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J.E. Caldwell has been the official jewelers and stationers to the NSDAR since 1891. (Enlarged to show detail.) Use our convenient charge or we welcome American Express, Visa and MasterCard.

Your satisfaction is our most important concern.
Veterans Day is a special day for every American. From the Revolutionary war to the Vietnam war, there has not been a generation of Americans untouched by war. Veterans Day is when we, as a nation, honor and remember the brave men and women who put their lives on the line to protect us and keep us free.

The cover photo is of the west wall of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. This dramatically designed Memorial is located in Constitution Gardens near the Lincoln Memorial in the shadows of both the Washington Monument and the U.S. Capitol. Dedicated on November 13, 1982 it is constructed of polished black granite and inscribed with the names of every man and woman who died in, or remains missing from, the Vietnam war.

The names are listed in chronological order and arranged so that America's first Vietnam losses, in 1959, are located on the east wall of the Memorial and America's last losses, in 1975, are located on the adjacent west wall.

In addition to a seemingly endless list of names there is a message which reads in part, "OUR NATION HONORS THE COURAGE, SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY AND COUNTRY OF ITS VIETNAM VETERANS."

The cover photo is by Robert W. Fones Jr., Advertising Director.

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DUTY HONOR, COUNTRY
President General’s Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

Within the next few days our chapters will be commemorating Veterans Day. It is an appropriate time to hear of the President General’s recent visit to Pearl Harbor as she returned from establishing the new Chapter in Sydney, Australia.

In this historic Harbor, where so many homes across this land suffered the loss of loved ones, each of the 19 ships which was sunk or disabled by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, is marked by a white float bearing its name. All but three of the ships were raised, restored to fighting condition and continued to serve our Nation. Three remain on the floor of the Harbor—the Utah, the Oklahoma and the Arizona. A permanent memorial has been built across the bow of the Arizona which is encased with coral and plainly visible beneath the blue waters of the Pacific. The Flag of the United States of America flies daily from the flagpole which is attached to the severed main mast of the sunken battleship. Entombed within this mighty vessel are more than 1100 Americans who lost their lives on that day which “lives in infamy.” Even today, 43 years later, oil continues to bubble from its depths as though its heart bleeds and the young voices within their watery graves continue to murmur “Duty, Honor, Country.”

We visited the Punchbowl where thousands of American servicemen are buried on the hill overlooking the Harbor. Towering above the Punchbowl is the tremendous statue of a woman whose right hand is extended to show that it holds no weapon and who carries in her left hand the olive branch of peace. It was especially meaningful to pause for a few minutes beside the grave of Ernie Pyle, famed war correspondent killed in the battle of Okinawa, who wrote these words, “There are no atheists in foxholes.”

As we gather with members of our beloved families around our Thanksgiving tables, let us remember to be grateful for the long gray line of Americans who cared enough to give their very best—from Lexington to Grenada and more recently in Beirut—and to be grateful for those who continue to serve our Nation whether in war or in peace. As we raise our voices in prayers of thanksgiving for our blessings of liberty and for our homes and families, let us express gratitude for the sacrifices of hundreds of thousands of fighting men and women who have secured and help to hold the peace which we enjoy. Ours is, indeed, “a goodly heritage” and as God-fearing Americans, let us give thanks.

Faithfully,

Sarah M. King

MRS. WALTER HUGHEY KING
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
Heirloom Seeds

By S. Burkhart Gilbreath
Ferro Monte Chapter, New Jersey

photos by Pam McClure
Thanksgiving, the truly American Holiday, is the perfect time to reflect upon nature’s bountiful harvest. Among this harvest are many plants and flowers which spring from heirloom seeds brought to the country more than four hundred years ago. The very early colonists from England and France brought with them seeds and plants that had become a part of their culture. Anything that survived in the new land was divided among friends and neighbors to provide a more abundant harvest for everyone.

As more immigrants came—the Quakers, the Catholics, the Hugenots, the various religious sects of Germany—their dreams and their seeds came with them. All of these groups were devoted horticulturists who found an opportunity to own as well as plant the land as they pleased. These "green immigrants" found their spot in the fertile soil of the new world. Many have survived urbanization: in old gardens, in old cemeteries, in the woods, along highways, no place has truly escaped the heirloom seeds.

Throughout history, flowers have spoken the innermost feelings of mankind and herbs and plants have offered food and healing. Victor Hugo once wrote, "Nature, like a kind and smiling mother, lends herself to our dreams and cherishes our fancy." Everyone who has determined to make something grow understands this feeling. Perhaps this is why the study and preservation of the earth's plant life generates such interest.

Many gardeners concerned about preservation, quality and variety have begun a systematic search to find and save examples of plant life from America's past. During the past twenty years, a vigorous seed movement has taken on new momentum in the United States. Once an "heirloom" variety is located, gardeners seek to preserve it, nurture it, exchange it and see that it is replenished from year to year. Their rewards are a resurgence of that old time feeling and flavor which represents America's celebration of Thanksgiving.

Another motivation for heirloom gardeners, aside from the preservation of the seeds of colonial days, is the personal satisfaction of learning about the past. Gardens can become a living plot of history as gardeners try to recapture a more personal nostalgia. Each heirloom variety of seed or plant is recorded as to origin, growth habits, shape, color, fragrance, etc. Each plant is painstakingly pampered to give each its own identity so that future generations will still be able to enjoy it. Many
original plants have lost their irreplaceable genetic characteristics as farmers and gardeners switched to new varieties to promote higher yield and sturdier stock.

Our fear about the loss of breeding material is entirely justified. During the past one hundred years plant breeders have traveled around the world to locate plant material that was productive, nutritious, hardy and remarkable in some way. Usually these breeders began with obscure varieties and crossed them with outstanding relatives, combining the best traits from each. The best breeding material came from seeds stored by isolated gardeners such as those located in Colonial Williamsburg. Meanwhile, most of the states have begun the long process of surveying the plants that grow within their borders to see how the various species are faring. Measures are being enacted to protect plants which are rare in certain localities, even if the species to which they belong are not endangered on a broad scale. In New York State, for instance, the twinflower is protected in the Catskill Mountain region, where it is scarce, but not in the Adirondack Mountains to the north, where the pink wildflower is not imperiled.

Collectors of seeds help by gathering just the seeds of wild plants instead of taking or removing the plants themselves from their habitat. Most plants produce many more seeds than eventually sprout. By taking some of the seeds from rare plants and growing them, plant dealers and fanciers could have plenty of specimens for their own use, while insuring that the wild population survive. Time in its passing has but little effect on many seeds; they may remain alive and capable of germination for hundreds or, possibly, thousands of years. The seeds of some desert plants have built-in rain gauges and will germinate after certain amounts of rain have fallen. Other seeds have built-in time clocks or calendars that determine when they will come to life and start the production of new plants. A number of plants are so sensitive to light that their germination is influenced by the moonlight. In some seeds a one second exposure to bright light will stimulate their germination and they can also "remember" their exposure to light and germinate at a later time.

Take an imaginary journey back through time as you garden and save seeds of those plants that you like best, particularly those from your grandparents' garden. A popular way to preserve the genetic past is through local historical associations which sponsor heirloom gardens. It is only right for institutions that preserve antique tools and furnishings to preserve heirloom seeds as well. There are several distributors who locate plants that are old and unusual, especially the hardy or exceptionally tasty. The story of our country's early gardens comes alive through exploring our roadsides, woods, meadows and streams. Heirloom seeds are still there. What a joy to have the opportunity of understanding and appreciating the founding of our country through gardens and plants.

A reverence for the earth through our gardens teaches us that we are the servants and not the masters; this is an extremely good feeling. It is especially good in this scientific age when man is inclined to forget the power of nature. It is good to realize that little heirloom seeds are stronger than we are.

Give thanks for our heirloom seeds especially while assembled for this Thanksgiving feast. How sweet to be encompassed with the spirit of gratitude along with the royal colors, the pungent aromas, and the true flavors of heirloom seeds.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


FAMILY RESEARCH GENETICS PROJECT

It has long been the opinion of your President General that the knowledge of family records inherent in membership in NSDAR can be a great help to medical research through a genetic study. In seeking the office she now holds, this was presented as a goal of the administration if elected. Subsequently, visits were made to the Genetic Research Department of Vanderbilt University where they were received with enthusiasm and support.

Within the month, pamphlets, medical-genealogical charts and information on contacting Vanderbilt University Department of Endocrinology will be received by each of our 212,000 members. It will be the responsibility of each to respond if she wishes to participate in this program. Modern methods are being used to recognize, treat and, in many instances, cure congenital problems which have plagued mankind. Early diagnosis of glaucoma, diabetes, growth hormone deficiency, Huntington disease, cancer, circulatory disorder, dyslexia and Alzheimer's, to name only a few, makes it possible to treat and, in many cases, prevent problems for future generations.

We foresee this program as a boon, not only for our own families, but to mankind as a whole. We are fortunate in that we know whence we came. Our research will serve as an inspiration to others.

We ask your cooperation in completing forms and in contacting the geneticists at Vanderbilt University. If physical or emotional problems are tracked through your research, you will be told of the next step by Rhonda Stanley who will receive your charts. We hope you share our enthusiasm and our high hopes for a major contribution to medical research.

We are the products of those who have gone before and we hope to put our genealogy to work for the protection of future generations.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

By vote of the Continental Congress on April 18, 1984, a Life Membership became possible for those who would like to avail themselves of it.

Upon payment of $500.00, those 65 years of age and over, may insure their future as members of the National Society. This money will be placed in a Life Membership Fund and the INTEREST distributed as follows:

$13.00 National dues to the Current Fund,
$10.00 returned to the Chapter for local and State dues,
$4.00 for any present or future request for the expense of a President General's Project to that particular fund.

This tax deductible gift will make it possible for the member to remain active and to acquire her grave marker as well as be guaranteed participation in the insurance programs—life, cancer, nursing home and hospitalization—which depend upon her membership in NSDAR.

At the death of the member, the $500.00 still in the Fund will be transferred to the Society.

A Life Member pin, recently designed by J. E. Caldwell Co. and adopted by the October National Board of Management, will be available to each Life Member.

The Life Membership fee of $500.00 should be sent to: Treasurer General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006-5392.
The Hidden Agenda Behind “Comparable Worth”

BY ALLAN C. CARLSON

The concept of Comparable Worth is an assault on a pillar of the free-market economy. If triumphant, its end result could only be governmental control of the wage-setting process, administered either by “equal opportunity” bureaucrats or Federal judges.

Pushed by feminist groups—indeed frequently labeled the feminist issue of the 80s—Comparable Worth rests on the premise that deep-seated discrimination confines, or “crowds,” women into certain low-paying jobs. As a result, advocates say, market wages are basically “sexist,” a favorite statistic being that the average working woman receives only 60 percent of the wage paid to the average working man.

To overcome such “institutionalized sexism,” they add, pay scales need to be readjusted to reflect true “job value” so that positions held primarily by women pay as much as “comparable” jobs held by men. School teachers, for example, might be as highly valued for their instruction of children as corporate managers are for their efforts at facilitating production; nurses ought to be compensated for their physical and emotional treatment of patients to the same degree that doctors are for their technical manipulations; and so on.

Champions of the Comparable Worth doctrine received an enormous boost in late 1983 when U.S. District Court Judge Jack E. Tanner ruled that the State of Washington was guilty of “pervasive wage discrimination” against women. He ordered the state to award back pay and higher wages to over 15,000 of its employees, at a potential cost to taxpayers of $1 billion. Buoyed by this success, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, is pursuing similar litigation in other states.

Reacting to this flood of activity, opponents of the Comparable Worth doctrine have raised a host of counterarguments, largely economic in nature. They contend that the free market is in fact working well, and that the pay differential between men and women can be readily explained by legitimate market factors, including the lower average education and skill levels of women, the higher turnover rate of female employees as they leave jobs to have babies or follow their husbands to a different location, the recent oversupply of workers in occupations such as elementary teaching, the preference of women for indoor work, and the proven tendency of married men to work harder and longer hours to support their families. Opponents of Comparable Worth also argue that no real evidence exists to support the doctrine and that Comparable Worth rests on the pre-capitalist, almost medieval belief that jobs have an intrinsic value that can be measured independently of supply and demand.

Significantly, though, these opponents have all but ignored the underlying cultural and ideological contexts of the Comparable Worth campaign. Such an omission is understandable, for this broader view raises uncomfortable questions which the American political process is ill-prepared to handle. Nonetheless, unless the “hidden agenda” behind the Comparable Worth doctrine is exposed and confronted, the American social order will fundamentally change.

The Ideological Battle Line

From the broader perspective, the Comparable Worth debate is merely one battle line in a war of ideas over how to organize family life and sex roles in contemporary society. As Swedish feminist Alva Myrdal noted back in 1966, such controversy “is largely ideological in character,” representing a conflict between the “bourgeois” or middle-class family model and the individualistic, or atomistic, model advanced by Marxists, radicals, and social libertarian thinkers alike.

While the middle-class model has its roots in the 17th and 18th centuries, it emerged as a numerically significant phenomenon only in the 19th century, as the wealth-creating miracles of modern capitalism lifted a growing proportion of the population out of crushing poverty. Women were able to leave fields and primitive factories to give greater attention to the upbringing of children: “the working family” (in which both spouses were employed outside the home) became instead the “child-centered family,” one focused on the protection, health, and education of young people. Childcare practices among the bourgeoisie improved notably, and infant mortality rates declined.

During the early 20th century, non-Marxist labor leaders in the West also began demanding payment of a “family wage” to workers, calling for an income sufficient for a male laborer to support his wife and children in modest comfort. Western nations responded in different ways. In France, for example, industrialists took the lead in creating a voluntary family allowance system—later nationalized—which paid an increasingly higher wage according to the number of dependent children in the family.

In the United States, another, less precise, and nonstatist type of “family wage” emerged through both cultural pressures and political action. Among the cultural forces, it is undeniable that deeply ingrained assumptions concerning sex roles in the family stratified the American labor market. With but modest exceptions, the highest paying job categories were reserved by convention for men, as “heads of households.” Moreover, the real pay differentials that existed between men and women were justified on the rationale that most men “had a wife and children to support.” Put another way, the market internalized cultural assumptions about the importance to society of maternal care of children, and directed resources toward families so engaged.

On the policy side, the Social Security system created in the 1930s presumed this middle-class family as the norm, and provided wives’ and widow’s pensions as specialized family allowances. The 1948 restructuring of the Federal income tax system created the joint return, which favored married couples living on one income, and set the personal deduction at $600, acts that removed the vast majority of American families from any significant tax liability.

As late as 1965, such attitudes still prevailed in most Western countries. An International labor Organization report issued that year found many governments reluctant to encourage further female participation in the wage market. West Germany, for example, felt that female employment should be encouraged only “in so far as the family responsibilities may permit.” The United States affirmed “the basic legal principle which places on the husband the primary responsibility for support of his wife and family with secondary liability devolving on the wife.”

Opposed to this vision is the atomistic model, resting on full equality in sex roles and predicated on a devaluation—even elimination of the family as an intermediate social structure. The origins of this ideology lay in the radical-liberal and Marxist writings of the late 18th and 19th centuries. In this vision, men and women have no separate...
roles; rather, they can claim but one shared role: being human. Parenting is viewed as a joint responsibility to be shared equally by men and women. Advocates of this model condemn the sex roles of the bourgeois family, characterizing the full-time "wife-mother" as a "legal prostitute." Such a wife-mother lives "the humiliating existence of a parasite," they argue; she is "a spiritual cripple."

The demand for equality between the sexes means that both men and women should be expected to labor outside the home throughout their working lives, while those advantages previously enjoyed by women — legally presumed to be supported through marriage, custody of the children in cases of divorce, widow's pensions—should also be eliminated. In sum, in place of the child-centered family resting on differentiated sex roles, advocates of the atomistic vision call for the return of "the working family," one surprisingly similar to that found in the pre-industrial era.

The Swedish Experience

In our century, this latter ideological vision has won its most complete victory in Sweden. It is not a coincidence, I suggest, that Comparable Worth advocates also look to that land as the model for American emulation, as the one place where the Comparable Worth doctrine has been successfully implemented. The Swedish case, consequently, bears examination.

The campaign to eliminate sex roles in Sweden first took on public significance in 1935, with creation of a Parliamentary Committee on Women's Work. In a twist of irony, it was actually set up at the insistence of conservative parliamentarians dedicated to the "family wage" concept and concerned about the inequities of what they called the "double wage" earned by families with working wives. Yet dominated by socialists and left-liberals, the committee quickly turned the ideological table. Its 1938 report emphasized the inevitability and necessity of women's labor outside the home, and the "right" of women to be paid-laborers despite marriage and motherhood. The Committee urged, among other proposals, expansion in the number of day-care centers, the preferential hiring of women to remove the effects of past discrimination, and an unspecified "new" wage system that insured that women were paid as much as men.

Interestingly, though, such ideas lay mostly dormant in Sweden for another 25 years. Official rhetoric notwithstanding, the Swedish nation shared in the resurgence of "bourgeois domesticity" that characterized virtually all Western lands in the 1945-60 period. As late as 1965, for example, only one-quarter of Swedish women with children under age 7 were employed, and even a majority of those working did so only part-time. Day-care centers were few, serving less than 12,000 children. Maternal care remained the norm. All that changed during the 1960s. Open public debate on "sex roles" began early in that decade and became a national passion by 1968. According to one analyst of the controversy, the conservative position was weakly represented: first, by a "traditional" ideology "anchored in the Judaic/Christian religion and in talismanic concepts" of man as woman's lord and master; and second, a "romantic" or middle-class ideology, which saw men and women as essentially different, yet equal and complementary, with the latter principally occupied with the virtues of marriage and motherhood. Significantly, the writer noted that the conservative viewpoint was "seldom championed at the 'expert' level of debate," finding expression only "in the letters to the editors of weekly magazines and newspapers expressed by employees, supervisory personnel, and employers...i.e., among the grass roots and in Sweden's private economic sector.

