THE VICTORY AT YORKTOWN PIN.

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the victory at Yorktown, this limited edition pin is being made available to all DAR members in 1981 only. Gold-filled pin, $34. Bronze goldplate pin, $15. Add $1.75 for shipping and Pennsylvania or New Jersey tax where applicable. (Enlarged to show detail.) J.E. Caldwell has been the official jewelers and stationers to the NSDAR since 1891.

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March 1, 1981 marks the beginning of the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the American Red Cross. Throughout 90 of these years, the Daughters of the American Revolution has enjoyed a close relationship with its “next door neighbor.” As exemplified by our common members, both organizations are committed to service to the nation and humanity - in the past, present and future. With the cover for March and the articles on page 188, NSDAR offers congratulations on your first 100 years!

The cover design is by Deborah Carr, Advertising Manager.
On March 15, 1781, Gen. Nathanael Greene regrouped his 1700 Continentals to face the advancing Lord Cornwallis at Guilford Courthouse, 34 miles east of Hillsborough, North Carolina. Although Cornwallis' 2400 troops forced Greene to withdraw, British casualties totaled 93 killed and 413 wounded. Cornwallis was unable to withstand such heavy losses and, therefore, began the long march to Yorktown while the Patriots began to recover the South.
The President
General’s Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS,

In the Month of March we commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the adoption of “The Star Spangled Banner” as our National Anthem, by an Act of the Congress of the United States of America. Never could one hope to witness a more thrilling rendition of the National Anthem than was enjoyed on the evening of January 27, during the fireworks extravaganza “America Gives Thanks,” staged on the Mall in Washington, honoring the 52 freed American hostages. As the President General watched the spectacular display of bursting flares penetrating the otherwise still, clear night, and participated with the assembly, numbering in the tens of thousands, in singing the National Anthem, she could truly appreciate the emotion Francis Scott Key must have experienced when he penned his immortal words, inspired by the sight in the “dawn’s early light” of “Old Glory” still flying over Fort McHenry.

March is also the harvest month in the affairs of NSDAR. It signals the gathering of reports and the completion of unfinished business. Your National Officers and Committee Chairmen take great pride in making 100% reports to Continental Congress. You too, will experience a deep sense of satisfaction when your Chapter and State are honored. The 90th Continental Congress should record unprecedented achievement if personal attention to reporting is exercised in a united effort.

We note another special anniversary this month. Ninety years ago, on March 20, 1891, the National Board of Management confirmed the organization of the Chicago Chapter in Illinois, making it the first Chapter within the National Society. Ninety years is a brief span in time—yet an astounding era of growth and accomplishment for the National Society! It is a proud privilege to chronicle, as of February 6, 1981, 3,128 Chapters in the NSDAR.

A National Project is chosen during each administration to meet a need commensurate with the objectives of the Society. Since assuming office, the President General has given much consideration to the selection of a project. She has been made keenly aware of the physical deterioration of the exterior of Memorial Continental Hall (a registered National Historic Landmark), Constitution Hall, the Administration Building and the Founders’ Monument. After careful examination and a pre-engineering survey of the condition and basic repair needed for the complex of buildings, the President General, looking to the future as well as the present, selected the project “A Legacy Preserved,” because the NSDAR can do no less than restore and preserve the magnificent historic buildings which stand as an enduring monument to love of country and faithfulness to the principles of the National Society.

The National Board of Management, at its meeting on February 6, 1981, resolved: “that the proposed President General’s Project of this administration shall be the immediate beginning of restoration and preservation of the Historic Buildings of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

“If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed . . . nothing shall be impossible unto you.” Matthew 17:20. With God’s guidance and your support, A Legacy will be Preserved.

Faithfully,

Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
President General, NSDAR
Sharing More Than Marble Palaces

BY SALLY ANN STEWART, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
AMERICAN RED CROSS, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Photos by Deborah Carr
DAR Constitution Hall will be the scene of a very special birthday party on May 21, 1981—the celebration of the first 100 years of service of the American Red Cross, the nation's largest volunteer agency.

And this Centennial observation appropriately reminds us that, historically, the DAR and the Red Cross share more than neighboring, marble edifices along Washington, D.C. 's 17th Street.

For both organizations, from their beginnings in the late 1880s through the closing decades of the 20th century, have shared many ventures destined to aid the American people. Perhaps most importantly, the DAR, and, especially, the Red Cross were enhanced by the indomitable spirit, energy and vision of three remarkable women—Clara Barton, Mabel Boardman and Jane Delano—who were Red Cross pioneers and DAR members.

Recalling this shared history, it is fitting that the closing ceremonies of the official Red Cross Centennial celebration, which begins on March 1, will end at Constitution Hall. This event, which caps a four-day Red Cross national convention, will feature a special, "mystery" speaker, and a performance by the youthful "Up With People" company.

Following the closing ceremonies, a gigantic "birthday" cake will be cut in Constitution Hall. And, through the use of satellites, televised coverage of the May 21st events will be shown to Red Cross volunteers in communities across the nation where arrangements have been made to hook-up to cable and public television facilities. It could be a really gigantic birthday party!

The Centennial theme, "Red Cross: Ready For a New Century," evokes the enthusiasm of Red Cross volunteers as the organization surges into a second century of service. The many Centennial activities organized by chapters nationwide, however, are only springboards for planning new programs and services to meet the needs of the American people during the next 100 years.

But looking ahead to a second century does not preclude remembering the accomplishments achieved during the first. And the Red Cross of today owes much to the pioneers who had the vision to create an organization that is still dedicated to helping people to avoid emergencies, to prepare for those that cannot be avoided, or to cope with them when they do occur. And when we consider the founding and early days of the Red Cross, we quite naturally return to three of the most important figures in its early history.

Clara Barton was a charter member of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, National No. 160. She was elected the first DAR Surgeon General in 1890 and served in that position until 1892. In 1896, Miss Barton was elected one of the 13 Honorary Vice Presidents General, as a recognition of special service rendered to the national society.

After her death, it was written that Clara Barton had the brain of a statesman, the command of a general, and the heart and hand of a woman. Certainly, she was a liberated lady in an age that equated "era" with a period of time or stage of history rather than an "equal rights amendment."

Miss Barton began teaching school when most teachers were men. She won the right to have a desk job in an office of the federal government in Washington: previously women had been required to carry their work home.

But her greatest pioneering began when she was nearly 40 years old. When the Civil War erupted, Clara Barton saw the need for ministering to the men in uniform. Her subsequent action included nursing the wounded, carrying medical and food supplies through war-torn areas, and keeping track of the names of soldiers to share with relatives. After the battle at Cedar Mountain, for example, she appeared at a field hospital at midnight with a four-mule-team load of supplies. The surgeon there later wrote, "I thought that night if heaven ever sent out a holy angel, she must be the one, her assistance was so timely." Thereafter she was known as "The Angel of the Battlefield."

It was Clara Barton, who, after the Civil War, proposed that a national cemetery be created around the graves of the men who died in Andersonville Prison, and that the graves be marked where names were known. She also proposed that the unknown be memorialized—anticipating the honor now symbolized by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In 1869, Miss Barton sailed for Europe in search of rest. There, she found a still wider field of service. She was introduced to the Red Cross idea, promulgated by Henri Dunant, calling for international agreements for the protection of the sick and wounded during wartime without respect to nationality, and for the formation of voluntary national societies to give aid on a neutral basis.

It took Miss Barton until 1882 to have the Geneva Treaty (variously called the Red Cross Treaty and the Geneva Convention) ratified by the United States. And it was in 1881 that Miss Barton and a group of supporters formed the American Association of the Red Cross, later reincorporated as The American National Red Cross.

Disaster relief, beginning with Miss Barton's appeals for funds to aid victims of forest fires in Michigan in 1881, became Clara Barton's "specialty" in the years to come. Later, she introduced the idea of Red Cross disaster relief to other national Red Cross societies, and many foreign countries honored her with decorations. She was one of three U.S. delegates to the Third International Red Cross Conference in Geneva in 1884, the only woman present.

The most significant act of Clara Barton, during the closing years of her life, was to take—as head of the American Red Cross—supplies and Red Cross services to Cuba during the Spanish-American War, on a specially chartered ship. The aid she brought was given to the American forces, to prisoners of war, and to
Miss Boardman's first ten years as Red Cross leader were especially fruitful for the organization. During this time, aided by a carefully chosen professional staff, she revitalized the organization. Disaster relief and preparedness and services to members of the armed forces were to remain primary concerns. But under her guidance, many new Red Cross programs were instigated, including formalized volunteer activities, such as the Gray Ladies, Motor Corps, and Canteen Service. And nursing, first aid, and water safety education became major Red Cross functions.

And as Mabel Boardman continued in her fourth decade of service, the Red Cross and the DAR shared another cooperative venture. During World War II, three rooms in the basement of Constitution Hall were granted to the Army and Navy Women's Auxiliary in cooperation with the Red Cross. The rooms were used for a day nursery for children of U.S. servicemen. Later, another room in the basement was given to the Red Cross to be used as sleeping quarters for the children during their rest periods.

An article in the October 1965 issue of the DAR Magazine notes that a portion of the garden on the C Street side was set aside as a playground and three Christmas parties for the children were given by the DAR President General.

The DAR, in September 1943, gave the Red Cross the use of the major portion of Memorial Constitution Hall. The Red Cross housed its offices for all volunteer special services and the camp and hospital council of the ARC's District of Columbia Chapter. Also, the area was used by the Red Cross for its work in aiding prisoners of war—sending packages of food, clothing...
and medicines to American and Allied soldiers and civilians held captive.

Mabel Boardman achieved her goal of making the Red Cross an organization of greater service, prestige and influence. A volunteer all her life, traveling extensively on inspection and speaking tours at her own expense, Miss Boardman refused the organization’s highest executive position. She had been raised to believe that service is “the rent one pays for one’s room on earth.” And for four decades, Mabel Boardman gave just that: service, not only to the Red Cross, but to the nation.

Today, there are more than 82,000 nurses (registered, licensed, practical and student) serving in Red Cross chapters across the nation. Their services to people in their communities, as well as the efforts of thousands of other Red Cross nurses over the years, may be attributed largely to the foresight of another DAR member and Red Cross pioneer—Jane Delano. For it was she who saw the need, in the early 1900s, for the nation to have more trained nurses.

Although she had worked as a volunteer recruiting nurses for the Red Cross during the Spanish-American War, Miss Delano’s major role with the organization did not begin until 1909, when she was superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and agreed to undertake the chairmanship of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

From 1909 until 1917, when the United States entered the first world war, Miss Delano created programs of powerful significance in American life. She and Isabel McIsaac wrote the first textbook for the Red Cross course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. Classes in home dietetics followed. In 1912, the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service was established to provide skilled nursing care and health instruction in remote rural regions. That same year, Miss Delano resigned from the Army Nurse Corps, which she headed, to devote full time to the Red Cross.

In 1914, the Red Cross began sending medical and nursing units abroad to help the military and civilian populations in the warring countries. During the war 18,989 enrolled Red Cross nurse were assigned to military establishments. An additional 284 served in hospitals and in cantonment zones for the U.S. Public Health Service, and 604 were assigned to foreign service under the Red Cross commissions to the Allies.

During World War I, Miss Delano remained in this country to handle the administration of the overseas nursing operation and to design an expanded postwar domestic Red Cross nursing program. After the Armistice, however, in November 1918, she went to Europe to make a tour of inspection. In the severe weather of January 1919, she became ill with an ear infection and died on April 15th. Her last words were, “I must get back to my work.”

Jane Delano is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, her grave surrounded by the white markers of other nurses, who share honors with America’s soldier dead. In the garden at Red Cross national headquarters stands a monument made possible by financial contributions from nurses throughout the nation. Memorializing Jane Delano and the 296 enrolled ARC nurses who died during World War I, it bears the inscription, from the Ninety-first Psalm, “Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.”

Clara Barton. Mabel Boardman. Jane Delano. These pioneers, and others, shaped the first century of American Red Cross services to the American people.

Today, the Red Cross continues Clara Barton’s fledgling disaster preparedness and relief efforts, and aids servicemen and women, veterans and their families.

Mabel Boardman’s dream of a volunteer cadre is reflected in the more than 1.4 million Red Cross service volunteers, whose activities include helping the elderly, cheering the hospitalized, serving as school health aides, working at bloodmobile sites, providing the sick and handicapped with transportation to clinics and a myriad of other services.

Jane Delano’s early efforts to establish a system to provide skilled health care is realized by the Red Cross nurses and volunteer instructors who teach nursing and health care courses, as well as first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and water safety training.

The Red Cross will be “ready for a new century,” when May 21st rolls around. Its volunteers will be looking ahead to 100 more years of service, searching for new ways to help people, to help improve the quality of life for all Americans. After all, the future rests on the foundations forged by three pioneers and the volunteers who followed. Happy Birthday, Red Cross.

And, thank you, ladies!
The Theme of This Report is “What Then?”

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL J. PAUL HOLLAND, USA (RET.)

This article was written for and delivered to the National Convention of The Military Order of the World Wars in August 1978. Some of the numbers may have changed, but its philosophy still applies. As the United States welcomes a new President, it is appropriate to print this message again as a valuable “THINK PIECE.”

America, today, can be likened to the healthy person who is suddenly stricken and rushed to the hospital. This body lies supine upon the canvas of life for all the world to gaze upon and impatiently awaits the remedy that will cure the illness. The patient is probed and tested by the physicians and the consultants seeking remedy that will avoid imminent demise. The experts wring their hands in despair and seek desperately a cure that will restore strength and prolong life.

Within this scenario we picture the President as the Chief Physician, his Cabinet as his Consultants and the other attendants, his Congress and even his Justices, all in disagreement as to what is wrong and what to do. But let us drop the analogy and call the experts and consultants what they really are! They are the elected political and appointed leaders of the nation.

What is wrong and what to do is the question before these leaders and the people of America. Shall the leaders find the path to health or shall the people, in revolt, find that path, such as happened in California’s Proposition 13?

In their befuddlement the leaders ask not:

A. What made America strong?

B. What gave her strength to defeat the despots of the world and then rebuild their devastation into competing strength?

C. How did America survive all this and emerge as the dominant leader of the free world?

No! The leaders do not seek the source of America’s past strength, but lament only the present weakness and becloud the issues with useless verbiage laced with insincerity and sweetened with suaveness so as to deceive us, the public.

The leaders must seek the source of past strength, and based upon their findings, give as remedy the same, so that America can once again march head-high as the dominant one in the family of free nations.

The leaders, if their search is honest, will find that America’s strength grew greatness based upon:

A. The genes of courage and patriotism that she inherited from the founding fathers and so elegantly nurtured during her 202 years of national life.

B. Her inherited respect for moral values that give dignity to life itself.

C. Her reverence of womanhood.

D. Her appreciation for material values and her faithfulness in guarding them, so her peoples could call their homes their castles.

E. Her resolute determination to guard her homeland against all who sought to weaken her or intrude upon her possessions.

F. Her repugnance for any act or person that violated the tenets of democracy and the principles of capitalism.

and G. Her immaculate moral code established by the earliest immigrants who came to her shores from the immorality and the despotic rulers of Europe.

But can our national leaders in their politically oriented world see America’s past greatness? Will they, in bending to the demands of pressure groups and in fear of their prejudices, refuse to take an unshakeable stand on important issues that affect the viability of a strong America? Will they continue to allow bureaucrats to solve America’s vital problems? It is only when these questions
are given reliable answer can confidence be placed in their leadership.

Let us now comment briefly on America’s principles of her former strength and relate them to the environment of today—and I believe we will find the cause of her weakness.

President Carter stated on May 22, 1977: “The American people have lost their long-standing fear of communism.”

(Parenthetically we state that communism is our avowed and mortal enemy!) Fear means loss of courage: in this instance it means, in the thinking of the President, that the American people have lost their courage to face the challenge of communism. Can this be true?

No! It is not true! It must be a fiction of the President’s imagination and his tri-lateral cohorts who seek only a one-world government controlled by the banking industry. The stirring words of Thomas Paine, “Now is the time to come to the aid of your country,” said long ago when America faced danger, still ring loud in the ears of the patriot. Today, as in yesteryear, the people must give answer to that stirring call for their country again faces dangerous times. America must give challenge to the words of Lenin when he said, “So long as capitalism and socialism remain they cannot live in peace.” We must be alert and arm ourselves so we can sound the funeral dirge of socialism.

Patriotism is a feeling of love and respect for our homeland, our America. It is a feeling that is not born in us, but is a spirit that must be nurtured from the earliest days of childhood. It is both a parental duty and the duty of the schools to teach each child the meaning of respect for citizenship, from which patriotism flows.

But, sadly, the parent and the schools frequently fail that responsibility; so we raise echelons of children that reflect that failure, and as each enters adulthood the failure becomes more apparent.

Sometimes our schools are but a farce, often neglecting to teach the basics of pure thought, the oral or written expression of comprehensible thought, respect for America and all she provides, and the virtues of the capitalistic system of government.

The comprehensive testing scores of the students fall lower each year. If the philosophy of education is not soon changed for the better, the future will turn out even more immoral illiterates and degenerates than are turned out today. What a deplorable way to prepare the youth of our nation to assume their responsibilities to contribute to our national goals! An avowed Marxist is considered for appointment to head the Department of Politics at the University of Maryland. Such appointment sadly illustrates the callousness of our school authorities toward the future of America. (Editor’s update: He was hired, has since been released, but with very vocal student help, is appealing the dismissal.)

Scholarship is lacking in students today because they are infected with the same virus as infects many of their parents: take the easy way out, do not rock the boat if it is not your business, and worry not about the morality or ethics of the situation.

Educators are sometimes puppets of the community pressure groups. Administrators lack or have lost contact with the realities of academic leadership; they serve only the loudest voices in local government and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Teachers who find virtue in the “3Rs” are in trouble. They survive because of tenure and threats of union action against the Administrators.

It is a fact that the intent of the Soviet Union is to destroy the moral values of America. They have regimented their most powerful resources of infiltration and subversion in this battle, and their success so far has been tremendous in the eyes of the patriot. To measure this success we have only to ponder the moral degeneration of our nation over the past two decades. Factual evidence abounds in pornography, adult movies and book stores, massage parlors and other drawing attractions of debauchery, while city governments and churches do little to stem the tide of moral degeneration.

By infiltration the Soviets have placed the churches, the guardians of our moral codes, in disarray. Their principles of guardianship have been clouded and soiled by the theories of modern day life to the extent that one questions their effectiveness as the ramparts that protect a viable social order.

The courts of law, the enforcers of our moral codes, have relaxed the restraints on those who wish to “do their own thing” which means that immorality may run rampant, free from cultural inhibitions. Good moral guidance by responsible parents or teachers turns to discouragement under the conditions promulgated by the courts. So we witness the slow evaporation of the moral codes that once marked America as a nation great, brave and strong.

Thomas Jefferson said, and today his words come home to haunt us, “I place economy the first and most important virtue, and public debt as the greatest of danger.” Lenin has stated that the way he expected to conquer America was by debauching its currency, and not by war. I fear we ignore the words of Jefferson and embrace the words of Lenin. It is our leaders who are debauching the currency—and, it must be asked, for what purpose?

However, it should be said that the premise of Lenin implemented through our leaders has moved remarkably well toward the ruination of both our currency and our entire financial system. It is shocking that local, state, national, public and personal debt runs into the trillions of dollars. The debt service charge on the national debt, alone, is over 42 billions of dollars per year, and grows each year as our leaders insist on deficit spending.

In spite of the alarming national debt an estimated 25 billion dollars is lost each year from fraud against federal agencies. This amount accounts for about one-half of the yearly national budget deficit. Fortunately angered taxpayers, impatient at the failure of authorities to do something about the problem, are behind a spreading taxpayers’ revolt and are expressing their declining confidence in public officials. The President has yet to launch an all-out campaign against fraud in the government, and the congress has failed to pass legislation that would lessen the chances of such fraud. It becomes more apparent each day that only a revolt by the public will return decency in government and confidence in our public officials. America must revive and again live by her former respected moral codes, or else—What Then?

