J.E. Caldwell is pleased to announce the introduction of the NSDAR Investment Trust Fund, A Legacy Preserved Pin. It's just one of a complete selection of DAR jewelry available exclusively at J.E. Caldwell. Priced at $35 for gold-filled. 14k gold price is available upon request. Please add $2.00 for shipping and state tax where applicable. Approval is required by the Organizing Secretary General.

J.E. Caldwell has been the official jewelers and stationers to the NSDAR since 1891. (Photo enlarged to show detail.)

Use our own convenient charge or we welcome American Express, Visa or MasterCard.

Now available, the Treaty of Paris pin. Gold-filled, $40.
The summer and fall of 1783 brought to Paris two events with especially far-reaching consequences: the flight of the world's first gas balloon, the Globe, and the signing of the definitive Treaty of Paris officially ending the American Revolution.

The American community which included Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and John Adams, regarded the invention of the balloon as an event perfectly calculated to celebrate their hard-won independence. The colorful globes which were to rise above the Paris skyline that autumn provided a unique symbol for the coming of a new age. The new age would bring the long-dreamed-of flight for man plus unparalleled freedom and equality of opportunity in the new nation, America!

Following a trial flight carrying animals, October 1783 found man ready for his first venture aloft. The first man to fly was Pilatre de Rozier, a 30-year old scientific lecturer and keeper of a laboratory. His first tethered flight was made from Revalion Garden on October 15, followed by an ascent of 200 feet on October 17.

The cover photo features the President General's commemoration of these two events as she went aloft in the Treaty of Paris balloon, manned by Patrick Michaels of Sky High Adventures. Owned by the National Committee for the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris, the nylon balloon was designed by Lee Forman of Washington, DC. Dr. Joan Chalminor, is Chairman of the National Committee. The cover photograph is by Robert Fones, Jr., Advertising Director, DAR Magazine.
To exemplify the continuing friendship between France and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the diploma of the grand prix from the Paris Exposition of 1900 is pictured above. Presented to the National Society for its exhibit at that Fair the award is now a part of the NSDAR Archives.
GREETINGS FROM PARIS:

The sun shines brightly here and we express gratitude for the generous hospitality and individual kindnesses of the people of this City and of Versailles. More than 200 Daughters of the American Revolution have joined the people of France in honoring the Peacemakers of 1783.

We have placed memorial wreaths throughout the City of Paris and have dedicated, at Yorktown Square, a 1983 tablet honoring those who secured the peace and established our independence. Today, September 3, we joined the parade up the Avenue des Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe. We have carried the message of thanksgiving for the friendship which France has given the United States throughout the history of our Nation.

No single occasion can be described in this letter to you, as each has been outstanding and thrilling. A detailed report will appear in the Magazine at a later date. The midnight dinner which we hosted in the Hall of Battles at Versailles was a magnificent affair. Here we presented “Peacemaker Awards” to Mrs. Douglas MacArthur and Madame la Marechale Leclerc de Hauteclocque, widow of General Leclerc, who led the first Allied Force, the 2nd Armored Division, into Paris in August 1944.

Yes, the Daughters have stood with tears in their eyes and thrilled to the martial music of the National Anthem. We felt our hearts swell with pride as we shared the momentous events of the celebration.

The people of France are quite aware of our presence. Our friendship established more than 200 years ago is increasingly evident and especially supportive this week as the United States faces a new crisis. None of us will ever forget the experience of our trip to the Normandy Beaches and of placing a memorial wreath where 35,000 men and women sacrificed their lives in June of 1944.

If history is to teach, then let us learn from the Peacemakers of 1783. Without the modern age of electronics and rapid communication and without the influence of the various news media, these giants of diplomacy used their hearts, their minds and their strengths to negotiate a peace that established our Republic. We are humbled by the inspiration of the Peacemakers. Let us seek always to do our Duty in all things that we might be worthy of the heritage entrusted to us and might maintain respect for our vigilance in preserving the peace established by the Treaty of Paris.

With God’s blessing, may we be ever willing to do our Duty for God, Home and Country.

Viva la France!

Mrs. Walter Hughey King,
President General, NSDAR.
Peacemakers in Paris

By Pamela Nelson Long
Historian General

The NSDAR Independence Jubilee Administration, led by Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris—America's first peace treaty—with a pilgrimage to Paris, organized by Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, Chairman, Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee. Specific commemorative events have been planned in France, and the celebration August 29-September 4, 1983, promises to be most enjoyable as well as significant. Some events planned are a parade on Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, fireworks, lighted fountains, and midnight dinner at the Palace of Versailles. Wreaths will be placed at Lafayette's Tomb, Lafayette's Statue at the Louvre, Rochambeau's Statue, Washington's Statue, and at the De Grasse Bas Relief. Two hundred dogwood trees will be presented at various historical sites.

Treaty of Paris, 1783. On the morning of September 3, 1783, American commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams, and David Hartley, the representative of King George II of Great Britain, signed the definitive Treaty of Paris at The Hotel d'York. The great beneficiary was the United States which achieved, on exceptionally favorable terms, the peace an exhausted nation desperately needed. The Treaty, a landmark in American history, secured virtually all the war aims sought by Congress: expansive boundaries, fishing rights off Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the promise (not soon fulfilled, however) that Britain would remove her troops from their remaining positions in America. Such issues as American navigation of the Mississippi River and the precise location of our northeastern border remained for future negotiators. Above all, the Treaty represented the culmination of America's Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, when "all the chips were down," and Washington held what looked to be "a losing hand." Fifty-six patriots, successful men from thirteen colonies, had signed the Declaration, and nearly one-third of them later suffered at the hands of the British for their patriotism and courage.

The devastating news of Cornwallis' surrender of 8,000 British troops reached London on November 25, 1781. British Prime Minister, Lord North, recognizing the cost in lives and money and in the ever-increasing opposition in Parliament, resigned. However, King George III, determined to retain his empire, refused to accept the resignation and announced that the war would continue. But the English people had had enough, and Lord North was forced out of office in March, five long months after Yorktown.

The war begun in Massachusetts had spread to the shores of Europe, Africa, and Central America and engaged the military and naval forces of much of Europe. In essence, it was four wars fought against Great Britain: by the United States to secure her independence, by France to improve her position in the European balance of power, by Spain to recover possessions seized from her in other wars, and by the Netherlands, asserting her trading rights.

Peacemakers. On September 27, 1779, John Adams of Massachusetts was elected peace commissioner. Arriving in Paris on February 9, 1780, Adams conferred with Benjamin Franklin, American Minister to France. Franklin had been sent there in 1776 to seek alliance and aid. He was greatly admired by and popular with the French. He established great rapport with Charles Gravier, Comte de Vergennes, the bril-
liant Foreign Minister of France, and with the French Court. While Franklin and Adams respected one another, they were quite different and did not get along socially. Vergennes, who enjoyed and respected Franklin, was disturbed by the selection of Adams, who was inclined to be puritanical and thought to be anti-French. Vergennes sent word to his representative in Philadelphia to urge Congress to "dump" Adams. However, Congress retained Adams, and on June 13-14, 1781, named four additional peace commissioners: John Jay of New York, Henry Laurens of South Carolina, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia.

At the time Congress took this action, Franklin was in Paris. Adams was in the Netherlands to persuade the Dutch authorities to give military and financial aid to the Americans. Laurens was held captive in the Tower of London having been considered a traitor when he was taken by the British on board a Dutch ship. Jay, Minister to Spain, was "cooling his heels" in Madrid since the King and his Ministers resented the "revolting colonials" and refused to recognize the thirteen states or Jay as their minister. Jay kept his dignity and observed the intrigue, double-dealing, and hypocrisy of the corrupt Spanish court. Jefferson had no part in the Treaty since he remained in Virginia during his wife's illness.

Lord Rockingham became the new Prime Minister of England in 1782 and sent Richard Oswald and Thomas Grenville to Paris to "sound out" the French and American representatives already there. Since Franklin was the only American peace commissioner in Paris, he gave them the "terms" of Congress and reported his meeting to Vergennes. Franklin then wrote Jay and Adams asking them to come to Paris. Jay was happy to leave Spain and arrived in Paris on June 23. Adams, in the midst of negotiations, remained in the Netherlands.

On July 1, 1782, Rockingham died. Lord Shelburne, who was named the new Prime Minister, had known Franklin and Laurens from 1775 in London. Oswald became the chief British commissioner, and he also knew both Americans. King George III had directed his negotiators to obtain reconciliation. American commissioners insisted on independence, however, and negotiations on all points of issue moved very slowly. Adams completed his mission at The Hague and joined the others in Paris. Jay and Adams, convinced that Vergennes was secretly negotiating with Britain as well as Spain, persuaded Franklin not to divulge all of their discussions with the French, in spite of Franklin's original instructions from Congress to consult with French authorities but to use "... his own judgement and prudence securing the interests of the United States."

The commissioners were meeting regularly and toward the end of November, Henry Laurens joined the group, as he had been released by the British in a prisoner exchange for General Cornwallis. The long and arduous discussions climaxed on Sunday, November 30, 1782, when the American peace-makers, Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens, and Britisher Oswald signed the preliminary treaty. Copies were immediately dispatched to London and Philadelphia. Franklin had sent a message to Vergennes the evening before stating that an agreement had been reached with Oswald and that Franklin and Jay would meet with Vergennes soon. Franklin had not mentioned that the preliminary treaty would be signed. Because Vergennes was anxious to end hostilities, the Americans were hopeful to placate his anger.

When Parliament opened on December 5, 1782, George III, visibly upset, declined in his opening message that the thirteen states in America were independent. However, when the terms were released, many groups found fault with them.

Because of winter storms, the preliminary treaty did not reach the Continental Congress until March 13, 1783. Most delegates were pleased with the terms. Upon learning that the peace commissioners had not consulted with Vergennes before they signed the Treaty, there was talk of recalling them; but the Secretary for Foreign Affairs wrote the men in Paris and strongly admonished them for not honoring their commitment to be in consultation with the French. Congress ratified the preliminary treaty on April 15, 1783, and forwarded their action to London and Paris.

The ratification of the preliminary treaty did not legally end the war. David Hartley, who had replaced Oswald, met with the Americans and prepared the final draft of the Treaty after hearing from London and Philadelphia. Very few changes were made in the terms. On August 29, Vergennes informed Franklin that those involved had concurred on the final terms.

On September 3, 1783, the American Plenipotentiaries met at Hartley's quarters, The Hotel d'York on rue Jacob. Hartley signed first, followed by Adams, Franklin, and Jay. (Laurens, in ill health, was at Bath, England.) And at Versailles, the representatives of France, Spain, Russia, and the Holy Empire signed their treaty with the Duke of Manchester, England's representative.

The Agreement. The Treaty of Paris concluded the hostilities between Great Britain and its American colonies after the Revolutionary War. In the first article of the Treaty, negotiated by the peacemakers, "His Britannic Majesty' acknowledged ...the thirteen colonies "to be Free Sovereign and Independent States: . . . for himself, his Heirs, and Successors, within the Boundaries of the United States, absolute and perpetual Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States; wherefore all hostilities both at Sea and Land shall from henceforth cease." The Treaty also: extended the boundaries of the thirteen colonies northward to Canada, southward to Florida, and westward to the Mississippi River; granted the United States fishing rights off the banks of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; granted navigation rights of the Mississippi River to citizens of both Great Britain and the United States; provided for the resolution of all debts between citizens of the two nations; assured "...a firm and perpetual Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States; wherefor all hostilities both at Sea and Land shall from henceforth cease."

The peacemakers of 1783, fortunately for America, were men of independent judgment, skillful in diplomatic maneuvering, and endowed with "stiff backbones." Above all, these extraordinarily interesting and contrasting personalities were dedicated to the new nation. They shaped the destiny of the United States of America.

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774 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
THE DAR LIBRARY:  
"IT IS OUR OWN"  

BY MARY D. WHITE GAUTHIER,  
LIBRARIAN GENERAL

Wills, deeds, marriages, military records, Bible records, family histories, tax lists, local histories and cemetery transcriptions are among the numerous sources any researcher must consult when tracing a lineage. These original materials are always scattered in many locations. Researchers can expend a great deal of time and money trying to find these elusive documents.

The ideal solution would be one great library or archive for all materials. While this is, of course, not feasible, there are several organizations in the United States which are working to collect this scattered information. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is in the forefront of this effort and has been for many decades. The National Society’s commitment to gathering genealogical and historical data and sources was evident at the beginning and received physical form when the DAR Library was established in 1896. Ever since, the Daughters have worked to build one of the country’s outstanding research centers.

The excellent reputation of the DAR Library is widespread. Genealogical researchers around the country know that when they visit Washington, the DAR Library is a top attraction. The likelihood of discovering that elusive patriot or that long lost family history is high when “researching at the DAR.” Any genealogist who has not used our Library has not done all that should be done. One visit, or even several, is never enough, and people always come back for more. Few ever exhaust the resources of the Library, although many seem to be trying. The roll the DAR Library plays in the field of genealogical research is considerable, and it is to the credit of all Daughters past and present that this pinnacle has been reached.

Present and future Daughters must work to insure that this reputation is maintained for the Library is more than just a research center, it is a living memorial to our deceased patriots, ancestors and members. Daughters feel personally involved with their Library, and rightly so. The Library is a focal point of every Daughter’s Membership in the National Society in that it is dedicated to providing information as well as housing the genealogical endeavors of members from over the country. The Library is a highly visible symbol of the National Society’s commitment to the United States, its history and its citizens and especially to the principles of the American Revolution and those who supported it. The pride all Daughters feel for their Library was recently expressed by one: “It is our own.” It is, indeed, our own to nurture, protect and cherish.

The care for such a national treasure is a great responsibility which all Daughters must share. Scattered as you are throughout the country, your abilities to locate valuable genealogical materials and books are many times greater than
P resident Ronald Reagan, on the 23rd of March this year, made one of the most remarkable and important statements on the defense of the United States that has been made by any American President in the last 40 years. He said, "Is it not better to save lives than to avenge them?"

He is right! Can we save American lives instead of merely threatening to avenge them? Yes, we can. Will it take until the 21st century? It will not. We know how to do this and, with will and determination, the United States can be defended from the most awesome of nuclear weapons, the Soviet long-range ballistic missiles.

We can put into space the capability to stop those missiles as they rise out of the Soviet Union. We can destroy those missiles so that all the debris will fall back on those who launched the attack. We can do this within five or six years, and we can do it at reasonable cost.

Does it require Star Wars, Buck Rogers, Darth Vader and Luke Skywalker? Indeed, it does not, and I condemn the press for having attempted to trivialize the most important strategic statement made by an American President in the last 40 years by comparing it to Star Wars.

We have known how to build this kind of defense of the United States for more than 20 years. President Dwight Eisenhower saw that the greatest danger to our security would be the Soviet long-range ballistic missiles armed with nuclear weapons. He ordered the Pentagon to find the way to stop those intercontinental ballistic missiles before they could ever strike American citizens, American cities, and American forces. Twenty of the best scientists in the Department of Defense, with a staff of 5,000 technicians and administrators, went to work on that problem during the Eisenhower Administration under the name Project Defender.