The Swedish "experts," instead, were arrayed on the side of the "moderate" and "liberal-radical" ideologies. The former position aimed at giving every woman the "right" to choose freely between children and career, "to remove as far as possible the conflict between these two roles. The "liberal-radical" position embodied the atomistic vision outright, denying that women could balance their "two roles" without total social reconstruction necessitating the leveling of sex roles. Precisely, as the debate progressed, the conservative positive—undefended by "experts"—virtually disappeared, while the "moderates" gradually gave way to the "liberal-radical" perspective. In truth, the moderate position proved to be built on sand, and it was simply swept aside by both the compelling logic of the "liberal-radical" view and the passion for equality. In consequence, Swedish middle-class culture began to dissolve under persistent ideological attack. In the mid-1960s, for example, school officials adopted "an emphatic policy of not only refusing to perpetuate but actively counteracting the traditional view of sex roles."

Sweden's 1968 report to the United Nations on "The Status of Women" declared that "A decisive and ultimately durable improvement in the status of women cannot be attained by special measures aimed at women alone; it is equally necessary to abolish the conditions which tend to assign certain privileges, obligations or rights to men." In order to ensure that "every individual" has "the same responsibility for his or her own existence," it continued, "a radical change in deep-rooted traditions and attitudes must be brought about among both men and women, and active steps must be taken by the community to encourage a change in the roles played by both."

Early on, Swedish advocates of the atomized social order recognized that their ideological vision also necessitated a move toward Comparable Worth. In 1956, Alva Myrdal argued that "A new wage system is required, based on the character of the job to be done..." A decade later, two other Swedish writers maintained that wage differentials between "male and female occupational areas" had been established "without regard to the relative requirements of skills, responsibility, etc. of the different areas," and that removing this differential required changes in pay policies "to raise the wage levels in traditional female job zones."

Building the New Order

As recast over the course of the 1970's, the Swedish goal became creation of "the working family," a social system wherein every adult would work regardless of marital or parental status. In an article for the Swedish Information Service, editor Monica Boethius has defined this family type as one in which "two grown-ups (or one, in a one-parent family) spend most of their working day outside the home, while "the children" are cared for by professionals elsewhere." It is a social system in which both men and women view their careers as their long-term life commitments, "while caring for a growing family is for both sexes primarily an interlude."

It is a vision, moreover, that has vast public policy consequences. As Swedish Undersecretary for Labor Bertil Rollen recently put it, the Swedish government now aims at eliminating the bourgeois ideal, "where a man was to go out and earn the money his family needed." Instead, "We [now] want to make it possible for everybody to find a paid job and to have economic independence. . . . Our aim is to apply this attitude to the whole of society, to working life but also [sic] to politics and family life . . . . [We] realize that this will call for changes in the way in which society, workplaces and the home are organized."

And, indeed, much of the 1970's was given over to this radical reconstruction task. With the homemaker declared to be "a dying race," legal changes removed the special protections afforded women in marriage. Changes in Swedish tax law essentially eliminated the joint return for a married couple, and have left all persons paying the same tax, whether alone, married but childless, or married with children. Moreover, marginal Swedish income taxes were increased in the period (such rates now approach 100 percent at even a modest income level), making extra personal effort to support a family on one income virtually impossible. Swedish welfare policy was also altered to discourage maternal care of preschool children. Housing and tax benefits are effectively curtailed if families decide to care for their children and refuse to place them in day-care centers.

Choosing not to use heavily subsidized government day-care, moreover, represents an implicit rejection of benefits such as free children's meals and diapers. Even economic changes over the last two decades have conspired against parent-raised children, making the single-income family impossible. In 1984, for example, the Swedish "poverty line" for a family of four is 131,000 Kronor; but the average annual wage for a Swedish laborer ranges between 75,000 and 94,000 Kronor, truly making "two incomes" mandatory. In effect, the market has compensated for the massive entry of women into the lifetime labor force by eliminating the
Finally, a combination of state pressures and labor union demands have effectively implemented the Comparable Worth principle. In the Swedish manufacturing sector, for example, women now earn over 90 percent of the male wage, proving to American advocates that "it can be done."

Admirers of the Swedish system point to its "parent insurance" program which guarantees one or the other parent six months of paid leave from work following childbirth and another six months paid leave to be used during the pre-school years. They also cite its modest child allowance program, which pays about $370 per child annually to parents.

In truth, these provisions do little to blunt the effects of a consensus social order dedicated to the destruction of the middle class. The reality of cultural war against the capitalist laggards is clearly admitted in official Swedish publications, which regularly cite "private enterprise" and "private firms and companies" as the major bastions of continuing sex discrimination, albeit ones already slated for radical change. The fact that most men in the private sector do not use their parental insurance, one writer notes, means that the law should be changed to "force them to shoulder their responsibilities." The fact that schoolgirls still tend to choose occupations in traditionally "female" fields, another says, means only that school officers must redouble their efforts to challenge conventional stereotypes.

The results of this unrelenting social, political, and economic pressure are beginning to show. Between 1965 and 1980, the proportion of women with pre-school children who work rose from 27 to 64 percent. Four years later, according to one report, the full-time mother could "no longer be found among young women"; indeed, "the highest employment participation rate is to be found among mothers of infant children," meaning that virtually all of them work. Only 60,000 Swedish children were enrolled in all kinds of government child-care facilities in 1960; by 1980, 413,000 were, and the number continues to skyrocket.

But the negative consequences of this "sex role" revolution are also pouring in. The Swedish marriage rate began falling in 1966, and is now at the lowest level in recorded world history. Similarly, Sweden's birth rate has tumbled to new lows, and today stands at less than 60 percent of the level needed to achieve even zero population growth. Having drained marriage and child-bearing of any moral and social significance, Sweden faces an increasingly sterile future. With the uprearing and character education of children largely socialized, creating a family and bearing babies make little sense in that land today.

Indeed, most Swedes have even forgotten how to ask moral questions. As Monica Boethius cheerfully notes, the growing refusal of young couples to have children has resulted in "no, or at least very little, speculation that the reason is because women work outside their homes to such a large extent. Nor are there any allusions [sic] that lack responsibility or that they are too materialistic. These arguments would have President John Kennedy hammering at a decade ago. The content of opinions expressed now have dealt... with such questions as why young people feel they want to live without children or perhaps with only one child."

If her reporting is correct, Ms. Boethius has unwittingly authored her requiem for a doomed society.

**The "Sex Role" Debate**

In the United States, we are far along the same path toward the "working family" social order. Yet in contrast to Sweden, where the debate over "sex roles" was at least open, honest, and conclusive, our moral and legal "revolution" has often been fought in closed rooms and dark corridors, hidden from public view.

Symbolic of this, the Comparable Worth doctrine derives whatever Federal legal status it has primarily from Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of sex. Yet this critical provision, which is serving as the crucial wedge for the wholesale, government-enforced transformation of sex roles in America, was adopted by Congress without hearings, after less than half a day of confused debate. Moreover, implementation of Title VII has proceeded primarily through regulatory action, divorced from public debate. Between 1968 and 1971, one writer sympathetic to feminism notes, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission "converted Title VII into a magna carta for female workers, grafting to it a set of rules and regulations that certainly could not have passed Congress in 1964, and perhaps not a decade later, either."

Even the Equal Pay Act of 1963—the measure assuring "equal pay for equal work" which no one challenges today—was implicitly promised on an unresolved contradiction, one fully revealed in the report of President John Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women released the same year. On the one hand, the report "pre-supposed that the nuclear family unit was vital to the stability of American society and that women have a unique and immutable role in the family unit..." On the other hand, the report urged that "every obstacle" to women's "full participation in society must be removed." As feminists have correctly argued, this deep tension and implicit contradiction between women's "two roles" could be removed only when men and society at large were fundamentally changed and took on vastly augmented responsibility for child-rearing and home maintenance.

Indeed, by fits and starts, America has moved toward such a "working family" order, predicated on the atomistic view of society. As social policy experts acknowledge and the Swedish experience confirms, public policy can favor either the "middle-class" family model or the "working family" model; it cannot be "moderate," favorable to both, or neutral. From the early 1960's on, the trend in the United States has clearly been toward the "working family." Since 1960, changes in Federal tax law and the seldom-visible effects of inflation have raised the average tax rate of a married couple with four children by over 200 percent; in contrast, working couples without children have seen no change in their average rate. Congress has granted a generous tax credit to working couples who place their children in day-care centers; parents who forego extra income to care for their own children enjoy no comparable tax benefit. Some tax reformers even talk of taxing households for the unpaid services of a full-time mother.

Legal changes, from "no fault" divorce laws to "joint custody" of the children of divorce, are removing most of the protections and privileges once enjoyed by women in marriage. Feminist leadership has taken aim at Social Security programs premised on the "middle-class" family model, encouraged the elimination of the joint income tax return, and renewed the push for Federally funded day-care. Moreover, the rising costs of housing and high mortgage interest rates, both driven by inflation, have meant that "two incomes" are increasingly necessary for securing home ownership and other facets of the faltering "American Dream."

As in Sweden, then, the direction is not toward "choice," but rather toward a new kind of "coercion"; toward a society where maternal care of small children is legally difficult and financially impossible; toward the post-bourgeois, "working family" order.

**Recasting the Debate**

In blindly accepting the terminology of "sexism," "discrimination," and "equality" as a given, opponents of the Comparable Worth doctrine have already conceded most of the battlefield. It is possible that they may be able to stem the flood tide of Comparable Worth initiatives by stressing thoroughly logical, statistically solid, and economically sound free-market arguments. Yet I think it unlikely. For logic and freedom are but frail reeds against the passion for equality, particularly when the religious and family norms that undergird a free society have been weakened and are ignored. Comparable Worth opponents are facing a social conflagration, but they insist on trying to put out an economic brushfire.

Rather, they should be raising broader issues and asking other kinds of questions, such as: What kind of people do we want our children to be? How do we view the roles of the sexes? What kind of families do we want to have? How do we want to raise our children? It is the answers to these questions that should determine our national policy on Comparable Worth and other family-sensitive issues.

In our land's often-hidden debate on "sex roles," American conservatives have so far resembled their Swedish counterparts: "non- (Continued on page 699)"
WAR WORK SERVICE PIN

MARY McBRIDE DANIEL
General Josiah Tattnall Chapter, Georgia

When Mrs. David C. Crockett, Baron DeKalb Chapter, Georgia, saw "DAR" on a pin at an antique dealer's booth, she knew that such an item should not be on sale for the general public. She immediately bought the pin, and thus began the search to find the history of the unusual and seldom seen DAR War Work Service Pin.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has always been noted for its service to God, Home and Country. World War II was probably one of the most concentrated efforts of service the Daughters ever undertook. Not only did the Daughters share their buildings in Washington, D. C. with the Red Cross, but the members were encouraged to donate hours of service for such efforts as the activities of the Red Cross, the work of the Civil Defense, the sale of War Bonds and stamps, service on Rationing and Draft Boards, and home projects such as mending and sewing, making cookies, packaging bandages and similar work.

The chapters of Greater New York sponsored four Landing Craft Infantry ship's crews in 1944. This undertaking proved so successful that a representative of the Amphibious Forces requested that each State Society sponsor one ship. The Daughters met and exceeded this request. By the end of the war, the crews of eighty-eight Landing Craft Infantry ships, two Landing Ship Tank crafts, two Landing Ship Medium crafts, and one Liberty Ship were sponsored by the State Societies, and received devoted attention from Daughters in every state.

Members of the National Society, especially those in New York, were anxious that members who gave so generously of themselves would have a special recognition. At the May 2, 1942 Meeting of the National Board of Management, Mrs. E. Bradley Reynolds, Chairman of Insignia, from New York, presented the following report.

INSEIGNIA

Madam President General
National & State Officers

Your National Committee for Insignia would like to present, in compliance with numerous requests, the following recommendations:

That permission be granted by the National Board of Management, for the Specific Insignia, enclosed, (this Insignia is submitted, at our request, for your approval, by J. E. Caldwell, Official Jewelers, at the cost of $1.25 each) for one hundred hours of service in

I D.A.R. War Service Groups
II The American Red Cross
III Civilian Relief Organizations
IV Military Service

A permit for this Insignia to be granted upon presentation to the Registrar General, of a certificate for one hundred hours of service in any of the above organizations.

This emblem signifies no desire for reward nor display for this service, which every member is grateful to give; but it is offered with the hope that it may be an incentive for superlative effort, and can be handed down as a "Record" to descendants, who may value it as we do the fragmentary date of our great-great-grandmother's service in Revolutionary days. How grateful we would be for a fuller account of their accomplishments.

It is to establish such a Record that we recommend this simple but beautiful D.A.R. Insignia for War service.

Respectfully submitted
(Signed) HELEN PERRY REYNOLD
Chairman

April 26th
1942

The National Board at its October 22, 1943 Meeting passed a motion to accept the pin. The War Work Service Pin was then authorized by the Fifty-second Continental Congress in April 1943. The Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Service was authorized to continue the file of individual service records of members who gave at least 750 hours of verified service, and such members would be entitled to wear the War Work Service Pin.

Today this pin can be seen in the collection displayed in the Assembly Room of the Administration Building at the National Society's Headquarters. Mrs. Crockett was privileged to add to this collection when she presented the pin she bought from an antique dealer to the President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, in June 1984. Witnessing the presentation to the President General were the Georgia State Regent, Mrs. A. C. Earl Shepherd, the Chapter Regent of Baron DeKalb, Mrs. William H. Odum, past Chapter Regents of Baron DeKalb, Mrs. J. L. R. Boyd, Mrs. Edward Earl McBride Jr., and Mrs. Harry W. Tatman, and a member, Mrs. Harold C. Hull.

Sources
Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Editor, Record of War Work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from April, 1941 to May, 1946.
Drafting the Articles of Confederation

BY PAMELIA NELSON LONG, Historian General

The Treaty of Paris, ratified January 14, 1784, at the Maryland State House in Annapolis, signified that the American Revolution was over; but the crisis of peace was just beginning. Deep anxiety was revealed in the following statements by three prominent Americans:

George Washington, "It is yet to be decided whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered a blessing or a curse."

John Adams, "From the beginning [of the Revolution] I saw more difficulty from our attempts to govern ourselves than from all the armies and fleets of Europe."

Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia told a Fourth of July gathering in 1787, "We have changed our forms of government but it remains yet to effect a revolution in our principles, opinions and manners so as to accommodate them to the forms of government we have adopted."

The 1780s, a decade that began with victory at Yorktown, developed into troublesome times for the American people. There were mutinies and conspiracies in the Army, plus bitter arguments over the fate of the still largely unsettled parts of the country west of the Appalachian Mountains. Struggles for power developed between those who were spoken of as "the aristocrats" and those spoken of as "the lower sort" or "the common people." There was economic depression with abject shortages of money. Armed uprisings followed in the farmlands of New England. It was a time that has come to be thought of as the "Critical Period" of American History.

The American people did not go to war in 1776 just to be free of England's crippling tax and trade laws. Their desire was to live under a government of their own making, which Thomas Jefferson described as resting "on the consent of the governed." "We hold these Truths to be self-evident," Jefferson wrote in the Declaration, "that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive to these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles . . . as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

Life, Liberty, Happiness—and Equality, those were key words in the vocabulary of the Revolution. Our ancestors usually spoke of the government they wanted not as a "democracy," but as a "republic." They viewed a democracy as a system where the people governed directly—all the people meeting together from time to time in the town hall to make laws and see to it that they were executed and obeyed. This system, they thought, would be workable for a small New England or Southern village, or even in a city the size of Boston or Richmond; but it would never do for a state or nation. For such vast areas, the only practical government was a republic, which to our ancestors, meant a system under which the people did not govern directly but elected certain officials to do the governing for them.

War Years. At the beginning of the American Revolution, each of the thirteen states created its own republican government. In every state the people began this effort by getting rid of the officials King George III had appointed to rule them. This done, eleven states established new governments by writing constitutions. The remaining two adopted new conditions to the old charters granted by England; but later these two states also framed constitutions.

The common people were fired by the conviction that "all men are created equal," but the rich merchants and big landowners dominated the affairs in most colonies. In some states the common people won. Pennsylvania, for example, established the most democratic government in 1776. Its state constitution extended the right to vote to all adult males who paid taxes. Previously voting rights were limited to property owners only. This took the political strength out of the hands of rich citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity and put it into the hands of farmers in the valley of the Susquehanna River and in the foothills of the mountains along the Pennsylvania frontier. The government consisted of two principal bodies: a one-house legislature and a small Executive Council headed by an official called the president. All power lay in the legislature.

In South Carolina, a struggle by the small farmers to run the state
was unsuccessful. The wealthy rice planters who had been running the state for generations continued to do so.

In New York the clash ended in a draw where the fight was largely between two groups—the "manor lords" of the vast estates along the eastern banks of the Hudson River and the small farmers on the other side. Some parts of New York's first constitution were "democratical" and some were "aristocratical." One democratical feature provided that a man who owned little property, or even one who owned none at all but paid a certain rent, could vote for members of the Assembly, the lower house of the state legislature. One aristocratical feature was that only rich property owners could vote for members of the Senate, the upper house, and for governor. The aristocratical arrangement backfired in the first election. The common people's candidate, George Clinton, became New York's first governor. Rich property owners were chagrined—how could this have happened? Easily! Wealthy Philip Schuyler, the aristocratic candidate, was a stern, haughty man. Some of his fellow manor lords disliked him and voted for Clinton. In addition, many of the small farmers on the eastern banks of the Hudson, where Clinton and his family lived, owned enough land to vote for all state officials. Small, but powerfully built, shrewd and able, George Clinton held the governorship for twenty-one years!

Time, to be sure, showed that some of the first state governments were faulty and in need of change. It was another story when the time came to form central or national government. To this task the Americans brought neither experience nor the knowledge that only experience can give. During the colonial years, thought had been given to banding together under some kind of central authority; however, no attempt at union of the states worked until 1774 when the colonies began sending delegates to Philadelphia to form the Continental Congress. Delegates of this body could speak for all thirteen colonies in their quarrel with England. When the break with England came two years later, the Continental Congress stayed on to manage the war.

The Congress, however, was not a legal government. In theory, it could do only what the states let it do. Everyone understood this, but it was known that a national government would have to be given some power. Few objected when, even as independence was declared, the delegates in Philadelphia began to draft plans for a legal national government to be known as the Confederation.

Articles of Confederation. On November 13, 1777, after months of arduous debate, frustration, and hours of writing draft after draft, the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were completed. The author was the chairman of the committee, John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, with major revisions authored by Dr. Thomas Burke of North Carolina. These thirteen Articles consisted of our country's first national constitution and can be summarized as follows:

Article 1 gave the Confederation-to-be its name, "the United States of America."

Other articles or parts of them outlined the make-up of the Confederation Congress, directed the states in the selection of representatives, and outlined the rules under which Congress was to pass its laws.