The business community is harassed beyond believable limits by
government regulations, often promulgated through fiat by extremely liberal civil servants who litter governmental agencies from top to bottom. To illustrate the liberal thinking of our bureaucrats, Romania, one of the worst violators of “human rights” as well as being noted for its communist tyrannies, garnered 273 million dollars from the World Bank, to which America is a major contributor and which is headed by Robert McNamara. Recently Romania invested 53 million dollars in the purchase of an American coal company. On the other hand our bureaucrats forced the reputable Kennecott Copper Company, when they learned it owned a small coal mine in Utah, to divest itself of the Peabody Coal Company—what irony!

We must return our America to the caution of Jefferson, or else—What Then?

It is the intent of the Soviets to blindfold America so their spies might roam unfettered throughout America in pursuit of their espionage activities and by unstemmed infiltration subvert our national institutions. The legislators and bureaucrats are responsible for this sorry state in which America finds herself. At the very same time that the Soviets are flooding the nation with spies and agents more than ever before, the CIA, FBI, and local police forces have been so weakened by defamation, intimidation and demoralization that their ability to cope with this upsurge of espionage, subversion and terrorism is questionable.

The FBI’s domestic security functions have just about been eliminated. From over 21,000 domestic security investigations pending in 1975 the nationwide total has been reduced to 119 in 1977. Informants capable of furnishing security information have been cut from 1100 in 1975 to 100 in 1977. These reductions have not been the result of a declining need, for the nation faces an ever increasing number of acts of espionage, subversion and terrorism.

In the past five years the number of authorized communist officials in the United States has risen by over 500. In recent years the number of Soviet visitors alone has doubled to over 12,000, perhaps each a spy. Over 20,000 Soviet seamen visit American ports each year, free to roam our waterfront and many of them intent on espionage. It is reported that each year as many as 5000 Russians are in America who are affiliated with the Soviet Secret Service.

Limits of travel have been relaxed and Communist scientists and technicians are given free access to plants where sensitive defense contracts are handled, and at which security laxity is appalling.

The Soviet’s aim at penetrating our congress is aided by staffers with access to highly sensitive information, who are given token clearance for fear of arousing the ire of the legislators.

No longer is a prospective government employee asked if he is a member of the Communist party. Now even subversive activities are excluded from a government employee’s security file. Working for the federal government must be considered a privilege. It is not too much to ask that only those with unswerving loyalty to America be granted that privilege.

While the Communist spies roam at will, their agents continue to infiltrate and acts of terrorism increase, the President has recommended a 30% cut in the FBI’s budget for domestic security.

Should the blindfold that our leaders have placed on America’s law enforcement agencies become darker and tighter—What Then?

Peace through Strength should be our national motto, but it is not. President Carter alludes to being “second to none.”

The armed forces are our first line of defense against intrusion from beyond our borders. Our leaders have not been the result of a declining need, for the nation faces an ever increasing number of acts of espionage, subversion and terrorism.

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The armed forces are our first line of defense against intrusion from beyond our borders. Our leaders have successfully dismantled our ability to cope with internal disintegration. Now is it their intent to do likewise to our armed forces?

The ponderous build-up of the Soviet’s fighting machine during the recent past decades is frightening, and it must be for a purpose. But historically the Russians have fought only when attacked! Their conquests have come by wearing down their adversaries and then conquering by coup d’etat. The blood that is shed is never Russian. We see examples in recent history: the Eastern Block, Chile, Cuba, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the latest, Afghanistan. Could this be their intent toward America? Or is it to conquer us by intimidation? Their capability to destroy America by armed strength grows more plausible each year; their capability to conquer America by intimidation grows more apparent each day.

As they continue to disarm her both internally and externally, our leaders lend credence to one’s assumption that America could be conquered by armed conflict or by intimidation. We have surrendered the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, the Horn of Africa, and soon the Cape of Good Hope through which 70% of the Arabian oil is shipped to America and Europe. The Panama Canal giveaway is the first giveaway to the Communists of what was part of America, and considering the moods and attitudes of those in leadership it will not be the last, as we see more of us and ours being given away.

The Navy’s combat ships have been reduced from 300 to 169.

Our missile defense against bombers and ICBMs has been essentially scrapped.

The Soviets have 3900 nuclear strategic offensive weapons against America’s 2100.

The Soviets have 584 major combat ships and submarines to America’s 289.

The Soviets have 45,000 tanks. America has 10,000.

The Soviets have 20,000 artillery pieces. America has 5000.

The Soviets have 4.8 million men under arms. America has 2.1 million.

The Soviet’s reserve armed forces measure in the millions; ours far less.

The Soviets have an appreciable civil defense program; America has almost none.

And so it goes.

Many of our leaders rely on SALT II to close the missile gap between America and the Soviet Union. This is farcical thinking. SALT I was ignored by the Soviets, and such will be the case again under SALT II.

The military gap widens each year as our President succumbs to unilatera disarmament, scrubs the B1 bomber, curtails the cruise missile, delays (which means kills) the neutron weapons system and other missile systems. Our enemy disregards plea for some degree of disarmament and continues to strengthen its capability to wage an offensive war.

According to the 1978 National Security Congressional Voting Index, 38% of the members of the Congress received a voting score of 50% or
less (many of which were zero) on legislation vitally affecting the military posture of the nation. The public overwhelmingly supported these measures, and thus we see the wish of the people being ignored by those elected to respect the tenets of democracy. These are very dangerous hands in which to place the future of America.

We categorically state the Soviet Union has gained military superiority over our America.

The armed services' lack of qualified manpower is deplorable. It is depressing to speak of, when it could be so easily corrected if our Congress possessed the fortitude to reactivate the draft. Their failure, in this instance, is fear of the ballot and their overwhelming desire to perpetuate themselves in office rather than vote the will of the patriot. Yes, it appears they would rather forfeit their legislative responsibilities rather than see our America strong and capable of defending herself against attack or being forced to surrender by intimidation.

It is appalling to read that the armed services will increase the percentage of women within the military manpower because enough men cannot be recruited to fulfill the need. The Administration uses the easy way out of this dilemma, rather than having the courage to provide qualified men to defend America. Those of us who fought in World War II, serving with women in their role as office workers, cannot be convinced that they are capable of doing otherwise in a theatre of war. Then it was necessary to house them within stockades more secure than those used for the prisoners.

The Department of Defense, to avoid reverting the draft, is intent upon using women in the advance combat zones. The Army has reversed a policy that limited the role of women in or near a battlefield. The Congress has been asked to repeal laws that bar women from serving aboard warships and serving aboard combat aircraft in the Air Force.

In 1971 enlisted women accounted for 1.3% of the services' manpower; today 6%. And if all combat bars are lifted it is anticipated that women will eventually account for 11.1% or more of the total enlisted strength. The policy of the Defense Department is to fully integrate women into the services in numbers that no nation has ever attempted in peace time. In faith blinded by irrational thought the services expect women to do what men refuse to do. God save America! Or else—What Then?

We believe in God and pray that He will preserve our America so we and others who follow may benefit from her fortitude and generosity to mankind.

In summary:

We must give answers to:
A. What made America great?
B. What will preserve her greatness?

We of The Military Order of the World Wars know that the answer to A and our response to B must be to possess an ever-deepening and dedicated vigilance in protection of our moral codes, our material values, our military strength, our confidence in government, and for each to be fortified with a tenacious determination that America will remain always as a strong and courageous America.

GOD GRANT THAT MEN OF PRINCIPLE SHALL BE OUR PRINCIPAL MEN.—Thomas Jefferson

Additions to Ninetieth Congress Program

DAR Good Citizens Committee: Roundtable Meeting, Thursday, April 29, 1981, 11:00 am-noon, C.A.R. Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Third Floor.

Energy Ethics Committee: Meeting, Friday, May 1, 1981, 9:00-10:30 am, Assembly Room, Administration Building, Second Floor.

Pages: Thursday, April 30, 1981, Registration of Chiefs and Assistants, 10:45 am in the Pages Lounge. Registration of Pages will follow at 11:30 am. Pages Orientation, Thursday, April 30, Constitution Hall, 12:45 - 2:00 pm.

New Club

Outstanding Juniors Club Get-to-Gather: April 29, 9-11 p.m. Mrs. John Harrell's Suite - Mayflower Hotel. $3.00 - includes function and dues (money to be collected at the door). Membership requirement - any member who has been chosen a state, division or national winner of the Outstanding Junior contest. A pin has been designed by J.E. Caldwell and will be available at Congress. For any additional information, please contact Mrs. Ben M. McKenzie, 262 Orleans Ct., Conroe, Tx. 77302
February 1, 1980

Armstrong, James Jr: b 1755 d 3-26-1814 m X Sol SC

Ballou (Bil leuk, Boileau), Daniel: bpt 11-6-1737 d 5-11-1789 m Rebecca Vansant Pvt PS PA

Birney (Burney), David: b 1-26-1756 d a 2- 1838 m X Pvt GA

Bennett, Joseph: b 9-17-1745 d 11-19-1819 m (1) Sarah Lyon (2) Abigail (Sherwood) Bennett (3) Sarah (Sturges) Gorham Capt CT

Bliss, Abraham, Jr: b 4-10-1735 d 10-6-1816 m Polly Scudder Ens NY

Burkhart (Burchardt), Daniel: b c 1745 d c 1790 m (1) Elizabeth Moch (2) Catherine White Maj PA

Bush, Charles: b 1754 d 4-17-1834 m Elizabeth Wood Pvt VA Pnsr

Buyck, Peter A: b 1715 d 1-15-1803 m X PS SC

Caillot (dit La Chance), Nicholas: b c 1733 d 2-22-1799 m Marie Anne Giard PS VA

Cartwright, Joseph: b c 1745-50 d a 2-7-1835 m (1) X (2) Pvt GA

Cash, James, Sr: b c 1708 d a 2-7-1815 m (1) X (2) Sarah ——— PS VA

Charles, Nehemiah: b 12-13-1761 d p 10-1800 m Phebe ——— Pvt MA

Clay, Thomas: b 11-1760 d p 1834 m X Sgt VA Pnsr

Cluggage, Gaven: b c 1755 d 1-13-1826 m Margaret David Col PA

Corliss, Benjamin: b c 1735 d a 11-17-1793 m Mary Stretch Capt NJ

Cowgill, John: b c 1750 d 4-18-1822 m Catherine Sheppard Pvt VA

Darling, Robert: b c 1753 d 1837 m Mary Passent Pvt MD

Dawson, Jacob: b c 1755 d a 10-4-1830 m Ann ——— PS VA

Diem (Deem), Adam: b 1757-61 d

Drennan, John: b c 1740 d 1-19-1816 m ——— Bigger Capt PS SC

Durkee, Stephen, Jr: b 10-14-1745 d 3-28-1827 m Jerusha Simmons Pvt CT

Elithorpe, Ichabod: b 12-20-1740 d 1824 m Sarah Befindtion Pvt MA

Elwood, Joseph: b 4-15-1752 d 6-8-1826 m Naomi Batterson Pvt CT Pnsr

Fager (Feger), Conrad: b 6-18-1758 d 4-16-1837 m Elizabeth Schneider PA

Fenstermacher (Fenstermaker), Jacob, Sr: b 1709 d p 1790 m X PA

Fitz Randolph (Randolph), Reuben: b c 1730 d p 3-8-1806 m Mary Herriot Capt NJ

Flickinger, Christian: b c 1762 d a 6-4-1828 m Anna Buschler Pvt PA

Fowler, Simeon: b 2-4-1749 d 4-26-1833 m Rachel Doane Lt MA

Graves, Joseph: b c 1728 d 6-11-1797 m Jane Adams PS MA

Gehringer (Geringer), Adam: b c 1725 d a 11-22-1791 m X PS PA

Gehringer (Geringer), John: b c 1756 d a 1-25-1797 m Maria Elizabeth ——— PS PA

Graham, Hugh: b c 1754 d 1833 m (2?) Hannah ——— Pvt PS DE PA Pnsr

Green, Caleb: b 3-22-1734 d 2-24-1801 m Katharine ——— Pvt NY

Gregory, Robert: b c 1753 d a 12-31-1813 m Mary Ann Young Sol SC

Guess, Benjamin: b 1757 d 12-19-1841 m Mary Isaacs Pvt NC

Hagar (Hager), George: b ——— d p 6-6-1784 m Margaret ——— PS NC

Hall, Samuel, Jr: b 5-25-1760 d 6-9-1819 m Letitia Hendrix Pvt NC

Hamilton, John: b 9-28-1733 d a 1813 m Mary Mason Pvt MA

Harrison, Charles: b c 1750 d a 10-26-1818 m X Lt VA

Hickman, Adam: b 1-1762 d p 1840 m X Pvt VA Pnsr

Hill, Jonas: b c 1763 d p 8-1840 m (1) X (2) May Barnes Pvt NC Pnsr

Howard, Henry: b 6-6-1729 d 12-2-1781 m Priscilla Farrar Sol GA

Howland, Seth: b 2-12-1764 d 5-26-1839 m May Russell Pvt MA

Hurst (Hust), Catherwood: b c 1755 d p 1800 m Leah Slr MD

Huyler, John G: b 10-4-1763 d 9-10-1846 m (1) Hannah Whitney (2) Phebe Slocum Slt NC Pnsr

Isham, Isaac: b 7-14-1751 d 10-6-1816/18 m Faith Watrous Pvt CT

James, Sarah (Moore): b 1747 d p 1802 (1) John James (2) Reuben Long PS SC

James, William: b 1759 d a 6-13-1836 m X Pvt VA Pnsr

Janes (Jean), William: b c 1745 d p 1787 m Margaret Sybvert Pvt MA

Kimbrough, John: b c 1745 d a 4-1823 m (1) X (2) Mary Sol NC

Klingensmith, Daniel: b c 1750 d a 10-21-1822 m ——— Hommer Lt PA

Latimer (Lattimore), Robert: b c 1720 d a 7-15-1788 m Ann ——— PS SC

Lemon (Liming), Samuel: b c 1751 d c 1834 m Catherine ——— Pvt VA Pnsr

Luther, Conrad: b c 1755 d p 8-13-1822 m Elizabeth Bard PS PA

Marchbanks, William: b a 1755 d p 1810 m X CS SC

Marsh, Elijah: b 1738 d p 1802 m Anna Taylor Pvt CT

Matthews, Moses: b ——— d a 12-10-1794 m X PS SC

Mc Carty, Jared: b ——— d p 2-2-1793 m Sarah Ann

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Edgar, David: b c 3-26-1712 d 9-8-1792 m Mary Bell Pvt NY
Edgington, Isaac: b c 1752 d p 1830 m Elizabeth ______ Pvt PA
Eisner (Isner), Michael: b c 1733 d p 1799 m X SO VA
Elliott, Christopher: b c 1741 d 1-30-1787 m Ruth Merion Pvt PS PA
Ellison, John: b 7-5-1745 d p 1790 m Hannah Berry Chase Pvt MA
Farmer, Isaac Jr: b c 1748 d a 2-1-1805 m (1) Christian Barnes (2) Elizabeth ______ PS NC
Ficus, (John) Adam: b 9-25-1759 d 2-4-1839 m Elisabeth Spainhower Sol NC Pnsr
Fitzwater, Thomas: b c 1740 d a 12-9-1797 m Sarah PS PA
Foote, David: b c 1755 d a 3-19-1787 m Hepebseth Bell Lt NC
Fry (Frey), Nicholas Sr: b 1725 d 6-11-1784 m Maria Elizabeth Papst PS NC
Gibbs, Zenas: b 5-3-1757 d 8-14-1840 m (1) Mary Merrill (2) Sarah ______ Pvt MA
Githens (Githens), Joseph: b 3-29-1760 d 6-5-1842 m (1) Sarah Heppard-Newton (2) Catherine ______ Pvt NJ
Haas, John Jr: b 1764 d 1-17-1829 m Maria Elizabeth Druckmiller Pvt PA
Hamilton, Daniel: b 4-10-1755 d 7-1-1836 m Mary Scott Lt PS PA Pnsr
Handy, Joseph: b 5-20-1759 d 9-20-1838 m Ruth Dimon Pvt MA Pnsr
Harrington, Josiah Jr: b c 1740 d 1786 m (1) Mary Jones (2) Lydia Fay Sgt MA
Harris, Isham: b c 1759 d 6-28-1846 m Anne Campbell Sol VA
Haymaker, Adam: b c 1730 d a 6-18-1808 m X PS VA
Hertz, Conrad: b 8-15-1760 d 6-5-1846 m Elizabeth Segner Pvt PA Pnsr
Hickman, John: b c 1755 d 9-28-1835 m Elizabeth______ Pvt NC Wpnsd
Hillson (Hilson): b ____ d p 10-3-1800 m Diannah ____ Sol SC
Hosford, Reuben: b 9-6-1760 d p 1835 m Olive Andrews Pvt CT
Hutchinson, Peter: b c 1742 d 9-20-1837 m Sarah Tatman Sol VA Pnsr
Kershner (Karsner, Casner), Casper: b c 1761 d 1797 m Eva Lail Sol PS VA
Killebrew, Lawrence: b 5-10-1763 d 4-4-1835 m Elizabeth Bullock Pvt NC Pnsr
Kissing, George Philip: b 11-11-1746 d 10-30-1806 m Catharine Augenstein Sol PA
Lanning, David: b 1744 d 6-1824 m Mary Palmer Pvt NJ Wpnd
Latimer, William: b c 1762 d 3-24-1838 m Elizabeth Holiday Pvt VA Pnsr
Lawton, Thomas: b c 1720 d a 6-24-1784 m Mrs. Elizabeth Moss PS VA
Leavitt, John: bpt 9-10-1738 d 4-13-1797 m Ruth Keen Lt MA
Lincoln, Otis: b 12-17-1759 d 5-5-1819 m Hannah______ Cpl MA Pnsr
Loud, Jacob: b c 1742 d a 10-23-1812 m Eve ______ PS PA
Lusk, James: b c 1720 d a 11-5-1804 m Eleanor ______ Pvt SC
Lyle (Lisles, Lyles), David: b 8-13-1755 d p 1840 m X Ranger NC Pnsr
Mallory, Silas: b c 1762 d p 1788 m Ruth Hubbard Cpl VT
Mayhew, David: b 8-4-1748 d 11-17-1834 m Ann Conklin Pvt NJ Pnsr
Mc Connell, John: b c 1755 d 4-11-1822 m Mary Dobbins Sol NC Wpnsd
Mc Dowell, James: b 11-18-1763 d 4-23-1819 m Mary Ann McMillin Capt SC
Mc Murtrey, Joseph: b c 1735 d p 8-1790 m (1) Susannah Patton (2) Elizabeth ______ Capt VA
Mc Nay, Hugh: b 4-18-1741 d p 8-1832 m Martha Langston Pvt NC Pnsr
Meers, Moses: b 4-1-1762 d p 3-22-1841 m Betsey Forrester Pvt NC Pnsr
Morris, Aaron: b 9-5-1744 d 12-8-1796 m (1) Margaret Nicholson (2) Mrs. Lydia Davis PS NC
Nash, Richard Jr: b c 4-14-1755 d c 7-11-1837 m Jane Barr Smn PS DE
Newton, Peter: b c 1755 d c 1822 m Polly ______ Pvt VA
Nisbet, William: b c 1745 d a 11-22-1809 m X Lt PA
Nutt, Adam: b 11-16-1752 d 9-27-1832 m Tryphenia Ann Vernon Pvt NJ
Oliver, James: b c 1756 d 2-8-1840 m Susannah Lemmons Pvt NC Wpnd
Pace, Silas: b c 1750 d p 3-11-1786 m Mary ______ PS GA
Palmer, Elias: b 3-5-1735 d p 12-13-1799 m Mrs. Esther Randall PS CT
Paris, Robert Alexander: b 10-30-1750 d 1838 m Ann Howe Pvt VA Pnsr
Pattee, Jedediah: b 1-6-1739/40 d p 1790 m Hannah______ PS NH
Paul, Jacob: b c 1742 d a 3-1812 m Catherine______ Sol NC
Paul, John: b c 1717 d p 5-5-1793 m Mary ______ PS NC
Peake (Peek), David: b c 1757 d p 1809/10 m Jane Martin Sol VA
Philey (Filley), Jonathan: b 3-13-1732 d 3-27-1805 m Sarah Butler Ens CT
Pierce, Zebulon: b 1734 d 7-2-1800 m (1) Margit______ (2) Molly ______ Pvt MA
Platt, John: 7-15-1763 d 11-17-1851 m (1) Catherine Barnes (2) Jerusha Spencer Mil NY
Rhodes (Rhoades), Christopher Sr: b 11-25-1730 d a 1-16-1810 m Judith ______ Pvt SC
Rice, William: b c 1785 d 8-30-1830 m Jemima Bristol Sgt VA Wpnd
Roll, John: b 8-28-1765 d 2- -1812 m Mary Earl Pvt NJ
Ruth, Christian: b 8-30-1758 d 12-7-1823 m Barbara Bollman Pvt PA
Ruth, Michael: b 12-1-1725 d 10-21-1803 m Anna Maria Moser CMMan PA
Scott, George: b c 1740 d a 10-7-1792 m Elizabeth ______ Pvt SC
Seip (Sipes), George Jr: b 3-17-1760 d 7-22-1852 m Rachel Mellinder Pvt PA
Senac, Bernard: b c 1750 d p 5-1-1804 m Françoise de Morvelle PS LA
Shed, Jonathan: b 10-29-1728 d 3-26-1801 m Lydia Kittredge Pvt MA
Shryock, Daniel: b 7-19-1761 d 1853 m Mary Kassel Pvt MD
Simmons, Charles: b c 1745 d a 11- -1792 m Elizabeth Pvt PA Lt SC
Smell, Philip: b 4-24-1758 d 4-20-1835 m Elizabeth ______ Sol PA Pnsr
Spencer, Rufus: b c 1757 d p 11-10-1835 m Cornelia ______ Pvt NY
Stover (Stoover), (John) Adam: b 6-18-1748 d 12-15-1828 m Catarine Elizabeth Heilman Pvt PA
(Continued on page 203)
The President General, Mrs. Richard Shelby, was privileged to attend many of the Inaugural festivities during the week of January 19-23, 1981.

