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.
On November 25, 1783, the British evacuated New York City after a seven-year occupation. Sir Guy Carleton and General George Washington, commanders-in-chief of their respective armies, began negotiations seven months earlier for the withdrawal of British forces from New York and for the establishment of civil government.

During the transportation of the British Troops to Staten Island, the American detachment found that the British had nailed their flag to the flag pole, removed the cleats and greased the pole. The British hoped that they might march out of the city under their own colors. No salute could be fired until the American Flag floated from the pole. John Van Arsdale, a soldier-boy, attempted to climb the slippery pole three times without success. Quick-thinking bystanders ran to Goelet's hardware store in Hanover Square to purchase boards, hammer, saw and nails with which to make cleats. The soldier-boy stuffed his pockets with the cleats, nailed them on as he climbed, until he reached the top. He tore down the British ensign and quickly nailed up the American Flag. Thirteen rounds were fired by Brother Jonathan from British-abandoned cannon and the triumphant shouts of the Sons of Freedom rang in the ears of the departing British troops.

The cover photo is courtesy of Fraunces Tavern Museum with design by Cheryl Estancona, Editorial Assistant.
Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution marched down the Champs Élysées to the Tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe led by the President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King (above). Below, Mrs. King is shown at a reception with (left) Mme. Guy de Montlaur, State Regent of France; Mrs. Douglas MacArthur (center); Mrs. Charles Robb; Senator John Warner, Personal Representative of the President of the United States to the Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Celebration; the Honorable Charles Robb, Governor of Virginia. See article beginning on page 836.
DEAR MEMBERS:

During this month we will celebrate two National Holidays—Veterans Day and Thanksgiving.

Events of the past month have proven to the people of the United States the ruthless, destructive and deadly intent of our enemies. We are increasingly aware of the fact that policies of appeasement have resulted in attitudes of disdain and disrespect not only among our enemies but also among some whom we have called friend.

As a result of the destruction of the Korean Airline 747, Congress has passed the strong military defense bill recommended by the President of the United States of America. Congressman Lawrence McDonald was aboard the fatal flight. He was memorialized during a special service held in DAR Constitution Hall on September 11, 1983. Let us accept our Duty to use our individual influence to encourage a policy of peace through strength in the future. Let us honor the hundreds of thousands of our men and women who have sacrificed their lives and fortunes over the past 207 years of our Republic. The crosses at Flanders Field, in Normandy, at Arlington National Cemetery, at Iwo Jima and all across our own lands and in the fields afar remind us of our debt to those who cared enough to give their very best for us.

As we gather together with family and friends around the dining tables at Thanksgiving, let us express gratitude for the blessings of life, for our freedoms which have been preserved at great cost and for the Spirit of America which always responds in times of crisis. Eric Sloan, in the Spirit of 1776-1976, said: “The Spirit of thankfulness was one of the riches of the early pioneer. When the Mayflower dropped anchor at Plymouth, the Pilgrims gathered on deck for prayers and when they stepped ashore, they fell on their knees for another prayer of thanks. It was the proper way of life in those days to be grateful often and to express it openly. . . . God grant that the spirit of gratefulness may again become a national trait, that we find more occasions for thankfulness than a single day in November.”

Thankfully,

[Signature]

MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING,  
President General, NSDAR.
THE NSDAR CELEBRATES
THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE
TREATY OF PARIS

By Lillian Belk Youell
Vice Chairman, Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee
For five glorious days Paris was invaded by legions of Americans. Many were attired in Colonial uniforms, many wore ribbons and insignia of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and others were history buffs or tourists who wanted to be a part of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Signing of the Treaties of Paris and Versailles.

France has witnessed many invasions. In 55 B.C. when Roman Legions invaded Gaul, Caesar proclaimed, “I came. I saw. I conquered.” Paris still remembers the tragic days of the German occupation forty years ago. But this was a peaceful invasion to celebrate a diplomatic victory that had occurred two centuries earlier and these Americans were warmly welcomed and often applauded. The French rolled out the red carpet and in typical French fashion did everything with flair, revealing their pride in the crucial role they played in establishing American Independence. The Daughters who came saw a never to be forgotten spectacle and were themselves conquered by the spirit of patriotism and love of liberty which inspired the American Revolution.

The Daughters who could not attend this celebration will be proud to hear of the lead the National Society took in commemorating this previously little-recognized event. Mrs. Walter Hughey King, the President General, made a striking appearance at each affair and her voice rang out clearly with conviction. The French were immediately captivated as they adore verve and panache. On the first day, she wore a bright red suit which set off the wide blue ribbon and the official insignia of office. Atop her head was a black plumed hat that caught the breeze as she spoke.

A telephone call later from a television station asking for an interview requested that she wear her “uniform.” Mrs. King replied that she had no uniform and perhaps they were thinking of one of the other officers who had a Colonial outfit she used when she played the drums in a reconstituted unit. “No,” the caller insisted, “we want you to wear the outfit in which you were photographed this morning—the one with the plumed hat!” Dutifully, Mrs. King re-dressed for the interview and re-donned the famous hat, which she claims is at least ten years old!

Unlike the victory celebration at Yorktown in 1981, the heads of state of the nations involved did not participate. In fact, it was mid-August before President Reagan issued a Proclamation declaring September 3 a national day of celebration in recognition of the anniversary. This Proclamation was the result of the joint resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Herbert R. Bateman (VA) and Senator John Warner (VA). The President then designated Senator Warner his personal representative to the bicentennial observance. Although the President of France, M. Francois Mitterrand, did not appear at any of the events, he recognized the presence of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a gracious way by sending the President General eighteen long stemmed roses during her visit.

The French Committee of Honor coordinated all events celebrating the Bicentennial of the Treaties of Paris and Versailles. The President of this Committee was M. Claude Manceron, Charge de Mission au Secretariat General de la Presidence de la Republique, and the Vice President was Mme. Madeleine Reberious, President de l’Association des Celebrations Nationales. The members of the Committee included an impressive list of dignitaries and representatives from various organizations and associations such as the Cultural Service of the American Embassy, the French Branches of DAR, SAR and Society of the Cincinnati, and the French Office of Tourism.

This Committee chose as its logo the Medal of American Liberty, which was struck as a commemorative medal soon after Franklin learned of the victory at Yorktown. It was designed to his specifications in Paris by Augustin Dupre. Utilizing one of his favorite allegories, Franklin declared, “The infant Hercules (America) has now strangled his second serpent that attacked him in his cradle.” The serpents represented the victories of Saratoga and Yorktown. Minerva (France), armed with a spear and a shield decorated with the royal fleur-de-lys, stands guard over the baby to thwart an attack by the English leopard. This design appeared on posters, name tags and was used for the French commemorative stamp issued at Versailles September 2nd.

The National Committee for the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris has headquarters in Washington (3117 Hawthorne Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008) and its Chairman is Dr. Joan Challinor. Honorary members of this Committee are President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The Committee publishes a newsletter which contains interesting historical articles and carries a schedule of events commemorating the Treaty of Paris. DAR programs and activities were listed in the September issue.

The National Board of Management of NSDAR authorized the establishment of a Committee to commemorate the Treaty of Paris at its meeting February 4, 1983. Mrs. Gavin Chaudry Barr was appointed Chairman of the NSDAR Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee in April. She made two trips to Paris to arrange the schedule for the official tour. In June, she accompanied Mrs. King and Mrs. R.
Hugh Reid, the National Parliamentarian. She then returned later in the summer with Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, Chairman of the DAR School Committee, to finalize plans. Mrs. Barr was given assistance by Frazer Draper and Lini Janssens of the Cultural Service Office of the U.S. Embassy in Paris. Packets of material, prepared by the Embassy, were distributed to the Tour Members when they arrived in Paris on the evening of August 29th. The celebration began the next day for the Daughters.

**DAY ONE: AUGUST 30, 1983**

**A Commemorative Pilgrimage**

A pilgrimage was organized by the National Society to honor those who fought in the War for American Independence and those who secured the peace that followed.

**Le Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834)**

Our first stop was at the little secluded Picpus Cemetery. Here is the grave of Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette, who served as a Major General without pay in the Continental Army, fought at Yorktown and later assisted in the negotiations that won American Independence. When he died, he received the same honors that had been given Washington. He was buried in American soil, sent from Virginia. And an American Flag has flown continuously over his grave, even during the German occupation when it was undetected.

This cemetery is also the repository for the victims of the guillotine, including the mother and sister of Adrienne Noailles, Lafayette’s wife. She had been instrumental in purchasing the property and establishing a convent in 1805, with a promise that the nuns of the Sacred Heart and Perpetual Adoration would pray night and day for those who were buried there. A portion of their prayer was written by Adrienne herself, “Bestow on them, O Lord, eternal tranquility . . . Grant your forgiveness unto all those who did not know how to forgive.”

The Ceremony was held in the courtyard in front of the Chapel where these prayers are said. M. Rene de Chambrun, a great-great-great grandson of Lafayette and president of the French Branch SAR, spoke out about his famous ancestor, quoting from a document in Lafayette’s own handwriting.

Then Mrs. King said, “With deep reverence we Daughters of the American Revolution of today return to this hallowed spot, so meaningful to the citizens of France and the United States—which France, and especially the Marquis de Lafayette helped to establish. That the Flag of our country has flown here so consistently is additional evidence of the unusual nature of this spot. An earlier DAR marker you may have noted at the entrance gate recalls the famous words attributed to General Pershing when he visited this place in July 1917—words which I am proud to repeat, ‘Lafayette, we are here.’ Yes, M’sieu le Comte, we are honored to be a part of this well merited tribute to your ancestor who was also our Major General and a Division Commander of American troops at Yorktown, and to show to you, and to all Frenchmen that we citizens of the United States remember and honor the many contributions made for our Independence by your countrymen. Thank you for your stirring words, and for your continued support, then and now for the ideals of Liberty we all admire.”

We then walked slowly, often single file, behind the Pages who carried the magnificent wreath of red, white and blue flowers from the DAR to the tomb at the far end of the garden. Many tributes lined the wall nearby. One inscription on a plaque placed by the General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, NJ expressed the emotion we felt as we stood there: “His memory lives in all Lovers of Freedom.”

We then proceeded to the Statue of Lafayette in the Louvre Gardens. This Statue had been only a plaster model when it was dedicated in 1900 during the Paris Exposition. Miss Kathrine G. Kennedy, National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, spoke, “At the turn of this century a citizen of Chicago asked that the children of the United States raise money for a statue of Lafayette to be presented to the French nation. Along with George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, the Marquis de Lafayette is known and loved for his contributions to the cause of American Independence. The National Society Children of the American Revolution presents this wreath as a token of gratitude to Lafayette and the French nation.”

As the DAR wreath was placed, the President General said, “In this historic setting, we are inspired by the glories and accomplishments of those who have gone before us. The idealism and the battlefield accomplishments of this great leader, General Lafayette, are known to every American schoolchild and several generations of Americans have assisted France, in partial return, both on the battlefields of Europe, and even in building this very statue, where our children raised funds for the statue and the DAR for the base itself. With this wreath, we symbolize the rededication to the ideals of Liberty that brought this young hero to our shores over 200 years ago.”
George Washington (1732-1799)

The next stop was at the Washington Statue in Place Lena. It was here in July 1900 that Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General NSDAR, unveiled the statue of Washington before a large crowd. The guests that day were greeted by M. M. Gerard, the major-domo of the French foreign office, who was dressed in full official costume of the last century. The Honorable John K. Gowdy presented a fine tribute to the women of America, saying, "The American women offer to France this memorial which they convey to present and future generations their grateful remembrance." Then Mrs. Manning and Mrs. John P. Jones loosened the cords of the covering. John Philip Sousa's Band struck up "Hail to the Chief" as the imposing statue was uncovered.

There was quite a contrast in 1983. The French police diverted the heavy traffic briefly for the short ceremony. Wreaths were placed by the DAR and the Society of the Cincinnati followed by a moment of silent prayer for the Father of our Country. Perhaps some of the Daughters recalled the tribute to Washington by his friend Henry Lee so appropriate as we celebrate the victory in that war and the victory in peace. "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Le Comte De Rochambeau (1725-1807)

The group walked the short distance from the Washington Statue to the Rochambeau Statue where wreaths were placed once more followed by a moment of silent prayer.

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, the Count Rochambeau, was the French General who commanded the French troops which came to America in 1780 to serve under Washington. These troops remained in Newport, Rhode Island almost a year before marching south to participate in the Yorktown Campaign. It had been Rochambeau's suggestion to Admiral de Grasse that he make his stand at the Chesapeake rather than proceeding to New York.

Le Comte De Grasse (1722-1788)

The De Grasse Statue, gift of an American industrialist, stands in the Trocadero Gardens before a giant bas relief. The group gathered here for a wreath laying ceremony and silent prayer.

Francois Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, was the French Admiral who brought his large West Indies Fleet to the aid of the Americans and successfully engaged the British Fleet at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay September 5, 1781. The naval blockade that was subsequently established prevented Cornwallis from escape or from receiving reinforcements or supplies.

Ironically, it was the success of Admiral de Grasse in the Battle off the Virginia Capes that assured victory at Yorktown and it was his defeat in the Battle of Saintes seven months later that helped bring peace. Admiral Rodney's victory restored self-esteem to the British and they were willing to make concessions to the Americans. Shortly after this naval battle, peace talks began in earnest. De Grasse was taken prisoner to England, but later brought peace terms to Vergennes from Shelburne.

Yorktown Square: A Rededication and a Dedication

In 1932, the NSDAR placed a tablet at Yorktown Square similar to the one that stands beside the Yorktown Victory Monument. This tablet lists the names of the Frenchmen who died in the Yorktown Campaign. In honor of the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris, the National Society had this tablet refurbished. The President General placed a wreath of remembrance beside this tablet to those men who made the supreme sacrifice in our fight for freedom.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

In Yorktown Square there is a statue of Benjamin Franklin, one of the American signers of the Treaty of Paris who was greatly admired by the French. His biographer, Carl Van Dorn, called him "a multitude of one!" Franklin might also be called the Senior Citizen of the Revolution because he was in his 70s when he served in Paris. He was the only one of the Founding Fathers who signed all key documents establishing our nation: The Declaration of Independence (1776); The Treaty of Amity with the French (1778); The Treaty of Paris (1783) and The Constitution (1787). Many historians consider him the most able and successful diplomat that America ever sent abroad.

Washington's admiration for this venerable sage was stated in a letter to Franklin in 1789: "If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain."

The new tablet placed by the National Society to honor The Peacemakers is appropriately located just in front of the Statue of Benjamin Franklin.

Marker Commemorating the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris

The President General opened the Ceremony by having the Pages unveil the new marker.

Mrs. King stated, "Although the name Square Yorktown honors that famous victory, gained with the tremendous help on land and sea from France, led by those
legendary leaders, Rochambeau, de Grasse, Lafayette and Washington, whom we have just honored with wreaths, the war did not end with Yorktown.

No, it took almost two more years of skillful bargaining in several locations to successfully end the war with the now famous Definitive Treaty of Paris which we memorialize today. The Peacemakers—John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay—really accomplished miracles; all generations of United States citizens are and will be indebted to these wise statesmen. They were aided by many others, but I want to single out the fine relationship between French Foreign Minister Vergennes and Benjamin Franklin. Together they sorted out and solved many details over the long negotiating months.

"Thus it is with deep pride and humility that we Peacemakers of this generation resume our admiration and thanks to your fine Nation which has stood beside the United States so often over the ensuing years since you helped us attain our Independence. We present this small token of the great esteem, friendship, and admiration we hold for the citizens of Paris and through you, for all Frenchmen. We leave this plaque for all to see, that 200 years later, the citizens of the United States still remember, and revere, the French statesmen, soldiers, sailors and diplomats of that vital period for our new nation.

"Mr. Vice Mayor, thank you for letting us participate in these historic ceremonies marking the 200th Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris."

The tablet was formally accepted on behalf of the Mayor and the City of Paris by the Vice Mayor Michel Elbel who spoke in French. In his speech he quoted the prophetic words written by the French Count Granchain in August 1780, "I do not know if these people possess all the natural and political rights to liberty as they pretend, but I know that the moment of their independence will be one of the most important events in the history of mankind and I am most happy to have been a witness and to have participated in it."

It had been a morning of memories and a time to reflect on the sacrifices of our own ancestors who fought and died to achieve our independence. The French media covered the first day's events in print, radio and television. One article carried the headline, "Pelerinage aux sources de la liberte" and quoted the President of the Committee of Honor, Claude Manceron, who said, "Les Americains ont une histoire peut-être courte, mais ils ont ses sens, un culte de leur histoire, une piété qui nous fait défaut a nous, vieux peuples blasés." One newspaper carried a picture of the President General in her plumed hat. For the next few days, even the man on the street seemed to know "les Filles de la Revolution Americaine."

A Relaxing Afternoon and Evening

Most of the members of the Tour then took a luncheon cruise, known as "Bateaux Mouches." This provided a time to relax and to meet other members of the group as we slowly made our way along the River Seine, which bisects the City of Paris. The weather was sunny and pleasant. The food was delicious and the French wine abundant. The views were interesting, from the sunbathers along the banks to the spirals of churches and buildings.

That evening a large number of Daughters went to Moulin Rouge for dinner and the show, which was somewhat risque by American standards, but contained several spectacular acts. There was a giant aquarium which rose to the stage with two performing dolphin and a "mermaid." A western dance featured two beautiful white stallions which galloped onto the stage from each wing. Most of the music was American and it was a fast paced entertaining show. Not one member of the group needed a sleeping pill when we returned to the Hotel Concorde Lafayette, our headquarters in Paris.

DAY TWO: AUGUST 31, 1983

The Parades Begin

The main event of this morning was the SAR wreathlaying at the Hotel d'York, #56 Rue Jacob, where the Treaty of Paris had been signed in David Hartley's quarters. For many years the location of this hotel, now a publishing house, was unknown. However, some years ago, a descendant of John Jay traced it by using old maps and records. He then donated the plaque which marks its location. Mrs King was present at this Ceremony when Mr. Warren Hayes, President General SAR, spoke and placed a wreath. She was also invited to the SAR Luncheon which followed the presentation.

Most of the Tour Members spent the morning sightseeing in Paris. Each bus had a guide who explained the historical significance of the places we visited. That afternoon many of us went to Versailles to tour the Palace, the Grand Apartments, and the Gardens. This tour was shortened so that we could return in time for the military parades.

At 5:00 pm we gathered at the Hotel des Invalides for a Military Ceremony conducted by the French Ceremonial Units and the Expedition Liberte, the recreated Revolutionary War units. In memory of the American and French Regiments which fought side by side during the War of American Independence,
Associations were formed in the United States to preserve the traditions and uniforms of the regiments of that period.

The American Recreated Regiments under the command of William Brown were: Fifers and Tambours, 1st Regiment of Maryland; 9th Regiment of Virginia; 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania; Concord Minute Men; Compagnie d'Alerte de Danvers; Massachusetts Continental Color Guard and Legion Pulaski.

The French Recreated Regiments under the command of Gilbert A. Hempel were: Musique; Regiment Saintonge, Regiment Soissonnais, Regiment Bourbonnais, Regiment Auxerrois, Infanterie de Lauzun, Hussards de Lauzun.

The members of these reconstituted regiments began raising money for this trip after they encamped for nearly a week at Yorktown for the 1981 celebration. Mrs. Nicole Yancey, a native of France now living in Newport News, VA, volunteered her services in coordinating plans for Expedition Liberte. These young "soldiers" are lovers of history and flew to Paris at their own expense.

The Ceremony began with the Blessing of the Colors in front of the Chapel of the Hotel des Invalides by the Chaplain of the Invalides. Then the Military Governor of Paris arrived and joined the Commanding General of the Invalides and Expedition Liberte Commanders Brown and Hempel. When the Defense Minister Hernu arrived, these dignitaries reviewed the troops. A military parade concluded this program.