Articles 6, 7, and 9 listed powers of the Confederation. It could declare war, make treaties and alliances with other nations, settle boundary disputes between two or more states, and borrow money.

Article 2 dictated what the Confederation could not do: emphasizing the Confederation could exercise only those powers given to it by Articles 6, 7, and 9. The Confederation could not levy or collect taxes, nor could it regulate trade among the states. "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled."

When the legislatures of all thirteen states had to ratify the Articles, controversy developed as to the disposition of the "Western lands"—those vast and little known areas on the far side of the Appalachian Mountains. Under colonial charters issued by England, the states of Virginia, New York, and a few other considered themselves owners of large slices of this territory. These states were called "landed states"; the others, "landless states." The "landless states" wanted all western holdings handed over to the national government. After years of bitter debate, the western lands, claimed by the "landed states," were ceded to the national government. This convinced Maryland, the hold-out state, to ratify the Articles on March 1, 1781 in the Philadelphia State House on Chestnut Street. Philadelphia celebrated. Church bells clanged. Cannon boomed from gunboats in the river and from artillery posted in the city. There were parades and speeches during the daylight hours, and fireworks and candlelit windows after dark. It was the birthday of the Confederation! An experiment began—a prelude to the Constitution.

Reference:

CONTINENTAL MONEY
BY M. FOSTER FARLEY
Professor of History Newberry College, South Carolina
ny civil war or revolution that lasts any length of time, attracts outsiders or foreigners who fight for pay, fame or glory. Foreigners found employment in the Greek struggle for independence against the Turk, non-Spanish nationals served both sides in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1939, Europeans served both the South as well as the North in the American Civil War, and the same was true during the American Revolution. The Americans had no organized armies in the beginning and European officers "many of them unemployed and out at the elbows" volunteered their swords for pay. These officers, when their countries were at peace, were ready to bear arms in America; but they "would have been equally ready to enlist under the flag of the Great Turk if he had been in the need of troops."

In France the group of Frenchmen who were enthusiastic for the American cause were young nobles who "felt a sincere sympathy for the principles for which the American colonists had taken up arms." Influenced by the Philosophers and the Enlightenment who promised a new era of bliss, by politicians who declared the time was ripe for new forms of government, and by nobles who discovered a new interest in the welfare of the people, many a young soldier, with a genuine enthusiasm for the cause, "wished to help the American patriots in America, who serve at his own expense and as a volunteer, Congress soon accepted his services; he was created a major general, but without a command. When he first met George Washington on August 1, 1777, his career was assured. Washington soon looked upon the young Frenchman as the son he never had, and Lafayette perhaps looked upon the American general as the father he never knew. Lafayette joined Washington's staff, and saw his first action at the battle of Brandywine on September 11. Wounded in the leg, and after recovering, Lafayette led some troops against the Hessians. During the end of 1777, he commanded troops from Virginia and was given full authority as a major general. He shared the hardships at Valley Forge. Later he was placed in command of a show shadowy and ill-conceived plan to invade Canada—the plan fell through when Lafayette reached Albany in 1778 and found that nothing had been done to get the proposed expedition together.

When Lafayette received the news of the Franco-American Alliance, he soon forgot the bitter memories of the proposed Canadian venture. He fought at the Battle of Monmouth, where he was nearly captured by the British, and later took part in the attack upon Newport, Rhode Island. In order to cement the French alliance, Congress voted him a sword, and sent him, with a letter of his deeds, to the French Court. While in France, Lafayette was showered with acclaim, entered into discussions on the future course of the war, suggesting

Shown below is Lafayette—the most widely known European to have served the American cause. Part of Washington's staff, Lafayette saw his first action at the battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777.
an invasion of Great Britain, Ireland and Canada. He even wanted to hire part of the Swedish Navy for service in America. That he desired command of the French Expeditionary Force that was being readied for service in America was undeniable, but he enthusiastically supported the appointment of Jean-Baptiste, Comte de Rochambeau as commander. Lafayette soon returned to the New World, found Washington at Morristown, and resumed command of the Virginians. With Washington at West Point, he learned of Benedict Arnold’s defection to the British, and served on the court martial which condemned British Major John André. Lafayette prevented the capture and destruction of Richmond in late April, 1781, and always outnumbered by the British, successfully harassed General Lord Cornwallis’ troops as they slowly made their way towards Yorktown. In conjunction with Admiral de Grasse and the French fleet which prevented Cornwallis’ escape by sea to New York, and blocked by the advancing armies of Washington and Rochambeau, the siege of the British at Yorktown began. When the British surrendered on October 19, 1781 it was a great day in the life of Lafayette, who remarked “the play is over and the fifth act has just ended.”

Home was the destination of the young French hero in December, 1781, and on his arrival in France he was the center of attention (he loved it). He returned to the United States in August, 1784, and became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was given a great reception by Congress. When he returned to France he had nothing but the best to say of the United States. When the French Revolution began, although a supporter of the monarchy, he hoped that his country would adopt at least a Constitutional monarchy. When war broke out in 1792 between France and Prussia and Austria he served the king, but as the Revolution grew more radical he decided to desert his command. On August 19, 1792 he and a group of French officers rode across the border into Belgium, then known as the Austrian Netherlands. Instead of being welcomed as a friend, the Prussians and the Austrians held him in prison for five long years until he was finally released in 1797. Along with his family, he finally returned to France in 1799 and lived until his death in 1854.

This brave Frenchman lost much of his fortune during the French Revolution, he had already spent over $200,000 in aiding the American cause; Congress in 1794 did vote him $24,424 as back pay during the American Revolution. In 1803 Congress awarded him a grant of 11,520 acres of land in Louisiana. In the twilight of his years he made a state visit to the United States in 1824, a tour that lasted more than a year. He never lost his faith in the destiny of the United States as a place of freedom, and although one of the leaders of the July Revolution of 1830, his wish for a republic was not realized, he nevertheless supported the new government of Louis Philippe.

Just as opposite from the aristocratic tendencies of Lafayette was a adopted Frenchman of German birth, Johann Kalb (1721-1780). Although referred to as Baron de Kalb, he actually had no legal right either to the “de” or to the title of baron. A huge man, born of peasant stock in Germany, he was a professional soldier who served in the French armies with a rank of major in the Seven Years’ War. In 1764 he married into money, and retired (for the moment), and lived near Paris. In 1767 the foreign minister of France, the Duke de Choiseul, sent him to America to report on affairs in the British colonies: De Kalb traveled in America for several months, but after awhile Choiseul lost interest in the project, and de Kalb returned to France and once more became a country gentleman. But he was on the lookout for military employment, and finally was enlisted as a major general by the American agent in France, Silas Deane. De Kalb sailed for America with Lafayette in 1777. While Congress accepted the services of Lafayette, that same body refused to honor the contracts made between Dean and de Kalb. The erstwhile adopted Frenchman was finally employed by Congress when a vacancy materialized in the Continental Army; he was commissioned a major general. De Kalb was a man of Spartan nature who never drank wine or liquor; he could sleep any where and under any conditions, and awaken alert and refreshed.

He campaigned at times with Lafayette, and in April, 1780 de Kalb was sent to relieve Charleston then under seige by the British. Due to lack of trained men and supplies, his journey was slow. In the heart of North Carolina at Buffallo Ford on the Deep River, his army halted. His men were exhausted, emaciated and hungry. There he heard of the appointment of General Horatio Gates, hero of the Battle of Saratoga, as commander-in-chief of the Southern Department. On July 25, 1780, “a day of intense heat,” the two generals met. “I am glad to see you, General. I am very glad to see you,” exclaimed the new commander; de Kalb pointed out that the men should be fed first. But Gates was for immediate marching: “We must cut off the whole western portion of Cornwallis’ command. We will march in a straight line (they were in Hillsborough, North Carolina) to Camden, saving fifty miles.” De Kalb pointed out that they should travel through friendly country so that the troops could get supplies, for the route that Gates proposed was Loyalist territory and few if any supplies could be obtained. But Gates’ views prevailed and in a straight line they marched. The American army numbered almost four thousand men—but what an army. Most of the troops were green, and grew greener by the hour by eating green corn and half cooked meat. Suffering from diarrhea they straggled to meet the enemy. In contrast, the British Army was in tip top form, were well fed and competent.

About six miles out of Camden the two forces met. After a few shots the American militia of Gates’s army turned and fled. Some two thousand North Carolina militia also fled, quickly followed by the commander-in-chief himself, Gates covered one hundred and eighty miles in three days, all the way back to Hillsborough, North Carolina. Only General De Kalb who was in charge of the American right wing could have been any more pleased.
composed of Delaware Continentals and a small group of Maryland Continentals remained to fight. De Kalb was a heroic figure: three times he charged the enemy, a horse was killed under him, and when the American position became hopeless, the adoptive Frenchman with sword in hand, led his few remaining men to the attack (the word surrender never occurred to De Kalb). He fell mortally wounded suffering from a saber cut to the head and bleeding from eleven wounds. His remaining men retreated. Three days later the brave general died from his wounds in Camden on August 19, 1780. This was one of the worst defeats suffered by the Americans in the Revolution.

In the warfare of eighteenth century Europe, it was assumed that only the noble born were fit to be officers and to lead the rank and file. It was for that reason that Baron von Steuben inserted a “von” in his name and called himself baron, although he never was. Von Steuben came highly recommended by Beaumarchais, the early supplier of arms to the Americans:

The art of making war with success being the fruit of courage combined with prudence, intelligence and experience, a companion in arms to the great Frederick, who was with him during twenty-two years, seemed to us all a man most fit to assist Monsieur Washington.

Baron Von Steuben was born in 1730 and spent his childhood in Russia where his father served in the Russian army of the Empress Anne. At seventeen he entered the Prussian officer corps army, serving for many years with distinction until he was discharged in 1758. By 1777 he was seriously in debt, but his fortunes changed when Beaumarchais helped him get to America with the somewhat dubious title or rank of lieutenant-general. Apparently authorities did not check new employees as they do now, for von Steuben was welcomed by a Congress in exile at York, Pennsylvania. He made a hit by wavering all rank and pay for service in the American army, asking only that his expenses be paid. He was ordered to Valley Forge and met George Washington in late February, 1778. After some consultations, Washington made him his acting inspector general with orders to whip the rapid progress of this company had an immediate appeal to the imagination of the whole army. On May 5, 1778 he was commissioned a major general by Congress. At the Battle of Monmouth he saved the reputation of the Continental Army by rallying General Charles Lee’s troops after that individual disastrously retreated. Later von Steuben wrote a field manual entitled Regulations for Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States. For the rest of the war he was busy perfecting the training and the discipline of the American Army and was also Washington's representative to the Congress in the efforts to upgrade the army.

When General Nathanael Greene was appointed commander of the Southern Department, von Steuben accompanied him as far as Richmond. He was left in command in Virginia and was ordered to make Virginia a supply base for Greene in the Carolinas. But his help was limited because he was harassed by the superior forces of Generals Benedict Arnold and William Phillips. When Cornwallis was bottled up at Yorktown, von Steuben commanded one of the three divisions of the American forces. During the rest of the conflict this Prussian served in various capacities in modernizing the army. He left the army on March 24, 1784, and by acts of the Pennsylvania and New York legislatures in 1783 and 1784 he was made an American citizen.

He settled in New York and became active in the political and social affairs of that state. But von Steuben was careless with his finances because he anticipated a grant of approximately $60,000 for his military services. Instead, he was granted 16,000 acres of land north of Utica by New York. In 1790, Congress instead of granting him a lump sum, bestowed upon him a pension of $225.00 a year. He was saved from bankruptcy through the efforts of his friends, including Alexander Hamilton, who were able to settle his debts. He died in 1794 and left his estate to two former comrades in arms.

The last two individuals to be discussed were Poles. One gave his life for the United States, and the other returned to Europe. Poland was a troubled land, dominated by Russia (some things never change). Count Casimir Pulaski (1748-1779), a genuine count, was a Polish patriot who fought against Russia in 1772 during the first Russian Partition of that country. With his estates confiscated, Pulaski fled to Turkey where he remained for several years trying to incite the Turks to attack the Russians. By 1775 he was in France broke and down on his luck. Living from hand to mouth the following pathetic appeal to a Polish acquaintance Prince Karol Radziwill sums up his poverty:

There is a special pleasure of the unfortunate in their trouble, when they can find consolation in friendship. My position is now so terrible that I am forbidden even that satisfaction. Therefore with trembling hand I make this appeal to your Princely Excellency in fear lest in creating over sympathy for my fate, I might become an unwilling intruder, and my firm convictions should impose silence, since it is no secret to me to what degree your tender heart bends to the suffering. I ask your Princely Excellency for help; send it for my recovery, and you will be certain to bind yourself one of the most grateful of men; honor itself given me freedom for my expression and I would most willingly finish my wretched life before I would risk being prodigal with your kindness... I have gone in debt here Marseilles; I am near to arrest for my debts, if the kindness of your Princely Excellency will not save me.

Receiving no answer and owing debts to the amount of over $12,000 he was carted off to debtor’s prison. In time
wealthy Poles inside and outside of Poland came to his rescue. A friend, the Princess Sapeiha, ordered her banker, Saltz, to act as security for Pulaski's creditors and secure his release from prison.

After his release, an agent of Vergennes, foreign minister of France, put him in touch with Franklin and Deane. Franklin wrote a letter of introduction for Pulaski to George Washington, which in part said:

Count Pulaski, of Poland, an officer famed throughout Europe for his bravery and conduct in defense of the liberties of his country against the three great invading powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will have the honor of delivering this into your Excellency's hands. The Court here have encouraged and promoted his voyage, from an opinion that he may be highly useful to our service. Mr. Deane has written so fully concerning him that I need not enlarge; and I add my wishes, that he may find in our armies under your Excellency occasion of distinguishing himself.

Deane advanced the Pole 480 livres for passage to America. He sailed for the New World on June 13, 1777, and arrived in Boston. After much delay he joined Washington in September of the same year as a volunteer, and took part in the battle of Brandywine. Later he served in the cavalry under General Anthony Wayne. But Pulaski was tempestuous, and so was Wayne, the two could not get along; in March 1778, Pulaski resigned his command.

Later he was given permission to organize an independent corps of cavalry. He served in various places, fighting in New Jersey and later chasing some troublesome Indians. On February 2, 1779 he was ordered south to support General Benjamin Lincoln. Arriving in Charleston on May 8 he suffered a bad defeat when he rashly attacked the advance guard of the British General Augustine Prevost, who seemed to be approaching Charleston from Savannah.

Later Lincoln and Pulaski were ordered to help Admiral-General Jean-Baptiste Charles Henri, Comte d'Estaing, who with almost thirty warships and many transports carrying approximately 4,000 troops, not counting the Americans, was about to assault Savannah, which was in British hands. Lincoln's and Pulaski's troops numbered only about 1,350 Continentals and militia. The British had barely 2,000 men. But d'Estaing, thinking that this campaign was a mere naval-military exercise, and not even consulting the Americans, landed his troops on the sandy beaches and marshes at the mouth of the Savannah River (the town is about sixteen miles from the Atlantic). d'Estaing's engineers assured him that Savannah could be captured in ten days, and the troops were put to work digging parallels (trenches), artillery was mounted, and instead of waiting, the Admiral-General ordered an immediate attack against the British entrenchments on October 9, 1779. Time the Frenchman did not have, for the hurricane season was in full swing, and his ships had no anchorage or good harbor for refuge. The French attack was a farce, Count Pulaski was hit in the groin by a musket ball and fell from his horse. His men left the fight to bring him out and d'Estaing was twice wounded himself. Only the 2nd South Carolina Continentals reached the British fortifications but could not take the redoubt. d'Estaing then called off the attack and sailed for home. The Allies lost 800 men, 650 of them French, the rest were Americans. The British losses were minimal.

Pulaski was carried to the American warship Wasp but the finest French surgeons could not remove the bullet, and the Polish freedom fighter died on October 11, 1779. Some sources indicate he was buried at sea, while other authorities insist that he was buried somewhere on a sea island between Georgia and South Carolina. Then the Wasp entered Charleston harbor with its flag at half staff; the populace soon heard the double bad news—Savannah had not been taken and General Pulaski was killed in the attack. On October 22, a public funeral was held for the dead Pole. His splendid horse, with the rams and equipment of its dead owner, followed in the procession, which was so long that it was necessary to make a complete circle of the city. Congress proposed a monument but it was not erected until 1910. Pulaski was dead at the age of thirty-two, in the thick of battle—a hero.

Kosciuszko (1746-1817), an American Revolutionary soldier as well as a Polish patriot, was not of the nobility as was Pulaski, but came from the small gentry class that existed in Poland during the eighteenth century. Educated by his uncle—his father died when he was thirteen—Kosciuszko was taught Greek, mathematics, drawing, and French. He knew Greek and of all the books he studied the Lives of Plutarch was his favorite. Studying at the Jusuit College at Beese, he then entered the Royal School at Warsaw, graduating in 1769 with the rank of captain. Receiving a scholarship to France, he studied engineering and artillery. When he returned to Poland in 1774, there was no opportunity for pursuing his talents in his native land, so he returned to Paris. When he heard of the American fight with England, he borrowed some money and sailed for America. After many interviews with various committees of Congress, he received a commission as a colonel of engineers. He served with Gates at Ticonderoga and was at Saratoga when General John Burgoyne surrendered to the Americans. He served at West Point from 1778-1780, where he was in charge of constructing the fortifications at that renowned citadel. Kosciuszko was "one of the few good military engineers in America," but "he was a hard man to get along with." He did, however, know his business.

In 1780 he was transferred to the Southern Department where he served until the end of the war. He was a man of military talents and ably served General Greene. It was Greene's idea that the many rivers in the Carolinas were not being used to their full military capacity, so Kosciuszko was (Continued on page 699)
CONTEST: PUBLICITY DURING THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S VISIT IN YOUR STATE

This contest has been revived to recognize the State Society or a group of Chapters or a Chapter for initiating the best quality and quantity of publicity during the President General’s visit. The procedure for entering the contest is outlined below, and the National winner(s) will be announced during Continental Congress.

The entry is to go directly to the National Vice Chairman of Public Relations in the respective DAR Division. It is anticipated that many entries necessarily will be submitted after the State Conferences in March, and there is not enough time to go through a State judging prior to Division judging, then on to National for final judging before Continental Congress convenes.