She was present at the White House on January 28 for the ceremony honoring the returned American Hostages. Memorial Continental Hall, like all the buildings in Washington, was decked with yellow ribbons.
The day after the surrender of the British Army to the American and French forces on October 19, 1781, there was a bustle of preparation at Yorktown, Virginia. General George Washington was eager to move the British and German prisoners to an inland location as soon as possible, in case a rescue attempt should be made by sea. Article five of the Articles of Capitulation provided for "The Soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania and as much by regiments as possible and supplied with the same rations or provisions as allowed to soldiers in the service of America. A field officer from each nation, to wit, British, Anspach and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments."

It was decided that the Virginia Militia would be assigned the primary guard duty to escort the captives to Winchester, Virginia, and Frederick, Maryland, the places selected by Washington for their imprisonment. The Militia had been called out en masse in August to assist in capturing Lord Cornwallise. The Virginia Militia was first organized under Governor Thomas Dale in 1611 and was made up of all white males between the ages of sixteen and sixty. When they heard that Washington was returning to Virginia with his army, they turned out enthusiastically, some even reporting without arms in hope that they could be supplied on the battlefield.

The Governor of Virginia, Thomas Nelson, directed General Robert Lawson to take charge of the Virginia Militia during this journey. In a letter of October 20, 1781, he wrote:

"You will be pleased to take Command of the Militia ordered to conduct the British Prisoners to their Stations. At Fredericksburg you will meet with the Garrison of Gloucester of which you will take Charge, together with the Command of their Guard. One half of the Prisoners are to be stationed at Winchester, the other half at Frederick Town in Maryland. These allotted for Maryland, you will deliver to a Guard of that State on its Border; The others you will conduct to Winchester & so soon as Col. John Smith, County Lieut. of Frederick, can call out sufficient Guard of the Militia of that & the adjacent Counties, for which he has my Orders, you will deliver them up to him & discharge your Troops."

The next day the Virginia Governor wrote to Governor Thomas Sim Lee of Maryland:

"The Militia of this State have Orders to conduct the British Prisoners allotted for Frederick Town only to the Borders of your State. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to make the necessary Preparations for their Reception. I am not so well acquainted with the Geography of the upper Country, as to be able to inform you at what Ferry they will cross; but they will be marched by the most direct Route from Winchester to Frederick Town." The prisoners destined for incarceration in Winchester numbered 3029 while those allotted for Frederick Town totaled 2924.

On October 20 the doctors examined the Virginia Militia and those unfit for duty were discharged. Those still fit for duty were detained to guard the Prisoners on their march to Winchester and Frederick. Among those selected was my great-great-great-grandfather, Private Jesse Thornhill, of Buckingham County, Virginia. In 1832, fifty years after the close of the Revolutionary War, when he was over seventy years old, he applied for a pension. In his application filed with the Campbell County, Virginia Court he declared that "he was under
the immediate command of Govr. Nelson but he was several times with detachments under Gen. Wayne and was marched with a body of militia to support Lafayette when he took the redoubt of the enemy in the night. After the capture of Cornwallis (he) with others guarded the prisoners to Winchester where he staid until some few days after his time of three months had expired, being obliged to stay until relief came, when (he) received a regular discharge. 5

Early on a fair and warm Sunday morning, October 21, the Militia units assigned as escorts toured out to receive their prisoners. A beautiful autumn lingered in Yorktown and in Jamestown, twenty miles away, where on a spring day one hundred and seventy-four years before Englishmen had come to seek a fortune and had stayed in the face of incredible hardships to build an empire, now ended with the surrender of General Cornwallis. The surrendered British regiments started out by 10:00 o'clock and moved towards Williamsburg, fifteen miles away. It was after three in the afternoon when finally the German regiments joined the marching columns. They covered six miles that first day. In his diary, Lieutenant Stephen Popp of the German Bayreuth Regiment wrote, “we camped in the open air, our tents were left behind, but we were glad to get off so well.” 6

The next day they marched through Williamsburg to a spot a mile beyond the town where they camped the second night. Another Bayreuth soldier, Johann Doehla, who kept a very interesting diary of the entire trip, wrote “we camped on a hill under a clear sky, made ourselves a huge fire from pieces of hedge that we found and also had so much freedom as to go into the city after wood and water. Here we received provisions for the first time from the Americans. It consisted of . . . one pound of flour (from Indian corn) and salt. From the flour there was Indian bread which we were unaccustomed to.” 7

General Lawson grouped the Virginia Militia in Companies of fifty men, each company commanded by a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign. All of the officers had horses to ride, but the rank and file, both militia and prisoners, went on foot. General Lawson’s special instructions to his command have been found in the British General and Brigade Orders; Lord Cornwallis, Virginia and Yorktown which are on file in the Manuscript Room of the Library of Congress in Washington “Williamsberg, Ocr. 22, 1781. Orders for the Escort Under the Command of Genl. Lawson.

The General declares himself much pleased with the Attention made by the British Officers to order & regularity on the March & when Encamped. He assures them that nothing shall be wanted on his part to render their present Situation as agreeable as Circumstances & his duty will admit. He has Never since the Warr commenced (thought) it Consistent with bravery & humanity to Insult or Distress those who are allready in the power of the American Army. On this occasion especially he feels no such liberal propensity. The Officers Commanding Divisions will order Returns to be made out for three days provisions which will be immediately cooked. The Escorts will march at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Officers Commanding Divisions will Immediately arrange their men into Companies of 50 men each to be Commanded by Capt., Lieut. & Ensign. The Officers of the Last Mentioned Rank will draw Lotts who shall stay or who shall be Discharged. The Commanding Officers of Divisions are to discharge by my order the Superfluous Officers.

The oxes will be distributed by the Regiment Quartermasters of Each Regiment of prisoners & to be Accountable for them. The General has been Informed by a letter from Headquarters that Information has been given that many waggons intended to be appropriated to the purpose only of transporting the Baggage of the Officers of the British Army are nevertheless in a great degree taken up with the Baggage of the Soldiers. If this is a Fact, he wishes the Officers Commanding Divisions or Brigades to have it Rectified. When the Soldiers of the British want Wood or water Application should be made to a Commanding Officer of the American Escort who is Directed to order a Non-Commissioner Officer to attend & bring them back to their Camping Ground. The Militia at this place are ordered to join the Escort under my Command by the Express orders & they must be Divided among the three Divisions as Equal as possible by Officers Commanding Them. The Commiss. will Apply for waggons Late of Genl. Lawson’s Brigade Detached to the Department of Brigade Commiss. & he will procure from the Bullock master one Hundred Head of Bullocks for The Use of the Escort to be Drove with it.” 8

At five o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 23, the Virginia Militia with their British and German captives started out from Williamsburg to Fredericksburg, Virginia, a distance of about one hundred miles, a trip that was to take them seven days. They followed a well-traveled road to New Kent Courthouse. This road had been used by General Lafayette in his Virginia campaigns and by Count Rochambeau and his French troops on their march from Newport, Rhode Island, to join General Washington and the American army to begin the siege of Yorktown. Militiaman Jacob Ahart, who served, from Orange County, Virginia, stated in his pension application that they were half clothed and badly fed most of the time on their long and arduous journey.

A group of English soldiers mutinied the next day, forcing the Militia to fire on them in order to quell the uprising, and three prisoners were wounded. Some desertion began to appear among the prisoners which the Militia could not control. They continued on their march, making about eighteen to twenty miles a day. The German diarists, Stephen Popp and Johann Doehla, mentioned that the “Virginia miles” made two of theirs.

On October 26 it had begun to rain and they pressed on making “a terrible and long journey” to New Castle, twenty miles beyond New Kent Courthouse. The road
here was not so level as it had been the day before, with a few hills to break the monotony. From the top of the hills they could now and then catch a glimpse of the Pamunkey River which flows in a deep, wood-covered valley. They camped near New Castle under clear skies and made fires to dry themselves off.

Passing through Hanover Courthouse the next day it rained again and they had a hard march through much stormy weather. By October 29 they had reached the outskirts of Fredericksburg and made camp in a clearing in the woods about a mile and a half from the city. Probably most of the participants, militia and prisoners alike, felt that Lt. Popp’s descriptions of their journey was accurate: “We had wretched weather, rain every day, poor provisions.” The next day they moved to a camp two miles beyond Fredericksburg on the banks of the Rappahannock River.

They spent October 30 and 31 in the Fredericksburg area where supplies were gathered for the next leg of the journey. On October 21 Governor Nelson had directed the Commissary at Fredericksburg to have provisions ready in about seven or eight days, stating that the number of men arriving would be little short of six thousand. General George Weedon, commanding the Virginia Militia at Gloucester Point across the York River from Yorktown, had sent the prisoners who surrendered there to Fredericksburg to join General Lawson’s group. They were conducted by Col. West’s Militia Regiment from Fairfax County, Virginia. Gen. Weedon was able to obtain a guard of Stafford County, Virginia, Militia to accompany some of the prisoners from Fredericksburg to Winchester. The sick and wounded, about 1500 strong, remained in Gloucester under the guard of the Gloucester County Militia.

The Virginia Militia escort and their prisoners started on their way to Alexandria, Virginia on November 1. Johann Doehla wrote, “We broke camp early. Everybody had to wade through the Rappahannock River. Some went over with shoes and socks; but I and most went across barefoot; the water was so cold it seemed to go right through to the bone. Our journey went through Falmouth, a small but pretty spot with about 30-40 houses. They marched along the Potomac Path, which was part of the main north-south route which ran from New England to Williamsburg and the southern colonies. It followed an old Indian Trail and in general U.S. 1 is laid out along this first colonial road. They camped that first night near Dumfries, Virginia, and the following day had a difficult march through continuing rain to Alexandria.

That day the prisoners destined to go to Frederick, Maryland, were separated from the other group and started out for Leesburg, Virginia, and Noland’s Ferry on the Potomac River, about ten miles north of Leesburg. William Berry and Jacob Butler, Militiamen from Loudoun County, Virginia, stated in their pension applications that they conducted the Yorktown prisoners to Leesburg and then to Noland’s Ferry where they were turned over to the Maryland troops.

The Council of Maryland, upon receiving Governor Nelson’s letter regarding the delivery of part of the British and German prisoners to their state, took immediate steps to provide for their containment. In a letter dated November 2, 1781, they wrote

“As part of the British Army, late made Prisoners at York, are to be stationed at or near Frederick Town, the exact number we cannot ascertain but imagine there will be at least 2000, including Officers; it becomes necessary to forward a sufficient Quantity of Supplies to that Place to be delivered to George Murdock, Esq. who is appointed issuing Commissary for that Purpose.”

On the same day the Council wrote to Colonel Philip Thomas, County Lieutenant of Frederick County, Maryland, making arrangements for guarding and housing the prisoners

“We apprehend such a Body of Prisoners will require a Guard of three hundred Men besides Officers; it will therefore be necessary to order out immediately such Companies of Select Militia of Montgomery, Frederick and Washington Counties as will be sufficient to compose such a Guard... The Prisoners allotted to this State will be guarded by the Militia of Virginia as far as the Verge of that Stage and will march the most direct route from Winchester to Frederick Town, and as they are now on their Way it will be incumbent on you to march off your Guard immediately to such Points as in all Probability, they will be halted at, when the Guard arrives there, the Commanding Officer must take Charge of the Prisoners and march them to Frederick Town... the Guard is to be under your sole direction. You will appoint Capt. Mountjoy Baily commanding Officer of the Guard under you. We have appointed George Murdock, Esq. issuing Commissary... as the Barracks will be insufficient to hold the prisoners, we suggest the Propriety of appropriating the Poor’s House, Logt. Gaol and every other empty House proper for Barracks.”

The Council further sent directions on November 5 to the Maryland Counties of St. Mary’s, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Montgomery, Frederick and Washington to “forward all the Cattle now in your Possession or that may be collected to Frederick Town, to be delivered to Mr. George Murdock.”

As the buildings in Frederick Town were not sufficient to hold all the prisoners, a large number of them were ordered to Fort Frederick, near Hagerstown, in Washington County, Maryland. This old Fort had been built by George Washington in 1756 during the French and Indian War. Its massive walls are still standing on a bluff overlooking the Potomac River, as it was built of stone rather of logs as were most forts of that time. It housed Revolutionary War prisoners beginning with captives from the Battle of Saratoga, New York, in 1777, and ending with “a plethora of prisoners after Cornwallis’ surrender.”

On November 3 the prisoners remaining in Alexandria with their Militia escort turned westward towards their destination in the Valley of Virginia. Johann Doehla...
wrote in his diary, "We made a heavy march. In the evening one could look out over the so-called Blue Mountains from an astonishing height. We had our night's rest here in the middle of the woods."

On November 4 the troops crossed the "so-called Blue Mountains" at Ashby's Gap and headed for Winchester about twenty miles away. In the Memoirs of Gen. Samuel Graham of the British Army, who accompanied the British regiments on this trip, he wrote that they came to a public house kept by a person named Ashby. He stated, "Happening to ride on in front of the column, I asked Mrs. Ashby if she could give two or three of us anything to eat. She stared at my uniform, saying, 'A Militiaman, I guess.' 'No' was my reply. 'Continental mayhap,' to which I also replied in the negative. 'O, ho,' she said, 'I see you are one of the sarpints, one of oud Wallace's men; well, now I have two sons, one was at the catching of Johnny Burgoyne and the other that of you; and next year they are both going to catch Clinton at New York; but you shall be treated kindly, my mother came from the ould country.'"

A few miles beyond Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains they had to ford the icy waters of the Shenandoah River. Johann Doehla described their last obstacle in these words "We came upon a big river, the evening one could look out over the so-called Blue Mountains from an astonishing height. We had our night's rest here in the middle of the woods."

General Lawson's troops of Virginia Militia had completed their assignment and many were discharged upon arrival at Winchester, though some had remaining time to serve out their enlistment periods. This last patriotic duty is an example of the assistance given to the cause of freedom by the militia soldiers in every part of the country. There are few records left of their service as extant militia records are fragmentary at best. However, many of the Virginia Militia could say with Baron de Saint-Simon of the French Army, "I may regard myself as one of the founders of American liberty as I fought at Yorktown."

FOOTNOTES
3. Ibid.
5. Revolutionary War Pension, National Archives, Washington, D. C.
11. Maryland Archives, Volume XLV.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.

New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 198)

Strope, John: b c 1740 d p 1790 m Marytje Van Valkenburg PS PA
Swanson, John: b 4-14-1761 d 11-22-1850 m (1) Elizabeth Clifton (2) Sarah McCallister Pvt NC Pnsr
Tiesoort (Teitsworth), John: bpt 3-19-1748 d c 7-31-1802 m Lenah __ PS PA
True, Moses: b 10-17-1740 d 7-10-1811 m Abigail Currier Sol MA
Turner, Matthew: b c 1740 d 1800 m (1) __ Robinson (2) Mary Ingram PS VA
Vandewill (Vanderlyn), Peter Jr: bpt 3-27-1757 d 2-16-1822 m Bridget Terwilliger Pvt NY Wpnd
Ware, William: b 2-11-1759 d 2-15-1836 m Frances Perkins Pvt NC Pnsr
Wedgeworth, William: b 1742 d a 6- -1798 m Esther Matthews Pvt SC
Arkansas

Mrs. James Harold Stevenson, Arkansas State Regent, called the 72nd Annual State Conference to order on March 27, 1980 at 8:00 p.m. at Holiday Inn, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Distinguished Guests were Mrs. Coray Henry Miller, Organizing Secretary General, Honorary State Regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. James Albert Marmouget, Vice President General from Arkansas; Mrs. James Victor Lucas, State Regent, Illinois; Mrs. Joseph William Tiberio, State Regent, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Wallace Andrew Berryman, State Regent, Tennessee. Honorary State Regents present were Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrook, Past First Vice President General; Mrs. Winslow Clement Spousta, Mrs. James Andrew Williams, Past Vice Presidents General and Mrs. Marmouget.

The prelude to Conference, a beautiful Memorial Service, was conducted by Mrs. John T. Berry, State Chaplain, at Central Christian Church. Candles were lighted in remembrance of 41 Arkansas Daughters who had left this life during the year. A special tribute was paid to Georgia DeLaughter Haynes, Honorary State Regent. Other pre-conference events were the State Officers Club Dinner, Mrs. John T. Berry presiding, and the State Regent's Club Dinner, Mrs. Russell L. Criner, Regent, Texarkana Chapter, presiding.

The Assembly Call, given by Dr. James Harold Stevenson on his trumpet, heralded the entrance of the Processional, headed by 34 Pages in white carrying National, State and Chapter Flags. Opening Night Ceremonies included messages from the President General, the First Vice President General, the Governor of Arkansas and Mr. William J. Moore of Harrison, the oldest living member of SAR and the oldest living veteran of American Wars. A welcome to Texarkana was given by Mayor Bobby Ferguson who later presented to out-of-state guests certificates designating them official Arkansas Travelers, authorized to serve as ambassadors of good will for the State of Arkansas. Greetings were brought by the State President of C.A.R. and the State President of SAR. Mrs. Tiberio, state Regent, Massachusetts, extended greetings and passed on to the State Regent a hand-shake that George Washington originated.

Arkansas' Outstanding Junior Member was introduced—Susan Douglas, James Bright Chapter. Also introduced was Arkansas' State Good Citizen—Mary Ellen Pesari, sponsored by General Henry Lee Chapter.

The State Regent presented Dr. Calvin Ellsworth Chunn of California, President General, Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Chunn, a native of Jonesboro, Arkansas, gave an inspiring address on National Defense. The meeting was followed by a Reception honoring Distinguished Guests.

