CONSTITUTION HALL PAPERWEIGHT

To commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Constitution Hall, the NSDAR presents the Constitution Hall Paperweight. It features bronze coins framed in gold-plate and will be available to you only in 1980, exclusively at J.E. Caldwell Co. The price is $17.50. Please add $1.75 for shipping and 5% New Jersey or 6% Pennsylvania state tax where applicable. Allow two weeks for delivery. J.E. Caldwell Co. has been the official jewelers and stationers to the NSDAR since 1891.

J.E. Caldwell Co.
JEWELERS SINCE 1839
CHESTNUT & JUNIPER STREETS
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On October 7, 1780, a major battle of the American Revolution was fought at King's Mountain in South Carolina (about 30 miles west of Charlotte, NC). Inflamed by British oppression, a body of 900 militia from the surrounding areas gathered to pursue and corner Maj. Patrick Ferguson and his Loyalist force of 1100. Fighting from tree to tree, the Patriots cut Ferguson forces to pieces while sustaining only minimal losses themselves. With his auxiliary force destroyed, Lord Cornwallis was forced to retreat and assume a defensive strategy.

The cover photo is from the painting “The Battle of King’s Mountain” by Louis Glanzman (1977) and is owned by the Tennessee State Museum.
Veterans Administration—50th Anniversary

RESOLUTION

Whereas the First Continental Congress in 1789, drawing on the earlier English tradition, provided a Federal Pension law for its first veterans by granting both land and funds to Former Military men; and

Whereas Abraham Lincoln confirmed this in his second Inaugural Address, stating the United States should "... care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan;" and

Whereas in our 204 years of Nationhood, over 38 million have taken up arms in defense of their country, with over one million dying in service; and

Whereas today's veteran population of over 30 million is the largest in our history, with more than 9 out of every 10 being a War Veteran; and

Whereas over 6½ million veterans, widows, children and parents are receiving governmental assistance; and

Whereas some 18 million veterans have received some educational training (7 million at college level), making the Veterans Administration one of the countries largest educators; and

Whereas the Veterans Administration operates the largest Hospital and Medical Care System in the Nation; and

Whereas the Veterans Administration, the second largest organization in the Federal Government, with over 220,000 personnel, of which more than 51% are women, can be said to be following Abraham Lincoln's call in outstanding fashion during the 50th Anniversary Celebration;

Now Therefore be it Resolved, That the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, individually and collectively congratulate the Honorable Max Cleland, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and his 220,000 Veterans Administration Associates Nationwide, and thank them for these past 50 years of service to the U.S. veteran and his family, thus continuing so well the traditional United States interest in and care for its national defenders and their families.

By adoption of the Executive Committee, NSDAR, September 9, 1980.
The President
General’s Message

Dear Members:

On Saturday, October 11, 1890, a noble idea became a reality when the organizational meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Washington, D.C.

As we celebrate the 90th official birthday of the Society, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mary S. Lockwood, the Four Founders of DAR. They designed an organization whose basic function has remained constant for 90 years, and whose goals, concurrently, reflect and meet the changing needs of America. Their vision, wisdom and courageous action have been a blessing to this Nation since that October day in 1890.

Innumerable tributes and monuments honor our Founders. In the Nation’s capital our magnificent headquarters buildings and the beautiful Founders Memorial stand as visible and lasting reminders of their efforts. But the greatest and most enduring tribute to our Founders is the dedicated service of 647,038 Daughters of the American Revolution who, during these 90 years, have worked for Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education and Patriotic Endeavor—objectives as relevant today as in 1890. This service to God, Home and Country is everlasting.

It is appropriate that we think of those four forward-thinking women with their great concern for America as we approach our national election day. Today, national indifference is as great a threat to our American heritage as is the most potent foreign power. The future of this representative republic is in the hands of the American voter. There are startling statistics which indicate that millions of eligible voters in this country are apathetic about exercising the privilege of the vote: Of the 142.2 million people of voting age, only 97.8 million (68%) were registered for the 1976 Presidential election. Of this number of those registered, a mere 58 million voters cast their ballot! It is also significant that statistics reveal that approximately 52% of those eligible to vote were women. This information places additional responsibility on members of DAR to exercise and proclaim the basic duty of good citizenship.

The following prayer was given by Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General, at the First Continental Congress in 1892. May it be your prayer as you cast your vote this November.

"Grant that we may feel the full measure of our responsibility; that we may feel we have a holy trust committed to our care; that we may not carry it lightly, but as in Thy sight, knowing that if our institutions are perpetuated we must do our part.
Give us grace at this time and with one accord to realize what a heritage is ours. Help us to guard with jealous care our freedom and our liberty."

Faithfully,

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
President General, NSDAR
A Day to Remember:
October 7, 1780

Compiled by Madge C. Frink,

Colonel Adam Alexander Chapter, Charlotte, N.C.
Thomas Jefferson referred to it as the "... turn of the tide of success...", George Washington called it "... a proof of the spirit and resources of the country!", and James Monroe acknowledged it as "... the first check given to the British in the South...". It was the beginning of the end of the struggle for American independence—the victory at the Battle of King's Mountain.

At a time when the American cause seemed desperate, it placed the British on the defensive and seriously delayed their effective operation in the South. It brought an immediate rise in the patriot spirit and unnerved the Tories in the area, leading to a renewed effort of American resistance that ultimately forced the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

It undeniably had a key influence on the American struggle, but the debt of gratitude for the rekindling of the patriot spirit must go to the determined mountaineer and militia volunteers who distinguished themselves there.

With the approaching 200th anniversary of the conflict, it is only appropriate that we should remember these individuals, who of their own free will, organized themselves into an all volunteer army and without any orders or authority, rose to confront the larger British and Tory threat of Major Ferguson’s Loyalist battalion.

**Official Report**

A state of the proceedings of the Western Army, from the 25th of September, 1780 to the reduction of Major Ferguson, and the army under his command.

On receiving intelligence that Major Ferguson had advanced as high up as Gilbert Town, in Rutherford County, and threatened to cross the mountains to the western waters, Col. William Campbell, with four hundred men from Washington County, Virginia, Col. Isaac Shelby, with two hundred and forty from Sullivan County of North Carolina, and Lieut.-Col. John Sevier, with two hundred and forty men, of Washington County, assembled at Watauga, on the 25th of September, where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell, with one hundred and sixty men from the Counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the western waters.

We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th we were joined by Col. Cleveland, on the Catawba river, with three hundred and fifty men, from the Counties of Wilkes and Surry. No one officer having properly a right to command in chief, on the 1st of October, we dispatched an express to Maj. Gen. Gates, informing him of our situation, and requesting him to send a general officer to take the command of the whole. In the meantime Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant till such general officer should arrive. We marched to the Cowpens, on Broad river, in South Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams, with four hundred men, on the evening of the 6th of October, who informed us, that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee Ford, of Broad river, about thirty miles distant from us.

By a council of the principal officers, it was then thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night with nine hundred of the best horsemen, and leave the weak horses and footmen to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with nine hundred of the best men, about eight o'clock the same evening; and marching all night, came up with the enemy about three o'clock P.M. of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King’s Mountain, twelve miles north of the Cherokee Ford, in the confidence that they could not be forced from so advantageous a post. Previous to the attack, on the march, the following disposition was made: Col. Shelby’s regiment formed a column in the center, on the left; Col. Campbell’s regiment, another on the right; with part of Col. Cleveland’s regiment, headed in front by Major Winston, and Col. Sevier’s regiment, formed a large column on the right wing. The other part of Cleveland’s regiment, headed by Col. Cleveland himself, and Col. Williams’ regiment, composed the left wing. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we were discovered.

Col. Shelby’s and Col. Campbell’s regiments began the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all around. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greater part of which time, a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men in some parts, where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way a small distance, two or three times; but rallied and returned with additional ardor to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded, and were stopped by his brave men. A flag was immediately hoisted by Capt. DePeyster, the commanding officer (Maj. Ferguson having been killed a little before), for a surrender. Our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down their arms, the greatest part of them charged, and surrendered themselves to us prisoners at discretion.

It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of eleven hundred and twenty-five men; out of which they sustained the following loss: Of the regulars, one Major, one Captain, two Sergeants, and fifteen privates killed; thirty-five privates wounded, left on the ground, not able to march; two Captains, four Lieutenants, three Ensigns, one Surgeon, five Sergeants, three Corporals, one Drummer, and forty-nine privates taken prisoners. Loss of the Tories—two Colts, three Captains, and two hundred and one privates killed; one Major, and one hundred and twenty-seven privates wounded, and left on the ground, not able to march; one Colonel, twelve Captains, eleven Lieutenants, two Ensigns, one Quarter-Master, one Adjutant, two Commissaries, eighteen Sergeants, and six hundred privates taken prisoners. Total loss of the enemy, eleven hundred and five men at King’s Mountain.

Given under our hands at camp,

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL,**

**ISAAC SHELBY,**

**BENJ. CLEVELAND.**

The losses on our side were—one Colonel, one Ma-
Burke County, Oct. 2d, 1780.

Sir: I am at present about seventy miles from Salisbury, in the fork of the Catawba, with about four hundred and fifty horsemen, in pursuit of Col. Ferguson. On my crossing the Catawba river, I dispatched to different quarters for intelligence, and this evening I was favored with this news, which you may depend on: That Col. Clarke, of the State of Georgia, with one hundred riflemen, forced his way from South Carolina to Georgia. On his route thither, being joined by seven hundred men, he proceeded to the town of Augusta, and has taken it with a large quantity of goods; but not finding it prudent to continue there, he has retreated to the upper parts of South Carolina, in Ninety Six district, and made a stand with eight hundred brave men.

This moment another of my expresses is arrived fromCols. McDowell and Shelby; they were on their march, near Burke Court House, with fifteen hundred brave mountain men, and Col. Cleveland was within ten miles of them with eight hundred men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them to-morrow, in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, and under the direction of heaven, I hope to be able to render your honor a good account of him in a few days.

I am, &c.,

James Williams.


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James Williams.


Rutherford County, Camp near Gilbert Town; October 4, 1780.

Sir: We have collected at this place about 1500 good men, drawn from Washington, Surry, Wilks, Burk of North Carolina, and Washington County, Virginia, and expect to be joined in a few days by Colonel Williams of South Carolina with about a thousand more. As we have at this place called out Militia without any order from the executives of our different States, and with a view of expelling out of this part of the country the enemy, we think such a body of men worthy of your attention and would request you to send a General Officer immediately to take the command of such troops as may embody in this quarter. Our troops being Militia, and but little acquainted with discipline, we wish him to be a gentleman of address, and be able to keep a proper discipline without disgusting the soldiery. Every assistance in our power shall be given the Officer you may think proper to take command of us. It is the wish of such of us as are acquainted with General Davidson, and Colonel Morgan (if in service) that one of these Gentlemen may be appointed to this command.

We are in great need of ammunition, and hope you will endeavor to have us properly furnished.

Colonel McDowell will wait on you with this, who can inform you of the present situation of the enemy, and such other particulars respecting our troops as you may think necessary.

Your most obedient and very ably servants,

Benj. Cleveland
Isaac Shelby
John Sevier
Andw. Hampton
Wm. Campbell
Jo. Winston

GEN. W. L. DAVIDSON TO GEN. SUMNER

Camp, Rocky River, Oct. 10th, 1780.

Sir; I have the pleasure of sending you very agreeable intelligence from the West. Ferguson, the great partisan, has miscarried. This we are assured of by Mr. Tate, Brigade Major in Gen. Sumner's late command. The particulars from that gentleman's mouth stand thus: That Cols. Campbell, Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, Williams, Brandon, Lacey, etc., formed a conjunct body near Gilbert Town, consisting of three thousand. From this body were selected sixteen hundred good horse, who immediately went in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, who was making his way to Charlotte. Our people overtook him well posted on King's Mountain, and on the evening of the seventh inst., at four o'clock, began the attack, which continued forty-seven minutes. Col. Ferguson fell in the action, besides one hundred and fifty of his men; eight hundred and ten were made prisoners, including the British, one hundred and fifty of prisoners are wounded. Fifteen hundred stand of arms fell into our hands. Col. Ferguson had about fourteen hundred men. Our people surrounded them, and the enemy surrendered.

We lost about twenty men, among whom is Maj. Chronicle, of Lincon County; Col. Williams is mortally wounded. The number of our wounded cannot be ascertained. This blow will certainly effect the British very considerably. The Brigade Major who gives this, was in the action. The above is true. I give you joy upon the occasion.

In forwarding the above to Gen. Gates, Gen. Sumner wrote from Yadkin Ford, eight o'clock in the evening, October 10th: "With great satisfaction I inform you of the defeat of Maj. Ferguson, four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The particulars I inclose you as I receive them a few minutes ago."

GEN. GATES' LETTER OF THANKS FOR KING'S MOUNTAIN VICTORY

Hillsboro, Oct. 12th, 1780

To the officers commanding in the late defeat of Maj. Ferguson:

Sirs: I received, this morning early, the very agreeable account of your victory over Maj. Ferguson. It gave me, and every friend to liberty, and the United States, infinite satisfaction.

I thank you, gentlemen, and the brave officers and soldiers under your command, for your and their glorious behavior in that action. The records of the war will transmit your names and theirs to posterity, with
the highest honor and applause. I desire you will ac-
quaint them with the sense I entertain of the great ser-
vice they have done their country. I have, this morn-
ing, by special messenger, transmitted intelligence of
it to Congress.

I am now only anxious about the disposal of the pris-
oners, as they must be ready to use in exchange for
our valuable citizens in the enemy's hands. Send them
under proper guards to Fincastle Court House, Vir-
ginia. I will desire the Colonel of that County to have
a strong palisade, eighteen feet high out of the ground,
instantly set up, within which log huts may be built
to cover them. The guards must be without, and the
loop-holes eight feet from the ground. Provisions, etc.,
shall be ordered to be provided for them.

WASHINGTON'S GENERAL ORDER.9

Head-quarters, Totoway, Oct. 27th, 1780.
The General has the pleasure to congratulate the
army on an important advantage lately obtained in
North Carolina, over a corps of fourteen hundred men,
British troops and new levies, commanded by Col. Fer-
guson.
The militia of the neighboring Country, under Cols.
Williams, Shelby, and others, having assembled to the
number of about three thousand men, a detachment
of sixteen hundred was sent on horseback to fall in
with Ferguson's party, on its march to Charlotte. They
came up with the enemy at a place called King's
Mountain, advantageously posted, and gave him a to-
tal defeat, in which Col. Ferguson, and a hundred and
fifty of his men were killed, eight hundred made pris-
oners, and fifteen hundred stand of arms taken. On our
part, the loss was inconsiderable. We have only to re-
get that the brave Col. Williams is mortally wounded.
These advantages will, in all probability, have a very
happy influence on operations in that quarter, and are
a proof of the spirit and resources of the country.