Procedure for entering contest:

1. Mount clippings on 8½ x 11” paper (folding over, as needed, to fit that size). NO FOLDERS, please.

2. Staple a title page on top which shows:
   A. Name of unit submitting the entry (such as State Society, Regents’ Council, Chapter, etc.)
   B. Name and address of person in charge of public relations and/or publicity for the event, along with name of her Chapter
   C. Name and full address of newspapers and/or magazines, radio and television stations participating, along with names of respective publishers or managers, and information as to frequency of publication (weekly or daily, if newspaper) and population of community served by this media.

3. Provide a page of statistics listing:
   A. Press Coverage (Newspapers and/or magazines)
      1. Number of articles published
      2. Number of pictures published
      3. Number of inches (including pictures)
   B. Radio Coverage
      1. Number of broadcasts
      2. Amount of air time (hours, minutes, seconds)
      3. Description of who involved and general content (such as interview with President General on morning talk show with named interviewer or public service announcements and content.)
   C. Television Coverage
      1. Number of telecasts
      2. Amount of air time (minutes, seconds)
      3. Description (as enumerated above under Radio)

4. Not later than April 1st, have entry in the hands of the respective National Vice Chairman of Public Relations in your DIVISION (who will have entries judged and then have in National Chairman’s hand not later than April 10th.)

UNIT submitting entry should retain a full copy as entries will not be returned.
The Honor Roll questionnaire is designed to help chapters evaluate their efforts to carry out specified activities and to determine how successful they have been in fulfilling the objectives of the National Society.

The combined efforts of all chapters indicate continued interest and accomplishment in attaining the high goals of the National Society in educational, historical and patriotic programs. Although not all chapters participate, those that do believe it is helpful to have a tangible method whereby their achievements can be studied.

Over 2900 reports were checked by this Chairman; 2,024 of the 3,150 chapters attained Honor Roll status, with 700 receiving the Gold Award. As in the past, #1—prompt payment of dues, #2—increase in membership and #9—magazine subscriptions seemed to present the most difficulties.

States reporting 100% were: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

The objectives and accomplishments of the National Society are reflected in the Honor Roll program and this chairman anticipates another outstanding year. The cooperation of the Chapter, State and National Vice Chairmen is much appreciated and a special thanks is extended to the personnel in the Office of the Committees, the Treasurer General's Office and to those brave ladies who helped distribute the certificates during Continental Congress.

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>No. of Chapters</th>
<th>No. of Awards</th>
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*— Chapter Gold for 3 years
**— Chapter Gold for 6 years
***— Chapter Gold for 9 years
****— Chapter Gold for 12 years
*****— Chapter Gold for 15 years
******— Chapter Gold for 18 years
*******— Chapter Gold for 21 years
********— Chapter Gold for 24 years
**********— Chapter Gold for 27 years
***********— Chapter Gold for 30 years
Honorable Mention: (11) Abi Evans; Abiel Fellows; Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton; Ezra Parker; Fort Portchastrain; Genesee; Isabella; Piety Hill; Sarah Ann Corbann; Sarah Treat Prudden; Sophie de Marsac Campau.

MINNESOTA — 100% reporting


Silver: (7) Capt. John Holmes; Dr. Samuel Prescott; Fort Snelling; Gen. James Knapp; John Witherspoon; Keeveyadin; Rochester.

Honorable Mention: (2) Capt. Comfort Starr; Willmar.

MISSISSIPPI

Gold: (32) Amite River*; Biloxi; Cotton Gin; Honorable Mention: (11) Abi Evans; Abiel Dorcas Richardson; Hannah Cole; Inde-Taneycomo; Warrensburg; John Griffith; Purchase; Rachel Donelson; St. Joseph; Horn Prairie; James Monroe; Meyongo.

Honorable Mention: (11) Abi Evans; Abiel Dorcas Richardson; Hannah Cole; Inde-Taneycomo; Warrensburg; John Griffith; Purchase; Rachel Donelson; St. Joseph; Horn Prairie; James Monroe; Meyongo.

Gold: (23) Bowling Green; Silver: (34) Allen -Morton -Watkins; Anne Silver: (15) Ashinead; Chakchiuma; Cherokee Gold: (32) Amite River*, Biloxi; Cotton Gin Honorable Mention: (11) Abi Evans; Abiel Dorcas Richardson; Hannah Cole; Inde-Taneycomo; Warrensburg; John Griffith; Purchase; Rachel Donelson; St. Joseph; Horn Prairie; James Monroe; Meyongo.

John Patterson; Joplin; Louisiana Pur-sion; Jane Randolph Jefferson; Jauflione; O'Fallon; Osage; Pike County; Platte Trail; Ash Hollow.

Honorable Mention: (9) Fort Kearney; Katah- din; Lewis-Cline; Lone Willow; Omaha; Quivera; Reavis-Ashley; St. Lewis Cowley; Thirty-seventh Star.

NEBASKA

Gold: (2) Betsy Hager; Capt. Christopher Robinson.

Silver: (9) Bonneville; Deborah Avery; Elizabeth Montague; General G. A. Custer; Kitkithaki; Niobrara; Sioux Lookout; Loup Trail; Ash Hollow.

Honorable Mention: (9) Fort Kearney; Katah-din; Lewis-Cline; Lone Willow; Omaha; Quivera; Reavis-Ashley; St. Lewis Cowley; Thirty-seventh Star.

NEVADA — 100% reporting

Gold: (1) John C. Fremont.

Silver: (3) Francisco Garces; Nevada Sage-brush; Valley of Fire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gold: (5) Amherst; Storck; Capt. Josiah Crosby; Matthew Fitch; Portland; Mercy Hathaway White; Reprisal.

Silver: (5) Col. Samuel Ashley; Else Cilley; Mary Butler; Mary Torr; Winnipesaukee.

Honorable Mention: (3) Exeter; Mary Varnum Platts; New Boston.

NEW JERSEY — 100% reporting

Gold: (11) Basking Ridge; Col. Thomas Reynolds***; David Demarest; Elizabeth Parceels De Voe; Francis Hopekison; General Mercer; Great John Mathis; Hester Schuyler Colfax; John Rutherford; Loan-take; Maj. Joseph Bloomfield**.

Silver: (19) Camp Middlebrook; Capt. Joshua Huddy; Clark; Cranston; Gen. Frelinghuysen; General William Maxwell; Isaac Burroughs; Jeruel Blue; Moorestown; Old West House; Peggy Warne; Short Hills; Shrewsbury Towne; Valley of the Delaware; Watch Tower; Westfield; Yantacaw; Ferro Monte; Old Barnegat.

Honorable Mention: (21) Ann Whitall; Beacon Fire; Bergen-Paulus Hook; Boudinot; Cape May Patriots; Cranes Ford; Eagle Rock; Elizabeth Snyder; Gen. Lafayette; Gov. William Livingston; Haddonfield; Matochinson; Monmouth Court House; Nassau; Parsippany; Penelope Hart; Polly Wyckoff; Prince of Rockfish; Caswell-Nash; Col. Adam Alexander; Colonel Polk; Col. Thomas Robeson; Gen. Robert Irwin; George Reynolds; James Hunter; John Foster; Private John Grady; John Knox; Maj. Reading Blount; Maj. Wm. Chronicle; Old Bute; Old North State; Richard Dobbs Spaight; William Gaston; Micajah Bullock; Col. Arthur Forbis; Brunswick Town; Thomas Person.

Honorable Mention: (20) Alfred Moore; Battle of Alamance; Col. Joseph Winston; Col. Thomas Johnston; Crawford-Head-Lupul; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele; Fourth Creek; Gen. James Moore; Guilford Battle; John Penn; Joseph McDowell; Maj. Benjamin May; Mecklenburg; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Micajah Pettaway; Stamp Defiance; Waightskill Avery; Flint Hills; Liberty Point; Wake.

OHIO

Gold: (22) Battle of Elizabethtown; Battle of Rockfish; Caswell-Nash; Col. Adam Alexander; Colonel Polk; Col. Thomas Robeson; Gen. Robert Irwin; George Reynolds; James Hunter; John Foster; Private John Grady; John Knox; Maj. Reading Blount; Maj. Wm. Chronicle; Old Bute; Old North State; Richard Dobbs Spaight; William Gaston; Micajah Bullock; Col. Arthur Forbis; Brunswick Town; Thomas Person.

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Johnny Appleseed; Elijah Wadsworth; Susanna Russell; Mathias Ridenour.

**Silver:** (32) Black Swamp; Childs Taylor; Col. George Croghan; Commodore Preble; Dolly Todd Madison; Elizabeth Sherman Reese; Fort Findlay; Fort Industry; Gov. Othniel Looker; Hannah Crawford; Hettuck; Jane Washington; Jared Mansfield; Jonathan Dayton; Joseph Spencer; Lagon-da; Massillon; Moravian Trail; Moses Cleveland; Nabby Lee Ames; Nathaniel Massie; Piqua; Plain City; Rebecca Gris-com; Shaker; Ursula Wolcott; Western Reserve; Zanes Trace; Gen. Horatio N. Curtis; Elijah Gunn, Sr.; Pe-Ton-I-Ouet of Tawa; Belfoaintaine.

**Honorable Mention:** (31) Aaron Olmstead; Jonathan Bayard Smith; Coshocton; Cuyahoga Falls; Elizabeth Harper; Elyria; Fort Defiance; Fort Greene Ville; Lakewood; Lima; London; Mary Chesney; Mount Sterling; New Connecticut; Olentangy; Oxford Caroline Scott; Phoebe Fraunces; Poland-Canfield; Return Jonathan Meigs; Sally de Forest; Sarah Copus; Steubenville; Wauseon; Whetstone; Rebecca Galloway; David Hudson.

**Oklahoma**

**Gold:** (21) Abraham Coryell; Ardmore; Capt. Warren Cottle; Cherokee Outlet; Cimarron; Col. John Starke, Sr.; Council Grove; Duncan; High Plains; Indian Spring; Muskogee-Indian Territory; Nancy Green; Wealth.*; *Kilbourn; Ebenezer Fletcher; Osage Hills*; *Fourteen Flags; Kiamichi Country; Asa Alexander***; Malcolm Hunter*; Oklahoma Prairies.

**Silver:** (11) Anne Lee; Bartlesville; Mary Quisenberry; Oklahoma City; Pawhuska; Ponca City; Cherokee Capitol; Tulsa; Washita; Wunagisa; Lake of the Chero-kees.

**Honorable Mention:** (5) Black Beaver; Capt. Peter Ankeny; Eidm; Lawton; Okemah.

**Oregon**

**Gold:** (4) Mount Hood; Tillamook; Yamhill; Oregon Trail.

**Silver:** (7) Chemeketa; Lake View; Mount St. Helens; Oregon Lewis & Clark; Susannah Lee Barlow; Latgwa; Beaver.

**Honorable Mention:** (7) Champoe; David Hill; Malheur; Multnomah; Portland; Wi-nema; Cape Sebastian.

**Pennsylvania**

**Gold:** (14) Bethlehem, Pa.; Bradford; Col. Henry Bouquet; Col. John Chatham; Col. Richard McCalister; George Taylor; Great Valley; Jethpha Abbott***; Scranton City; Venango; Gwynedd; Octorara; National Pike; Pennsylvania 76.

**Silver:** (22) Bellefonte; Canonsburg; Chestnut County; Col. James Smith; Flag House; Fort McIntosh; Fort Venango;gettysburg; Jacob Ferree; Lansdowne; Machuwiling-sing; Reno; Robert Morris; Shikellimo; Tidioute; Towamencin; Tunkhamock; Val-ley Forge; Wellsboro; William Penn; Yorktown; Castle Finn.

**Honorable Mention:** (22) Col. Andrew Lynn; Col. Hugh White; Col. William Wallace; Conrad Weiser; Delaware County; Dr. Benjamin Rush; Fort Lebanon; Gen. Rich-ard Butler; George Clymmer; James Alexander; Lebanon; Merion; Philip Freemen; Phoebe Havard; Presque Isle; Quaker City; Thomas Leiper; Tioga Point; Washington County; Witness Tree; Wyoming Valley; Bethel Fife and Drum.

**Rhode Island—100% reporting**

**Gold:** (2) Capt. Stephen Olney; Pawtucket*.

**Silver:** (1) Bristol.

**Honorable Mention:** (3) Gov. Nicholas Cooke; Pettequamscutt; Rhode Island Inde-pendence.

**South Carolina**

**Gold:** (5) Gen. John Barnwell; Sullivan-Dunklin; Theodosia Burr; Trenton; Martin-town Road.

**Silver:** (4) Catheceee; Fair Forest; Fort Sullivan; Henry Middleton; Joshua Hawkins; Joyce Scott; Major Robert Lide; Margaret Gregg Gordon; Pee Dee; Peter Horry; University of South Carolina; Waxhaws; Granby; Blue Savannah.

**Honorable Mention:** (9) Andrew Pickens; Columbia; Kate Barry; Long Cane; Moultrie; Nathaniel Greene; Rebecca Motte; Swamp Fox; Winnyah.

**South Dakota—100% reporting**

**Gold:** (3) Betty Hickok; Black Hills; Daniel Newcomb*.

**Silver:** (4) Capt. Alexander Tedford; Harney Peak; John Kerr; MacPherson.

**Honorable Mention:** (2) Mary Chilton; Oahe.

**Tennessee**

**Gold:** (25) Campbell; Capt. Wm. Lytle; Clinch Bend; Col. Hardy Murfree; Col. Jethro Sumner; Fort Nashborough; Gen. James Robertson; Hiwassee; Jackson-Madison; John Babb; Judge David Campbell; Margaret Gaston; Moocassin Bend; Nancy Ward*; Occoe****; Old Glory; Reefoot; Robert Cartwright; Tullahoma; Watauga; Great Smokies; Travellers Rest***; Old Reynoldsburgh; James Buckley; Cephas.

**Silver:** (20) Alexander Keith; Chickasaw Bluff; Clement-Scott; Commodore Perry; French Lick; Gen. Francis Nash; John Sevier; Lydia Russell Bean; Old Walton Road; Robert Cocke; Samuel Doak; Sander-kins Bluff; Spencer Clark; Unaka; Kings Mountain Messenger; Rev. Philip Ausmus; Glovers Trace; John Nolen; Stones River; Henderson Station.

**Honorable Mention:** (22) Adam Dale; Admiral David Farragut; Andrew Bogle; Belle Meade; Bonny Kate; Chickamauga; Col. Thomas McCrory; Cumberland; Fort Assump tion; Fort Blount; Hatchie; Jane Knox; Lt. James Sheppard; Nolachuckey; Sarah Hawkins; Shelby; The Crab-Orchard; Chucalissa; Wc-Ah-Tah-Umba; Col. John Montgomery; William Cocke.

**Texas**

**Gold:** (42) Ann Poage; Betty Martin; Capt. Nathaniel Mills; Capt. Wm. Buckner; Daniel Witcher; Esther McCrory; James Campbell; John Lewis; Lady Washing-ton****; Las Pampas; La Villita; Lt. William Brewer***; Major Thaddeus Beall; Mary Isham Keith; Nacogdoches****; San Antonio De Bexar; Silas Morton; Thankful Hubbard; Texas Bluebonnet; Los Ciboleros; Maj. Jarrell Beasley***; Mary Rolph Marsh****; Arkansas****; San Jacinto; Jane Long; La Paisana; Majors James Kerr; Michael Stoner; Ephraim Andrews*; Trammells Trace; Elizabeth Gordon Bradley; Cherokee Trace*; James Hardage Lane; Rock Wall; Capt. John Sale; El Paso del Norte; Sarah Sharp Berry; John B. Denton; Choussatti Trace; Atascosa; Green Mountain Boys; Sam Maverick.

**Silver:** (35) Anthony Smith; Asa Underwood; Capt. Jabez Denver; Capt. Ashley; Capt. Thomas Morris; Capt. Wm. Young; Col. George Mason; Fort Bend; George Wash-ington; John McKnight Alexander; Lt. Thomas Barlow; Lone Star; Maj. Francis Grice; Margaret Montgomery; Martha Laird; Martha McCraw; Nancy Horton Davis; Nathaniel Davis; Ol Shavano; Pru-dence Alexander; Rebecca Stoddert; Teha Lanna; Col. Theunis Dey; Ensign Thomas Huling; Thomas J. Rusk; Goose Creek; William Diamond; Capt. Elisha Mack; Brazos Valley; Francis Lightfoot Lee; Fort Velasco; Titus Travis; White Oak; York-town Bicentennial.

**Honorable Mention:** (21) Alexander Love; Benjamin Lyon; Col. George Moffett; Du Bois-Hite; Fort Worth; James Blair; John Everett; Jonathan Hardin; Ludcetia Council Cochran; Martha Jefferson Randolph; Pocahontas; Rebecca Crockett; Six Flags; Weatherford; William Scott; Comancheria; Abigail Ann Berry Chesley; Sam Houston; Old Chisholm Trail; Greater Dallas; Col. George Dashill.

**Utah—100% reporting**

**Gold:** (4) Golden Spike; Princess Timpano-gos; Salt Lake Valley; Wasatch Range.

**Silver:** (1) Lake Bonneville.

**Honorable Mention:** (2) Sego Lily; Unitah.

**Virginia**

**Gold:** (3) Cavendish; Marquis de Lafayette; Ormsby.

**Silver:** (4) Green Mountain; Heber Allen; Seth Warner; William French.

**Honorable Mention:** (5) Ann Story; Hennington; Brattleboro; Lake St. Catherine; Rebeckah Hastings.

**Virginia—100% reporting**

**Gold:** (62) Albemarle; Allegany; Appala-chian Trail; Bill of Rights; Blue Ridge; Boone Trail; Botetourt County; Capt. John Smith***; Chancellor Wythe; Col. Abram Penn; Col. William Allen***; Comte de Grasse***; Cricket Hill; Culpeper Minute Men*; Eastern Shore of Virginia***; Fairfax County*****; Falls Church******; Fort Chiswell; Free State of Warwick***; Freedom Hill*******; Gen. James Breck-inridge*****; Gen. Joseph Martin; Great Bridge*******; Hampton; Henry Clay; Hicksford; Jack Jouett; James River; John Alexander; Joseph Gravel; Leedstown Resolutions; Lovelady; Major George Gibson; Northampton County; Peaks of Otter; Prestonwood****; Princess Anne (Continued on page 696)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Locating graves of Revolutionary Soldiers was started by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897-98. During the first year 32 graves were reported. This task is continued yearly through reports compiled by each State Historian and submitted to National Headquarters. Previous Lists were printed in the annual Smithsonian Report which has been discontinued.