By 1962, Project Defender determined that we had the technical capability to put a defense into space which would be 90 percent effective in stopping Soviet missiles. This could be done without using any lasers, or particle beams, or any Buck Rogers-type machinery.

Why didn't we do that? Why was that defense system not built? It was not pursued because, toward the middle of the 1960's, Secretary of Defense Robert Strange McNamara came up with a new idea about how to defend the United States called Mutual Assured Destruction.

Mutual Assured Destruction is the theory that the only way that our Republic can be saved from a nuclear war is for both sides—not just our side—to have enough offensive nuclear capability to slaughter enough people on the other side so that the sheer terror of it all will discourage either side from pressing the first button. Mutual Assured Destruction—called MAD, a most apt acronym—says that the only way we can defend ourselves is by making sure we blow up the Soviets' half of the world after they blow up our half.

Let's take a look at MAD and see why it is wrong and why we must get rid of it. MAD is the notion that the only way we can defend our country against the worst threat it has ever faced (nuclear destruction), and the only way we can prevent a nuclear war, is by threatening to blow up a lot of Russians after the Russians have blown up millions of Americans. MAD is an all-offense strategy that makes us entirely dependent on our ability to launch a second strike after our country has been hit by highly destructive nuclear weapons.

MAD has two important corollaries which explain why the people who insist that our weapons should be all offensive and the people promoting a nuclear freeze movement are both really supporting Mutual Assured Destruction.

One corollary of Mutual Assured Destruction is the elimination of all our strategic defenses against the enemy. Since MAD is totally dependent upon each side's being able to threaten some terrible vengeance on the other, MAD advocates tell us that it would be "destabilizing" and "provocative" to defend our cities and our people because that would reduce the terribleness of the vengeance (the retaliation), or might even prevent the vengeance from happening.

So, in order to accommodate the theory of MAD, we got rid of all our strategic defenses. This is such a strange idea. It is like saying we should prohibit seat belts in automobiles because, if everybody uses seat belts, people will drive more recklessly and more people will be killed.

Fifteen years ago, those who lived anywhere near a large metropolitan area had protection against nuclear strikes by the Soviet Union. If you look around, you will find old Nike-Hercules sites that used to protect your homes and your cities, farms, factories and people from a nuclear strike by the Soviet Union. But after our strategy became Mutual Assured Destruction, we got rid of all those defenses because they were allegedly "provocative" and "destabilizing."

Under Mutual Assured Destruction, the people of the United States must remain completely undefended from nuclear attack. That sounds pretty idiotic, but MAD has in fact been the backbone of our strategic policies for the last 15 or more years.

The second corollary to Mutual Assured Destruction was that the only way to prevent a constant rise in the number
of offensive missiles necessary to carry out our planned vengeance was to make a deal with the Soviet Union. We were told that we had to have SALT treaties, that we had to have arms control agreements, or else both sides would keep adding offensive missiles. In other words, all our attempts at arms control have been designed to try to maintain some balance in a balance of terror.

Since we got into the SALT business, the only real treaty we have signed was the SALT ABM Treaty of 1972 which forbade us to have a defense against incoming missiles. All the other negotiations resulted in "interim" agreements or the SALT II Treaty which was defeated. In fact, what has happened under the SALT Agreements is that the number of nuclear weapons on both sides has grown and grown. The Soviets' nuclear arsenal has grown at a far faster rate than ours because they keep building, while we keep hoping that the agreements will work.

Why can't we make an agreement with the Soviets to limit offensive systems? You can't make an agreement on offensive systems when both sides feel that their continued existence is totally dependent upon having enough of the most destructive weapons of all—the long-range ballistic missiles. Until we change that situation, the United States will have no option but to add more nuclear weapons every time we see an increased threat, real or perceived.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, never accepted Mutual Assured Destruction. Some people call MAD a strategy, but that is an unduly flattering term for such an idiotic doctrine which could only have been concocted by Robert McNamara, who came to the Pentagon after presiding over the Edsel automobile at the Ford Company.

That MAD doctrine must be abolished if this nation is to survive and if we want, in fact, to deter nuclear war. If we use our long suit of technology, we can change the whole nature of deterrence. The MAD theory has created the most unstable situation that we could possibly have in the nuclear arena.

With no defense, we are in a situation like two fellows out on a dusty road in a Western movie. In the climactic scene of a Western, two guys are out there, each looking for the other to make a false move, and both of them knowing that the guy who gets his gun out of the holster and fires first has the best chance of surviving. What makes it worse is that our guy, standing out there on Main Street up against the villain, is a guy who has terrible moral constraints against shooting first. So, we've got ourselves not only in the most unstable of situations, but in an unstable situation that grossly favors the villain.

Here is what we can do. Instead of having two people facing each other, both of them knowing that the guy who fires the first shot will be the one who survives, we can put a bulletproof vest on our guy so that he doesn't have to depend entirely on his ability to kill the bad guy.

III.

High Frontier is the way out of our strategic as well as our moral dilemma. High Frontier is a space-borne, non-nuclear defensive system which can defend the American people against incoming enemy missiles. It is based on the technology of the space shuttle we all saw on television, so we know it will work. It can be in operation within five to six years, so it is not just a research and development program on which some people can get rich from government grants. High Frontier is designed to get results quickly.

If the Soviet Union launches intercontinental ballistic missiles at us, they would be over U.S. territory in only 24 minutes. High Frontier would reduce the number of Soviet missiles that would reach U.S. targets by 96 percent, or maybe even more. Some people in the Pentagon think High Frontier would be so effective that no more than one percent of Soviet missiles would get through.

The most important thing High Frontier will do for us is to change our national strategy from Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) to Assured Survival. If the Soviets want to make it Mutual Assured Survival, that's all right with us. But our task is first and foremost to Assure Survival for our own society, our own civilization, our own country and our allies, whether the Soviets like it or not. We can do this. We can take our destiny into our own hands.

High Frontier is the answer to the challenge President Reagan gave us in his March 23rd speech. He summed up his request for a change in our national strategy very neatly in that one sentence, and I hope you all will remember it: "Is it not better to save lives than to avenge them?" High Frontier answers "yes" to that question—and provides the means to do it.

I asked my friends in the White House who actually wrote that wonderful line for the President's speech. The President's Science Adviser told me, "Nobody wrote it for him. The President wrote that line himself." "Is it not better to save lives than to avenge them?" "Who on earth can argue with that? Not even the nuclear-freeze advocates can argue that it is better to avenge lives than to protect them.

I recently received a letter from Judge William Clark who encouraged us to continue to try to build a consensus behind the President's March 23rd speech in which he more or less endorsed the High Frontier concept. Judge Clark said the letters keep flowing into the White House, praising the President's stand on a space-based defense and recommending High Frontier.

High Frontier is easy to recommend because it offers another alternative to burn or freeze. With High Frontier, we can play the long suit of U.S. high technology to stop a Soviet nuclear assault on the United States and on our allies. Most especially, we can play the long suit of our space technology, for which our taxpayers have already paid.

High Frontier now counts the President's Science Advisor as a supporter. That was not always the case in the past. Resistance to the straightforward, near-term approach of High Frontier is now getting support from ex-opponents in the Pentagon, the White House and the Congress. And we are making some of our adversaries nervous. A case in point is Professor Sidney Drell of Stanford with whom I have debated strategic arms issues in the past. He has always been against any U.S. weapon-system being considered. Drell has confessed to his friends that the High Frontier concept makes him very uncomfortable. In order to oppose High Frontier, he has to support the MAD doctrine, and that gives him heartburn.

IV.

One day in early March 1983, I received a call from a Colonel who works for the Deputy Secretary for Research and Engineering at the Pentagon. This Colonel said, "General Graham, do you have a sense of humor?" As I said, "Of course I'm well known for my splendid sense of humor. What do you want?" He then asked me to write a letter of commendation and farewell for a field-grade Air Force officer who was leaving the Pentagon to be transferred elsewhere. I said, "Why should I write a letter of commendation for some officer I don't even know?"

The Colonel said, "Because this officer was in charge of answering the avalanche of letters that the Department of Defense has been getting on High Frontier." So I said, "I'll write the letter, and also send over a package of High Frontier buttons so that everybody at his farewell party can wear a High Frontier button. Now tell me about this avalanche of letters." The Colonel said that the letters coming into the Pentagon were so numerous that it broke down the machinery in the Pentagon for answering citizens' inquiries, and the Pentagon had to set up an entirely different system to handle letters about High Frontier.

All those who are in the business of trying to cause something to happen in the government know that people don't very often write to the Pentagon. You

(Continued on page 781)
Health care between the years 1750 and 1850 was extremely primitive. Bloodletting and barbers acting as surgeons were very much in evidence. It is small wonder that many died of illnesses which were hopelessly misdiagnosed. Operations were very rarely successful, and many died as a consequence of clumsy surgery, not because of the ailment. Epidemics of smallpox cost many naive people their lives.

Vaccinating was understood and sometimes practiced, but deaths due to overdosage were frequent.

Dysentery, malaria, heart-troubles and such respiratory ailments as colds, flu, pleurisy and pneumonia were common diseases. More people were killed by them than by epidemics. During smallpox outbreaks, businesses came to a standstill. Many citizens fled in terror to remote areas. The sick were sent to "pesthouses," which were nothing more than abandoned buildings. There, they were (Continued on page 780)

"Isn't death a grim topic for a young girl to write about?" my mother asked.

"Not really," I replied. "Death is a part of life which everyone must face sometime."

Since the recent death of a close friend, I have been thinking about death. Although I'm almost thirteen I've never before been touched by death. However, if I were a twelve year old in early America, I would have seen death many times. Average life expectancy, the causes of death, and the rituals surrounding death in early America were very different from today.

The average life expectancy in 1978 was 73.3 years. The Dictionary of American History estimates that at the time of the Revolution it was about thirty-five years, and only about forty in 1850. Today, women have a higher life expectancy than men, but in early America, because of the high death rate in childbirth, the life (Continued on page 780)
Dear Community,

Today I am graduating another class of students. These children have spent twelve or thirteen years with growing physically, gaining knowledge, developing independence, and learning to be responsible citizens. You give me the opportunity to do so by providing public schools for all children, by paying taxes, and volunteering your help and support when needed.

My warm, brightly lit rooms welcome your children each day, nine months a year. In each room a college educated teacher provides your children with instruction to help his individual needs. I give them classes in art, music, physical education, home economics, industrial arts, and agriculture. I provide help in special classes for speech, hearing, seeing, reading, and other learning problems. My equipment lets me better educate your children. Many illustrated books, globes and maps, movie projectors and other audio-visual materials make learning more interesting. Today my computers are used from first grade through high school for learning activities and to prepare your child for new challenges.

What would my forefathers have thought about computers in school? In the middle of the eighteenth century I was struggling to provide children with a very simple education. Most children could only attend classes a few months of the year, usually three months during the winter when they were not needed for work at home. Churches often supported schools and classes were held in them. Families often joined together to hire a teacher. These were called subscription schools and teachers were paid in wood or crops and a very small amount of cash. Rich parents often sent their children to England to be educated or had private tutors. Those common schools were very different than I. Usually they were only one room which was poorly lit and often very cold. The classroom lacked globes, maps, blackboards, and chalk. Today we would consider this a very poor atmosphere for learning.

Children sat on hard wooden benches without backs. They used slates and charcoal to write their lessons. However, most learning was done orally because it was considered important that a child should memorize and recite. Most children were taught to read, cipher, and write. It was important that a child be able to read the Bible and to have good penmanship.

Children had very few books to read from, except the Bible. When the McGuffy Readers and Blue Backed Speller were produced, they contained many morals and taught patriotism. Since children of all ages were in one room, there were no separate grades and pupils moved at their own pace.

Teachers were honest and sincere, but were not much better educated than the children. Their discipline was very strict and pupils were often punished with switches or made to wear a dunce cap and stand in the corner. This caused many students to quit school.

From around the 1820s people began to see a need for public schools. They wanted schools to be free of religious control. They felt families could no longer be responsible for this. So the battle for free public schools started.

Today every child is required to have an education. Today's parents, like their ancestors, still disagree what children should be (Continued on page 781)

Progress in the field of medicine has played one of the most important roles in the history of our nation. The large gains made in the medical field during the last century have earned the gratitude and respect of most Americans.

In the early 1750s many physicians were poorly educated and ignorant of the causes and cures of most illnesses. Superstition and tradition often played important roles in medical practice. Some people felt illnesses were God's way of "punishing and purifying the soul." One doctor wrote:

When patients come to I
I physicks, bleeds and sweets 'em,
Then—if they choose to die,
What's that to I—I lets 'em.

Epidemics, like yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, influenza, and malaria were widespread in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Because of this, many people believed that the devil was active within them. Today we have serums, vaccines, antitoxins, and toxins to fight infectious diseases, and illnesses such as smallpox are almost extinct world-wide.

In colonial days the main treatment for all kinds of sickness, was phlebotomy, which was cutting a vein open and letting the blood run, to see whether this would help the patient. Bleeding was practiced on infants as well as adults. George Washington died as much from unnecessary bleeding as from his illness. Other treatments included blistering the skin, violent purges, and strange potions which were used on patients, and only the strongest survived. During this period barbers practiced surgery as well as cutting hair. The red stripe on the barbers' pole represents the spilled blood. The white represents the bandage, and the pole itself was held by the patient during the operation.

Many colonists preferred doctors of folk medicine. However, their success wasn't any better than that of other doctors, since in those days the sick were purged, made to vomit, bled, filled with antimony and mercury, and left half dead, even by trained men.

Colonial doctors were hampered by society's restraints. Physicians were frowned upon if they specialized. Today we have numerous specialists: surgeons, neurologists, gynecologists, pediatricians, and pathologists.

There were also poor experimentation procedures. Men often innoculated themselves with diseases to test results and cures. Today's laboratories are run by men specializing in research and experimentation.

Later in the eighteenth century, a larger number of men received formal medical training. As a result, many physicians achieved distinction by the beginning of the American Revolution. Among them were John Morgan, Benjamin Rush, William Shippen, and Cadwallader Colden.

The "golden age" of medicine arrived in the nineteenth century and has made rapid progress ever since. Today's medical profession has a prestige which the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries lacked, and we have some of the best medical centers and physicians in the world. Due to advanced diagnostic procedures and practices, surgi-
Health Care in Early America

(Continued from page 778)

cared for by the rare survivors of previous outbreaks, who were of course, immune. The treatments were herb-type concoctions, with no medical value. Those who couldn't travel remained at home, with a warning flag at their doors, to discourage visitors.

The famous midnight rider Paul Revere was a self-taught copper plate engraver. He became a renowned silversmith who also pioneered briefly in American dentistry. After the revolutionary war, hard times depressed the market for fine silverware, and Revere turned to a neighbor for career help. Isaac Greenwood, the first American-born dentist, taught him the elements of dentistry. Soon Revere was manufacturing silver teeth which are still to be seen in the museums. Coincidentally, Isaac's son John later produced a set of hinged teeth for George Washington.