Footnotes
1 Lyman C. Draper, "King's Mountain and Its Heroes", Spartanburg, S.C., The Reprint
Co., 1973, p. 583
2 Ibid., p. 527
3 Ibid., p. 535
4 Ibid., pp. 522-524
5 Ibid., p. 520
6 Katherine Keogh White, "The King's Mountain Men", Baltimore, Genealogical Pub-
lishing Co., 1977, pp. 4-5
7 Draper, Op. Cit., pp. 520-521
8 Ibid., pp. 521-522
9 Ibid., p. 527

Bibliography
1 Draper, Lyman C., "King's Mountain and Its Heroes", Spartanburg, The Reprint Co.,
1973
2 White, Katherine Keogh, "The King's Mountain Men", Baltimore, Genealogical Pub-
lishing Co., 1977
5-39-213
4 Scheer, George F., "Kings Mountain National Military Park", U.S. Government Print-
ing Office: 1976-211-308/92

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

☑ MARTHA S. IRWIN (MRS. FELIX) on July 16, 1980 in Corpus Christi, Texas. Mrs. Irwin served as
State Vice Regent of Texas 1952-55, as Regent 1955-58, as Vice President General 1958-61 and as
Recording Secretary General 1962-65. She was a member of the Corpus Christi Chapter.

☑ DOTOYHY W. S. RAGAN on July 31, 1980 in Washington, D.C. A member of the Emily Nelson Chap-
ter in the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ragan served as State Vice Regent 1960-62, as State Regent
1962-64 and as Vice President General 1964-67.

☑ IRMA LUM SCHUMANN (MRS. OSCAR R.) on August 6, 1980 in Yakima, Washington. Mrs. Schumann
served as Washington State Regent 1952-54. She was a member of the Narcissa Whitman Chapter.

MISSING: The WPA (Works Progress Administration) Guide to the State of KANSAS published September 1939
by Hastings House, New York. A gift of this book on Kansas, the only one missing from a set on the states,
will be gratefully received. Historical Research Library, NSDAR Headquarters, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington,
D.C. 20006.

OCTOBER 1980
The Role of Intelligence in National Defense

BY JAMES R. WARD

James R. Ward is retired from the Foreign Service and from the U.S. Army as a reserve officer. More than half of his 31 years of government service were spent overseas. His association with intelligence began during World War II with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), and continued throughout his military and civilian careers. He is a member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers.

Every schoolchild in America knows about "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," but not many of them are told that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous poem describes an intelligence operation. Let's review the background of that operation. The first intelligence network of patriots of which we have any record was a group in Boston composed largely of mechanics or skilled artisans. Paul Revere was one of them. This network evolved from the Sons of Liberty, the group that hosted the Boston Tea Party. Paul Revere was one of them. This network evolved from the Sons of Liberty, the group that hosted the Boston Tea Party. Paul Revere was assigned the task of warning John Adams and John Hancock at Lexington if the British launched an operation to capture them. He was also asked to alert the Minutemen. He arranged for his intelligence sources to warn him through the use of signal lanterns placed in the belfry of the old North Church. You may recall Longfellow's words,

One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm.

Therefore, the Minutemen at Concord. The fighting at Concord was immortalized by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem,

By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the World.

That was the beginning of the American Revolution, and it all started with an intelligence operation. General George Washington, Commander of the Continental Army, understood the importance of intelligence. As the first American entrusted with our nation's security, he knew it was his responsibility to make sure that his forces were not committed blindly to combat. He personally assumed responsibility for managing the intelligence collection effort at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He instructed his generals in the techniques of intelligence. He insisted that all intelligence reports be submitted in writing, not orally, and he also insisted that the terms of an agent's employment and his instructions be in writing. Washington personally wrote in longhand many letters of instruction to agents describing the information he needed about British troop strength and deployment. But General Washington had too many other responsibilities to function for long as his own intelligence chief; therefore, he directed his aids and adjutants to handle intelligence matters in addition to their other duties. Joseph Reed, and later Alexander Hamilton, performed this function. In 1778 Washington appointed Brigadier General Charles Scott of Virginia as his first full-time intelligence chief.
The Second Continental Congress also played a significant role in intelligence activities. On September 18, 1775, the Second Continental Congress created a Secret Committee that was responsible for obtaining military supplies. These supplies had to be obtained and moved covertly to prevent British interception and confiscation. Secret agents were dispatched abroad to purchase such supplies. Members of the Secret Committee collected intelligence on the location of Tory ammunition supplies and made arrangements to capture them, by stealth if possible. On November 29, 1775, the Congress created another committee—the Committee of Secret Correspondence. The purpose of this committee was to collect foreign intelligence and conduct secret diplomacy. Benjamin Franklin was a member, as was Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. Tom Paine was temporarily secretary of this committee, but was discharged for leaking secret information from the committee’s files. This committee even acquired an expert on codes and ciphers, James Lovell, a schoolteacher who was arrested by the British after the Battle of Bunker Hill on charges of spying and later was exchanged for a British prisoner. Lovell was elected to the Continental Congress, was assigned to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, and devised its codes and ciphers. In 1777 this committee was renamed the Committee of Foreign Affairs, but it continued its intelligence role. In 1778 its functions were transferred to the newly created Department of Foreign Affairs, the forerunner of the Department of State. It is interesting to note that even before the executive arm of our government was created, the legislative arm, the Continental Congress, initiated and managed foreign intelligence activities.

I think I have covered enough of the highlights of our intelligence activities in the Revolutionary War to make the point that intelligence activities by our Government are not new and are certainly not un-American. Intelligence activities are part of our history—part of our heritage. Intelligence was vital to the success of the American Revolution and played a major role in the creation of our nation.

We Americans have always engaged in covert intelligence activities in time of war, and then proceeded to dismantle our intelligence apparatus after the war, because we didn’t believe we needed that sort of thing in peacetime. After all, we had the protection of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans which separate us from potential enemies in Europe and Asia. Historically, there was good reason to support the view that we did not need a foreign intelligence collection effort in peacetime, but the world kept advancing technologically. Then came December 7, 1941, the “day that will live in infamy.” The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor caught us unprepared because our peacetime intelligence was inadequate. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States made a strong national commitment never to be taken by surprise again. After World War II we did not entirely dismantle our intelligence apparatus as we did after other wars. We no longer needed the many thousands of men who had been engaged during the war in the collection and analysis of enemy tactical intelligence, but we did need and kept a capability for collecting and analyzing strategic intelligence—the kind of information we need to avoid another Pearl Harbor.

I don’t think any responsible citizen today questions the need for our country to have a strong intelligence service even during peacetime, but there is considerable controversy over the organization and management of our intelligence collection effort, some controversy over the validity of certain intelligence collection methods and continuing controversy within the intelligence community over the interpretation of the significance of some of the information that is collected. These controversies stir up adverse criticism in the press and probably leave the average citizen somewhat uncertain about the effectiveness and efficiency of our intelligence services. I do not intend to discuss these controversial issues, because they are not germane to the subject of the role of intelligence in national defense, but I do want to say that our intelligence services are good. Americans are good at intelligence because it is a field that requires initiative and inventiveness, qualities that thrive in an open, competitive, free and democratic society such as we live in.

We learned about intelligence in a hurry right after Pearl Harbor. Let’s consider the intelligence problems that President Roosevelt and our military leaders faced right after the outbreak of World War II. They, of course, had to give top priority to acquiring intelligence on the strength and capabilities of the armed forces of our enemies, but they also had to acquire information on all sorts of other subjects such as the terrain of the North African Desert, the islands of the Pacific, the mountainous “Hump” between China and Burma, and the beaches of Normandy. When Albert Einstein told President Roosevelt that it was theoretically feasible to create an atomic bomb and that German scientists knew this, intelligence requirements had to be levied and fulfilled to determine precisely where the Germans stood on atomic weaponry. When Roosevelt and the War Resources Board gave approval for the production of 3,500 aircraft a month to meet our needs and those of our allies, the President was advised that the Germans were working on a jet-propelled fighter plane that could knock all of our propeller-driven aircraft out of the skies, so intelligence teams were assigned to find out what progress the Germans were making in jet propulsion and how such progress could be thwarted. Our intelligence requirements expanded in an explosive manner in World War II, and thousands of scientists, linguists and all sorts of other experts had to be assembled to cope with this enormous demand for information. Since World War II, scientific and technological developments and the political maturation and independence of dozens of new countries have added to the complexity of our intelligence requirements.

Intelligence is simply information, but it is information that is accurate, timely and relevant to our national security. Much of the information
that our Government needs to satisfy our national interests is obtainable through overt means of collection. Trade statistics or figures on a given country's population growth, crop production or annual rainfall are usually overtly obtainable through publications of most governments. If all the information we need could be obtained through overt means, the scope and volume of this information in today's world is such that we would still need intelligence agencies to collate, analyze and interpret the significance of all of this information. There is so much information that intelligence agencies employing many different kinds of military, scientific, economic and political experts are needed just to process this information and provide it to our nation's leaders in digestible form.

Intelligence agencies are also needed to collect information that our enemies deny to us. Since we cannot afford another Pearl Harbor in the nuclear age, we must take steps to collect this information by penetrating the protective barriers our enemies erect to prevent us from acquiring such information. The technological genius of American inventors, engineers and scientists has enabled us to collect much of this denied information through satellite photography, electronic monitoring and other such scientific methods, but there is still a great deal of denied information that has to be collected by human beings. It is this mission—the collection and processing of information on enemy capabilities and intentions—that makes intelligence the first line of national defense.

For some years our Government has been negotiating with the Soviet Union in what are known as the SALT Talks on the subject of limiting strategic arms. A major concern of our Government in these talks is the adequacy of our intelligence to verify Soviet compliance with the terms of a SALT Treaty. Both sides acknowledge this and refer to intelligence as "national means of verification." If we did not have good intelligence, there would be no sense in even conducting such talks and the arms race would go on indefinitely. So intelligence is not only vital to our national defense, it is also necessary to limiting the arms race and maintaining peace. Without good intelligence we could double or triple the amount of money we spend on defense each year and still not know whether or not our military forces were adequate to meet the threat. With good intelligence we can more precisely determine our defense requirements and avoid excessive and unnecessary expenditures on defense. Good intelligence enables us to obtain the maximum security at the lowest possible cost.

In conclusion, I would like to reemphasize several points. First, intelligence is not un-American and is not new to us; intelligence has played a major role in the security of our nation since its birth. Second, the world is becoming more complex and more dangerous. We can no longer rely on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to protect us. The destructiveness of modern weapons and the speed and range of modern aircraft, missiles and submarines are such that we must be alert to danger and potential threats to our security at all times. We cannot afford another Pearl Harbor in the nuclear age. Third, intelligence is our first line of national defense, and our intelligence requirements are expanding and changing in an explosive fashion. We must continue to apply the technological genius of American inventors, engineers and scientists to the development of ever-improving methods of collecting intelligence, and we must continue to recruit, train and assign good people to our intelligence agencies. Our intelligence agencies can not function effectively without good people. To get such people, our intelligence efforts need public understanding and support.

It's our government. Register and Vote
FEATURE STORY CONTEST RULES

FOR CHAPTERS:

Feature stories for this contest must pertain to any of the DAR committees listed in the National Handbook or be a general story about the DAR and the work we do. An article which just mentions a Chapter or a member does not qualify for the contest. The article must explain some phase of DAR work.

The stories will be judged in three categories: historical, patriotic, educational. That means there will be three State winners, one in each category.

Stories are to be mounted on paper at least 8 1/2 x 11 inches, but no larger than a scrapbook page, and are to be in some type folder or binder. The title page should contain the feature story title or heading, the DAR Committee referred to in the article, and which category the article is to be judged under. A credit page should be included containing the name of the Chapter, name and address of Chapter P.R. Chairman or person responsible for getting the article, and the name and address of the paper publishing the article, including the editor's name.

Qualifying dates of publication are from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 for this contest in order to enable inclusion of possible publicity pertaining to State Conferences held Jan.-March.

Entries are to be sent to the State Public Relations Chairman by the first Monday in January. The State Chairman will have the articles judged by someone who has working knowledge of publications such as a local editor, a professional P.R. person, etc.

The State Chairmen will send the State winners' articles to the Division Vice Chairman no later than the second Monday in February. The Division Vice Chairmen will have the State entries judged by category by an editor or similar person. The Division Vice Chairmen will send the Division winners' articles to the National Chairman no later than March 15.

One National winner will be selected in each of the three categories, and will be recognized in National Chairman's annual report. Division and National winner certificates will be distributed at Public Relations Forum during Congress week.

Feature Series - Series must contain three or more consecutive articles. They are to be mounted and submitted in same manner as the stories. Series will be judged as a group and not under categories. There will be only one State first place series which will be sent to Division to compete with other States for Division first place and from the seven Division first place winners, one national winner will be selected. The same deadlines apply to series as apply to Feature Story.
American Heritage Committee

Geraldine B. Remmert Reeves (Mrs. James J.) has served Ezra Parker Chapter, Michigan, in numerous chairmanships and as Vice Regent and Regent. She is currently the Director of her chapter and the state Program Chairman. Mrs. Reeves belongs to the Past Regents' Club of Metropolitan Detroit and is the Vice President of the State Officers’ and Regents’ Club of Michigan. A Michigan State Patron of C.A.R., she has served on the House Committee at Continental Congress.

American Indians Committee

Genevieve Sandall Robinson (Mrs. Charles J., Jr.), originally of Nikumi Chapter, Nebraska, later transferred to Anthony Wayne Chapter, Minnesota. There she held the chapter offices of Registrar and Regent and the state offices of Organizing Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. She has held numerous state committee chairmanships, including that of the American Indians Committee. A past National Vice Chairman of the American Heritage Committee and former Board member of Tamassee, Mrs. Robinson is now the President of the Vice Presidents General Club and the Minnesota Officers Club. She is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. and wears the Endowment Fund Pin and the SAR Medal of Appreciation.

Americanism & DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee

Betty McGehee (Mrs. Richard C.) has served her chapter as chairman of numerous committees and as Registrar and Librarian. Originally of Minisa Chapter, she later transferred her membership to Martha Loving Ferrell Chapter. For the state of Kansas, she has been Chairman of Junior Membership, Pages, American Heritage, and is the current Program Chairman. She is a former Kansas District Officer and a past Kansas Outstanding Junior Member. For the National Society, she has paged at Continental Congress and has been a National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership.

Children of the American Revolution Committee

Nancy Horst Burkey (Mrs. Thomas G.) has served Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania in many capacities. For C.A.R., she has served as Senior State Recording Secretary, Senior State President, and Senior State Chairman of various committees. On the national level, she has been a Senior National Chairman, Senior National Vice President of the Eastern Region, Honorary Senior National Vice President, Senior National Corresponding Secretary, General Chairman of the National Convention, Senior National First Vice President, and is currently serving as Senior National President. She is a Museum Major Benefactor, and wears the Endowment Fund Pin, the 300 Club Pin, and the 300+ Pin supporting the Magazine Sustaining Fund.
CHAIRMEN
1983

Conservation Committee
Bya W. Sperry (Mrs. Robert Lee), past State Regent of California, joined De Anza Chapter as a Junior and Charter Member. Her state service includes terms as Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, Public Relations and Schools Chairman, and membership on two State Conference committees. A State and National Promoter and Patroness of C.A.R., Mrs. Sperry serves on the Tamassee DAR School Board and the Finance Committee.