Buses then took us to the Ecole Militaire for a twilight mounted parade and dressage by the Carrousel de la Maison du Roy. This was a most impressive event and a spectacular display of equestrian expertise despite rain which became heavy at times.

**DAY THREE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1983**

The Normandy Memorial

It was a long journey from Paris to the beaches of Normandy—166 miles—and we were on the buses most of the day, but this trip we considered a most important part of our mission.

The Normandy American Cemetery is located at the top of a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach, scene of the greatest amphibious troop landing in history. The cemetery covers 172 acres and is one of fourteen permanent American World War II military cemeteries located on foreign soil and maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The site was granted to the United States in perpetuity by the French Government in gratitude of their liberation.

We walked reverently to the Memorial, a semi-circular colonnade surrounding a twenty-two foot bronze statue, "The Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves." This was the work of the sculptor Donald De Lue of New York City and is a beautiful memorial to the 9,386 American War Dead buried there.

The Superintendent greeted us warmly and said nothing like this had ever happened before. He was visibly moved that the two buses of American women would take the time and trouble to travel from Paris to pay tribute to those who had fallen in the landings of June 1944. Mrs. King then introduced the Chaplain General, Mrs. James L. Robertson, who gave the following Prayer.

"Almighty God, the refuge of our Fathers through many generations, be our refuge today. It is with gratitude and love that we stand on these shores as we remember those who sacrificed so much for our country. We pause in silence as we remember in particular the life of Lt. McCutchen whose mother stands in our group today. We pray that the ills of the world may be healed and that peace may be established everywhere."

Mrs. King then placed a wreath on behalf of the National Society in memory of the American War Dead here and in all of our wars.

The group had time to walk around the grounds. Behind the memorial structure is the Garden of the Missing. On the walls there are the names of 1,557 whose remains were never recovered or never identified. This inscription is carved above their names: "Here are recorded the names of Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country and who sleep in unknown graves. This is their memorial. The whole earth their sepulchre. Comrades in arms whose resting place is known only to God."

We stood at the overlook and studied the encased map depicting the landing beaches. We looked down at the quiet water below and tried to visualize the turmoil that had taken place there almost four decades earlier. Two of our members, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck and Mrs. Charles D. Nixon, walked down the long winding path to the beach itself and brought back stones from the landing site.

A little Inn beside the water at Bayeux was ready to serve us lunch. After that, we drove north to the World War II Museum where we viewed exhibits, a diorama presentation and a film explaining how the Allies had created a man-made harbor so that supplies and equipment could be offloaded in support of the invasion forces. This sort of engineering feat was of a magnitude never before attempted.

Having seen the beaches of the Normandy landings, we went back in history to another amphibious assault—the Norman invasion of England. First we saw a film
explaining the famous Bayeux Tapestry, the historical record created in the 11th century. It is a unique masterpiece of embroidery on a linen cloth using wools of various colors and tells the story of the Norman conquest of England. It is thought that this work was supervised by Odon de Conteville, Bishop of Bayeux and brother of William the Conqueror.

The story begins in 1064 when Edward the Confessor, King of England, fearing death and having no heirs, sends his brother Harold to Normandy to inform William, Duke of that province, that he had been named by Edward as his successor to the throne of England. The tapestry traces the events to the Battle of Hastings of October 14, 1066 when Harold is killed and William becomes King of England. We then walked around the glass enclosed tapestry and marveled at the beauty and detail of the workmanship.

In a day filled with the history of famous battles, one could not help reflecting on the terrible cost of these victories. All were moved when they saw the endless rows of crosses in the American Cemetery. It was an emotional experience not to be forgotten. The words inscribed on the lintel of the memorial summed up our feelings. "This embattled shore, portal of freedom, is forever hallowed by the ideals, the valor and sacrifices of our fellow countrymen."

**DAY FOUR: SEPTEMBER 2, 1983**

**Prayers and Pageants**

The religious ceremony at Notre Dame Cathedral began at 10:00 am. The Daughters sat together in a section of the huge church which was filled to capacity. Spectators lined the side railings to observe the service which had been organized by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the Cincinnati in memory of those who died in the War of American Independence. A large number of French and American dignitaries were present. The members of Expedition Liberte marched into the Cathedral followed by their wives in Colonial attire.

Cardinal Archbishop Lustiger officiated and gave the homily. The words to the hymns and to the lessons were given in both French and English. The great organ was played by Pierre Moreau, the choir organ by Leon Souberbielle, and Jehan Revert directed the choir.

Following the service, we proceeded to the Hotel de Ville (City Hall) for a Ceremony in which the Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac presented Medals to Senator John Warner, Governor Charles S. Robb (VA), representing the 13 original colonies, Warren Hayes, Sarah King, Katherine Kennedy, William L. Brown III, Commander Expedition Liberte and Dr. Joan Challinor.

The Mayor then gave an address, the text of which was printed in French and English in an attractive booklet provided to the guests. In this speech, he stated, "I have the fortune to address the descendants of those who founded a nation and who declared their faith in freedom . . . It may be true that self interest may have influenced the French nation into taking advantage of the troubles that the old English rival was encountering in America, having expelled us just twenty years before. However, beyond a firm diplomatic and military action which was partially inspired by Benjamin Franklin, beyond Louis XVI's and Vergennes' determination to restore the freedom of waters for the benefit of France, it was an action taken from the heart for the American cause—the spontaneity and disinterest of which are excellently represented by La Fayette's name and action—which gave the French impetus to fight while sealing an alliance which will be forever founded on the feelings of fraternity experienced and shared."

Senator Warner, personal representative of President Reagan, then read the President's Proclamation.

Mrs. King then came to the podium and gave a splendid presentation. "The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution extends to you and to the citizens of your beautiful city their deepest gratitude for your warm hospitality."

"We come on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris to pay homage to France, with deepest gratitude for her support and sacrifice in helping us secure our independence and insure our peace."

"Two hundred years ago, France extended a helping hand to a very young but determined United States of America. We are most grateful, not only for the friendship but for the real and human sacrifices endured by your people, which made possible the events that culminated in the Treaty of Paris, the document that established the independence of the United States and brought peace with understanding."

"Eighty-three years ago another delegation from our Society extended hands across the sea, to pay tribute to France on the occasion of the dedication of the statues of Washington and Lafayette. It was said that "From the time of the discovery of our country we owed a debt to those nations who gave us of their best—from the early Christian pioneers from France, whose lives and deaths consecrated our soil, and to those who later came to help us in our independence."

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
And, as the wreaths are intertwined with the garlands of victory and the goodwill of the soldiers of '76, may they never wither, nor the stars cease to shine on the friendship of the two republics."

"Those words eminate from our hearts today.

"The DAR returned in August 1921 to present restored waterworks to the Village of Tilloloy which had been destroyed in World War I. The dedication speech said, 'In recognition of their heroic sacrifices in the great war, and in everlasting remembrance of the love and sympathy and honor which we bear to France and her people.'"

"We feel those sentiments today.

"Another pilgrimage to Paris by the DAR took place in October 1932 for the purpose of dedicating a bronze tablet bearing the name of the heroic Frenchmen who at Yorktown so gallantly aided our forefathers in achieving the success of the cause of American Independence. And with the words, "America Never Forgets" presented the tribute."

"We repeat that declaration today.

"Now, as the National Society looks forward to celebrating its 100th birthday in 1990, we are privileged to be here with you again—this time to commemorate the bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris. As we join with you in this very special celebration, be assured that we rededicate ourselves to the ideals of those Peacemakers of 1783—John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay, whose efforts brought us to this day. We are particularly mindful and thankful for the close and understanding relationship between the French Foreign Minister, Count de Vergennes, and Benjamin Franklin in those delicate treaty negotiations.

"Lest we forget, today is the 38th anniversary of Japan's surrender to General Douglas MacArthur who represented your nation, our nation and our Allies in World War II. This document signed on the U.S. Missouri brought to a close the conflicts of World War II, as the Treaty of Paris concluded the battles of the American Revolution.

"With reverence and respect for the continued work for peace and friendship, we as peacemakers of 1983, pledge our deepest gratitude. May God's loving grace be with you all.” Mrs. King then added, “Viva la France!” and thrust her arm in the air. This dramatic gesture, following her inspiring words, evoked spontaneous applause and complimentary comments throughout the gathering.

After remarks by several other participants, George Cahill, President of the National Flag Foundation, presented a 13-star American Flag to the Mayor. A buffet reception followed. At 2:00 pm we returned to our buses to drive to Versailles for the afternoon and evening events.

The next event took place in the huge courtyard of the Palace of Versailles. At 3:45 pm, the dignitaries arrived and were escorted to their seats. The Daughters who lined the area along with hundreds of spectators were amazed to see their President General arrive in an entirely different and equally attractive outfit from what she had worn at the Mayor’s reception. Somehow she had managed to change her clothes in that short interval and still arrive in time to be seated before the ceremony began.

Among the French dignitaries present were the Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Interior and Decentralization Minister Gaston Deferre, Defense Minister Charles Hernu, Minister of PTT Louis Mexandeau, Claude Manceron, President of the Committee of Honor, President of the Senate Alain Poher, Prefect of the Yvelines Jean Gosselin, the Mayor of Versailles Damien and the Acting Military Governor of Paris.

Among the American dignitaries present were Senator John Warner, Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Robb, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, Mrs. King, Mr. Hayes, and Dr. Challinor. Also present from the U.S. Embassy were Ambassador Galbraith, Ambassador Sir John Fretwell, Ambassador of Great Britain, was also present.

Sir John Fretwell, Ambassador of Great Britain, was also present.

The Band played "God Save the Queen," “The Star Spangled Banner,” and "The Marseillaise." Remarks were made by Ambassador Fretwell, Ambassador Galbraith, and Foreign Minister Cheysson. There followed a parade and exercises by the Expedition Liberte.

The next event was by special invitation only. At 4:30 pm there was a ceremony held in the Palace commemorating the 1783 signing of the Treaties of Versailles between France and England and Spain and England. The French Senate then entertained in the one-time office-apartment of the Comte de Vergennes, the French Foreign Minister who had led French support of the colonies. The President General was present for this ceremony. The NSDAR Executive Officers were also invited to attend.

At 6:30 pm a First Day of Issue Ceremony was held at the Municipal Library about two blocks from the Chateau. The speaker was PTT Minister Louis Mexandeau. The French commemorative stamp and the American commemorative stamp were issued on the same day, September 2nd. The French stamp costs 2.8 francs and the American stamp is of the 20¢ variety. Both are collector's items.
The Daughters then went to the hotel rooms that had been reserved so that they could change into formal clothes. Some had time to rest. Some had afternoon Tea. Some attended the Buffet at the Orangerie. By 9 p.m. most had found their seats in the bleachers overlooking the Neptune Basin. Some found they had to huddle together as the weather had turned cold and windy.

The Sound and Light Show regularly seen at the Chateau de Versailles is world renowned. The special Pageant shown this evening was called "The American Fight for Independence" and was written by Jean-Francois Chiappe. It consisted of 13 scenes and depicted the Yorktown Siege and Cornwallis's surrender. The recreated units from America took part. There were lighted fountains, music, scenes on several stages as the spotlights moved around. There were troops, horses, a carriage, actors and actresses in beautiful costumes. Benjamin Franklin was easy to identify. Though the show was in French, one could enjoy the spectacle and generally understand what it was all about. The grand finale was a fantastic display of fireworks.

At 11:00 p.m. following the pageant, the Daughters walked along dark paths and over cobblestones to the Palace and climbed the stairway of the Queen. By special permission we walked through the magnificent Hall of Mirrors with the light from the exquisite chandeliers reflected along the entire wall. It was a breathtaking scene. Mme. Genevieve Galliford, the Honorary French Consul to Hampton Roads, Virginia who was present for the dinner, commented that she had never seen the hall lighted at night and feared it would be another 200 years before it would happen again!

The President General greeted the guests as they entered the Coronation Room for the Social Hour preceding the midnight DAR Dinner. The Dinner took place in the Hall of Battles, which many had never seen as it is not yet open to the public. The room runs the entire length of the South Wing of the Palace and is 394 feet long and 43 feet wide. The walls are covered with gigantic paintings depicting fourteen centuries of French history. One of the paintings is the famous "Siege of York Town" by Horace Vernet Couder in which there is a striped tent and the figure of Washington can be recognized between Rochambeau, seated at a table studying a chart, and Lafayette. It was a perfect setting for this celebration.

There was a long Head Table in the center section of the room and the other 35 tables were round tables with seats for 10 each. Every table was decorated with a wreath of fresh flowers in the center. Guests were assigned to various tables so that the French guests could meet Americans. This was the biggest event sponsored by the National Society and it was a prestigious affair.

At precisely midnight, the Flags were advanced and Mrs. King greeted the group. "An historic day has just begun, the Bicentennial of the Treaties of Paris and Versailles. I will ask the representatives of the five signatory nations to toast the twin treaties." (Although the Netherlands did not sign their treaty with England until the following year, they had agreed to the preliminaries, so their representative was included.)

For the Netherlands: Charge d'Affaires and Minister Plenipotentiary Mr. Van EbbehorsTenbergen, "On behalf of the people and Government of the Netherlands, I toast the Treaties of Paris and Versailles." For France: Minister of External Relations: Mr. Claude Cheysson. For Spain: Ambassador Joan Reventos, "On behalf of the people and Government of Spain, I toast the treaties of Paris and Versailles." For the United Kingdom: Ambassador Sir John Fretwell gave a similar toast as did the following representatives.

For the United States: Senator John Warner. For France: Minister of External Relations: Mr. Claude Cheysson.

Then the President General asked the Chaplain General NSDAR, Mrs. James L. Robertson to give the Invocation: "God of our Forefathers, we are awestricken by the beauty and the majesty of this hall. We are grateful to the craftsmen who built this beautiful structure centuries ago. We pause now in silence for a great statesman, Senator Jackson, who has gone to eternal rest. We pause also to remember the lives of those who were lost in the great disaster a few days ago. We thank you for our Allies who came to our aid at great sacrifice. With Thy guidance, 0 God, may we be the peacemakers of 1983. For friends and food, praise be to Thee." (The great disaster to which Mrs. Robertson refers was the shooting down of a South Korean commercial airplane by the Soviets.)

Dinner was then served and was an elegant meal. French waiters are certainly the best in the world and the service at this affair was outstanding.

After dinner, Mrs. King presented the Executive Officers of the National Society and certain members of the Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee. Then the dignitaries and guests at the Head Table were introduced. The main event of the evening was the presentation of the NSDAR Peacemaker Awards. These medals, carrying the figure of an eagle and an olive branch, were established in observance of the Treaty of Paris by the National Board of Management at a Special Meeting, June 4, 1983 to be limited to presentation by the President General to an individual who has exemplified the principles of freedom, peace, understanding and love of
fellowman. The recipients, one American and one French, were widows of generals who had fought for their respective countries and assisted in restoring the peace that followed.

The first medal was presented to Jean MacArthur, widow of General Douglas MacArthur, whose career was reviewed briefly. After the medal was presented, a cable message was read from Vice President George Bush: "Dear Jean, Congratulations on the high honor you will be receiving in France. Barbara and I are so proud of you and, indeed, the DAR has done itself justice by giving you the DAR Peacemaker Award. Our very best wishes on this special occasion and our love."

The other medal was presented to Mme. Marechale Leclerc de Hautecloque, the widow of General Jacques Philippe LeClerc. The General was born Philippe Francois Marie, Count Leclerc de Hautecloque at Belloy-St. Leonard on November 22, 1902. He graduated from St. Cyr in 1924 and won a reputation fighting in Morocco, being promoted to Captain in 1934. He taught for some time at St. Cyr and wrote essays on social questions for the Revue Catholique.

In June 1940, as a major fighting in the Battle of France, he was taken prisoner. He was able to escape captivity, however, and made his way to London where he joined General de Gaulle's Comitee of National Liberation. At this time, he took the nom de guerre of LeClerc, in order to protect his family from German reprisals. He then joined the Free French in Africa where he led a column from Lake Chad to Tripoli. He was made a brigadier general in 1942 and had won all of French Equatorial Africa by 1944. His 2nd Armored Division landed Normandy in June 1944 and was the first Allied force to enter Paris on August 24. As the commander of the French forces in Indochina in 1945, he signed Japan's surrender document. He died tragically in a plane crash in Algeria November 28, 1947.

The President General said, "This courageous lady played a role as peacemaker through the support she gave her General during the tragic and trying days of the war and the occupation. Following his death in an airplane accident, she continued to serve France and his memory through many patriotic organizations and her generous support of the things in which he believed. It is an honor and a privilege on behalf of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to present our distinguished guest the award of Peacemaker of 1983."

The benediction was given by Mrs. Gavin Chaundy Barr. It was about 4:00 a.m. when we returned to Paris.

**DAY FIVE: SEPTEMBER 3, 1983**

**Commemoration at the The Arc De Triomphe**

"Le jour de gloire est arrive!"

The Parade Units formed at 10 A.M. and thirty minutes later began their historic march up the Champs Elysees to the Tomb of France's Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe. This event had been carefully planned by the French Bicentennial Committee, which had sent diagrams showing the participants where to stand when they arrived at the Memorial.

The marchers included Expedition Liberte, the Carrousel de la Maison du Roy and members of various patriotic organizations. The Daughters of the American Revolution were led by the President General, who was preceded by Pages and the DAR Banner. The Executive Officers and the Chairman of the Treaty of Paris Bicentennial Committee were next. Then other Daughters who wished to participate. As the DAR group approached the Arc de Triomphe, a strong wind caught the DAR Banner and it was extended to its full length, revealing the seal and the name of the National Society. At times it took two pages to manage the Banner but it was beautiful as it rippled smartly.

The various units formed around the Arch and the military units were reviewed by the Defense Minister, the Military Governor of Paris, the General commanding the 11th military territorial division and Commanders Brown and Hempel. The Band played "The Marseillaise."

The leaders then proceeded to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier where they were greeted by the President of the Committee of the Flame. Each group placed its wreath at the tomb. Mrs. King placed a wreath from the National Society, C.A.R. Taps was sounded followed by a moment of silence. Then the Band played the English, American and French national anthems. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the dignitaries signed the Golden Book.

A lovely reception was held at the residence of American Ambassador and Mrs. Evan G. Galbraith from 1:00-3:00 pm. This was the last scheduled official event of the celebration.

The Members of the Tour met at 7:00 pm in a private dining room at the Hotel Concorde Lafayette for a Gala Farewell Dinner, arranged by Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin, Tour Chairman. It was a delightful ending to our memorable observance of the bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris.
Nuclear War Courses Promote Pacifist Propaganda

BY PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY

President Ronald Reagan, in a major speech on education on July 5, 1983, warned about "curriculum guides that seem to be more aimed at frightening and brainwashing American schoolchildren, than at fostering learning and stimulating balanced, intelligent debate." The President was talking about the nuclear war courses which are invading classrooms all across the country, and he condemned those who use these courses to "manipulate curriculum for propaganda purposes."

Almost every week, newspapers report on how young children are expressing fears about nuclear war. In a typical news story, the Detroit Free Press reported the following comments written by fifth and sixth graders in Michigan: "I think the world will disintegrate from all the nuclear bombs."

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Almost every week, newspapers report on how young children are expressing fears about nuclear war. In a typical news story, the Detroit Free Press reported the following comments written by fifth and sixth graders in Michigan: "I think the world will disintegrate from all the nuclear bombs."

"We're going to be blown up by the Russians."

"There is going to be a war, and my family will die."

"I might never get to live all my life."

"I worry about nuclear war, people bombing each other all the time."

"Nuclear war is scary; it really scares me a lot. Stop it please."

"Russia and the U.S. are going to go to war, and we will all probably die of a slow death—radiation."

These are not the normal worries of fifth and sixth graders. These fears have been implanted in their minds by itinerant speakers allowed into the classrooms without parental knowledge or consent, and by curriculum guides which prescribe horror programs on nuclear war including long harangues detailing the deadly effects of blast and radiation.