A perfect example of the medical care in colonial times being worse than the malady itself, was provided by the father of our country. In his 68th year he was quite ill. His friend of many years, Dr. James Craik, was summoned. During the war, Washington had appointed Craik to be Surgeon General of the army and they were fast friends. When Dr. Craik examined Washington he diagnosed the illness as acute laryngitis. He prescribed a standard medicine and administered a blood-letting. For Washington, who was weak and sick, that treatment was fatal. He was literally bled to death.

To appreciate the "then and now" contrasts in colonial medicine, one should examine the early American home. It was cold and drafty. The dirt road outside was only usable in clear weather. To obtain a doctor someone had to first ride by horse to the doctor, and prevail on him to travel back to the patient. That process might take days. We know now that an ill person's recovery then was due to personal strength and good luck, insofar as the medicines were so ridiculous. Some common treatments were: For coughs, hold piping hot boiled eggs tightly in one's hands and drink a syrup of herbs with sugar; for kidney stones eat carrot seeds that had been boiled in ale; for toothaches scratch ones gums with a fishbone and earaches were sometimes treated with onion juice and wine.

Hospitals in the towns were germ-ridden and filthy. Anyone arriving with a minor problem was bound to get sicker. Even the doctors were germ carriers who didn't understand the dangers of filth and germs. Tonsilllectomies were occasionally performed. However, they were very risky due to potential infection and/or hemorrhaging. Children would have a silver wire tightly tied around the tonsil — there it would remain until it rotted off. Adults would undergo a surgical cut. Babies were usually delivered in private houses, by midwives, as well as by doctors. Undoubtedly, because homes were cleaner, it was all for the good! Delivering babies, or obstetrics as it is now called, was a profitable service. Together with other medical services, between $500 and $8,000 could be earned in a year.

Doctors were on the same upper income level then, as they are now. American medicine received world recognition when the first major operation using anesthesia was performed in 1846. Dr. William Morton, a dentist, convinced the surgeons of Boston to use ether, a sleep inducing pain-killer. Ether had just proved itself with tooth extractions. After a trial operation, Morton's success was hailed as a breakthrough; ether was used thereafter by surgeons throughout the world. Prior to this, the horrors of a major operation were never forgotten by the patient if he or she lived. Surgeons had to operate knowing the subject was in excruciating pain, often strapped and chained to the operating table. Limbs were amputated to operate knowing the subject was in excruciating pain, often

expectancy of a woman was even less than that of a man. I don't consider myself lucky to have lived to adolescence. If I had lived in early America, I would have. One third of the babies born died before they were three, and half of all children died before ten. Susan Hilton writes in We the People that children in the late 1700s were taught not to say, "When I grow up . . ." It was safer to say, "If it shall seem good to the Divine Providence that I arrive at manhood . . ." Mary Cable in American Manners and Morals sums it up: "The stern truths of mortality were ever apparent to the colonial American."

What were the major causes of death? As stated earlier, women frequently died in childbirth. Girls knew they would marry in their mid-teens, have a baby every two years until they had ten or fifteen children, and probably die during a pregnancy or childbirth. The high rate of infant deaths may have been due partly to the baby bottles which were tin or pewter and could have caused lead poisoning. Even if they nursed their babies, mothers often had poor nutrition, another cause of death. True, women today still die in childbirth, but it is no longer a major cause of death. Smallpox no longer exists in the United States. Yet, in early America, smallpox was epidemic. Other epidemic diseases frequently causing death were yellow fever, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, malaria, dysentery, and influenza—all now controlled by inoculation or medicine.

Obviously, everyone, whether in early America or today, must go through the experience of dying, and the family must face the funeral and burial. These, too, were very different in early America. Today, sick people usually die in a hospital with adult relatives present. Most children are shielded from death. However, in early America, people died at home, often in the bed in which they had been born. Friends and relatives "watched" at the bedside of the dying person, and children took their turn at the "death watch."

Today, after death occurs, the undertaker takes the body to a funeral home where it is embalmed, made-up, dressed in "church clothes," and laid out in a casket for the visitation. In an interview with a funeral director, I learned that while embalming is not required by state law, nearly everyone is embalmed. He also said that for every three hundred visitations, only two are in the home. However, until the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the undertaker was a person who made coffins as part of a cabinet maker's business. Embalming was not practiced until mid-century, and funeral homes did not exist until the 1880s. Instead, in early America, female relatives, or sometimes midwives, prepared the
A Letter From A Public School

(Continued from page 779)

taught, how it should be taught, and who should pay for it. I thank each of you for supporting me and permitting me to give your child the best possible education.

Sincerely,
Your Public School

Bibliography

Allen, Thomas, We Americans, National Geographic, New York, 1975.

Sickness and Medicine

(Continued from page 779)
cal techniques, and use of antibiotics, antiseptics, and drugs, more lives are saved.

Some of our modern medical pioneers include Jonas Salk, who developed the first polio vaccine, Michael DeBakey, who used plastic pumps to help faltering heart ventricles, and Christian Barnard, who performed the first heart transplant.

Today's doctors have been transplanting livers and kidneys for years. Just recently a sixty-one year old man received the first artificial heart implant at the University of Utah Medical Center.

Medical practices have played an important part in America's past and will continue to do so. However, instead of fear of plagues, which threatened the colonial population, today we fear such diseases as cancer, heart disease, cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and muscular dystrophy. Perhaps my generation will find cures for these diseases.

Bibliography


National Defense

(Continued from page 779)

usually write to your Congressman and to the White House. So I knew that, if the Pentagon was getting so many letters about High Frontier, the rest of the government must be getting an avalanche.

Those letters spontaneously written from the heartland of America probably had a part in encouraging President Reagan to include in his March 23rd speech these challenging words: "Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive. . . . What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instano U. S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil or that of our allies?"

"My fellow Americans, tonight we are launching an effort which holds the purpose of changing the course of human history. There will be risks, and results take time. But with your support, I believe we can do it."

I agree with President Reagan that we can do it. The key to building a defense for America is grassroots support for a defensive system that will protect us against incoming enemy nuclear missiles. More than ever before in the history of our nation, our defense depends on a demand from the people that their representatives act now to meet the challenge President Reagan has given us.
HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
1982 - 1983

BY MARGARET KINCAID

National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee, 1980-1983

It has been a wonderful experience to serve as your National Honor Roll Chairman! Although it has required many hours of detailed work, it has been an educational experience also. This Committee has emphasized the need for setting goals, charting progress and examining priorities. Although 100% of the chapters do not participate, most chapters feel it is beneficial to have a tangible method by which to look at their achievements.

Over 2800 reports were graded by this Chairman; 2215 of the 3143 chapters achieved Honor Roll status. Once again #1-A seemed to present the most difficulties (net gain in membership); progress is being made in the prompt payment of dues. The lack of magazine subscriptions proved to be a close second in preventing the chapters from achieving the Gold Award.

States achieving 100% reporting were: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

This National Chairman expresses her appreciation to the Chapter Chairmen, State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen for their fine cooperation. My gratitude to the State Treasurers, the staff in the Treasurer General’s Office, the Magazine Office and especially to the staff in the Office of Committees.

*—Chapter Gold for 3 years
**—Chapter Gold for 6 years
****—Chapter Gold for 9 years
*****—Chapter Gold for 12 years
******—Chapter Gold for 15 years
*******—Chapter Gold for 18 years
********—Chapter Gold for 21 years
*********—Chapter Gold for 24 years

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Alabama

Gold: (22) Alamance; Anne Phillips**, Bienville; Birmingham Territory; Choctaw; Colonel John Robins; Francis Marion; Heroes of King's Mountain; John Parke Custis; John Wade Keyes***; Lt. Joseph M. Wilcox; Matthew Smith; Old Three Notch; Oliver Wile; Reuben Long; Stephens***; Tohopeka; Pickens County; Cowtown; Town***; Hunt's Spring***; Josiah Brunson.

Silver: (19) Bigbee Valley; Broken Arrow; Cheaha; D'Iberville; Enasue; Fort Bowyer; General Sumter; Margaret Lee Houston; Mobile; Peter Forney; Tristan De Luna; Chief Tuskaloosa; Virginia Cavalier; William Rufus King; Zachariah Godbold; James Gadsden; Dripping Springs; Warrior Rivers; Melton's Bluff.

Honorable Mention: (17) Cahawba; Captain William Bibb; Chinnabee; Chief Colbert; Demopolis; Ecor Rouge; Elizabeth Bradford; Fort Conde; Fort Mims; Fort Strother; Light Horse Harry Lee; Needham Bryan; Nehemiah Howard; Robert Greirson; William Speer; Burleson Mountain; Phillip Hammann.

Alaska — 100% reporting


Arizona — 100% reporting

Gold: (7) Yuma, Saguaro, Kachina, Havasu, Casa Grande Valley, Yavapai, Camelback.

Silver: (4) Agua Fria, Cochise, Maricopa, Tuscon.

Honorable Mention: (2) Charles Tumbull Hayden, General George Crook.

Arkansas — 100% reporting


Silver: (14) Centennial, Charlevoix, General Henry Lee, Grand Prairie, Ouachita, Pine Bluff, Provincia De La Sal, Reubin Massey, Robert Crittenden, William Strong, Chicot Trace, Aux Arc, Old Military Road, James Bright.

Honorable Mention: (9) Abendschone, Arkansas, Captain Basil Gaither, Champagne, Marion, Mary Fuller Percival, Mine Creek, Little Red River, Cadron Post.

California — 100% reporting


Honorable Mention: (17) Beverly Hills, Dorothy Clark, Luis Gatos, Mme. Andrienne de Lafayette, Oasis De Mara, Santa Margarita, Oliver Wheelerbee, Oxnard Park, Redwood Forest, San Diego, San Francisco, Yosemite, Gold Trail

Colorado — 100% reporting

Gold: (7) Fort Vasquez, Mount Garfield, Mount Lookout***, Namqua*, Mount Rosa**, Middle Park, Mountain Rendezvous.


Honorable Mention: (6) Arkansas Valley, Cache La Poudre, Captain Richard Sopris, Centennial State, Kinnikinnick, Chipeta.

Connecticut — 100% reporting


Honorable Mention: (7) Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Emma Hart Willard, Green Woods, Mary Silliman, Orford Parish, Phoebe Humphrey, Sarah Whitman Trumbull.

Delaware

Gold: Colonel David Hall

Silver: (3) Captain William McKennan, Colonel Haslet, Major Nathaniel Mitchell

Honorable Mention: (2) Caesar Rodney, Coch's Bridge.

District of Columbia — 100% reporting

Gold: (10) Captain Joseph Magruder, Columbus, Descendants of '76, Eleanor Wilson***, Elizabeth Jackson*, Fort McHenry, Manor House, Margaret Whetten, Richard Arnold, Sarah Franklin.


Honorable Mention: (3) Army and Navy, John Washington, Livingston Manor.

Florida


Silver: (39) Abigail Barlowhere, Bartow, Bertha Hereford Hall, Biscayne, Boca Ciega, Caloosaahatchie, Commodore David Porter, Fontenada, Fort San Nicholas, Francis Broward, Gainesville, Garcilaso De La Vega, Golden Anchor, Halpatoikee, Indian River, Jacksonville, Kan Yik San, Lakeland, Lake Wales, Manatee, Ocala, Orlando, Osceola, Palmetto, Patriots, Pensacola, Palm Beach, Ponce De Leon, St. Andrews Bay, St. John's River, Seminole, Tequesta, Tomoka, Chotchawatchee Bay, Big Cypress, Pinellas, Charleston Bay, Timucuan, Pithlochskoate.

Honorable Mention: (13) Chipola, Coral Gables, Cypress, Everglades, Princess Huitiguita, Sara De Soto, Tampa, William P. Duval, Captain James Ormond, Fort Pickens, Marco Island, Hillsboro, Alafia River.

Georgia

Gold: (29) Archibald Bullock*, Barnard Trail, Brier Creek, Brunswick, Captain John Wilson; Captain Thomas Cobb******, Colonel John McIntosh; Commodore
Richard Dale; Council of Safety; Edmund Burke; Fort Peachtree***; George Walton; Hawkinsville***; Henry Walton; John Clarke; Metter, Nancy Hart; Ogletorpe; Oliver Morton*; Peter Early*********; Sgt. Newton***; Stone Castle; William McIntosh; John Lawrence***; Kettle Creek; General Josiah Tattnall; Captain Edward Higin; Philadelphia Winn.


IOWA

Gold: (8) Abigail Adams, Clinton, Council Bluffs, Grinnell*, Hannah Caldwell, Mary Knight, Lucy Standish, Mus-Quo-Ta.

Silver: (13) Ashley Jane Marion Cardnell, Lucretia Deering, Mary Brewer, Mason City, Mayflower, Mercy Otis, Nancy McKay Elting, Edwardsville, Open Fire, Sun Dial Lawrence Van Hook, Conestoga.

Honorable Mention: (17) Algaona, Buena Vista, Elizabeth Ross, Francis Shaw, Julian Dubuque, Mary Marion, New Castle, Open Prairie, Oskaloosa, Pilgrim, Marion-Linn, Priscilla Alden, Shendoah, Spinning Wheel, Stars and Stripes, Van Buren County, Washington.

KANSAS

Gold: (13) Dorothy Tobey Sears, Eunice Sterling, General Taphard Hand, Good Land, Martha Loving Ferrell, Minnespol, Polly Ogden, Randolph Loving*, Sahara-more*, Tomahawk, William Wilson**, Lone Elm, Prairie Rose.


Honorable Mention: (16) Arthur Barrett, Betty Washington, Cofachique, Council Oak, Dodge City, Fort Larned, Kanza, Martha Vail, Mary Wade Strother, Minisa, Molly Foster Berry, Oceaneus Hopkins, Peleg Gore, Phebe Dustin, Samuel Linscott, Topeka.

KENTUCKY


Silver: (11) Big Branch, Boone County, Cap-tain John Waller, David Allen, Fort Har-tford, Mary Ingles, Polly Hawkins Craig, Simpson County, Jacob Flourney, Pine Mountain.

Honorable Mention: (11) Ambrose Meador, Bland Ballard, Boonesborough, Captain John Lillard, Frankfort, Jemima Johnson, John and Mary Jackson, Peter Force, Samuel Davies, William Dudley, Governor James T. Morehead.

LOUISIANA—100% reporting


Honorable Mention: (4) Bayou La Fourche, Fort Miro, Claiborne Parish, Catahoula.

MAINE—100% reporting

Gold: (5) Elizabeth Wadsworth, Hannah Weston*, Koussimoc, Mount Desert Isle, Molly Ockett.

HONORABLE MENTION: (10) Esther Eyres, Eunice Farnsworth, Frances Dighton Williams, Lady Knox, Lydia Putnam, Patience Stanley, Rebecca Weston, Samuel Grant, Silence Howard Hayden, Tisbury Manor.

MARYLAND—100% reporting
Silver: (15) Ann Arundel, Brigadier General Perry Benson, Carter Braxton, Dorset, Erasmus Perry, Fort Severn, Francis Scott Key, Harford Town, Head of Elk, Port Tolono, John Eager Howard, Maryland Line, Colonel William Richardson, Antietam, Hungerford's Tavern.