Friday sessions brought reports from State Officers, State Chairmen, District Directors and Chapter Regents. The State Regent had given recognition to the six new chapters organized this year; three more anticipated at April 16th Board. The Conference endorsed the candidacy of Mrs. James Andrew Williams for the Office of Recording Secretary General on the Shelby Slate, a recommendation of the State Board of Management at the June meeting. Candidates for State Offices were nominated. Motions were made that Mrs. Stevenson be elected Honorary State Regent and be endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1981.

The Awards Luncheon honoring Chapter Regents followed. Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt was presented the DAR Medal of Honor by Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter. Congressman Hammerschmidt spoke on "Things DAR Stands For" and received a lengthy applause. Resolutions were read. State Officers and Committee Chairmen gave their Awards.

At the Banquet Friday evening the report of the Tellers was given naming the newly elected State Officers. The Chairman also announced that Mrs. Stevenson was made Honorary State Regent and was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1981. Mrs. Coray Henry Miller, Organizing Secretary General, addressed the assemblage. Her topic, "Americanism, Past, Present and Future" was most informative.

The Final Business Session was held Saturday morning after a Buffet Breakfast. Mrs. Lucas brought greetings from Illinois and Mrs. Berryman brought greetings from Tennessee. Resolutions were adopted. Mrs. Coray H. Miller installed new officers. After the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and the retiring of the colors the 72nd State Conference was adjourned by the State Regent, Mrs. James Harold Stevenson.—Gilberta W. Westbrooke.

Florida

The Florida State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its 78th State Conference at the Bayfront Concourse Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida, with Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracey, State Regent, presiding.

Serving as hostess was Boca Ciega Chapter, Mrs. John L. Pottenger, Regent, and Mrs. Woodrow V. Register, Chairman. Beautiful decorations were used throughout the Conference for luncheons and banquets.

Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, State Chaplain, conducted an impressive Memorial Service at the First Presbyterian Church of St. Petersburg. Prayer and scripture were given by Dr. John W. Craven, Pastor, and Mrs. John Vernon Hinley was the soloist. The Memorial Cross of white carnations was placed at the Bicentennial Memorial Fountain, Straub Park, St. Petersburg.

At the Opening Session, the United States Coast Guard Color Guard, Flag Pages and Pages carrying Chapter banners preceded the State Officers, distinguished guests, National Officers and the State Regent, Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracey, who called the 78th State Conference to order.

Greetings were read from Governor Robert Graham and Mr. Billy D. Maybe gave a warm welcome from the Hotel. Greetings were brought by Mr. Richard H. Thompson.
Jr., Chancellor General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Representatives of the Children of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations were introduced by the State Regent. Special guests of the Conference were Mrs. George U. Baylies, President General, and guest speaker; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, First Vice President General; Mrs. Paul G. Meyer, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Carl W. Keitzman, Corresponding Secretary General; and Mrs. Martin Mason, Past Treasurer General Finance Committee Chairman.

Awards were given to the State Good Citizen, American History Month Essay Winner and the winner of the coveted award as the State Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Marianie Cobb.

Following the Opening Session, a reception was given in honor of the State Regent, distinguished guests and State Officers.

Mrs. Norman B. Merkel, State Second Vice Regent and DAR Schools Chairman, presided at the Schools Breakfast. Lovely orchids and beautiful red apples were used as decorations and Mr. Henry Click, Administrator, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, was the speaker.

Business sessions followed on Friday morning, with reports from State Officers and State Chairmen.

Mrs. Robert C. Kime, State Chairman, presided at the National Defense Luncheon. Mr. Tom Anderson, well-known speaker and Editor, *Ranch and Farm Magazine*, gave a dynamic speech.

A banquet was held Friday evening, followed by the Chapter Regents' reports.

The official presentation and voting on Resolutions, the drawing for the Helen Pouch Scholarship Doll, voting on Bylaws changes and the election of new Officers for 1980-1982 concluded the business of the Conference. Elected were: Mrs. John Marshall Buckner, State Regent; Mrs. Norman B. Merkel, Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert C. Foster, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles H. Schaefer, Chaplain; Mrs. Woodrow V. Register, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Lawrence E. Hartley, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. James W. Daly, Treasurer; Miss Lucy Sprigg Dorsey, Registrar; Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, Historian; Mrs. Jack A. Clark, Librarian; Mrs. George A. Lockhart, Curator.

Newly elected Officers were installed.

Following announcements, Benediction and the assembly singing "Blest Be The Tie That Binds", the Colors were retired and Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracy, State Regent, adjourned the 78th State Conference.—*Mrs. John Finenko, Jr.*

**Illinois**

Illinois State Regent, Mrs. J. Victor Lucas, presided at the 84th Annual State Conference of the Illinois Organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Ramada Inn, Champaign, Illinois.

Distinguished guests for the entire State Conference, including the Illinois State Officers Club Banquet the preceding evening, were Mrs. Arthur Bieneko, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard, State Regent of Texas; and Mrs. James A. Williams, Honorary State Regent, Past Vice President General from Arkansas, and National Vice Chairman in Charge of Music, American Heritage Committee.

A message was read from the President General, Mrs. George Upham Baylies.

Interesting and informative meetings were held each day which included reports by the ten State Officers, seven Division Directors, twenty-five State Chairmen of National Committees, four State Chairmen of Special Committees with National Recognition and Chairmen of eleven Special Committees with State Recognition.

The American Indian Luncheon was held on Thursday with Dr. Dean Chavers, President of Bacone College, as speaker. The Hour of Loving Remembrance for 305 Illinois Daughters who had entered Life Eternal during the past year was conducted by the State Chaplain with appropriate music by the conference pianists. An informative workshop followed with the State Parliamentarian, State Officers and Chairmen available to answer questions. The National Defense Night speaker was Col. Fred Pirtkey, Vice Commander, Chanute Technical Training Center, Chanute Air Force Base.

Mrs. Richard G. Wilkin was named Illinois State Outstanding Junior. Her husband and family were presented to the Conference. (Mrs. Wilkin was named National Outstanding Junior at Continental Congress, 1980.)

The Friday American Heritage Luncheon featured "A Musical Tapestry of Service," presented by Mrs. James A. Williams, who sang many familiar melodies from the past and present. Mr. James A. Miller entertained guests at the State Banquet with "An Evening with Ben Franklin." A procession of newly elected and retiring State Officers followed the entertainment. The new officers were installed by the State Chaplain, with the exception of the State Vice Regent who would be installed at Continental Congress.

A reception for all officers followed the banquet.

The highlight of the Saturday morning session of State Conference is always the presentation of the State Good Citizens and their parents. One hundred seventy-five Good Citizens, their parents and teachers were honored at the luncheon following the morning session. The Kirk Singers presented a stirring musical program, and Mr. Timothy Johnson, State Representative of the Fifty-second District, gave an inspiring address, "Reorienting America's Priorities."

The final report of the Credentials Committee showed a total registration of 607. Following the traditional singing of "Best Be the Tie That Binds", the colors were retired and the 84th Illinois State Conference was adjourned.—*Rosalie S. Clary.*

**Kentucky**

The Eighty-Fourth State Conference was held at the Lexington Hilton Inn, Lexington, Kentucky. Distinguished guests in attendance were introduced.

The Conference Theme was *A Tapestry of Service.* Following a brilliant opening with the Color Guard United States Marine Reserve Corps, Lexington and Ritualistic Ceremonies, a message from Mrs. George Upham Baylies, President General, was read to a risen audience.

Messages from invited guests who were unable to attend were read. Greetings were extended by the following: Dr. Lyman Ginger 10th District Councilman, former Dean of Education at the University of Kentucky, Past State Superintendent of Public Schools in Kentucky who represented
Mr. James Amato, Mayor; the Right Rev. James Francis Miller, J.D., D.D. Bishop of the Kentucky Holy Orthodox Church who spoke as a representative of the State Society Sons of the American Revolution and of the Lafayette Chapter Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. James Shannon, National President of the Sons of the Revolution and Mr. Glenn Carr, Manager of the Hilton Inn, Mr. Gregory Barnett, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings. Mrs. C. P. Kilpatrick, Fifth District Director, and Mrs. George Mays, Sixth District Director, brought welcomes from the host districts. Mrs. W. Paul Paul, Vice President General, responded to the welcomes.

Dr. John Dean Wright, Jr., Professor at Transylvania University spoke on “Two Hundred Years at Transylvania” at the Chapter Regents Club Luncheon, Mrs. Ray C. Hopper, President, presiding.

Mrs. Robert L. Klaren conducted the Memorial Service for members deceased March 1979-1980. Miss Ethel Congleton, Harpist, furnished the music.

At the Honor Banquet, John M. Rogers, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Kentucky, spoke on “Is There Really Any Law Among Nations?” Music was by the Madrigal Singers.

A Lineage Research Breakfast was conducted by Mrs. Martin Thompson, Lineage Research Chairman. For the Second Day Luncheon, the out-of-state guests were presented to discuss their particular State DAR interests. These included Mrs. Fred Walter Ellis, South Carolina, Mrs. Bernard A. Delaney, Arizona, Mrs. John Dean Milton, Florida and Mrs. Roland S. White, Illinois. Mr. Mike Mullins, Executive Director, Hindman Settlement School was also a speaking guest.

The District Directors and the Chapter Regents Dinner, Mrs. Roy C. Nestor, State Vice Regent, presiding, was held on Wednesday Evening. The six District Directors presented the regents of their respective Districts for reports of their activities throughout the year.

During the business sessions, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, State Regent, was elected to the office of Honorary State Regent of the Kentucky Society DAR. Mrs. Roy Chester Nestor, State Vice Regent, was elected to the office of State Regent. Associate Officers elected were as follows: Mrs. Tracy Wallace Neal, Vice Regent; Mrs. Martin F. Thompson, State Chaplain; Mrs. W. Edwin Reid, State Recording Secretary; Miss Mary D. Rowntree, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Paul Howell Howard, State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Floyd F. Amann, Sr., State Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Allphin, State Registrar; Mrs. Oral Williams, State Historian; Mrs. Paul J. Reynolds, State Librarian. Following the Benediction and the Retiring of Colors, the newly elected and installed State Officers assembled in a Receiving Line to greet their friends.

Missouri

The Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution opened their 81st State Conference at the Breckenridge Inn, Frontenac, MO. The Conference chairman was Mrs. Clint J. Murphy, with Mrs. Bernard J. Huger co-chairman. Theme of the Conference was “Gateway to the West.”

Mrs. Jane B. Ferrenbach, State Regent, presided at the three-day Conference, which was attended by 375 Daughters, among whom was Mrs. Herbert H. White, Registrar General as an Honorary State Regent. Guests of the State Society were Mrs. Joseph R. Tracey, Florida State Regent; Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard, Texas State Regent; and Mrs. Victor Lucas, Illinois State Regent.

Mrs. Mark Hearne, National Defense Chairman, presided at the National Defense Luncheon on Monday, March 10. Mrs. Phyllis Schlaffly, National Defense Chairman, was the speaker on the SALT II agreement, under the title, “Is SALT Bad for Your Health?”

A memorial service was held Monday afternoon at the Salem Methodist Church, conducted by Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Frank Louk, State Registrar, in memory of the 140 Daughters who has passed away during the last year.

The Official Color Guard 375th Air Base Group FVG, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, led the procession for opening night, at which the State Regent presided. A welcome was brought by Gene McNary, Executive from St. Louis County, and Morgan Lawton, Mayor of Frontenac. The Hon. John Ashcroft, Attorney General of Missouri, presented an enjoyable musical program, singing mostly gospel songs.

Mrs. Phillip J. Bequette, State Junior Membership Chairman, introduced the Outstanding Junior for the year, Mrs. James Brunner of the Mexico Chapter, and the first runner-up, Miss Judith Shafer, Regent of the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City. An Americanism Award was presented by Mrs. Ferranbach to Mariano Giambalvo of St. Louis, a World War I veteran.

Following the recessional of opening night, a reception was given by the State Officers Club honoring the State and National Officers, visiting State Regents, Honorary State Regents, and nominees for State Officers.

Tuesday morning was given over to reports of State Officers, District Directors, and State Chairmen of National Committees. At noon, the Awards Luncheon was held, with Mrs. J. Paul Russell presiding. A dance group in costume from the American Indian Cultural Center near St. Louis presented a special program, directed by Mrs. Evelyn Voeller. Winner of the Roberta Capps American History Scholarship was Miss Rebecca Jane Elsea of Marshall, who was sponsored by the Marshall Chapter. In addition to the scholarship she received two $100 bonds from Mr. and Mrs. Roy Aach. Miss Susan Gail Watkins, sponsored by the Independence Pioneers Chapter, was winner of the second place award.

The following State Officers for 1980-1982 were elected Tuesday: Regent, Mrs. Michael Zuck; Vice-regent, Mrs. Joseph W. Towle; Chaplain, Mrs. Joe H. Capps; Recording Sec’y, Miss Shirley Ann Pease; Corresponding Sec’y, Mrs. Francis L. Stubb’s; Organizing Sec’y, Mrs. C. Wayne Elsea; Treasurer, Mrs. William E. Short; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph Krueger; Historian, Mrs. Leroy B. Lewis; Librarian, Mrs. Maurice J. Glennon; Parliamentarian, Mrs. Roy C. Cowen; Custodian of Flags, Mrs. Larry C. Bradley.

The banquet was held Tuesday evening, with the address given by Homer Sayad of St. Louis on the Middle East crisis. On Wednesday morning reports were completed. Mrs. Jane B. Ferrenbach was elected an Honorary State Regent. Installation for the new officers was held, followed by singing of “God Be With You Till We Meet Again” by the assembly, the benediction by Mrs. Towle, retiring of the colors, and adjournment of the 81st State Conference by the State Regent, Mrs. Jane B. Ferrenbach.—Pauline Sappington Elsea.

Michigan


Hostess Chapters were Anne Frabey Fitzugh, Jean Bessac, John Alden, Michilimacinac and Saginaw, with Mrs. Andrew Domson, Jr., acting as General Conference Chairman.

Pre-conference events included a Treasurer and Computer “DARCI” Workshop conducted by Mrs. Daniel P. McGuire.
State Treasurer. Mrs. McGuire explained the purpose and uses for Michigan's new "DARCI" computer, such as printing mailing labels, newsletter copy, updating state records, and the possibility of a genealogy program, since diskettes can record 125,000 characters. "DARCI" can be used for chapter record storage, compiling the twelve year history for Vol. VII, Historical and Genealogical Record of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution. After the demonstration Mrs. McGuire answered questions.

The State Registrar, Mrs. Worthy T. Boyd, and Membership Chairman, Mrs. Hector M. Chabut, held a workshop.

A pre-conference informal dinner with entertainment by "Friends and Neighbors" was enjoyed by all. This group, led by Mrs. Sarah Johnson, a DAR member, performed music and songs from the 18th century.

Wednesday's opening business session included a message from Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, President General; greetings from Mrs. Eldon A. Behr, Honorary State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. A. L. Kitzmiller, State Regent of Ohio and Mrs. Ernest S. Brainard, State Regent of Texas. Mrs. Hunt introduced the State Officers; two National Chairmen from Michigan, Mrs. James L. Reeves, American Heritage, and Mrs. Bill Franklyn Sheets, DAR Good Citizens; National Vice Chairmen and National Appointees.

Fifty-Year members were honored with ribbons and certificates. Miss Wilma Elizabeth Adams of Genesee Chapter was present to accept the honor.

Mr. Richard A. O'Donnell addressed members and guests attending the Motion Picture, Radio and Television Luncheon with "Television Impact."

During the afternoon business session, with Mrs. Hector M. Chabut, First Vice Regent, presiding, members heard reports of State Chairmen and the presentation of gifts.

A Memorial Service in rememberance to Michigan's deceased Daughters, who have entered into life eternal during the past year, was held in the Blue Room, Mrs. Erwin L. Broecker, State Chaplain, conducted the service with special tributes by Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James V. Zeder, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt, State Regent.

Wednesday evening Banquet included the presentation of distinguished guests, greetings from Mrs. Howard E. Byrnes, Jr., Senior State President, Michigan Society, Children of the American Revolution; Mr. Dale Kaywood, State President, Michigan Society, Children of the American Revolution; Mr. Harold McCracken, State President, Sons of the American Revolution of Michigan. The Rev. Allan A. Zaun, Pastor of the Jefferson Avenue Church, Detroit, spoke on "Three Precious Treasures: God, Home and Country."

Following the Banquet, a reception was held honoring State Officers, National Chairmen, Vice Chairman, Appointees and Guests.

Thursday morning business session included chapter regent reports, second reading and voting on resolutions. Mrs. George F. Ryckman, Regent of Lousia St. Clair Chapter, invited Michigan Daughters to the 1981 State Conference to be held in Troy at the Troy Hilton Hotel on September 24, 25 and 26, 1981.

National Defense Luncheon speaker, Mr. Calvin Campbell, was introduced by Mrs. Herschel W. Earp, State Chairman. Mr. Campbell's address to the Michigan Daughters and guests was "Energy for the 80s."

Following the singing of the first verse of "American, the Beautiful" the Assembly joined hands for the singing of "Blest Be The Ties That Bind." The Colors were retired and Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt adjourned the 80th State Conference on Michigan.—Marilyn J. Corbin.

The National Society Regrets to Report the death of:

* KATHERINE LEDBETTER BROOKS (MRS. LEE ALLEN) on January 31, 1981 in Alabama. Mrs. Brooks served as State Regent of Alabama 1961-64 and as Vice President General 1964-67. She was a member of the Old Elyton Chapter.

* RUTH CALDWELL COYNER (MRS. CRAIG) on July 5, 1980 in Bend, Oregon. A member of the Bend Chapter, Mrs. Coyner served as Oregon State Regent 1962-64.

* HELEN GRIFFIN THORNTON (MRS. BENJAMIN IVEY) on October 1, 1980 in Clarksville, Georgia. Georgia's State Regent 1964-66, Mrs. Thornton was elected Vice President General in 1966. She was a member of the Tomochichi Chapter.

* NELLE RICHARDSON TONKIN (MRS. MARUICE) on January 8, 1981 in Newport News, Virginia. Mrs. Tonkin was State Regent of Virginia 1956-59 and a Vice President General 1959 - 62. She was a member of the Newport News Chapter.
Dr. Thomas Young was born 19 February 1731 in New Windsor, Ulster County, now Orange County, New York, one of seven children of John and Mary (Crawford) Young. He was an unusually brilliant child with an exceptional memory because, at the age of six, he could read any English book. He was educated in mathematics by his father with the assistance of Crockers Arithmetic and in English by his grandmother, Jane Parks Young. He studied Latin from books borrowed of Colonel Charles Clinton, father of Governor George Clinton and grandfather of Governor DeWitt Clinton, a neighbor and kinsman of the Young family. At the age of seventeen he had more than a passing knowledge of Latin, Greek, Dutch and French. He apprenticed at the age of seventeen to a Dr. John Kitterman for two years.

He practiced medicine first in Sharon, Connecticut and Amenia, New York in a region known as the "oblong." He remained there for eleven years, with a practice extending into Massachusetts.

During his residence in the house of Captain Garret Winegar in Sharon, he met the Captain's daughter, Mary, whom he later married. During these years, he met Ethan Allen; the friendship was a lasting one and, through Allen, he later learned of and became interested in what was to be Vermont.

Dr. Young, who was a deist, is said to have collaborated with Ethan Allen in writing "Reason the Only Oracle of Man, or a Compendious System of Natural Religion" (1784); the text is not like any of Allen's other writings. Dr. Young was also the author of an epic poem of 608 lines—"A Poem Sacred to the Memory of James Wolfe . . . Who Was Slain upon the Plains of Abraham . . . September 13, 1759" which vividly describes Wolfe's siege of Quebec. Copies of this rare pamphlet which was published anonymously in 1761, are owned by the New-York Historical Society.