DAR Good Citizens Committee
Helen Brinson Sheets (Mrs. Bill Franklyn) has been Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, Regent and Director of Ezra Parker Chapter. For the state of Michigan, she has been Director, Good Citizens Chairman, and President of the State Officers' and Regents' Club and of the Metro Area Regents' Club. For C.A.R., she has been Senior State Historian, Senior State Chaplain, and is the recipient of the 300 Club Pin. Mrs. Sheets serves on the President General's Reception Room Committee and is a Life Member of the Friends of the Museum.

DAR Magazine Committee
Susan Adams Gonchar (Mrs. Donald J.), past President of the Potomac Regents Club, has served Arlington House Chapter in numerous chairmanships and offices. For the state of Virginia, she has been Chairman of The Flag of the U.S. and the DAR School Committees, and was its Outstanding Junior Member in 1966. For the National Society, Mrs. Gonchar has served as National Vice Chairman of DAR Magazine Advertising and of Junior Events, and as National Chairman of Junior Membership. She has been a member of the Tamassee DAR School Advisory Board, and serves on the Platform Committee at Congress.

DAR Magazine Advertising Committee
Wayne Garrison Blair (Mrs. Donald S.) joined the Betty Washington Chapter, Kansas, as a Junior Member and later transferred to Webster Groves Chapter in Missouri, where she served as Director of National Defense and Chapter First Vice Regent. Upon moving to Ohio, Mrs. Blair became a member of Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, which she has served as Regent, Director of Finance, and Chairman of various committees. Mrs. Blair has been State Chairman for DAR Schools and State Organizing Secretary. Presently she is serving as State Vice Regent and is a member of the Ohio State Officers Club. She is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.
DAR Museum Committee
Faith Phillips Tiberio (Mrs. Joseph W.), of Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts, has been a Chapter and State Regent, State Vice Regent, and State Chairman of three committees. A past District Director, she has served as National Chairman of State Regent's Dinners, and is a member of the State Vice Regent's Club, the National Officers Club, and the National Chairmen's Association. Mrs. Tiberio has been on the Advisory Board of both Tamassee and KDS DAR Schools. She is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

DAR Scholarship Committee
Jennis Carroll Martin (Mrs. Delmas E.) is a member of the Reverend John Robinson Chapter, Oklahoma, which she has served as Regent and Vice Regent and as Chairman of American Indians, National Defense, American History, and Junior American Citizens. Mrs. Martin has been both State and National Chairman of American Indians.

DAR School Committee
Sarah Brown Jackson (Mrs. Robert Lacy Jackson) is a member of Thomas Jefferson Chapter, New Mexico. An Honorary State Regent of New Mexico, she is a past Divisional Vice Chairman of the DAR Speakers Staff. Mrs. Jackson has served as National Chairman of the Memorial Service and the U.S.A. Bicentennial Committees, and as a member of the NSDAR Finance Committee, Congress Program Committee, and Campaign Ethics Committee. She is a Life Member of the Seimes Microfilm Center and the Friends of the Museum and a past officer of the National Chairmen's Association. A member of the KDS and Tamassee Board of Trustees, Mrs. Jackson is a past Chaplain General and a past Vice President General.

DAR Service for Veteran-Patients
Pauline Jane Gobin Coquillard (Mrs. Alexis, Jr.) joined Peace Pipe Chapter, Colorado, as a Junior Member. She has served her chapter as Treasurer, Vice Regent, and Regent, and her state as Good Citizens Chairman, Treasurer, and President of the State Officers Club. Mrs. Coquillard has chaired the Service for Veteran-Patients Committee for both her chapter and state, and has been a National Vice-Chairman Service for Veteran-Patients Committee and a National Deputy Representative to the VAVS Committee.
The Flag of the United States of America Committee

Aida Thomas Register (Mrs. Woodrow Vinson) has served Boca Ciega Chapter, Florida, as Corresponding Secretary, Second Vice Regent, First Vice Regent, and Regent. Her chapter chairmanships are numerous. Her state chairmanships have been those of Junior Membership, Pages, and The Flag of the U.S.A. Committees, as well as the State Conference and the National Junior Doll Project. Twice named the Florida Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Vinson has served as National Vice Chairman of Junior Membership. She is currently the Recording Secretary of the FSDAR, and the State Chairman of C.A.R. She wears the SAR Medal of Appreciation.

Genealogical Records Committee

Betty Bradbury Vail (Mrs. Edgar) is an Honorary Chapter Regent of Continental Chapter, New Jersey. She has held numerous offices and committee chairmanships for her chapter. Among her state activities are also many committee chairmanships, including her current position as Chairman of the Seimes Microfilm Center. She is the Treasurer of the Ex-Regents Club of New Jersey and was Vice President of the New Jersey State Officers Club. Mrs. Vail is a Life Member and former National Chairman of the Seimes Microfilm Center. A recipient of SAR's Martha Washington Award and the National Merit Award, she is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

Honor Roll Committee

Margaret Graham Kincaid (Mrs. J. Kennedy, Jr.), Vice President General from Illinois, joined Pierre Menard Chapter as a Junior. She has been Registrar and Regent, and is now an Honorary Regent, of both her chapter and state. Other past offices include serving as Chairman of the State Good Citizens Committee, as President of the Vice Presidents General Club, and as Area Representative of the DAR Speakers Staff. She belongs to the DAR National Officers Club and the C.A.R. Senior National Officers Club, is a Life Member of the Seimes Microfilm Center and Friends of the Museum, a Major Benefactor of the C.A.R. Museum, State and National Life Promoter of C.A.R., and wears the SAR Medal of Appreciation.

Junior American Citizens Committee

Janet Chrestman Thigpen (Mrs. Monroe Tate) is a charter member of Picayune Chapter, Mississippi, in which she has held the offices of Parliamentarian, Registrar, Chaplain, and Regent. On the state level, she has been Registrar, First Vice Regent, and Regent. She is a Life Member and past Treasurer of the Vice Regents Club, a Life Member of the Seimes Microfilm Center and DAR Museum, and a member of the National Officers Club. Mrs. Thigpen has been a member of the Tamassee DAR School Advisory Board and is currently a Vice President General.
One of the major responsibilities of the Historian General’s office is the care of the documents in the Americana Collection and Special Collection of NSDAR History. This includes not only proper record keeping necessary to accurately accession each item, but also proper storage and care to prevent deterioration. Many DAR members and chapters have collections of materials which require this preventive care. Several inquiries have come to this office and have therefore prompted this article. It is an attempt to help individuals properly care for their family papers, chapter histories and private collections. It is recommended that complex conservation measures be attempted only by a professional conservator. What follows, however, are suggestions which can easily be adapted by individuals concerned about minimizing the deterioration of their documents.

Paper differs in quality and physical properties. Early paper processing employed the use of linen and cotton fibers. This paper has proven to be more lasting than paper made from wood pulp, which came into common usage about 1850. Unfortunately, the chemicals used in this process and the acids which were present in the wood pulp make this paper inherently destructive. The acids cause paper to deteriorate and lose strength. Acid can also be transferred to a paper through handling or from contact with other papers or substances with high acid content.

A process called deacidification can remove the acids present in the paper and supply an alkaline buffer against future contact with acidic substances. Even when deacidification is not possible, precautionary methods can be employed to prevent further destruction. The use of acid-free materials for storage and exhibit purposes is a relatively inexpensive means of protecting a document from this contact. In storage, acid-free folders or polyester film afford the best protection. An item is simply placed in an acid-free folder or encased in polyester film. If an article is framed, acid-free museum mat board should be used. Most frame shops carry this. Attention should be given to keep the article from being framed flush against the glass, which acts as a conductor of heat and moisture.

All paper can be adversely affected by its environment and, therefore, needs protection. Light, especially sunlight, can fade paper and make it brittle. Direct exposure to light should always be avoided. Ultra violet plexiglass can shield out harmful rays as can the folder used in storage.

High temperatures or extreme fluctuations in temperature should also be avoided. A document will become brittle, and even crumble if exposed to high temperatures.

Another environmental factor to be controlled is dampness, which encourages the growth of fungus. Fumigation will kill the fungus although the fungus stains are difficult to remove.

A storage location which is free of insects is also a necessity. Much damage can be done by animal organisms which thrive on the organic material in paper. Fumiga-
tion is also the remedy for this problem.
Whenever deacidification, stain removal or fumigation is not available, the preventive measures of proper storage noted above are advisable. Proper storage will at the very least prevent future damage.
In conjunction with these “dos” are several “don’ts”.
Don’t use scotch tape or any other pressure-sensitive tape in an effort to repair a torn document. The adhesive used in these tapes is destructive. Even after the tape has yellowed and become brittle enough to be easily removed, the adhesive remains in the paper, breaking it down and causing stains.
Another “don’t” is what can be called commercial lamination, in which glue or adhesive is used to adhere two pieces of plastic to the document. Professional lamination which uses a heated press and acid-free tissue paper and acetate is acceptable, but any lamination using glue or adhesive should be avoided. The glue is not only destructive, but the process is difficult to reverse.
The final “don’t” is don’t hesitate to contact the Office of the Historian General concerning the care of paper documents. Every effort will be made to answer questions and furnish information on suppliers of acid-free materials. Paper artifacts are highly vulnerable to destruction, but so valuable to the understanding of history that their care warrants our constant attention.
MEMBERSHIP TOTALS BY STATES

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OCTOBER 1980
MIGRATION WESTWARD

Late 1840s – 1870s
Visitors to Fort Kearny Historical Park, located southeast of Kearney, Nebraska, have the opportunity to see Platte Valley history firsthand. Roger Sykes, Superintendent of the park, said, "We've reconstructed the stockade and the blacksmith shop. We built the visitor center and have all the grounds marked where the building sites were in the fort's history."

Back in the days when Nebraska was a territory rather than a state, an army lieutenant, D.P. Woodbury, with a command of 175 men, began construction of a fort along the bank of the Platte River at its southernmost point for protection of settlers traversing the region in wagon trains. First named Fort Childs in 1847 in honor of Lt. Woodbury’s father-in-law, General Thomas Childs, the name was changed to Fort Kearny a year later. The change was made by the War Department as a gesture to the illustrious soldier, General Stephen Watts Kearny (b. 1794, d. 1848). He commanded the Army of the West which marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, westward and conquered Mexico. He later led Indian expeditions in the Nebraska territory. It is interesting to note that General Kearny spelled his name without an “e” in the second syllable; the “e” in Kearney, the city, was added about 1857 through error by the Post Office Department. It was never corrected and adds to the tradition of the fort.

The fort on the south bank of the Platte was designed to house 200 officers and men. Five unpainted wooden houses and 24 long, low, mud (sod or adobe) buildings completely surrounded the parade ground. Cottonwood trees had been set out around the large square, and they were the only bushes seen in any direction except for a few straggling trees on the banks of the Platte. The artillery defenses of the post for protection against the Indians were sixteen blockhouse guns, two field pieces, two mountain howitzers, and one prairie piece. Many officers, later to become famous in the Civil War, left their inscriptions on a white chimney inside a large building used as an officers club. Among those names was that of Lt. Robert E. Lee. In addition to the military buildings at the fort, the Overland Stage Lines had been permitted to erect such buildings as were necessary for its business. The post sutler had a building near the parade ground as did the postmaster, Moses Sydenham, who also operated a book and stationery store, which the telegraph office shared.

Discipline at the fort was both rigid and lax, according to many records now on file. One such record tells of five soldiers who were disciplined by being made to hang by their thumbs from the stockade. Other records show a laxity of discipline. The men were made to fall out for dress parade each morning. The drill usually lasted from three to twelve seconds, depending upon the leniency of the individual commanders!

An integral part of the fort’s history was the little adobe town a few miles to the west. Nicknamed “Dobytown,” it was inhabited primarily by outlaws and gamblers. It was not unusual to have one to three killings a week. Dueling was common, and it is said that the cemetery was larger than the town. Oldtimers recollected that the town held fourteen saloons—and houses for six families.

Emigration, which had begun in the 1840s, continued through the fifties. A major portion of the overland travel to California and Oregon passed over the Oregon Trail. Fort Kearny became a fixed and established point on that trail, its garrison affording protection in time of Indian danger. It was a guidepost to the West. The commanding officer at the fort was authorized to issue or sell supplies from the government warehouse to such persons as he deemed worthy of aid, and thus rendered important service to those in distress. Freighting and emigrant wagon trains were held until a sufficient number accumulated so they would be able to defend themselves on the westward trail. Each summer thousands of wagons camped by the fort on the wide plains where the oxen and horses were pastured on the plentiful long-stemmed buffalo grass. Sometimes as many as five hundred ox teams plodded west past the fort in a day. In 1849 during Gold Rush days, it was estimated that 30,000 travelers passed the fort that year. The Mormon Trail was parallel to the Platte through Nebraska but on the north side of the river. From 1846 to 1869, this route carried 60,000 Latter-day Saints westward to Salt Lake City.
The reconstructed blacksmith shop at Fort Kearny.

Only in time of emergency did the Mormons ford the Platte to Fort Kearny for supplies or other needs. The Pawnee Indians lived in this part of the Great Plains. They claimed the territory for hunting, and numerous treaties were made with the Pawnees for reservation privileges in the Nebraska territory. Many are the stories told of Indian raids within the area protected by the outposts' detachment. The blackest day was August 7, 1864, when over fifty lives were taken in concerted attacks upon stage coaches, freight wagon trains, stations, and ranches. Fort Kearny's troopers were sent out to avenge these bloody massacres by the Pawnee and Sioux.

In the Spring of 1860 with the inauguration of the Pony Express, Fort Kearny was brought into much closer touch with the high command from the East. Connecting as it did with the telegraph at St. Joseph, Missouri, the express brought important communications from that point to the fort in less than two days. The Pony Express station at Fort Kearny was the point of departure into the Indian country, and many of the riders including William F. Cody, William Campbell, and others had narrow escapes from the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The building of the Union Pacific Railroad in the late 1860s past Fort Kearny caused abandonment of the overland route as an artery of travel, thus military protection was no longer necessary. The garrison at the fort was greatly reduced.

By 1870 it was realized that the need for Fort Kearny as a military post had passed. General William T. Sherman had visited the fort a few years previously and recommended it be abandoned or at least reduced in strength. From that time on it was manned only by one company until it was eventually closed in 1871.

The old fort was sold under the Homestead Act in 1873 to William O. Dungan, a former sergeant at the post, who owned it until his death in 1922. The former military reservation was purchased in 1928 by the Fort Kearny Memorial Association to preserve it as a historical site. The title to the 40-acre tract was tendered to the State of Nebraska by the Association, and on March 26, 1929, an Act, approved by the State Legislature, accepted the fort and placed it in its system of parks.

In 1980 Fort Kearny bridges the time span in LIVING HISTORY where personnel, dressed in uniforms of the type worn by the cavalry and dragoons, shoot black powder. It is hard for people in modern society to realize what blacksmiths actually did until they see someone heating, forging, and bending metal. Mr. Sykes, Superintendent of the fort, said, " Compared to museums in the city, Fort Kearny—in the midst of lush cornfields—is where the site is, and visitors can see the collections in one area at the location of the original military installation." The museum contains diaries and memorabilia of personnel who inhabited the fort. It gives the visitor the feeling of having lived in a different time after viewing the collections and then walking in the stockade area under the shade of some of the original cottonwood trees planted by soldiers over one hundred years before. The same serenity of a century ago still prevails with the silver leaves of cottonwoods glistening and whispering in the brilliant Nebraska sunshine.