Between March 1, 1983 and March 3, 1984 NSDAR located 24 graves in 8 States. Data on those graves are provided in the following tabulation:

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<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
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<td>Crane, (Crain) Silas</td>
<td>Feb. 5, 1762</td>
<td>Jan. 1842</td>
<td>Lax Cemetery, Jerseyville, Jersey County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina and South Carolina</td>
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<td>Eblin, (Ebelin) Samuel</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>after March 1839</td>
<td>Copple Cemetery, Centralia, Marion County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia.</td>
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<td>Finn, Peter</td>
<td>July 21, 1751</td>
<td>May 19, 1841</td>
<td>Anderreck-McCllland Cemetery, Sandoval, Marion County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Maryland and North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Morrison, Joseph</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1759</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1835</td>
<td>Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Kell, Marion County.</td>
<td>Private, Virginia.</td>
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<td>Roper, George</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1845</td>
<td>Walnut Hill Cemetery, Walnut Hill, Marion County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Weininger, John</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1835</td>
<td>Cane Creek Cemetery, Orange County.</td>
<td>Soldier, Virginia.</td>
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<td>Peck, Peleg</td>
<td>Mar. 6, 1736</td>
<td>June 22, 1807</td>
<td>Thomas Cemetery, Swansea, Bristol County.</td>
<td>Captain, Bristol County Regiment.</td>
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<td>Burks, John</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Spain Cemetery, near Fayette, Franklin County.</td>
<td>Private, North Carolina.</td>
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<td>Jameson, Robert</td>
<td>1756</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Family farm cemetery owned by Morris, Spencer, Twp., Ralls County.</td>
<td>Private.</td>
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<td>Bennett, Ephraim, Sr.</td>
<td>April 30, 1732</td>
<td>Oct. 26, 1813</td>
<td>Montour Falls Cemetery, Montour, Chemung County.</td>
<td>Sergeant, 4th Regiment New York State Militia.</td>
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<td>Chaplin, Josiah</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Skinner Cemetery, Vernon Center, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<td>Cross, Ebenezer</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Nov. 29, 1839</td>
<td>Balltown Cemetery, Hanover, Chautauqua County.</td>
<td>Private, Continental Line.</td>
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<td>Hayden, Samuel</td>
<td>July 11, 1748</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1834</td>
<td>Middlefield Cemetery, Middlefield, Schoharie County.</td>
<td>Captain, Massachusetts Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulton, Salmon</td>
<td>Sept. 6, 1758</td>
<td>June 22, 1852</td>
<td>On private estate of John Giaquinto, Floyd, Oneida County.</td>
<td>Major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce, Levi</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1764</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1852</td>
<td>Pierce Family Plot, Finch Hall on Smith farm, Otsego, Otsego County.</td>
<td>Private, 4th Regiment New York State Militia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds, William</td>
<td>May 5, 1754</td>
<td>June 18, 1816</td>
<td>Seamanville Cemetery, Monroe, Orange County.</td>
<td>Private, New York.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 682)
THE HEROINE OF YORKTOWN
SARAH MARY BENJAMIN, heroine of the Battle of Yorktown and later resident of Mount Pleasant Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, became a legend in her own lifetime. Like most legends, some aspects of her fascinating life have been distorted. Such has been the case concerning the year of her birth and her age. Rev. Samuel Whaley in his History of the Township of Mount Pleasant stated that she was born in 1745 and in 1855 was 110 years old; her gravestone in the Green Grove Cemetery that she was born November 17, 1744 and died April 20, 1859; and her obituary that she was born November 17, 1743 and died April 26, 1858 at the advanced age of 114 years and five months. All of these conflicting accounts are secondary sources, but there is a document, unavailable to early historians, that contains a statement by Sarah, herself, concerning her age.

On November 20, 1837, Sarah appeared before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Bethany, Pennsylvania, to give a sworn deposition concerning her marriage to Aaron Osborn during the Revolutionary War in order to obtain a pension. While under oath, Sarah said that she was eighty-one years old on November 17, 1837. That means that according to her own testimony she was born in 1756. According to her obituary she died on April 26, 1858 and, therefore, lived to the advanced age of 101 years and five months.

Eliphalet Kellogg, the census taker of Mount Pleasant Township in 1840, recorded Sarah's age as eighty-four which agreed with her deposition. The distortion in her age occurred when William R. Stone, the census taker in 1850, listed her age as ninety-nine and Marshall Wheeler, correspondent for the American Phrenological Journal in the November 1854 issue, gave her age as 109. This was an increase of twenty-five years in age in only fourteen years.

Sarah's maiden name was Mathews. Her father had emigrated from Connecticut to the town of Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, where Sarah was born. She lived there until she was about seven when the family settled along the Bushkill River which today flows between Pike and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania. The move probably occurred in June as she remembered picking ripe strawberries along the shore after crossing the Delaware River.

While living on the Bushkill, Sarah experienced the dangers and hardships of frontier life, including hostile Indian attacks during the French and Indian War. She witnessed the destruction of the raid of Chief Joseph Brant on the Minisink settlement known today as Port Jervis, New York.

When Sarah was twelve, her mother sent her one evening, just before dark, on an errand; but she was reluctant to leave the house because she had seen an animal she thought was a fox coming out of the swamp. When she and the family dog reached the cow shed, a panther suddenly leaped on the dog, seizing the poor animal in its jaws. Sarah quickly scrambled to the top of the shed for safety. Her mother, hearing the howls of her favorite pet, came running with an axe which she used on the head of the panther, killing the wild beast.

Sarah married, for her first husband, William Read, who was killed in one of the early battles of the Revolution. She was then living at the home of John Willis, a blacksmith of Albany, New York. It was here that she first met Aaron Osborn who came to work as a blacksmith for Willis in the fall of 1777.

Osborn told her that he had already served three years in the army, including one at Fort Stanwix. He had enlisted at Goshen, New York. Sarah consented to become his wife when he agreed to return to Goshen. They were married in the Willis home in January 1780.

After the wedding Osborn informed her that they were not returning to Goshen, because he had enlisted in the army as a commissary sergeant in the New York Regiment commanded by Colonel Gose Van Schaick; he insisted that she accompany him. She at first refused until his company commander, Captain James Gregg, assured her that she would be able to travel on horseback or in a wagon.

Osborn had served under Captain Gregg at Fort Stanwix and revealed that Captain Gregg had been scalped by Indians. Captain Gregg later told her the tragic story. He and two other men had been hunting pigeons near the fort when they were unexpectedly attacked by hostile Indians. His two companions were immediately killed; but a button on his cap had deflected the blow of the tomahawk to his head, leaving him unconscious. After scalping him the hostiles left him for dead. He was later found by his dog who obtained the attention of some men fishing near the fort. He suffered with spells of disorientation as a result of the injury and at such times would ask, "Sarah, did you see where I was scalped?" He would then take off his cap and show her his scar.

That winter, Sarah traveled with the soldiers under Captain Gregg on sleighs to West Point. They went back to Albany for a short time in the spring but soon returned to West Point where they spent the next year and a half. While there she stayed at Lieutenant Foot's boardinghouse and kept herself busy sewing and washing for the soldiers.

She went with the soldiers when they moved to Kingsbridge to prepare for an attack on the British forces at New York City. When the men were loading heavy artillery, she relieved her husband as sentinel, wearing his overcoat and carrying his gun, in order that he might help the men in the loading. General George Washington during an inspection tour of his sentries asked her, "Who placed you here?"

In a loud and firm voice she replied, "Them that has a right to, sir" Washington, accepting her reply, continued his tour.

Instead of attacking the British at New York City, Washington in August 1781 moved his army toward Philadelphia. Sarah rode alternately on horseback and in a wagon. She rode proudly through the streets of Philadelphia on horseback to the Schuylkill where the army established camp for the night. The only other women traveling with the army that Sarah remembered were the wives of Sergeant Lamberson and Lieutenant Forman and a black woman named Letta. Because the army was short of bread, Sarah was employed to bake for the soldiers. The Quaker ladies of the community pleaded with her to stay with them but her husband said that he could not leave her behind.

The army marched to Baltimore were the soldiers under General James Clinton, including the company commanded by Captain James Gregg, boarded a vessel, sailed down the Chesapeake to the James River, and then sailed up the James River.
for about twelve miles. Here they disembarked and feasted on fresh lobsters. 13

From there they marched to Williamsburg; Sarah rode horseback part of the way and walked the rest. They encamped at Williamsburg for two days until the rest of the army moving overland arrived, and then marched to Yorktown. A number of Negro bodies littered the battlefield between the two armies, and the Amzie was told that the British had driven them out of Yorktown when the food became scarce, and that they were caught between the lines of hostile fire. 13

The Americans began to dig trenches and throw up breastworks while Sarah and the other women set up their wash stands behind the American tents. Sarah cooked for four soldiers besides her husband and carried meals of bread, beef, and coffee to the men in the trenches. In the heat of the battle, she carried water and tended to the needs of the wounded. One time she met General Washington as she was carrying food to the men in the midst of the battle. He asked, "Young soldiers, are you not afraid of the bullets?" 14

"No," she replied, "the bullets would not cheat the gallows." He smiled at her quip. She continued, "It would not do for the men to fight and starve too." 15

Each day the American trenches were dug closer to the British fortifications. One morning the British artillery fire was very heavy until about nine o'clock when the shelling stopped and the drums began to beat. Sarah was with a group of army officers who suddenly began to cheer and swing their hats in the air. She inquired, "What is the matter now?"

"Are not you soldier enough to know what it means?" one of them asked.

"No," she replied.

"The British have surrendered," exclaimed the men. 16

Sarah stood by the side of the road to witness the British soldiers surrender their arms. The British musicians played as Sarah remembered "a melancholy tune" with their instruments draped with black ribbons. She would never forget the long columns of weeping soldiers that filed by her. 15

When she entered Yorktown after the surrender, she saw the vast destruction caused by the cannons. Houses were shattered and unburied bodies of Blacks were lying in the streets. In one of the large houses she noticed the floors were covered with broken china. She entered the building and in the midst of the rubble found a pewter lid for a hot basin. Just then the owner of the house appeared to claim his possessions, but insisted that she keep her find as a memento. She kept it for several years but eventually sold it for old pewter which she afterwards regretted.

A few days later Sarah and her husband boarded a ship at Yorktown and sailed up the Chesapeake to the Head of the Elk where they disembarked. They then went by commissary wagons northward to Pompton Plains, New Jersey, to establish winter quarters. The main body of the army under General Clinton arrived several days later.

Sarah and her husband resided for a time in a dwelling with log walls and a canvas roof but later lived with a Mr. Manuel near the Pompton Meetinghouse. 18

In the Spring of 1782 they moved to West Point and stayed there until the following fall when they went to New Windsor to construct huts for winter quarters. It was at New Windsor that the army was finally discharged; Osborn held the rank of Corporal at the time of his discharge in June 1783. He and Sarah continued to live in one of the army huts until the Spring of 1784. Several of the soldiers boarded with them, working as laborers on nearby farms. 19

It was at New Windsor that their two children were born, Phebe on February 20, 1780 and Aaron, Jr., on August 9, 1784. Phebe would later marry William Rockwell and reside in Dryden, New York. Aaron would live in Blooming Grove, become mentally disturbed, and die when he was about thirty years old. 20

In the fall of 1784, three months after the birth of Aaron, Osborn deserted his family. Sarah later heard that he had married a girl named Polly Sloat and that they were living with her parents about fifteen miles above Newburg. She went to the home of the girl’s parents and found her husband and his new wife there. She was invited to stay the night but returned to New Windsor in the morning determined never to have anything to do with such. Two weeks later he came to New Windsor to coax her to take the children and go with him to the Mohawk Valley. She refused and he left that night. She eventually heard that he had married again and later died. According to his pension record he died June 27, 1819 at New Amsterdam, New York. She also heard that Polly Sloat had also died in a drunken stupor. 21

Sarah moved to Blooming Grove where she supported her family by working for nearby farmers. She married in April 1787, at White Lake, John Benjamin for her third husband. 22

They had three children born at Blooming Grove, Helen, Samuel in 1792, and Christiana on May 25, 1794. Christiana would eventually marry David Mapes and reside in Lenox Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. 22 John and Sarah moved to Mount Pleasant Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1822 where John died in April 1826. 23

Although Sarah would receive a pension after 1837, she continued her daily work at the spinning wheel and became well known for the quality of her work. She scorned the new methods of manufacture and maintained that she was no "friend to machines that save labor and make people lazy." 25

Visitors traveled long distances to buy her finely spun yarn and woolen stockings made by hand from the fleece. Rev. Samuel Whaley so highly prized a pair of stockings given to him by Sarah that he felt that it would be almost a "sacreligious act" to wear them. 25 Examples of her handiwork were exhibited at the American Institute, the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London, and the World’s Fair at New York City. 27 She won the premium prize for her linen cloth at the 1855 Wayne County Fair. 28

In her latter years she suffered with rheumatism. Her pastor, Rev. Samuel Whaley, related that,

"On entering her room, she rose from her bed, and said very playfully, as we attempted to assist her, "Don’t touch me; I am crockery, and must not be handled. She sat down to her wheel, where she had already spun, during the day, ten knots, and began to spin. Soon she suddenly stopped from pain! and exclaimed, “O why am I here so long, I am waiting to go.” 29

She was active in the religious life of the Pleasant Mount Presbyterian Church and supported its mission programs. When the children were raising money for the missionary ship, "Morning Star," she in jest said, "A child of my age should have a share in the good ship." She donated her share and was awarded a certificate with the rest of the children. 30

Sarah enjoyed visiting her neighbors and friends and would walk whenever possible. When she had to use a carriage she would refuse to allow anyone to help her into the vehicle. Being an independent spirit, she preferred to do it on her own. 31

Her memories in her latter years were often of the sights and sounds of the Revolution, and she loved to entertain visitors with stories of the war, describing details long forgotten by others. She often said that the roar of the cannon was still in her ears. 32 The day before she died she was feeling well, but that night she sank into an unconscious sleep and the next day, April 28, 1858, passed peacefully away.

**FOOTNOTES**


(Continued on page 698)
It is with pleasure we announce that at a meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., on November 16th, 1892, that the following motion, made by Mrs. Walworth, was passed:

*Resolved*, that to facilitate the collection of a fund of $1500, for a Portrait of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States and the first President-General of this Society; the said Portrait to be placed in the White House, the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution authorize the action of a National Committee to be composed of all officers of the National Society, State Regents and Chapter Regents, and Honorary Officers, all of whom will be ex-Officio members of the Committee: and that the Vice-President-General Presiding shall be authorized to appoint a Chairman, and also a Treasurer to receive, report upon, and receipt for contributions; and that any surplus moneys collected over and above the amount required for the Portrait, shall be appropriated to the permanent fund for the House of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be erected in Washington, D. C., a project in which Mrs. Harrison had taken an earnest and active interest. . . .
More Genealogy

QUERIES

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

BACON-JAMES: Seek info. on desc. of Richard Bacon, Norfolk Co., VA. His will pro. 1778. In 1800 David Bacon James m. Margaret Bacon. Wish info. of siblings and cousins. Will exchange info.—Miss Helen Walpole, 300 W. Franklin St., Apt. 601, Richmond, VA 23220.

BOONE-BETTES: Wish to prove Jessie Boone b. 1773, d. 1814 m. Susan Bettes b. 1790, d.? Also prove they had a son Radcliffe Elisha Boone b. 1814, d. 1874 (at Franklin, LA).—William Stewart, 218 Tennyson Cove, Picayune, MS 39466.

MEBANE-MORROW: Need parents (and proof) of Isabella Mebane, b. 1871 Guilford Courthouse, NC, d. ca 1854, m. William Morrow.—Irene Bachner, 7132 Dover Lane, Fort Worth, TX 76118.

GRILLS: Who were parents of Philadelphia who m. John Grills? Their dau. Martha b. 1758 Albemarle Co., VA m. John McAdoo.—Irene Bachner, 7132 Dover Lane, Fort Worth, TX 76118.


ALLINGTON-STANFORD-STOTTS: Lydia Stanford m. Andrew Alden, Duxbury, MA, d. CT. Elizabeth Allington m. Andrew S. Alden, prob. NY, d. OH. JOH. STotts m. Margaret — ; d. 1815, Fairfield Co., OH. Dau. Margaret m. Chester Alden. Ancestry needed.—Mrs. Lilly M. Redi, Rt. 2, Box 142, Yorktown, TX 78164.

THOMAS: Need parents, siblings, ascendants, collaterals of Edgar Thomas, b. 8 Aug 1850 CT. Appreciate any leads.—M.H. Muecke, 1104 Holly Springs, Huntsville, TX 77340.

BLUNT: Roxena — b. 26 Jun 1788 VT. Did she come to OH with Jonathan Cass family? She m. ca 1805 Charles Blunt, OH. Both families in OH 1800. Was she an orphan? Need maiden name and parents. Were any CT Cass families living in VT in 1788? If so, where and how long?—Mrs. Adolph Vogel, 2109 17th Ave., Monroe, WI 53566.

GADDY: Anson Co., NC. Need parents of Benjamin Gaddy b. 1827, d. 1862 CSA, m. Sara Hughes. Also any info. on John Gaddy, son of Patriot Thomas.—Becky Gaddy Wright, 4604 Rivercliff Dr., Litchburg, GA 30247.

ROACH: Need proof that Reuben Roach, Sr. and wife Esther were parents of David, m. Margaret; Jonathan m. Ruth Meadows; Reuben, Jr. m. Sarah Ball; Samuel m. Nancy Davis; Absalom; Jeremiah m. Elizabeth Null; and Frances m. James Sayre. Four brothers, with Reuben Sr., fought in the Revolutionary War, in a regiment of guards at Albemarle barracks, in Capt. Ambrose Madison's Company, commanded by Capt. Francis Taylor. Reuben Sr. with Francis Kirkley, was given land grant in Rockingham Co., VA 1770. My great grandfather, Jacob Roach (1828-1907) was son of (I think) David (1786-1846) and wife, Elizabeth, who d. in Lawrence Co., OH. I also think that David was the son of the above David and wife Margaret. Urgently need info. for book that I am writing.—Mrs. Robert W. Hagan, 431 6th Ave., Huntington, WV 25701.

