs. Pansy Lindley
Chaplain

Mrs. W. M. Moorhead
Recording Secretary

Miss Janet L. Hayes
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. M. O. McJeroy
Treasurer

Miss E. Lucille Finley
Registrar

Mrs. Jane Hooks
Historian

Mrs. W. H. Jenne
Librarian

Mrs. Arthur Colnon
Curator

Mrs. Sam R. Weir
Parliamentarian

Mrs. Robert Sewell
Musician

COMPLIMENTS OF FIRST SECURITY NATIONAL BANK, GARLAND, TEXAS
TEXAS BLUEBONNET CHAPTER, NSDAR

No. 6-114-TX

Grand Prairie, Texas

1980 CHAPTER OFFICERS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur H. Waddell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice Regent</td>
<td>Mrs. William H. Blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain</td>
<td>Mrs. Vyrle C. Roe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Bryan Peel</td>
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<td>Corresponding Secretary</td>
<td>Mrs. Rex S. Armour</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Mrs. R. Sam McClendon</td>
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<td>Registrar</td>
<td>Mrs. Cloyd B. Caswell</td>
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<td>Historian</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold C. White</td>
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<td>Librarian</td>
<td>Mrs. Glenwood T. Farmer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>Mrs. Harry V. Taylor</td>
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202 West Main
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“Customer Centered Service Since 1904”
First National Bank
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Old Chisholm Trail Chapter
Duncanville, Texas
Honors
With Pride and Affection

MRS. ROY W. FOUTS
(Mattie Ray Morris)
Regent 1979-1981

Ancestors:
William Morris, Sr., VA.
Captain John Morris, Sr., VA.
David Jarrett, VA.
### Ancestor State Member

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<td>Wilkinson, Col. Morton</td>
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<td>Woody, John</td>
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</table>

**Send inquiries to:** Mrs. Robert R. Truitt, 901 Oakmont Lane, North, Fort Worth, TX 76112 Mary Isham Keith Chapter. DAR 6-074, Fort Worth, Texas

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**CONGRATULATIONS...**

**to the Lt. Thomas Barlow Chapter NSDAR!**

**Good for you!**

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**

222 E. Van Buren, Harlingen, Texas 78550 (512) 423-4530

Member FDIC
The Major Francis Grice Chapter
Wichita Falls, Texas
Honors with pride and affection
Its Regent

Mrs. Charles B. Harrell
(Norma Alkire)
1978 - 1980

Ancestors:
Jesse Rector
Josiah Boone
Lt. Harmonous Alkire
James Neville
Jeremiah Boone
Josiah Boone
William Findley Chapter
Palestine, Texas
Mrs. Newton Delone Crutchfield, Regent
Honoring our Junior Members
Kathy Lynne Bell, Barbara Bell Burkitt
Helen Laws Elliott, Roberta Kennedy Glasgow
Beverly Bell Golden, Judy Jordan Houston
Madeline Burkitt Jensen
Frances Jeanne Adcox Lockett
Frances Goodrow Martin
Bell Bentley Todd
Kathryn Kolstad Walker

Honoring our Regent
MRS. JACK B. STRONG
Captain William Young Chapter
Longview, Texas

LA VILLITA CHAPTER, NSDAR
honors their State Regent
Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard and her state project
THE CENTER FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN FREE ENTERPRISE
Where it is possible to study our resources in such a manner that it will be consistent with the values which undergird our society, freedom, individualism, justice, and equal opportunity.
Mrs. L. M. Haupt, Jr.
Regent, La Villita Chapter

Cherokee Trace Chapter
Gladewater, Texas
Honors
MRS. ROBERT BENJAMIN ODER
(Louise Katherine Howard)
With Love and Appreciation
Regent: 1978-1980

Greetings from
John Everett Chapter
Columbus, Texas

The Lady Washington Chapter
and
Texas State Society
1979 Outstanding Junior
JEANNE HOTARD ENGLISH
(Mrs. John Alexander English)
The Many Friends of
Mrs. Joseph Martland Wilson
wish to honor her for her love, devotion and untiring efforts on behalf of
The James Campbell Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
and
The James Haynes Society
Children of the American Revolution
Dallas, Texas

MRS. JOSEPH MARTLAND WILSON
(Ruth Elizabeth Cockrell)

A DAR member for 41 years, (#313027), Mrs. Wilson is a charter member of the James Campbell Chapter and has served continuously on the board in many various capacities. She has attended almost every State Conference and Continental Congress during these years. She has two daughters in DAR.