References:
"Fort Kearny and the Westward Movement.," Dr. Lyle E. Mantor, Professor, Kearney State Teachers College, Kearney, Nebraska, Nebraska History, 29:175-207 (September, 1948).
"Fort Kearny," Kim Knox, The Antelope, Kearney State College, Kearney, Nebraska (October 3, 1979) p. 3.

Fort Kearny's stockade reconstructed as it would have appeared in the 1860s.
Susanna Rowson

By Sarah Denz
Concord, New Hampshire

On October, 1766, a four year girl made the trip, with her father and nanny, from Hampshire, England to America. Little did she know at that time the profound influence she would have on the young ladies who were to become pupils in her celebrated and unusual academy.

Susanna Rowson's mother had died at Susanna's birth. Her father, Lieutenant Haswell, being then engaged on the American station, remarried and settled with his second family at Nantasket. He soon desired to bring his little daughter to America.

The voyage was long and perilous. Having been driven to and fro by wintry storms for many weeks and having endured the pangs of famine, the passengers were gladdened at the cry of "Land Ahead," heard late in the afternoon of June 28, 1767.

This and other lessons in the school of human life were to make future appearances in Susanna's many beautiful novels. On the day succeeding the landing, Lt. Haswell and his daughter reached their home in Nantasket. Once safely established in the pleasantly situated one story wooden building, Susanna's literary interests were prodded by the availability of the classics in her father's library. Living in comparative affluence, Lt. Haswell enjoyed the society of many distinguished individuals with whom Susanna was a general favorite. Through these acquaintances Susanna gained clear insight into human character and experienced the occasions which later rendered her pen so fertile.

It is not strange that a bright girl growing up under such circumstances should have lent a willing ear to stories of romantic fiction. Yet it was the stern religious upbringing by her step mother which was to fashion the direction of tutelage available in Susanna Rowson's famed academy. "I was," said Mrs. Rowson, in speaking of her own education, "early accustomed to make the Bible my study and guide and to settle all questions of morality by the Sermon on the Mount."

The Haswell home was a contented one until the beginning of the American Revolution. Susanna was witness to the constant arrival of British men-of-war plus the cannonading and the skirmishes and collisions between the hostile parties. An officer of the Crown, but married to an American, Haswell lived in a kind of neutrality. This peaceful state soon gave way to a period extremely perilous. When Washington's troops captured Boston and the surrounding area, the Haswell property was confiscated in 1775. The family was moved on parole by a guard of fifty men across the bay to the neighboring town of Hingham and, again to Abington. As he was a potential shelter for the enemy, the selectmen of Abington favored Haswell's removal under a flag of truce to England.

In London misfortune still attended Lt. Haswell; he struggled several years to give his family a respectable maintenance. His daughter, now intelligent and blooming, sought to alleviate the burdens by obtaining a situation of governess, the first of her many positions which were influential to her young wards. When declining health compelled her to return to London she met a Mr. Rowson, a friend of her father, who was then engaged in business as a hardware merchant and who, also, acted as a trumpeter in the Royal Horse Guards. To this gentleman she was united in marriage in the year 1786.

In the same year she published her first literary work, "Victoria." It is in two volumes; the characters are taken from real life, and the design of the work is "to improve the morals of the female sex, by impressing them with a just sense of the merits of filial piety." The volumes consist of a series of familiar letters interspersed with po-
Immediately engaged the Rowsons. However, upon arrival in Philadelphia they found it plagued with yellow fever and repaired to Annapolis, Maryland where they made their first American appearance.

Success was forthcoming and the Rowsons made their Boston debut in 1796. This city was to become "home." Despite their success, the silent monitor in Susanna's breast persuaded her to seek an employment more congenial with her feelings and more beneficial to society. Already a celebrated novelist and actress, Susanna Rowson had yet to make her most valuable bequest to America.

In the spring of 1797 Susanna, under the patronage of a Mrs. Samuel Smith, began a school in Boston with a single pupil, Mrs. Smith's daughter. She was known in Boston as an actress and a novel writer—how could children be confided to her care?

Yet through steady perseverance she had, by the close of the scholastic year, one hundred pupils with applications for more than she could accommodate. By 1800 she had to move the school to larger quarters in Medford and again in 1807, to even more spacious accommodations in Boston.

Why this sudden change in status from Susanna Rowson the actress to Susanna Rowson one of the most capable teachers in Boston? The question can best be an-

**Boston Harbor by Lydia Withington, 1779, silk on silk. Bostonian Society.**

**Columbus Landing by Margaret Mitchell. New Hampshire Historical Society.**

etry, vividly portraying the English society. The novel is elegantly dedicated to the Duchess of Devonshire. This lady, in turn, introduced her young protege to the Prince of Wales, later George IV, who was so well pleased with the author and her book as to bestow a pension on her father.

Writing was now Susanna's most pleasurable amusement and other moral tales followed in rapid succession the most famous of which was "Charlotte Temple," written in 1790. It is a sentimental fiction founded on fact of a Miss Charlotte Stanley deserted in love by a British soldier. Susanna was determined to warn her country women of the scandalous lives of British land and naval officers.

While Susanna was engaged in these delightful literary pursuits her husband, through the mismanagement of his American partner, went bankrupt. It seemed misfortune stalked Susanna and only innovative nature saved the day. Because Mr. Rowson was a talented musician, his sister, Charlotte, whom Susanna had adopted, had a sprightly manner and pleasant voice and Susanna herself, had a face beaming with expression, an easy manner and a good memory, it was resolved to gain a livelihood on the stage.

The group had made several appearances in the larger towns of England when they were discoveries by a Mr. Thomas Wignell. He had leased the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia and was spending the summer in England gathering a company for America. He imme-
In 1799 the Rowson school was the first to introduce a piano teacher. That this was a popular deviation from reading, writing, and arithmetic was born witness in a letter of Miss Eliza Southgate who, earlier in her first school had given a rather uncomfortable notion of her surroundings and thus was transferred to Susanna's academy. On February 13, 1798 she wrote: "Honorable Father, I am again placed at school under the tuition of an amiable lady, so good no one can help loving her. She treats all scholars with such a tenderness as would win the affection of the most savage brute. I learn embroidery and geography at present and wish your permission to learn music."

Soon the variety of subjects was further expanded to include needlework of all types and watercolor drawing. Although embroidery and drawing were common to many girls' schools its artistic merits were no more encouraged than at Susanna Rowson's establishment. One of her star pupils, Miss Margaret Mitchell of Peterborough, New Hampshire, who was later to start a school of her own, was to win a silver needle case as reward for her silk embroidery, "The Landing of Columbus." Margaret Mitchell also excelled in water colors. These more pleasurable subjects are used to enhance the more mundane ones such as geography as exemplified by the embroidered map of Boston Harbor by Lydia Withington.

In fact, through her own innovative nature and personally written text books, Susanna Rowson enlivened the entire curriculum. She was described by her pupils as being: "Tho exact in her requirements as to neatness, order, punctuality, and correct expression, she frequently indulged with us in little pleasanties and anecdotes which twined as flowers in the iron band of discipline and won, without much hazard of respect, the pupils' hearts."

She had been accustomed for years to writing out exercises for her pupils, some were published. The works are well arranged and written in a lucid and entertaining style. They proved to be of great service in her own and other kindred institutions. Even the most tedious of subjects, spelling, was enlivened by this happy lady. In the preface to her Spelling Dictionary Susanna wrote: "It is my fixed opinion that it is better to give the young pupils one rational idea, than fatigue them by obliging to commit to memory a thousand mere words."

Geography was her favorite subject. By associating events with places and with her lively imagination and fine descriptive powers, she delighted her pupils with explorations of the distant regions of the globe.

Finally, in 1822, due to failing health Susanna Rowson committed her school into the hands of her adopted daughter, Fanny M. Mills, and her niece, Susan B. Johnson. However, Susanna Rowson ever held pupils in affectionate remembrance as did they. In January 8, 1808 she wrote: "I understand that you are about to discard the name of Montgomery and adopt another, which though not of more value, is still dearer to the affections from the strong and binding tie by which you will acquire it. I could write volumes on the subject but I would say nothing new nor anything but what your own good sense will naturally suggest. Allow me then simply to offer my best wishes."

On March 3, 1824, Susanna Rowson died. Her obituary describes her as being "distinguished for her talents, intelligence, a model of industry. To her numerous charities there was no end." Although born under the British Crown, by the end of her life, through the joy and merit she brought to many young American girls, Susanna Rowson was truly a Daughter of the American Revolution.

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1980
AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

MRS. RAYMOND FRANKLIN FLECK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Laura Tuttle  Becky Bischoff  Trudy Belter  Thomas Brewitt
July 6, 1775

I have been crying for hours. The only thought racing around in my mind is "John has gone." John is my fiance, and he has left for the war. My mother is calling at the door, "Elizabeth, stop crying. Tomorrow we can start getting ready for the making of his coat." "His coat!" I thought with joy. "Of course, there's his coat." Yesterday General Washington sent out an order for 73,000 coats to be made for the army, as Bounty or pay for the soldiers who will serve next winter. The British are laughing at how poor and ragged our soldiers look, and Washington says there's not a penny in the Continental treasury for uniforms. So most women are making them, and I'm making one for John.

July 7, 1775

Father's friend Mr. Tesser is taking the sheep to a nearby lake to be washed. We are lucky to have sheep, because Father refuses to import any more wool from England. We won't be killing our sheep for meat either.

When Honey, (my bossy 9-year old sister), and I got to the lake, Father and Mr. Resser were already scouring the sheep. First they dunk the sheep under water, then put on some slimy brown soap and work it in. The sheep

(continued on page 1020)
July 8, 1775

Today Honey and I separated the wool into long thick bunches. Then Mother told me washing removes all the natural grease from the wool, so we take pork fat and rub it well into the fleece. It's rather fun. Next I must card it. Carding takes a long time because the wool is quite tangled. But now Father wants us to water the animals, then do the milking, help with dinner, clean the barn, and other chores.

July 12, 1775

I have been carding for days, and Honey hasn't helped at all. Now I can spin. Honey turns the wheel, while I guide the wool as it twists. I have reeled off 7 hanks—enough for one skein. I get tired from walking back and forth at the wheel, then twirling the wool around the niddy-noddy.

July 25, 1775

Weaving is easy for spare time. You raise one harness, throw the shuttle through the shed, close the shed, pound the weft in place with the batten, then you raise the harness, throw the shuttle the other way and repeat the process.

July 31, 1775

I've woven four yards, which is enough for a coat. Now I must rinse the wool well, and pick out the little extra tufts. After that I must teazel and dye it. Luckily, Mother has some Indigo blue dye. That is the soldiers' favorite color.

August 3, 1775

Yesterday we did the dyeing and dried it on tenterhooks. I'm cutting the cloth now. I'm glad Washington wanted them plain, because it took Mother a whole year to make a fancy suit for Father. John's won't have a collar or lapels, but I want it to have cuffs and pewter buttons.

August 8, 1775

The coat is done. Let the British sneer at our home-spun. We are proud of it!

Bibliography

to the fire, and ignited them. Once the fire came to the desired temperature, (about 2800°F), the workmen came with wheelbarrows and dropped first charcoal, then ore, then flux, into the charge hole. The process was repeated until the hole was filled.

As the charcoal burned, the ore and flux melted and the impurities in the ore melted into the lighter film of slag which floated on top of the molten iron. Approximately every twelve hours, a door in the crucible was opened and the molten iron was poured into ladles. A long thin bar of iron was used to keep the slag in the ladle and let the iron pour out. The iron was usually poured into molds in the dirt floor and made what was called pig iron. It was called this because the finished product looked like a sow and her pigs feeding on it.

The forge was a place where iron is heated and pounded into shape. When the forge received the pig iron from the blast furnace, he went through a series of steps to change the pig iron to what was called a merchant bar. First he heated the pig iron and hammered it into a square called a half bloom. Next, he hammered the center and formed an anchoney; then he flattened one end of the anchoney and made a mocket head. Finally, he hammered the mocket head to the standard merchant bar, a much stronger iron than pig iron. These bars were hammered into hinges, horseshoes, and a hundred other items made by colonial blacksmiths.

The forge was run by a water wheel. A sluiceway, a man-made canal, poured water on the wheel and made it turn. The wheel was connected to a shaft. As the wheel turned, the shaft turned also. As the shaft turned, pegs on it struck a plate on the helve, or handle of the hammer, lifting it up. A wooden bar called a stop, stopped the hammer, creating a bounce. This, added with the force of gravity, gave the tremendous power needed to forge iron.

An iron anvil, set in wood and clay was placed under the spot where the hammer hit. The anvil had to be reinforced constantly because of the great pressure it received.

The work of refining iron was complicated and could only be done by skilled workmen. Usually the good forger had a complete set of over a dozen tongs to hold the iron under the hammer.

The slitting mill was a place where a bar of iron was heated, run through rollers, and flattened, and then slit into rods to be made into rails.

The slitting mill was also run by water power. The slitting mill had two water wheels and two cogged wheels to spin from the water wheels and create the opposite turning needed for the rollers. Hooked up to the shafts that turned the rollers were the slitter blades which cut the bars of iron into rods.

The slitting mill did not run as much as the blast furnace or forge. When supplies ran low at the slitting mill, the workers went to either the forge or the blast furnace until supplies were built up at the slitting mill.

The iron industry was so important to the American Revolution that the colonists might have lost the war without it. Not only were parts of muskets made with iron, but also horseshoes were made of iron, wheels were rimmed with iron to withstand bumps and last longer, the nails used to build wagons were made of iron, and locks on houses were made of iron. Later, the iron process would lead to steel making which has made our nation one to be proud of.

Footnotes
2. Mary Stetson Clarke, Pioneer Iron Works, pp. 22, 46, and 55.
5. Ibid., p. 27.
10. Clarke, op. cit., p. 46.
11. Margaret Fisher and Mary Jane Fowler, Colonial America, p. 140.
17. Edwin Tunis, Colonial Craftsmen, p. 61.

Bibliography

Belter
(continued from page 1019)
shovel, an iron rake, a ladder, and a probing rod. He might have a cross cut saw if there was someone to help him cut down the trees. A charcoal burner did not really need to own many tools.

He would build himself a small hut or burrow near the site to live in, which would be open on one side, and might be made of sticks and sod. He would not see anyone except perhaps a family member from home bringing food, or perhaps a hunter passing through the forest.

In the winter, when the sap was not running, the charcoal burner cut the wood he would use in the spring through fall to make the charcoal. The kind he liked best was the slow-burning hardwoods like beech and oak.

When spring came the charcoal burner piled the wood and began the process of charcoal burning.

When the charcoal burner was picking an area to build the charcoal mound, he looked for a big wooded area all around. If the land was not flat, the charcoal burner built up one side with stones to make the ground level.