ROACH: Seek info. on John Roach who, with his brother William, came from Ireland in colonial days and settled in KY, where they enrolled in the Continental Army and fought together until the battle of Bunker Hill, where John was missing in action and never afterwards heard from by his brother William (1751-1840), who m. Mary Clark in KY, had 10 children and lived Jefferson Co., OH. William and John were sons of William Roach, Sr. who lived and d. in Ireland. Have names of William's children. Need name of John's wife, names of their children, and where they settled after the war.—Mrs. Robert Hagan, 431 6th Ave., Huntington, WV 25701.

NUNLEY: Need to know parents of Elisha Nunley b. ca 1778 in VA, d. ca 1847 in Davidson Co., NC, m. (1) Betsy Cotes 1802 (2) Judith Chapman 1840.—Mrs. H. W. Chidley, Box 485, Grand Lake, CO 80447.

Snyder-fonda: Need names and birth dates of the children of Joseph & Hanna Fonda Snyder, b. in Mayfield, Fulton Co., NY, moved west, poss. in WI in the 1840s.—Mrs. A. Snyder, Cider St., Oriskany, NY 13424.

Nutt-briggs: Need dates and ancestry of parents of James D. (or B.) Nutt, b. ca 1787, d. 21 Nov 1832 age 45 in Amsterdam, NY, m. Elizabeth Briggs. Father poss. Samuel or William Nutt of NH or VT.—Mrs. A. Snyder, Cider St., Oriskany, NY 13424.

Bostick: Need info. of parents of John E. Bostick, b. Montgomery Co., NC 6 Jan 1820; moved to Madison Co., TN; m. Susannah Blb Hudson 24 Feb 1841; later came to Hemstead Co., AR; had a brother Levi S.—Mrs. Martha M. Craig, 625 E. Main St., Prescott, AR 72657.

Busick: Seek info. on parents of Thomas C. Busick b. TN 22 Feb 1818 and wife Mary A. Booe (Bühe) b. 24 Dec 1884 NC; came to Bowie Co., TX ca 1870.—Mrs. Martha M. Craig, 625 E. Main St., Prescott, AR 72657.

Morton: Need parents of Harry Morton, b. Flomaton, AL 11 Dec 1881; later moved to Rome, GA before coming to AR.—Mrs. Martha M. Craig, 625 E. Main St., Prescott, AR 72657.

Betts-Taylor-Benjamin-Krydenwise-Van Veck-Smith-Lothrop-Rosebush-Wade-Hollister-Landus: Need info. on Joseph Betts (Bettis), set. Ballston, Saratoga Co., NY ca 1770, b. ca 1717 in "New England", d. Ballston 6 Nov 1804, his (1st?) w. Abigail d. 27 Apr 1791 at 55 yr.; his (2nd?) w. living in 1804. Ch: Joseph Jr., Tory spy hung at Albany 1782, m. Abigail?; Mary (Molly) m. 1 Daniel Taylor, m. 2 Josiah Benjamin; William m. Mary Krydenwise; Jeremiah; Abigail b. 1762 m. Harmans Van Vleck; Julietta m. — Smith; Ruth m. Ebenezer Lothrop; Hulda m. (Joseph?) Rosebush; Susanna b. 1772 m. Asa Wade; Sarah/Sally b. 1775 m. Dorastus Hollister; Benjamin m. Rach. Landus.—Mrs. H. M. Schrader, R.D. #3, W. Glenville Rd., Amsterdam, NY 12010.

Baker-McGill: Seek documented proof of marriage, birth, and death dates of Archibald Baker b. 1750, d. 1811 Cumberland Co., NC or surrounding counties; m. Margaret McGill 1775, b. 1755, d. 1829 NC. Children were Daniel b. 1777, m. Annie or Nancy McIntyre 2. Elizabeth Graham, Sallie, b. 1779, m. Angus Kelly, Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder, National Chairman
Archibald II b. 1783 m. Mary Galbreath, Neil d. in infancy, Dougald b. 1784 or 86 m. Mary Kelly, Flora b. 1784 or 86 m. Duncan “Red” Buie, Mary Ann b. 1792 m. George Torrey, Catherine b. 1795 m. Daniel Baker, John b?, m. Catherine Cameron. Does anyone in NC have a Bible record of the above? —Katherine Tucker, 1273 Cilene St., Greenville, SC 37801.


MCCORMACK: Need parents of Nancy McCormack b. 27 Nov 1795 Berkeley Co., VA. d. 22 Nov 1852 Pittsburg, Van Buren Co., IA, m. 1 Nov 1814 Berkeley Co., VA to George Kisinger b. 15 Apr 1786 Washington Co., MD, d. 6 Feb 1872 Burlington, Des Moines Co., IA. Their children all b. VA were: Martha Jane b. 1815; James Ross b. 1817; Mary Ann b. 1819; Margarret b. 1821; George Washington b. 1822, John b. 1824, Bladen Lafayette b. 1828, Rolla b. 1830, Isabelle Grace b. 1832, Nancy b. 1834, and Scott b. 1836. —Mildred Barker, 1423 Tulip Lane, Odessa, TX 79761.

SMITH-NEVINS: Seek anc. and info. on Dr. John Smith and Susanna Nevins Smith. He was the first physician Wadsworth, Medina Co., OH 1817. Listed Wadsworth men who served in the War of 1812 as John Smith, Surgeon, enlisted NY. Returned to NY about 1830. Ch.: Thomas, Rush, Lyman, Irene. —Mrs. Mary Barringer Graves, 7209 Birley Dr., Fort Worth, TX 76118.

INSLEE-ILSLEY-INSLEY-ENSLEY: All people named Inslee, Ilesly, Insley, Ensley, and related families are invited to join the Insley Family Assoc. Newsletter. Annual reunion held KS last Sunday in July. Write for more info., include SASE. —Phyllis Mullinik Inslee, 601 W 17th, Ada, OK 74820.

WYNN(S)-RIDLEY: Need info. on Thomas Wynn m. Rebecca Ridley of Southampton Co., VA. Lived VA & NC. Rebecca d. 1826 Wilson Co., TN. —Ruth Wynn, Rt. 1 Box 119, Iuka, MS 38856.


MCCAIN: Seeking parents of James William McCain b. 1812 KY and spouse of his wife. —Earle Alexander, Rt. 2 Box 726, Cedar Creek, TX 78612.


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ca 1805 in NC, m. David Wright ca 1825-26, somewhere near Atlanta, GA. They later settled in Columbus, GA.—Mrs. S.V. Seymour, 1705 Columbine Rd., Milledgeville, GA 31061.

POWELL: Need parents of Jacob Powell b. ca 1795. Where? He was in Curry Co., NC 1850 census, m. Jane—. Children in order of age: Margaret, Isham, Mary, James D., Susan, Rachel, Sally. —Mrs. S. V. Seymour, 1705 Columbine Rd., Milledgeville, GA 31061.


HOGAN: Info. on Peter Hogan, Sr., m. Eliz.-Kate Waldron 1759; lived Westerlo (Albany), NY; children: Margaret and Peter Jr. —Susan Udell, 607 N. Linden St., Marshall, MI 49068.


WHITNEY: Need parents of Josiah and Miriam Whitney, who had seven children b. in Chelmsford, MA 1707 to 1727 and who d. in Willington, CT 1766 and 1751. F.C. Pierce book in disagreement.—Susan Udell, 607 N. Linden St., Marshall, MI 49068.

SURNAMES

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

The Genealogical Records Office will be happy to receive suggestions of surname to be used. Please send only one name per request. Time does not permit acknowledgement. If material is available, it will be published as requests are received.

BAYLES, BAYLIES

BIBLE RECORDS

JOHN AND SUSAN BAYLES

Births:
Susan Bayles was born March 31st 1799
John Bayles was born June 8th 1795
William Bayles was born July 26th 1817
Sarah Bayles was born August 25th 1825
William Bayles was born November 18th 1827
J. M. Bayles was born July 11th 1829
J. M. Corbett was born the 6th day December 1821
Sarah M. Corbett was born November 18th 1822
John Newton Corbett was born June 21st 1847
Eugene Corbett was born August 5th 1849
William Corbett was born May the 2nd in the year 1851
Carrie Corbett was born July the 24th 1854
Macey Corbett was born Nov. the 9th 1856
Newton Corbett was born Nov. 18th 1858
Frances Corbett was born Feb. 16th 1861
Susan Inez Corbett was born May 27th, 1866

Marriages:
John and Susan Bayles was married Sept. 17th 1823
J. M. and S. M. Corbett was married Feb. 19th 1846

Deaths:
Albert Bayles died Aug. 16th 1831
Thomas Bayles died Nov. 11th 1832

William Bayles died Jan. 24th 1842
John Newton Corbitt died June 8th 1842
Thom. Bayles died Dec. 16th 1841
Susan Bayles died the Last of June 1843
Lucy Corbitt died the last day of January in the year 1854
— N. Corbitt died Dec. 17 1879
Mrs. S. M. Corbitt died Jan. — 1900
— Corbitt died March 29 1910 in Chicago, IL

NICHOLAS BAYLIES

Births:
Gustavus Baylies born July 6th 1761
Timothy Baylies born Oct. 5th 1763
Elizabeth Baylies born Nov. 24th 1765
Nicholas Baylies born April 9th 1768
Alpheus Baylies born June 29th 1770
Abigail Baylies born June 21st 1772
Harley Baylies August 4th 1774
Susannah Baylies August 10th 1778
Adolpheus Baylies May 6th 1780
Nancy Baylies April 20th 1782
Eleanor Baylies March 21st 1785
Submit Baylies January 7th 1788
George Baylies son of the second wife born May 29th 1791

Deaths:
Gustavus Baylies died 5 Mar. 1834
Elizabeth died May 1797
Alphus died Oct. 25th 1826
Adolpheus Baylies died Oct 7th 1784
Eleanor died 19th of Sept. 1814
George died June 12th 1795

16 page Genealogy of ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS BAYLIES OF UXBRIDGE, MASS.

DALE

BIBLE RECORDS

JOHN DALE

Births:
Mary M. Dale daughter of John Dale and Tabitha his wife was born May the 2nd A D 1764
John D. Sheperd the son of Sothey Shepard & Mary his wife was born September the 12 day A D 1806
Mary Ellen the Daughter of John D. Sheppard & Levenia his wife was born June 15 A D 1851 at 6 o’clock AM
Wm. Edward the son of Ino D. Shepperd & Levenia his wife was born Aug. 9th 1854 in the AM
John Gillis the son of John D. Shepperd & Levenia his wife was born Nov. the 20th Day 1856 at 4 o’clock in the morning
John H. C. Ellis was Born Oct. 3rd 1846
Mary E. Ellis his wife was Born June 15 1851
Ralph S. Ellis was born Dec. 23rd 1871
Thos. E. Ellis the son of John H. C. Ellis and Mary E. his wife was born Feb. 1875
Maud H. Ellis the Daughter of John H. C. Ellis and Mary E. Ellis his wife was Born 21st of Feb. 1877

Deaths:
October the 21st day of 1844 Southy Sheperd departed from this world about 7 o’clock AM About 80 yrs. of age
Mary Sheperd departed this life June the 29th day 1848 aged 84 yrs., 11 months & 18 days
Hetty Betchmen departed this life January 18th 1849 at 90 years
John D. Sheperd Departed this life Aug. the 16th A D 1864
Mary E. Ellis Departed this life Sept. 16— 1886
Clyde J. Ellis departed this life October 6 1891
Mary E. Ellis his wife was Born June 15 1851
Thos. E. Ellis the son of John H. C. Ellis and Mary E. his wife was born Feb. 1875
Maud H. Ellis the Daughter of John H. C. Ellis and Mary E. Ellis his wife was Born 21st of Feb. 1877

Spinth of the American Revolution

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DEEDS:
John Dale and Elizabeth his wife to Adam Bravard deeded part of land descended to hime from his father James Dale. Princess Ann, Somerset County, MD. Deeds Liber 19 folio 170 no date given.

WILLS
JOHN DALE SEN. will executed 29 Sept. 1785 probated 13 Nov. 1786.
Liber J. W. #13 Folio 74 Will executed in Worcester County, Md., now located in Annapolis Hall of Records

Deaths:
Susannah Estes died Nov. 4, 1903 at the residence of A. M. City, Utah.

Marriages:
William Estes to William Estes proved by oath of witnesses 24 Oct. 1781 Orange County Minute Book 2 P. 106
To William Estes for 200 pounds beef impressed or taken for Public Service. 1 April 1782 Orange County Minute Book 2 p172. Williams Estes 410 pounds beef 18 Oct. 1781, certified by B. Winslow Oct. 18, 1781. 26 April 1782 Orange County Minute Book 2 P. 201
Richard Estes to keep an ordinary in this County 22 March 1770 Orange County Minute Book 1 P. 262
Deed of gift from Samuel Estes to Bennet Creed acknowledged 27 Aug. 1772 Orange County Minute Book 1 P. 363
Deed from Samuel Estes to William Estes acknowledged 27 Aug. 1771 Orange County Minute Book 1 P. 363
Warner Cox and Janes Estes exors. of Samuel Estes 22 Aug. 1825 Orange County Minute Book 1825-1829
William Estes, Jun. appointed overseer of the road adj land of sd Estes, Elizabeth Estes, John McClamon, John Huckstep, Jordon Harris & Wm. Easley. 27 Feb. 1826 Orange County Minute Book 1825-1829

On the motion of Wm. Estes who made oath according to law with James Harris his sec. for obtaining letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Golding, Jr., dec. in the state of North Carolina. 28 Jan. 1828 Orange County Minute Book 1825-1829 Estes vs Brown in Chancery 29 Jan. 1828 Orange County Minute Book 1825-1829

MARRIAGE RECORDS
Orange County, VA Marriage Register 1 P. 81.
On October 19, 1811 Levi Wood and Susan Ester, Spinster. Witness: Peter Harris and William Estes
 Bondsman: Peter Harris
 Wife’s Father: William Estes

TAX RECORDS
Land Tax Records Orange County VA
1782
Samuel Eastis 165 a. land on Buffalo River
William Eastes 200 a.

1787
William Estes 202 plus 336 a.
Samuel Estes 165 a.

1789
Samuel Estes 165 a.
Wm. Estes 202 plus 336 plus 100 a.

1791
Wm. Estes 100 plus 202 plus 336 a.
Samuel Estes 165 a.
Elisha Estes 200 a.

1792
same

1798
William Estes 638 a. plus 40 a.
Samuel Estes 165 a.
Elisha Estes 200 a.

1800 and 1801
same

1803
William Estes 638 a. plus 40 a. plus 64 a.
Samuel Estes est. 165 a.
Elisha Estes 200 a.
John Estes 117 a.

1804, 1805, and 1806
same

1807
Samuel Estes Decd. 100 a.
Samuel & Abraham Estes 130 a.
William Estes 638 plus 40 plus 64 plus 152 on Marsh run
Elisha Estes 200 a.
John Estes 117 a.
John Estes 121 a.

1808
same
1811
same

1812
Samuel Estes 100 a. on both sides of Taylors run
Samuel &c. 130 a.
John Estes 117 on both sides of Roaches run
John Estes 121 S. side of South River
Elisha Estes 200 a.
William Estes 638 plus 40 plus 64 plus 152 on Marsh run

1813
William, Samuel, & Elisha Estes same as 1812
John Estes 117 a.
John Estes 352 a.

WILLS
WILLIAM ESTES Died Intestate. Litigation arising on 29th
January 1828 Orange County Virginia Minute Book
WILLIAM ESTES Died Intestate. Litigation arising from administration of estate. March 6th, 1832
Orange County, Virginia Minute Book

Isaac Davis, Jr.
Administrators: Ira B. Brown, Thomas Durrett, James Brazeley, John Estes

117 on both sides of Roaches run

100 a. on both sides of Taylors run

200 a.

121 S. side of South River

Elisha Estes

352 a.