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN—100% reporting

MINNESOTA—100% reporting
Silver: (7) Daughters of Liberty, Keewaydin, Maria Sanford, Monument, Ruth Peabody Curtis, Wenonah, Captain Robert Orr.
HONORABLE MENTION: (9) Dr. Samuel Prescott, Fort Snelling, General James Knapp, Okabena, Rochester.

MISSISSIPPI
HONORABLE MENTION: (12) Benjamin G. Humphreys, Deer Creek, Illiana, Ish-'To-Ho-To-Pah, John Rolfe, Pathfinder, Pushmataha, Ralph Humphreys, Rebecca Cravat, Shuk Ho Ta Tom-A-Ha, William Ramsey, Homochitta River.

MISSOURI—100% reporting

MONTANA—100% reporting
Gold: (2) Mount Hyalite*, Silver Bow.
Silver: (2) Powder River, Shining Mountain.
HONORABLE MENTION: (3) Beaverhead, Bitter Root, Chief Ignace.

NEBRASKA
Gold: (8) Bonneville, Kitzihaki*, Lone Wolf, Quivira, St. Leger Cowley, Thirty-Seventh Star, Loup Trail, Ash Hollow.
Silver: (8) Betsey Hagar, Captain Christopher Robinson, Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague, Major Isaac Salder, Sandhills, Shelton, Sioux Lookout.
HONORABLE MENTION: (9) Butler-Johnson, Fort Kearney, General George A.uster, Goldendro, Katahdin, Lewis Clark, Niobrara, Point of Rock, Reavis-Ashley.

NEVADA—100% reporting
Gold: Valley of Fire
Silver: John C. Fremont.
Honorable Mention: Francisco Garces, Nevada Sagebrush.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—100% reporting
Gold: (5) Anna Stickney, Captain Josiah Crosby, Mary Butler, Matthew Thornton, Mercy Hathaway White.
Silver: (6) Buntin, Colonel Samuel Ashley, Eise Cilley, Exeter, Mary Torr, Reptisal.
Honorable Mention: (6) Eunice Baldwin, Mary Varnum Plants, Molly Stark, Range, Sally Plumer, Winnebago.

NEW JERSEY—100% reporting

NEW MEXICO—100% reporting
Gold: (2) Charles Dibrell, Stephen Watts Kearney.
Silver: (8) Caprock, Dona Ana, Lew Wallace.
NEW YORK


NORTH CAROLINA


NORTH DAKOTA—100% reporting

OHIO


OKLAHOMA


Silver: (14) Anne Lee Ardmor, Cimarron, Colonel John Starke, Sr., Duncan, Elliot Lee, High Plains, Mary Quisenberry, Muskogee-Indian Territory, Oklahoma City, Rev. John Robinson, Cherokee Capitol, Tulsa, Kilhott.

Honorable Mention: (6) Cushing, Enid, Lawton, Okemah, Sarah Harrison, Tonkawa.

OREGON

Gold: (5) Lake View, Malheur, Mount Hood, Yamhill, Oregon Trail.

Silver: (6) Chemeketa, Oregon Lewis and Clark, Susannah Lee Barlow, Tillamook, Winema, Beaver.

Honorable Mention: (6) David Hill, Mount St. Helens, Umpqua, Wahkeena, Willamette, Yaqmina.

PENNSYLVANIA


Silver: (27) Bradford, Colonel Henry Bouquet, Colonel James Smith, Colonel Richard McCallister, Conrad Weiser, Delaware County, Dial Rock, Dubois, Fort Augusta, Fort Gaddis, Fort Ligonier, Fort McIntosh, George Clymer, Great Crossings, Great Valley, Greene Academy, Independence Hall, Machwihuiising, Mary Askby, Merion, Phillip Freeman, Scranton City, Triangle, Valley Forge, Octorara, National Pike, Thomas Japer.


RHODE ISLAND—100% reporting

Gold: (3) Captain Stephen Olney Pettam'scutt, Rhode Island Independence.

Silver: (2) Governor Nicholas Cooke, Pawtucket.

Honorable Mention: (5) Beacon Pole Hill, Esck Hopkins, General Nathaniel Greene, Mowsanwiscut, William Ellery.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Gold: (9) Andrew Pickens, Battle of Cowpens, Henry Middleton, Joshua Hawkins, Kate Barry, Moutrie, Theodosia Burr, Winyah, Granby.

Silver: (15) Ann Pamela Cunningham, Beethoven Butler, Cateteechee, Fair Forest, General John Barnwell, Kings Mountain, Major Robert Lide, Sullivan-Dunklin, Swamp Fox, Trenton, University of South Carolina, Waxhaws, Martintown Road, Henry Laurens, Thomas Heyward, Jr.

Honorable Mention: (13) Blue Savannah, Catawba, Columbia, Fort Prince George, Fort Sullivan, Margaret Gregg Gordon, Nathaniel Greene, Pee Dee, Rebecca Pickens, Sumters Hone, Walhalla, Snow Campaign, Drown Le Creek.

SOUTH DAKOTA—100% reporting

Gold: (4) Daniel Newcomb*, MacPherson, Mary Chilton, Paha Wakan.

Silver: (3) Captain Alexander Tedford, Harvey Peak, Oahe.

Honorable Mention: (3) Bear Butte, Black Hills, John Kerr.
**TENNESSEE**


**Silver:** (37) Adam Dale, Bonny Kate, Captain William Lytle, Charlotte Reeves Robertson, Chief John Ross, Clinch Bend, Fort Assumption, Fort Blount, Fort Nashborough, General William Lee Davidson, Hwassee, John Babb, Judge David Campbell, Lt. James Sheppard, Long Island, Lydia Russell Bean, Margaret Gaston, Nolachuckey, Old Glory, Reelfoot, Rhea Craig, Samuel Frazier, Sarah Hawkins, Simon Harris, Thomas McKissick, Tullahoma, Unaka, General Daniel Smiths Rock Castle, Kings Mountain Messenger, Rev. Philip Ausmus, Grovers Trace, Great Smokies, Old Reynoldsburg, James Buckley, Alexander McCullar, Ephraim McLean, Henderson Station.

**Honorable Mention:** (20) Admiral David Farragut, Campbell, Captain, William Edmiston, Chickasaw Bluff, Clement-Scott, Colonel Jethro Sumner, Colonel Thomas McCrory, Cumberland, Hatchie, James White, Key Corner, Mary Blount, Old Walton Road, Rachel Stockley Donelson, Robert Lewis, Samuel Doak, Sanderlin's Bluff, Shelby, Tennessie, The Crab-Orchard, Stones River, Colonel John Montgomery.

**Mary McCoy Baines, Mary Tyler, Nancy Harper Davis, Samuel Paul Dinkins, Samuel Sorrell, Bandera, Texas Bluebonnet, Michael Stoner, Captain Elisha Mack, Balcones, John Abston, Trammels Trace, Elizabeth Gordon Bradley, James Hardgate Lane, Greater Dallas, Bраjоs Valley, Captain John Sale, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Captain James Jack, Yorktown Bicentennial.**

**Honorable Mention:** (31) Alamo,ASA underwood, Guadalupe Victoria, Jonathan Hardin, Lone Star, Lucy Meriwether, Major Francis Grice, Major Thaddeus Beall, Margaret Montgomery, Martha Jefferson Randolph, Martha Laird, Martha McCraw, Mary Isham Keith, Mary Martin Elmore Scott, Ol Shavano, Pocahontas, Silas Morton, Six Flags, Teha Lanna, Thankful Hubbard, William Findley, Robert Rankin, Trinity Bay, La Paisana, Comancheria, Heritage of Freedom, Clearfork, Old Chisholm Trail, Colonel George Dashiell, Chosawhati Trace, Sabinal Canyon.

**Gold:** (2) Sego Lilly, Wasatch Range.

**Silver:** (2) Golden Spike, Prince Timpanogos.

**Honorable Mention:** (4) Salt Lake Valley, Uintah, Vernal, Lake Bonneville.

**UTAH**


**Silver:** (2) John Edwards (Mexico), Rebeckah Hastings.

**Honorable Mention:** (2) Mary Lucy, Narcissa Whitman.

**WISCONSIN—100% reporting**

COKKECTIONS From 1 January to 1 July 1983
TO PATRIOT INDEX

Adams, Matthew: b 1-1-1756 d 4-1-1838 m Mary (Fisher) Undersee Pvt NJ PNSR
correct date of birth: 8-10-1756
Aldrich, Caleb Jr: b 1758 d 1-4-1828 m Eunice Bullock Pvt NH
correct date of birth: 11-29-1757
Allen, John: b 1743 d p 6-8-1822 m _____ Cpl SC
correct service: Pvt SC
Allen, Ursula (Withers): b 9-19-1709 d a 9-23-1793 m James Allen PS VA
correct husband: John Allen
Alston, James: b c 1746 d 1815 m Grisel Yancey Sol NC
correct date of birth: 5-4-1751
Andrews, William: b 2-25-1758 d 5-3-1821 m (1) Mary Gaines (2) Mary Noel Sgt VA Pens

correct names of wives: (1) Catey Gaines (2) Mary Noel
Austin, John Jr: b 12-15-1761 d p 6-9-1815 m (1) Lucy Shelton (2) Mary Pvt VA
correct name of wife: Mary (only)
Avery, William: b a 1725 d p 1794 m Rachel Pvt NC
correct date of death: p 12-3-1795
Aydelotte, George Howard: b d a 4-19-1804 m Christian Brittingham Mil MD

correct date of birth: 3-26-1740
correct name of wife: Christian (Brittingham) Hill
Baldwin, Daniel: b 1722 d 4-21-1792 m Hannah Havens Pvt NH
correct date of birth: 11-13-1751
Bardwell, Joseph Sr: b 1713 d 1-1-1791 m Lydia Morton Pvt MA
correct service: PS MA
Barge, Lewis: b 1741 d 2-2-1809 m (1) Mary _____ (2) Christiana _____ Sol NC
correct service: sol PS NC
Barnard, John: b 12-25-1732 d 12-28-1813 m Hannah Bigelow Capt CT
correct wives: (1) Hannah Bigelow (2) Martha (Bigelow) Stanley
Barnett, Ambrose: b c 1759/60 d 12-17-1832 m Sally _____ Pvt VA PNSR
correct name of wife: Sally Thornton
Barrows, Daniel: b 4-21-1733 d 3-3-1777 m Patience _____ Cpl Ct
correct name: BARROWS, George
Baskin, William: b 2-14-1737 d 4-9-1794 m Annie Reid Capt SC
correct date of death: 4-9-1801
Baxley, John: b 7-15-1743 d 12-2-1799 m Mary _____ QM MD
correct name of wife: Mary Sproul
Beakes, Samuel: b 3-1-1753 d a 7-9-1827 m (1) _____ (2) Hannah _____ Ens NJ

correct names of wives: (1) Mary Disborough (2) Hannah Ashbourne (Ashburn)
Bean, Henson: b 10-24-1753 d 5-22-1840 m Amelia _____ Pvt MD
correct name: BEAN, Henry H.
Belding, James: b 3-6-1751 d 5-22-1840 m (1) Dorcas _____ (2) Mindwell _____ Pvt MA
correct date of birth: 3-16-1751
Bell, Daniel: b 4-14-1765 d 1-21-1849 m _____ Mil VA
correct service: Pvt VA PNSR
Benham, Thomas: b 5-28-1759 d 6-27-1842 m Desire Beecher Pvt CT PNSR
correct name of wife: Esther Bunnell (only)
Binns, Charles: b a 1757 d p 1800 m Anne Alexander CS VA
correct date of birth: c 1735
correct date of death: a 7-13-1801
Blough, Christian: b c 1722 d p 2-24-1783 m (1) _____ (2) Mrs. Rosanna Steck Pvt PA
correct service: Pvt PS PA
Bonawitz, George: b 3-22-1774 d 9-18-1852 m Elizabeth Wenrich Sol PA
correct date of birth: c 1752
correct date of death: 1793
Boyd, James: b 10-3-1759 d 4-13-1846 m Flora _____ Pvt PA MD
correct service: Pvt PA PNSR
Braddock, John: b 10-3-1743 d 6-16-1797 m Lucy Ann Cook Capt GA
correct date of death: a 4-23-1794
Bradford, William Jr.: b 1753 d 10-23-1816 m (1) Hannah Hopkins (2) Mrs. Lois Bruce Lt NH
correct names of wives: Hannah Hopkins (2) Mrs. Lois Bruce
Breed, Oliver: b 2-6-1757 d 7-13-1834 m Grace Green Sgt CT
correct service: Pvt CT PNSR
Brinckerhoff, John: b c 1738 d a 10- -1775 m Elizabeth Brinckerhoff Lt PS NY
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Brown, Peyton: b c 1754 d 9-19-1833 m _____ Pvt VA
correct date of birth: 1764
correct name of wife: Sally Brown
add: PNSR
Buck, William: b 4-2-1755 d 4-1-1839 m Sarah Maxwell Sgt MA
add: PNSR
Bullock, Micajah: b 1745 d 3-10-1829 m (1) Frances Pryor (2) Susanna Pryor PS NC
correct date of death: a 5- -1828
Bundy, Christopher: b 1759 d 1834 m Margaret Hill Pvt NC
correct date of birth: 4-20-1758
correct date of death: 3-6-1835
add: PNSR
Burton, William: b c 1757/9 d 1-7-1811 m Frances Louisa Penn Sol PS VA
correct date of birth: c 1760
Buh, John: b 1750 d p 4-4-1802 m Mary Miley Pvt SC
correct date of death: 1822
correct name of wife: Mary Miller
Byles, Charles: b 9-22-1747 d p 1832 m _____ PS NJ or PA PNSR
correct service: Sol NC PNSR
Calder, Robert Sr: b 1732 d 7-30-1806 m Mary Logan Pvt PA
correct state of service: VA
Campbell, Elias: b 1733 d 1794 m _____ PS VA
correct name of wife: Elizabeth Yowell
Carpenter, Nathaniel: b 1-13-1743 d 1826 m Elizabeth _____ Pvt VT
correct date of death: 3-20-1826
correct name of wife: Elizabeth Carpenter
add: PNSR