The building of the charcoal bed or pit was complicated. It started at the center with a "chimney." Here there were four layers called the foot, waist, shoulders, and head. The billets or heavier lengths of wood, were placed vertically, or with a vertical slope, and lighter pieces called lap wood were laid horizontally. He stacked the wood into mounds with much care. The chinks and crevices were filled with smaller pieces of wood. The charcoal mounds ranged from ten to fourteen feet high, and thirty to forty feet across. A mound this size contained thirty cords of wood. Finally the tightly chinked mound was covered with leaves, a thick layer of dirt, and a coating of dust made from the damp leftovers of an-
Women For American Liberty

A play about patriotic women during the American Revolution

BY PAMELIA L. S. OLSON

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington

Cast of characters: 8 girls:
Lucy Fremont—hostess; Her young friends—Abigail, Sarah, Patience, Mercy, Lydia, Susanna, Deborah

Setting: Home of Lucy Fremont, somewhere in the Thirteen Colonies newly become The United States of America. The time is just following the end of the Revolutionary War in the early 1780s.

Furniture: early American—ladderback chairs, benches, tables, candles, spinning wheel.

Costumes: long dresses of colonial style, white mob caps, possibly a shawl or two.

Props: tray, teapot (pewter if possible), cups, spoons, etc.

Lucy and several of her friends have gathered for their weekly sewing circle. Six young ladies are seated together working on their sewing. A knock on the door (down right) causes Lucy to rise, cross the stage and welcome two more young ladies.

Lucy (pleasantly): Good afternoon. Come in! (Abigail and Mercy enter.)

Everyone: Hello. How are you? (Mercy and Abigail find seats and take out their sewing.)

Abigail: I'm sorry we're late, we had to wait for Father to hitch up our horse, and he was late getting in from the fields this morning.

Lucy: That's all right, we've just started. Sarah was telling us the news in the papers her father gets from Baltimore, New York and even Boston.

Lydia: He certainly takes a lot of papers!

Sarah: Well, it's important for him to keep up on things in his business. Do you know, one of the papers he gets from Maryland is published by a woman?

Susanna: (stops sewing) That's the first I ever heard of a woman publishing a newspaper.

Sarah: Her name is Mary Katherine Goddard. (positively) As a matter of fact, she published the first copies of the Declaration of Independence on her printing press. Besides running the newspaper, she owns a bookstore and is the postmaster for Baltimore.

Deborah: Well, that proves women are just as intelligent as men!

Patience: My brother says there is a woman in Boston who writes great poetry. He said one poem she wrote was about General Washington. Her name is Phyllis Wheatley. She was born in Africa and was a slave; but now she is free. And then there is Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren who wrote plays about freedom. John Adams said her writing helped win people to our cause. Now, she is writing a history of the Revolutionary War.

Deborah: Lots of women and girls, too, did things to help win the war. Some of them were very brave.

Susanna: Do you know about Deborah Sampson who actually hid the fact she was a girl and enlisted as a man?

Deborah: Yes, she enlisted as Robert Shurtleff in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment and served at Westpoint. She actually fought in the battle of Yorktown; but when she was wounded and didn't want anyone to know she wasn't a man, she treated her wounds herself. I especially remember her because her name is the same as mine.

Abigail: Speaking of names—mine is the same as Abigail Adams, you know, the wife of John Adams who helped write the Declaration of Independence and is
now Ambassador to France and England. I read that Abigail had asked her husband when they wrote the new laws to be more generous and favorable to the ladies. She said if no attention is given us, we will have a rebellion of our own and not obey any laws in which we have no voice.

**Mercy:** Apparently Mr. Adams didn’t agree. He says women are too delicate and unfit for the great business of life and therefore shouldn’t vote.

**Lydia** (Angrily): Ooh! That makes me mad! Too delicate indeed! Deborah Sampson certainly wasn’t delicate and neither was Molly Pitcher.

**Patience:** Who was Molly Pitcher?

**Lydia:** She was the woman who fought beside her husband at the Battle of Monmouth; then when she was wounded, took over his duties at the cannon. Her real name was Molly Hays. (pauses and examines her sewing) There was another Molly too, called Captain Molly, who fought beside her husband and took his place at the cannon when he was killed. She was wounded and received a pension from Congress in 1779. Her real name is Margaret Corbin.

**Abigail** (emphatically): I don’t think they were so delicate.

**Susanna:** Neither was Sybil Ludington. Sybil was only 16 when she rode out in the rain to alert the militia men to meet at her father’s house so they could attack the British who were raiding and burning Danbury. Imagine, she rode by horse 40 miles that night, knocking on doors with a stick as she went—like Paul Rever. Thanks to her, the militia got to Ridgefield in time to drive the British back to Long Island Sound.

**Mercy:** Lydia Darragh wasn’t delicate either.

**Sarah:** What did she do?

**Mercy:** Well, she was a real female spy.

**Lydia:** She was?

**Lucy:** Really?

**Mercy:** British requisitioned her house in Philadelphia and had a meeting there. She was supposed to be asleep in bed, but instead, sneaked down and listened. She heard them planning an attack at Whitemarsh and they had to retreat. Apparently they didn’t think she did it as she had been so soundly asleep.

**Abigail** (anxiously): And then what?

**Mercy:** Well, the next day she said had to get flour from the grist mill and asked for a pass to go through British lines. She left the flour bag at the mill and walked toward Whitemarsh. Finally she met an American officer and told him the plans she had overheard. Then she returned home, picking up her flour on the way. A few days later an angry British officer came to her house asking if anyone had overheard their meeting. It seems General Washington and his men were waiting for them at Whitemarsh and they had to retreat. Apparently they didn’t think she did it as she had been so soundly asleep.

**Deborah:** Ooh, that would have scared me. I probably would have fainted.

**Lydia:** You can’t faint—we have to prove we’re not delicate. (everyone laughs)

**Lucy:** Deborah Champion did the same thing—she rode 100 miles from New London Connecticut, right through enemy lines to General Washington’s Cambridge headquarters in 1775. She was carrying the Army payroll and letters from her father, Colonel Champion. A red-coat British soldier stopped her at the border; but she was so mudspattered and wind-blowen that he thought she was only an old woman, not a spy, and let her through.

**Patience:** Well, there were lots of women who helped win the war. Maybe they didn’t fight in battles, but they worked hard at home, running the farms while their sons and husbands were in the army, like my mother did.

**Susanna:** Mine, too.

**Sarah:** And Mrs. Washington followed the army around helping make things comfortable for the General. She organized people to make bandages, mend clothes and nurse the sick and wounded. A lot of women followed the army cooking and nursing just like Mrs. Washington.

**Lydia:** What about those of us who stayed home and sewed and knitted? I hope I never have to make another pair of wool socks. Lots of people donated money, food and clothes. Why my father even gave our horses to the army.

**Susanna:** We all made a lot of sacrifices. (sadly) Lots of men died so we could have a new country and freedom. (everyone nods, murmers “yes.”) (A long period of quiet follows.)

**Mercy:** Say Lydia, your guilt squares are coming along quickly. It won’t be long before you’ll have enough for a quilting bee.

**Lucy** (getting up): Excuse me while I get some refreshment. I have a real surprise for you today.

**Deborah:** I’ll help you. (they go out the back left door)

**Susanna:** I wonder what the surprise is?

**Sarah:** I bet I know—there was a ship in the harbor yesterday—“The Empress of China” unloading a lot of cargo. I think it might be tea.

**Abigail:** Oh, good. I haven’t tasted tea since before the war.

**Patience:** We had some, but we swore not to drink any until we were no longer slaves of Britain. There was just a little left and we drank it to celebrate Washington’s victory at Yorktown.

**Lydia:** I’m tired of the kind we made from dried raspberry leaves. It was terrible. (Lucy and Deborah come back with a tray bearing teapot, cups, etc.)

**Lucy:** Here it is girls—real tea—imported from Canton, China, on an American boat. (She sets tray down and starts to pour.)

**The End**
MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL (NY). The sixth Annual Awards Ceremony sponsored by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, NSDAR, was held at 130 East 80th Street, New York, N.Y. on Tuesday, January 29, 1980. The Regent, Mrs. Mark H. Miller, introduced the honored guests who included the State Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Tapp; Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Director District I and II; Mrs. Harvey M. Bagg, Director District IX; Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli, National Chairman, Motion Picture, Radio and Television Committee; Mrs. Joseph K. Gilligan, State Chairman, Motion Picture, Radio and Television Committee and Vice Chairman of the National Committee; Mrs. Charles Todd Lee, Advisor to the National Motion Picture, Radio and Television Committee; Miss Louise Gruber, Vice Chairman, Northeast, of the National Public Relations Committee and Mrs. Herbert P. Poole, State Vice Chairman of Public Relations.

The Radio Award of Merit was presented to Pegeen and Ed Fitzgerald, WOR Radio, for their 40 years of "quality broadcasting."

The Television Award of Merit was presented to Robert Keeshan, "Captain Kangaroo," WCBS, for his 25 years of "quality programming."

The presentations were made by Mrs. J. Frank Wood, Chapter Chairman of Motion Picture, Radio and Television, and N.Y. State Recording Secretary.

Both the Fitzgeralds and Bob Keeshan were also recipients of special citations presented by Mrs. Joseph K. Gilligan, State Chairman.

There was radio coverage of these T.V. awards on the Fitzgerald's Show and on the John Gambling Show.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter gave a luncheon honoring Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, New York State Regent, on Wednesday, March 19, 1980, at 130 East 80th Street, New York City.

On May 1, 1980 the Chapter will give a benefit card party in the Community Room at the Central Presbyterian Church, 593 Park Avenue, New York City. Proceeds from this party will be used for support of the NSDAR Schools, scholarships for promising young American Indian students, conservation and other DAR projects.

Mrs. John Joline

GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN (Chicago, IL). The General Henry Dearborn Chapter, DAR, has celebrated its birthday with a White Breakfast and Birthday Party in February for 65 years. This year, as in 1917, the party was elegant and delightful. National, state and local officers attended, as well as chapter members and their guests.

Carrying out early traditions, the ladies wore white, wore no hats (in the 1920s the guests complained about the huge creations the ladies were wearing), and carried, and rang, the delicate crystal bells which had been souvenirs of the first event.

AMOS MILLS (Wellesley, MA). Our Chapter was saddened by the death of our Regent, Mrs. E. Richards Carle, in January. She was a wonderful person and had worked tirelessly for Amos Mills. She will be greatly missed. Our next step was to elect a new Regent, as our Vice Regent had resigned. Mrs. Arthur Anderson is our new Regent and has very capably taken over the position.

We are proud that three of our members are State Officers or State Chairmen this year: Mrs. Robert Lubker—Vice Regent; Mrs. Richard Keenan—Chairman of National Defense; and Mrs. Vincent Dwyer as Chairman of Transportation.

Amos Mills, for whom our Chapter is named, lived in Wellesley and was the first man from our town to be killed at the battle of Concord and Lexington. His home and a plaque beside it are still standing.

We have had a successful year, winning the gold ribbon for Honor Roll, have made articles for the Veteran’s Hospital, and given donations to DAR Schools. Hillside School in nearby Marlboro, has always been one of our main objects. Our biggest endeavor the past two years in honor of Wellesley’s upcoming Centennial in 1981, has been selling tote bags with Wellesley’s town hall on one side and our seal on the other side. We have given $1,700.00 from these sales to our Wellesley Community Center—a non-profit organization—The credit for the idea of these bags and seeing that it was put into ac-
Clayton A. Hopp, Sr., spoke on "Quilts," and we honored our 16 DAR Good Citizens, many of the young people represented schools in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. We were especially proud to have present MSDAR State Good Citizens Chairman Helen Sheets of Royal Oak. Also present was our American History Essay Contest winner, Alice Schlepper, Livonia, who we found to be eligible for membership in CAR. —Mary H. Fasing

HORSESHOE ROBERTSON (West Point, Mississippi) celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary April 8, 1980 at Waverley Mansion, an antebellum home which is a National Historic Landmark.

The Regent, Mrs. Jean M. Hawkins, and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harland Sears, greeted chapter members, members of Israel Miller Society C.A.R., officers of Mississippi Society DAR, and friends as they assembled on the mansion lawn under the branches of a giant magnolia tree for the program, entitled, "A Tapestry of Service."

Miss Ruth White Williams introduced Mrs. L. J. Howard, Mrs. J. A. Ortmary, and Mrs. J. D. Durrett who presented the chapter's history reflecting on its formation, accomplishments, and objectives.

Horseshoe Robertson Chapter. Pictured, left to right, are Mrs. L. J. Howard, Mrs. Jean M. Hawkins, Regent, Mrs. P. Turner, Miss Ruth Williams, Mrs. J.A. Ortmary, and Mrs. J.D. Durrett.

Organized on April 8, 1905 by Mrs. Alma Robertson Waymer, the chapter gained its name from her great-grandfather, James "Horseshoe" Robertson, a Revolutionary War soldier, although suffering from a terminal illness, Mrs. Waymer spent the last weeks of her life fulfilling her dream of organizing a DAR Chapter in West Point. All twelve of the organizing members were descendants of "Horseshoe Robertson. Current members, Mrs. Robert Foster and Mrs. Barrett Reese, are also direct descendants.

Mrs. Jean McKay Hawkins, current chapter Regent, presided and concluded the program by recognizing past regents in attendance, Mrs. Stephen Bryant, Mrs. J. A. Ortmary, Mrs. J. D. Durrett, Mrs. Charles Clieett, and Miss Ruth White Williams. State officers in attendance were Mrs. Kelly Thomas and Mrs. Rayburne Fraser.

The entire assemblage were invited into the mansion's formal dining room for a tea hosted by Mrs. Kyle Chandler, Jr., Mrs. William M. Nelson, Jr., and Mrs. Dorothea A. Peace, chapter members.

Guests enjoyed the opportunity to browse through the stately mansion, which houses magnificent furnishings, and to stroll amid sculptured boxwood, brilliantly flowering shrubs, and proud peacocks, in the garden.

Nostalgia of the Old South and a history of an organization devoted to recognition of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots who achieved the freedom of our great country combined to add yet another thread to "A Tapestry of Service."

MAJOR BENJAMIN MAY (Farmville NC), The Major Benjamin May Chapter is proud to announce the organization of the Dr. Robert Williams Society Children of the American Revolution, the first in Farmville, North Carolina. The Organizational Meeting was held at the Major Benjamin May Chapter House, owned by the sponsoring chapter, January 9, 1980.

A trumpet flourish opened the meeting with the posting of the colors, entrance of the hours, and C.A.R. Members. The meeting was called to order by Suzanne Moye, President. Invocation was given by James Carr, Chaplain. The Ritual and Star-Spangled Banner were led by Mrs. Moses Moye, Senior President. The C.A.R. Creed was led by Allison Baker, C.A.R. Secretary.

Mrs. R.T. Williams, Regent, welcomed the new society and introduced Miss Dara Faye Royal, Senior State President, NCSCAR. She gave a brief history of the society and outlined the responsibilities.

The following officers were installed by Miss Royal: Suzanne Moye, President; Stuart Ward, Vice President; James Carr, Chaplain; Allison Baker, Recording Secretary; K.A. Flake, Treasurer; Greg Ward, Registrar; Laura Carr, Historian; Kelly Heizer, Corresponding Secretary; Karen Moye, Librarian; Moses Moye, Color Bearer.

The society was presented with a gavel and President's pin by the Organizing Chapter. Twenty one members were welcomed to the new society.