John Estes

William, Samuel, & Elisha Estes same as 1812
Sons: Littleton, John, Wm. Estes the younger
Peachy, Mildred, Sou , Sally, Lucy, Brightberry,
Sally Harris, Merry Estes, Fanny Gibson, Susan C.
Grandchildren: (children of Mildred Bruce, daughter, deceased)
Daughters: Elizabeth , Lucy , Harris,

Births:

Marriages:

Deaths:

ROSS
BIBLE RECORDS

GEORGE ROSS BIBLE RECORDS

Births:
George Ross born 1760
Elizabeth Walker born 1765
Morgan Ross born 1801
Elizabeth Ross born 1833
Nancy Montague born 1804
J. C. Walker born 1827
Ella Walker born 1877

Marriages:
George Ross and Elizabeth Walker married in 1791
Morgan Ross and Nancy Montague married in 1832
Elizabeth Ross and J. C. Walker married in 1856
Ella Walker and F. C. Williams married in 1899

Deaths:
George Ross died 1846
Elizabeth Walker Ross died 1826
Morgan Ross died 1864
Nancy Montague died in 1834
Elizabeth Ross died in 1886
J. C. Walker died in 1917

THOMAS ROSS BIBLE
Births:
Thomas Ross was born Nov. 27th 1807 in Sumner County, Tennessee
Martha Ross was born August 13th 1807 in Sumner County, Tennessee
Woodford B. Ross was born April 5, 1828 in Morgan County, Illinois
Emily K. Ross was born May 11, 1830 in Morgan County, Illinois
Erastus H. Ross was born Jan. 28, 1832 in Morgan County, Illinois
James E. Ross was born June 9, 1833 in Morgan County, Illinois
Caroline Ross was born Sept. 17th 1848 in Morgan County, Illinois
Charlotte A. Ross was born August 15, 1836 in Morgan County, Illinois
Harriet L. Ross was born Feb. 12th 1838 in Macoupin County, Illinois
John L. Ross was born Aug. 8, 1829 in Macoupin County, Illinois
William H. Ross was born Sept. 18, 1841 in Macoupin County, Illinois
Sally B. Ross was born Jan. 21, 1842 in Macoupin County, Illinois
Mary F. Ross was born Oct. 3, 1845 in Macoupin County, Illinois
Joseph P. Ross was born Dec. 17, 1847 in Macoupin County, Illinois
George W. Johnson was born Jan. 14th, 1818
Melinda Carter born Oct. __, 18__
Nancy E. Johnson was born Feb. 13th 1844 M.C. III.
Mary M. Johnson born Oct. 4th 1846 M.C. III.
Henry C. Johnson born Dec. 5th 1848 Macoupin County, Illinois

DEEDS
Willam Ross Sr. to John H. Ross Greene County TN, Deed Book 25 P. 147 29th Dec. 1847
William Ross Sr. to William Ross, Jr. Greene County, TN Book 10 P. 515 30th Oct. 1816
William Ross Sr. to James Ross Greene County, TN Deed Book 17 P. 196 10th Feb. 1834
Suit in Chancery Court arising out of the estate of John Ross, Sr.
Heirs involved; Hamilton Hartley, his wife Jane, Hyla Gass,
Eliot R. Gass, Greene County, TN, Deed Book 26 P. 293
June 12, 1854
Robert Ross & Rebecca his wife, Enoch Ross & Margaret his wife to Joseph Bailey Greene County, PA 24th day of December 1812
Martha Ross, widow of Wm. Ross, Andrew Ross & Ella A.
Ross, his wife, Samuel H. Ross, Wm. A. Ross & Edith M.
Ross, his wife, Geo. M. Miller & Joe. E. Miller, his wife,
Archibald B. Copeland & Mary B. Copeland his wife, to
George F. Ross. 14th day of February, 1896 Westmoreland
County, PA.
Clabron McDaniel & Elizabeth his wife & Wm. E. Ross. 13th
day of November 1826 Montgomery County, VA
Camil McCauley & Peter Harness to Joseph Ross. March Court,
1805 Montgomery County, VA Deed Book D P. 195
Mary E. Heslip, Alexander Heslip, Joseph E. Ross, Margaret
Ross, Rebecca J. Ross to Jane P. Edmoundson & Henry A.
Edmondson 10th February 1853, Montgomery County, VA
Deed Book P p. 222
Francis Ross to Robert Ross Feb. 12th 1818 Cabarrus County, N.C.
Francis Ross to son James Ross 9th of Feb. 1824 Cabarrus County, N.C. Witness: J. M. Hutchinson
Wm. Stilley & wife Lucretia, Rilie Ross & wife Sidney R., James
Knox & wife Julia H., John R. Philpot & wife Love to John
Orrell & wife Margaret M. 25th day of Nov. 1837 Beaufort
County, N.C.
Bill of Sale from Wm. Ralston to John (or Johnston) Ross.
Witnesses: Thomas Wallace, George Ralston 24th day of July
1792 Mason Co., KY.
Thomas McKibben & Mary Ann McKibben vs. Joseph T. Ross,
Hiram Ross, John M. Ross, Jop P. Jones, Deborah J. Jones,
Henry McCormack, Hannah M. McCormack, Smith McCormack,
Rhoda M. McCormack, John Peters, Rachel A. Peters,
Nathan Hill, Eliza Hill, Dotia M. Ross, John T. Boggs, Mary
E. Boggs, Andrew B. Boggs, Amanda M. Strippes, Hannah
Ticknor. May 11th 1849 Vermillion Co., IL. Commissioners:
E. Boggs, Andrew B. Boggs, Amanda M. Stripps, Hannah
Ticknor. May 11th 1849 Vermillion Co., IL. Commissioners:
E. Adams, H. Ludington, Hez. Cunningham
John Ross of Westmoreland Co. PA to James Murphy of Hampshire Co., VA. Witnesses: David Long, Clint. Myers,
Rob’t. Parker, Jas. Fлаherty Hampshire Co. VA. 8th day of
May 1784 Deed Book 6 p. 136
MARRIAGE RECORDS
John Ross married Rebecca Hardin January 8, 1794 Greene Co.
TN.
John Ross to Louisa M. Harris January 1st 1845 Morgan Co. IL.
Winnie Ross to Peter Weaver Aug. 19, 1812 Miami Co. OH
Book A P. 61
Joseph Ross & Elizabeth Evans 26 July 1878 Botetout Co. VA.
Matilda Ross, dau. of Joseph Elizabeth Ross to David Lewis 8 Oct. 1803 Allegany Co. PA
Susannah Ross & Edward McDonald 23 Feb. 1820 Montgomery Co. VA
Elizabeth Ross & Clemons McDonald 9 Oct. 1821 Montgomery Co. VA.
Nancy Ross & Joseph Bones 1 Jan. 1811 Montgomery Co. VA
William E. Ross & Margaret Shanklin 20 Sept. 1827 Montgomery Co. VA
Mary E. Ross to Alexander J. Heslip. Margaret Ross, mother of the bride. 13th Jan. 1851 Montgomery Co. VA
Ruby E. Ross to Wm. E. Swindell. 20th of February 1895 Washington, N.C. Witnesses: DeWitt Ross, Jas. S. Hill
John Riley Ross & Elizabeth A. Orrell 29 Aug. 1872 Beaufort Co. N.C. Witnesses: Riley Ross, Christopher Orrell

TOMBSTONE RECORDS
Mt. Home Cemetery Otsego, N.Y.
Hasadiah Ross b. Nov. 3, 1787 d. Feb. 15, 1861
Asa Ross d. March 25, 1832 aged 58 yrs.
On the Enoch Ross Farm, Sandy Twsp. Stark Co. OH
Margaret, wife of E. Ross Died May 20, 1854
Evergreen Cemetery Morris, IL
Thomas H. Ross May 27, 1845-Jan. 1, 1902
Mary J. Ross Sept. 19, 1844-Nov. 30, 1922

Old Burying Ground, Westfield, N.J.
John Ross born Dec. 24th 1715 Died Apr. 7th, 1798
Mary J. Ross Jr. Born Aug. 26th 1737 Died Aug. 27th 1800
Aged 63 yrs. 1 day
Joana wife of Charles Tucker Died May 24, 1790 in the 30th year of her life
Hannah Ross French Died June 23rd 1796 34 yrs. of age
Anna, wife of Charles Clark Died Aug. 23, 1877 aged 82
Friends Meeting House, Warrington Township, near York, PA
William Ross 1777
Jane Ross 1801
In memory of Alexander Ross, Junr. who died the 30th of Oct. A.D. 1815 aged 18 yrs & 6 mos.
Thomas Ross died Jan. 1817 17 yrs & 2 mos.
James Ross died 14 May 1820 26 yrs, 2 mos., 14 days
Margaret, wife of William Ross 23 May 1827 32 yrs., 5 mos., 28 das.
William Ross, Esq. 20 July 1863 74 yrs., 2 mos., 25 das
Elizabeth, wife of William Ross 22 May 1872 80 yrs., 5 mos., 24 das.
Infant Child William & Elizabeth Ross 15 July 1831
In memory Alexander Ross sen. who died 15 March A.D. 1816 aged 69 yrs. 9 mos. 15 das.
Margaret Ross wife of Alexander Ross died 23 July 1829 aged 63 yrs., 7 mos., 7 das.
Wm. Brugham Ross 1827-1896
Phoebe 1824-1910
Alice Eliza 1865-1868
Florence Jean Ross 1859-1860
James Alexander 1862-1899
Ann Eliza Ross 1821-1906
John Ross 1825-1872
Alice Jane, dau. of Jas. & Margaret Ross 1831-1859
Jas. Ross 1791-1867
Margaret wife of Jas. Ross 1793-1881
Margaret Ross 1870 aged 74
Wm. Ramsey 1804 aged 85
Mary wife of Wm. Ramsey aged 90

APHIA ROSS Allegany Co. PA will executed 16th day of March 1833
Son: John
Grandsons: Jacob C. Ross, Lewis Ross, John Ross, David Ross, William Ross
Granddaughters: Rachel Forsythe, Saline Zimmerman, Margaret Ross

ELIZABETH A. ORRELL ROSS no date given for will. Final account Settlement Book 4 p. 61
Daughter: Mrs. W. E. Swindell
Executor: B. B. Ross
FRANCIS ROSS will probated 19th day of April 1824 April Term 1824 Book 1 p. 193
Executor: James Ross
HAZADIAH ROSS will executed 5th day of December 1860 filed 6th day of May 1861 Trowbridge Allegany County, MI
Wife: Phebe
Sons: Asa H., Irwin L., Cyrus (desc), L. P., Orrin, Raphael, Orlando, Ebenezer Eaton
Daughters: Drucilla Perry, Mary Hawks
Witnesses: Addison M. Breck, Eber Sherwood
JOHN ROSS Last payment made Aug. 30, 1823 Cabaruss Co. N.C.
Executors: Hugh Ross, James Ross
Sheriff: James McRae
ISAAC FIPPS will executed Jan. 23, 1791 Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Administrator: Mary Fipps, Francis Ross
Witness: Isaac Anderson
JOHN ROSS will Executed Nov. 1, 1799 Greene County, PA
Wife: Jane
Sons: Robert, Enoch, Alexander, David, John, Meshack
Daughters: Mary Nicholas, Hannah Silby, Sarah Farris, Jane Ross
Witnesses: Elijah Smith, John Man
ROBERT ROSS will probated Dec. 12, 1803 Hamilton County, OH Book E No. 2 p. 178-179
Sons: Benjamin, Austin, John
ROBERT ROSS — 1803 Lebanon, Warren County, OH
Wife: Elizabeth
Sons: Benjamin, John
Other Heirs: Sarah, Jean Austen, Winnie, Elizabeth
BENJAMIN REEVES — 1795 Mason County, KY
Grandchildren: children of deceased daughter Nancy Reeves & Robert Ross
TAVENIER ROSS will executed Jan. 10th 1833 Pine Twsp., Allegany County, PA
Wife: Ephia
Son: John
Grandsons: Lewis, John, Jacob
Witnesses: Samuel Ewalt, Wm. Ross
WILLIAM ROSS will executed 11th day of March 1754 Frederick County, VA
Wife: Arminella
Sons: John, Lawrence, Robert, William, Tavener
Daughters: Hanna, Arminella, Elizabeth
Grandson: John & Cornelius Miller
Witnesses: John Hammer, Jr., John J. Ross, George Hog
WILLIAM ROSS will dated July 19, 1831 Green County, TN Book 1 p. 180
Sons: John, James, William
Sons-in-Law: John S. Reid, Thomas Batt, John Grimes
Daughters: Nancy Duncan, Jane Bullen, Grace Reid (desc), Polly Grimes
Grandson: James Batt
Granddaughters: Jane Batt, Malinda Batt, Elizabeth Batt, Jane Moore
Witnesses: David Rice, Robert Rankin
14 page genealogy on DESCENDANTS OF ABIJAH JULIUS ROSS 1839-1900
35 Page GENEALOGY OF THE ROSS FAMILY by Marth A. Holloway
44 page GENEALOGY OF HOSEA BALLOU ROSS & MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSON (Continued on page 696)
Records show that in the mid-eighteenth century a multitude of settlers poured into old Ninety-Six District (then known as Craven County). Nearly all of them were Scots from the north of Ireland. No other country furnished the province of South Carolina with as many citizens as the north of Ireland, and "their religion," as Thomas Carlyle somewhere said, "was the chief fact about them." "Their was the system of religious faith and worship," says Freud, "which has ever borne an inflexible front to illusion and mendacity, and has preferred rather to be ground to powder like flint, than to bend before violence or melt under enervating temptation." From such a background came Margaret Catherine Moore Barry, the heroine of the Battle of Cowpens.

Charles Moore settled near the North Tiger River on land granted during the reign of King George III of England, the original tract of 550 acres being given July 16, 1763 with subsequent grants bringing the total to 3,000 acres.

At this time the land was almost a paradise. Wild turkeys made the air ring with their calls. Hundreds of buffalo roamed over these green meadows and cane brakes, their trails later becoming the first roads in Spartanburg County. Shad came as far inland as Spartanburg County and spawned in the picturesque "trough" of the Pacolet River, near the town that bears its name. The land was naturally very rich. Wild peas grew in great abundance, giving a mild fragrance to the air and adding a bluish bloom to the multitude of other plants, which offered their rainbow of blossoms to the bees, whose storehouse of honey was found in almost every hollow tree. Deer, elk, bear and panthers in great abundance found this country a great home land. Indians came to the area to hunt, fish, and make their cooking vessels from soapstone and cropping, still to be found near Pacolet.

Margaret Catherine Moore (Kate) was born in 1752, the first of ten children, to Charles and Mary Moore. Family tradition has placed her birthplace in Ireland and Pennsylvania but recent information indicates her birthplace to be North Carolina. Her life, in the crucial period in which she lived, proved that she was in every sense a strong character.

The picture on the mantel over the fireplace in the master bedroom at Walnut Grove Restoration is a copy of the original likeness of Kate existing today. The original likeness is a brooch in the Regional Museum next to the Spartanburg Library. This brooch was inherited by Mrs. Sarah Clark. Mrs. Clark had passed it on to her niece, "Miss Kitty," of Gunsmoke fame, but decided a safer place to keep the brooch for posterity would be in the museum. "Miss Kitty," returned the brooch to her aunt, who, with the assistance of Mr. James E. Buchannon had it placed in the museum with hand written directions (written by Mrs. Clark) that the brooch was never to be moved or loaned for fear that it be lost.

Kate planted a row of walnut trees by dropping walnuts into furrows made for the purpose, thus providing the name for the plantation when the early post office was placed there. "Descendants" of the original walnut trees today grace the landscape in the area around Walnut Grove Plantation.
At the age of 15, in 1767, not long before the Revolutionary War, Kate married Captain Andrew Barry. Andrew was a magistrate under King George III until the war broke out. He was one of the first elders of Nazareth Presbyterian Church, a member of the Council of Safety in the Upper District and leader in the “Snow Campaign” in 1776 (so called because of the great amount of snow on the ground that winter) which helped end the hostility of the Indians. A Captaincy was conferred upon him and his daring and resolute courage meant safety for several communities. He was said to be a handsome man. A portrait painted of him at about forty (and until destroyed by fire) was owned by his grandson Richard Barry. It revealed that he had a “light colored face, unshaved temples, dark hair, flesh colored cheeks and blue eyes.” He was dressed in a Prince Albert coat and a white shirt with a standing collar. Andrew and Kate settled across the Tyger River, about two miles from Walnut Grove. This house was vacated in the early 1900s and fell into ruin, later completely disintegrating.

During the War of 1776 Kate acted as volunteer scout and guide for the Patriots or Whigs of the Carolina Piedmont area, and was so effective that the patriot bands were never taken by surprise. Her scouting operation for the most part was in the portion of Spartanburg County drained by the three Tygers (North, South, and Middle Tygers). Kate was an excellent horse woman, riding side saddle. She was familiar with wilderness and Indian trails in her area.

It was quite natural for her to mount her horse and ride to where the Patriots were camped and warn her husband and friends of impending danger. She had an ally in a Negro slave, Uncle Cato, who was devoted to her. When it was impossible for her to go, she would send the message by him. She and her faithful slave would fill hollow trees with corn to provide against emergencies. Sometimes a raid by the Tories left families destitute and such caches could be used to feed people and animals.

Besides her husband, she had a brother, Thomas Moore, who fought at the Battle of Cowpens at seventeen years of age and who later was to become Major General in charge of the forces on the coast in the War of 1812. General Thomas Moore was elected to the Congress several times.

Kate’s husband was a sharpshooter in General Pickens’ brigade. She also had several brothers-in-law who were famous Revolutionary War soldiers.

To collect troops she encountered many dangers, but she succeeded in raising a sufficient number to aid in the best fought battle of the Revolution, the Battle of “the Cowpens.” When General Green, after the defeat of General Gates at Camden, was placed in command, he sent General Daniel Morgan into South Carolina to gather the defeated Patriots preparatory to reclaiming South Carolina. After Gates’ defeat and Buford’s annihilation at the Wax Haws, the Whigs “lay bleeding at the feet of the British Lion.” It was then that Kate, in her voluntary capacity as scout for General Morgan, hunted up Patriot bands and sent them on to General Daniel Morgan who was fleeing from Tarleton. He could not stand and fight
until he had sufficient men. Thus General Morgan was able most successfully to give battle to Banister Tarleton at Cowpens. Andrew Barry and his company under General Pickens was in the forefront in Morgan's lines at the Battle of Cowpens. During the battle the women of Nazareth Presbyterian Church were assembled at the home of Andrew Coan near the church and Kate waited at the shoals on Tyger River, just outside Nicholl's Fort where Anderson's Mill now stands on the old Georgia Road. She stood on the rocks awaiting news from the battle. When informed of the victory by William Caldwell and the safety of her husband she rushed to her anxious friends with the good news. The defeat of Tarleton at the Cowpens was a disastrous loss to the British war effort. Tradition gives Kate credit for being a considerable scout.

It says that when the Tories under "Bloody Bill" Cunningham made their infamous raid into her section, Kate heard them from across the river near her father's house. Tying her two year old child, Catherine (Little Katie) to the bed post in lieu of a baby sitter, she rode to her husband's unit for help and consequently the Tories retreated in defeat. Down through the years she has justly been accorded the title of the "Heroine of the Battle of the Cowpens."

Once the Tories came to her house demanding to have information as to the whereabouts of her husband's company. Upon her refusal to give it, she was tied up and struck three times with a leash. Thus she became the idol of her husband's company. Any one of them would have given his own life to save hers. After the war, Major Crowfoot, a mutual friend said to Andrew Barry, "it's your duty to kill Elliott, the Tory, who struck Margaret Barry with a whip. But if you will not, then I will kill him, for no man shall be allowed to live who struck Margaret Barry." Then her husband went with ten men to find Elliott. When he found Elliott, Andrew Barry became so enraged that he picked up a stool and struck Elliott senseless to the floor. He then exclaimed, "I am satisfied, I will not take his life."

In another incident, with the British close behind in hot pursuit, Kate swam her horse across the Pacolet River near Hurricane Shoals (where Converse Mill is today). Miraculously the water rose to an almost unprecedented peak just as she and her horse reached dry ground on the other side, thus preventing the British from capturing her and the important news she carried. Andrew Barry died in September 1811. Kate outlived him by fourteen years. In 1822 she died at the age of seventy-one and was buried at Walnut Grove. Her tombstone reads, "Sacred to the memory of our mother, Margaret Barry who departed this life September 29, 1822, aged 71 years."