Her own C.A.R. number is #20752. As Senior Organizing President of the James Haynes Society, C.A.R., she has educated and guided our children in every patriotic endeavor. Her service to TSCAR is legend. She has ten grandchildren in C.A.R. Her civic activities and honors are unlimited. She has had a Cub Scout troop of underprivileged children for more than forty years, was recipient of a Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge award in 1978 and has worked unceasingly for the preservation of historic Dallas.

We are indeed grateful, privileged and honored to pay tribute to our lovely Ruth E.
The Du Bois-Hite Chapter welcomed Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard, Texas State Regent to HOPE PARK for the observance of National J.A.C. Day. This day was chosen to honor the Jerry Lewis J.A.C. Club, Miss Mildred Froyd's 3rd grade class of 1976-1977, El Jardin Elementary, the designers of the HOPE PARK flag.

A thread in the "Tapestry of Service" was sewn with love by Mrs. Bob A. Austin, J.A.C. Chairman who made 42 miniature flags for the designers, presented with certificates of appreciation.

Since the first HOPE PARK flag was raised on Flag Day 1977, Mrs. Austin has made twelve 5 x 8 and two 6 x 10 flags. The American, Texas and HOPE PARK flags fly daily at the part that was created by hours, weeks, months and years of Junior American Citizens Clubs work and dedication to give America a gift for her 200th year. J.A.C. HOPE PARK is on the bank of the Rio Grande . . . . . at the tip end of TEXAS!

Pictured with the designers, Mrs. Dena Gallic, Superintendent of Elementary Education, BISD, Mr. Humberto Garza, Principal, Miss Mildred Froyd, Ms. Bob A. Austin, Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard and Mrs. Robert L. Sonfield, bicentennial Regent.

COMPLIMENTS OF Taylor & Austin, Inc.
ELIZABETH DUNCAN CHAPTER DAR
Irving, Texas
Presents with Pride and Affection

Peggy T. Van Zandt
Vice President and Personnel Director
Texas Commerce Bank-Irving

Awarded DAR Americanism Medal for her leadership, trustworthiness, patriotism and service to the U.S.A.

Honored by
Texas Commerce Bank-Irving
Irving, Texas

MAY 1980
The Alamo Mission Bell

Cast in 1722, this Alamo Mission Bell is a unique part of Texas heritage. One of four originally located in the Alamo Mission, the bell was used in calling the faithful to prayer. Surviving the turmoil of Texas independence, the bell now rests in the Nita Stewart Haley Memorial Library. In addition to the Alamo bell, the Haley Library displays a rare collection of books, paintings, and artifacts. The library and historical museum offer you the finest in Southwest heritage. Enjoy all of this history on a daily visit. Open 9-5, Monday through Friday.

The Alamo Mission Bell
ON DISPLAY
9-5 Monday - Friday.
1805 W. Indiana  Midland, Texas

COLONEL THEUNIS DEY CHAPTER
MIDLAND, TEXAS
Pictured before the historic Belo Mansion in Dallas is Mrs. Nelson H. Phillips, Jr. (center), charter member of Prudence Alexander Chapter, with two Junior Members, Mrs. Charles Bifano (left) and Miss Deborah Egger (right).

In 1929 Mrs. Phillips became a Junior Member. Miss Egger became a Junior Member in 1979, completing the golden span of 50 years.

Our Junior Members, comprising 10% of our chapter roll, have served as officers, committee chairmen, national and state pages, and have been instrumental in increasing our Junior Membership, assuring the future strength and leadership of Prudence Alexander Chapter.

Belo Mansion is one of six landmarks in Dallas County listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Col. Alfred Horatio Belo, a Confederate veteran who founded the Dallas Morning News in 1885, built this home in 1889. The architect, Herbert Green, was commissioned to design a stately mansion patterned after the Belo family home in Salem, North Carolina. Located at Ross and Pearl, it became a city showplace, as the family was active in civic and cultural affairs. The old home and its additions now house the offices of the Dallas Bar Foundation and Dallas Bar Association. Prudence Alexander Chapter commends this outstanding work of preservation and restoration.