788 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Carter, Hannah (Benedict): b 1733 d 1780 m John Carter PS CT
  correct date of birth: 12-13-1733
  correct date of death: 2-21/2-22-1780
Carter, Waddill: b c 1750 d p 7-22-1782 m Mildred Wade PS VA
  correct date of death: a 7-1782
Cartledge, Samuel Sr: b c 1750 d 1843 m Pvt GA
  correct name: CARTLEDGE, Samuel
  correct date of birth: 7-15-1750
  correct date of death: 7-13-1843
  correct names of wives: (1) Elizabeth (2) Nancy
Catchings, Benjamin: b 10-31-1748 d 7-31-1798 m Mildred
Criddle Maj GA
  correct service: Maj CS GA
Cavitt, James: b c 1747 d 1798 m Mary Forster PS PA
  correct service: Pvt PS PA
Cavitt, Richard: b 6-12-1763 d 11-18-1844 m Rutha Millsap Sol NC
  correct date of death: 11-11-1844
Chapman, John: b 1746 d 1818 m Mary Thompson Sgt GA
  correct date of birth: a 1-9-1804
  correct name of wife: Nancy Hannah (only)
  correct service: Sol SC Sgt GA
Chase, Jonathan: b 12-5-1751 d 4-13-1825 m Hannah Merrill Capt MA
  correct date of birth: 12-15-1751
Cheseldine, Seneca: b c 1750 d 6-15-1844 m (1) Elizabeth Biscoe
(2) Elizabeth Turner Mil MD
  correct name of wife: Elizabeth Biscoe (only)
Church, Ebenezer: b 1-9-1742/3 d 8-9-1810 m Sarah Winslow CS ME
  correct state of service: MA
Claiborne, William: b 1743 d 9-29-1829 m Mary Leigh Sol VA
  correct date of birth: 7-22-1748
  correct date of death: 9-27-1809
Clark, Alexander: b 1753 d 1783 m Phebe_____ Sol VA
  correct date of birth: 6-7-1747
  correct date of death: 9-5-1783
  correct name of wife: Phebe Jefferson
  correct service: Capt PS CS NC
Clark, Zelotes: b 1747 d 12-5-1834 m (1)_____ (2) Elizabeth Harris Pvt CT
  correct name: CLARK, Zelotes
  correct date of birth: 6-4-1748
  add: PNSR
Cleveland, Roswell: b 7-2-1759 d 6-9-1848 m Temperance Finney Pvt MA
  add: PNSR
Clouser, John: b c 1754 d 1844 m Christena Cripps Pvt PA
  correct date of death: a 10-5-1846
  correct names of wives: (1) Christena Cripps (2) Jane Goodenough
Collins, Thomas: b a 1765 d p 1820 m _____ Pvt VA
  correct date of death: 10-30-1842
  correct name of wife: Drucilla Kinnett
Conrad, Rudolph: b c 1745 d a 5-20-1803 m (1) Gertrude Schufof
(2) Shell (3) Christina Stockinger Capt NC
  correct names of wives: (1) Gertrude Schufof (2) Maria Shell (3) Christina Stockinger
Constant, Gabriel: b 1723 d 10-31-1825 m Marie Du Planti CS VA
  correct date of birth: c 1740
  correct name of wife: Marie Renee Hery dit Duplanti
  correct service: PS VA
Cook, David: b 2-25-1756 d p 3-13-1798 m Sarah______ Ens KY
  correct date of death: bet 7-29 & 12-13 1824
  correct name of wife: Sarah Pullins
  correct state of service: VA
Cooper, Robert: b 1747 d 1794 m Jane Hamilton Capt SC
  correct date of birth: 12-25-1746
  correct date of death: 5-15-1798
Corn, George: b 1740 d 1833 m Dolly_____ Pvt VA
  correct name of wife: Dolly Litteral
Corn, Timothy: b c 1760 d 8-21-1848 m Mary Douglas Pvt VA PNSR
  correct names of wives: (1) Nancy Douglas (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Yeast
Cortright, Solomon: b 7-8-1752 d 1844 m Hannah Ayers 2Sgt NJ PNSR
  correct date of death: 5-27-1844
Cox, John: b 1715 d 6-15-1844 m Jane Hamilton Capt SC
  correct date of birth: 12-25-1746
Cox, John: b 1758 d p 1833 m Mary Bryson Pvt VA PNSR
  correct date of birth: p 7-15-1840
Craig, David: b 1731/33 d 11-2-1785 m Eleanor Johnston Capt NC
  correct date of death: p 11-1-1785
  correct service: CS NC
Cram, Jonathan: b 2-21-1708 d 1-23-1790 m Mary Chamberlain Pvt NH
  correct service: PS NH
Craver, John: b 1735 d p 8-30-1819 m Mariette Killmer Pvt NY
  correct name: CRAVER, John Sr
Cregar, George: b c 1753 d 7-29-1815 m (1) Catherine___
(2) Mary Appler PS MD
  correct names of wives: (1) Catherine Devilbiss (2) Mary Appler
Crigler, Nicholas: b c 1723 d p 10-19-1789 m Margaret Kaifer PS VA
  correct name: CRIGLER, Nicholas Sr
  correct date of death: p 2-28-1811
Crofoot, Timothy: b 3-1761 d 2-23-1813 m Cornelia Sibley Pvt CT
  correct date of birth: 7-18-1761
Crouth, Aaron: b 1728 d 1795 m (1) Hepzehab (2) Martha Leech Capt CT
  correct date of birth: 1-1-1731/2
  correct date of death: p 1780
  correct names of wives: (1) Hepzibah Mason (2) Martha Leach
Cummings, John Sr: b 1710 d 9-20-1789 m Sarah Lawrence Cpl MA
  correct date of birth: 6-1-1710
  correct service: PS NH
David, Isaac: b c 5-29-1757 d 4-11-1840 m Lucy White Pvt GA
  correct name of wife: Milley (only)
Davis, Samuel: b 1-13-1751 d 7-12-1817 m (1) Katherine Smith
(2) Mary Osborn Sgt MA
  correct date of birth: 1-15-1751
Day, Joseph Jr.: b 11-20-1745 d 3-19-1813 m (1) Azubah Adams (2) Lois Lyman Pvt MA
  correct name: DAY, Joseph
Dean, John: b 1759 d p 11-1832 m Mary Lloyd Pvt MD
  correct names of wives: (1) Mary Lloyd (2) Mrs. Eliza Vest
  correct date of birth: 1-15-1751
Dein, Joseph Jr.: b 11-20-1745 d 3-19-1813 m (1) Azubah Adams (2) Lois Lyman Pvt MA
  correct name: DAY, Joseph
Dean, John: b 1759 d p 11-1832 m Mary Lloyd Pvt MD
  correct names of wives: (1) Mary Lloyd (2) Mrs. Eliza Vest
  correct date of birth: 1-15-1751
Deibert, Michael: b 1746 d 5-1-1844 m Drucilla Kinnett Capt NC
  correct date of birth: 1-15-1751
  correct date of death: 10-24-1751
Deibert, Michael: b c 1734 d c 1806 m Maria Barbara Lt Col PA
  correct name: DEIBERT, Michael Sr
  correct date of death: a 3-29-1815
Devereaux, Charles: b 1740 d p 1-1-1785 m Nancy Woods PS CS VA
  correct date of death: 10-24-1751
Dicksen, Thomas: b c 1747 d a 4-30-1838 m ______ Pvt PA
  correct name of wife: Mary Perdue
OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES (Bethany, OK).
Sixty-seven attended the organizational luncheon held at the new Park Suite Hotel. The Organizing Program received from the Organizing Secretary General was followed for the Ritualistic Opening, Organizational Ceremony, Welcome & New Membership Oath, and the Installation of Officers.

All 31 members were given committee assignments.

Seven DAR Members transferred to At Large status for the purpose of organizing a new chapter. Twenty-Eight new membership applications were submitted to the Organizing Secretary General and Mrs. Fletcher was approved as Organizing Regent at the recommendation of the Oklahoma State Regent as petitioned by those 35 prospective members. The National Board also approved the "Oklahoma Prairies" as the chapter name. Mrs. William H. Hunter presided for the business at the Preliminary Meeting. Mrs. Everett Clark addressed the prospects with the obligations and responsibilities of DAR members.

State officers present for the Organizational Luncheon were: Mrs. Everett Clark, State Regent; Mrs. Benjamin Music, past Reporter to the Smithsonian Institute and Honorary State Regent now serving as State Protocol Chairman; Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr., presiding for the Organizational Ceremony; Mrs. Don Foresee, State 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. Wayne Ross, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert L. Tayar, State Junior Membership Chairman; and Mrs. Jim Wilkerson, State DAR Insignia Chairman.

Mayor Eldon Lyon from the City of Bethany and The Honorable William D. Graves from the Oklahoma State House of Representatives for the Bethany District brought greetings to the new chapter. Mrs. Everett Clark addressed the group on DAR policy and goals. All present were introduced and welcomed by Mrs. Fletcher as she announced the ten Junior Members and the twenty-four newly approved members, the Organizing Committee, and all the prospects whose papers were still pending either at the National or Local Level adding to a total of 52 prospective members of which 31 were confirmed by long distance phone by the Organizing Secretary General's Office prior to adjournment.—Pauline Fletcher.

CORNELIA GREENE (St. Louis, MO) celebrated our First President's Birthday at the 21st annual wreath laying at George Washington's statue in LaFayette Park.

The ceremony was presided over by Regent, Mrs. Milford Liley, with the wreath placed by Mrs. Robert Evans, Jr., Vice President General. She was escorted by Mrs. Joseph W. Towe, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr., Past Vice President General.

The Honorable Kenneth J. Rothman, Lt. Governor of Missouri, was the principal speaker. The Processional was led by the ROTC Color Guard from Washington University which included two ladies. Other patriotic organizations formed a part of the procession.

The statue of George Washington was designed by Jean Houdon, a French sculptor, at the commission of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. The Congress of the United States granted its approval in 1785. The St. Louis statue is one of six casts which William L. Hubbard was authorized to make of the original cast.

In 1963, Cornelia Green Chapter learned of the old, but abandoned, custom of honoring Washington at LaFayette Park. Mrs. William H. Minderman, Regent at that time, conducted the first renewed ceremony. The statue was rededicated in 1980 with the placing of a DAR plaque at its foot. Mrs. Bernard J. Huger, Regent, presided. Houdon's work is the most perfect effigy of George Washington in existence. It is a cherished object of community pride.

Over the years many prominent people have been guest speaker with local children participating in the proceedings. National and State DAR Officers along with members and other patriotic organizations have come to honor the "Father of our Country."

TREASURE COAST (Vero Beach, FL) was especially busy during American History Month. On February 1st, the Mayor issued a proclamation making February History Month for the city of Vero Beach. He presented the proclamation to Mrs. Grayce Martin, Regent.

The Chapter sponsored a "Spring Fashion Show" and luncheon, as a fund raising project for the DAR Schools. The Daughters entered into a spirit of togetherness which made it a successful event.

At the February meeting, Mrs. Jane Fellows orated a program on "George Washington Through the Eyes of the Poets."

An evening event brought together the Essay winners, Good Citizens, and JAC members where they were recognized with appropriate awards and certificates for their endeavors. The authors read excerpts from their winning essays and the two Good Citizens spoke on their future educational plans. Following the presentation of awards everyone joined in a social time, with refreshments served by a committee of Daughters.

Following tradition, a number of members attended Church service in a body, commemorating George Washington's birthday.

An honor came to the Chapter when the Regent, Mrs. Grayce Martin, was appointed as the first state music director for Florida DAR. She directed a chorus at the State Conference, the accompanist, Mrs. Joseph Grimes, is also a member of the Chapter.

An American Flag was presented to a new school during a patriotic program with several dignitaries present.—Mabel E. Haney.

EUNICE STERLING (Wichita, KS) dedicated a new plaque attached to the original granite boulder at 61st and North Seneca Streets, Wichita, commemorating the Little Arkansas River Peace Treaty signed in October 1865. This Treaty represented the initial effort by the U. S. Government and the Plains Indians toward a lasting peace, and was confirmed in 1867 by the Medicine Lodge (Kansas) Treaty. In 1868 Wichita developed as a village, and today it is the
largest city in the state. Eunice Sterling Chapter, with 241 members, is the largest DAR Chapter in the state and the oldest of the six chapters in Wichita.

In April 1925 the Chapter memorialized the treaty by dedicating a plaque, which was stolen about five years ago.

Pictured left to right are Mrs. Billy P. Compton, Kansas Vice Regent, Mrs. Philip W. Bernstorff, Chapter Regent, who presided at the rededication, the Hon. Don Gragg, Sedgwick County Commissioner, in whose district the Boulder is located, and Mr. William Elington, Wichita City Historian.

At the annual Memorial Day luncheon and guest day the DAR Medal of Honor was presented to Mrs. Frances Sheridan, especially for her untiring efforts in behalf of POWs and MIAs. Honored also were five members who were presented with 50-year DAR Membership certificates and 35 members to whom 25-year certificates were awarded. A United States flag was presented to a Girl Scout Troop. The chapter was proud to achieve Gold Honor Roll status and to have six members attend Continental Congress, including our member, Mrs. Wallace Decker, Kansas State Regent.—Ruth McCoye.

ENID (Oklahoma) commemorated its 70th Anniversary. After the opening ritual, Mrs. Clarence Miller, Regent, gave awards in the American History Essay contest: "Everyday Life in Early America" to Saundi Wilson, Jamie Guthrie, fifth-graders; and to Gant Lambert and Robert Charles Collins, Jr., sixth graders.

Mrs. Lou Roseboom, program chairman, presented Mrs. John Meikle (Sue Rippor) who summarized the founding of the chapter Edith Brown Casey, the first Regent, had envisioned for Enid following the opening of the "Cherokee Strip" on September 16, 1893. On March 2, 1913, Martha Bash Redwine, State Regent, sat with a group of women to organize the chapter. The Charter, with eleven members, was signed October 28, 1913, by Daisy Allen Story, President General, and Abbie William Boyle, Recording Secretary General.

Sue also related the founding of NSDAR, and its 'First Lady' Carolyn Scott Harrison, President Benjamin Harrison's wife, and also Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, the Vice President who became "President General Presiding" upon Mrs. Harrison's death. We owe much to our founders, both National and Local!

Two members ('Kentucky Colonels'—the eldest in seniority) Alice Prather Hutchinson, and Temple Searcy Rogers, did a bit of reminiscing. Frances English Nulph, Historian, highlighted projects of note.

Sue, co-chairing, as a memorial read "The Clock of Life" by Waldo Spear. The chapter was honored by the presence of Oklahoma's Vice Regent, Mrs. Don Foresee! Dorothy Hays, past Regent, a veteran by Mrs. Frank Marshall who formerly served as Vice President General.—Effa Alexander Roseboom.

GENERAL JOSEPH MARTIN (Martinsville, VA) honored a member, Virginia Stone Windle, for her outstanding contribution to the community for the study and promotion of American History.

Mrs. George T. Hennessey, Regent, gave the welcome, followed by the devotions, Pledge of Allegiance and American's Flag of the United States of America. The program included a presentation by Mrs. Frank Marshall, who formerly served as Vice President General.—Effa Alexander Roseboom.

At the annual Memorial Day luncheon and guest day the DAR Medal of Honor was presented to Mrs. Francis Sheridan, especially for her untiring efforts in behalf of POWs and MIAs. Honored also were five members who were presented with 50-year DAR Membership certificates and 35 members to whom 25-year certificates were awarded. A United States flag was presented to a Girl Scout Troop. The chapter was proud to achieve Gold Honor Roll status and to have six members attend Continental Congress, including our member, Mrs. Wallace Decker, Kansas State Regent.—Ruth McCoye.
unique that the grandmothers were the last to become members.