Greg Ward read the objectives of the C.A.R., and the C.A.R. song was sung by Mrs. Charles and Dr. Dan Heizer, two parents, and accompanied by Miss
Elizabeth Lang, musician for the Major Benjamin May Chapter DAR.

After retirement of colors, a reception was held at the chapter house.

Dr. Robert Williams, for whom the society was named, was born August 25, 1758, near Falkland, NC. His father, Robert Williams, a Welshman, settled in North Carolina in 1727, buying several thousand acres of land on the Tar River from the Earl of Granville. Dr. Williams completed his medical studies in Richmond and Philadelphia. In March, 1779, before he was 21, he became a surgeon in the Revolution. He was with the Militia at Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781. He died on October 12, 1840. His grave, near Falkland, NC, bears a marker which tells of his high standing in the Revolution.—Mrs. Rhoderick T. Williams

MATINEOCK (Flushing, NY). On March 14, 1980, in the midst of the worst snowfall of the winter, Matineock Chapter, Mrs. James Hughes regent, celebrated its fifty-fifth birthday with a luncheon in the social hall of the Bowne Street Community Church, Flushing. Mrs. Richard Brown, chairman, assisted by a committee of six including her daughter, served a delicious menu to members and guests seated at round tables which displayed a spring motif in the cloths and floral centerpiece, dispelling the gloom of the outdoor scene.

The affair opened with a blessing by Matineock's acting chaplain, Miss Lillian Rhodes. The pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America was led by Miss Leona Peterson and the President General's message in the颗粒 current national theme, "A Tapestry of Service."

The party closed with the benediction read by Miss Rhodes.

KETTLE CREEK (Washington, GA). A TAPESTRY OF SERVICE-THROUGH PROGRAMS:

HISTORICAL—Bi-Centennial Celebration, Battle of Kettle Creek, unveiled historical marker at Battleground, February 11, 1979; Lineage Research, John W. Boyd, genealogical author; marked 3 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; Gala Costume Party—honoring George and Martha Washington, minuet dances by 4-H'ers; Bi-Centennial Celebration, Chartering of City of Washington, 1780, community participation.


PATRIOTIC—William Bartram's Travels on Savannah River and Fort Augusta—Oscar Summer; Energy Efficiency in Home—Charles Hopkins; Joices and the Constitution—Dean Ralph Beard, School of Law, University of Georgia; National Defense Luncheon—Congressman Douglas Barnard; Medal of Honor—presented to Dr. Turner Bryson by Mrs. Louise Foutain, State Chairman.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP—Tea and summer workshop. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP—61. Increase, 5, including 1 Junior Member. MAGAZINE ADVERTISING—$1,855.00 total. Outstanding, Aug.-Sept. 1979 issue. DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS—70% increase. FEATURE STORY—George Walton of Meadow Garden, Nov. 1979 DAR Magazine. SERVICE—2 visits to Veteran patients, Forrest Hills Hospital; 144 lbs. clothing to 2 DAR Schools; Docent services, Meadow Garden; Completed Hightower Awards qualifications.

Chapter received gift of 2 acres of land from Georgia-Pacific Corp. for parking space at Kettle Creek Battleground Park. Lucy Ann Singleton

SWAMP FOX (Marion, South Carolina) celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on May 12, 1980 at 3:30 p.m. in the Presbyterian Educational Building on South Main Street. Mrs. Grady Wall, Regent, gave the invocation, led the ritual and welcomed the out-of-town guests.

Mrs. H. O. Stogner, Vice Regent of S.C. DAR, presented an interesting and informative report of the 89th Continental Congress in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Marion Gambrell, National Defense Chairman S.C. DAR, stressed the importance of devoting time at each meeting to this vital topic in order to keep members informed on national security.

Snow Island Society of the Children of the American Revolution, sponsored by Blue Savannah Chapter, delighted the audience as its sixteen members from all sections of Marion County provided special entertainment. Mrs. Brice Woods is the leader of this group and her assistant is Mrs. Howard Manning. More children are anxious to join this organization as soon as adult volunteers can be found to organize another C.A.R. society.

Mrs. B. F. Allen, Swamp Fox Historian, presented membership awards to the following members: A special Charter Member Certificate to Miss Falba Johnson; Fifty-year Certificate to Mrs. W. B. McCall and Mrs. B. B. Baker; Twenty-five Year Certificate to Mrs. H. O. Stogner, Vice Regent of S.C. DAR; Mrs. Marion Gambrell, National Defense Chairman; Mrs. E. S. Dowling, Mrs. C. A. Gibson, Miss Mary Louise Gibson, Mrs. C. H. Guirkin, Mrs. Henry Jaeger, Mrs. Howard Jones, Mrs. B. H. McIntyre, Mrs. S. J. Salmon, Mrs. G. W. Stucky, Mrs. Harry Snyder and Mrs. Grady Wall.

Mrs. Grady Wall compiled the printed program and dedicated it to the memory and honor of the sixteen Charter members of Swamp Fox Chapter. The program includes a brief history of the: (1) date of the organization; (2) choice of name; (3) list of Charter Members and Real Daughters; (4)
names of Regents; (5) recognition of the members who served as State Officers; (6) gifts of the chapter with special emphasis on Tamassee DAR School in South Carolina; (7) dates of Chapter celebrations.

Swamp Fox Chapter has attained the Gold Honor Roll, highest rating given by the National Society, for 1978-79 and 1979-80. The Chapter has also received several awards from S.C. DAR during this period.

Hostesses for the social hour were Miss Kate Evans, Mrs. Howard Jones and Mrs. Ervin Smith. A large birthday cake with appropriate decorations of red, white and blue added a patriotic touch to the beautifully appointed refreshment table. Fifty guests enjoyed this historic event.

JEAN RIBAULT (Neptune Beach, Fla.) celebrated its 27th Birthday the first of this year, Mrs. Wallace A. Brown was the organizing regent.

The Ribault Chapter had the honor of presenting the first medals that was initiated by the NSDAR committee for "Adherence to the Motion Picture Code and Promotion of Family Theatre." Mrs. Virginia McDuffie, Manager of the Neptune Theatre, was presented a medal for her promotion of more family films. Gerald Brown and Jack Donnell, owners of radio station WJNJ in Atlantic Beach, received their medals simultaneous, so that both would be first to receive them by Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. M. Helms, Jr. and Vice Regent, Mrs. Joseph Van Dyke: for "Excellence in radio broadcasting." William Dryden, Publisher, Beaches Leader, was given a certificate of appreciation for his help with coverage of "Pat's Four Events" and his assistance in aiding the Chapter in printing articles and winning awards.

A Board meeting held at the home of Mrs. Beryl Dryden, Chaplain, had present: Regent, Lou Helms; Vice Regents, Edna Dickinson and LaVan Collins; Secretary, Margaret Dellinger; Treasurer, Marty Joyner; Registrar, Janice Brown; Historian, Margaret Moorhead and Librarian, Katherine Goodloe. One of the programs for the fall meetings will give members to have the opportunity to discuss and relate stories about their "Revolutionary War Ancestors." Our Good Citizens award winners are chosen from essays written by students from schools in the Northeast Fla., the winners will also be featured as speakers for a scheduled meeting.

The Regent, Mrs. Lou Helms, presented Mrs. Irene Wilkinson with a certificate honoring her for "50 YEARS" of active service of the DAR.—LaVan Collins.

CAPTAIN JOHN WILSON (Thomson, GA). The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Captain John Wilson Chapter was celebrated at the meeting on Wednesday, May 7, at the charming Williamsburg style home of Mrs. Albert Hawes Dallas. Mrs. Samuel Zealy, out-going Regent, gave a review of the work of the chapter and tied it in with the President General's theme for the National Society this year, "A Tapestry of Service." She told of the Chapter's beginnings, being organized April 12, 1930 with Mrs. Clara Maude Cox Hunt as Organizing Regent. Twelve ladies met at the Hunt home and were the organizing members. By the time the charter was issued three more members had joined, making 15 charter members. Organizing members were Maude Cox Hunt, Regent, Mary Gibson Boyd, Dorothy Hunt Doughty, Laurie Wilson Downing, Indya Hawes Dozier, Sarah Louise Fluker, Maude Alexander Stephens Hadaway, Miriam Harrison, Florence Gertrude Austin Knox, Marjie Hill Mobley, Lyle Porter Wall, and Sara Irene Stephens White. The last three to join, making up the charter membership, were Alice Hill Brown, Milberie Timmerman Mobley and Sadie Long Simpson. Of these 15 charter members, four are active in the work of the chapter today, Mrs. Doughty, Mrs. Mobley, Miss Fluker and Mrs. Wall. Miss Harrison is an active member in the Kettle Creek Chapter. The membership is presently 43 members and 3 awaiting membership. Mrs. Clyde Forest Hunt died at the age of 91 on February 19, 1969. She was an active member of the First Baptist Church and a Sunday School Teacher. Besides being organizer of the Thomson Chapter DAR she as a member of the following: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of 1812, Magna Charta Dames and American of Royal Descent.

Chapter in 1939 in memory of a Revolutionary Patriot of the county. Its purpose from its organization was to take an active part in the work of the National Society in furthering its three objectives: historical, educational and patriotic. "Also to join hands with others who cherish our priceless heritage so that together we can more effectively promote the ideals of patriotism, love of country", stated Mrs. Zealy. This Golden Anniversary celebration presented a glimpse into the past and was for many a walk down memory's lane. For all it presented a challenge to continue in the precedent which has been set before us, that together we weave a Tapestry of Service.

Reports were given by Mrs. John L. Moore, Jr. newly elected Regent and Mrs. Eben Doughty on the 89th Continental Congress.

ATLANTA CHAPTER (Atlanta, Ga.) celebrated its 89th birthday with a series of activities on Thursday, April 3rd, at Craigie House, its historic chapter house.

Eight sixty year members and sixteen fifty year members were honored with certificates. Past regents returned in traditional fashion to cut the birthday cake. Peggy Youngblood, soloist, and Mrs. Blanche Kell Hood, pianist, provided a delightful musical program.

At two in the afternoon Atlanta Chapter honored the memory of Mrs. Francis H. Orme, a charter member, Regent of Atlanta Chapter (1893-94), and first Vice Regent of the Georgia State Society, NSDAR, (1899-1901). Mrs. Jonathan W. Fox, State Regent, and Mrs. George Wing, Chapter Regent, paid tribute to Mrs. Orme. The Post Headquarters Color Guard, United States Army, Fort McPherson, Ga., and a band from Henry County High School, McDonough, Ga., contributed magnificently to the dedication service at the site of the grave in Atlanta's Historic Oakland Cemetery. It is significant that "The Song of the Revolution," written by Dr. Francis (Frank) H. Orme, was adopted by the Fifteenth Continental Congress as one of the national songs.

At one earlier meeting this year, several members presented papers on their respective ancestors. And, a previous program was highlighted by members portraying wives of our United States presidents. Costumes and dialogue, which revealed pertinent milestones in the lives of our first ladies, provided fascinating entertainment as identities were revealed.—Rose Martin Wing.

OUACHITA (Malvern, AR). The grave marker dedication of Revolutionary War Patriot James Lindsey was conducted in an afternoon ceremony on Saturday, May 10, at the Lindsey.
Cemetery in Poyen, Arkansas.

The ceremony was conducted by the Ouachita Chapter. Mrs. Harold Clem, Regent was assisted in the dedication by Mrs. Ronald Massey, Chaplain.

The ceremony included placement of Colors, invocation by LCDR Zane L Chesser, Chaplain USNR, and Welcome by Mrs. Clem. A brief history of James Lindsey was given by Mrs. Wilson Hunt Jr., Goose Creek Chapter, Baytown, Texas.

The marker was unveiled by Tim Robbins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Robbins and the benediction was given by Bernie Nusko Jr.

Many descendants of James Lindsey were in attendance including program participants, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Massey, Tim Robbins, and Bernie Nusko Jr.

Special guests were: Mrs. Larry P. Clark, Little Rock, State Historian, Arkansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Charles W. Overton, Little Rock, Vice President General, National Society Sons of American Revolution. W. Bernard Barber, Benton, 2nd Vice President Arkansas Sons of American Revolution.

James Lindsey was born about 1762 in Virginia. He was living in Surry County, North Carolina when he became one of the 910 Volunteers who fought at King's Mountain on October 7, 1780.

In 1787, James Lindsey and his family left Surry County and stopped off in Rutherford County, North Carolina on their way west and stayed there until 1802 when he followed his brother Caleb Lindsey, to Christian County, Kentucky. After 1820 census they left Kentucky and came to Arkansas to be with their son, Eli Lindsey. Before 1830 the family was living in what was then Pulaski County, Arkansas. Here James Lindsey and his wife Rachel both died in 1831.

Eli, his son was the first Methodist Circuit Rider preacher in Arkansas.

The descendants of James Lindsey have furnished this nation with many doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers and just plain folk who carry on the tradition of service set down by this quiet man who helped to make this nation free.

CASCADe (Bellevue, Washington). The two years just completed by Arnette Schlosser, Regent, and Jackie Daniels, 1st Vice Regent, were eventful years starting with Cascade Chapter hosting the annual George Washington Birthday Ceremony on the University of Washington Campus. 52 Patriotic and Fraternal organizations were represented. It ended with the Chapter being presented the State American Heritage Award at State Conference in Kelso, just one week before the eruption of Mt. St. Helens!

The winning poem was written by Marjorie Brister, an Associate Member from Boseman, Montana. Her sister, Bea Smith, was Chapter American Heritage Chairman.

The President General's theme requirements proved an exciting challenge. "Nature's Tapestry" was an open evening meeting dealing with food preservation and dehydration—appealing to homemakers and backpackers.

A workshop was held for all Chairmen in August, with special emphasis on helping new Chairmen better understand committee requirements.

An attempt was also made to involve all 90+ members by designating them to act as hostesses—a few at a time—at each meeting. A twice yearly newsletter was initiated to acquaint members of Chapter activities.

A month long "Know Your DAR" display was on exhibit at the Mercer Island Library, Revolutionary War, Civil War and present-day artifacts were included.

Louise Hamlin (Mrs. Eugene B.), who served as Chapter Chaplain this past four years, is now Chaplain for the State of Washington.—Jackie Daniels.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, OH). In April, the Governor Othniel Looker Chapter of the DAR observed the American Heritage theme of our society.

A group of twenty-five, which included members and guests, visited the historic Laidley House in the beautiful Riverside District of Covington, Kentucky. This lovely old landmark is listed in the National Register of Historic Properties.

The French Victorian mansion was built in 1865 by Commodore Frederick Laidley, who owned the White Packet Riverboat lines.

The house reflects the affluence, charm, and culture of some of the people who developed the river traffic of the Post-Civil War era.

After the Laidley family passed on, the fine old home fell into a long period of decay.

Four years ago, it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. James Allen, a young couple who appreciated its historic background and the potential significance of restoration. Today it is an example of charm, elegance, and beauty. Visitors are inspired by the work of its owners in this restoration.