Prudence Alexander Chapter expresses its thanks to UCI Ranch.
Mr. J. C. Snelling, Assistant Director, Medical Center, Veterans Administration Hospital, Dallas, Texas, receives two original oil paintings from Mrs. Ivan M. Palmer (l.) and Mrs. William S. Ligon (r.) of the General Levi Casey Chapter, DAR, of Sherman, Texas, and were presented to Mrs. Palmer when, as National Vice Chairman of the DAR Service for Veteran Patients Committee, she spoke about the needs of the Veterans Hospital at a meeting of the National Society of New England Women, Texas Colony No. 121. The presentation of these paintings was thus made possible by the cooperation of many patriotic persons and organizations.

The American National Bank, established in 1875, is proud to sponsor this page in behalf of the General Levi Casey Chapter, DAR, of Dallas, Texas, honoring our veterans and the work done for our veterans through the DAR Service for Veteran Patients Committee. Let us never lose sight of the great privilege it is to be Americans, nor forget the great sacrifices made by our forefathers to establish this nation. By the same token, let us never forget the dedicated and courageous contributions of life and limb made by our veterans to preserve and protect our blood-bought freedom.
Corpus Christi Chapter, NSDAR
Corpus Christi, Texas

Honors
Mrs. Charles G. Lyman
(Helena Roberts)

For her enthusiastic support and dedicated service to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has graciously filled every office to which she has been elected or appointed, and has upheld the finest traditions of the Women of the DAR.
Honoring Charter Members Martha McCraw Chapter
Jefferson, Texas Organized February 22, 1955

Standing: Mrs. Jesse M. DeWare, III, Mrs. Irwinna Hamill, Mrs. A. C. Orburn, Miss Eunice Sharp.
Seated: Mrs. C. A. Meisenheimer; pictured with their Regent, Mrs. James Danney, III.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, "THE OLD RELIABLE SINCE 1871", CORISCANA, TEXAS
HONORS THE JAMES BLAIR CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Seated: Mrs. F. C. Stewart, Regent; Mrs. Cullen W. Dunn, Vice Regent; Mrs. Clark E. Butler, Chaplain; Mrs. F. C. Burns, Recording Secretary; Standing: Miss Mary Witherspoon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. H. Cansler, Treasurer; Mrs. Richard C. Rawlins, Registrar; Mrs. Don Lake, Historian, Mrs. L. G. Highnot, Librarian; Mrs. Robert Cooksey, Parliamentarian.
IN MEMORIAM

CATHERINE COWLES PAPE
(MRS. MARVIN H. PAPE)

Regent of Texas Chapter, NSDAR
Houston, Texas
Died October 21, 1979

I DO NOT KNOW BENEATH WHAT SKY
NOR ON WHAT SEAS SHALL BE THY FATE;
I ONLY KNOW IT SHALL BE HIGH,
I ONLY KNOW IT SHALL BE GREAT.

Richard Hovey
Unmanifest Destiny

Salutes the
LUCY MERIWETHER CHAPTER
of
NSDAR
Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris Councillor for Texas of THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY is pleased to honor the N.E.H.G.S. by paying tribute to some of her New England Immigrant Ancestors, as follows: BANGS, Edward, 1623; BOYNTON, John, 1637; BREWER, Elder William, 1620; COLLIER, Mr. William, 1633; HARRIS, Thomas, ca. 1630; HAZEN, Edward, ca. 1646; HICKS, Robert, 1621; HINCKLEY, Samuel, 1634; HOPKINS, Mr. Stephen, (1610, Jamestown, Va.), 1620, Plymouth Colony; HUCKINS, Ensign Thomas, ca. 1635; MAYO, Rev. John, 1638; PRENCE, Gov. Thomas, 1621; RICHARDS, Prop. Thomas, 1630; SNOW, Nicholas, 1623; STORRS, Samuel, 1663; SWAN, Richard 1634; WELLS, Isaac, 1635; All came to Massachusetts.
Captain James Jack Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
New Braunfels, Texas

Presents with Pride and Affection

Our Organizing Regent
Mrs. S. D. David, Jr.