Mrs. William Anderson became a member in December, 1981, with Edmund Powell, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, as her ancestor. Her daughter, Mrs. Horace Garrett, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Kermit Lamb, became members in 1978 with the ancestor, Thomas McCarty, a Revolutionary War soldier.

Mrs. Karl Hall became a member in December, 1982. Her daughter, Mrs. John Baker, became a member in 1969 and her granddaughter, Miss Shawn Baker, a student at Purdue University, also became a member in 1982. All used the Revolutionary War veteran ancestor, Abraham Tegarden.

At the annual February American History Month meeting, Mrs. D. L. Key, Regent, recognized the three generation families. Mrs. Hall, the newest member, in whose home the meeting was held, reviewed the book, "Washington Walked Here." Group singing of "America, America, Great Land of Liberty!" composed by chapter member, Mrs. Irvin Mefford, was also part of the patriotic meeting.

With the 1982-83 National Theme, "To foster true patriotism and love of country," not only the February meeting but all meetings during the year have emphasized Love. By being involved in DAR work, these six resident members are truly showing patriotism and love.

GRINNELL (Iowa). Seventy-eight members and their guests attended a coffee at the Mayflower Home Lounge. Special guests were Iowa State Regent Mrs. Viola Lons, and Miss Christie Noble, State Junior Membership Chairman, Mrs. Marvin Kennedy, State Transportation Chairman, and her daughter, Mrs. Susan Harris.

On display were 135 sets of hand-knit caps, mittens and scarves for Tamassee DAR School, Tamassee, South Carolina; fifty sets of caps and mittens and forty scarves for St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in Springfield, South Dakota and six lap robes for the Veteran's Hospital in Knoxville, Iowa.

Grinnell Chapter Regent, Dr. Sara Ann Brown, received the inspiration to provide a hand knit set as a Christmas gift for each Tamassee student and staff member on a recent visit there. She organized the chapter knitters and friends and they exceeded the original goal. Twenty-nine women worked 7,585 hours on this project. They used 750 skeins of yarn valued at $750.00. They are Mesdames Enid Cheavens, Adreni Gibson, Helen Gugeler, Helen Guyan, Susan Harris, Leona Harris, Josephine Jones, Wilma Kaufman, Lillian Lamb, Mildred Linquist, Mildred Mance, Mona Mann, Mabel Raver, Nina Rowe, Mona Schmidt, Lena Smardack, Dorothy Thomas, Ida Watson, Dorothy Lannom, Hazel Bremimian, Candace Lombie, Genevieve Coulthard, Pauline Criswell and the Misses Elizabeth Bender, Perilla Harner, Pauline Ritner, Helen Shipley, Ruth Griffith and Lucile Simmons.

Knitters are already working to repeat the project this year.

SAN FRANCISCO (California). After a year of negotiations, on June 7, 1983, the San Francisco Public Library Commissioners voted unanimously approving the loan of its genealogical materials to the Sutro Library on an indefinite loan agreement. The size of the collection to be transferred to the Sutro Library would be 5,000-6,000 volumes.

The Sutro Library is now in its new building on the North Campus of the San Francisco State University, Winston Drive and Buckingham Way (Stonestown) San Francisco.

Gary E. Strong, the State Librarian issued a statement on the custodial agreement.

Both Libraries have agreed to collaborate on a cooperative acquisition program for future purchases in order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of rare, expensive or infrequently consulted materials. This collaboration will be carried out by the head of San Francisco Public Library History Department and the librarian in charge at the Sutro Library.

When the materials in the San Francisco Public Library Genealogical Section are housed in the Sutro Library it will make one of the great collections west of the Mississippi River.

The transfer will be completed in the early Fall of 1983.

BURNT MEADOW (Sabattus, ME). The need for a return to pride in ourselves and pride in being an American have been high motivating factors in our chapter.

We held twelve meetings with an average attendance at each of over half our members. With a devoted group, we doubled the amount of our monitory contributions, attended the fall meeting and State Conference as well as striving to share the DAR story in our local communities.

To honor the memory of George Washington and to celebrate the 250th anniversary of his birth, we planted a beautiful red maple tree at Opportunity Farm complete with a plaque. A dedication service was held there.

Two flags to Cub Scout Dens and one to the Bowdoin P.T.C. were donated.
conversation and delightful music, as the Washington home, Mount Vernon, was on many occasions. Known to be a generous and sociable host who loved people, good food and entertainment, he enjoyed frequently the company of his many friends and neighbors. Music played a large part in his gatherings and family evenings at home. Music during the tea at DuBocage was presented by the string octet from the Southeast Arkansas Youth Orchestra under the direction of Mrs. David Huffstetler. Many of the selections played were in keeping with the colonial period by 17th and 18th century composers who were popular during Washington’s lifetime.

Special honored guests were Mrs. Annette Gregory, State Regent, and Mrs. William T. Files, State Corresponding Secretary.

YOSEMITE (Clovis, California) held their Good Citizen’s Tea in the Fireplace Room of St. James Cathedral.

Mrs. Blanche Simmons, Regent, welcomed the guests and members: Mrs. Meredith Bingham, Chaplain, gave the Invocation followed by the Flag Salute.

Mrs. Marjorie Cardell, Good Citizen Chairman of the Chapter for the past nine years and 1975-77 Regent, presented a Good Citizen pin and certificate to Steven J. Barsotti (pictured) of Madera High School; Susan Clendenin of Merced High School; Michelle Marshall of Dos Palos High School; Andrea Comparto of San Joaquin Memorial High School (Fresno); Allen Richburg of Clovis West High School; and Nancy Horii of Clovis High School.

These students earned the honor of Good Citizen by their leadership, service, and dependability to their school and their patriotism and loyalty to their Country.

Mrs. Kathryn Tingey contributed a historical story entitled “My Cousin, George” wherein she gave to the group a genealogical sketch on George Washington, showing how by researching into early day history it is possible that “George” could have been a distant cousin of hers.

Program chairman, Mrs. Nancy Kerr, and the hostesses for the day: Messrs. Viola Anderson, Bobbi Harrington, and Harriet Walker, provided refreshments.—Jessie Tucker.

ASHMEAD (Vicksburg, MS) observed its fiftieth anniversary just after Mrs. W. F. Kitchens began her two-year term of office. Before completing that term she presented four fifty-year DAR membership pins.

Mrs. W. B. Cahsman is a charter member and has remained an active member in the chapter through the years. She was chaplain in the newly organized chapter, has served two terms as regent and served in many other capacities.

Mrs. Nell Thames Wright was also a charter member but later transferred her membership to the Cincinnati, Ohio chapter during her residence there. She has since returned to Vicksburg to make her home.

Mrs. L. J. Clark and Mrs. Preston Herring also received fifty-year DAR membership pins, having transferred membership to Ashmead soon after it was organized. Mrs. Clark first became a member of Clinton, MS and Mrs. Herring in Talullah, LA.

Mrs. Brynn Parker, sponsored by Ashmead, won the 1983 Mississippi DAR scholarship contest and competed on the national level for the $8,000 scholarship.

In February, Ashmead presented the book “DAR Library Catalog, Volume I, Family Histories and Genealogies” to the Vicksburg-Warren County Library in memory of Mrs. Lawson N. Dick. Mrs. Dick was a past regent and active member who was killed in a car accident.

In March and October each year Ashmead members join other MSDAR members over the state to serve as hostesses during Pilgrimage at “Rosalie” the antebellum home owned by MSDAR. Hoop-skirted period costumes are worn by the hostesses as they greet tourists.

COL. JOSEPH STOUT (Hopewell, NJ) is pleased to wish our member, Mrs. Willis E. Stryker of Belle Mead, a Happy 100th Birthday. Born September 27, 1883 in New Center, R. D. Somerville, she and her husband farmed in Hillsborough Township.

Mrs. Stryker went to Continental Congress many times and was Chapter Chairman of American Indians Committee.

She is a member of the South Branch Reformed Church, where she attended most of her life.

Her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Conrad, Mrs. Henry Meyer and granddaughter Mrs. Jay Gordon Drake are also members of Col. Joseph Stout Chapter.

Col. Joseph Stout and Penelope Hart Chapters held a Memorial Service at the grave of John Hart, Hopewell, NJ.

John Hart was a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey.

A short program “Why we celebrate the 4th of July” was given also. The public was cordially invited to attend.

The Old School Baptist Church was open after the service for tours.—Betty Leverton.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS (Minneapolis, MN). A 45-year association with children highlights the career of the Regent of St. Anthony Falls Chapter: 30 years with Cleveland and Harrison public schools and 15 years as Community Resource Volunteer showing a selection of her 82 dolls from 27 countries to public school children in grades 1 to 3. She also teaches simple crafts to the children. The name is Edna M. Boyce.

Other activities have included Andrew-Riverside Presbyterian Church, the University chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, and the Minneapolis branch of the National Retired Teachers Association. A specialty is heading bazaars for annual fund-raising. She is also a representative of Sibley House and Vice President of the Regents Unit.

Mrs. Boyce is in the Henry Wolcott line and the Samuel Bartlett line and has been a member since 1974.

Fellow officers for 1982-84 are: Miss Marj Landmesser, Vice Regent; Mrs. O. L. Hendrickson, Chaplain; Mrs. W. B. Houston, Secretary; Mrs. R. C. McElderry, Treasurer; Mrs. Alice Guher, Registrar and Auditor; Mrs. A. J. Johnson, Historian; Mrs. Jessalyn F. Anderson, Librarian; and Mrs. H. P. Halvorson, Curator.—Lucy Rogers Hawkins.

MAHONING (Youngstown, Ohio) celebrated its 90th anniversary at a luncheon meeting.

Mrs. Robert King, State Vice Regent, was the guest of honor. Mrs. King brought greetings from the Ohio Society and congratulated the members for their service and contributions to the National and State Societies.

Judge John Leskovansky spoke on “Privileges and Responsibilities of a Citizen.” Each Article of the constitution was compared with the responsibility of the present day citizen.

A brief history of the Chapter was presented by Mrs. Brooks Reed. In the early days, the members held formal dinner meetings. In 1907, Youngstown held the seventh State Conference, and the second Chapter Regent, Mrs. James Bots-
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ in. line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address. Anyone doing genealogical research may submit a query for publication. If you wish an acknowledgement that we have received your query please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope along with your copy and payment.

STUMP-PARRISH: Need parents of Jacob Stump, b. Apr 1829 Davidson Co., TN, probably descended from Frederick Stump, pioneer settler in that county. Need parents and county name for Thomas Parrish, b. 1799 in NC, m. 1829 to Lucinda Moss. —Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder, National Chairman, Mrs. C. G. Davis, 325 Farrell Rd., Laredo, TX 78041.

PEARCE: Seek ancestry of Benjamin Pearce, possibly of Boston, MA. His son William Pearce, 1735-1799 removed to Shrewsbury, Mass., CT, in 1797. —Mrs. William Henson, Jr., 902 Monrovia, Clinton, MO 64735.

BONNETT-LORENTZ-ARMSTRONG-HARPOLE: Need info. on (1) Jean Bonnett (1731-1793) and his father Jean Jacques Bonnett (1692-1755). Both b. in France, arrived in Phil., PA on Ship STUMP-PARRISH: Need parents of Jacob Stump, b. Apr 1829 Davidson Co., TN, probably descended from Frederick Stump, pioneer settler in that county. Need parents and county name for Thomas Parrish, b. 1799 in NC, m. 1829 to Lucinda Moss. —Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder, National Chairman, Mrs. C. G. Davis, 325 Farrell Rd., Laredo, TX 78041.

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Mary Ann b. 20 Oct 1835, John Wesley b. 22 May 1840, Isaac b. 12 Apr 1842, Elizabeth b. 3 Mar 1844, Nathan b. 13 Feb 1846, Catharine Phebe b. 20 May 1848, Sarah b. 24 Apr 1850. —Virginia Clemmons, 9891 Garden Grove Bl., Garden Grove, CA 92644.

EZELL: Seek further info. on Ezell family from VA to SC to GA. Am gr-gr-gr-grand-dau. of Wm. Ezell and Jane Eliz. Hicklin Ezell (Jane Ezell will Macon Co., AL, 1864). Col. Levi Ezell was brother of William. “Lavista” is name in family. —Miss Helen Walpole, 300 W. Franklin St., Richmond, VA 23220.

WOLVERTON: Who was husband of Elizabeth Wolverton who left in Monongalia Co., WV, dated 1826 and naming son Tilman among others; also his connection, if any, with Chas. Wolverton who came to PA on the Welcome in 1682. —Flora D. England, 303 E. Dekkalb, Marion, AL 36756.

BRUCE: Would like to contact Bruce families. We have Scottish info. pertaining to name Bruce. —H.G.C. Hill, 320 N. Madison Ave., Clearwater, FL 33755.

HALL: Need ancestry of James Hall, b. ca 1800, NC; m. Rachel Moorman, 1833, Grant Co., IN; d. 1855, Grant Co., IN. Children: Enos H., Jesse T., William, Betsy (Hutchens), David. Family moved to WI & IA by 1862. —Mrs. R. L. Keith, 1901 65th St. N.E., Rochester, MN 55904.

Owens: Seeking origin and parents of James Owens who came to PA on the Welcome in 1682. —Flora D. England, 303 E. Dekkalb, Marion, AL 36756.

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CROWELL-ADKINS-ROBERTS-NEALE: Aaron Crowell, b. 1835 in KY, need the names of parents both b. NC. Dorothy (Dollie) Ellen Adkins, b. 1836 in KY, need her parents names, etc. Lucinda Roberts, m. 1825 to Alfred W. Neale in KY would like the names of their children and their parents. —Virginia McCann, 412 S.E. 45th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73129.

WILLIAMS-DAY-PITTINGER-SULLIVAN-TAYLOR-WHEELER-PERDUE: Who were parents of Jane Williams b. 1748, d. 1815? She m. Cossm Day in Fauquier Co., VA. Who were Cossm’s parents? Henry Pittinger d. 1804 Spencer Co., KY, m. 1786 Culpepper Co., VA to Eliz. Sullivan. Who was she? Vardeman Taylor b. SC, m. 10 Sept 1814 Logan Co., KY to Polly Wheeler b. SC. Want any info. on them. Daniel Perdue b. ca 1760, m. Happy Ward, d. in Franklin Co., VA. Who were his parents? —Mrs. B. L. Broecker, 8515 Old Brownsboro Rd., Louisville, KY 40222.