It's a surprise that the children believe they will never grow up but will instead die young under a nuclear bomb. That's what the courses have taught them! It's no wonder that the children have nightmares after contemplating such terrible events beyond their power to avoid or prevent.

The nuclear war courses require each child to keep a "Student Journal" in which he records his thoughts and attitudes about the course, plus conversations with his parents, friends and neighbors about controversial issues. This is a key element of the nuclear war courses because it enables the teacher to track the student's change of attitudes while he is studying the nuclear war materials.

These Student Journals are extremely revealing in showing exactly how the propaganda in the nuclear war courses affects impressionable children. Here are some typical entries in Student Journals written by pupils who have taken classroom courses in nuclear war.

"Some of the discussions we had got pretty heavy, and it was hard to handle! It's hard to spend 45 minutes a day talking about dying, and it's depressing!" "Several students began to cry. 'No, no,' they yelled, covering their ears. 'We'll all be dead. It's no use. We're doomed.'"

"I am very scared, very, very scared. Because with a nuclear war you don't have a chance to survive."

"These days, I just try not to think about my future, because I have a hard time seeing one. There aren't any jobs and there isn't any money for me to go to college. I want to do something besides, we're all going to get blown up anyway."

"I went into this class planning not to allow it to change my thinking toward the arms race and military spending. However, to my disappointment, at the end of the class, I have to admit to a degree it has been effective. My point of view of staunch need for arms has changed to a wishy-washy feeling."

"We probed questions that had no right or wrong answers and I became more and more confused as to how I stood on several issues."

"Even in this seemingly perfect country we are cruel. We are hateful. We are obsessed with ourselves."

"What I did learn will probably change the way I think and look on life for the rest of my life."

"I have learned that there is seldom a right or wrong but rather a right or left."

"I'm conscious of having changed in the strength of my convictions on many of the ethical dilemmas we've confronted. But in other ways I'm less sure of myself and more introspective. Where do I draw the line between right and wrong?"

"I feel as though something I have had all my life has been taken away from me, something that can never be totally restored. . . . I almost feel that I need it back because I feel so awful without it. We all, in our struggling humanity, have to clutch to our eyeballs to keep out the cold light of despair."

Propaganda Goals of Nuclear Courses

Most parents send their children to school to learn knowledge and basic skills. The nuclear war courses, however, are not taught for these purposes; they do not impart accurate knowledge or teach basic skills. The goals of the nuclear war curricula are designed to achieve the following goals: (1) to promote U.S. nuclear disarmament and pacifism, (2) to belittle the Soviet threat and sell the false notion that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are equal threats to world peace, and (3) to propagandize for cutbacks in defense spending in favor of spending for domestic welfare programs.

Disarmament and pacifism are promoted by forcing the child to spend long hours hearing dramatic and dreary descriptions of the horrors of nuclear war, nuclear explosions and radiation. This produces fear and guilt in the children. The other two goals are promoted by outright falsehoods, historical distortions, and a one-sided presentation of issues through selectivity of materials.

The five principal nuclear war curricula now in use in many public schools across the United States are: Decision Making in a Nuclear Age, Box 590, Cambridge, MA 02139; Choices, produced by the NEA and the Union of Concerned Scientists, 26 Church St., Cambridge, MA 02238; Facing History and Ourselves, 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, MA 02146; Crossroads, produced by "Jobs With Peace," 77 Summer St., Room 1111, Boston, MA 02110; and A Day of Dialogue, produced by Educators for Social Responsibility, 639 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139.

An examination of these five curriculum guides shows clearly that their purpose is not to impart knowledge but to change the students' attitudes and behavior, and thereby to affect national policies to suit the authors' prejudices and politics.

The Choices textbook (published by the National Education Association and the Union of Concerned Scientists) explains how students must be forced to "read about the effects of nuclear explosions . . . [and] discuss the long-term effects on those who are not immediately killed by the explosion."
This textbook tells the teacher that, although "disturbing," "the students have been given many unpleasant facts, but it is crucial to realize the destructive nature of nuclear weapons."

The *Choices* textbook also falsely tells students that the U.S. government spends more on military programs than on social welfare. On page 88, the teachers are told the answers to multiple-choice questions to be given to the students. Question 36 reads as follows: "The U.S. government spends more of its budget on (a) military programs, (b) social programs, (c) foreign aid, (d) environment." The teacher is told that the correct answer is (a).

That answer is false. In the current fiscal year, the U.S. government is spending $214 billion on defense and $416 billion on social programs, almost twice as much. Under President Kennedy's Administration, we spent 49 percent of the federal budget on national defense, which was 9 percent of our Gross National Product. Today, defense takes only 24 percent of our federal budget and only 5.3 percent of our GNP—or about one-half what it did in the Kennedy era.

*Decision Making in a Nuclear Age* explains how this course forces the students "to consider not only limitless, but abstract, death, but also his or her very own death."

The textbook urges the teacher to force students to "talk about the despair that comes up when thinking about the nuclear world."

*Decision Making in a Nuclear Age* is candid about admitting the propaganda purpose of the study materials. The book admits that one of the "important assumptions [which] guided the writing of these materials" was that "the United States and the Soviet Union share responsibility for beginning and perpetuating the hostilities which have for some time threatened to destroy Planet Earth."

That assumption is false and anti-American. The United States conclusively proved, as a matter of historical fact, that nuclear weapons in our hands are the greatest instrument of peace that man has ever produced. When we held a total monopoly, and could have taken over any other country without the slightest risk to ourselves, we did not use our nuclear power for aggression, but used it instead for world peace. We even spent our tax dollars to rebuild the countries that had declared war on us. No country has ever worried about American aggression, while the Soviet Union has taken over every country it could.

Among the other nuggets of propaganda included in *Decision Making* is an attempt to convey the false impression that Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs were innocent. They all were found guilty by juries, and those guilty verdicts were upheld in appeal after appeal.

*Ridiculing the Soviet Threat*

Ridiculing the Soviet threat is a major part of promoting propaganda for pacifism and disarmament. The *Crossroads* textbook uses quotation marks around "Soviet Threat" in order to convey the notion that the U.S.S.R. isn't really any threat. The children are led to believe that the Soviets really want peace just as much as Americans do, and that they build weapons only to defend their own borders and in response to American aggression.

The *Crossroads* curriculum presents "three different viewpoints" in such a way as to make the student accept former Vice President Henry Wallace's evaluation of the Soviet Union as the most reasonable. *Crossroads* quotes Wallace as explaining Soviet aggression as merely a desire for "a sphere of influence, a kind of buffer zone of friendly countries," in the same way that the United States is friendly with Canada and Mexico. The Henry-Wallace notion that Soviet relations with Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland are similar to U.S. relations with Canada and Mexico is ridiculously false.

Most of the nuclear war courses strongly urge the students to write personal letters to Soviet citizens, in the naive belief that this can prevent nuclear war. This letter-writing project shows the behind-the-scenes linkage among the various nuclear war curricula—"all the letters are directed to be sent to Facing History and Ourselves, 25 Kennard Road, Brookline, MA 12146. Here is the sample letter the students are directed to write:

Dear Soviet Citizen: We don't hear very good things about the Soviet Union here. Just the bad things, like the invasion of Afghanistan, or the possible invasion of Poland. We only know about the government—not the people. While writing this letter, I tried to see the Russians as a real people; people who have hopes, worries, fears. I hope that as you are reading this letter, you will try to do the same for me and that you will think about a person, not a country, or an event. There are bad people in the U.S. But there are plenty of good ones too.

As for my future, it's hard to say. Will I marry? Will I have children? Will I devote my life to a profession or something I strongly believe in? I can't say. It's hard for me to seriously think of the future, when there is the terrifying reality that I and all of those around me may not even exist in the future. I am, of course, referring to nuclear war. It is overwhelming to me, as it must be to you, that every human being on this planet must live each day to its fullest, because the next day may never come.

Classroom Games About Nuclear War

Since the nuclear war courses are designed to change attitudes rather than to impart knowledge, and since these courses are designed to teach young children about a rather difficult subject, the authors of the curriculum guides have devised classroom games as a way of teaching their disarmament and pacifist propaganda. Anticipating that the normal child's thoughts may wander from nuclear terror to baseball or basketball, the curriculum guides have invented propaganda games to keep their attention.

Both the *Choices* and the *Crossroads* textbooks feature the Dollar Game. The teacher divides the class into two groups, holds up a $1 bill, and announces that the dollar will be given to the side that makes the highest bid. However, unlike all other auctions, both sides must surrender their "bid" money regardless of whether they make the highest bid. The students are supposed to figure out that, as soon as the bids go over 50 cents, the teacher will profit and both sides will lose.

The textbooks explain that "this game demonstrates that bargaining, compromise, and negotiation with 'the other side' help everyone in the end." The lesson is obvious; the students are falsely led to believe that, if President Reagan would only cooperate with Andropov instead of building more weapons, this would prevent nuclear war.

The Token Game is one of several games featured in the NEA-sponsored nuclear war curriculum called *Choices*. The class is divided into groups, and each group of students is given 20 tokens which represent all the money in the federal budget. The class is given a list of categories on which federal money is spent, and then told to divide up the tokens in the "military budget," and students think the money should be spent.

After the students have made their choices, the teacher reveals the way the federal budget is really allocated so that the students can compare this with their own preferences. It isn't hard to figure out that the student will be led into making a "choice" to reduce current military spending and increase spending on NEA-favored projects.

But that isn't all. The teacher's "answer sheet" says that 9 out of 20 tokens are now spent for national defense in the federal budget. That is false; the proportion of spending on defense is only one-fourth of the federal budget (and so, if you know your old math, defense should have only 5 tokens out of 20).

Another technique used in the nuclear war curricula is the "Whip." This is the device of asking the student to complete a phrase by speaking the first words that come to mind. For example, when the phrase is spoken, "When I think of nuclear war . . .", the expected reply is, "Death!"

Another game used in the nuclear war curricula is to instruct the students to write a "Dear Abby" letter about the five things that worry me most in the world today." Since the letters go to the teacher, not to Abby, this is just another way of a teacher's probing into the private thoughts of the student on matters that are none of the school's business. Some of the textbooks instruct the teacher to "collect the letters, redistribute them for students to answer. Then read the letters and responses aloud."

This obviously elicits group criticism of the students' secret worries, and is another version of the invasion of students' privacy involved in forcing the children to write the
A classroom game for younger children recommended in the course called Crossroads is called "Duck and Cover." Here are the instructions to the teacher: "Ask students to crouch under their desks and put their hands over their heads. Ask them if they think this would protect them if a bomb were dropped over their city. Then write 'Duck and Cover' on the board. Ask who learned its meaning. Discuss their answers."

In case you think that is a joke, it isn't. It's presented in all seriousness as the first activity for Day Six of the Crossroads course.

Other techniques used in the nuclear curricula are "role playing" (students are assigned roles to act out in a variety of conflict situations; it is suggested that "occasional bursts of real anger may in the long run be more helpful to reaching a meaningful understanding than burying a resentment and letting it smolder unattended"), and "brainstorming" (for which the teacher should "appoint a recorder to take very accurate notes of the student comments").

Suffer the Little Children

Nuclear war has joined sex education as one of the only two subjects which are taught over the entire 13-year span of pre-college education. Study guides are available for K-12—that means Kindergarten through Grade Twelve. Nothing else is taught for so many years—not reading, writing, English, mathematics, or science. The teachers' manuals are complete with bibliographies, film listings, and study guides.

For example, a Cambridge, Massachusetts outfit called Educators for Social Responsibility has shown its responsibility (or lack of it) by developing an elaborate "Planning & Curriculum Resource Guide Dealing With Issues of Nuclear War in the Classroom" called A Day of Dialogue. One of the most interesting parts of this study manual is the descriptive reading list on nuclear war prepared for grade school as well as high school students.

Books for Kindergarten through Grade 3:

"Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes": a story about an 11-year-old Japanese girl who, nine years after Hiroshima, is found to have leukemia resulting from radiation exposure. "Potatoes, Potatoes": a story about a mother's attempt to shield her two sons from war and their eventual involvement in it. "The Stranger": a fable about people who in fear bring out their cannon against a giant-stranger, but when they finally get to know him, invite him to stay.

Books for Grades 4-6:

"Let's Cry for Peace": stories of two children, including a brief history of the peace movement with poems and songs appealing for peace. "The War Party": a young Native American looks forward to his first battle, but when he participates in it, is horrified by its brutality. "In the Sky Over Nagasaki: An A-Bomb Reader for Children": on the effects of the Nagasaki bomb written from the point of view of a camphor tree that survived. "Living Beneath the Atomic Cloud: Testimony of the Children of Nagasaki": vivid descriptions by children who were 5 to 12 years old at the time of the bombing.

"Children of the A-bomb": descriptions by Japanese who were junior high school students when the Hiroshima bomb was dropped. "The Watch on Patterick Fell": a story about how demonstrations will force the shutdown of nuclear power plants and waste disposal facilities in the England of the future.

Books for High School Students: "Cambridge and Nuclear Weapons": outlines the devastation which would result from a nuclear attack and suggests that prevention is the only valid form of defense. "Psychosocial Aspects of Nuclear Developments": on psychosocial aspects of the arms race, US-USSR relations, and the accident at Three Mile Island.

"Nuclear Madness—What You Can Do": by Helen Caldicott, who is described in the biography as "a passionate opponent of nuclear power and weapons." "Hibakusha": a description of the effects of the bombing on Japanese survivors. "Black Rain": a novel about a family who lived through the Hiroshima bombing. "Unforgettable Fire": drawings and paintings by survivors of the A-bomb in Hiroshima, collected 30 years later.

If children are forced to read books like this, it's no wonder they begin to believe they have no future. According to Educators for Social Responsibility, of the students returning their questionnaires, 87% thought there would be a nuclear war in the next 20 years; 90% felt that the world would not survive a nuclear war; 81% said that worry about nuclear war affected their job plans; and 81% said it affected their hopes for the future. The nuclear war curricula themselves have produced this tragic result.

It's no wonder that a Yankelovich survey concluded that young people are "unhappier today and under greater tension than they were a generation ago, or perhaps even a few years ago." The survey linked this shift specifically to the perceived threat of nuclear war and the sense of futurelessness. Maybe we shouldn't be surprised at today's shocking rates of teenage suicide, depression, loneliness, pre-marital sex, and drug abuse. The nuclear war courses have taught teenagers to abandon hope and live it up today because they have no future.

The only feeble attempt at humor in a half dozen of these dreary, depressing courses on nuclear war was a comic strip in the NEA-sponsored curriculum called Choices. One person in the cartoon says to the other: "Just imagine, God created all this in only six days." The other person responds, "Hah! Big Deal! We can wipe it all out in six minutes."

If you are not laughing, maybe you should investigate the courses on nuclear war which may be taught in schools in your community.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

X Lucile Nye Cary (Mrs. Horace Jackson) on August 4, 1983 in Kearney, Nebraska. A member of the Fort Kearney Chapter, Mrs. Cary served as Nebraska State Regent 1933-35.

X Josephine C. Sharpless on August 31, 1983 in Wilmington, Delaware. State Regent of Delaware 1974-77, Miss Sharpless was a member of the Cesar Rodney Chapter.

X Hattie E. R. LaMack (Mrs. Lester Joseph), September 1983 in Racine, Wisconsin. A member of the Racine Chapter, Mrs. LaMack served as Wisconsin State Regent 1965-68 and as Vice President General 1968-71.

X In the August-September issue, page 731, the notice of death of Claudia P. Shramek (Mrs. Frank) contained an incorrect spelling of her name. The Magazine regrets the error.
The Daughters of the American Revolution Museum will open an exhibition on October 13, 1983 to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris. This exhibition will be on view through January 15, 1984.

The signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783 ended seven years of hostilities between England and her former American colonies. The historical and cultural ties between America and the Mother Country had been initially strong, but after this internecine conflict, these ties had been severely weakened. Politically and socially, the new nation drew away from England and in gratitude for Louis XVI's military support, America turned to France.

This exhibition, "America Turns to France," focuses on the French influence on American decorative arts in the years immediately following the Treaty of Paris. Related to the neoclassical style in England, this American enthusiasm for household goods "in the newest and latest French taste" extended to all phases of daily life and included such disparate objects as furniture, ceramics and portraits. The exhibition examines the manner in which this French style spread to the American public, by featuring French-made objects owned by the "style setters" of Federal America, such as George Washington, James Madison, John Marshall, and Betsy Patterson Bonaparte. French furniture, ceramics, and other decorative arts objects owned by these people will be exhibited, along with American examples of the wares they inspired.

Of special interest are several fine pieces from the collections in the DAR Museum. These include an armchair made by the French cabinet-maker Pierre-Antoine Bellangé. The chair is one of a suite of furniture ordered for the White House by President Monroe. Monroe, who had been a Minister to France, was a connoisseur of the French style and active in the importation of French decorative objects for the newly refurbished White House.

Monroe's purchase of French goods was criticized by the press and those who advocated the support, of American manufactures. In 1817, the year the Bellangé suite arrived in America, The Richmond Enquirer noted "with much regret and mortification . . . that a vessel had arrived at Norfolk from France, bringing furniture for the house of the President." The article went on to observe that "as good and as cheap purchases can be made of articles manufactured among ourselves . . ."

Perhaps to appease his critics Monroe also ordered "elegant and neat" American-made furniture. In 1817 he commissioned a suite of armchairs and sofas for the East Room from the Georgetown cabinet maker William King. This furniture was inspired by the French style but was restrained in form to meet the American standards of "simplicity and dignity."

Other prominent families also chose to purchase American-made manufactures. The descendants of Chancellor Livingston selected a New York cabinetmaker to fabricate their center table. The simplicity of outline and broad expanse of surface area reflected the taste of France during the restoration of the monarchy. Although Americans turned to France for stylistic inspiration, many turned to their own craftsmen for "the very best household furniture."

Among the lending institutions are the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Chrysler Museum, the Cosmos Club, the Library of Congress, the Maryland Historical Society, the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, the Virginia Historical Society, and the United States Naval Museum.

For further information, call or write the DAR Museum, 1776 D Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20006; (202) 628-1776 or 1774. Admission free. Open Monday-Friday, 9-4; Sunday, 1-5.
Ann Draper Quarles (Mrs. James R.) joined the Fort Blount Chapter from C.A.R. and later transferred to the Charlotte Reeves Robertson Chapter. There she served numerous chairmanships and the offices of Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent. She served the state of Tennessee as Chairman of Fort Nashborough and the Flag of the USA Committees. She is a Life Member of the DAR Museum and a sponsor of the Committee for Peace and Independence.

Betty Bradbury Vail (Mrs. Edgar) is an Honorary Chapter Regent of Continental Chapter and has held numerous offices and committee chairmanships. In serving the state of New Jersey she has also chaired many committees including her current position as Chairman of Motion Picture, Radio and Television. She has held the office of Registrar, is currently President of the State Officers Club and is a Past Area Representative on the DAR Speakers Staff. A State Promoter of C.A.R., she is a Past Senior State Corresponding Secretary, C.A.R., and served many C.A.R. committees as Senior State Chairman. In her national DAR service, Mrs. Vail is a former National Chairman of the Seimes Microfilm Center, and of the Genealogical Records Committee. She is a Life Member of the Seimes Microfilm Center, a member of the National Chairmen's Association and a National Promoter of C.A.R. Deceased September 14, 1983.