(Nancy Steele David)

State Organizing Regent, Mrs. Paul Roberts presents gavel to Organizing Regent, Mrs. S. D. David, Jr. at the Organizing Meeting on October 13, 1979.

Members

*Baenziger, Sara Delafield
*Ball, Betty Elwood (Mrs. Wallace B.)
*Borchers, Joyce Word (Mrs. William H.)
**Boyer, Mary Rokahr (Mrs. Richard G.)
*Burdsell, Margaret Blasingame (Mrs. Charles F.)
*Burrus, Ann Cunningham (Mrs. S. T.)
*Burrus, Martha Amanda, Jr.
*Burrus, Mary Ellis, Jr.
*Collier, Elizabeth Lege (Mrs. A. G.), Dec.
*Crist, Mary Clendening (Mrs. W. W.)
*David, Nancy Steele (Mrs. S. D., Jr.)
*De Vassie, Charlie Mae Abington (Mrs. H. M.)
*Gass, Martha Dodd (Mrs. Nick, Jr.)
*Harrell, Donna Jean Jr.
*Harrell, Helen Odum (Mrs. Walter E.)
*Herron, Cora Porterfield (Mrs. R. S.)
**Holt, Susan Farrington (Mrs. William C., Jr.)

*Hughart, Janice Morton (Mrs. Gerald T.)
*Jensen, Elise Ann, Jr.
*Jensen, Nancy Marie, Jr.
*Johnson, Ruth Wyman (Mrs. Glenn R.)
*Krueger, Roxolin Bose (Mrs. Doyle)
*Krueger, Nancy Parker (Mrs. Jack A.)
**Manning, Lucille Browning (Mrs. J. E.)
*Marshall, Elizabeth Hawley (Mrs. Bruce W.)
*Nelson, Mary Odum (Mrs. Clifford W.)
*Osmandsen, Lola Balliet (Mrs. E. F.), Dec.
*Peterson, Marion Candy (Mrs. Anthony J.)
*Reins, Berta Williams (Mrs. Royal W.)
*Richards, Mamie Oden (Mrs. George E.)
*Rodgers, Nettie Odum (Mrs. Horace C.)
*Shields, Honora Bradley McCann (Mrs. J. W.)
*Walker, Ria Robert (Mrs. Hazen).

*Organizing Members
**Charter Members
Jr. Junior Members
Dec. Deceased

This page is presented by

Canyon Lake Bank, Canyon Lake, Texas
First Federal Savings and Loan Association
First National Bank of New Braunfels
Guaranty State Bank

New Braunfels National Bank
New Braunfels Savings and Loan Association
San Antonio Savings and Loan Association
(New Braunfel Branch)

MAY 1980 731
The Colonel George Moffett Chapter
Established February 8, 1906
Mrs. Ralph M. Weihing, (Ruth May Jefferson), Regent
Presents
Some Beaumont, Texas History

The McFaddin-Ward House, build in 1906 the home of DAR member Mrs. Carroll E. Ward, (Mamie McFaddin) and of her late mother, Mrs. W.P.H. McFaddin, Sr., (Ida Caldwell), Vice-Pres. Gen., 1934-37; Texas State Regent, 1931-34; Chapter Regent, 1928-30.

The Tyrrell Public Library, built in 1903 as the First Baptist church; purchased and donated to the City of Beaumont in 1923 by the late Capt. William C. Tyrrell, grandfather of DAR member Mrs. Wesley W. Kyle, Jr. (Carol Tyrrell) in commemoration of the life of his wife, Helen F. Tyrrell. This building now houses an historical and genealogical collection. Both the Tyrrell Public Library and the McFaddin-Ward house are in the Nat'l Register of Historical Places, and listed as Texas Official Historical Medallion houses.
With confidence.