About 1760 Dr. Young purchased from a Dutch trader, John Henry Lydius, a tract of land in what is now Vermont. The title, which rested on Indian deeds, proved to be tainted with fraud, and after prolonged litigation Dr. Young was left almost penniless. In 1764, over the signature "Philodiuciaius", he published "Some Reflections on the Disputes between New York, New Hampshire, and Col. John Henry Lydius", a small pamphlet in defense of Col. Lydius Claims. In the same year he moved to Albany and two years later, to Boston, where he was a neighbor and friend of Dr. Joseph Warren. In 1774-75 he contributed articles on medical topics to the Royal American Magazine.

In Albany he had actively opposed the operation of the Stamp Act. In Boston for seven years he was known as one of the "Lesser Incendiaries". Once he was nearly assassinated by his political enemies. He had a large personal following at town meetings and was the first president of the North End Caucus. In 1774-75 he contributed articles on medical topics to the Royal American Magazine.

The following is an authentic Copy of a letter which was thrown into the Camps, directed:

To the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's Troops in Boston.

It being more than probable that the Kings standard will soon be erected, from rebellion breaking out in this province, its proper that you soldiers, should be acquainted with the authors thereof, and of all the Mis-
fortunes brought upon the province, the following list of them, vis: Mess. Samuel Adams, James Bowdoin, Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Benjamin Church, Capt. John Bradford, Josiah Quincey, Major Nathaniel Barber, William Molleneux, John Hancock, Wm. Cooper, Dr. Chancy, Dr. Cooper, Thomas Cushing, Joseph Greenleaf, and William Denning.—The friends of your King and Country, and of America hope and expect it from you soldiers, the instant rebellion happens, that you will put the above persons immediately to the sword, destroy their houses and plunder their effects; it is just that they should be the first victims to the mischiefs they have br’t upon us.

A Friend to Gr. Brit. & America

September 1774

Dr. Young escaped to Philadelphia; his family rejoined him, and he went into practice in that city. He soon became secretary of the Whig Society and associated with the small group of radical leaders who, with the counsel of Benjamin Franklin, framed the constitution of Pennsylvania.

In a letter to Samuel Perley dated 19 June 1809, John Adams wrote:

In 1775 and 1776 there had been great disputes, in Congress and in the several States, concerning a proper constitution for the several States to adopt for their government. A Convention in Pennsylvania had adopted a government in one representative assembly and Dr. Franklin was the President of that Convention. The Doctor, when he went to France in 1776, carried with him the printed copy of that Constitution, and it was immediately propagated through France that it was the plan of government of Mr. Franklin. In truth it was not Franklin, but Timothy Matlack, Dr. Joseph Young, Thomas Young, and Thomas Paine, who were the authors of it.

When in the spring of 1777 delegates from the New Hampshire Grants appeared in Philadelphia and sought to persuade Congress to recognize that district as a state, Dr. Young was a helpful adviser to the visitors. He suggested for the new state the name “VERMONT,” making the first known use of the title in a public letter dated 17 April 1777 (Records . . . of Vermont, post, I, 394-95). The Pennsylvania constitution, a copy of which Young supplied to the petitioners, became the basis of the constitution of Vermont. Congress, influenced by its New York members, in the week after he died passed a vote of censure on him for his diligence in behalf of the independence of Vermont.

Under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Young was a senior surgeon in one of the Continental hospitals in Philadelphia, and while caring for wounded and sick soldiers contracted a virulent type of fever. After only a day’s illness, he died 24 June 1777.

He left almost no property and his wife had to be aided by Philadelphia friends, and later by his brother, Dr. Joseph Young, a noteworthy New York patriot. In 1785 and 1786 Ethan Allen and Gov. Thomas Chittenden made a futile effort to persuade the Vermont Assembly to make a land grant to Dr. Young’s widow, then in great need, in recognition of his services to the state.

In a memoir on the names of places in Dutch New York, read 31 December 1816, before the New-York Historical Society, the Hon. Egbert Benson says:

VERMONT, Green Mountain, and the town of AMENIA, in Dutchess County. Pleasant, . . . owe their names to the fancy of Dr. Young, the poet; . . . he had a peculiar facility in making English words from Latin ones.

Genealogy of Dr. Thomas Young

1. John and Jane (Parks) Young had: John and Mary
2. John Crawford and Barbara Parks had: Matthew, Alexander, Joseph and Mary.
3. After the death of John Young Sr., Jane Parks Young married Thomas Armstrong. Jane died 5 Feb. 1761 age 84 yrs. at Little Britian near New Windsor, now Orange Co. N.Y. They had William Armstrong, and Margery Armstrong. Thomas Armstrong, William Armstrong and Margery Armstrong all died at sea on way to America from Edgeworthstown, Langford Co. Ireland.
4. John Young Jr. bought a farm 22 Aug. 1730 at New Windsor, Ulster Co. N.Y. with Col. Charles Clinton and Alexander Denniston called Little Britain. Col. Charles Clinton was the grandfather of DeWitt Clinton.
5. John Young Jr. married about 1729-30 his cousin Mary Crawford. He died in 1784 aged 82 yrs old. They had: Dr. Thomas born 19 Feb. 1731; Dr. Joseph; John, Isaac, Jane, Mary and Barbara Young.
6. Dr. Thomas Young married Mary Vinegar daughter of Capt. Garrett Vinegar and Catherine Snyder. Mary was the granddaughter of Ulric Vinegar born 1648 Switzerland died Sharon, Conn. buried “Oblong”. Thomas and Mary had:

A.Susannah married Michael Kies (Nace-Neice) of Philadelphia she died 14 Oct. 1801 age 44 yrs. Amenis Union. They had two sons—Thomas and John who were in Albany in 1782, Westward of Albany, Grandmother Mary Vinegar Youngs with them.
B.John Young died Nov. 1805 Hendersonville, Tenn. studied Physics with his father. He married Mary Hammond at Fayette County Pa. They had: Mary, Thomas, William, and Sarah.
C.Catherine married Daniel Castle moved to near Canandagua Lake, N.Y. they had: James bp 16 Sept. 1781 and another child bp 25 May 1783 at Amenia.
D.Sarah married a Mr. Clark (Merrit?) at Sharon or Amenia and had a son Nicholas born 17 April 1781. E.Mary married Dr. (Josiah) Strong, she was admitted to Amenia Church 17 July 1774.
F.Rosmond, a son, died young.
7. Dr. Joseph Young married 19 Nov. 1761 Sarah Brown. *Margaret Clinton, sister of James Clinton of Near Belfast, North Ireland married John Parks, they had: John, Jane and Barbara Parks. About 1700 all moved to Edgeworthstown, Langford Co. Ireland.

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Corrections

November Issue
MAY-CUNNING-(CUMMINS) should read MAY-CUMMINGS-(CUMMINS) also Orpha Cummings (David?) should read Orpha Cummings (Davis?) May.

December Issue
GRAVE: should read GRAVES:
FRUTCHEY: Need ancestry of John Frutchey b. 27 Jan. 1788. d. 18 Feb. 1871 in Middle Smithfield, PA wife, Sarah.—Geraldine Moyer, 18 Chambers Ave., Greenville, PA. 16125
FRANTZ: Need ancestry of Peter Frantz b. 175_, d. 1821 in Ross Twp., Northampton Co. (Monroe) PA. Wife, Catherine Gauer.—Geraldine Moyer, 18 Chambers Ave., Greenville, PA. 16125.
WEISS: Need ancestry of Henry Weiss, b. 12 Feb. 1750, Phil. PA. d. 3 Feb. 1827, Chestnut Hill Twp. Northampton Co. PA. Also of wife Margaret Burgen (Burger) b. 1760 d. 1835.—Geraldine Moyer, 18 Chambers Ave., Greenville, PA. 16125.
EVANS: Thoma Evans b. 9 Dec. 1737 Fairfax, VA. Son of John and Margaret _______ Evans. When did John come to America? Thomas and Catherine had eleven children. He had ferryboat Morgantown, WV. d. Aug. or Sept. 1808. Will exchange info.—Helen May Dalton, 740 W. Austin St., Paris, TX 75460
HOGEOOM-HOGBOOM-HUGABOOM: Descendants of the original Hogenboom family, early Hudson Valley settlers. Seek all names and info. for extensive Genealogy and History now under way. My file of Hogenbooms numbers well into the 1000’s with many early families completed. Their places of residence included NY, MA, CT, NJ, PA, VT, and Canada. Now the name is widespread and I would like to hear from all who have had a connection with this family. All replies answered. Please write—Mrs. Belford Hogoboom, 2228 Eton Ridge, Madison, WI 53705.
HAWKS: Compiling genealogies on families who were descendants of John Hawks b. d. 1662 One of the founders of Hadley, MA. Have compiled most family lines up to about 1800, and a number up to 1900. Also, have many Hawks/es census records. Most of the families use the spelling Hawks, although a few lines use Hawkes. Would welcome genealogies, information, and queries. Efforts are being made to compile as complete a genealogy as possible on descendants of John Hawks of Hadley.—Imogene Hawks Lane, P.O. Box 11922, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. 33339.
HAYS: Seek parents, Thomas Hays b. ca. 1785-1795 d. ca. 1823-1824, m. Catherine Ruby b. 1790 d. ca. 1830 York or Cumberland County in PA.—Elizabeth H. Flavell, 69 s. College Ave., Floutown, PA 19031.
MASSEY-MASSIE-MACY: These families on censuses 1790-1850 incl., now completed and published as Massey on Censuses, has enabled my tracing of a high percentage of persons of these names to immigrant ancestors before 1700. Nevertheless I seek additional pre-Civil War family info. from subscribers and their acquaintances. If those by the above names are not already in one of the lines of these best traced of all United States families I continue to seek to make it so. Please send your information and queries.—Judge Frank Massey, Court of Appeals, Civil Courts Bldg., Ft. Worth, TX 76102.
MOSELEY-THOMAS: Wish to contact descendants of Benjamin, Archy and Joseph Moseley of Callaway Co., MO. These men are shown in 1840, 1850, and 1860 census of Callaway Co. Ben m. Eliza Thomas, dau. of Mary Thomas.—Mr. C.R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Dr., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.
BOWMAN-SANGLER-COLEMAN: Joseph Bowman m. Anna Spangler 1841, OH. William Bowman m. Adell Coleman 1866, WI. Will exchange info.—Mr. C.R. Bowman, 1856 Elm Dr., Santa Rosa, CA. 95495.
ODELL-LONGNECKER: Need any info. concerning Dr. Thomas Rockhold Odell, b. 1817 in Carter Co. TN. to Wm. H. Odell and Eliza Castleman Odell, and info on his wife Maria Louisa Longnecker b. 1831 in Montgomery Co. KY to Judge David W. Longnecker and Mary Arrowsmith Longnecker.—Susan Odell Schmidt, 244 Beverly Dr., San Carlos, CA 94070.
GAITHER-WALLER: Need parents and grandparents of Sophia Gaither, b. ca. 1752 and husband Thos. Waller b. ca. 1750 in VA or MD. Issue Sophia Waller m. Drury Ragsdale.—Zella Ragsdale, 1030 B Fontmore Rd., Colorado Springs, CO. 80904.
MESSINGER-MESSENGER: Need parents of Cyrus Messinger, b. ca. 1775-1780, family probably from CT. Died about 1860 PA. m. Lucinda Hiscock, dau. of Richard and Sarah Cody. Had 4 sons, 3 dau. One was Austin Messinger, b. 11 Jun 1807, Manlius, Onondaga Co. N.Y. Others probably included Cyrus Jr., b. 1812, N.Y. and Bronson b. 1816 N.Y. Cyrus lived ca. 1800-1820 Onondaga Co. N.Y.; 1830-1840 Chautauqua Co. N.Y.: 1850, unknown. Have info on Cyrus, son Wigglesworth Messinger, but find no wife named Lucinda or son named Austin.—Miss Martha Ann Messinger, P.O. Drawer 1179, Bastrop, LA 71220.

MESSINGER-MESSENGER: Need info on Daniel Messinger who m. Dorcas Bronson, 21 Oct. 1762, lived Onondaga about 1860 PA. m. Lucinda Hiscock, dau. of Richard and Geo.; among dau. one m. Archibald Williamson, one m. Dr. John Galt. Mary’s father was Gabriel Maupin II, son of immigrant Gabriel; mother was Judith Page. Who were Judith’s parents?—Florence Maupin, 3019 Dumbarton Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

CRAIG-GALT-WILLIAMSON-MAUPIN: Mary Maupin of Williamsburg, VA. b. ca. 1730 m. Alexander Craig of Williamsburg, 2 sons, Thos. and Geo.; among dau. one m. Archibald Williamson, one m. Dr. John Galt. Mary’s father was Gabriel Maupin II, son of immigrant Gabriel; her mother was Judith Page. Who were Judith’s parents?—Florence Maupin, 3019 Dumbarton Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

PAGE-MAUPIN: Esther Page of Williamsburg, VA. m. (his first) Gabriel Maupin III; was the sister of Susannah Sarah Cody. Had 4 sons, 3 dau. One was Austin Messinger, m. Dorcas Bronson, 21 Oct. 1762, lived Onondaga about 1860 PA. m. Lucinda Hiscock, dau. of Richard and Geo.; among dau. one m. Archibald Williamson, one m. Dr. John Galt. Mary’s father was Gabriel Maupin II, son of immigrant Gabriel; her mother was Judith Page. Who were Judith’s parents?—Miss Martha Ann Messinger, P.O. Drawer 1179, Bastrop, LA 71220.

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ALLEN: of Surry and New Kent Co. VA. Wm. Allen d. 1798 m. Mary Lightfoot, owned “Claremont” in Surry Co. VA. What relation was he to Richard Allen of Blisland Parish, New Kent Co. VA. m. Elizabeth Terrell? All info on these Allens sought.—Florence Maupin, 3019 Dumbarton Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.


DAVIS: Need parents of Minerva Davis b. ca. 1830 m. Samuel Frost ca. 1848, both of central MA. or northern CT.—Katherine Brufee, 11 Warner St., Greenfield, MA 01301.

WEBB: Need name of William Webb’s parents, b. 1776 in Buckingham Co., N.C. m. Sally Dorthea (called Dolly) Winburn b. 1777 or 1788 in N.C. They came to Estill Co., KY ca. 1790. Children: Elisha, Joseph, William, Jessie, Mary, Rebecca, Philip, Betty, and Elizabeth (Eliza or Louisa).—Mrs. David E. Rose, Rt. 5 Box 243, Irvine, KY 40336.

SINETTE-ROGERS: Caroline Sinnette b. ca. 1824 NY, m. Franklin Rogers lived Niagara Co. N.Y. 1844, Orleans Co. N.Y. 1850, d. Eaton Co. MI 1863. Who were her parents?—Bettie Francis, PO Box 2452, Oakhurst, CA 93644.

BUTTERFIELD-FERGUSON-KARIKER: Need info on John B. Butterfield, b. 4 Aug. 1826 PA m. 1 Oct. 1859, Cerrelida Ferguson. They m. in IL or IA. Dau. Nellie m. Joseph Kariker in Gentry Co. MO.—Mrs. David Ferguson, 3000 Drakestone, Oklahoma City, OK 73120.

NELSON: Need parents and info on Greenberry Nelson, b. 2 Mar. 1820 near Spartanburg, S.C. d. 1912 TX; fought in Civil War from GA. One brother, William; m. Missouri Ann Forester, 13 Jan. 1848, Elijaj, GA. b. 22 Dec. 1828, S.C. d. 1912 TX; her Mother was Margaret Cantrell. Need her father’s name and info.—Mattie Nelson Howard, 8610 McCullough, 203 E. San Antonio, TX 78216.


CLARK-HOUSTON: Need parents of Mary Clark b. 3 Jun. 1795 prob. in VA., m. William Houston, b. 5 Apr. 1795.—Mrs. Joe T. Cooke, 5213 Meadow Lake Rd., Brentwood, TN, 37027.


New policy

Permission to mark the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers must be obtained from the Office of the Historian General.
If the United States is looking for still another forgotten patriotic hero from the past, then I would like to nominate the name of Christian Funk for serious consideration.

Why should a man from a religious faith which advocates non-violence even be considered for such attention? The answer comes in a multiple form. Christian Funk was excommunicated by his fellow church leaders in 1778 for too strongly expounding and believing in the cause of American liberty. This extreme punishment came about after Bishop Funk uttered one of the oddest and least known remarks to be made by anyone during the American Revolutionary War. His actions caused a division within both the Funk family and the Mennonites of Pennsylvania which was to even affect Canadian history. Christian Funk also proceeded to organize one of the first religious schisms in our history and to lead his very own church denomination. The true facts about the sacrifices made by this man and the sad story of his later years deserve to be amplified even more as an overlooked part of our nation's heritage.

Thomas Paine's famous quotation, "These are the times that try men's souls," could have well described the ordeals suffered by Christian Funk during and after the American Revolutionary War. His actions caused a division within both the Funk family and the Mennonites of Pennsylvania which was to even affect Canadian history. Christian Funk also proceeded to organize one of the first religious schisms in our history and to lead his very own church denomination. The true facts about the sacrifices made by this man and the sad story of his later years deserve to be amplified even more as an overlooked part of our nation's heritage.

The Palatinate soon proved to be a disaster zone. Religious persecution was renewed in varying degrees by the different Catholic and Lutheran rulers. Then the War of Spanish Succession (1700-1713) added to the sufferings of a peaceful, non-violent people. To add even more misery for the suffering Mennonite exiles was the extreme cold of the winter of 1709-1710, one of the hardest known in the history of modern Europe.

William Penn became aware of the agonies of the Mennonites and other religious dissenters in the Rhineland. He invited these persecuted people to come to the New World and help populate his newly chartered Province of Pennsylvania, where they would be guaranteed full religious freedom. Over a period of years, the German speaking Mennonites, plus the Amish, Moravians, Schwenkfelders, Dunkards and others, accepted Penn's offer and made the hazardous trip across the Atlantic Ocean.
One of those Mennonites who gladly left behind the cruel persecutions of the Old World was named Heinrich Funck. He arrived in Pennsylvania in 1717 and soon settled in Franconia Township, Montgomery County, about thirty miles north of Philadelphia. Heinrich (or Henry) was the first of a number of Funks who were to become prominent in American religious life, literature, and publishing. He became a farmer, grain miller, first minister of the Franconia Mennonite congregation, and a bishop who presided over at least five other nearby churches.

Bishop Funck was the author of one of the first books in the German language to be both written and published in North America. The name of his small book was *Ein Spiegel Der Taufe (Mirror of Baptism)* which was printed in 1744. The bishop also wrote another religious book in German which was published by his children three years after his death in 1760.

Elder Funck, as he was sometimes called, had a family of four sons and six daughters. One of his proudest moments must have come in about 1756 when he ordained one of those sons, Christian, as a minister for the Franconia circuit. Had he lived longer, Heinrich Funck would have been extremely hurt with the action of excommunication taken by his very own Franconia congregation against two of his sons, Christian and Henry, because of the American Revolution.

The Mennonites during the colonial era tended to avoid taking part in civil government and were among the first to advocate a strict separation between church and state. They lived in groups of closely knit communities to the north and west of Philadelphia and fully appreciated the religious freedom granted to them by the British. They believed devoutly in pacifism or non-violence, opposed slavery, and considered the matter of oaths to be a basic tenet of their faith. Thus, the Mennonites were dismayed by the events which were leading to the American Revolution.

Christian Funk won the first confrontation with his fellow Mennonite leaders. Within a few years other problems were to develop because of the fast developing American independence movement.

The next confrontation came about because of an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1777 which required every male adult in the province to take an oath to the new government. The Mennonites considered the oath, or attest to be, an extremely serious matter. They had pledged an earlier allegiance to the King of England as a condition of their citizenship in a new homeland. The majority had no particular complaints against British rule and saw no reason to now violate their sworn allegiance in favor of a government they considered to be in open rebellion, and a rebellion which could easily fail.