Jean Scott Carroll (Mrs. Walter D.) joined Arkansas Valley Chapter as a Junior Member. She had come to Pueblo as a bride following graduation from college which had been delayed by two and one half years in the U.S. Marine Corps. Following her service on many chapter committees, she became Chapter Regent. A member of the Colorado State Officers Club, she has served as Chaplain, Vice Regent, and Regent, plus various committee chairmanships and as a State Promoter of C.A.R. Her national service includes Vice President General, the National Officers Club, a Life Member of the National Vice Regents Club, and a National C.A.R. Promoter.
Americanism & DAR Manual for Citizenship

Hope Walters Sasportas (Mrs. Ben D.) joined Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter and has served as its Recording Secretary, Chaplain, Librarian, Flag Chairman, Director and Regent. Mrs. Sasportas served Connecticut as Flag Chairman, School Chairman, Transportation Chairman, Vice Regent and is Honorary State Regent. She is a Past President of the State Officers and Regents Club, Past President of the State Vice Regents Club and Life Member, and is serving a third term on the Speakers Staff. Nationally, she is a Past Vice President General, was Treasurer of Vice Presidents General Club, is Corresponding Secretary of National Officers Club, a Trustee of Hillside School and a member of its Long Range Planning Committee.

Children of the American Revolution

Dorothy Prince Conner (Mrs. Thomas H.) has served Monument Chapter, Minnesota in numerous chairmanships and as Treasurer, Vice Regent, and Regent. She held the State offices of Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent and was State Chairman of the Auditing and C.A.R. Committees. She is past National Vice Chairman of the C.A.R. Committee and past National Chairman of State Regents Dinners. She wears the SAR Medal of Appreciation. The current Senior National President, N.S.C.A.R., she has served C.A.R. as a local and state Senior President, a Senior National Chairman, Senior National Vice President, Great Plains Region, and Senior National First Vice President.

Conservation

Lucille Davidson Watson (Mrs. Sherman B.) held many chapter offices and chairmanships including that of Regent of Ashley Chapter. Serving her state of Iowa, she has been Librarian, Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. She has served as District Director, and held various State Chairmanships. On the national level, Mrs. Watson is a Past Registrar General, was appointed as National DAR Tours Director under five Presidents General, and has been appointed as a member of the National Speakers Bureau for many years. Her National Committee Chairmanships have included Junior Membership, Approved Schools, Transportation, American Heritage, American Indians and Conservation.

Constitution Week

Merry Ann Parks (Mrs. Philip) of Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, has been Chapter Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, and Regent. Twice chosen as New York State Outstanding Junior Member, she has also been the Northeastern Division Outstanding Junior Member. Mrs. Parks has paged at Congress for 11 years, serving three as Chief Personal Page to Mrs. George Baylies, Honorary President General. She has been State Chairman of Insignia and Chairman of the Central New York Regents Roundtable. Nationally, she has served as Chairman of the Program Committee.
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 H 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.

LEMON-RECTOR: Need info. on both Samuel Rector b. 28 Sept 1825 Grainger Co., TN, d. 21 Jan 1872 Weeping Water, NB.—E. W. Camp, 7828 76th Ave., S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498.

FLEMING-GIBERSON: Need info. on both William Giberson (Gulburn) b. 1800 Muskingham Co., OH, d. 1833 Zanesville, OH, m. 2 Oct 1825 Zanesville, OH Marie Matilda Fleming, b. 1802 Zanesville, OH, d. 1829 Zanesville, OH.—E. W. Camp, 7828 76th Ave., S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498.

LEMON-ALEXANDER: Need info. on both Elisha Lemon b. 1825 Grainger Co., TN, d. 13 Dec 1902 Weeping Water, NB., m. 7 Sep 1845 Georgia, TN, Jane Ezell will Macon Co., AL 1864). Col. Levi Ezell was brother of William. “Lavisa” is name in family.—Miss Helen Walpole, Hackberry, Rockport, TX 78382.

POORMAN-ROOP: Need info. on both Hetty Ada Poorman, b. 30 Mar 1752, d. 2 Jan 1834, m. Apr 1777 Jacob Roop, b. 22 Jul 1750 Swat a Twp., PA, d. 22 Mar 1826 Dauphin Co., PA.—E. W. Camp, 7828 76th Ave. S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498.


BARNES-HARRISON: Need info. on Frances Osborne Barnes wife of Col. Cuthbert Harrison (b. 1700(?) Prince Wm. Co., VA) m. 19 Nov 1738. —E. W. Camp, 7828 76th Ave. S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498.


CHESLEY-PARRAN: Need info. on Mary Ascham Parran b. Calvert Co., MD, d. 1812 Prince Wm. Co., VA, m. 5 Jan 1779 Calvert Co., MD, John Chesley III b. 1754.—E. W. Camp, 7828 76th Ave. S.W., Tacoma, WA 98498.

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. “Lavisa” is name in family.—Miss Helen Walpole, 300 W. Franklin St., Richmond, VA 23220.

LIVINGSTON: Would like to contact Livingston (NY) families. Have Scottish info. pertaining to the name Livingston.—H.G.C. Hill, 320 N. Madison Ave., Clearwater, FL 33755.


DRAKE-ADKINS: Need proof that the James Drake who m. Nancy Adkins 16 Dec 1797 Montgomery Co., VA was the son of Michael Drake, Rev. Soldier.—Miss Ardath J. Green, 10405 Old Stage Rd., Prince George, VA 23875.

GREEN: Seek parents of Lewis Green and wife(?) Mary, whose estates were appraised in Hardy Co., VA in 1787.—Miss Ardath J. Green, 10405 Old Stage Rd., Prince George, VA 23875.

GREEN: Seek parents and ancestry of Lewis Green shown as head of household in Hampshire Co., VA 1789 and 1790.—Miss Ardath J. Green, 10405 Old Stage Rd., Prince George, VA 23875.

BLAIR: Want info. about the desc. and spouse(s) of William Preston Smith Blair, brother of Frances Preston Blair.—Mrs. Will Beavers, 6068 Little Ln., Montgomery, AL 36117.

DEARING: Seeking further info. about Samuel P. Dearing (b. Sep 1845, KY) and wife Lucy J. Gaines (b. Apr 1846). Children were Durward (b. 1872) and Mora (b. 1881).—Mrs. Will Beavers, 6068 Little Ln., Montgomery, AL 36117.

DOMINY-BLACKSHEAR: Seeking further info. about Benjamin Dominy (b. May 1846, Henry Co., AL), son of Henry Dominy and Lovica Blackshear.—Mrs. Robt. Harris, 460 Derby Ln., Montgomery, AL 36109.

WHARTON: Seek info. on Jeptha Wharton b. 1787 in SC, son of Samuel and Maudeline Wharton.—Mrs. Thomas J. Webb, 802 Hackberry, Rockport, TX 78382.

WOOD: Seek parents of William Wood; John Wood b. 1788 GA, m. Susan Evans; Candace Wood; Charlotte Wood m. James Brumfield and Ridley Wood m. Turner Evans.—Mrs. Thomas J. Webb, 802 Hackberry, Rockport, TX 78382.


HOGUE-MILLER: Seeking parents of Maria Hogue b. 1819 PA, d. 1853-60 PA or MO, m. Henry Miller b. 1814 PA (possibly Greene Co.), d. after 1902 MO (Livingston or Mercer Co.).—Evelyn Nowka Hart, 4 Sandra Rd., Clinton, OK 73601.

DAVIS-JONES-PEED: Desire info. on John Jones b. c 1730, d. 1796, m. Mary (Wilson?) Fleming Co., KY; father of my Thomas W. Jones b. 1785. d. 1851 IN, who m. #1 Jane Davis, #2 Lucinda Peed b. 1799 KY, d. after 1870 IN.—Evelyn Nowka Hart, 4 Sandra Rd., Clinton, OK 73601.

HART-BABBART: Seeking desc's of Valentine Hart, Sr. d. 1792 Rockbridge Co., VA, m. Mary? and son Benjamin Hart m. 1787 Rockbridge Co., VA to Rebecca Gabbart.—Evelyn Nowka Hart, 4 Sandra Rd., Clinton, OK 73601.

PRINTZ: Need info. on William and Lavinia Printz family, lived Ogle Co., IL in 1850. Children: Theadocia, Hellen, Margaret, Novilla. May have moved to IA.—Mrs. O. J. Lynn, 140 N. Central Ave., Centerville, TN 37033.

WHITE: Need parents and siblings of Christian White, b. 1759, Rowan Co., NC m. Samuel Sewell ca 1779 NC, d. 1822 Franklin Co., GA. Any info. appreciated.—Mrs. A. D. Nordhem, 3500 Glenmont Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 76163.

PEARSON: Seek parents, ancestry of Samuel Pearson b. 1800 SC, d. 1887 Pickens Co., AL (wife Mary Gilliland).—Ruth Pearson Wilcox, 10830 Cotillion Dr., Dallas, TX 75228.

CASS-COOK: Need info. about Hezekiah Thurber b. in Rehoboth, MA on 11 Aug 1741 and Rachel Harkness. They were m. 6 Nov 1757. She was the dau. of Adam Harkness of Springfield, RI. They had eight children (one was Sarah—m. Elkanah Cass) and moved to Richmond, NH where Daniel d. Oct. 1798.—Margaret Cass, 920 Andorra Rd., Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.

THURBER-HARKNESS: Need info. about Hezekiah Thurber b. in Rehoboth, MA on 11 Aug 1741 and Rachel Harkness. They were m. 6 Nov 1757. She was the dau. of Adam Harkness of Springfield, RI. They had eight children (one was Sarah—m. Elkanah Cass) and moved to Saratoga Co., NY about 1795. —Margaret Cass, 920 Andorra Rd., Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.

KOONS-BENDER: Need parents of Jonathan Koons b. 4 Apr 1809, d. 25 Mar 1901 and Catherine Bender b. 14 Nov 1807. Their children were Samuel, Susan, John, Aaron, and William. They lived in Clinton Township, Lycoming Co. from about 1840 on.—Margaret Cass, 920 Andorra Rd., Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.

ATWOOD-BALL-CHAMBERS-PACK-PECK-WOOD-SON-WRIGHT: Interested in contacting anyone with these names in their ancestry. If you would be interested in subscribing to a family publication on these names let me know.—Claudette Maerz, P. O. BOX 37010, Bloomington, MN 55431.


MILLER: Who were parents (or brothers & sisters) of Catherine Miller, b. 1745-50, probably in York Co., PA, m. about 1765 to John Landes, son of Maria Bixler and Christian Landes of Windsor Twsp., York Co., Catherine and John Landes moved to VA in 1790.—Millicent Landis Winsell, P. O. Box 397, Eastsound, WA 98245.

BAKER: Seeking parentage, ancestry of half-brothers Jesse and Littleton Baker, b. NC 1770s. m. in Henry Co., KY to Elender and Rachel Walker, daughters of Samuel and Martha Walker. Moved to IN 1820s, settled in Boone and Johnson Cos. mid 1830s.—Mrs. Charles K. Olson, P. O. Box 400, Rochelle, IL 61068.

HANDY: Have book of sermons Phila. 1796, hard cover missing, flyleaf inscribed “Samuel Handy West Bloomfield.” Will give to interested Handy member with desc's. I have Supplemental proving he was w/Washington at Valley Forge.—Esther Colton Whited, 4331 17th St., San Francisco, CA 94114.

BAYLES-RIFFER: Need parents, grandparents of George Washington Bayless b. 27 Mar 1844 MS, m. 1868 Montgomery, AL, d. 25 Jun 1904 Ashland, OK. His wife, Charlotte Caroline Ritter b. 27 Aug 1843 Itawamba Co., MS (dau. of Everitt Ritter and his wife Nancy Jane? Young?) d. 3 Aug 1930 Ashland, OK. Their son, James Everett Bayless b. 30 May 1870 AL, m. Gracie Mae Smith, dau. of Moses Smith b. 1810 may be Walker Co., GA or TN.—Mildred Toaz, Box 179, Kiowa, OK 74553.

BENTON-CLARK: Seeking info. on Benton Moore m. Prudence Smith, Marengo Co., AL. Want Benton Family info. Also Stephen Roat m. Lucinda Clark, m. 24 Nov 1835, dau. of Dr. Clark Marlborough, CT. Want info. Clark Family.—Myrtle R. Murray, 537 S. Bernard Rd., Broussard, LA 70518.
In its meeting of Saturday, December 30, 1775, the Continental Congress in Philadelphia received a letter of December 14 from its Commander-in-Chief, George Washington. The records of the Congress report that “two strangers” delivered the letter. Washington recommended that the Congress use the services of the two foreigners who were bringing the letter. Congress referred the matter to its Secret Committee of Trade and asked that committee to pursue with the two men any matters proper for the interests of the American states.

With this vague introduction there entered into the pages of American history Pierre Penet. The “two strangers” mentioned above were Penet himself and his business partner, Emmanuel de Plaime (also spelled Pliarne). In early December 1775 these two men had arrived from France in Rhode Island and then traveled to Massachusetts, where they met George Washington and offered to help the American cause through their business contacts in Europe. In doing so they became the first Frenchmen to involve themselves directly in the American Revolution. De Plaime’s association with the United States did not last long, for he drowned in an accident on the Potomac River in 1776. But Penet remained active in America throughout the Revolution and for several years thereafter.

Why would two French merchants travel to the rebellious British colonies so early in the Revolution? The question is an appropriate one, since the colonies did not even declare their independence for another six months. Furthermore, the Continental Congress did not begin actively to seek foreign aid until Silas Deane arrived in France in June 1776. And the official treaties of alliance and commerce between the United States and France were not signed until February 1778.

Part of the explanation for Penet and de Plaine’s enthusiasm for the revolutionary cause lies in the fact that European interest in the North American colonies had been growing throughout the eighteenth century. In particular, the philosophes of the Enlightenment were intrigued by the image they had of the American people and their land. America was a “new land,” free of the corrupting influences of old European culture. It was the home of those “noble savages” the Indians. It was a place of greater social equality and personal liberty. We know today, of course, that such an image was a bit too idealistic. Nevertheless, the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire, the abbé Raynal and others led to widespread popular support for the American cause in Europe. Eventually, hundreds of Frenchmen, Germans, Poles and others crossed the Atlantic and volunteered their services to the fledgling republic. The most famous of these was Lafayette, who first came to America in the spring of 1777.

It is quite possible that Penet and his partner shared some of this idealism as they crossed the Atlantic. But if they did, it is likely that they had other motives as well. Many Frenchmen desired revenge against Great Britain because of the French defeat in the Seven Years’ War (1756-1763, also called the French and Indian War). French merchants also hoped to increase their business with the American colonies. Up until the Revolution, France had very little trade with America due to British prohibitions against such traffic.

Penet and de Plaine probably shared a mixture of goals and interests when they arrived in America late in 1775. We cannot precisely describe their states of mind because neither man has left any account of his activities. We do not even know when they were born, and we possess little information on their earlier careers. What we do know for sure is that by 1775 they had established themselves as business partners in the prosperous port of Nantes in Brittany.

Throughout the early months of 1776 Penet and de Plaine spent most of their time in Philadelphia negotiating with the Secret Committee. They wanted to acquire trading contracts for themselves, and they claimed that they could provide many of the military supplies that the Americans needed so desperately. Apparently the Congress was impressed by the Frenchmen, because it paid for at least a part of their living expenses in Philadelphia. In October 1776 Congress acceded to the request of George Washington and granted Penet the commission of Brevet Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. This was the only such appointment that Congress ever made. The position seems to have been merely
honorable, but it did make Penet one of the first foreign volunteers accepted into the American army.

Even before receiving this honor, however, Penet had returned to France, leaving de Plairne in America. Penet arrived home armed with a commercial contract signed by the Secret Committee. This was the first official agreement that the American states ever made with foreigners—excluding, of course, the British. In July 1776 Penet met with royal officials at Versailles and informed them of the needs of the struggling American armed forces. Penet hoped to become the chief supplier of the Americans, and in the summer of 1776 he began to arrange for shipments of arms, ammunition and other materials.

He was among those who welcomed Benjamin Franklin when the latter passed through Nantes early in December 1776. Franklin had just arrived in the country; along with Silas Deane and Arthur Lee he was to be one of the three American representatives in Paris. Some authors have claimed that Penet even accompanied Franklin to the capital. With greater assurance one can state that in December 1776 and January 1777 Penet had frequent contacts with Franklin, Deane and Lee in Paris. He did all that he could to impress them with his contacts in the government and the business community.

From this point onward Penet's involvement in the Revolution became rather haphazard. By early 1777 many other French merchants, adventurers and idealists had begun to occupy themselves with the American cause. One of them was Caron de Beaumarchais, the famous playwright. In the second half of 1776 Beaumarchais had received money from the French government and had begun to send ships to the United States or to the French West Indies (from which other ships transported the cargoes to America).

The result of all this increased official and private interest in the American Revolution was that Penet never achieved the supreme position in Franco-American trade that he had hoped for. As noted above, he did start to send supplies to the American Congress, and he engaged in extensive private trade with such prominent individuals as Robert Morris. In return for the uniforms, munitions and naval stores that he sent to America he received shipments of tobacco and other agricultural products from the United States. Like many French businessmen, he experienced problems in collecting the debts owed to him by the Congress. The American government lacked adequate finances throughout the Revolution and required several years before it could pay off all of its obligations to foreign governments and individuals.

In addition to the fact that he faced increasing competition from his fellow French merchants, another reason why Penet never succeeded in becoming the chief supplier of the Americans was his own personality. The few historians who have mentioned him in their works have portrayed him as a rascal or a rogue. The available evidence seems to justify such descriptions. In his drive to dominate Franco-American commerce Penet alienated nearly every other French businessman as well as the American diplomats in Paris and the royal ministers. Most French secret aid to the colonies in 1777, therefore, was channeled through other merchants.

The same was true beginning in 1778, when France openly came to support the Revolution.

Despite these disappointments Penet continued his own private trade with the United States. Periodically he traveled to America to oversee his affairs. The Continental Congress always gave polite attention to the various memoirs that he submitted. Early in 1779 the Congress signed another contract with him. According to its terms Penet agreed to build a factory in the United States and to manufacture 100,000 muskets for the American army. Like several of his other projects, however, this one also never materialized. Seeing no progress toward building the factory, Congress cancelled

Four medals (ca. 1784) honoring America's emergence as a new nation. Figures one and two are copied from Augustin Dupré's 'Libertas Americana' medal which was commissioned by Franklin and engraved in Paris, 1782.
the agreement early in 1781. But Penet continued to correspond with the Congress concerning various commercial subjects through 1783.

Penet was also involved in other ways with the Revolution. In 1778 he managed to have General Washington obtain a commission of lieutenant for one of his nephews, Ignatius Penet. In 1781 he tried to interest the governors of New York and Pennsylvania in a plan for producing a new, cheaper metal sheathing for the hulls of ships, but this scheme failed to develop. In 1782 the state of Virginia hired Penet as an agent to acquire loans in France, but this enterprise likewise did not succeed.

By late 1782 Penet's business failures resulted in his bankruptcy, and Penet himself went into hiding in order to avoid his creditors. Thus ended his role in the American Revolution, but not his role in American history.

Ever resourceful, Penet showed up in America in 1783. We know virtually nothing of his friendships or of his personal finances at that time, but we do know that in October 1783 he purchased several homes and lots in Schenectady, New York. Outside of this, we have little information about his activities until the year 1787. In that year reports indicate that he was living with the Oneida Indians in western New York, near the juncture of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.

Penet's friendship with the Indians probably stemmed from his interest in land speculation in that part of the state. In the 1780s the state government was putting pressure on the Oneidas and other tribes to obtain as much land as possible from them. Many private speculators were eager to purchase these Indian lands and sell them to new settlers. Penet evidently wished to be among the first to benefit from this flurry of investment and development.

Just as he earlier had managed to impress George Washington and the Continental Congress, so, too, in the 1780s he won the confidence of the Oneidas. He traded with them, was made an honorary chief in their tribe, and helped to reorganize their government. Sometime around 1786 or 1787 the Oneidas showed their gratitude to Penet by granting him a large tract of land north of Oneida Lake near the St. Lawrence River. This land became known as Penet's Square because it was exactly ten miles long by ten miles wide. According to some reports, the superstitious Indians gave Penet the land after he told them of a mysterious dream he had had in which they presented him with just such a piece of land.