"Your Flag and My Flag" is the topic for the June meeting of our chapter. Illustrations by Marge Platt, a local artist, will be a feature of the program. Officers for the coming year will be installed.—Miss Elizabeth Turrell

MARY SHIRLEY MCGUIRE (Plano, Texas). Good Citizen winner, Mr. Homer Reynolds III, went on to win Texas Good Citizen. Mr. Reynolds, son of Mrs. Homer Reynolds, Jr. and the late Mr. Reynolds, is a 1980 graduate of Plano Senior High School where he was president of the senior class, vice president of the Student Senate and the Latin Club. Mr. Reynolds designed and co-ordinated the Student Council and Student Government workshop for members of the Plano Independent School District; rewrote and initiated amendments of PSHS Senate constitution; designed and conducted peer

The State Regent of Texas, Mrs. Jayne Brainard, visits the Mary Shirley McGuire Chapter for a Flag Day Tea.
tutoring programs involving science, math, history and English; designed and co-ordinated the program for in-coming students at PSHS. He was recipient of the R.L. Thornton Alumni Leadership Scholarship to Southern Methodist University and was selected by his peers as "Most likely to run for president of the United States." We are very proud of Homer and believe that he exemplifies the requirements of dependability, service, leadership and patriotism.

On June 14th our chapter was honored with a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. Jane Brainard, and State Parliamentarian, Mrs. L. P. O'Neil. Their visit prompted the use of nine flags outside the Heritage House in Plano where the tea was held. Since we are a small chapter, this tea was used to encourage visits from prospective members. This was the first time that most of our members, many new to DAR, had the opportunity to meet a state officer. Their visit has given renewed interest in chapter activities.

We are so proud of our Gold Honor Roll Award. Its requirements are used as a basis to teach our members about the work of DAR.

In an attempt to give DAR a new image, a local radio station interviewed our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Gwen Neu- mann, and a thirty minute program was aired in connection with Constitution Week. Mrs. Neumann gave the listeners a new insight into the goals and standards of DAR. Hopefully, she convinced many that we are aware of and vitally concerned with national issues.

RHADAMANT (Sandy Creek, NY). With a great feeling of patriotism members of Rhadamant Chapter assembled at the Carpenter Cemetery, Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York on June 14, 1980 for the purpose of dedicating a bronze government marker, placed at the grave of Adonijah Montague, who served as a private from the State of Vermont in the American Revolution.

In the presence of chapter members and one guest, the ritual was conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Clyde Ballou, a fifth generation descendant of Private Montague, with acting Chaplain, Mrs. Alfred Chrisman, assisting.

Other members participated in the ceremony. Mrs. Hamilton Chrisman, a great-great granddaughter of this Revolutionary War Patriot, unveiled the marker and presented the American Flag. The Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. Ceylon Fraser, Chairman of the Flag of the U.S.A. Committee, was followed by a recording of the Star Spangled Banner. A beautiful red, white and blue wreath was placed by Mrs. Alfred Chrisman, whose husband is a fifth generation descendant of the honored hero. Mrs. Frederick Peter, also a fifth generation descendant, read a biography of her ancestor.

The Regent concluded the ceremony with Helen Steiner Rice's, "A Memorial Day Prayer," a perfect tribute for the occasion. Taps were then sounded.

Following the dedication a luncheon was served at Sackets Inn, Sackets Harbor, after which a pilgrimage was made to Historic Sackets Harbor Battlefield. A guided tour of the Pickering-Beach Museum was conducted. Other sites of historical significance were viewed, including the nearby Military Cemetery, where the day ended in the same patriotic spirit with which it began.—Doris B. Taplin.

BELLEVILLE (Belleville, Illinois). Pictured is Mrs. Donald Worley, Illinois State Registrar and Past Regent of Belleville Chapter. In May Mrs. Worley was honored at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania by The Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge for her patriotic and historiographic contribution to Valley Forge genealogy at the Society's Third Annual Encampment. Commander-in-Chief Donald Cronan presented Mrs. Worley with an award and said "Her book Valley Forge... In Search of That Winter Patriot is the bible for tracing Valley Forge ancestors."

Accompanying Mrs. Worley to Valley Forge was another Chapter member, Mrs. Larry Barthel who submitted her application to this new Society for membership. Mrs. Barthel, nee Virginia Phillips, is a descendant of Pvt. David Phillips of the Third North Carolina Regiment who spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Worley and Mrs. Barthel were privileged to attend a special dedication of The Great American Flag at the home of Betsy Ross in Philadelphia during their stay in Pennsylvania. The flag was hoisted on the Verazanno Bridge in New York City on July 4, 1980. These two members viewed and touched the Great American Flag in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Worley was again honored in Dallas, Texas at the National Society Sons of the American Revolution 50th Annual Congress. President General Dr. Calvin E. Chunn presented Mrs. Worley with the coveted Martha Washington Medal at the opening of the NSSAR Recognition Night. Recipients of the Martha Washington Medal must be women who have materially aided the NSSAR. It was the NSSAR who published Mrs. Worley's Valley Forge book which is a comprehensive guide for tracing Valley Forge ancestors. Mrs. Worley was the only woman to receive an SAR award at the SAR Recognition Night in Dallas.
King, Esq. was mentioned in Baptist paper "SIGNS OF THE TIMES" dated 7-31-1833. Son Samuel King III, b. 3-4-1805 (where?)—Mrs. Jennie King Roginson, Goodman Gardens, 8 N. Goodman St., Rochester, NY 14607.


ROWE-BOYCE: Judge Joseph Rowe m. Margaret Eliza Boyce. Judge Rowe b. 1812 King Williams Co., VA, parents Robert & Martha (Abrahams) Rowe from same state. Gr-fathers both are said to have been in Rev. War according to the "History of Marion Co., MO." He was mayor of St. Louis & Hannibal, d. 10-19-87. Who were these gr-fathers? Also info on wife's parents, Mary (Harrold) & William Boyce, possibly from NC.—Mrs. N. V. Harper Jr., 45 East 82nd St., NY, NY 10028.

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The text is a collection of genealogical information about various families and individuals. It contains details about births, deaths, marriages, and movements of people, as well as requests for additional information. The text is rich in historical data, including dates, places, and family relationships.
America Sawyers.—Francis R. Willis, 312 Scottsdale Blvd., Louisville, KY 40214.

WASHINGTON: Need documentation line of John Lawrence Washington (brother of George's father James Augustine) to g. grandson James A. Washington M.D.—T.H. Bartholomew, 1355 Fairlane, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

SURNAMES

As space permits, this department will carry excerpts from the surname files available in the DAR Library. Wherever possible, all of the information in these files will be printed in the magazine. Material not printed in its entirety will be indicated by an asterisk (*). This information is strictly by surname and therefore not necessarily of the same family. These are not original records but copies and abstracts.

Items having additional data are marked with an asterisk (*) and photocopies of these may be obtained by writing directly to the DAR Library, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. Charges are 50¢ for the first page and 15¢ for each additional page; this charge is per record, not per surname and therefore not necessarily of the same family. The maximum number of pages that may be requested is listed.

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Births:

Aquila Magruder was born June 16th 1773
Mary Ann Magruder was born May 4th 1782
Mahala T. Magruder, daughter of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born December 29th 1799
Julian Magruder, daughter of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born July 20th, 1801
Levi Magruder, son of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born July 18th 1802
Owen Magruder, son of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born May 30th 1804
Livinia Magruder, daughter of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born January 30th 1808
Horace Magruder son of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder was born October 17th 1814
Charles O. Afflick, son of Charles and Mahala T. Afflick, was born November 18th 1820
Mary A.M. Cardwell, daughter of Thos. M. and Julian Cardwell was born October 26th 1822
Julian M. Cardwell, daughter of Thos. M. and Julian Cardwell was born November 9th A.D. 1824

Deaths:

Levi Magruder, son of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder departed this life July 18th A.D. 1802
Horace Magruder, son of Aquila and Mary Ann Magruder departed this life January 4th, A.D. 1815
Charles Afflick departed this life October 1st, A.D. 1820
Julian Cardwell, daughter of Aquila and Mary A. Magruder departed this life November 9th, A.D. 1824
Aquila Magruder departed this life September 3rd, A.D. 1825
Mary Ann Magruder, daughter of Enoch Magruder departed this life August 23rd 1854
Owen Magruder departed this life March 11th 1859, aged 54 years, 8 months, and 26 days

THOMAS MAGRUDER (in possession of John H. Magruder of District Heights, Md. in 1953)

Marriages:

Thos. G. Magruder of Kearneysville, W. Va. and Laura E. Hesser of Washington, D.C. were married on the first day of July, 1893 in Washington, D.C. Witnesses were Miss S.C. Robinson and Mrs. F.S. Chapman.
(Signed) Rev. John L. Haggge, Mrs. Mary J. Haggge
Alexander Magruder married Elizabeth Hawkins and Margaret Braithwaite
Col. Samuel Magruder married Sarah Beall
John Magruder of Dunblane married Susan Smith
Col. Zadok Magruder married Rachel Pottinger
Dr. Zadok Magruder married Martha Wilson
Dr. Robert Pottinger Magruder married Margaret Kearney
Wm. Seaton Magruder married Ruth E. Correll

WALTER COX (in possession of Mary S. McCormick Brooks, Md. in 1931)

Births:

Walter Ann Cox, daughter of Walter Cox and Lucy B. Cox born 9th June 1821

Marriages:

Saml. Cox and Walter Ann Cox married 6 Dec. 1842
Walter Cox and Lucy Beall Berry married 4th August 1818

Deaths:

Walter Cox departed this life 25th March 1821
Brook M. Berry died 6th February 1847 in his 52nd year
Eliza Berry (who intermarried with Zachariah Walker) departed this life 28th March 1824 in her 28th year
William Berry died 17th July 1824 in the 29th year of his age
Charles M. Berry died 29 October 1828 in the 31st year of his age
Records of the Births of Mrs. Walkers servants

HARRISON FAMILY BIBLE

Births:

Mary Eunice Harrison born 2nd November 1829, daughter of Sterling E. Harrison and his wife
Brooke William Young was born October 12, 1822
William Berry Young, son of B.W. and M.E. Young born in Lowndes County, Alabama on the 23rd day of September 1868
Hilda Johnson born October 21, 1885
Marriages:
B.W. Young and Mary Eunice Harrison were married on the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord 1851
William Berry Young and Hilda Johnson were married on the 4th day of November 1914 in the year of our Lord

Deaths:
Mary Eunice Young died April 26, 1902
William Berry Young departed this life April 21, 1921

RICHARD YOUNG (bible in possession of Mary S. McCormick Brooks 1931)

Marriages:
Richard Young was married to Matilda Berry Oct. 24, 1815
Brook M. Berry was married to Emma C. Magruder Jan. 30, 1816
Zachariah Walker was married to Eliza Berry Dec. 11, 1816
Walter Cox was married to Lucy Berry August 4, 1818
William Berry was married to Caroline E. Manning Dec. 2, 1818

Deaths:
Lucy Ann Marion Young, daughter of Richard and Matilda Young, was born Sunday, July 28, 1816
Tracenia and Sophrona Young, daughters of Richard and Matilda Young was born Wednesday, December 2nd, 1818
Eliza Young, daughter of Richard and Matilda Young was born Saturday December 22, 1820
Brook William Young, son of Richard and Matilda Young was born Saturday October 12, 1822
Abraham Young, son of Richard and Matilda Young was born Sunday November 28, 1824
Elizabeth L.B. Young, daughter of Richard and Matilda Young was born May 28, 1827
Mary Thomas Young was born October 13, 1829
Charles Richard Young was born Feb. 29, 1831
Brooke M. Berry was born Jan. 9, 1794
Charles M. Berry was born June 19, 1798
Eliza Berry, wife of Zachariah Walker was born Dec. 27 (year not given)
William Berry was born August 27, 1795

Marriages:
B.W. Young and Mary Eunice Harrison were married on the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord 1851
William Berry Young and Hilda Johnson were married on the 4th day of November 1914 in the year of our Lord

Deaths:
Mary Eunice Young died April 26, 1902
William Berry Young departed this life April 21, 1921

LEONARD MAGRUDER (Liber IRM #2, folio 94, Courthouse, Marlborough, Md.) July 26, 1793
Mentions wife Susannah Priscilla Magruder, Henry Truman Compton, Merchant, Hezekiah Magruder by will of his father Alexander Magruder, John Stone Hawkins, Thomas Swann

LEONARD MAGRUDER (Liber IRM #2, folio 94, Courthouse, Marlborough, Md.) March 31, 1792

LEONARD MAGRUDER (Liber IRM #2, folio 504, Courthouse, Marlborough, Md.) Oct. 2, 1792
Mentions Rinaldo Johnson, "his father Alexander Magruder's will, David Crawford, Samuel Hepburn

HEIRS OF JAMES BOWIE TO HILLEARY AND LUCY LYLES (TT folio 213, Upper Marlborough, Md.)
Henry Brooke and Martha, his wife, George Fraser Magruder and Eleanor his wife, Hilleary Lyles and Lucy his wife, the 3 daughters and co-heirs of James Bowie of Prince Georges Co., Md. with consent of Basil Magruder

MARRIAGES:
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
Haswell Magruder and Ann Allen April 18, 1802
Wm. Magruder and Elizabeth Hilliez Feb. 5, 1796

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
America Magruder to John Fontaine Feb 14, 1871
Amos Wm. Magruder to Mollie Wilson Jan 11, 1882
Ann Elizabeth Magruder to Ashton Garrett Feb 11, 1836
Ann Maria Magruder to Geo. W. Getlings Oct 12, 1867
Annie V. Magruder to Edward S. Hunter Feb 14, 1870
Archibald S. Magruder to Narcissa Adamson Jan 19, 1844
Artamess Magruder to Daniel M. Darne April 23, 1829
Betsy Lyme Magruder to John Mostian July 16, 1806
Carton Magruder to Catherine Mells Nov 17, 1818
Caroline Magruder to Edward Valbott March 11, 1819
Caroline Magruder to Enoch Morland Feb. 1, 1842
Catherine Holmes Magruder to John A. Carter May 11, 1830
Chas. William Magruder to Agnes M. Sone May 18, 1905
Chas. McGregor (of Mass) to Mary E. Burdette May 20, 1886
Columbia J. Magruder to Edw. H. Waters June 21, 1869
Cordelia R. Magruder to Jefferson Griffith Nov 14, 1827
Edna Magruder to B.W. Blizzard April 29, 1903
Edith May Magruder to Harry J. Burroughs Sept 11, 1896
Edward Magruder to Laura Wilson Feb 6, 1851
Edward E. Magruder to Mary A. Leaman Nov 28, 1895
Eliza Magruder to William Talbott Oct 2, 1812
Eliza Ann Magruder to Jno. H. Miller Dec 4, 1832
Eliza V. Magruder to Henry Griffith of Lyde May 27, 1823
Elizabeth Magruder to Benjamin Perry Feb 1, 1804
Elizabeth Magruder to Lloyd Magruder Feb 20, 1803
Elizabeth Magruder to Nathan Cook Nov 17, 1825
Elizabeth H. Magruder to Zachh. D. Waters May 3, 1856
Ella Magruder to Windfield S. Magruder Nov 23, 1874
Ella G. Magruder to Philip D. Laird Dec 2, 1885
Eleua E. Magruder to Juliette Stella Donnelly Sept 3, 1889
Ethel V. Magruder to John G. Case July 6, 1903
Eugene B. Magruder to Mattie Renshaw Jan 4, 1898
Fielder Magruder to Matilda Magruder May 12, 1806
George Magruder to Annie Turner March 20, 1801
Grace Magruder to Emanuel Main Nov 9, 1826
Greenbury Magruder to Elizabeth M. Hurley Feb 13, 1833
Harriet E. Magruder to Otho Z. Newcomer April 5, 1849
Harriet H. Magruder to James E. Lyddam Nov 21, 1837
Hannah S. Magruder to William E. Newcomer Oct 14, 1867
Harriet Magruder to Zachariah Newcomer Sept 24, 1804
Harry C. Magruder to Cora L. Meander July 24, 1804
Hezekiah R. Magruder to Ella V. Whittington July 26, 1876
Hezekiah R. Magruder to Mary A. Milburn May 19, 1910