Faust, Henry: b 1733 d 4-7-1793 m Catherine CMman correct service: Pvt NH PNSR correct date of birth: 6-3-1733 correct names of wives: (1) Christina   (2) Catherine (Continued on page 830)
National Chairman 1983-1986

American Heritage .................................................. Mrs. James R. Quarles
Route 6, Coopertown Rd., Springfield, TN 37172

American History Month ............................................ Mrs. Edgar Vail
P. O. Box 144, Stanton, NJ 08885

American Indians .................................................... Mrs. Walter D. Carroll
3935 Carlile Ave., Pueblo, CO 81005

Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship .................. Mrs. Ben D. Sasportas
27 Orchard Road, Windsor, CT 06095

Children of the American Revolution ......................... Mrs. Thomas H. Conner
Box 7906, Charlottesville, VA 22906

Conservation ......................................................... Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
R.R. 3, Mount Vernon Road, Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

Constitution Week .................................................. Mrs. Phillip Parks
102 Hillside Ave., Herkimer, NY 13350

DAR Good Citizens .................................................. Mrs. Robert Rehl
P. O. Box 27, Huntingburg, IN 47542

DAR Magazine ....................................................... Mrs. Clinton C. Sisson
1419 Crestridge Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20910

DAR Magazine Advertising ......................................... Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr.
170 Mapleflower Road, RD #3, Glenmore, PA 19343

DAR Museum .......................................................... Mrs. Gabriel O. Saavedra
7-B3 President Point Drive, Annapolis, MD 21403

DAR Scholarship ..................................................... Miss Jane-Elizabeth Hardy
38 Lordship Road, Stratford, CT 06497

DAR School ............................................................ Mrs. Richard P. Taylor
8801 Belmart Road, Potomac, MD 20854

DAR Service for Veteran-Patients ............................... Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli
59 Knollwood Road, South, Roslyn, NY 11576

The Flag of the United States of America ..................... Miss Eunice Frances Brown
121 Ridge Road, Rutherford, NJ 07070

Genealogical Records .............................................. Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder
P. O. Box 1436, New Iberia, LA 70560

Honor Roll ............................................................ Miss Jean Printz
Box 482, Wilton, Charlottesville, VA 22902

Junior American Citizens ........................................ Mrs. Charles Theis
7822 Killarney Place, Wichita, KS 67206

Junior Membership .................................................. Mrs. William E. Short
6628 Washington Ave., St. Louis, MO 63130

Lineage Research ................................................... Mrs. Herbert White
1818 Vassar, Independence, MO 64052

Membership .......................................................... Mrs. Donald J. Gonchar
9514 Miranda Court, Fairfax, VA 22031

Motion Picture, Radio and TV ..................................... Mrs. Jerry J. Strayer
1627 Miguel Avenue, Coronado, CA 92118

National Defense ................................................... Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly
68 Fairmont, Alton, IL 62002

Program .............................................................. Mrs. Franklin D. Maughan
3241 Polk Ave., Ogden, UT 84403

Public Relations ..................................................... Mrs. Lee Andrew Enoch, Jr.
926 Otter Creek Road, Nashville, TN 37220

Seimes Microfilm Center .......................................... Mrs. Benjamin W. Musick
6817 N. May Avenue, Oklahoma City, OK 73116

Transportation and Safety ....................................... Mrs. Walter Fysh
17383 Garfield Ave., Apt. G-3, Redford, MI 48240
FOR CHAPTERS:

1. Feature stories for this contest are to be published stories or articles, content of which is focused on one of these two categories: TREATY OF PARIS or DAR in ACTION

   A. For the TREATY OF PARIS story, details must be included as to the date of the treaty, the signers, and a description of the program, project or activity in which the chapter is engaged for this bicentennial celebration and/or the celebration in Paris, France, of the 200th anniversary in September 1983 in which NSDAR participated and which each chapter is a part of.

   SUGGESTIONS: When thinking on the chapter activity or approaching the media, have a creative idea for developing, such as rejoicing particularly during the INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE ADMINISTRATION of the NSDAR in the freedoms and responsibilities provided by the treaty OR changes in lifestyle through communications, travel, dress or entertainment, 1783-1983.

   B. For the DAR in ACTION story, the writer might outline details of a chapter program, project or activity which promotes one or more of the objectives of the NSDAR OR feature an individual member and her activity through the DAR in the community or at the state or national levels, encouraging public interest in supporting historic, educational and patriotic endeavors.

2. Entries are to be submitted to the State Chairman of Public Relations by the second Monday in January.

3. Contest entries of a single story or a series of stories (minimum of three) are to have been published between March 1st and December 31, 1983. For 1984 and 1985, inclusive dates will be January 1st through December 31st.

4. Published copy must show name and location of newspaper or magazine with date.

5. Entries must be mounted on 8½ x 11" paper, folding any overlap to fit this size.

6. A separate title page must preface the published work and must list (A) category of entry, (B) name of chapter and location, (C) names and full address of both the chapter regent and the chairman of public relations, (D) and the name and full address of the newspaper or magazine publisher.

Each State Chairman of Public Relations is to forward one or more of the "top" stories or articles from her state to the National Vice Chairman of Public Relations in the respective division by February 1st who, in turn, will forward Division winning stories to the National Chairman by February 25th. National winner(s) will be announced during Continental Congress.

1983 FEATURE STORY CONTEST AWARDS

**Historical:**
- First - TIE - Alexander Doniphan, MO/King's Highway, MO; Second - Chemung, NY; Third - Gov. Othniel Looker, OH

**Patriotic:**
- First - TIE - Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe, NJ/Presque Isle, PA; Second - Beaver, OR; Third - Col. Augustine de la Balme, IN

**Educational:**
- First - Mount Rosa, CO; Second - TIE - Col. Augustine de la Balme, IN/ North Shore, IL; Third - Augusta, GA

**Series:**
- First - San Marino, CA; Second - Washington, IA; Third - Matthew Thornton, NH
LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER

Allentown, Pennsylvania

(Honors)

Mrs. Gavin Chaundy Barr
National Chairman
Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee

on the
200th Anniversary of
the Treaty Signing
The District of Columbia DAR Promotes the Remembrance of the Treaty of Paris

In the Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the US Department of State with Curator Mr. Clement E. Conger, DC State Historian Mrs. An Pang Wang is standing with committee members Mrs. LaVon P. Linn, Miss Alice Funk, Mrs. Donald A. Needham, Miss Audrey Hall and Mrs. William A. Engstler. A Local “Treaty of Paris Tour” showed the unfinished Benjamin West Painting, the desk on which the Treaty was signed, the Treaty on display at the National Archives and an art exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery.

At a meeting of the DC Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee in the Chapter House Library, members prepare packets of American Flag stickers. The sheets of flag stickers for each DC Daughter list dates and places of the Treaty of Paris. Pictured are (1 to r) Mrs. Gary R. Meeds, Committee Chairman Mrs. May Day Taylor, Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr., State Regent Mrs. Robert D. Pfahler, Mrs. Martin A. Mason, Mrs. Kirk D. Riley, Mrs. D. Pierre Paulos and Miss Natalie Newell.
District of Columbia DAR Celebrates
The Bicentennial of the Peace Treaty in Paris

DC Treaty of Paris Tour Group at the Hotel d'York where the Treaty of Paris was signed 200 years ago.

The Hotel d'York for many years was the forgotten place where the historic peace between Great Britain and the newly recognized United States was signed. On September 3, 1783, the British negotiator David Hartley invited the three American Peacemakers to his lodgings on Rue Jacob in the old Latin Quarter to sign the Definitive Treaty of Peace. Years later Captain John Jay Ide, a descendant of John Jay, succeeded in determining that the building was still standing. Today the Hotel d'York is owned by a publishing company and a plaque outside identifies it as the place where the United States officially won the independence that it had declared on July 4, 1776.

District of Columbia DAR representatives, wearing new DAR Treaty of Paris pins and waving American flags, began their tour of Paris with a visit to the historic Hotel d'York. Other celebrations of the Treaty of Paris included a service at Notre Dame, performances by the recreated military units from Yorktown, fireworks at Versailles and, on September 3, 1983 the big parade down the Champs Elysees. After Paris, the DC DAR Tour Group motored to the Normandy beaches, crossed the Channel to Canterbury and spent two days in London before returning home. Those in Paris for the Bicentennial of the Peace Treaty will forever possess a special relationship with our American history.
The Peacemakers of 1783 worked diligently after the victory at Yorktown in 1781 to create sovereignty and independence for our new nation. The resulting Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed September 3, 1783, by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay for the Americans and by David Hartley for the British.

After 200 years and a recent conservation treatment, the “Treaty of Paris” is now on display at the National Archives, along with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and other documents pertaining to the formation of our nation. In a building designed by architect John Russell Pope (who also designed Constitution Hall), the Archives serves as the Nation’s memory while sorting through all current government records. In addition to major holdings from the Revolutionary period and early diplomatic papers, there are census records, photos and sound recordings as well as the first Great Seal of the United States. Cut into stone at the base of one statue outside the building are these words from Shakespeare’s The Tempest; “What is past is prologue.” In preserving the final document of the Peacemakers of 1783, the National Archives is holding something for every American.

Mrs. May Day Taylor, as Past Regent of Dolley Madison Chapter and DC State Chairman of the Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee, is committed to the historic, educational and patriotic objects of our National Society. A member of the NSDAR Committee of 200 for Peace and Independence, she encourages informed participation in the Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Celebrations. Dolley Madison Chapter is grateful for the leadership she provides.
Elbridge Gerry supported patriot activities before and during the American Revolution. He signed the Declaration of Independence and held many elected positions. In 1797 he was sent to France on a mission that resulted in the “XYZ Affair.” The insults received from the French led to undeclared war and closer American ties with England. As Republican governor of Massachusetts he signed a redistricting law to consolidate the Federalist vote. The outline of one district resembled a salamander, giving rise to the term “gerrymander” and later resulting in national legislation to make electoral districts compact and contiguous. In 1812 Elbridge Gerry was elected Vice President and in 1814 he died on his way to the Capitol, thus fulfilling his own injunction: “It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country.”

District of Columbia Daughters annually demonstrate their remembrance of Elbridge Gerry with a ceremony on July 4 when all local patriotic societies have an opportunity to honor the only signer of the Declaration of Independence buried in the District of Columbia. The private Congressional Cemetery is outstanding not only for its size and the personal histories of many famous and infamous individuals buried within its walls but it is also distinguished by the cenotaphs designed by Benjamin Latrobe for congressmen who died in office. In years past, District Daughters have made significant efforts in the ongoing project of making records of graves and family histories. Currently, in addition to the adopt-a-grave program, much time and money are being donated for the restoration and upkeep of this historic cemetery with Elbridge Gerry’s tomb.
With PRIDE

With HELP

With DEDICATION

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Our thanks for all of the support in the past, and remember:
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HONORING

Mattie Maie Cloe
(Mrs. W. Henry)

for her dedication to the
Washington-Lewis Chapter NSDAR
served as regent
1948-51
and
1980-83

In appreciation
The 1983 officers of the Washington-Lewis
Chapter NSDAR

THE “1776” TEAPOT

Romance and mystery have created a proud tradition which surrounds the serving of tea. Tea is a universal beverage—it is the drink of emperors, saints and peasants and even helped in the founding of a nation. The Boston Tea Party inspired by the Sons of Liberty helped fan the flames of the American Revolution. History therefore abounds in our “1776” Teapot. It is one of the finest commemoratives of the war between the Colonies and England ever to be offered to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THIS EXCLUSIVE DESIGN has been commissioned by James Sadler & Sons Ltd. of England as a special edition to commemorate the American War of Independence. The “1776” Teapot is handcrafted by Sadler, the world’s largest manufacturer of teapots. In an age where so much is done by machine, this is one process where craftsmanship cannot be supplanted by mechanical means.

The 6 cup “1776” Teapot is offered to the DAR in white earthenware with the flags of the 2 nations in red, white and blue. The Liberty Bell is depicted in its natural bronze color. All the colors blend well along with gold leaf accenting to create a lovely pictorial of memorabilia of the American Revolution. This is truly a charming teapot which should have a place in every DAR home.

Each teapot is accompanied by a booklet about tea and teapots.

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Florida State Society NSDAR

Honors Its State Chairmen

1982-1984

Those seated, from left to right, are: Mrs. George A. Lockhart, DAR Museum; Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, DAR School; Mrs. George P. Kalv, Transportation; Mrs. Jack Clark, Elections and Tellers; Mrs. Charles Morris, Membership Commission; Mrs. Dorothy Craighead Andrews, Scholarship; Mrs. Norman Barnt Merkel, State Regent; Mrs. Richard Nelson, Pages; Mrs. Robert Martin, State Chorus Director; Mrs. Henry Parramore, Good Citizen; Mrs. Mary E. Rarig, DAR Magazine; Mrs. Thomas W. Soloman, Conservation.

Those standing, left to right: Mrs. Harrell Harrison, Seimes Microfilm; Mrs. Robert A. Burton, Resolutions; Mrs. William D. Kerns, Motion Picture, Radio and Television; Mrs. Edmund McLaurin, Service Veteran-Patients; Mrs. Frederick Humphries, Junior Membership; Mrs. Lawrence R. Sheppard, Constitution Week; Mrs. Dudley A. Barber, American History and Editor of Florida Bulletin; Mrs. James M. McGarity, Program; Mrs. Woodrow V. Register, Membership; Mrs. John B. Connolly, Energy Ethics; Mrs. O. H. Wright, Genealogical Records; Mrs. Gerden O. Russell, Americanism and DAR Manual For Citizenship; Mrs. Francis A. Guidroz, Timekeeper; Mrs. Donald L. Metz, Children American Revolution; Mrs. Joseph W. Grimes, Sr., State Chorus Pianist; Mrs. R. B. Revell, Honor Roll; Mrs. William H. Hutson, Finance; Mrs. Jacob Wegmuller, Friends of Museum; Mrs. Julian E. Bryant, Credentials and Florida Tea; Mrs. Joseph L. Pulliam, Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Raymond H. Struble, State Conference.
Florida State Society

National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honors Its Officers
1982-1984

Seated, left to right, they are: Mrs. Frederick W. Clark, Chaplain; Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Norman Barnt Merkel, State Regent; Mrs. Robert C. Foster, Vice Regent; Mrs. Mclver M. Brooks, Recording Secretary.

Standing, left to right: Mrs. J. Vernon Hinely, Librarian; Mrs. Joe H. McCoy, Historian; Mrs. William J. Flannery, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. John E. Drolshagen, Registrar; Mrs. William Hayes Hutson, Treasurer; Mrs. Emil Earl Drake, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Douglas F. Horan, Curator.

Mrs. Richard Morgan Jones, Parliamentarian, not pictured.
RALPH HUMPHREYS CHAPTER, NSDAR
JACKSON, MS

Honors

MRS. CHARLES ASHTON GALLOWAY, JR.
(JACQUELINE CONNER)

Regent, Ralph Humphreys Chapter 1982-1984
State Chairman DAR Magazine Advertising 1974-1977
State Conference Chairman 1969, Mississippi
Society Daughters of the American Revolution
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 204

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING PATRICIA W SHELBY FOR HER EXEMPLARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Patricia W. Shelby was elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) at the 89th Continental Congress in April 1980; and

WHEREAS, the President General of this society represents over 208,000 members in chapters in every state in the Union and the District of Columbia, as well as England, France, Mexico and Venezuela; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Shelby was educated at Ward Belmont College and Mississippi State University, where she was a member of Chi Omega, Pi Delta Epsilon and Pi Kappa Delta; and

WHEREAS, she began her patriotic service to the DAR at an early age as a member of the Children of the American Revolution and of the Mississippi Delta Chapter; and

WHEREAS, prior to her election as President General, her service to the organization includes serving as State Regent and Registrar General, membership for seven years on the United States of America Bicentennial Committee, serving as President of the Executive Club and of the National Chairman's Association, and chairmanship of the Congress Program, Membership Commission, DAR Handbook and Personnel; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Shelby has been very active in other areas of her life, enjoying membership in several other hereditary organizations and serving on several advisory boards of other groups, in addition to her participation in local community affairs throughout the years, including her 28-year affiliation with the Rosedale United Methodist Church as organist and member of the board; and

WHEREAS, a resident of Rosedale, Mississippi, she is happily married to Richard Denny Shelby and is the mother of one son, Richard; and

WHEREAS, during her three distinguished years in office as President General, a strong emphasis has been placed on the objectives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: historical, educational and patriotic themes; and

WHEREAS, Patricia W. Shelby has touched the lives and hearts of thousands of DAR members and has had a positive influence on all who know her;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN, That we do hereby commend and congratulate Patricia W. Shelby for her brilliant successes and dedicated contributions to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to Patricia W. Shelby and to the Capitol Press Corps.