In 1788 the Oneidas signed the Treaty of Fort Stanwix and surrendered to the state all of their lands in northern New York —except for the reservations that they would retain for themselves and for the land that they had given to Penet. The Indians refused to renge on the promise they had made to the Frenchman.

But like the other schemes noted above, Penet's Square did not provide the riches that its owner desired. In 1789 the Indians began to mistrust Penet. They discovered that he was not a representative of the King of France as he had earlier claimed. Various missionaries and state agents further helped to turn the Indians against him. Hounded by creditors, worried about the now suspicious Indians and unable to wait for his land to be developed, Penet sold his "Square" late in 1789 to a group of speculators for an undisclosed amount of money. Thereupon, Penet again disappeared from the scene.

Sometimes in 1790 he settled in the French West Indies colony of Saint-Domingue (Haiti). He soon established himself as a shipowner, and he appears to have done well in trade with France. He remained in the West Indies for most of the rest of his life. Around 1812 he died; some accounts state that he was lost at sea; others say that he passed away while on a visit to France.

It is clear from the above information that Pierre Penet remains a rather shadowy figure for the historian. There are large chunks of his life about which little is known. Certainly, however, we can assert that he was a colorful and imaginative entrepreneur. Even though his motives may not always have been completely admirable, he did play a notable role in our Revolution. He was one of the first Frenchmen to show George Washington and the Continental Congress that they could expect help from abroad if they persevered in their fight. His reports in France concerning the American resolve to continue the war served to encourage the French government and French merchants to give money, supplies and men to the Americans. His own commercial activities were part of the effort that kept American soldiers clothed and equipped during the Revolution. Penet may not fit the category of hero, but his achievements do merit our recognition.

Bibliography
Has it ever occurred to you, the MEMBER, that the future of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution rests in your hands? It is YOU who organize new Chapters, instill enthusiasm into present Chapters which may be faltering, seek out new members. Without your participation we would not have a Society. So, it is to you the Organizing Secretary General appeals.

The Office of the Organizing General supervises the organizing of new Chapters, keeps the official catalog of membership, and the names and length of terms of all Chapter Officers. The mailing list of the National Society is kept in this office, as is a file of all State Officers. The Organizing Secretary General presents the names of State Regents and State Vice Regents elect to the Continental Congress for confirmation, and she also keeps a file of the National and Past National Officers.

It is the hope of this Organizing Secretary General that each State Society have a State Organizing Secretary. The complicated process of organizing a new Chapter, and the sometimes time consuming process of saving one in trouble would therefore be transferred from the busy schedule of the State Regent. We realize that a few States may not need this office, but most could assuredly use this help.

With the shift in population due to the slowing economy in some parts of the country, many States are gaining potential members, most specifically in the Sun Belt areas. Please keep alert to possible transfers, and possible new Chapters in your area. We are finding an increase in membership in these areas in the last three years.

This National Officer wishes to concentrate also on saving those Chapters which are having difficulty keeping the required number of members to hold the Chapter together. If you, as State Regent or State Organizing Secretary, are approached with a request to disband, please do all in your power to save the Chapter. From personal experience I know it can be done more often than we realize. Pump some new life into the members. Women who have been members for many years, and have given their time, effort and love to our National Society deserve this attention. Please Try!

Your Organizing Secretary General also urges you to seek out and SIGN UP the young women who are becoming increasingly interested in our Society. And use them, once they are members. Our future depends on their interest, and the sooner they become active, the sooner they become knowledgeable.

Since this office has the official roster, application papers come directly to us from the Treasurer General’s Office for checking the legality of signatures. Since we are now computerized, the signatures must conform to those we have on the computer. So if you sign your name Jane Jones, and your computerized name is Mrs. John Jones, the paper goes back. In order to eliminate this problem, we now ask you to place your National Number above each signature, for this we DO have on the computer!

In this respect, we are finding that the papers which we have to return are due to the fact that you, dear readers, do not read your instructions. PLEASE, we beg you, before a paper is mailed, check it over, be sure it is properly filled out, signed, and notarized.

All information needed for the Organization of new Chapters may be secured from this office. We are here to help you, and are delighted to receive a letter saying you have an Organizing Regent, and are ready to increase our list of Chapters. We have a new one in Canada, another possible one in Toronto, and several new ones coming to the October Board. We are growing, thanks to your interest and your enthusiasm for this wonderful National Society. Do you realize that if each member of this Society secured one new member, we would be almost half a million strong? Let’s do it!

NOVEMBER 1983
ROCK WALL (Rockwall, TX) designated 1981-1982 as the “Year of the Juniors.” Each Junior Member participated as Chairman or as active members of Chapter Committees. Junior Membership Chairman was Miss Theresa Allen who also served on the State Junior Membership Committee. The Juniors were: Mrs. Joe Tim Griffin, Miss Mary Gayle Ramsey, Mrs. Stephen Rickenbacher, Mrs. Anthony B. Toro, Misses Sheryl and Lea Ann Seely, Miss Kim Weaver, Mrs. Bobby Chapman, Mrs. James Patrick; Mrs. Jack Pullen, and Mrs. Leo Thomas Neu, Lea Ann Seely, Miss Kim Weaver, Mrs. Stephen Rickenbacher, Mrs. Anthony B. Toro, Misses Sheryl and Lea Ann Seely, Miss Mary Gayle Ramsey, Mrs. Stephen Rickenbacher, Mrs. Anthony B. Toro, Misses Sheryl and Lea Ann Seely, Miss Kim Weaver, Mrs. Bobby Chapman, Mrs. James Patrick; Mrs. Jack Pullen, and Mrs. Leo Thomas Neu, III.

Their dedication was rewarded at the Texas State Conference and Continental Congress in 1982. At the State Conference, the chapter was presented First Place for Constitution Week Activities, Public Relations, best Junior Membership Publicity, and an increase in Junior Membership. Certificates of Excellence were received for the Flag of the United States of America Committee and DAR Service for Veteran Patients Committee. One outstanding award was “Best News Coverage in the State for Yorktown Bicentennial Activities.” Also the Junior Committee presented to the State Junior Membership Committee $100 dollars for the Helen Pouch Fund from the sale of an afghan. Two Junior Members received the honor of modeling in the Junior Membership Fashion Show at State Conference. Miss Allen wore an elegant gold satin bridesmaid dress which was worn in an 1881 wedding. Mrs. Griffin wore a beautiful hand embroidered white lawn Sunday dress made in 1915.

At Continental Congress, the Chapter received Third Place in the Public Relations Feature Series Contest featuring Junior Activities. Also the Chapter received the Tri Color Award for Yearbook Excellence and National recognition for “Outstanding Publicity Commemorating the Yorktown Bicentennial.”

ELIZABETH BENTON (Kansas City, MO) boasts a unique mother-daughter combination. The Regent is Mrs. Ira Ben Hyde. Her 17-year old daughter, Sarah, is the President of the Thomas H. Swope Society, C.A.R., which is sponsored by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. Sarah is also State chaplain of C.A.R. (Missouri).

Mrs. Hyde’s goal of increased attendance at meetings has been realized this year with absorbing and stimulating programs. Constitution Day was observed with a talk by Judge Laurence R. Smith. Mrs. Charles E. Baecherl was chairman. Antique and modern quilts, several made by the speaker, Mrs. George Nitchy, were displayed at the Christmas meeting planned by Mrs. Charles K. Kenyon. Mrs. Clifton Hall arranged for the budget director of the state of Missouri, department of natural resources, to outline new sources of energy for today’s needs. George Washington’s 250th birthday was marked by an original essay written by Junior member, Mrs. Michael Henry. Mrs. Raymond Waugh invited winners in the American History essay contest to read the essays at the February meeting. The month was highlighted also by a display at a local library. Miss Virginia Gilbirds invited a local librarian to map out procedures used in establishing one’s genealogy. Mrs. Nancy Russell planned the most unusual program of the year offering a sampling of Indian foods as well as a message by Fred Lee, local historian, on our Indian forebears.

Miss Sarah Russell planned the most unusual program of the year offering a sampling of Indian foods as well as a message by Fred Lee, local historian, on our Indian forebears. Missouri’s First Ladies came to us through a slide program obtained by Mrs. Arthur Elliott from the Missouri Mansion Preservation group. The NSDAR’s film, “Home and Country,” was shown by Mrs. Robert M. Neubert. Miss Lillian Bailey offered memorials to our deceased and Miss Sarah Hall brought a program on the Flag of the United States of America. Each month a chapter member brings a family heirloom and shares its history during the American Heritage period.

Silhouettes of men, women and children pasted on miniature picture frames and hung on branches of tiny trees formed the centerpieces for the awards day luncheon at state conference last year in Kansas City. —Helen Linder Neubert.

JANET MONTGOMERY (Rockville, MD). As the State of Maryland prepares to celebrate its 350th birthday, the Janet Montgomery Chapter found it fitting to honor our own heritage. In a re-dedication ceremony, we retraced footsteps of earlier Janet Montgomery members who 53 years ago restored the well and planted a grove of trees at Ft. Frederick, Big Pool, Maryland. Mrs. Michael Novak and her daughter, Teresa, a Girl Scout, led us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and Mrs. James Jolly placed a wreath at the well, followed by Mrs. Linus Klitsch reciting the poem “Trees.” Mrs. David Osman read a Baltimore Sun article describing the statewide program of the Maryland DAR on May 2, 1931, when 500 people participated in a ceremony at Ft. Frederick. State Regent, Mrs. Charles Bloedorn, spoke to us about conservation. Also present was Mr. Gerald Sword, Superintendent of Herrington Manor State Park. As a young boy he remembered seeing the marker on the well which was placed there in 1930 by Janet Montgomery members. The fort was one of his first assignments as a park ranger. At the conclusion of the ceremony four members of the Maryland Forces, led by Ranger Mike Pratt, gave us a slide program obtained by Mrs. Harry Elliott from the Missouri Mansion Preservation.
military demonstration and described the different uniforms worn by the men. 

Ft. Frederick, now a Maryland State Park, was erected in 1756 for defense against the French and Indians. The fort was garrisoned during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, but was never seriously attacked. British and Hessian prisoners were confined in it during the Revolution. 

Janet Montgomery is proud to have played a small part in the restoration of the fort in the 1930s and equally proud today to look back on this historic landmark. —Marian M. Seim. 

FORT McARTHUR (Kenton, Ohio). Many members served on various committees for the Hardin County Sesquicentennial celebration which began in March and culminated with activities at the county fairground July 4, including a parade of 175 entries.

Mrs. James Baldridge and Mrs. Ted Fogle were chairmen of the theme contest and the logo committee. They and Mrs. Ole Flesvig wrote the souvenir program. The Regent, Mrs. Gage Mackey, worked in several areas.

One activity was the DAR float illustrating the general theme: "Yesterday—Today—Tomorrow." Two high school seniors depicted Revolutionary soldiers, the float committee and others represented today, and our National American History essay contest winner, Lisa Fish, seated at a desk portrayed tomorrow.

In another project, members managed a booth with Mrs. Hans Sorgenfrei, chairman. The main attraction was a porcelain reproduction doll dressed in period costume designed and made by Mrs. Arthur Rose. 

Hardin County Sesquicentennial projects were the historical highlights of the year.

MULTNOMAH (Portland, OR) rededicated a bronze marker for the Unknown Pioneer Woman's Grave. This grave site had been honored by our Chapter with a bronze marker forty-six years earlier. Unfortunately, the marker was stolen in 1976.

The Unknown Pioneer Woman's Grave was discovered by a road crew in 1924. The grave is located near the summit of the Barlow Road, the primary route pioneers used to traverse the mountains into the fertile Willamette Valley from 1846 to 1912.

A member of the "Barlow Long Rifles" group, dressed in his mountain man outfit, led the guests to the grave site. The presentation of colors was given by the Boy Scout Troops #173 and #662. A quilt from the DAR Robert Newell House Museum was used to drape the marker. Miss Jeanette I. Dentler unveiled the marker for rededication. Miss Dentler is Honorary State Regent, OSSDAR and past Vice President General.

Mrs. George A. Connor, State Vice Regent, gave a speech entitled, "The Spirit of Our Pioneers." She noted that "we are honoring not only the memory of this pioneer woman, but of all the pioneers who came across the continent and who are buried in unknown graves along the way."

The guests at the rededication ceremony included ninety descendants of the Oregon Trail pioneers. Mrs. Drexel Williams, State Regent, and Mrs. Robert L. Chais, Vice President General, were in attendance.

Also present were representatives from the National Park Service; the Mount Hood National Forest Rangers; the Oregon State Parks and Recreation, Historic Preservation; and the Oregon Historical Society.

KNAPP (Pelham, NY) on the occasion of its own 55th Anniversary, honored one of its members, Mrs. John M. Williams, on her 98th birthday. The double birthday party was celebrated with a champagne tea at the home of Mrs. Arthur H. Hardy, Jr., Mrs. Harvey M. Bagg, daughter of Mrs. Williams, presided.

Guest speaker for the special program was Mrs. George Bratt, National Vice Chairman of the Motion Picture, Radio and Television Committee, who spoke on "Margaret Corbin: Revolutionary War Heroine." Mrs. Bratt’s remarks brought a flood of reminiscences from the honor guest, who grew up on a farm in Jamesville, N.Y., near Syracuse, a member of the fifth generation to farm the property.

Knapp is a valuable contributor to the community, presenting American History Awards, Good Citizen medals and scholarships to Pelham High School Seniors, and making certain that historical sites are recognized and marked, as well as being preserved.

Mrs. Williams, whose 98 years of memory are clearly evident, was welcomed by Mrs. John Kraynek, Regent of Kushkushkee Trail Chapter, with Mrs. L. Willard Moore, pianist. Mrs. James Lawther Rich, Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, led the American's Creed.

After a delicious luncheon, Mrs. Scott welcomed the members and guests, and Mrs. Kraynek made the introduction. A musical program was presented by Mr. Patrick Lanigan, who accompanied himself on the guitar. Mrs. J. Frank McCormick, a member of Jacob Ferree Chapter, brought Greetings as South Western Director and introduced the honored guest speaker. Mrs. DeVan, in her last months as State Regent, brought a most interesting and informative message to the attentive audience. She was presented a money corsage for her State Project and a book as a memento of her visit to Section I of South Western Pennsylvania.

In the picture are left to right Mrs. J. Frank McCormick, South Western Director; Mrs. William Todd DeVan, Regent of the Pennsylvania State Society, DAR; Mrs. Wallace A. Scott, Regent of Jacob Ferree Chapter; Mrs. John Kraynek, Regent of Kushkushkee Trail Chapter.—Marion McCormick.

KANKAKEE (Kankakee, IL) celebrated its 60th Anniversary at Asbury Methodist Church, Kankakee. Also, a 50-year pin was presented to Mrs. Nelda Marr Nusbaum. She is the third member to achieve this honor. She was Regent 1949, 1951 and 1957-1959.

Our Regent, Mrs. Joseph Riml, presided. The keynote speaker, State Regent, Mrs. Albert Trieble, was introduced by our Vice
Regent, Mrs. Howard Schwark. Her topic was “DAR in Action”.

There were fourteen guests from other chapters in the 4th Division present. They included: Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General; Mrs. James J. Hamm, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Virgil V. Clary, Fourth Division Director.

Our first Regent was Mrs. D. S. McKinstry, sister of Gov. Len Small of Illinois. There were 22 members. In 1927, the chapter wrote the Mayor, requesting that the American Flag be displayed at all polling places on Election Day. This has been done ever since.

During the wars we were very active as an organization. Other activities have been donating books to libraries, participation in Arbor Day, Contributions to different drives, Many volunteer their hours. We have helped promote the Kankakee Historical Society Museum, celebrated American History month in February. Also contributed to a scholarship fund which provides a scholarship to a History student. We also have sponsored Patriotic displays to promote Constitution Week, contributed to all worthwhile things for the good of our community.

In the picture, standing, Mrs. Fred B. Nusbaum, 50-year member. Seated left, Mrs. Joseph Riml, Regent and Mrs. Albert Tribel, Jr., State Regent.

Our meeting was followed by tea and a lovely birthday cake. Hostesses were: Mrs. Paul Nelson, Mrs. James Harshbarger, Mrs. Edward Drolet, Miss Grace Gilliland and Mrs. Geo. Briggs. — Nelda M. Nusbaum.

OLSSAIC (Newburgh, NY) sponsored a luncheon at the Officers Club of Stewart Air Base in conjunction with the “National Liberty Week” celebration at New Windsor.

The luncheon was to honor Sarah Benjamin, a woman who served in the American Revolution. Born in this area in 1745, she lived to be 115 years old. Sarah followed her husband into battle and one time, with gun in hand, stood guard for him. It was at this time she was questioned by George Washington as to why she was there and was she not afraid of the cannon balls. She and her husband were camped at New Windsor when Washington announced the end of the war on April 19, 1783. Sarah could neither read nor write, but she was a very religious person. At the time of her death she was still spinning and weaving.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Donna Cook, unveiled a beautiful painting of Sarah by Mrs. Parker Scoville to the 113 guests present.

Our honored guests were His Worshipfulness The Man, Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead England, A. J. Bellworey and Mayoress, Lt. Col. DeBease and Mrs. Bease superintendent of Stewart Air Base and Mr. and Mrs. John Petro Supervisor of New Windsor.

Sixteen Certificates of Appreciation were presented to people who had spent many free hours of work to make Liberty Week a success.

An original song “Ring the Bells, America,” composed by our member Mary Stewart, was sung at the end of the luncheon. — Alice J. Hashbrouck.

WESTERN SHORES (Long Beach, CA) has been honored the past year to receive into membership Second Lieutenant Iona Elizabeth Jacobson, (pictured) she is the first, in its fifty-nine year history, to serve as Page at a CSSDAR conference, the 75th annual conference held in Oakland. Her basic and advanced training with the US Army were at Ft. Knox, KY, Fort Riley, KS, and N.M. Institute at Roswell. She is presently assigned to the 240th Signal Corps, California National Guard, San Pedro as Line Officer. Lt. Jacobson daughter of member, Lucy Miller Jacobson, will be stationed at Ft. Gordon, Augusta, GA for Signal Officers basic course after which she will serve three years in the Regular Army. She chose to join DAR through her ancestor, Gen. Frederick Watts, Pa. militia because the Militia is the forerunner of the National Guard in which she now serves.

Certificates of recognition were given to fifteen members of more than twenty-five years of service to Western Shores, in monthly ceremonies. Leone Smoyer Jackson, a member, has been honored at meetings through the reading of her poems for inspiration. Her poetry, in four booklets may be found in DAR libraries, and recall her Nebraska early years, her Peace Corp and teaching experiences and inspiring philosophy. Western Shores is honored and proud to have its past Regent, LaVelle Graber Magnus, now serve as Recording Secretary of CSSDAR. She is junior past Director of District XIII. She also does yeoman work typing genealogical records for NSDAR. The chapter is most excited and hopeful because of new Junior members and the keen interest shown by prospective young women. — Virginia Brown Zunich.

LYNNEHAVEN PARISH (Virginia, VA). A first for Green Run High School and the Green Run Community was Miss Janice Pacua receiving an American History Award Pin from the chapter. She is a member of the Junior Class of Green Run High School. This award is granted to a student proficient in all studies but outstanding in History. Students must be voted on by their classmates and presented, when elected, to a local DAR Chapter for competition in the award. Miss Janice Pacua is our local winner.

Her sister Jennifer Pacua received the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution’s Good Citizenship Award in January 1983. The Good Citizenship Award is presented annually to a high school senior who has been outstanding in her class, academically, athletically and artistically. This award is given to one senior in each of the local High Schools. It is among the highest “service project” awards given to the public by the NSDAR. This award is also given in the form of a pin and a certificate.

The chapter congratulates the Pacua family. — Carolyn Butterwick.