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Nov. 2, 1829 Died April 26, 1902
B.W. Young Born in Maryland Oct 12, 1822 Died May 1, 1898

WILL ABSTRACTS
ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, Prince Georges Co., Md.  
(dated 12 Apr 1779 proved 1779; Liber T, folio 119, Courthouse, Marlborough, Md)
Wife: Elizabeth
Sons: Alexander Howard, William, Hezekiah, Leonard, James Truman
Daughters: Susannah, Priscilla, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Rebecca
Grandsons: Alexander Magruder, Leonard Covington

ELIZABETH MAGRUDER, Prince Georges Co., Md.  
(dated 14 Dec. 1801, proved 7 Oct 1803, Liber T. folio 551, Courthouse, Marlborough, Md.)
Daughters: Precilla, Elizabeth Hawkins Somerwell, Rebecca Wilson
Son: James Truman Magruder
Grandson: Isaac Brooke Beall
Granddaughter: Elizabeth Howard Magruder

CATHARINE FLEMMING MAGRUDER (Montgomery Co., Md. dated 5 March 1818 probated 11 Dec 1821)
Sons: John Burgess, Thomas, Robert White
Granddaughters: Julia Magruder, of Greenbury Magruder, Catherine Wade, Gala Ann Wade, daughters of James Wade

GEORGE FRASER MAGRUDER, will executed Dec. 30, 1793 probated Montgomery County, Md. Jan 27, 1801
Sons: William, Dennis, Allen, Thomas
Daughters: Amelia, Julia
Son in law: Benjamin Murdoch
Witness: Joseph Compton and Joseph Compton, Jr.

HASWELL MAGRUDER, Jan 30, 1807, May 17, 1811
Prince Georges Co. Md.
Wife: Ann
Son: Fielden William, Edward
Daughters: Easter Moran, Sophia Crawford

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAGRUDER, Montgomery Co., Md.
31 July 1793, probated 7 Sep 1793
Wife: Catherine
Sons: Joseph, John, Greenbury, Robert White, Philip
Daughters: Elizabeth, Margaret, Ann, Catherine, Basie
Mentions: John Mason, Ninian Willett, Bernard O'Neal, Busey, friend, William Offutt Magruder, Henry Childs, Ozius Offutt

LUCY B. MAGRUDER, location not given
Son: George Beall Magruder
Daughter: Lucy Berry
Granddaughter: Ann Wilson, Lucy Wilson
Witnesses: Jas. Boone; John B. Kirby
Registrar of Wills: Samuel Turner

MARTHA WILLSON MAGRUDER, widow of Dr. Zadok Magruder, will made Oct 25, 1837; probated 28 Nov 1837 (Montgomery Co., Md. Will Book V, p 164)
Sons: John W. Magruder, Thomas P.W., Jonathan W. Magruder, William B. Magruder
Daughters: Rebecca Davis Cooke, Elizabeth Cooke, Martha W. Barry, Rebecca P. Lumsdon, Rachel P. Lumsdon
Son in Law: Nathan Cooke
Witnesses: Richard J. (or I.) Bowie, Otho Magruder

NATHAN MAGRUDER, executed Jan 17, 1781, probated April 25, 1786 in Montgomery Co., Md.
Son: Dr. Jeffrey Magruder

ROBERT POTTINGER MAGRUDER, Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., West Virginia
Wife: Aletta A. Magruder
Sons: Robert L. Magruder, William S. Magruder
Daughters: Martha W. Helen C., Alle V.D.

SARAH MAGRUDER, Alleghany Co., Md.
Sons: Richard Magruder, William Beall Magruder, Richard Magruder, Norman Breed Magruder
Granddaughters: children of Nathaniel Beall Magruder—Louisa Magruder, Matilda Magruder, Sarah Magruder
Witnesses: John Wright, John Slicer, Andrew McCleary

WILLIAM MAGRUDER, Prince Georges County, Md.  
March 16, 1822 Probated April 26, 1822
Wife: Elizabeth
Sons: Fielden, William Washington Magruder, Alfred Magruder Haswell
Daughters: Polly Boys Magruder, Elizabeth Malinda Magruder
Brother: Fielden

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER, Washington County, Md. admitted to probate May 3, 1796
Wife: Sarah
Sons: Samuel Beall Magruder, William Beall Magruder, Richard Magruder, Istah Magruder, Normand Bruce Magruder, Nathaniel Beall Magruder
Daughters: Ellinor Beall, Elizabeth Passer
Sons in Law: Lenard Beall, John Passer
Brother: Elias Magruder
Witness: John Lynn, John Jacob Hugh, Charles Frederick Broadhug

LISTING OF OTHER EXTANT MAGRUDER WILLS
WILLIAM MAGRUDER will executed May 14, 1765  
Probated July 22, 1765 Prince Georges County, Md.

ANN FRAZIER MAGRUDER will executed February 23, 1772 Probated July 18, 1774 Prince Georges County, Md.

ANN BLIZZARD FRAZIER will executed June 1, 1769  
Probated November 25, 1773 Prince Georges County, Md.

THOMAS MAGRUDER will probated April 23, 1785  
Fairfax County, Va.

BASIL MAGRUDER will probated May 17, 1805 Montgomery County, Md.

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ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

This beautifully restored Cemetery in North St. Louis County in Missouri is located on a rounded wooded hill, surrounded by deep woods and shaded by ancient oaks and walnuts.

The name "Cold Water" comes from the little spring-fed creek that meanders through the neighborhood. It was called Cold Water by both the French and Spanish explorers. On a French map of 1767, it is identified as "Reviere De Leau Froide," in an account of Spanish Louisiana, published in 1785, it is called "Aqua Frias." Both names translate into English as "Cold Water." The creek gave its name to the community, to the churches, both Baptist and Methodist — to the school and to the burial ground.

Cold Water Cemetery is probably the oldest existing burial ground of the American Settlers who came west of the Mississippi River, when those lands were still under the rule of Spain. It was, first, the Patterson family burial ground, then it was known as the Patterson-Piggott and the Patterson-Hume burial ground, and as it served the neighborhood, it finally became Cold Water Cemetery. This historic cemetery is considered to be the oldest Protestant Cemetery still in use, west of the Mississippi River. On November 3, 1963, the cemetery was officially given to the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. On accepting this unusual gift, the MSSDAR assumed the responsibilities of its future maintenance and of bringing to it the recognition it deserves in the history of America's Westward Expansion. Factually, the first known burial at Cold Water Cemetery is that of Keziah Patterson, first wife of John Patterson, Sr., Revolutionary War Soldier, in 1809. Also therein buried are Reverend John Clark, first Protestant Minister to preach west of the Mississippi, Elisha and Lucy Patterson in whose cabin home, Reverend Clark founded the First Methodist Society in Missouri Territory, and soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War, the War between the States, Spanish-American War, and World Wars I and II.

A traditional Memorial Day Ceremony has been established at the Cemetery — the V.F.W. Color Guard, the American Legion, the Cub Scouts, echoing taps, the flower drop by the Civil Air Patrol, the guest speaker, special memorial services for the deceased members of the DAR and for the many Veterans buried there. These things have become a part of the tradition there and these Memorial Day ceremonies are open to the public.

The Cemetery is supported by donations, memorials, and by the sale of lots to those entitled to use the grounds. Every cent contributed to the Cemetery is used for maintenance via the General Purpose Fund, the Perpetual Care Fund, and through Memorial donations. Since this cemetery is the sole property owned by the State Society, it is the responsibility of all Chapters within the State to support the efforts being made to continue the improvements. Since acquiring the Cemetery in 1963, the MSSDAR has remained active in its preservation, restoration, and beautification. Ten foot sections of fence have been donated as Memorials and have been dedicated for the ultimate perimeter enclosure of the grounds. A Memorial Garden has been created, a gravel road and turn-around has been installed, ground surface water control has been initiated, and grave markers and stones restored and added. As is true, however, there is still much to do at Cold Water since Restoration, Preservation and Beautification are never ending.

Cold Water Cemetery is important because men and women who pioneered the Westward Expansion of our Country lie sleeping there. It is important in the history of the early Protestant Churches in Missouri. Cold Water Cemetery is without question, a landmark of the western movement in our Country and an integral part of our heritage.

written & submitted by Mrs. Roy Aach, 834 Louwen Drive St. Louis, Mo. 63124
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1054 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Mrs. Phillips is pictured on her 80th birthday in the old Morgan Home where she was born, Historic Falling Springs. She is holding an original sketch of the home presented her by the chapter. She has been Chapter Regent for 13 years, Recording Secretary for 5 years, Public Relations Chairman for 20 years, State Chairman of Eleanor H. Smith Scholarship for 5 years, and Co-Chairman of the W. V. State Committee on National Defense for 6 years. Her outstanding achievement awards include American Heritage, National Defense, DAR School, and Gold Honor Roll for 4 years. A Special award for her Outstanding Contribution to DAR was presented at our recent District Meeting by our Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Homer Paul Martin.
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THE FRENCH CANNONS
The Missouri River was a great factor in the development of the West. Immigrants would leave river boats at Leavenworth. The French Cannons overlooking the river were made by Berenger in Paris 1774. Brought to the US during the American Revolution. These 2 cannons overlooking the Missouri River are called "Le Voyager" & "Le VertuRIX."

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A devoted and capable employee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for sixty-two years and a loyal member of the Society.

Her many friends and the Society will miss her conscientious and efficient management of the membership office. We wish her good health and happiness in her future endeavors.
Cape Florida Chapter Honors
4 Members in 5 Generations

The Cape Florida Chapter of NSDAR, Coral Gables, Florida, has four of the members of a five generation family. The Great Great Grandmother is Mrs. Margaret C. Chambers, the Great Grandmother is Mrs. Willard M. Ware, the Grandmother is Mrs. John W. Odom, the Mother is Mrs. G. J. George Kuiper and the only non-member of the Chapter is baby Elizabeth Renae Kuiper. The Ancestor of Margaret Chambers and her great granddaughter, Elizabeth Edwards Kuiper is Bishop Jacob Mast from Pennsylvania. The Ancestor of Rhoda Chambers Ware and her daughter, Martha Ware Odum is John Chambers, who came to Pennsylvania in 1713. The farm, which he bought at that time, is still in the Chambers family.
What's wrong with feeling proud when you see your country's flag? What's wrong with getting a little choked up? There are those who will tell you that honor to the flag is out of style, is old fashioned, is unsophisticated. But taking pride in "Old Glory" . . . gathering an extra surge of courage from its bright, rippling folds . . . was not out of style at far-off places like Chapultepec and San Juan Hill and Chateau Thierry and Iwo Jima and Khe Sanh. And it isn't out of style right here and now, either. So go ahead. Lift your hat or put your hand to your heart when your nation's flag goes by. You're a better American and a better human being when you do.

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Honors
Various members of Home Federal Savings attended the official Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for the new San Lorenzo Branch. From left to right: Carl Howard, Director; Rufus N. Colquhoun, President; (Mrs. Esther Jorgenson, Board Member of the San Lorenzo Home Owners Association); Frank Cozzo, Director; John Leese, Branch Manager; Helen Elke, Vice President and Chester Wolfe, Director.

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Davidson Cemetery Inquiries: Ad appeared in the June-July 80 issue on page 859. Address inquiries to Mrs. M. Fish, 1319 Vigo St., Vincennes, IN. 47591.

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Van Buren County Cemetery Index
compiled by
Marla Van Buren Chapter DAR
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GREETINGS

Bienville Chapter

Winding Waters Chapter
Spring Hill, Fla.

Greetings
Fort Conde Chapter
Mobile, Alabama
Ruth Bassett Collins
(Mrs. Harold) Regent
When the mound was all built and covered, the charcoal burner climbed the mound on his handmade ladder, and took out the center stake, thus making a chimney. He dropped wood chips into the opening, ignited them, and once he was sure they were burning, he set a cover called a chimney stopper on this opening.

For the next twelve hours the charcoal burner slept. After this period of rest, the mound had to be watched continuously, the charcoal burner catching as much sleep as he could in snatches. He still had to watch for fire or other dangers. Soft spots in the mound or weak areas were one of the dangers. The charcoal burner or collier had to find out these dangers by jumping on the mound. The pile might collapse and the charcoal burner might sink in and be burned or killed. Knowing how and when to walk on the mound was an art in itself. He corrected the soft spots by readjusting the layers of wood, or replacing the rotten wood with new wood. If the fire was not burning well, the charcoal burner found this out with a long pole, or probing rod. He fixed this danger by cutting draft holes into the mound. But if it had too much draft, it caused rapid burning. Charcoal must burn slowly.

The burning of the charcoal mound took five or six days, and the cooling took two or three more days. Depending on the weather, a larger pile could take up to a month.

At first a black smoke rose from the center hole or chimney. Then this was hidden by a blue haze as the fire was smothered. This was kept up for a while, then a yellowish smoke came out. This was called the sweating period. The pile shrank as the charring went on. Small holes had to be poked in the walls of the pile to let gases which come from the burning of the wood escape or the pile could explode.

Cooling took just as much time and care as burning the charcoal did. First the outer cover of the mound had to be removed a little at a time, otherwise what looked like black and cold charcoal would get rekindled. The charcoal taken out of the main pile had to be kept separate and a great distance away from the main pile. Then the charcoal was loaded into horse or oxen drawn wagons and carted away to the coal house, located near the furnace.

I think the charcoal burner must have had a very lonely and dangerous life. He must have gotten very dirty from the constant smoke and charring wood. He could be very proud of his part of producing iron that the armies needed, in the form of cannons, cannon balls, muskets, chains, and cooking equipment, (pots and kettles), in their fight for American independence.

Bibliography

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OCTOBER 1980
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Prizes for the October 1980 issue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>State</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Place Total Revenue — La Puerto de Oro (CA) — $525.00</td>
<td>First Place Total Revenue — Georgia — $1,025.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Place Commercial ads — Mary Floyd Tallmadge — $450.00</td>
<td>First Place Commercial ads — Georgia — $770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total for the October 1980 issue — $9,697.20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Awards and Prizes for the 1980-1981 Honor Roll Year in Magazine Advertising:
The 1980-1981 Honor Roll year for Magazine Advertising ends on February 6, 1981. All ads which should be counted on this year’s Honor Roll must be in the Magazine Advertising office by February 6, 1981.
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Certificates: to every state with 100% Participation for the 1980-1981 year.
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Faithfully,

Wayne Blair

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