Christian Funk has been described as a vigorous, forceful, and intelligent leader with foresight and ability. He went beyond his parochial, German speaking surroundings and tried to find out more about the new revolutionary movement which was centered to some extent in nearby Philadelphia. He carefully considered the causes of the revolution and soon favored fully the American position. Funk read many of the proposals for the new nation and determined that the Mennonites and other religious dissenters would be guaranteed freedom of worship, plus freedom of conscience regarding military duty and oath giving. Christian Funk soon became a sincere American patriot, and thus stood out almost alone among the Mennonites with his strong convictions and opinions.

Christian somehow found out that the Americans were not really going to enforce the oath of loyalty, or even enforce another act which authorized military conscription. He was able to convince the other Mennonite leaders not to take any drastic steps against the legislative actions.

During this period Christian Funk was becoming very involved in other minor confrontations with his fellow Mennonites. He was constantly arguing with others over the merits of the American cause for freedom. The more he argued with the others, the more convinced he became of being right. One of the oddest disagreements came about because of the then new concept of a republican form of government. Many of the other Mennonite elders believed such a radical type of non-royal government would fail. Christian Funk retorted with the logic that several republics were already in existence and that the chances of success for still another one in the New World were very good.

The final confrontation between Christian Funk and the other Mennonites came in 1778 as a result of one of the first taxes to be levied by the new American government. Unlike the conscription and oath of loyalty, the Americans fully intended to enforce the collection of the special levy to help finance the war against the British. Funk advocated paying the tax of three pounds, ten shillings. Almost all of his fellow ministers opposed the tax which brought about even more intense debates.

Because of their deep belief in non-violence, some Mennonites tried to remain neutral during the entire Revolutionary War. A portion of the war itself took place in and near their communities and such a policy was al-
most impossible to maintain. In reality many Mennonites did business with both the British and American military units. Their attempt at impartiality was to cause problems with the Americans both during and after the conflict. Also, the practice of selling supplies to both sides gave Christian Funk a strong point for his argument in favor of the payment of the special war tax.

Funk said the Mennonites were accepting the American paper money as payment for the supplies. They were refusing to accept the revolutionary government as being legitimate, and yet recognizing and using the same government's money in their own activities. He thought this logic was flawed and declared the tax should be paid with the same currency.

In one of the 1778 meetings of the Mennonite leaders, the discussion over the tax question became highly agitated. It was right at the highest peak of heated emotion when Christian Funk stood up and shouted, "WERE CHRIST HERE, HE WOULD SAY, GIVE TO CONGRESS THAT WHICH BELONGS TO CONGRESS, AND TO GOD THAT WHICH BELONGS TO GOD!"

This remark was too much for the Mennonite elders of the Franconia congregation. They quickly excommunicated Christian Funk and deposed him as a bishop and minister. Christian's older brother Henry, a minister since 1768, shared the same views regarding the American cause, and he too was excommunicated. These actions were taken despite the respect held by the church group for the memory of Heinrich Funck.

Christian Funk wrote these words in later years as a summary of the problems during the Revolutionary War. "How easily we might have gone through this war. But no—the Congress and American government was rejected as rebellious, and the king acknowledged by my fellow ministers, under the idea that Congress would soon be overpowered. The war, however, constantly increased and mutual abuse between those who were favorable with Congress and those inclined towards the king manifested itself, and discontent was almost universal."

The action taken against the two Funk brothers created a sad split within the family, the Franconia community, and to some extent, within the Mennonites as a religious denomination. Christian was urged by some fellow ministers, under the idea that Congress would very soon be overpowered. The war, however, constantly increased and mutual abuse between those who were favorable with Congress and those inclined towards the king manifested itself, and discontent was almost universal."

The action taken against the two Funk brothers created a sad split within the family, the Franconia community, and to some extent, within the Mennonites as a religious denomination. Christian was urged by some family members and others to start his own church. This was the beginnings of the "Funkite" sect, the first schism among the American Mennonites.

History was to vindicate Christian Funk's devotion to the American cause. The end of the war in 1783, however, did not bring an end to the problems for Christian, his "Funkite" church, or many of the Mennonites.

In some parts of Pennsylvania the victorious Americans let it be clearly known that they did not appreciate the Mennonite attempts at pacifism and neutrality during the conflict. Then there was still the matter of the oath of loyalty. Some Mennonites still regarded their allegiance to the King of England to be very valid. Besides, they felt more comfortable under the British who had been scrupulously honest in honoring William Penn's original pledge of religious freedom. These Mennonites now had two choices. They could move across the Niagara River into Canada and resume their lives as new pioneers under the British once again, or they could become American citizens.

Thus began another diaspora for the Mennonites as many of them left Pennsylvania in the years following the Revolutionary War and settled in what is now Waterloo County, Ontario. One of their first settlements evolved into a city which was then called Berlin. (The name was changed in 1916 to Kitchener.) Among those who made the trek to Canada were several descendants of Heinrich Funck. They wanted to get away from the family, church, and governmental dissent which was continuing in Pennsylvania.

Another member of the Funk family who moved away from the continuing controversy was Christian's older brother Henry. Instead of going to Canada, he moved in 1786 to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and settled to the northwest of Harrisonburg in Rockingham County. Many of the descendants of Henry Funk still live in the area today.

It would be wonderful to state that the Mennonite leaders of Franconia saw the errors of their actions and moved to rescind the excommunications of Christian and Henry Funk. Unfortunately, this did not happen. Several attempts at reconciliation were made, the last one in 1807. The church leaders wanted Christian to first admit to being a transgressor. Funk felt justified by his actions and he refused to be humiliated by admitting to any wrongs regarding an overly strong belief in the American cause. Another problem which prevented a reconciliation was a controversy over what to do about several ministers who had been ordained by Christian Funk for his "Funkite" church.

A local historian later made this comment about Christian Funk's reaction to the excommunication decree. "...He acted too indifferently in those matters preferred against him, and that if he had been a little more shrewd and persevering he might have driven his accusers against the wall."

It would be historically inaccurate to state that the "Funkite" church became the national church for the Mennonites in the United States. Instead, the small religious group gradually faded away after the death of Christian Funk. Sometime between 1850 and 1855 the church ceased to exist and the remaining members either joined other religions or returned to the Mennonite faith. Today the "Funkites" rank as one of the most obscure of the extinct church groups to ever exist in our nation. Yet, it was truly one of the first really American inspired religious faiths.

Christian Funk lived to the age of eighty. Just before his death in 1811 he continued the family literary tradition and wrote a small book which attempted to tell his side of the controversy which came about because of the American Revolution. The name of the book was *Ein Spiegel für alle Menschen (A Mirror for all Mankind)* which was published in both English and German a few years after he died.

(Continued on page 279)
Special Procedures for the use of NSDAR Library from April 13 through May 15, 1981, Including Continental Congress

1. The Library is closed to all non-members from April 13 through May 15, 1981. However, spouses will be admitted on a space available basis when vouched for by a member. They will be charged the regular user's fee of $2.00 a day.

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

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

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

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

6. From April 13 through May 15th, except during Continental Congress, the Library will be open 9-4. During Congress, the Library schedule will be as follows: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday (April 30, May 1, 2, and 4) 8:00-5:00; Sunday (May 3) 12:00-4:00.

We are looking forward to serving you.

MRS. FREDRICK O. JEFFRIES, JR.
Librarian General, NSDAR
HANNAH GODDARD (Brookline, MA) dedicated a Real Daughter marker on the grave of Susan Wyeth Sawin Nash (1831-1913) in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge MA, September 13, 1980.

Mrs. Nash, a member of Hannah Goddard, was the daughter of the Massachusetts Revolutionary War soldier, Samuel Sawin (1762-1849) who enlisted at 16 serving in Col. Thatcher's regiment and in Capt. Frothingham's artillery as a corporal.

The dedication service was highlighted by Colonel Bradley D. Nash of Harpers Ferry, WV, formerly historian of the National Parks Service; by the past NSDAR Historian General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, and by excerpts from a paper written by Susan Nash in 1897.

Col. Nash reminisced with vignettes of "Grandma Nash." A tribute was paid to the Real Daughter by Mrs. Fleck who said "our ancestors did well but if we do not do as well or better, their lives and deeds are wasted."

Susan Nash wrote of her father who as a very hungry soldier purloined a johnnycake hot from a tin baker and tucked it inside his coat to escape detection. She related also that the teenage soldier needed boot soles desperately, so when on picket duty one day he found a saddle, he cut new soles from it.

Those attending were, from the left: Mrs. Bernard A. Torri, past Regent; Mrs. M. J. Doherty, Mrs. David Hamblen, State Corresponding Secretary; Miss Marion P. Acker, State Historian; Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Mrs. A. Wilfred Elliott, Registrar; Mrs. Donald J. Morton, State Regent; Mrs. Samuel Morrill, Mrs. Robert H. Lubker, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Clyde J. Heath, past Regent; Miss Rula T. Patterson, Chaplain; Mrs. Howell D. Stevens, Regent; Mrs. Frederick W. Johnson, State Counselor; Col. Bradley D. Nash; Mrs. R. L. Bisplinghoff, Vice Regent and Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, past Regent.

BETTY MARTIN (Temple, Texas) celebrated the 193rd anniversary of the Constitution by presenting the NSDAR Medal of Honor to Ernest S. Fletcher, son of a former Regent, Belle McDonal Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher has been a wonderful friend of Betty Martin Chapter for many years. He has given in memory of his mother, the Belle Fletcher Memorial Fund which gives cash awards each year to graduating seniors for excellence in American History. He had our original charter framed and keeps it on display in the lobby of the Texas Bank of which he is Chairman of the Board.

He has done many fine things for the community. He is President of the Law Enforcement Advisory Board. He helped organize and has served as the President of the Temple United Way and has been President of the Temple Manufacturers Association.

He served in the United States Navy during World War II. He has been President of the Sons of the American Revolution, Vice-President of the Sons of the Republic of Texas and Vice-President of the Sons of the Confederacy.

Mr. Fletcher has been interested and involved in everything good that has happened in our community. He has indeed shown the highest levels of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism for his fellow citizens and for our city, our state, our nation and our world.

It is with great pride that Betty Martin Chapter presents the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Medal of Honor to Ernest Sylvester Fletcher.

REBECCA CORNELL (Rahway, NJ) in cooperation with the Abraham Clark Chapter Sons of the American Revolution in Roselle held on July Fourth a memorial service at the grave site of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence who is buried in the Rahway Cemetery. Mrs. Wilmot Milbury, Rebecca Cornell Chapter Regent, conducted the ceremony and introduced those who took part. Mr. Sidney Olson, Chaplain of the Abraham Clark Chapter SAR, wearing his Colonial Navy costume, gave the invocation and spoke about the life and services of Abraham Clark who was born February 15, 1726. In 1745 he married Sarah Hatfield and they had six sons and four daughters. He was a resident of Elizabethtown (the section which is now Roselle). He was a farmer and held many important public offices. In 1768 he was elected a member of the New Jersey Provincial
Congress and by it delegated to attend the sessions of the Continental Congress of which he was a member 1776-1782 and 1786-1788. He died in 1794. Mrs. Lyle Cooper, National Defense Chairman of Rebecca Cornell Chapter, told about the bronze plaque which the Chapter had placed on the face of the grave stones to prevent further deterioration from age and weather. Miss Gladys M. Whitehead, a fifty year member of Rebecca Cornell Chapter, gave the benediction. After the ceremony, those in attendance went to the home of Mrs. William H. Rand for a social hour and refreshments.

On August 24 a "Marking of Grave" ceremony was held for Marjorie L. Lyle Cooper, National Defense Chairman has given flags to the new citizens. She has been of which he was a member 1776-1782.

The chapter has participated in two naturalization ceremonies at the Union County Courthouse in Elizabeth. Mrs. Warren Norton, The Flag of the United States of America Chairman has given flags to the new citizens. She has been assisted on these occasions by Mrs. Ruth Cleland, Chapter Vice Regent; Mrs. Anita DeGroat, Chapter Treasurer; Mrs. Frank D. Crue and Mrs. William L. Preuss, Chapter Transportation and Safety Chairman.

The December 3 meeting was a trip to the historic Fraunces Tavern in New York City where George Washington bade farewell to his officers, with a luncheon and a visit to the Sons of the Revolution Museum in the Tavern and also to Castle Clinton at the Battery.

KING'S HIGHWAY (Sikeston, Mo.). On Sunday October 12, 1980 a bronze plaque honoring five Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Scott County, Missouri was unveiled at the Scott County Court House at Benton, Missouri. Three hundred attended the ceremony which preceded the dedication of the Scott County Judicial Building.

The program was a memorial to the late Miss Margaret Brown Harris, past Regent, who, shortly before her death, expressed her wish to have a plaque honoring the Revolutionary War soldiers placed in the Scott County Court House. To fulfill her wish and commemorate Miss Harris' sixty-two years of dedication to the NSDAR, Mrs. Thomas B. Allen designed and donated the plaque.

The outstanding guest, Honorary President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, was given special recognition for her service and devotion to NSDAR. The members of the Scott County Court were paid tribute for their cooperation. Appreciation was expressed for the restoration for the huge bronze plaque in the Court House and the Veterans' Memorial on the lawn with Dr. A. H. Mattingly, Director of Regional History, SEMO University as consultant.

A certificate of award for devoted service in preserving local history and a bouquet of American Beauty roses were presented to Mrs. Allen by the King's Highway Chapter.

FORT KEARNEY (Nebraska). The Mother-Daughter team of Fort Kearney Chapter is comprised of Mrs. Paul H. Long, State Regent, and her daughter, Mrs. Gary Stickney, Chapter Regent. The chapter honored the State Regent by inviting the ROTC color guard of the officer-training unit of Kearney State College to present the colors when she made her official visit.

When Mrs. Long was Regent of the chapter, the first ROTC award was made to the outstanding cadet at KSC in 1971.

Mrs. Stickney is pictured presenting the State Regent an Admiralship in the Great Nebraska Navy which has been authorized by Nebraska's Governor Charles Thone.

GEORGE PEARIS (Giles County, VA). Mrs. Macy Lewey McClougherty, 85, expresses appreciation to the members of the George Pearis Chapter for the recognition as recipient of the DAR Medal of Honor. Mrs. Alex M. Davis, Regent of the Chapter, (left) made the presentation for her many outstanding contributions to the community.

Mrs. McClougherty spent 47 years as an educator in the schools of Giles County, Virginia. After her official "retirement," Mrs. McClougherty organized the local AARP, has helped build a Senior Citizen Center, and serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors. She worked for the formation of the Association of Retarded Citizens, and was instrumental in the formation of a Sheltered Workshop for the mentally handicapped. This Workshop has grown into a self sustaining industry, serving the new River Valley Area. She actively serves as her Church Historian, and is in her 59th year as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Pearisburg Baptist Church.

In 1976, Mrs. McClougherty was the Bicentennial Chairman for Giles County. In recognition of her outstanding leadership, she was selected by the Governor to represent the State of Virginia at the Great American's Achievement Program at York, Pa.

When Mrs. McClougherty retired after serving many years as principal of the Pearisburg Elementary School, the school was renamed in her honor, the Macy McClougherty School. She is a living legend as an educator, and to students and parents, she still has a profound influence as a counselor and friend.

PRINCESS TIMPANOGOS (Salt Lake City, Utah) recently celebrated its 20th anniversary and has attained many honors and much recognition by its service to the National and State DAR organization and to the community. The chapter has grown to become the largest...
in the state, with members from both the Salt Lake City and the Provo areas. Many worthwhile programs, projects, and patriotic observances have been presented during this time.

The chapter was named after a legendary Indian maiden, Princess Timpanogos, a name given to an 11,750 foot high mountain that overlooks the Utah Valley and the Provo River. The interpretation of the Indian word, “Timpanogos,” is “sleeping lady,” the form which the Indians saw in the skyline silhouette of the mountain. The Timpanogos area and its peoples were first discovered by the white man when the Catholic Fathers, Dominguez and Escalante, and their party explored the region in 1776, looking for a shortcut to Monterey, California. They were so impressed with the area that they terminated their exploration further west and hurried back to Santa Fe in order to organize a group to return to make a permanent settlement in the beautiful Utah Valley with its towering landmark, Mt. Timpanogos. Many years later, in 1847, the Mormon pioneers crossed the plains of the Midwest to enter this same area. They had a two fold purpose: to find a home which they called “Deseret” (meaning honey bee) and to make the desert “blossom like a rose.”

Chapter members recently held a meeting at the restored old Victorian home of member Mrs. Thomas F. Hansen in the historic and scenic town of Park City, Utah, where they paid special honor to a member of the chapter, recently-elected State Regent, Mrs. Grant Schaumburg. Also honored were Mrs. Verdi R. White, retiring Chapter Regent, and newly-elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. Erin N. Howard. This is the eighth year the Daughters have held a fall meeting in the historic old silver mining town of Park City at the home of Mrs. Hansen. Her home has been restored and refurbished to depict the period during which Park City was at its height as a silver mining community in the late 1800s. Park City now enjoys a dual personality, as it has become one of the state’s and the country’s, leading ski and recreational resorts.

GENERAL WILLIAM MAXWELL (Belvidere, NJ). A Dedication Ceremony to mark the grave site of Revolutionary War Soldier, Johan Peter Lanterman, ancestor of Mrs. Irma Fyfe, Mrs. Lois Brugler and Mrs. Dora Ovens of Caladesi Chapter, Dunedin, Florida, was held on October 4, 1980 by members of the General William Maxwell Chapter at the Union Brick Cemetery in Blairstown, N.J.

Mrs. George W. Cummins, Regent of General William Maxwell Chapter, led the group in a brief ceremony to honor the Revolutionary War Patriot, born in 1714 and who died in 1794. Johan Lanterman was a Private in the 5th Battalion, 8th Company, Northampton County Militia in Captain Samuel Hovey’s Company in 1778.

Born in Germany, Johan Peter Lanterman emigrated to this country in the ship NANCY on September 20, 1738. He married Elisabeth Peterson and they had 13 children. In 1765 he purchased part of the William Penn tract around Blairstown where he lived in the homestead (still standing) until his death in 1794 at 80 years of age. Johan and his sons helped build Union Brick Church in Blairstown which is no longer in existence. He is buried next to his wife in the picturesque, country cemetery just outside of Blairstown, N.J. not far from the large farm where he and his family lived and where some of his descendants still live. Mrs. Irma Fyfe and her cousins present at the ceremony also lived in the area at one time and made the special trip from Clearwater, Florida to be present at the marking ceremony. Years of heavy undergrowth in the cemetery was cleared by Boy Scout Troop 140 of Blairstown, N.J. at the request of the family in order to hold the special ceremony at this time.

MARIA JEFFERSON (St. Augustine, FL) was proud to present the DAR Medal of Honor and Certificate to a fine patriot, John L. Grady, M.D. of Benton, Tennessee.

Dr. John L. Grady is a veteran of the United States Navy, having served as a jet fighter pilot in 1952-1955, and was a member of the first squadron to take swept-wing supersonic jets aboard an aircraft carrier. As a physician in Belle Glade, Florida, he served as State President of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons and was three times Mayor of Belle Glade. He has received numerous awards, including Florida Man of the Year, Knights of Columbus 1970; Distinguished Service Award, Jaycees, 1971; Liberty Award, Congress of Freedom, 1973; Florida Man of the Year, Women of Constitutional Government, 1973.

In 1976, he was the Republican candidate for the United States Senate and received over a million votes in the State of Florida.

María Jefferson Chapter sponsored a patriotic luncheon at which Dr. Grady was the speaker. Civic and patriotic organizations of St. Augustine were invited to attend and it proved to be most successful, and Dr. Grady’s address was outstanding.

Mrs. Edward Sparta was Chapter Regent at this time and she initiated chapter sponsorship of Dr. Grady to receive the DAR Medal of Honor. After necessary endorsements and approval by State and National Officers, the Medal of Honor was received and presented to Dr. Grady.

PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, MS). State Regent, Mrs. W. S. Murphy of Lucedale, installed officers of Pathfinder Chapter for 1980-83 at the annual luncheon meeting at the Old Depot Restaurant and Lounge May 17 with an attendance of 40 persons.