LUCY WOLCOT BARNUM (Adrian, MI). Many beautiful articles of clothing and accessories, were given to the DAR Museum by Mrs. Edwin (Margaret) Broecker through the Lucy Wolcot Barnum Chapter. This was the area where Mrs. Broecker’s ancestors settled. They were accepted by the Museum at a reception marking the opening of the exhibition “Freedom’s Holy Light” sponsored by the Danish Ambassador and Mrs. Borch. Mr. and Mrs. Broecker were guests at the reception.

This is a gift of rare beauty. The gowns
were made of heavy silks and satins brought from the Orient by an uncle of the ancestor of Mrs. Broecker. They were in the plain colors worn by the Quakers except one, the "passing gown." This gown was worn by the ancestor a fortnight after the marriage banns had been said before a Quaker assembly. The fabric of that dress is embroidered with pink rose buds. All of the gowns are the property of the DAR Museum except the wedding gown and the "passing gown" which have been given to the Adrian Chapter.

Mrs. Broecker is a member of the Battle Creek Chapter and is immediate past Chaplain of the Michigan State DAR. She has been a Regent of the Battle Creek Chapter twice and is a director at the present time.

KESKESKICK (Yonkers, NY) was honored by a visit from the New York State Regent, Mrs. Doris Diebold, and also Mrs. Kenneth De Forest. The occasion for the visit was the dedication of a flagpole, plaque and flying eagle at the Sherwood House on Tuckahoe Road in Yonkers. The Sherwood House is approaching recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

Miss Charlae Olaker, first soprano soloist of the New Rochelle Presbyterian Church, sang three selections: "Summertime," by George Gershwin, "America the Beautiful" by Katherine Lee Bates and the National Anthem for which the entire audience joined in.

Mrs. Diebold and Mr. Tristram W. Metcalfe Jr. of the Yonkers Historical Society stepped forward and pulled a covering from the plaque which stated simply: Presented by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution/Keskeskick Chapter/June 26, 1983.

Those members of the DAR who were present were: Miss Jean Macdonald of Keskeskick Chapter, Mrs. Clarence Gurski, Regent of General Jacob Odell Chapter in Hastings and Mrs. Thomas Betts, former Regent of Anne Hutchinson Chapter in Bronxville, New York. Mrs. Diebold's remarks on the occasion were very appropriate.—Jean Macdonald.

BRUNSWICK (Georgia). The photograph shows our member, Elizabeth Hunt Huster (Mrs. Edwin C.), and her three daughters, Elizabeth Huster Barnes (Mrs. John III); Frances Huster Lewanski (Mrs. Michael, Jr.); and Emily Huster Revels (Mrs. Donald Carl, Jr.) All three daughters were voted members at the National Board Meeting on 4 February 1983. Frances and Emily are Junior members. All joined on the service of John Caffey who was a private in the 6th Maryland Independent Company, General Nash's Brigade, George Washington's Army. He fought at the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

The Chapter is fortunate to have another member, Martha Cooper Murphy Russell (Mrs. Burwell Atkinson), whose three daughters are also members but who did not become members the same day. They are: Marion Russell Baker (Mrs. R. I.); Deidre Russell Cox (Mrs. J. Wesley); and Carl King Russell Lincoln (Mrs. Matthew Coleman). All three are Junior members and all joined on the service of James Maxwell, a member of the Provincial Congress and Secretary of State of Georgia.—Winona J. Dill.

STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY (Santa Fe, NM) held its annual George Washington's Birthday Tea at the Palace of the Governors, the oldest government building in the United States continuously occupied since 1810, and now the Museum of New Mexico Historical Division. During the tea, Mrs. Gordon Burroughs, Regent, formally presented to Dr. Thomas Chavez, Museum Director, the historic china collection used by wives of Territorial Governors from 1872 to 1897 and of Governors from 1939 to 1960.

The Americanism Medal was awarded by the Regent to Mrs. Margot Irmgard Pellette of Los Alamos for her outstanding contributions to her adopted country. A native of Ohhausen, Germany, she fled from the terrors of communism to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1962. Having lived under socialism and communism, she has been tireless in promoting the ideals of democracy. She has been guest speaker at New Mexico Girls and Boys Ranch, at the County Fourth of July celebration and before many civic groups. She has served as an acting Municipal Judge and participates actively in the political process. She has served as a substitute teacher and has entertained many foreign students in her home. She daily displays the Flag of the United States. In her home and civic life, she has demonstrated her trustworthiness and leadership. In the photo from left to right are Regent Burroughs, Mrs. Pellette, State Regent Mrs. Harry McAuley and Vice Regent Mrs. Norman Haase, who prepared the award documentation.

BLENNERHASSETT (Parkersburg, WV). This name was chosen for the new chapter in 1949 because of the intrigue of scenic and historic Blennerhassett Island two miles downstream from the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers at Parkersburg. Several members and their families motored 130 miles to the Isner Shrine Cemetery in the Elk's-Beverly area (Randolph County, formerly part of Augusta County, Virginia), and conducted a memorial service and marked the graves of Michael M. Isner and his two sons, Thomas and Henry Isner, Michael (1732-1809), a proven patriot, also served in Dunmore's War, as revealed by records in Richmond, Virginia. He was an early pioneer, settling on a large plantation, and he served on the first grand jury in Randolph County. Thomas and Henry were privates and Indian scouts in the Continental Army. Both Michael and Thomas were direct Revolutionary ancestors of Ranah Isner Britton.

Pictured from left; Mrs. Wendell Camp, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert W. Goff; Mrs. Elza E. Metz, Registrar; Mrs. J. Rector (Ranah Isner) Britton; Mrs. J. Russell Lockhart, Chaplain; Mrs. Warren H. Campbell, Regent; and Mrs. Leighton Wooffter, Historian.—Ranah Isner Britton.

SUSANNA RUSSELL (Cridersville, Ohio) celebrated its 10th Anniversary on June 11, 1983. Our Chapter was organized June 8, 1973 with 26 organizing members with Terri Leffler being the organizing Regent. On July 26, 1976 was when the Chapter was Chartered.

Susanna Russell's name was chosen because she was the granddaughter of Patriot Peter Sunderland and is believed to be the first white child born (1817) in Ft. Amanda on the Allen-Auglaize County Line.

The Chapter celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the log cabin of Mrs. Mildred Nuss, an organizing member. The Organizing Regent, Registrar, Past Regents and other organizing members were recognized as well as other Charter Members.

In accordance with the celebration, Mrs. Alberta Davis presented a DAR Flag to the Susanna Russell Chapter in memory of her brother, Richard English, who passed away on August 11, 1982. Accepting the flag were Mrs. Harriette Cummings, present Regent, and Mrs. Betty Hoehn, Past Regent.

Mrs. Alberta Davis carried our new DAR Flag and Mrs. Virginia Forney carried our American Flag in the Flag Day Celebration at the Lima Memorial Hall. —Janet Bruns.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HENDRICK (Marion, OH) held its annual George
Continental Congress Awards for Outstanding Program and Use of Theme in Program Titles and Conservation of Printing Funds. Chapter also received the Gold Honor Roll Award.

Chapter presented one DAR Good Citizen and four Good Citizenship Awards to Middletown Area students and also awarded three monetary prizes to top Senior History Students of the Middletown Area High School.

The chapter sponsored a Mini-Bus Trip to Continental Congress and the Pennsylvania State Luncheon at the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC.

The Highlight of the year was the chapter's 63rd Birthday Celebration. Just prior to a Dinner-Theater Program at the Wesley United Methodist Church in Middletown, which was sponsored by the Church's Chancel Choir, Mrs. Leonard V. Foerschner, Pennsylvania State Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual For Citizenship Committee, presented the DAR Medal of Honor to Robert G. Reid, Mayor of Middletown. During the same program, the Chapter Regent presented a United States Flag to Frey Village, a Retirement Center in Middletown. A Charter Resident of the Village received the Flag for the Village.

United States Flags were placed on graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and deceased Chapter members just prior to Memorial Day.

The Chapter year ended with the election of officers for the next three years and members present enjoyed a delicious covered-dish picnic.

SPIRIT OF ’76 (New Orleans, LA). Katherine Schlegel Ricau (Mrs. Gustave Joseph, Jr.) is pictured holding the genealogy she compiled and wrote, entitled, The Ricau Family and Allied Families.

The book is a work of our main families and their allied families: Ricau; Schlegel; Jumonville; and McCloskey, the surnames of Mrs. Ricau's mother and father and her husband's mother and father. It also includes a mock play entitled, "I Remember Hickory Street," a kaleidoscope of memories of her early life depicting the customs and traditions of the times. There are short sketches of the lives of her husband, three daughters—DAR members—and herself, too.

The work was undertaken in order that her children would know something of their heritage, she said. The book was an ongoing work of four years, not including the time in research of genealogical data previously recorded by other interested members of the represented families.

Mrs. Ricau wishes to give special recognition to Miss Edith Kernaghan, her chapter Genealogical Records Chairman, for the index she compiled for the work.

It is with pride, therefore, that Mrs. Ricau, through her Chapter, has offered a copy of this work to the DAR Library and her state libraries.

WESTMORELAND (Wayne County, WV) is proud to introduce the Savage Grant Society, Children of the American Revolution. This new society was organized under the direction of Mrs. Richard Bromley, Regent, by Mrs. Sidney Comet, C.A.R. Chairman. The society has eleven members.

Meetings are on the first Saturday of the month from July to December. This year the State Summer Packet Workshop and Picnic was hosted by Savage Grant at the Buford DAR cabin in Ritter Park, Huntington, West Virginia. Senior State Officers, State Officers and Chairmen attended.

Westmoreland Chapter presented Savage Grant with an American Flag and provides Senior Leadership and financial support.

The society took its name from a Land Grant of 28,628 acres to John Savage, and sixty other men for military service at Fort Necessity in the French and Indian Wars. This boundary of land extended along the Ohio River from a point above the mouth of Nine Mile, westward to a point one-half mile below the mouth of the Big Sandy River, up both sides of the Guyandotte River and up both sides of the Big Sandy River to the forks.

With the help of members, the Savage Grant Society is "Growing Toward the Future."

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH (Reno, Nevada) held a festive luncheon to celebrate its 60th anniversary. Named for the State Flower which grows profusely in the State, the chapter was organized February 21, 1923.

Mrs. Bernard Porter, Regent, presided and gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance led by Mrs. Keith Lockard. Mrs. Verner Biggs led the singing
of "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling." Greetings were read from Mrs. Richard Shelby, President General; Mrs. John Farwell, Nevada State Regent; Mrs. Clarence Thornton, President, Thomas Holcomb Chapter CDXVII Century, and Lt. Col. Eldon L. Perdue, Military Science Department, University of Nevada.

Special guests were Mrs. Richard Bryan, Nevada's First Lady; Mrs. Ethel Gadda, Daughters of the American Colonists; and Mr. Almon Copley, Sons of the American Revolution. Recognition was given to Mrs. John Beaupre, a 58-year member, and to Mrs. Noble Canter, Mrs. Joseph Coppa, Mrs. C. David Lambird, Mrs. Melville Pollard, and Mrs. William Van Arsdale, all members over 25 years.

A slide presentation, "Gift to Us from America as She Grew Westward," was narrated by Mrs. Victor Thornton, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Louis Ronchetti.

The chapter observes the National goals by awarding DAR Good Citizenship and ROTC medals, participating for 40 years in the Naturalization Ceremony for new citizens, and placing historic markers throughout northwestern Nevada, including one where the pioneers crossed the Truckee River enroute to California. Also a bronze plaque was placed at Fort Churchill, the ruins of a Civil War fort. The Chapter had prepared from research of the minutes of 40 years of meetings. Mrs. John Foley a past Regent and 50-year member, received special recognition as the one remaining charter member. Other past Regents there were Mrs. T. L. Dilbeck, Mrs. Charles Lemon, Miss Emily McCune and Mrs. Raymond Weaver.

NEW LONDON (New London, MO) recently celebrated its 70th Anniversary with a luncheon in honor of past regents, in the home of State Historian, Mrs. A. Detweiler. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Herbert Albright, presided at the meeting and Mrs. Joseph W. Towe, State Regent, was guest of honor. Mrs. Detweiler, also a past Regent and past District Director, read a history of the chapter, which she had prepared from research of the minutes of 40 years of meetings. Mrs. John Foley a past Regent and 50-year member, received special recognition as the one remaining charter member. Other past Regents there were Mrs. T. L. Dilbeck, Mrs. Charles Lemon, Miss Emily McCune and Mrs. Raymond Weaver.

Shown in the picture from left to right are Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Millard Johnson, and Mrs. Albright. Mrs. Johnson has two great great grandfathers who fought in the Revolutionary War buried in the northeast Missouri County of Ralls, in which the New London Chapter is located.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD (Danville, IL) held a 75th Anniversary Tea on its charter day of May 1st at the Danville Country Club. Bouquets of spring flowers, a three-tiered cake and string quartet made it a gala occasion for the 160 members and guests attending. Mrs. Farr Birch, daughter of one of the founders, was one presiding at the tea table.

Two tables of memorabilia were of special interest: the chapter charter; a picture of the 14 founding Daughters; scrapbooks and certificates of honor telling of the achievements through the years; a replica of the salt kettle, a reminder of the Old Salt Works the first industry of the little settlement of Danville in 1819.

Three members were honored in memory of their bequests to the chapter: Goldia D. Roach for her interest in the DAR Good Citizen Committee; Pearl Baird Jones for the chapter's charitable purposes; Virginia Blunk Johnson for the Scholarship Fund. Only the interest from these monies is used to provide special honors for the DAR Good Citizens of Vermilion County, to further the work of all NSDAR projects, to assist in the preservation of history in the community, and to provide scholarships in the nursing profession to American citizens studying in the area.

The chapter's oldest member, Rosalie Sidell Huffman, was present and so honored. She received her National Number 120884 in 1916. Six past Regents were in attendance with the presiding Regent, Mrs. William O. Smiley.

Members and guests signed the book used at the chapter's 50th Anniversary Tea. Mrs. Alvah Heskett who chaired the tea committee 25 years ago was again the general chairman.

GENESEE (Flint, MI) was represented by members at the Annual Arbor Day program at For-Mar Nature Preserve and Arboretum in Genesee County. The grounds had been presented some years ago to Genesee County by a former member of DAR and her husband. At the request of Friends of For-Mar, Governor James J. Blanchard had declared April 26, Arbor Day and a Michigan State Senate Resolution was read.

During the program a small grove of trees was dedicated to the memory of Lucile S. Killeen, a long-time member of DAR and Past Regent of Genesee Chapter, and a new white pine tree was planted in her memory. Mrs. Killeen had helped in the planting of a double row of maples in memory of her husband, G. Franklin Killeen, growing near the Memorial Center Building. Lucile was a member of numerous local organizations and gave unstintingly of her talents and time to Community Projects.

Genesee Chapter is proud of the 25 boys and girls who were presented with Good Citizen pins and certificates at a program and tea honoring them, their parents and counselors. Constitution Week was observed with a Proclamation from the City's Mayor and a local Professor spoke in observance of George Washington's Birthday.
(Continued from October Issue)

Gardner, Ezekiel: b 7-1-1753 d 4-18-1828 m Betsey Chubbock
Sgt MA
add: Pens

Garrett, John: b c 1750 d 1805/6 m Hannah Harris Adj SC
correct date of death: 4-4-1806

Garrison, Jedediah: b 1760/62 d p 1827 m Jane Williams Sol
GA
correct date of birth: a 1750
correct place of service: NC

Gary, Thomas Sr: b c 1730 d p 6-5-1796 m Rebecca Newman
PS SC
correct date of birth: c 1727
correct date of death: 4-1797
correct name of wife: Uriah Newman

Gary, Thomas: b a 1750 d 1805/6 m Hannah Harris PS SC
correct date of death: 4-4-1806
correct date of birth: a 1745
correct date of death: a 4-6-1816

Getz, George: b 1759 d 11-28-1842 m Mary Sybilla Stiehl PS
PA

Getzendanner, Henry: b 7-3-1742 d p 1826 m (1) Elizabeth
Rumph (2) Mary Larey PS SC
correct date of birth: bapt 6-25-1742
correct names of wives: (1) Elizabeth Rumpf (2) Mary (Demar-

Greenleaf, Daniel: b 11-7-1702 d 7-18-1795 m (1) Silence
(Nichols) Marsh (2) Mrs. Dorothy Richardson Grd MA
correct date of death: 7-18-1785

Green, William: b 1754 d 2-24-1848 m Ruth Sheldon Pvt
NY
correct date of birth: 1757
correct date of death: 2-24-1844

Hall, James: b 4-20-1720 d 1807 m (1) Mary Lamb (2) Submit
Bosworth (FAMPS)
correct service: CS CT

Hall, Peter: b 8-1-1755 d 10-25-1835 m Mandane Clark Cpl CT
VT
correct date of death: 8-25-1835

Hardy, William: b c 1720 d 1790/91 m Mary PS VA
correct date of death: 10-12-1790

Harless, Henry: b 1752 d p 3-15-1815 m (1) Charity (2)
Elizabeth Pvt VA
correct date of birth: bet 3-25 & 5-16 1815
correct names of wives: (1) Charity (2) Elizabeth Province

Harris, Absalom: b 5-27-1752 d 11-19-1824 m (1) Elizabeth
(Lowe) Turner (2) Clara Jeter 2Lt VA
correct names of wives: (1) Elizabeth (Tarver) Jordan (2)
Clara Jeter
add service: PS

Harvey, Isaac: b 9 21 1718 d 11-3-1802 m Martha Newlin Sol
PA
correct name: HARVEY, Isaac Sr
correct service: CS NC

Hedden, David: b 6-30-1750 d 1835 m Esther Baldwin Pvt NJ
correct date of death: 4-15-1835
correct names of wives: (1) Esther Baldwin (2) Mrs. Mary
Hays

Hiltebeitel, Adam: b 10-30-1742 d 7-25-1823 m Salome ______
Pv PA
correct name of wife: Salome Klein

Hollingsworth, Thomas: b 12-17-1729 d 3-1-1799 m Jane Smith
Pv DE
correct service: PS DE

Holmes, John: b 1709 d 2-10-1777 m Grizel Given PS NH
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT
SERVICE

Horger, Jacob: b c 1752 d 1800 m Lovisia Shaumloffel Pvt SC
correct name: HORGER, Jacob Sr
correct service: PS SC

Horger, Jacob Jr: b c 1752 d p 6-25-1807 m Margaret Inabnet
PS SC

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Jett, James: b c 1740 d 12-13-1834 m (1) Ruth ______ (2) Belsora ______ Pvt MA PNSR

correct name of wives: (1) Ruth ______ (2) Belsorah ______ (3) Ruth ______

Humphrey, Theophilus: b 1744 d 1826 m (1) Hepzibah Cornish (2) Diana Averyett Pvt CT
correct date of death: 3-7-1826

Inzer, John: b 1760 d 8-30-1831 m (1) ______ (2) Mary Dowdy

Mid Pvt MD
correct service: Sol MD

Ireland, James: b 12-8-1745 d 5-5-1806 m (1) Jane Burgess (2) Ann Pollard PS VA
correct date of birth: 12-3-1745

Jackson, Elizabeth Cummins: b 1724 d 1825 m John Jackson PS VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Jackson, John: b 1719 d 9-25-1804 m Elizabeth Cummins Pvt VA
correct date of death: 1801
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Jett, James: b c 1740 d c 1803 m Rosey Duncan Pvt VA
correct date of death: a 11-8-1805

Jewett, Jonathan: b 1761 d p 2-15-1785 m Mehetable Kibbourn

Pvt MA
correct date of birth: 1685
correct date of death: 1773

ERROR IN SERVICE

Johnson, Thomas: b 11-14-1749/50 d c 1834 m Ann ______

Capt VA
correct name of wife: Ann Varnum (combines two listings)

Johnston, Amos: b a 1727 d a 1797 m Mary ______ PS NC
correct date of death: p 9-2-1797

Johnston, Ezekiel: b c 1744 d a 8-9-1781 m Eve ______ Sol VA
correct date of birth: c 1740
correct date of death: 3-1781
correct name of wife: Mrs. Eve Persinger