National Bank of Commerce
of San Antonio

Member National Bancshares Corporation of Texas

DOWNTOWN AT SOLEDAD, MARTIN & PECAN, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205 (512) 225-2511 FDIC
At the corner of East Main and Washington Streets in Fredericksburg, Texas, the restoration of the famous old Nimitz Steamboat Hotel is underway to house the Museum of the Pacific War, a memorial to native son, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Born in Fredericksburg, February 24, 1885, he spent many happy childhood days visiting with his grandfather, Charles H. Nimitz, Sr. at the hotel. At the age of 14 years, his grandfather left his home in Bremen, Germany to sail the sea. From his stories, Chester Nimitz was inspired for his career in the U.S. Navy and his love for the sea.

Sometime after 1888, hotel owner Nimitz had a superstructure erected high over the native rock building to resemble that of a Mississippi steamboat. Soon the Steamboat Hotel became a landmark for early settlers heading west to El Paso and on to California.

In 1927 the hotel was modernized. The superstructure torn down and the rock walls plastered over. In the restoration a new steamboat superstructure has been constructed and plaster is being removed from the walls. But there is still much work to be done and funds are needed to do it. Approximately $150,000 is needed to complete the restoration and exhibits. Donations of any size are welcome; also any relics and mementoes from the Pacific War. Address: P.O. Box 777, Fredericksburg, Texas 78624.

We encourage your support in perpetuating the memory of this great American and the men who served with him.

Help complete the Nimitz Museum as a memorial to a great American. Box 777 Fredericksburg, Tx 78624
Lady Washington Chapter NSDAR 1899-1980
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Wayne D. Dirks, Regent

Proudly Honor

Mrs. Georgia Bingle Edman, Vice President General, NSDAR
and Their Revolutionary Ancestors

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<td>Ball, Capt. David</td>
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<td>Mrs. James W. Lynch (Katherine McNair)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clarence L. Mills (Mary Shannon)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harold W. Leggett (Evelyn Hoggans)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lawrence D. Thomas (Cheryl Sparks)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Michael R. Cannon (Claudia Sparks)</td>
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An old record tells of the giving of a lot of land in the first Waterproof to be used in building a meeting house. This deed was recorded in 1842.

Waterproof grew until interrupted by the Civil War. It was a prosperous river town and though small was quite pretentious, boasting some beautiful homes. Then came the War. The homes were burned and devastated. The church and parsonage were not spared but burned with all their records.

The present church was built and though unfinished, held its first service July 9, 1871.

The village of Waterproof was moved three times due to the caving banks of the Mississippi River. The old town was moved to its present location in 1879 and 1880 by cutting a gap in the levee and pulling the houses through. We have been told that the church was the third building that came through the gap.

It was a church founded on faith with only a handful of members (21). The church has kept moving steadily with different pastors coming and going, always adding something both materially and spiritually to its growth.

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<td>NC</td>
<td>Margaret Baldwin Clifford (Mrs. Wm. D.)</td>
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<td>VA</td>
<td>Rebecca Burton Meashensher (Mrs. Fred H.)</td>
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The Judicial Center, completed in 1978, is located south of the Capitol. It is constructed of native Kansas cottonwood limestone featuring contemporary columns and entablature.

The public area on the first floor, named the "Hall of Justice", contains a 30 foot high sculpture titled "Justice", which is a half-kneeling woman holding aloft a prairie falcon that is said to be the swiftest creature on earth and has vision power eight times that of the human eye.

The three floors of the Center houses the offices of the Attorney General, the Judicial Council, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Law Library which has 225,000 volumes.

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After six different locations, Topeka was selected as the Capital of Kansas in 1861. The Capitol, built of limestone, is situated on twenty acres donated by C. K. Holliday, founder of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. After thirty-seven years it was completed and consists of the central building and two wings with a copper dome and cupola which is 304 feet from the ground.

The Capitol houses the offices of the Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, and Senate and House of Representative Chambers.

For further information see the November, 1969 issue of the DAR Magazine.

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Southwest of the Capitol is the above monument dedicated to the pioneer women of Kansas, a gift from the Kansas Pioneer Women's Memorial Association. The statue of Abraham Lincoln is in the southeast corner. These two statues were sculptured by Robert Merrell Gage, a nationally known Topeka sculptor.

On the east side is a replica of the Liberty Bell, which was given to the people of Kansas as an inspirational symbol of the 1950 "Independence" saving bond drive. A bronze replica of the Statue of Liberty, in the northwest corner, was dedicated by the Boy Scouts of Kansas.

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