New officers are Mrs. Paul Bridges Jones, Regent; Mrs. Oscar Wollfarth, Senior Vice Regent and Registrar; Mrs. R. B. McCay, Chaplain; Mrs. Louis Cressman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Eli G. Ellis, Sr., Corresponding Secretary; Miss Sarrah B. Guthrie, Treasurer; Mrs. Neal J. Chatham, Historian; Mrs. Thomas H. Freeland, Jr., Librarian; and Mrs. William D. Lum, Parliamentarian.

Visitors included Mrs. Calvin Watts and Mrs. A. Huey Williamson, Regent of Long Leaf Pine Chapter, Ruston, Louisiana, Mrs. F. F. Eisemann, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Mrs. Iley F. Behr of Ashmead Chapter, Vicksburg; Mrs. Sim S. Davenport, Alexandria, Louisiana,
ST. JOHNSVILLE (New York). Official grave markers from the War of 1812 for four Revolutionary War soldiers and "America the Beautiful."

Presentation of the Ex-Regent's Pin to Mrs. Wolfarth, outgoing Regent was made by Mrs. Lum.

Miss Behr, soprano, accompanied by Miss Bilbro, harpist, sang, "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Simger," and "America the Beautiful."

Mrs. Wolfarth presented the gavel to Mrs. Jones and gifts of potted plants to Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Lum, Mrs. Cressman, and Mrs. Joseph Davenport, Jr. She gave corsages of sweetheart roses to Miss Behr and Miss Bilbro, and cricket boxes to Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Elizabeth McLendon.

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GENEBRIGE FIELD (Bakersfield, California) sponsored a program for Independence Day in front of the Kern County Courthouse at 10 A.M. on July 4th celebrating this country's 204th birthday. The American Legion color guard presented the flag.

The Bakersfield Municipal Band opened the ceremony playing patriotic songs that brought out the militiaman in everyone present. The nostalgic harmony of Bakersfield's Sweet Adelines provided songs for half an hour, finishing with "God Bless America," with a flute accompanist to set the patriotic mood.

A brief history was given on the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia and how the replica in front of our courthouse was obtained.

Dr. Charles Linfesty and his wife, who portrayed Molly Pitcher in authentic costume of the period, gave a blast from their cannon, a Revolutionary War replica.

The whole ceremony was organized by Mrs. John Carter (Mary Jo) who completed the program with the ringing of our Liberty Bell after giving a dissertation on some famous women in history and telling of their part in the Revolutionary War and the great cost of our freedom and of our responsibility to our children to preserve it. We were reminded of how blessed we are to be Americans.

We all left with a feeling of pride in our heritage.—Priscilla W. Spencer.
of the Sheffield Historical Society, accepted and raised the large American flag presented by First Resistance Chapter's Flag Chairman, Mrs. George Kinzie, at ceremonies attended by officers and members of both organizations, as well as guests, at the Dan Raymond House in Sheffield.

Following the flag raising, the DAR ladies were treated to a tour of the old house, headquarters and museum for the Sheffield Historical Society. The original part of the house was built of hand-made brick by Dan Raymond in the 1770s. Raymond, a Tory, felled the “liberty tree” erected on the nearby village green. At a meeting of the citizens of Sheffield, Raymond was forced to walk between two files of all the men and boys asking pardon of each one. He later became a loyal citizen, serving as chairman of a committee to enlist recruits for the Continental Army, and named his third son, George Washington Raymond.

Additional brickwork and wooden additions have transformed the one-story structure into the present two-story building. Work continues on the restoration of the 18th-century rooms.

CANEY FORK (Cartage, Tennessee). Thinking to give just a short resume of the birth of our relatively new chapter, I suddenly realized that no story of the organization of Caney Fork Chapter could be told without paying tribute to a woman who never became one of its members. Catherine McGinnis Gore one day in 1975 was at Smith County Library, one of her favorite haunts. It happened the same time Mrs. Edythe Rucker Whitley, noted genealogist and long-time DAR member, was doing some research at the library. She and Mrs. Gore got into a conversation and Mrs. Whitley suggested that Smith County Bank. Mrs. Whitley and Mrs. William R. Baker (then TSDAR Organizing Sec.) attended, with several Smith County ladies present. Mrs. Ba-

ker outlined all requirements for membership and chapter organization and Mrs. Whitley explained how to find eligibility and showed some literature needed to do the research. It was at this meeting that Mrs. Gore asked Mrs. Donald Watt to take on the work of organizing the chapter.

In July 1975 another meeting was held, this time at the home of Catherine Gore and more than the required number of person to constitute a chapter, were present. But Catherine was never to see the fulfillment of the work she had started because on August 18, 1975 Catherine McGinnis Gore died. The work was thus left in the hands of Mrs. Watt and later in 1975 the NSDAR board approved Membership at Large for Mrs. Watt and appointed her Organizing Regent for the new chapter. Then the work really started and sixteen members were approved, a name was chosen and approved and on April 17, 1976, a new chapter was born and named Caney Fork. Its sixteen organizing members has grown to forty members in the four years since its organization.

Mrs. Watt appointed her officers who served until April 1980 when new officers were elected. The Vice Regent, Mrs. Draper Sircy was elected Regent.

Caney Fork is a hard-working chapter and has accomplished much in its short life and hopes to continue growing and working for many years to come. We think it a fitting monument to the memory of Catherine McGinnis Gore.—Irene Petty Watt.

NACOGDOCHES (Nacogdoches, Texas) is very proud of the interest and enthusiasm shown by the Junior American Citizenship Clubs sponsored by the chapter in 1979-1980. Pictured above is Johanna Graves, a national JAC contestant winner, showing her winning quilt square to Mrs. Charles Christopher, Nacogdoches Chapter JAC Chairman.

The JAC program was begun in Nacogdoches several years ago but has recently become very popular with the students and the clubs have greatly increased in number and membership. Mrs. Clarence A. Thomas, Regent and her JAC committee of Mrs. Charles Christopher, Chairman, Mrs. Robert Curtis, Mrs. Branch Patton and Mrs. Leroy McPhail have reached many intersted boys and girls. Thirty-five clubs are working in our elementary schools, middle school and one private school. The director of the Fredonia Day School, Mrs. Branch Patton, was awarded the Thatcher pin for her outstanding work with JAC's. Two clubs from this school furnished patriotic programs at the chapter's April meeting as examples of their club work.

Thirty-five pupils in the eighth grade of Thomas J. Rusk School JAC Club entered the state contest which has as its theme "Accent on Action." Rhonda Vardeman won first place in the poster category. Johanna Graves won first place in Special Projects and later won second place in the national contest. Certificates for the chapter winners, state winners and national winner were presented at the March 1980 meeting of the Nacogdoches Chapter. Mrs. A. W. Weedn, TSDAR State Chairman has greatly assisted the chapter JAC committee in its work.

APPLE CREEK PRAIRIE (White Hall, IL) was privileged to present the DAR Medal of Honor to George Ennis Tunison of White Hall in recognition of his outstanding patriotism, leadership, and service to our area and nation. Mr. Tunison, 81, a semi-retired farmer, lives on a “Centennial Farm.”

George Robert, Tunison’s son was killed in Vietnam October 28, 1968. A yearly memorial Scholarship Fund established by the family, administered by V.F.W. provides scholarships for two seniors each year. His donation and maintenance of an illuminated Soldiers and Sailors monument at City Cemetery entrance demonstrates great patriotism.

His interest in young people is illustrated by involvement in Boy Scouts of America, service as a trustee for early rural schools, and donation and maintenance of a youth ballpark.

He is a lifelong active member of the First United Methodist Church. In 1946 he donated and maintains a 10-foot lighted Cross atop the Church.

He is a 60-year member of White Hall Masonic Lodge, Order of Eastern Star, Greene Co. Farm Bureau, Past President of Cemetery Association, serves on the Cemetery Board, and a
A caring neighbor, friend and relative, a concerned public citizen—the embodiment of a completely upright and honorable man—without seeking favor or recognition he is available to all for aid or service.

The award was presented by Regent Mrs. John Griswold and Committee Chairman Mrs. Ray Camp. More than 125 DAR members and friends attended the presentation and reception.

CHIEF SHAUBENA (Roseville, Ill.). A dedication service for the marking of the grave of Mrs. Miriam Jared Bair, a former member of Chief Shauben Chapter, and the granddaughter of an American Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Jared, took place at the Roseville Cemetery. Taking part in the service were Mrs. John E. Simonson, Regent; Mrs. James Adkisson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Stuart Mayhew, Chaplain and Mrs. Kenneth Diers, Treasurer. Mrs. Adkisson read a short history concerning the life of Mrs. Bair which had been prepared by Mrs. Robert Delahunt, former Regent of Chief Shauben and originator of the plan for the marking of the grave site.

Five generations of DAR members in this family include Mrs. Bair, Millie Bair Hoffnagle, Louesa Bradley Talkin, Bette Talkin Dirks and Marcia Dirks Stoll.

Relatives present for the ceremony included a granddaughter, Louesa Talkin, great grandchildren, Bette Talkin Dirks and Robert Talkin; great great grandchildren, Kathy Talkin, Jeffrey Dirks and Marcia Dirks Stoll and a great, great, great granddaughter, Darci Dirks.

Mrs. Harry Baxter, State Historian and Mrs. James O’Daniel, Division I Director were present for the marking.

A tea and tour of the Warren County Museum followed in the museum. A quilt which Mrs. Bair had pieced which is being quilted was displayed.

Mrs. Bair, a pioneer descendant, was a true pioneer in her own right. Chief Shauben Chapter is proud to have had this Real Granddaughter as a member.

JANE DOUGLAS (Dallas, TX). A rededication of the Jane Douglas Continental DAR House was held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, 1980 from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.

In 1936 the Continental Oil Co. built Continental House for a hospitality center during the Texas Centennial. On Oct. 31, 1937 officials deeded the House to the Jane Douglas Chapter. The name was changed and the house has been used ever since as the home of one of the largest chapters in the World and the next oldest in Texas. The chapter was founded Oct. 19, 1895, a few months after the first chapter was founded in Galveston, Texas.

Officials of Conoco Inc., Representatives of State and local Governments, joined the Jane Douglas Daughters and their friends in the rededication ceremony.

NEW YORK CITY (New York). A genealogical bonanza came to our chapter through sponsorship by the evening group of the Bacone College Centennial Touring Art Exhibition. Mrs. Geoffrey Edmont Fulton, Regent, arranged for the exhibit to show at Manufacturer’s Hanover Trust with Mrs. Thomas P. Droesch, American Indian Chairman in charge. Mrs. Ronald A. Straci arranged for a wine and cheese reception on opening night and all chapters in Districts I and II were invited along with many state officers and chairmen.

Incredible dividends not anticipated came out of the showing when Mr. Gerald Cook, the exhibit’s curator, mentioned her desire to see Remsen Street in Brooklyn, which was named for her family. Mrs. Morris Young, at whose home the curators were staying, had just purchased four DAR grave markers which the NYC Chapter planned to install at a memorial ceremony in remembrance of the Remsen Revolutionary War heroes whose graves had been located in a small cemetery in Queens, New York. Mrs. David MacInnes as past Regent of Benjamin Romaine Chapter, had become involved with creating a Remsen Memorial Cemetery through the organization of a coalition group under direction of Mr. Michael Albetta, who spoke about the project’s history at a night meeting of NYC Chapter Oct. 20, 1980. The group had longed to locate some Remsen descendants and Mrs. Cook’s visit as Bacone College Art Exhibit Curator was just in time to have her featured as honored guest and speaker at the Queen’s Memorial Day Parade and Ceremony which occurs each year through Continental Post 1424 of the American Legion. Some of the platform guests along with Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Cook were Mrs. Cook’s brother, Dr. Frederick Remsen Rude and wife, Mrs. and Mrs. Geoffrey Edmont Fulton, Dr. and Mrs. Morris Young, and Mrs. Benjamin Van Raalte, Director of DAR Districts I and II.

Formed before Oklahoma was a state, Bacone College was the only college in the United States whose primary purpose was the education of American Indians. The exhibit included art works by professors and former students of Bacone. Acee Blue Eagle began the Art Department in 1935. The works shown in New York City represented many Indian tribes.

CAPTAIN JOHN OLDHAM (Nevada City) held its annual Constitution Day tea and card party recently at the Emmanuel Episcopal Church’s Frank Buck Hall in Grass Valley. Proceeds from this event are used in furthering education both locally and nationally, and to promote historic preservation and patriotism throughout the United States.

Contributions are made annually to the Nevada City Chamber of Commerce for flags to be used in the Constitution Day Parade, funds are given to local libraries for books, and a Good Citizen Award and a Scholarship is given each year to a deserving high school senior.

The DAR was responsible for having the United States Congress designate the period of Sept. 17-23 each year as Constitution Week. The purpose of
to dormitory. Also, there is the Smoke and Ice House, vegetable garden and orchard and Ferry Dock which overlooks the beautiful Croton River.

A sheet from the National Defense Committee, “What Constitution Day Means To You,” was passed out to everyone.

A proclamation was made by Mayor Edward Koch of New York City for Constitution Week.

Those chapters participating and receiving Honor Roll credit are: Ellen Hardin Walworth; Fort Greene; Golden Hill; John Jay; Major Jonathan Lawrence; Manhattan; Mary Washington Colonial; General Nathaniel Woodhull; New Netherland; Peter Minuit; Richmond County; Washington Heights; Battle Pass; New York City.—Sue Beth Carter.

WILLIAM THOMSON (St. Matthews, South Carolina) observed its 70th anniversary October 1980. The occasion was publicized in the local newspaper with articles that covered the National Society’s goals, endeavors and accomplishments, a history of the Chapter, and the story of Tamassee DAR School which is situated in north western South Carolina.

It is noteworthy that William Thomson Chapter, located in a small town in a rural county, membership never having exceeded 40 members at any one time, has given the State Society two State Regents and the National Society two Vice Presidents General.

William Thomson was a natural choice for the name of the chapter organized in Calhoun County S.C. on October 10, 1910. Before the Revolution, William Thomson had lived and served as a valued citizen in the community and he is buried in the family cemetery near the plantation home, “Belleville.” History proves he was a true patriot who performed well and effectively as a soldier. He and his men carried out the task assigned them in the Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C. in such a way that the real threat to the success of this early encounter with the British was averted.

The Chapter was honored on the occasion of the October meeting with a visit from Mrs. James C. Vaughn, State Regent, South Carolina Society. Mrs.

the observance is to “recall to the American people the true significance of the events which occurred during September, 1787; to revitalize appreciation of our great heritage; and to emphasize the responsibility of good citizenship in protecting the Constitution in the present and preserving it for posterity.

The Captain John Oldham Chapter observed it with an entry in the Nevada City parade on Sunday, Sept. 14, and a luncheon at Lou LaBonte’s in Auburn on Saturday, Sept. 20 with many other members from District 2 in attendance. “Protecting Your Constitutional Rights” was the subject of Chief Deputy Attorney General Michael Fanchetti’s talk to the group.

DISTRICTS I & II (New York). The chapters in the two districts toured Philipsburg Manor in North Tarrytown and Van Cortlandt Manor in Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

A trip is annually planned by the Regents’ Round Table of Greater New York in celebration of Constitution Week.

Philipsburg Manor, Upper Mills, built during the 1600’s by the Dutch settler Frederic Philipse was the scene of a vast flour, cornmeal and sea biscuit trading empire. It features a Manor House, barn, wharf, granary and an authentic eighteenth century gristmill which grinds grain into flour even today for twentieth century visitors.

Van Cortlandt Manor, the home of the prominent Van Cortlandt family who played important roles in American History during the Colonial period and in the Revolutionary War. Pierre was the first Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York and entertained such notables as Lafayette, Franklin and Rochambeau in the Manor House.

On the property are peach and pear trees which grace the “Long Walk” of the eighteenth century garden, a Ferry House where one may stop for drink in the Tap Room, and a Kitchen where food was served to farmers, merchants, travelers and drovers of the Old Albany Post Road. Overnight accommodations could be made and guests stayed upstairs in the two bedrooms and a lean-to dormitory.
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Leedstown, Virginia, to perpetuate the memory of an American Revolutionary Officer. Four direct descendants: Mrs. Charles Baker, Miss Lucy Young McKenney, Mrs. Thomas Baker and Mr. Julian Griffith were present.

A wreath ceremony was held honoring George Washington on his birthday at Wakefield, Virginia. DAR American History Essay Contest winners received medals and certificates at this time.

Each year a flag is placed at the birthplace of James Monroe, Fifth President of the USA, on April 28 to honor his birthday.

An awards luncheon is given to show appreciation to the Radio, TV and Newspaper personnel for assistance in telling the DAR story. Flag Day celebration included placing a flag at the grave of Richard Henry Lee, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Burnt House Field, Virginia, with a program on the Origins of the Flag of the USA.

The Conservation Program featured the Chesapeake Bay Eagle Survey, including the Chantilly Eagles. Jackson Mills Abbott, chosen Conservation Man of 1980 by the National Audubon Society for his work with eagles, presented this program.

The National Defense Program included participation in Yorktown Day Celebration, Observation of Constitution Week, Gifts for Veterans, a DAR Manual for Citizenship given to a Korean Family, a DAR Good Citizenship Medal awarded and the showing of the film “Home and Country.”

Distribution of Transportation and Safety Materials in Elementary and High Schools, Tours of Stratford Hall, Kenmore and Wakefield made the Educational, Patriotic and Historical Objectives of the NSDAR a forceful part of Chapter activities.

GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM (Danvers, MA). Revolutionary War heroes of the Town of Danvers, forgotten for years in abandon cemeteries, were honored in special ceremonies planned by the General Israel Putnam Chapter and the town’s Veteran’s Services.

The Revolutionary Soldiers graves were located throughout the town of Danvers in nine abandon cemeteries; some located in the back yards of private dwellings, others in most inaccessible places with entry through private property.

On June 14, at 11 a.m. the dedication of markers for 59 Revolutionary Soldiers took place jointly with General Israel Putnam Chapter and the Director of Veteran’s Services, Mr. Perely Rod- erick. Taking part in the dedication was the color guard from the Danvers Veterans Council and the firing squad, from the Danvers Alarm List Company.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Raymond MacDonald, Chaplain, followed by greetings from Mrs. Philip Pergola, Regent. The speaker was head of the Board of Selectmen for the town of Danvers. The laying of the wreath and dedication was done by Dorothy Pergola assisted by Mr. Perley Rod- erick. The Danvers Alarm List fired three volleys and the taps were sounded as the Daughters and guests stood at attention.—Dorothy Pergola.

MEXICO (Mexico, Missouri) is celebrating two important and memorable occasions. Recently Mrs. F. M. Maupin, past Regent, completed her Chapter project by presenting to the Mexico-Audrain County Library eight bound volumes of DAR Magazines dated 1968 to 1976. There are now in the library available for public reference with DAR Magazines bound in volumes from the year 1905 to 1976. Due to limited Library space the Mexico Chapter voted to end binding of the DAR Magazines with the Bicentennial Year.

On April 7, 1981, the Mexico Chapter DAR will celebrate its 75th Anniversary with a luncheon at the Mexico Country Club. Mrs. Michael Zuk, State Regent, will be the speaker and honored guest. Additional guests invited are members of the neighboring Chapters: Milly Cooper Brown, Susannah Randolph, Jane Randolph Jefferson and Charity Stille Langstaff.

In June, 1904, Miss Linnie Allison was appointed as Organizing Regent for the purpose of organizing a DAR Chapter in Mexico, Missouri. This organization was perfected April 7, 1906 with seventeen charter members. During these past 75 years, membership has grown from the seventeen charter members to ninety-one. Thirty-four women have served the Chapter as Regent with Mrs. Linwood Martin, present Regent.

Chapter projects have been varied and successful, ranging from obtaining permission to establish a ladies restroom in the courthouse in 1906, to donating flags, to binding DAR magazines for the public library, to having played a strong part in celebrating the Bicentennial in 1976 to sponsoring the Col. James Audrain Society, C.A.R.