Josselyn, John Sr: b 12-10-1710 d 8-1-1788 m Lucy Wilder

Capt MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Kellogg, Martin: b 7-16-1758 d 4-14-1840 m Lucy Seymour Pvt NY
correct service: Pvt CT PNSR

Kern, William: b 1752 d 1844 m Catherine Hoover Lt PA PNSR
correct date of birth: 2-8-1756

Kerr, James: b 1740/50 d p 1807 m Mary Moore Sbr MD
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION

Kibb, Jedediah: b 12-25-1755 d 1-28-1834 m (1) ______ (2) Louisa ______ Pvt CT PNSR
correct names of wives: (1) Lydia Corless (2) Louisa ______

Kline, Michael: b 1716 d a 2-28-1783 m Catherine Schuffert (Shuford) PS NC
correct date of death: 1792
correct name of wife: Catherine Scheffert (Shuford)

Knapp, Joseph: b 11-28-1762 d 8-10-1833 m Margaret Dickson Pvt PA
correct date of birth: 1-1-1762
correct service: Pvt NY

Koines, George Adam: b 8-7-1753 d 1820 m Barbara Smith Pvt PA
correct date of death: p 12-5-1820

Kreps, Michael: b 1750 d 1799 m Catherine Schnee Cpl PA
correct date of birth: 8-27-1747
correct date of death: 11-2-1803
correct name of wife: Margaret Fourtnoy (only)

Luckey, Adam: b 1759 d 2-13-1836 m Catherine Pvt VA PNSR
correct names of wives: (1) Janet Burney (2) Catherine ______

Lair, Mathias Sr: b 1714 d 1787 m Catherine Margaretta Moyer CS VA
correct service: PS CA VA

Lakin, William Sr: b 5-22-1732 d 1816 m Anna Gregg PS NH
correct names of wives: (1) Priscilla Ames (2) Anna Gragg (3) Margaret Percy

Lamson, Jonathan: b 9-29-1726 d 12- -1815 m Mehtable Holt Pvt VA
correct name: LAMSON, Jonathan Sr
correct service: PS NH

Landen, Daniel Jr: b 2-23-1737 d 4 -1814 m Chloe Smith Pvt CT
correct date of birth: 2-11-1737

Latane, William: b c 1753 d _____ m Ann Waring Lt VA
correct date of death: 1811

Le Baron, James: b 12-10-1726 d 10-3-1870 m Hannah Turner Cpl MA
correct service: CS MA

Lee, Ebenezer Jr: b 1-7-1757 m (1) Martha Parsons (2) Anna Hyde Sgt CT
add: PNSR

Le Grow, Elias: b 3-1-1741 d 10-24-1815 m Elizabeth Dodd Pvt MA
correct date of birth: bapt 3-1-1741

Lindemuth, Martin: b 2-14-1757 d 9-12-1829 m Magdalena Wolff Cpl PA
correct service: Pvt PA

Litter, Jacob: b 1749 d p 6-21-1813 m Juliaan ______ PS MD

correct name of wife: Juliana Fogle

Livingston, David: b 1760 d 7-2-1843 m Annie Mishler Pvt MD PNSR
correct date of death: 1757/8

Lockhart, Samuel: b 1727 d a 1786 m Catherine Capt PS NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Lockhart, Samuel: b a 1745 d p 1783 m Sarah Barrett Lt Col PS NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Loveridge, William: b 5-28-1761 d 9-18-1836 m (1) Lucy Welsh (2) Lucretia (Jewett) Frink Pvt CT
correct date of death: 9-14-1836
add: PNSR

Lower, Christian: b 4-19-1713 d 9-8-1786 m Anna Catherine Sterf PS PA

correct name: LOWER, Christian Sr

correct date of birth: bapt 4-10-1715

correct names of wives: (1) Anna Catharina (Seibert) Stephan (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Haffner
correct service: Col PS PA

Lower, Christian Jr: b 5-11-1751 d 1- -1807 m Eva Christiana Anspach Cpl PS PA

correct service: Lt PA

Lucas, Israel: b 1-26-1753 d 3-22-1834 m Mabel Bidwell Pvt NY
correct date of death: 3-20-1834
add: WPNS

Lugar, Adam: b 3-1-1738 d 3-9-1837 m Margaret Clappe Pvt NC
correct service: Pvt CL PNSR

McCormick, Thomas: b 1759 d 1827 m Catherine Fisher Fif VA

correct date of birth: 3-14-1789
ERROR IN SERVICE

McDowell, Joseph: b 1715 d 1775 m Margaret O’Neal PS NC
correct date of death: a 11- -1771
ERROR IN SERVICE
McJunkin, Samuel: b 1725 d 1805 m Mary Bogan PS SC
correct date of death: 4-25-1808
McKamy, William: b c 1750 d 9-6-1796 m Isabella
Sol VA
correct name of wife: Isabella Cooper
Mckeever, John: b c 1755 d 1810 m Jemima Edwards Flower
Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Mckamy, William: b c 1750 d bet 4-20 & 9-6-1826 m Isabella
Mckamy, William: b c 1750 d bet 4-20 & 9-6-1826 m Isabella
Mckamy, William: b c 1750 d bet 4-20 & 9-6-1826 m Isabella
McKinley, Alexander: b 1764 d 1819 m Wilson Pvt VA
correct date of death: 4-25-1808
correct name of wife: Betty Hayward
Nichols, William: b 1744 d 1-1792 m Martha Smith Lt MD
add: PS
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Nichols, Jesse: b 1760 d 1803 m Elizabeth Howard Pvt MA
correct date of birth: 5-1-1760
correct name of wife: Betty Hayward
Nichols, William: b 1744 d 1-1792 m Martha Smith Lt MD
add: PS
Nethercutt, William: b c 1763 d 1835 m Pvt NC PNSR
see: NETHERCUTT, William
Packard, Conrad: b 1740 d 1790 m Mary Clarissa Pvt NY
correct name: PACKARD, Conrad Sr.
correct date of birth: c 1727
Correct date of death: 8-5-1827
correct name of wife: Anna Margaretha Walradt
Correct service: PS NY
Page, Reuben: b 2-3-1754 d 3-21-1843 m Betsey Stevens Pvt NH
correct date of birth: 2-3-1753
correct date of death: 8-2-1843
correct name of wife: Elizabeth Stevens
add: PNSR
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Parker, Thomas: b 9-181754 d 4-24-1830 m Sophia Bauer Pvt PA
correct name of wife: Maria Sophia Bauer
Pendergrass, Job: b 1754/60 d 4-15-1831 m Mary Reel Pvt NC
correct date of birth: 1754
correct name of wives: (1) Nancy Edwards (2) Mary Reel
Pennington, Daniel: b 11-10-1750 d 1810 m Martha Ball Pvt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Perkins, Thomas Jr: b 3-10-1741 d 1796 m Rachael Vick Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of death: p 9-4-1838
Perkins, William Harding: b 1740 d 1-1806 m Elizabeth Lee Fearn Col VA
Correct date of death: p 6-3-1806
Pettus, Thomas Jr: b 3-10-1741 d 1796 m Mary Henderson 2Lt
PA
correct date of death: p 6-3-1806
Phillips, William: b 11-8-1825 d 1806 m Mary Moore Pvt NC
Correct date of death: 12-5-1740
Pickens, Israel: b 4-24-1744 d 2-11-1828 m (1) Elizabeth Baskin (2)
Sarah (Hall) Dejernette (3) Lucinda Walden (4) Sarah
Williams) Bevil Pvt SC PNSR
correct date of death: 2-11-1829
Pitzer, John: b 1745 d 1824 m Elizabeth Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of death: p 9-4-1838
Poor, Andrew: b 11-30-1740 d 2-28-1814 m Esther Snow (2)
(1) Esther Snow (2) Rebecca Howe
Pope, Frederick: b 5-15-1735 d 8-20-1812 m Mary Cole LtCol MA
correct date of birth: 5-15-1733
Pope, John: b 1761 d 1808 m Jane Spears Sol VA
Correct date of death: bet 5-8 & 8-14-1837
Potter, Robert: b d 4-22-1813 m Patience Boynton Pvt MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATE OF BIRTH AND CORRECT SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Powell, James: b 1733 d 8-1790 m Also Pvt NC
Correct date of death: a 8-25-1790
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
correct names of wives: (1) Susannah Cotten (2) Alse Rupp, William: b 1746 d 1815 m Mary Dearborn Pvt NH correct date of death: 8-14-1815
Prong, Christopher: b 2-17-1757 d 12-12-1809 m Elizabeth Jett Pvt PA correct date of death: a 3-18-1809
Randall, William: b 9-26-1747 d p 1790 m Lucy Simmons Lt VA correct name of wife: Lucy Sims
Ratcliff, Joseph Chandler: b 3-26-1737 d p 1780 m Mary Welch Pvt MA correct date of death: 12-15-1828 correct service: Cpl MA PNSR
Reed, George: b 6-12-1760 d 1853 m Grace Utterback Sol NC correct names of wives: (1) Grace Utterback (2) Nancy Moore
Reed, James: b 1722 d 1803 m Charity O'Connor Capt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS DATES, LINEAGE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Rhodes, Joseph: b 9-10-1759 d 12-17-1830 m Nancy Ann Champlin Ens RI correct date of birth: 9-10-1758 correct name of wife: Ann Champlin correct service: Sgt CT Ens RI
Ritchey, John: b c 1740 d p 1800 m _____ Pvt VA correct date of death: bet 6-3 & 8-1780 correct name of wife: Sarah Arnold
Robbins, William: b 1750 a 8-6-1814 m Mary _____ Pvt MA correct date of death: 8-6-1814 correct names of wives: (1) Meltiah (2) Mrs Mary White
Robinson, Peter: b 4-4-1761 d 5-21-1849 m Phebe Haight Pvt NY PNSR correct date of birth: 3-8-1761
Rorebaugh, John: b 1738 d 10-1821 m Elizabeth Harness PS VA correct names of wives: (1) Barbara Reger (2) Elizabeth Harness
Royer, Daniel: b 4-27-1762 d 3-26-1838 m Catherine Stoner Sol PA correct service: Ens PA
Rubincan, Peter: b c 1760 d 7-2-1799 m Hannah Potts Pvt PA correct date of birth: c 1746 correct date of death: 5-28-1821
Rutledge, Harmon: b 9-15-1760 d 3-24-1851 m Susannah Beecher Pvt NJ correct date of death: 3-1-1851
Rupp, George: b 8-11-1721 d 9-13-1807 m Ursula Von Peter Holtz PS PA correct service: Pvt PA
Sabin, Samuel: b 1758 d 12-1847 m (1) Sarah Hill (2) Lillas Soule Pvt RI PNSR correct date of birth: 7-9-1757 correct date of death: 12-24-1846
Searcy, Reuben: b 1729 d 1815 m (1) Susan Henderson (2) Susannah Jett PS NC correct date of birth: 6-11-1729 correct names of wives: (1) Susan Henderson (2) Elizabeth Jett
Segura, Francisco: b c 1756 d 9-18-1831 m Maria dePrados PS LA correct date of birth: 11-27-1759
Sewall, Joseph: b 1753 d p 1847 m _____ Pvt NC PNSR correct name of wife: Mary Tompkins
Sheldon, James: b 4-11-1743 d p 1784 m (1) Hannah Beard (2) Elizabeth _____ CS RI correct date of death: 8-10-1828
Shelton, Thomas: b c 1750 d c 1826 m (1) Cecily Dabney (2) Sallie Farrar (3) Sally Miller Mus VA correct date of death: 6-19-1826
Shepard, John: b 3-16-1723 d 1-3-1846 m (1) Elizabeth Gould Pvt PA

FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATE OF BIRTH AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Shuck, Philip: b 1760 d a 11-9-1835 m Sarah _____ Pvt NC correct service: Pvt PA PNSR
Sinclair, Robert: b 1755 d 1817 m Lucy Patterson Pvt VA correct date of death: p 5-8-1822 correct name of wife: Ruth _____ Singletary, Josiah: b 10-24-1763 d 9-18-1843 m (1) _____ (2) Mrs. Sarah P _____ Pvt. NC Pens correct names of wives: (1) Sarah Ann Harrison (2) Mrs. Sarah P _____
Sink, Gottlieb: b c 1731 d c 1802 m (1) Catherine (2) Rosanna _____ Pvt PA correct date of death: a 12-21-1802
Slaughter, Francis: b 1730 d 1805 m Sarah Coleman QMSgt VA correct service: PS VA Slaughter, Robert: b c 1724 d p 1790 m Susannah Harrison Sol VA correct date of death: 1804
Smith, Jonathan: b 1741 d 9-9-1802 m Esther Bacon Lt Col CS MA correct service: Col CS MA
South, Elijah: b 5-20-1753 d 1836 m Rachel Hartupoe Pvt NJ correct date of death: a 3-28-1834
Spalsbury, John: b c 1740 d a 8-11-1803 m Anna Margaret Suz Sol Mil NY correct date of death: a 8-11-1803 correct names of wives: (1) Anna Margareth Suz (2) Rebecca _____
Spencer, Richard: b 1743 d 1820 m Eleanor Hopkins Pvt MD correct date of birth: c 1760 correct date of death: c 1819
Stanley, Richard: b 12-5-1750 d 1816 m Diana Covington Sgt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT DATE OF BIRTH AND SERVICE
Steenrod, Cornelius: b c 1745 d 1-2-1796 m Mary Elizabeth Caldwell Capt NY correct date of death: a 1-2-1796
Steffey, John: b 12-21-1745 d 1-6-1831 m (2) Rosena Philliply Pvt PA PNSR correct date of death: 1-17-1835 correct names of wives: (1) Anna Maria (2) Rosanna Phillippe
Stevens, Elijah: b 10-15-1740 d p 1780 m Jane _____ Cpl CT correct date of birth: 10-16-1740 correct date of death: 8-15-1783
Stewart, Lemuel: b 4-6-1759 d 3-8-1809 m Rebecca _____ Pvt CT RI WPNS correct name of wife: Rebecca Rose Stillwell, James: b 8-17-1755 d 4-14-1836 m Catherine Lounsberry Sgt NY add: WPNS
Stockwell, Emmons: b 1740 d 1819 m Ruth Page Pvt CS NH correct date of death: 11-8-1819
Stone, Solomon: b 8-23-1739 d p 1790 m Mary Harmon Pvt MA correct date of death: 4-8-1830
Strom, John: b 2-3-1760 d 12-13-1835 m Anne Parsons Pvt VA PNSR correct names of wives: (1) Mary Lloyd (2) Anne Parsons Stoutenburg, Peter: bapt 6-13-1731 d p 1777 m (1) Rachel Van Steenberg (2) Sarah Snediker Capt NY correct date of death: p 9-8-1799
Streit, Frederick: b 3-8-1742 d 5-21-1800 m Anne Catrina Moul Capt NY correct name: STREIT, Frederick Jr correct names of wives: (1) Catherine Benner (2) Elizabeth Row (3) Catherine Moore Strowd, Jesse: b 1758 d 1832 m (1) Naomi Strowd (2) Tabitha Hicks PS NC
correct date of birth: c 1760
correct date of death: bet 5-24 & 7-17-1834
Sutherland, David: b 9-20-1735 d 9-6-1799 m Hannah McDonnell PS NY
correct name: SUTHERLAND, David Jr
Tatum, John: b c 1720 d 1794 m Ann Wright Pvt NC
correct name: TATUM, John Sr
correct names of wives: (1) Ann Wright (2) Sarah -----
correct service: PS NC
Thayer, Isaac: b 2-9-1742 d 11-29-1814 m Abigail ----- Capt MA
correct date of death: 1-29-1827
correct name of wife: Abigail Faxon
Thomas, Henry: b c 1765 d a 11-7-1818 m Catherine (Caty) ----- Pvt VA
correct name of wife: Catherine Simmons
Thomas, Moses: b c 1736 d a 12-1818 m (3) Elizabeth Whaley Pvt VA
correct date of birth: c 1740
correct names of wives: (1) Frances Reed (2) Susan ----- (3) Elizabeth Whaley
Thompson, Balaam: b 1740 d a 2-13-1798 m (1) Olive ----- (2) Hannah ----- CS NC
correct date of birth: 10-13-1745
correct names of wives: (1) Olive Melton (2) Hannah
Thompson, Waddy Sr: b 1730 d 1801 m (1) Elizabeth Anderson (2) Mary (Lewis) Cobb PS VA
correct date of death: bet 3-6 & 6-1-1801
Thornburgh, John: b c 1734 d a 9-23-1799 m Elizabeth ----- Pvt VA
correct date of birth: c 1725
correct name of wife: Elizabeth Bolling
correct service: PS VA
Titus, Timothy: b 10-7-1726 d 10-31-1802 m Charity Losea PS NY
add: CS
Toole, John: b 1756 d 3-13-1791 m Ruth Rankin Pvt PA
correct date of death: 3-11-1792
Tryalor, William Sr: b 6-12-1733 d 1803 m Judith Archer Pvt VA
correct name of wife: _______
Trinkle, Christopher: b 1751/52 d 1829 m Elizabeth Hickman Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of death: a 8-31-1829
correct name of wife: Elizabeth Weiser
Tripp, David Jr: b 7-19-1758 d p 1790 m Lucy Potter Pvt MA
correct date of death: p 1820
correct name of wife: Lusannah (Lucy) Tripp
Troxell, George: b ______ d 1790 m Catherine ----- Pvt PA
correct date of death: a 6-22-1790
Trueblood, Abel: b 1745 d 9-29-1807 m Jemima Scott PS NC
correct date of birth: 5-5-1723
correct names of wives: (1) Jemima Scott (2) Elizabeth (Newby) Piper
Tryon, Michael: b a 1751 d a 1799 m Anna Maria Elizabeth PS PA
correct date of birth: c 1733
correct date of death: p 10 - 1790
correct names of wives: (1) _______ (2) Eva _______
correct service: Pvt PS PA
Turley, James: b 1761 d 6-4-1836 m (1) Agnes Kirby (2) Sarah (Hoblett) Lucas Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of birth: 1-8-1761
Turner, John: b 1-10-1757 d 2-6-1843 m (1) Elizabeth Berry (2) Margaret Young Pvt DE
Future Applicants Must Prove Correct Service
Tuttle, Hezekiah: b 4-3-1736 d 1-2-1796 m Martha Bradley Sgt CT
Future Applicants Must Prove Correct Service
Vernon, Thomas: b 5-23-1752 d c 1839-41 m Nancy Hicks Pvt VA PNSR
correct service: Cpl VA PNSR
Vives, Don Juan: b 1750 d p 1813 m Marguerita Bujol PS LA
correct name: VIVES, Juan Vincente
correct date of birth: c 1754
correct date of death: a 5-11-1822
correct name of wife: Marguerita (Bujol) Constant
Walser, Frederick: b 12-25-1760 d p 9-4-1836 m ______ MM NC PNSR
correct date of death: 12-24-1837
correct name of wife: Margaret Ernst
Watrous, Joseph: b 4-11-1711 d 7-6-1796 m (1) Mary Libby (2) Rachel (Norman) Smith Pvt MA
correct name: WATROUS, Joseph Sr
Future Applicants Must Prove Correct Service
Wax, Henry: b 1747 d 11-6-1796 m (1) Margaret Geschwind (2) Mrs. Catherine Kern Sgt PA
correct service: Capt PA
Webb, Jehiel: b 1-23-1745 d 2-6-1813 m Mary Eastman Pvt VA
correct date of death: 2-16-1813
add service: CS
Wells, Gideon: b 11-12-1720 d 10-19-1805 m Eunice ----- Pvt CT
correct service: PS CT
correct service: Pvt NH
White, Edward: b 1751 d p 8-8-1809 m (1) Pamela Singleton (2) Sarah Sidebottom Pvt VA
correct wife: Sarah Sidebottom (only)
Future Applicants MUST PROVE DATE OF BIRTH AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Wildre, Seth: b 2-3-1738 d c 1814 m Miriam Beale Pvt MA
correct date of death: 10-8-1814
Williams, John: b 1737 d 1-1795 m Frances (Bustin) Slater Lt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Williams, John: b c 1745 d p 1800 m Elizabeth Williamson Lt Col NC
correct date of birth: 7-7-1740
correct date of death: a 1-29-1805
correct service: Col PS NC
Williams, John: b 1750 d 1802 m Sarah Lane Lt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Williams, John Pugh: b c 1738 d a 1778 m Mary ----- Col NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Williamson, William: b 1745/50 d a 8-20-1802 m Anne Maria ----- 2Lt PA
add: PNSR
correct name of wife: Anna Maria Tschudy
Wilson, Gowen: b 1742/3 d 5-22-1825 m Abigail Lt ME
correct name of wife: Abigail Ingersoll
correct state of service: MA
Wilson, James: b c 1750 d a 5-1802 m Lydia ----- Sol VA
correct name of wife: Lydia Ramey
Winn, William: b c 1755 d p 1789 m Rosamond Hampton PS SC
correct date of birth: c 1745
Winters, Thomas: b 1744 d 1839 m Mary Jone Pvt PA
correct date of birth: a 1757
correct date of death: p 1830
correct name of wife: Anna Maria Jone
Wolfle, Jacob: b 4-4-1753 d 1838 m Christena King Pvt PA PNSR
correct date of birth: 4-4-1756
correct date of death: 12-1-1838
Wood, John: b 1763 d 4-23-1853 m _______ Ricks Smm VA
add: PNSR
correct name of wife: Susannah Ricks
Yates, Barzillia: b 10-12-1757 d 9-1-1841 m Mercy Thayer Sgt RI
add: PNSR
Young, Asa: b 3-7-1754 d a 1808 m Nancy Clark Pvt RI
correct date of death: a 1774
add: PNSR
Zumwalt, Adam: b 1755/6 d 1834 m Mary Roth Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of death: 8-23-1834
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Our Member

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(Martha Rosenberger)
Illinois State Regent
1983-1985
Black Hawk, dissatisfied with government treaties and with the loss of Sauk and Fox territories, refused to emigrate. He gathered a band of followers in a futile attempt to turn back the flood of white settlers and to regain tribal lands. A 50-foot statue by Lorado Taft honoring Indians was erected near Oregon, Illinois in 1911.