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 31, 1983

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE
April 8, 1983
Honoring

MRS. LEONARD DANCEY KOLB II
1983 Outstanding Junior Member of
Washington State

Alexis Ann (Alexander) Kolb
WSS Co-Chairman of Pages 1982-1984
Lakota Chapter, NSDAR Regent 1982-1985
Vice Regent 1981-1982
Organizing Vice Regent 1980-1981
Family Historian Genealogist Author

Revolutionary War Ancestors

William Alexander
Zaccheus Gillett
Thomas Tracy

Noah Uzza Norton
Lucy (Sprague) Tracy

Descendant of

Thomas Norton
John Owen
Abraham Post
Francis Sprague
Thomas Thacher
Thomas Tracy

Queries

19109 Black Diamond Road Auburn, WA 98002
HISTORIC BUILDING • CIVIL WAR SITE • PHOTO GALLERY • HISTORIC DOCUMENTS
COUNTRY STORE DISPLAY • FAMILY LIFE EXHIBIT • 1850's SQUARE GRAND PIANO
AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY • PREHISTORIC COLLECTION • GENEALOGICAL SECTION
UNIQUE LOCAL ARTIFACTS • DEMONSTRATIONS AND CHANGING EXHIBITS

Open: Sat. & Sun. 2-5 PM—Spring Season—April to Mid-June
Fall Season—Mid-Sept. thru Mid-Nov. Located next to
Brandon City Park, Brandon, Mississippi. FREE ADMISSION

The Rankin County Museum is a project of the Rankin County Historical Society, an organization dedicated to the preservation and documentation of Rankin County history, and founded in 1978 by Mrs. Sara Richardson, a retired teacher. The building which houses the museum is over a 100 years old and is historically significant. Address correspondence to Rankin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 841, Brandon, MS 39042.

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Organizing Regent: Virginia W. Sherman, (Mrs. John)
Regent: Doris Willis Stowe, (Mrs. LeRoy)
HONORING
KENMORE

Home of
Revolutionary Patriot
Fielding Lewis
and wife
Betty Washington Lewis
and
Washington-Lewis Chapter
NSDAR

Compliments of
Carl D. Silver Company
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OCTOBER 1983
Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Headquarters in historic Boonville was opened September 3, 1983 with a celebration of the Bicentennial of the Signing of the Treaty of Paris. The Victorian mansion was built in 1895 and will be used for the records of the State Society and be a home for the 111 Chapters.
The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of The American Revolution Announces the Establishment of

The Gertrude S. Carraway Scholarship Fund

In Honor Of Her Years Of Service To God, Home and Country

Mrs. Albert J. Potter
State Regent

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway
Honorary President General
ILLINOIS ORGANIZATION
NSDAR
commemorates
THE TREATY OF PARIS
1783 - 1983

In commemoration of
The Treaty of Paris
Saguaro Chapter NSDAR
Mesa, Arizona

CYPRESS CHAPTER DAR
Hollywood, FL.
HONORS
MRS. NANCY KEBORT
FOR HER
DEDICATED WORK
ON BEHALF
OF OUR CHAPTER

Fontaine-qui-Bouille
Chapter, Pueblo, Co.
Honors
Treaty of Paris
Bicentennial
Committee Chairman
Mrs. Frank S. Crane,
State Regent
Mrs. Otto W. Thomas,
Chapter Chairman

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Indiana State Regent 1931-34
Vice President General 1934-37
National Chairman DAR Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee 1938-41
National Chairman Resolutions Committee 1944
Registrar General 1944-47
President General 1947-50
Honorary President General 1950-

Mrs. O’Byrne compiled and edited three volumes of "Rosters of Soldiers and Patriots of the American Revolution Buried in Indiana", published by Indiana DAR.

Volume I 1938
Volume II 1966
Volume III 1980

Our thanks and appreciation for seventy-three years of dedicated service to her beloved National Society.
WHARTON CHAPTER
Covington, Louisiana
HONORS
THE
BICENTENNIAL
OF THE
TREATY OF PARIS

Mrs. Louis C. Heintz
Regent

Mrs. Richard H. Gelatt
Vice Regent

Compliments of Richard H. Gelatt

Descendants of Abraham Riggs—Virginia
Buried in Iberia Parish, Louisiana

Fielding Lewis Chapter
DAR
Marietta, Georgia
Proudly Honors

Mrs. Era Black Norton
who celebrates her
90th Birthday October 3, 1983

50 Year Member
Past Regent

Revolutionary Ancestor
Joel Terrell, Jr.
North Carolina
In Loving Memory Of
CHARLES ALLEN ALEXANDER
June 18, 1896-December 29, 1974

Charles A. Alexander was the son of John Waddell Alexander and his wife Harriet Roberta Martin. He was born in New Matamoras, Ohio and later lived in Hannibal, Ohio where he graduated from High School in 1914. In 1918 he went with his father to Basin, Wyoming where they operated the Big Horn Milling Company. He received a pharmacist degree from the Denver University and owned the Ten Sleep Drug Store. He was also the proprietor of the Red Bank Telephone Company and operated a gas station next to his drug store. In 1938 he sold his interests and began a wholesale distributing business in Ten Sleep, Wyoming then in 1938 he transferred his business to Worland, Wyoming where he served as president of Charles A. Alexander, Inc. At the time of his death he had been a distributor for the Coors Brewing Company for nearly thirty years. He married first Alice Ziesman, May 13, 1928 in Alice, Texas; second Ethel Anne Allen June 18, 1946 in Billings, Montana. Mr. Alexander is survived by his wife, Ethel, and daughter, Alexis Ann (Alexander) Kolb; who are both members of the Lakota Chapter, NSDAR; and grandchildren, Clayton Charles and Amanda Dancey Kolb, who are both members of the Sally Glacken Society, N.S.C.A.R.

Revolutionary Ancestor
William Alexander, born 17 Feb. 1757 in Chester Co., PA; married Elizabeth McClelland 24 April 1787 in Washington Co., PA; died 4 Sept. 1835 in Mercer Co., PA. Send inquiries to: Mrs. Alexis Kolb, 19109 Black Diamond Road, Auburn, WA 98002.

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THE BEST OF THE ROCKIES IS YOURS

OCTOBER 1983
819
A SALUTE
TO
THE BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
OF
THE TREATY OF PARIS
SEPTEMBER 3, 1783-1983
REGENTS' ROUNDTABLE DISTRICT IX
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

JOHN JAY HOMESTEAD . . . A New York State Historic Landmark, Jay Street, Katonah, New York, Westchester County, in 1958, under the leadership of Westchester County Executive Edwin G. Michaelian, purchased the house and remaining grounds, the out-buildings, furnishings and artifacts and presented them to New York State. While many persons travel great distances to see famous landmarks, we are proud to have one of the greatest in our midst.

JOHN JAY (1745-1829) was a most remarkable and illustrious man in our nation's history. He wrote the celebrated "Address to the People of Great Britain" in 1774 prior to the Declaration of Independence. He chaired the committee that drafted the New York State Constitution. He authored part of the Federalist Papers and collaborated with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison and others. He served as:

- President of the Continental Congress 1778
- Minister to Spain 1780
- Commissioner to Paris 1782
- Key Negotiator of the Treaty of Paris 1783
- First Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court 1790
- Author of the Jay Treaty 1794-95
- Governor of New York State 1795

Miss Margaret A. Hart, State Director District IX

Contributing Chapters and Regents

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<th>Mrs. Arthur Miller</th>
<th>Larchmont</th>
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<td>Chappaqua</td>
<td>Mrs. Elliot Cates</td>
<td>Mohagan</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frederick V. Martin, Jr.</td>
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<td>General Jacob Odell</td>
<td>Mrs. Clarence Gursky</td>
<td>Pierre Van Cortlandt</td>
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<td>Mrs. Guilford C. Kater, Jr.</td>
<td>Ruth Lyon Bush</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harry W. Soper</td>
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<td>White Plains</td>
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<td>Miss Margaret A. Hart, State Director District IX</td>
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Mrs. Ray A. Foulke, Jr.
Mrs. George F. Secor, Jr.
Mrs. Horace A. Teass
Miss Celeste A. Goethe
Mrs. Hugh P. Brady, Jr.
Mrs. John P. Martin
Mrs. Edwin G. Michaelian
The Regent
MRS. G. KENNETH REIBLICH, REGENT
and The Executive Board of
TUCSON CHAPTER, TUCSON, ARIZONA

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front row:
   Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Parliamentarian (Appointed) Past State Regent of Ohio and Past VPG
   Mrs. G. Kenneth Reiblich, Regent
   Mrs. S. Wayne Harden, Chaplain
   Mrs. Gilbert L. Elliott, Vice Regent

middle row:
   Mrs. Henry E. Collins, Corresponding Secretary
   Mrs. Elwess F. Dyer, Assistant Treasurer
   Miss Perces H. Hall, Assistant Registrar
   Mrs. Arthur W. Lynch, Historian
   Mrs. J. Hester Hearn, Librarian
   Miss Louise M. Milligan, Board Member

back row:
   Ms. Beth Chamberlain-Chery, Board Member
   Mrs. Charles V. Greffet, Registrar
   Mrs. William H. Pearson, Recording Secretary

insert at top:
   Mrs. Francis C. Barton, Treasurer
FAMILY
and
Col. George Mason Chapter
HONOR
Mrs. Angus McMillan, Sr.
Past Regent, Pensacola Chapter

She installed her daughter
Mrs. Richard L. Poffenberger, Regent
Col. George Mason Chapter, Garland, Texas
Her granddaughter
Miss Virginia Poffenberger, Corresponding Secretary
IN MEMORY
OF
ESTHER DORGAN CASEY
(MRS. RALPH M. CASEY)
KANSAS STATE REGENT
1971-1974

ESTHER SERVED AND HONORED HER CHAPTER AND STATE DAR IN MANY WAYS
KANSAS STATE REGENT 1971-1974
KANSAS VICE REGENT 1968-1971
KANSAS STATE RECORDING SECRETARY 1965-1968
NORTHWEST DISTRICT DIRECTOR 1960-1961
REGENT OF COUNCIL OAK CHAPTER 1962-1965
KANSAS STATE HONORARY REGENT 1974-1982

PRESENTED BY HER FAMILY
RALPH M. CASEY  MARY DORGAN SCHULTZ
MALCOLM DORGAN CASEY  HELEN DORGAN WARREN
RALPH MICHAEL CASEY II
STACY, MICHAEL AND STEVE CASEY

COUNCIL OAK CHAPTER DAR
COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

OCTOBER 1983
Compliments and Best Wishes from
MERRIAM INSURANCE AGENCY
Your Independent Agent
in
Panama City, Florida

In Loving Memory of
Our Organizing Regent

Mrs. R. Howard Berg
(Lucille Peck Berg)
#233693
D. March 8, 1983
Abigail Wright Chamberlin Chapter
Organized: November 30, 1932
Melbourne, Florida 32901

Honoring
GEORGIA ATCHISON BIRMINGHAM
1983-84 1st Vice President Green Bay Trail Society N.S.C.A.R., Lake Forest Illinois
1983-1984 Illinois State Publicity Chairman
1982-83 Illinois State American Indian Chairman
1983 Great Lakes Regional Meeting Pianist
GROWING TOWARD THE FUTURE WITH C.A.R.

PAGES
A special thank you to all the young women who paged at Continental Congress during the Shelby Administration. You were terrific!

Mrs. L. E. Hartley
National Chairman
of Pages 1980-83

Mrs. Velsey Barrett
"Lulu"
Celebrated her 102nd birthday January 23, 1983

The Probate Guide Tells
Where to find Wills & Related Data
For 800 People of Plymouth Colony

Including people named:
Allen Cobb
Bourne Cook
Briggs Crowell
Brown Fuller
Clark Hatch
Hicks Holmes
Howes Howland
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824 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Inquiries Invited
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  - King Associates
  - Abigail Ann Berry Chesley, DAR Chapter Abilene, Texas

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Corrections

(Continued from page 795)

Fay, Barnabus: b 10-30-1758 d 3-27-1830 m Chloe Packard Pvt
MA
add: WPNS
Field, Abizer: b 1762 d p 1783 m __________ Pvt MA
correct date of birth: 12-11-1761
correct date of death: 4-5-1840

correct name of wife: Abigail Lincoln
Forbes, Arthur: b 1746 d 1781 m Elizabeth Wiley Col NC
correct date of death: 4-1781
correct name of wife: Elizabeth
Forrester, Robert: b 8-24-1816 d ______ m Bridget ______ PS
VA
correct date of birth: 8-24-1716
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATE OF
DEATH AND SERVICE
Fox, Peter: b 10-1-1760 d 5-10-1847 m Mariah Righter Pvt NY
correct name: FOX, Peter W
correct date of birth: 9-3-1759
correct name of wife: Maria Richter
correct service: Cpl NY PNSR
Fuller, Jehiel: b 3-25-1735 d 12-16-1796 m Sarah Day Lt CT
correct service: Capt CT
Fyock, Jacob: b c 1750 d 1810-18 m Barbara B ______ Pvt PA
correct date of birth: 12-18-1741

(To Be Continued)
Dear Daughters:

Near the center of the Champ de Mars on August 27, 1783 was the place and time of the flight of the world's first gas balloon. The Globe was a delicate taffeta sphere only 12 feet in diameter. Its flight was witnessed by about 50,000 people. One of the spectators was Benjamin Franklin.

Franklin, along with John Jay and John Adams were in Paris to negotiate and sign The Treaty of Paris.

After watching the Globe's flight, several spectators including Franklin debated the merits and future of balloon flight. To one spectator who argued that the balloon was nothing but a useless toy, Franklin replied, "What is the use of a new babe?"

Franklin's observation about the balloon flight was also applicable to his new born nation. Is it more than coincidence that formal diplomatic recognition for the United States and the birth of air travel happened at almost the exact same time in the same city?

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In the autumn of 1783 the potential of air travel and America was great but could only be guessed at. One is sure that in the autumn of 1983 Benjamin Franklin would be proud that both of his new babes have turned out so well.

Enthusiastically,

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