DOLLEY MADISON (District of Columbia). At Memorial Continental Hall on May 20, 1980, the President General, Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, joined with the Postmaster General, Mr. William Bolger, in celebrating Dolley Madison’s birthday with the issue of a 15¢ Definitive Stamp. This fine occasion was enjoyed by Dolley Madison Chapter members and reported in the June/July DAR Magazine.

Also last spring, Mrs. LaVon Linn, our immediate Past Regent, was installed as DCDAR State Historian and is campaigning to raise money for the much needed restoration of the stained glass windows in the chapel at Congressional Cemetery in Washington, DC. The 1795 Cemetery has a long history born out of great need from the new Capital City. Three Presidents who died in office and Dolley Madison as well as many others were buried here temporarily because the long-distance transportation of the remains of deceased persons was not then feasible. Still buried at the Cemetery are the remains of many prominent Americans.

On December 4 these two events were officially tied together when the Dolley Madison Chapter Regent, Mrs. May Day Taylor, presented Mrs. Shelby with an original Dolley Madison Scarf which Mrs. Taylor had designed.

Chapter representatives and guests were most graciously and enthusiastically received by Mrs. Shelby. And members of Dolley Madison Chapter were pleased to discover the original sheet music for the “Dolly Madison Two Step” dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Walter B. Wilmarth and hanging in the President General’s office.

This fund raising project continues energetically. On December 8 our DCDAR State Regent, Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr., attended our Christmas Dinner Meeting at the home of Mrs. Harold Folk. Mr. Nathan Gilbert showed slides from the National Portrait Gallery of Dolley and her famous friends. Lots of scarves were sold over the holidays and work on the windows is progressing well with the help of additional scarf sales.

NATURAL BRIDGE (Natural Bridge, VA). A program on the 200th anniversary of the Sunday School was presented by Mrs. B. H. Hodges during
led the group in singing "Faith of our
legiance to the Flag and repeating the
American's Creed. Mrs. R. L. Saffelle
Watson led the group in pledging al-
Hostesses were Mrs. Stuart Keedwell
and State officials and chairmen of
Schools.

HICKS福德 (Emporia, Virginia) met
for a luncheon at Belco Restaurant.
Hostesses were Mrs. Stuart Keedwell
and Vernon Tillar. Mrs. Julian
Watson led the group in pledging al-
legiance to the Flag and repeating the
American's Creed. Mrs. R. L. Saffelle
led the group in singing "Faith of our

pointing to the Revolution when Herkimer’s men and St.
Leger with his Indians met in the Battle of
Oriskany.

In recent years due to widening of
the streets, the marker was within a
foot of the roadway, completely unpro-
ected. Through the efforts of Oneida
Chapter’s immediate past Regent, Mrs.
Edward D. Drees, and chapter member,
Miss Ruth W. Auert, the city of Utica
in June moved the marker across the
street (about 30 feet north) to a safer
location.

The marker was originally placed on
Herkimer Road, Utica, by the Col.
Marinus Willet Chapter of Frankfort,
New York, on June 14, 1912.

Those taking part in the reedication
were New York State Historian, Mrs.
Warren E. Jerome of Fayetteville Chap-
ter; Col. Marinos Willet Chapter Re-
gent, Mrs. Robert M. Griffith; Oneida
Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lincoln W. Mor-
rison; Oneida Chapter Chaplain, Miss
Jeanette E. Snyder; and representative
of the City of Utica, Mr. Robert
Shields.

A reception was held at historic
(1801) First Baptist Church, Herkimer
Road, Utica, with Miss Auert as hos-
tess.

POINT OF ROCK (Alliance, Nebraska)
was sixty-two years old in February
1981. It celebrated by honoring its
thirty-two past Regents. Mrs. R. T.
Paine was in charge of the program
with past Regents reviewing highlights
of their terms of office.

The Chapter has presented a display
case to the Knight Museum in Alliance,
and furnished it with antique linens for
viewing by visitors to the Museum. The
case was given in memory of deceased
Point of Rock members, and each sea-
son a new display is provided.
The Chapter also gave a 3’ × 5’ flag
and pole to the Slagle Memorial Library.
This is the only flag in the new City
Library and has been placed in the
meeting room in which are held history-
time sessions for pre-school children,
meetings of the Box Butte County Ge-
nealogical Society, and gatherings of
other organizations.

Point of Rock is proud to have three
members who have belonged to the
Daughters of the American Revolution
for more than fifty years. They are
Mrs. George Brown; Mrs. T. E. Kokjer;
and Mrs. C. C. Johnston. Two members
of Point of Rock have served as Ne-
braska State Regents: Mrs. R. E.
Knight (deceased) and Mrs. H. H. Sel-
leck. Mrs. Selleck is still very active
in the local, State and National So-
cieties.

Mrs. Bernard Briggs is presently serv-
ing as Regent of Point of Rock Chapter.

To Our Subscribers...........

To each of you who took the time and trouble to mail your copy of the November 1980 issue
of the DAR Magazine to the office, Thank You. Your response has been wonderful. If you did
not receive your November issue, please notify the office so that a copy can be sent as it becomes
available.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
DAUGHTERS OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
HONOR WITH LOVE AND PRIDE  
MRS. PAUL M. NIEBELL, SR.  
STATE REGENT  

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American Flag  
American Liberty  
Ann Hill  
Army and Navy  
Capitol  
Captain Joseph Magruder  
Captain Wendell Wolfe  
Colonel James McCall  
Colonel John Donelson  
Colonel John Washington  
Columbia  
Constitution  
Continental  
Descendants of '76  
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Elizabeth Jackson  
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Independence Bell  
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Keystone  
Little John Boyden  
Livingston Manor  
Louisa Adams  
Lucy Holcombe  
Manor House  
Marcia Burns  
Margaret Whetten  
Martha Washington  
Mary Desha  
Mary Washington  
Monticello  
Potomac  
Prince Georges County  
Richard Arnold  
Ruth Brewster  
Sarah Franklin  
Susan Riviere Hetzel  
Thirteen Colonies  

State Theme: “Let all you do be done in love.”  
(1 Corinthians 16:14)  

MARCH 1981  

226
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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MRS. PAUL M. NIEBELL, SR. STATE REGENT

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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Mrs. John J. Humphrey, Sr.
Senior State President
District of Columbia Society

Special Tribute to
Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig
Past Senior National President
N.S.C.A.R.
District of Columbia State Officers at the Dedication Ceremony. Left to right: Miss Dorothy V. Dillon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alfred J. Oddone, Assistant Treasurer; Miss Marjorie R. Shortley, Chaplain; Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr., State Regent; Mrs. James Leon, Librarian; Mrs. Robert D. Pfahler, Vice Regent; Mrs. LaVon P. Linn, Historian.

Two busloads of DCDAR members attended the dedication of the District of Columbia area in the Medal of Honor Grove. The $10,000 required to fund the DC area were provided in the main by Colonel and Mrs. LaVon P. Lin and the DC Daughters of the American Revolution. The area is one of 52 one-acre plots allocated to the fifty states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, to honor the approximately 3,500 recipients of the Medal of Honor.

Dr. Robert W. Miller, President of Freedoms Foundation, presided at the ceremony. Participating were former DC Mayor Walter E. Washington; Mr. Milton Kantor and Col. Linn, Foundation Trustees; Mrs. James L. Robertson, Vice President General, NSDAR; Miss Alice H. Wilson, Honorary State Regent, DCDAR; Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, past State Historian, DCDAR; and Miss Mary Jo Shelton, State Chairman of the Flag of the United States, DCDAR. Prominent in the ceremony was Col. Justice M. Chambers, USMC Ret. (pictured at right admiring his memorial tree), the only living recipient of the District of Columbia.
The District of Columbia has chosen as the State Historian's project for 1980-82 assistance in the restoration of windows in the Chapel at the Crossroads in Congressional Cemetery, 1801 E Street, SE, Washington, D.C. The cemetery must depend entirely on voluntary contributions. The estimated cost of the chapel restoration is $45,000 and DCDAR has pledged $1,500 of this amount during 1980-82.

The State Conservation Committee is making a $500 Benefactor contribution to the cemetery for planting and landscaping. A master plan has been developed combining decorative grasses and plantings, flowering bulbs, evergreen screens with landscaping to facilitate maintenance of the unorganized 30 acre grounds. Fund raising efforts and Chapter contributions have made this donation possible.

Congressional Cemetery has a long history, the first interment there occurring in 1807. There was a need for a place of temporary burial in the new Capitol for later removal to home cemeteries. Presidents Harrison, Taylor and John Quincy Adams, Dolley Madison and many Senators and Representatives rested for a time in Congressional Cemetery.

Still in the Cemetery are 14 Senators, 43 Representatives, including Speaker Philip P. Barbour, Vice President Elbridge Gerry, John Philip Sousa, Matthew Brady, J. Edgar Hoover, and many other prominent Americans. A number of Revolutionary War soldiers are also buried here.
The District of Columbia Society

presents

Miss Alice H. Wilson

Honorary State Regent

Member of Monticello Chapter

Associate Member of Army and Navy Chapter

as a candidate for Vice President General NSDAR, Continental Congress 1981.

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Mrs. Shelby wearing the Dolley Madison Scarf.

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1979 - 1982
THE AMERICAN’S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union one and inseparable, established on those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

Documentation for The American’s Creed

“The United States of America” — Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

“A government of the people, by the people, for the people” — Preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

“Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed” — Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence.

“A democracy in a republic” — Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

“A sovereign nation of many sovereign states” — E pluribus unum, great Seal of the United States.

“A perfect Union” — Preamble to the Constitution.

“Established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes” — Declaration of Independence.

“I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it” — In substance from Edward Everett Hale’s The Man Without a Country.

“To support its Constitution” — Oath of Allegiance, Revised Statutes of the United States.

“To obey its laws” — Article VI, Constitution of the United States.

“To respect its flag” — The Star Spangled Banner (National Anthem).

“And to defend it against all enemies” — Oath of Allegiance, Revised Statutes of the United States.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE who wrote The American’s Creed, was born Oct. 19, 1868 in Frederick, Md. He was a descendant of Carter Braxton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of John Tyler, 10th U.S. President. At the age of ten he left school when his father became an invalid in order to work to help to support his family. After menial jobs in Frederick he received an appointment as Congressional Page in the House of Representatives and continued uninterrupted service in the U.S. Capitol for 61 years, longer than any other single person.

William Tyler Page wrote The American’s Creed when he entered a contest for a $1000 award offered by Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, and he received the award April 3, 1918.

Mr. Page married Mary Anna Weigandt of Baltimore and in 1905 the Page family had established a home in Friendship Heights, Md. where he lived the remainder of his life. He died Oct. 20, 1942 and the House of Representatives gave a portion of the session to voicing eulogies. He is the only American who never served in the House to have received such an honor.

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   (Financial aid)

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1st President of the U.S. in Congress Assembled elected 1781 was John Hanson, a Marylander
1st postal system in U.S. established in Baltimore 1774 by Wm. Goddard
1st Methodist Church started in America in Baltimore 1784
1st sugar refinery started in U.S. in Baltimore 1784
1st steamboat in U.S. made in Maryland by James Rumsey in 1784 (23 years before Robert Fulton built his boat in 1807)
1st Secretary of the Navy was Benjamin Stoddert of Bladensburg, Md.
1st Roman Catholic Bishop in U.S. — John Carroll, a Marylander, 1790
1st Roman Catholic Seminary in U.S. opened in Baltimore 1791
1st memorial to Christopher Columbus built in Baltimore 1792
1st Episcopal Bishop in U.S. — Thomas John Claggett of Maryland, 1792
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1st composition of Star Spangled Banner written 1814 by Francis Scott Key near Ft. McHenry
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Pictured is Swain’s Lock, the 21st lock on the C & O Canal. It is named for the Swain family, whose members were involved in the construction and operation of the canal. The 100 feet long lock was constructed with red sandstone, quarried in nearby Seneca, Maryland, and served to raise or lower the canal boats 8 feet, just as each of the other 73 locks on the canal did.

For 75 years, from 1850 to 1924, mule drawn barges traveled this historic waterway carrying coal, wheat, and sandstone to the port of Georgetown in the District of Columbia. Consumer goods were carried on the 184 ½ mile return trip to Cumberland, Maryland.

In 1961, area became the C & O Canal National Historical Park, a part of the national parks system.

Presented by the Joint Council of Montgomery County Chapters

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MARCH 1981 247
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Los Angeles, California

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HONORARY STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA
A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
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AT THE 90th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL, 1981

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Cemetery Inscriptions, 12 Vols.
Cemetery Guide for Macon Co., IL
Death & Burials, Poor Farm

1830 Federal Census
1840 Federal Census
1850 Federal Census
1860 Federal Census

Birth Index of Macon County, IL 1850-1900
Death Index of Macon County, IL 1877-1922
Marriage Records, 1829-1900, 6 volumes

Rural Schools of Macon County, IL
Index to Rural School of Macon County, IL
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Elise has served the Florida Society C.A.R. as Library Curator for two terms as well as several state chairmanships. She has served her Society in numerous offices and chairmanships.

Her mother, Mrs. Glover, is a member of the Pensacola Chapter, DAR, sponsor of the Society. She has served both the San Bernardo Society and the State C.A.R. in numerous capacities since her first term as Senior President in 1968.

Don Bernardo de Galvez
San Bernardo Society was named for Fort San Bernardo, built by Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Spanish Louisiana. The Glovers are shown above by the historical marker noting the site. From this Fort the Spanish bombarded the English held Fort George April 27, 1781 and Fort George surrendered May 9, 1781.

As a result of this battle all of Florida from the Apalachicola River to the Mississippi River passed from Britain to Spain. When Galvez attacked Fort George his men far outnumbered the British forces.

Forty years later, on July 17, 1821, Andrew Jackson formally accepted Florida from the Spanish in Pensacola.

A celebration is planned in memory of this Revolutionary Battle in the spring of 1981.

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International Society for British Genealogy & Family History—Special Meeting
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The September 6-15 tour is based in London and Allington Castle near Maidstone, Kent. Highlights are lectures by a large staff of noted British genealogists, personal consultations with lecturers, orientation at the Society of Genealogists Library, a visit to the Cathedral and ancient city of Canterbury and the nearby Library of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, a reception at the famous College of Arms, and an exciting "medieval" feast! Participants develop their own travel and research itineraries for the periods before and after the educational program. Write! Find out how this program works and why it has been so successful.

"Join us this year! Learn a lot, hopefully find a lot, see a lot, meet some interesting British notables, and have fun," invites tour host Bill Linder of the National Archives, author of How to Trace Your Family History (New York, 1978).

TOUR REUNION AND 1981 PRE-TOUR ORIENTATION. A special Genealogy Tour to Britain Reunion and 1981 Pre-Tour Orientation session will be held on Thursday, May 7, in conjunction with the National Genealogical Society's ATLANTA CONFERENCE. A team of British genealogists from Society of Genealogists, London, will be present. See the ATLANTA CONFERENCE advertisement in this issue.

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<td>NY</td>
<td>Miss Ruth Wilber</td>
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<td>Miss F. Lynette Sherman</td>
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<td>CT</td>
<td>Mrs. Chester M. Ross (Mildred)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank L. Jenkins (Beatrice)</td>
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For information contact —
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90th Continental Congress April 1981

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A CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
AT THE NINETIETH
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
APRIL-MAY 1981
In 1781, 35-year old Bernardo de Gálvez was at the height of a brilliant military career. He had been named Governor of Louisiana by the King of Spain, Carlos III, and had successfully defeated the British in Baton Rouge and Mobile. These victories secured Natchez and the Mississippi River and ensured safe passage of men and supplies to the American Colonists fighting the Revolutionary War. From Mobile, Gálvez went on to defeat the British once again in Pensacola.

On March 9, 1781, Gálvez and about 1,300 soldiers landed on Santa Rosa Island. When Gálvez' Naval commander Don José Calbo de Irazabal, refused to lead the ships into Pensacola Bay, Gálvez boarded his own ship, the Galvez-town, and sailed into the harbour alone on the 18th of March. Even though the British fired continuously at the Galvez-town from their fort on Red Cliffs (Barrancas), Gálvez' ship received only minor damage. The following day the remainder of the fleet entered the harbour.

During the next few weeks, reinforcements arrived from Mobile and New Orleans. Together with the Indians who assisted, Gálvez' total troops amounted to about 7,000.

From the end of March until May 8, 1781, Gálvez besieged the British. Finally, after a shell exploded the powder magazine in the Queen's redoubt, killing 105 British soldiers, British General John Campbell surrendered Fort George and Pensacola to Gálvez.

The Battle of Pensacola was the only Revolutionary War battle fought in the State of Florida. Even though there were only about 25 Americans involved, the Battle of Pensacola has been acclaimed a major confrontation in the War for Independence. Some historians have said that the Battle of Pensacola led directly to the defeat of the British at Yorktown the following October.

COMMEMORATING THE
BATTLE OF PENSACOLA
MAY 3-10, 1981

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- Visiting tall ships
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- Presentation of bronze bust of Gálvez by Eduardo Anievas
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Ascending stairway: Mrs. Michael Savidge, Chairman Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship
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Not present: Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Barton Nisonson, Miss Mary Ann Pierce
Miss Cathy Snooks, Miss Gail Smith and Mrs. Donald E. Farry (the former Miss Lore Moran)

The Palm Beach Chapter is gratified to have their Junior Membership increasing and to have so many Juniors participating so actively in DAR work. Thank you Juniors!
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"Kim"

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Member and former Officer Prudence Alexander Chapter, Dallas, Texas
Member and President Chautauqua Circle of DAR, Chautauqua, New York

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Funk

(Continued from page 214)

There is no indication as to whether or not Christian Funk went to his death with a feeling of malice against anyone. One thing was certain. His religious principles kept him from taking up arms against the British, but in a way he was one of the strangest of casualties to evolve from the Revolutionary War.

Christian Funk and his wife, according to family tradition, are buried in Delp’s graveyard near Harleysville, Pennsylvania.

The full story of Christian Funk, or even his odd remark about Congress and God, may have been regretfully passed over by the vast majority of the historians who have written about the great events of the American Revolution. Yet, his name hasn’t been overlooked or forgotten by one important organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution list both Christian Funk and his brother Henry in the DAR Patriot Index publication. The listing can be considered as an honor to these men for true Patriotic Service given to the cause of American Independence.

One other tribute can be made to the memory of Christian Funk, the almost forgotten Mennonite Patriot. Maybe he was a pacifist who didn’t believe in war, but he certainly believed in the United States!

Sources

Clark, Elmer T. Small Sects In America—Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. 1937 (page 187)
Fretz, A.J. Funk (Funk) Family History.—Mennonite Publ. Co.—Elkhart, Indiana. 1899. (Special Note: Both the author and the owner of the publishing firm, John Fretz Funk, were related to Christian Funk.)
Mennonite Encyclopedia—Hillsboro, Kansas. (pages 418, 421, 2nd 424) (Special Note: Information from this source was sent to me by Delbert Gratz, librarian of Bluffton College, Bluffton, Ohio.)
Smith, C. Henry. The Story of the Mennonites—Mennonite Publication Office—Newton, Kansas. 1950 (page 388)

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution—Who also gave permission to mention their DAR Patriot Index in this article. A copy of the letter from Mrs. Baylies, the NSDAR President General, will be sent upon request.

Osmund R. Fretz of Sellersville, Pa.—My distant relative who is very familiar with Mennonite history, and the Franconia and Harleysville area. He located Delp’s graveyard for me.

Mayor Morley A. Rosenberg, Q.C.—City of Kitchener, Ontario.

The prize bases for the 1981-1982 Honor Roll Year in Magazine Advertising were announced on page 1192 of the November 1980 issue of the DAR Magazine. Please refer to that page for more information.

One of these bases is color. There will be a short presentation on that subject during the Magazine/Magazine Advertising Joint Meeting, which will be held on May 1, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

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