Indians in Illinois Division Four

Director - Mrs. Virgil Liptrap

Presented by the thirty-four Chapters in the Chicagoland area.

Drawings by Jacquelyn Jones DeYoung based on photographs in the collections of the institutions indicated.

Early Chicago settler and trader, Antoine Ouillette and his part-Potawatomi wife, Archange, were granted by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1828 two sections of 1,280 acres (present sites of Wilmette and north Evanston). They rescued survivors of the Ft. Dearborn massacre.
Alexander Robinson (Che-che-pin-quay) helped survivors of the Ft. Dearborn massacre. He and his wife, Catherine, devout Christians, worked for harmony between the two races. They are buried near the Des Plaines River on their land grant, now known as Catherine Chevalier Woods and Robinson Woods.

Shabbona, a great Potawatomi chief, kept his people from fighting in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He traveled through the white settlements warning of the coming danger. He settled near Morris, Illinois, where he is buried.

Shabbona, Robinson, and Billy Caldwell (Sauganash) consistently helped white settlers and urged peaceful relations. These chiefs were educated, and assisted with treaties that opened this area for settlement.

Keokuk, a great Sauk Chief kept his people from joining Black Hawk.
BLACK HAWK (1767-1838), Sauk warrior and leader, held high prestige among his people for his brilliant military leadership, honesty, and compassion. He led a faction of Sauk who remained loyal to ancient tribal customs and traditions in the face of white encroachment and acculturation. Black Hawk is famous for the war that bears his name. Fought to preserve their home on Rock River, the war resulted in the Indians permanent expulsion from Illinois.

—Elizabeth A. Carvey Curator, Hauberg Indian Museum
ILLINOIS SECOND DIVISION
In Recognition of Indians of Illinois

Hononegah, Pottawotomi Indian princess, born at Grand Detour, on Rock River, married Stephen Mack, first white settler in Winnebago County, Illinois. Mrs. Robert Mitchell, their granddaughter, a DAR member, has contributed greatly to the understanding of Indian culture by returning to the Illinois area several times to speak. A forest preserve, a school, and Rockford's CAR Society bear Hononegah's name.

Mrs. Robert Mitchell, Granddaughter of Hononegah, and friends.

SPONSORING CHAPTERS AND REGENTS

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On July 18, 1765, Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, and George Croghan, British Rep., met in formal peace council which ended the most threatening Indian uprising against the British in N. America. Marker of site of 1809 negotiated treaty between Wm. H. Harrison, gov. of Indiana Territory, with Indian leaders (e. of Ridgefarm, IL); transferred 2,900,000 acres of land on Wabash & White Rivers to settlers. Indian unrest following this treaty led to Battle of Tippicanoe, Nov. 1811. Marker placed by Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter also marking Pontiac Peace Treaty site. Boulder marks intersection of east-west Ft. Harrison (Terre Haute, IN)—Ft. Clark (Peoria, IL) trail with the north-south Kaskaskie-Detroit Indian trail. Princess Wach-e-kee led her tribe to Pottawatomi Indians against a band of Iroquois who had stolen her tribe's land. Henceforth each generation of Pottawamis honored their most accomplished maiden with this name. A maiden of this name married the first white man in Iroquois Co.

Sponsoring Chapters & Regents:

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Remember Allerton ...... Mrs. Lowell Belcher
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Alliance ................. Mrs. John Cobb
Princess Wach-e-kee ...... Mrs. Ray Dannehl

Mrs. Stanley Weber
ILLINOIS DIVISION V
Honors the ILLINI Tribe
with the legend
of
THE PIASA BIRD

PIASA BIRD located on Route 100 between Alton and Elsah, Ill.
Many moons before the arrival of the palefaces, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he
could easily carry off in his talons a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from
that time on he would prey on nothing else. Consternation grew among the villages of the Illini. At
length, Ouato, a chief of great fame, prayed and fasted until the Great Spirit directed him in a
dream to stand in the open as a victim and conceal twenty warriors with poison arrows to shoot the
bird under the wings as he swooped down on his prey. This feat was accomplished. Chief Ouato
gave the name Piasa Bird was saved and the image of the Piasa was painted on the bluff in memory of the event.

CHAPTERS
Peter Meyer, Assumption
Macoupin, Carlinville
Christiana Tillson, Hillsboro
Rev. James Caldwell, Jacksonville
Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville
Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln
Salt Creek Prairie, Mason City
Pierre Menard, Petersburg
Dorothy Quincy, Quincy
Nancy Ross, Rockport
Be-kik-a-nin-ee
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins, Springfield
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Secretary, Mrs. Wm. K. Wieland
Treasurer, Mrs. Rodney J. Weinand

1983

NOVEMBER 1983
INDIANS IN ILLINOIS

The Historical Marker is located within the Indian Treaty Trail Loop in the north end of Red Hills State Park in Lawrence County.

The Indian Artifacts shown are a small part of the Collection of a Lawrence County resident who has been collecting for forty-nine years. Many of his artifacts are from Walker Indian Mound near Palestine, Illinois. His collection includes pieces from thirteen different Indian Tribes and includes ceremonial artifact, mortars and pestles, pipes, tomahawks, hoes, cooking pots, grinding stones, and three thousand arrowheads.

CHAPTER
Ann Crooker St. Clair
Belleville
Benjamin Mills
Cahokia Mounds
Cottonwood Grove
Drucille Andrews
Edwardsville
Fort Chartres
Isaac Hull
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Miss Luanne Johnson
Mrs. Richard Weaver
Mrs. Frank Strotheide
Mrs. Albert C. Reichman
Mrs. C. Virgil Lambert
Mrs. Edwin E. Jones
Mrs. Wayne E. Baker
The Indians that frequented the hills of Southern Illinois were known as the Illiniwek—offshoots of the Alagouquin and Iroquois Indians of the East. These Indians, while native to central Illinois, ranged across the entire state. They were drawn to the southern area because the climate was favorable for them to make small garden crops. They also enjoyed the fishing and game which were abundant in the area.

They were for the most part not hostile to the early settlers and there are no records of Indian battles or of the people having to go into forts or block houses such as did those people in the adjoining counties during the uncertain years of the 1790's.

As the years went by, their people became fewer in number due to disease and white man's alcohol. The last battle of Indian tribes within this entire territory was fought at Frankfort, they were defeated and removed to Kentucky territory. Chief Du Quoin was the leader in this battle.
HONORING
AUDREY THOMAS HOWE
(Mrs. Robert W.)
ORGANIZING REGENT. BONPAS CHAPTER. NSDAR
1980–1983
ALBION, ILLINOIS

Presented with pride and affection by her family and friends.
PATRICIA WHITESIDE SAYERS

Past State Historian
Past Editor ILLINOIS NEWS
Past Seventh Division Director

Member of SAMUEL ELDER CHAPTER,
Eldorado, Illinois celebrating its
Forty-fifth anniversary October 1983.
WILLIAM DENNISON CHAPTER
Aledo, Illinois
CELEBRATING THE 60th ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR CHAPTER
HONORS OUR TWO LIVING FOUNDERS
VESTA BLOOMER SPEER
LOU NEWELL ANKERSON

William Dennison Chapter was named after the first white man, who with his family, were the first settlers in what is now Mercer County, IL. At the age of 14 William Dennison enlisted in the forces of the American Revolution. There are five descendants of William Dennison in this Chapter.

1923–1983

CONGRATULATIONS TO
WILLIAM DENNISON CHAPTER
ON THEIR 60th ANNIVERSARY

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NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION WINNER 1983

Linda Ann Williams Brown
Mrs. Ralph D. Brown

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Sarah's Grove Chapter NSDAR
Schaumburg, Illinois

Chief Blackhawk Society, C.A.R.
Schaumburg, Illinois

With Love and Affection

Ralph Brown, Elizabeth and Jeffrey
Mrs. Erwin R. Williams

ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE
PAGES 1983
Peoria, Illinois

Mrs. Albert Tricbel, Jr.
Honorary State Regent

Sponsored by
Illinois Junior Membership Committee
GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Proudly honors its Regent and Internationally known Genealogist, MISS JUNE BAREKMAN; and two of its dedicated Chairmen, MRS. RAYMOND FOLLINGSTAD (American Flag and Conservation Chairman), and MRS. ROBERT L. WELLSTEAD (Vice Regent and History Month Chairman).

(L to R) Mrs. Raymond Follingstad, Mrs. Robert L. Wellstead, and Miss June Barekman, Regent.

NSDAR Chapter 5-093-IL
Princeton, Illinois
Bureau County Historical Museum
Bristol Chapter of Bristol, R.I. proudly honors Miss Alice Bateman Almy

Bristol Chapter salutes Miss Almy on her 100th birthday in November, 1983. Miss Almy has served the DAR faithfully since 1925—and is an honored and respected citizen of the Bristol, Rhode Island Community for her work as an historian and genealogist.
First Trust and Savings Bank  
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Mrs. Paul Henry, cor. secretary  
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**IN HONOR OF**

Ethlyn Wisegarver Bott (Mrs. Anthony E.) #112484  
Honorary Regent—Cahokia Mound Chapter, NSDAR  
Belleville, Illinois

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1953 Illinois Mother of the Year  
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Past President American Veterinary Medical Auxiliary  
Founder and 1st President—International Women’s Auxiliary Congress to the Veterinary Profession  
1918 Graduate—Stephens College  
Organizer of National Stephens College Alumnae Assoc.  
Who’s Who American Women  
Daughters of Colonial Wars  
Colonial Dames of America—Past Regent, St. Louis, Mo. Chapter  
Dames of the Magna Charta—Vice Regent, St. Louis, Mo. Chapter  
P.E.O.  
Author  
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In Memory of Marion M. Morse
1909-1981

In loving memory
for your dedication
and faithfulness
to our chapter

We thank you.

JOHN CRAWFORD
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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.

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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.

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NOVEMBER 1983
Front row: Mrs. Andrew Gahm, Mrs. Joe Harkness, Mrs. Strohm Lippert and Mrs. Herbert Tiedeman.
Back row: Mrs. Glen H. Lisle, Regent, Russell Knott, Mrs. Robert Escherich, Mrs. Robert V. Askey, Mrs. Evelyn Craig, Mrs. Chester Hall and Mrs. Arthur Botts.

Left: Mrs. Strohm Lippert, Mrs. Glen H. Lisle, Regent and Russell Knott.
Right: Russell Knott, Mrs. Arthur Botts and Mrs. Chester Hall.
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MRS. EARL BASS
Historian
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Corydon

November 1983
The restored 107 year old Coralville School became the *Johnson County Historical Museum* July 4, 1983 with an old fashioned 4th of July Celebration in the town of Coralville, Iowa.

The Iowa State DAR Regent and the 1983 Outstanding Junior participated in the celebration; also the Regents of Pilgrim and Nathaniel Fellows Chapters of *Iowa City, Iowa*.

A large quilt, named the *STITCH IN TIME QUILT*, has blocks with the names of both DAR Chapters located in Iowa City, Iowa.

The flag being raised in the picture is one that had flown over the Capitol in Washington, D.C.
Mason City, Iowa Area

Charles H. MacNider Museum is a regional art center featuring changing exhibitions and a permanent collection of American Art. It is also the home of "Bil Baird, World of Puppets"; a gallery featuring a permanent collection of puppets and marionettes from Mason City's native and world famous puppeteer, Bil Baird.

Kinney Pioneer Museum is a treasure trove of the heritage of local history, complete with period rooms, offices of bygone days, momentos of early settlers and distinguished sons and daughters—Meredith Willson "The Music Man", Bil Baird the puppeteer, Hartzell Spence the novelist, Dixie Willson who wrote for children, and a 1911 Colby automobile manufactured in Mason City.

Mason City Public Library has special collections of original autographs and contemporary portraits of American, British and European authors. A large collection of microfilm of census and area records makes this a must for genealogy research.

Sponsored by Northeast District State of Iowa
In 1882 "Mark Twain" returned to Muscatine and visited with George B. Denison, great grandson of a Revolutionary War Soldier, who came to Muscatine in 1850. Denison became principal of the first graded school in Iowa, and probably was a mentor for the Clemens brothers, who were apprenticed at an early age. Sam became a licensed Mississippi River Pilot in 1859 (Photo insert). Brother Henry, following Sam on the River, died when the PENNSYLVANIA exploded near Memphis in 1858. David Sulzberger, son of a Mus-Quo-Ta Chapter member portrays Henry Clemens here.
MRS. A. E. ELLIOTT, VICE-REGENT, GREETS GUESTS, "MARK TWAIN" AND FAMILY AT DEDICATION

Max and Cathy Churchill portray "Mark Twain" and "Livy" greeting the Clemens family, including: Peg Petersen as Jane Clemens, "Mark Twain's" mother; Tibi Rutke as Mary Stotts Clemens, Orion's wife; Gavin Mauer as Orion Clemens (all Muscatine Community College students). In the rear, Barry Drap is Henry Clemens. Max Churchill described Samuel Clemens' life in Muscatine in 1854, mentioning Muscatine's famous sunsets.

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-Since 1854-

Photo: R. M. Veerhusen
MUS-QUO-TA CHAPTER, MUSCATINE, IOWA

Photo: MUSCATINE JOURNAL


Mus-Quo-Ta members, dressed in 19th Century costumes, honoring "Mark Twain." Mrs. Veerhusen, Regent, thanked David Grossklaus, builder of the marker, D. Kent Sissel, designer, and Martin Beckey, owner of the adjacent McKibben house, located opposite the site of the Clemens' family home. The Mark Twain Marker was financed by contributions from residents of Muscatine whose names are listed on a bronze plaque on the back of the marker.

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BANDAG
MR. AND MRS. MAX CHURCHILL BY MUSCATINE BOAT HARBOR, BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN BACKGROUND

Max Churchill portrayed "Mark Twain" when the McKibben House was dedicated in 1979. (It is now on the National Register of Historic Homes.) Since then Mr. Churchill has become well-known in Iowa for his many portrayals of "Mark Twain." Here Cathy Churchill joins Max as Olivia ("Livy") Clemens, both wearing authentic period costumes to portray "Mark Twain" and "Livy" at the Mus-Quo-Ta Chapter's dedication of the Mark Twain Marker.
May 15, 1983 Mus-Quo-Ta Chapter, NSDAR dedicated a plaque commemorating the Clemens family's residence in Muscatine, Iowa. The bronze plaque, with a sketch of the Clemens' home, reads: In 1853 Orion Clemens became co-editor-co-owner of the MUSCATINE JOURNAL. With his mother, Jane, and his youngest brother, Henry, he lived on the east side of Walnut Street, at the alley corner, across from this marker. His brother, Sam, then age 18, joined the family in 1854, and worked as a printer and reporter for the JOURNAL. Later Sam became world-famous as "MARK TWAIN"
CHILDREN OF MUS-SQUO-TA CHAPTER MEMBERS PORTRAY THE CLEMENS FAMILY BESIDE THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BUILT 1857
Beth Sabbath as Jane Clemens; Jim Rigler as Orion Clemens; Wendy Berry as Orion’s bride, Mary, stand by the Third Congregational Church (now a warehouse). Jane and Orion were active in the Congregational Church. Rev. Alden Robbins, the pastor for fifty years, came to Muscatine in 1843, and built four churches (the third built with bricks from the second church). A controversial New Englander, Rev. Robbins’ sermons were often discussed in the community. No doubt Sam often heard about these sermons.

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RING KING VISIBLES INC.
SHEAR DESIGN

NOVEMBER 1983
On July 4th, 1983 the Grand Marshalls of Muscatine's Parade were Mr. and Mrs. Max Churchill, portraying Mr. and Mrs. "Mark Twain". The Celebration culminates with a fireworks display over the Mississippi River. To perpetuate the story of the Clemens family in Muscatine, the MUSCATINE JOURNAL has published a booklet which contains Samuel Clemen's first published "Letters" and the story of the Mus-Quo-Ta Chapter's Dedication of the Mark Twain Marker.

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MUSCATINE JOURNAL
Established 1840

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Ancestor Captain James Noble

with Pride and Admiration
Nathaniel Fellows Chapter—Iowa City, Iowa

Keswaydin Chapter
Minneapolis, Minnesota
NSDA R

Honors

With Love and Affection

MRS. ROY W. HOLSTEN
STATE CHAPLAIN OF MINNESOTA
1982-1984

Donated by Stillwater Title Company
Sibley House, the First Stone Dwelling in Minnesota, was built in 1835 by General Henry Hastings Sibley and became the home of the first Governor of Minnesota. Sibley House is toured each year by thousands of school children in connection with the teaching of Minnesota history enabling them to feel the beauty, romance and struggle of early Minnesota days. The House, listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, is owned, operated and maintained by the Minnesota Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Proudly Present
with Pride and Affection

MRS. C. PERRY SCHENK

STATE REGENT
and
PRESIDENT OF SIBLEY HOUSE ASSOCIATION
1982-1984
NEBRASKA STATE SOCIETY DAR
HONORS
STATE CHAIRMEN OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES
1982–1984

L-R, 1st Row: Mrs. Frank Jones, Junior Membership; Mrs. Harry F. McGee, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Raymond Coker, CAR & Outstanding Jr. Member; Miss M. Lillian Bedell, State Regent; Mrs. Sheridan Z. Burmood, Public Relations; Mrs. Frank Aernie, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Vernon Woods, National Defense.


L-R, 3rd Row: Mrs. Ervin H. Danekas, DAR Service for Veteran Patients; Mrs. Mason Hyde, Jr., DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. James W. Daly, Membership.
THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honor Their
STATE REGENT and STATE OFFICERS

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