WILL
Margaret Catherine Barry
Margaret Barry, being in a low state and in all probability near my latter end, have a little worldly goods to dispose of and on account of the great attention of my son Hugh Barry to me in all my afflictions (my other children being already provided for). In the first place I give all my horned cattle and sheep to my son, Hugh, also if I have any interest in the cow cropping or that may be on hand, I give it also to Hugh Barry. Also I give to my said son, Hugh Barry, all my household and kitchen furniture of every description whatever excepting my bed and curtains which I give to Margaret Crook, my granddaughter. Also, I allow my legacy coming from Violet Watson estate, whatever it may be, to be equally divided among my sons and daughters, my daughter Polly being dead and her children being well off in worldly goods, the part of said legacy that might be coming to them, I give to my daughter ______. Violet Hanna's portion has been ______ to her.

This 24th day of September 1822.
Signed, sealed, and pronounced as the Last Will and Testament of Margaret Barry, the year and day above written in the presence of
A. B. Moore
D. F. McCook

BIBLIOGRAPHY
1. "Walnut Grove Plantation Documentation"—from research in the Spartanburg County Courthouse family documents by a committee from the Spartanburg County Historical Association; comprised of Tom Moore Craig, Sr., James E. Buchannon, Peggy Guilliat and others.
2. Bible—Grave stones.
3. "By word of mouth"—told to Mary Montgomery Miller by Kate Barry's nephew, Col. Thomas J. Moore.
4. Walnut Grove Documentation p. 6—By word of mouth—Col. Thomas J. Moore to Mary Miller Walnut Grove.
5. Walnut Grove Documentation p. 6.
7. Walnut Grove Documentation.
8. Walnut Grove Documentation.
9. "By word of mouth"—told to Mary Montgomery Miller by Kate Barry's nephew, Col. Thomas J. Moore.
11. Alice Lawson b. April 15, 1797 m. De Forest Allgood

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
State Activities

Georgia

The Eighty-Sixth Conference of the Georgia State Society was held at the DeSoto Hilton Hotel in Savannah with the State Regent, Mrs. Louis C. Alderman, Jr., presiding. Since the scene was Savannah, where General James Oglethorpe landed to begin the Colony of Georgia, the program theme was "A Tribute to the Founder," on the 251st anniversary of the founding of the state.

Mrs. Gerald G. Fling served as General Chairman of the Conference with Mrs. Lawrence M. Edwards and Mrs. James A. Griner as co-chairmen. Hostess Regents were Mrs. Lindsey J. Anderson, Bonaventure; Mrs. Barry F. Malac, Lachlan McIntosh; Mrs. Alfred Harms, Savannah.

Distinguished guests of the Conference were Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General; Mrs. James P. Lynch, Jr., State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Norman B. Merker, State Regent, Florida; Mrs. Albert J. Potter, State Regent, North Carolina; and Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, National Chairman, DAR Schools.

Pre-Conference events included the State Officers Club luncheon, the Chapter Regents Club luncheon and a Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. James J. Muldrow.

Between the opening night banquet and the first session of the Conference, a concert was presented by the 24th Infantry Division Band, Fort Stewart, Chief Warrant Officer, John Fraser, Band Master.

Mrs. Alderman presented the President General as the speaker of the evening. She enchanted the delegates and guests with her presentation of "The Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris—Then and Now." Her narration of slides depicting the events of the celebration in Paris was original as well as informative.

A Junior Membership breakfast preceded the Friday morning session. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were featured with Mrs. Alderman giving her final report after a successful term as State Regent.

The DAR School luncheon with Mrs. Allen L. Brewer, State Second Vice Regent, presiding, was highlighted by greetings from Mrs. John I. Bell, Jr., advisor to President General, Tamassee DAR School; Mrs. Louis C. Alderman, Jr., Advisory Member, Board of Trustees; Mrs. James P. Lynch, Jr., Executive Committee, Board of Trustees, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; Mrs. Albert J. Potter, Board of Trustees, Crossnore School; Mrs. B.L. Davis, Regent, Xavier Chapter, Berry School; and a Tribute to a Founder, Abraham Baldwin, by Dr. Louis C. Alderman, Jr., President, Middle Georgia College, in costume. Mrs. Raiferd L. Drew accompanied by Mrs. Jay D. Gardner, gave a musical program.

Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, National Chairman, DAR School Committee, was the speaker for the luncheon meeting.

Mrs. A.C. Earl Shepherd, State First Vice Regent, presided at the Chapter Regents Banquet, and a concert by Savannah Christian String Ensemble, Debbie Adkins, conductor, was featured prior to the Chapter Regents reports.

The final session of the Conference began with a Meadow Garden Breakfast with Mr. Dan Tucker, Resident Manager, Meadow Garden, highlighting accomplishments during the past year. Mrs. Luther L. Watson reported on the landscaping project.

State Chairmen completed their reports and Mrs. King gave a rapid summary of the status of our National Society and a preview of the 1984 Continental Congress.

Officers chosen for the next two years are Mrs. A.C. Earl Shepherd, State Regent; Mrs. James J. Leitch, First Vice Regent; Mrs. James J. Muldrow, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Donald Hankinson, Chaplain; Mrs. Jerido Ward, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Firth, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ned L. Shuman, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Ennis, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Robert Fountan, Librarian; Mrs. Moody Summers, Curator.

North Carolina

North Carolina Daughters had a record attendance at their 84th annual State Conference at Pinehurst Hotel, Pinehurst, NC, presided over by State Regent, Mrs. Albert J. Potter. Special distinguished guests were President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, who was the keynote speaker, and Mrs. Joseph Towle, State Regent of Missouri. The ten chapters in District 4 were hostesses. Shown in the accompanying picture are Mrs. King, flanked left by Mrs. E. McIver Todd, National Chairman of Membership Commission, and right, Mrs. Albert J. Potter, State Regent.

After the assembly call by Trumpeter Benjamin Owen, III, C. A. R. member, and the procession of National and State Officers and guests, Mrs. Potter called the Conference to order. Mrs. Hugh Whitned, Jr., District 4 Director, gave the welcome followed by the introduction of special guests by Mrs. Potter. Mrs. David Moody, State Chairman of Pages, introduced the Pages. Mrs. William Mundan, State Chairman of Junior Membership, announced the Outstanding Junior of 1984 as Mrs. David Moody, Crossnore Chapter, Crossnore.

Outstanding reports were made by the State Officers. Mrs. Richard M. Hutchinson, Jr., State Organizing Secretary, announced that North Carolina now has 108 Chapters, with two more to be confirmed shortly, and three chapters in the process of organization. Mrs. Joe Dietzel, Registrar, reported a total membership of 6,548, including 223 Members-at-large.

A lovely memorial service was held with Mrs. Nellye H. Knight, State Champlain, presiding. Special tributes were made to Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., State Regent 1943-1946, and Mrs. J. R. Tomlinson.

A reception honoring Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, and National and State Officers and guests was held just prior to the opening night banquet. Mrs. King, in her banquet (Continued on page 682)
Corrections to Patriot Index

(Continued from October issue)

Hulse, William: b c 1742 d p 1797 m Margaret Sutfin Pvt PS NJ
  correct date of death: bet 6-27-1810 & 3-3-1812
Hunt, William Sr: b 4-13-1726 d 4-4-1802 m Mary Wheeler Pvt MA
  correct date of birth: 4-3-1726
Hurd, Solomon: b 12-25-1750 d 9-26-1819 m ______ Hurlburt Pvt CT
  correct name of wife: Sarah Hurlburt
  add service: QM
Ice, William: b c 1730 d 1830 m Mary Scott McMillan (1) Margaret
  Higinbotham (2) Elizabeth Shreve (3) Pvt VA
  correct date of death: a 4- -1827
Ingersoll, William: b 4-1-1724 d 8-10-1815 m Lydia Ingersoll PS
  correct name: Ingersoll, William Sr
Irwin (Erwin), Hugh: b c 1730 d 9-25-1785 m Mary Ellison (1)
  Elizabeth James (2) PS SC
  add service: Col SC
Jack, Thomas: b a 1760 d p 1794 m Jane Kinkade Sgt PA
  correct date of birth: 1749
  correct date of death: 8-9-1831
  add: WPNS
Jacobs, Benjamin: b 3-4-1741 d 10- -1814 m Sarah Moulton 1Lt
  MA
  correct date of birth: 3-24-1741
  correct date of death: 10-23-1814
Jameson, Joseph: b 8-30-1764 d a 10-15-1853 m __ Sol SC PNSR
  correct date of death: 9-27-1853
Jenner, Stephen: b 3-14-1749 d p 1790 m Mary Kirkham Pvt VT
  correct date of death: 3-23-1809
Johns, Griffith: b 8-26-1729 d 8-21-1811 m Sarah Lloyd Pvt PA
  correct service: Col SC
Jones, Adam: b 1759 d 10-16-1830 m Nancy Harrison Pvt VA
  correct date of death: a 1-10-1827
Jones, Thomas: b 1740 d a 2-25-1785 m Catherine Littleton Capt SC
  correct date of death: 4-3-1781
Judd, Daniel Jr: b 10-13-1751 d 5-29-1805 m Mehetable Clark Pvt MA
  correct service: Sgt CT
Judd, Phillip: b 12-31-1715 d 9-15-1776 m Mary Peters Cpl CT
  correct date of birth: 1-13-1713/4
  correct date of death: a 6-21-1746
  correct wife: Mary
  ERROR IN SERVICE
Kaple, John: b 11-12-1750 d 1834 m Sarah Richardson Pvt CT
  correct date of death: 9-28-1838
Keeler, Stephen: b 3-2-1751 d 9-14-1798 m Margaret Pynchon Pvt NY
  correct service: QM CT
Keller, Henry: b 1-9-1708 d 10-18-1782 m Juliana Kleindienst PS PA
  correct name: Keller, Henry Sr
Kelly, Robert: b c 1755 d p 11-18-1808 m Margaret __ Pvt CT
  correct service: Pvt PA
Kendrick, Daniel: b 10-4-1735 d 5-20-1789 m Hannah Harris (1)
  Mary Poole (2) Capt PS CS NH
  correct name: Kendrick, Daniel Sr
  correct wife: Hannah Harris (only)
Key, John Walter: b 5-11-1751 d 12-2-1827 m Virginia Wade Ens VA
  correct name: Key, John Waller
  correct service: Sol VA
Kibbe, Ephraim: b 12-10-1754 d 4-22-1809 m Phoebe Ann ______ Sgt
  NJ
  correct date of birth: 11-20-1756
  correct date of death: 7-14-1809
  correct name of wife: Phoebe Ann Crane
Kilbourn, Giles: b 1-25-1728 d 9-13-1797 m Mary Pettibone (1)
  Chloe Munger (2) Pvt CT
  FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Kimball, John: b 2-11-1764 d 1844 m Dolly Hoyt Pvt Smn RI PNSR
  correct date of death: 2-29-1844
Kinney, Reuben: b 1746 d 1829 m Jemimah Webster Pvt CT
  correct date of death: 2-26-1797
Kreidelbach, William: b 5-10-1744 d 4-29-1833 m Sibyl Moore Pvt VA
  correct name of wife: Sebra Moore
Lambert, Christopher: b d a 10-9-1786 m Salome ______ (1)
  Catherine Crider (2) Pvt VA
  add (3) wife: Barbara ______
Lancaster, Samuel: b c 1750 d a 2-9-1810 m Agnes ______ Sol SC
  correct date of birth: c 1740
Lane, Tidence: b 8-31-1724 d 1-30-1806 m Esther Bibber Chp NC
  correct name: Lane, Tidence Jr
  Lane, Tidence: b 5-12-1763 d 1-25-1841 m Mary ______ Pvt NC TN
  PNSR
  correct name: Lane, Tidence Jr
  correct name of wife: Mary Cude
  correct service: Pvt NC PNSR
Langdon, Jonathan: b c 1748 d p 1782 m ______ Capt VA
  correct date of birth: c 1739
  correct date of death: a 12- -1818
  add wife: Mary
  Ledyard, Ebenezer: b 1736 d 9-29-1811 m Mary Latham Cmsry Col
  CT NY
  add service: PS
Lee, Charles: b c 1720 d 1799 m Ann Dabbs PS VA
  correct name: Lee, Charles Sr
  correct date of death: a 3-15-1799
Lee, William: b 1734 d 9- -1803 m Ava Noel Pvt VA
  correct name: Lee, William Sr
  correct date of death: c 1730
  correct date of death: bet 7-25 & 9-26-1803
  correct wives: ______ (1) Ava Noel (2)
LeFevre, Samuel: b 6-28-1719 d ______ m Lydia Ferree PS PA
  correct date of death: a 5-9-1789
Lewis, Archelaus: b 2-15-1753 d 1-2-1834 m Rebecca Hubbard (1)
  Eliza Brown (2) Frances Angier (3) Lt MA
  correct name of (3) wife: Frances (McClinch) Augier
  correct service: 1Lt MA PNSR
Lewis, Charles Sr: b 10-13-1696 d 1779 m Mary Howell Col PS VA
  FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Lewis, John: b c 1740 d 4- -1787 m Mary ______ Pvt VA
  correct date of death: bet 3-18 & 4- -1787
  add service: CS
Lewis, John: b c 1755 d p 1790 m Rachel Viney Capt VA
  FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Lipe, Johannes: b c 1740 d a 12-19-1814 m Elizabeth ______ Pvt NY
  correct date of birth: c 1725
Litchfield, Israel: bpt 6-2-1728 d p 1790 m Penelope Burden (1)
  Phoebe Holt (2) Sol CT
McClellan, Robert: b 1716 d 8-24-1789 m Nicola Gordon Mil PS NY
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
McClelland, Jacob Sr: b c 1715 d 1793 m Martha _ Pvt GA
correct service: PS GA
McCloy, John: b c 1740 d p 1790 m Martha _ Lt SC
correct date of birth: c 1730
correct date of death: p 5-9-1791
McElroy, Patrick: b 1751 d p 1840 m ___. Pvt VA NC PNSR
add wife: Hannah ______
McKee, Hugh: b 1759 d 3-22-1821 m Elizabeth Thompson 2Lt PA
correct date of birth: c 1761
McKenzie, Joseph: b a 1755 d p 1-20-1821 m Rebecca ___. PS SC
correct name of wife: Rebecca Lattimore
McManus, Christopher: b 12-8-1753 d 6-14-1849 m Annice ___ Sgt NJ PNSR
add (2) wife: Prudence ______
McMullen, Archibald: b 1759 d p 1823 m Sarah Robbins (1) Sarah Lufkin (2) Mrs. Abigail Curry (3) Pvt MA PNSR
correct date of birth: 3-16-1756
Meeker, Nathaniel: b 10-16-1753 d p 4-14-1792 m Esther Little Pvt NJ
correct date of death: a 4-29-1822
Merrill, Daniel: b 4-27-1723 d 8-19-1809 m Elizabeth Clough Pvt MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Merrill, John: b c 1755 d 4-1-1848 m Elizabeth Shepherd Capt CT
correct date of birth: 1-28-1762
correct date of death: 3-30-1848
correct service: Sol CT
Miller, Alexander: b 2-22-1758 d 1-13-1843 m ___ Sgt NY PNSR
add wife: Abigail McConnell ______
Milliken, (Muliken), Amos, b 11-30-1727 d p 1778 m Mahitable Gage Pvt MA
correct name: Milliken, Amos Sr
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATE OF DEATH AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Miner, Jacob: b 1761 d 1838 m Pitman Pvt VA PNSR
correct date of death: 4-25-1836
correct name of wife: Margaret Gill ______
Miner, Thomas: b 3-11-1743 d 1800 m Mary Page (1) Lydia York (2) Pvt CT
correct date of birth: 3-1-1743
correct date of death: 8-27-1815
Mitchell, William: b 1748 d 1819 m Harriet Randall Sol GA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Moore, Joseph: b 10-26-1751 d 1830 m Rachel Tucker Pvt NJ PNSR
correct date of birth: 10-25-1751
correct date of death: 9-9-1834
Moore, Samuel: b 5-11-1763 d 1850 m Elizabeth Berry Sol VA
correct date of death: 11-3-1852
Morris, Daniel Jr: b c 1735 d 1805 m Ann Polk PS DE
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Morison, Francis: b 1745 d 1800 m Agnes Frew Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Morison, Francis: b c 1732 d 1842 m Jane Morrison PS GA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Morison, Joseph: b 1726 d 1802 m Mary Morrison FAMPS
correct date of death: a 6-1-1802
correct wife: Mary ______
correct service: Pvt PA
Morrison, William: b 1760 d 11- -1806 m Mary Susanna Houston Pvt NC
correct date of death: 11-1-1806
Morrow, George: b c 1750 d 4-6-1790 m Mary Calhoun PS SC
correct date of birth: c 1740
Morton, David: b 9-17-1747 d 9-8-1826 m Deborah Phelps Sgt MA PNSR
correct date of death: bet 9-8 & 12- -1826
correct wives: Deborah Blackwell (1) Mrs. Isabelle ______
Moisher, Goerge: b 1749 d p 1790 m Meribah Beadon Pvt MA
correct date of death: 10-11-1740

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Moulton, Samuel: b 1735 d 2-12-1791 m Rachel Loomis Pvt CT
future applicants must prove residence and service in revolution

Murdock, Benjamin Sr: b 4-1-1736 d 7-21-1776 m Catherine Read
Cpl MA
correct date of birth: 3-31-1736

Nelson, Thomas: b 1758 d 7-13-1834 m Sarah Pierce Pvt NH VT
PNSR
correct date of death: 2-13-1834

Nelson, Thomas King: b 1752 d 1853 m Grace Sterling Matteson Pvt RI
PNSR
correct date of birth: 1752

Nixon, John Bentley: b 2-2-1730 d a 11-7-1797 m Elizabeth Gaden

Oliver, George Sr: b 1727 d c 1790 m Martha Whitworth Ens NC
add (1) wife: Jemima Reagon

Oliver, George: b 1760 d 10-24-1844 m Pvt NC PNSR
correct name: Oliver, George Jr

Olp, John: b 1762 d 1842 m Mary Creveling Dim NJ
add (2) wife: Mary Baylor
correct service: Pvt Mus NJ

da (1) wife: Frances Chase

Ordway, John: b 9-27-1736 d 4-13-1827 m Mary ___ PS NH
add (1) wife: Frances Chase

Owings, Joshua: b 1704 m 1785 m Mary Cockey PS MD
correct name: Owings, Joshua Sr
correct date of birth: 4-5-1704

correct date of death: 4-11-1785

Owings, Joshua: b c 1744 d p 1790 m Elizabeth Howe lLt MD
correct name: Owings, Joshua Jr
correct date of birth: 3-22-1740
correct date of death: 1-7-1804

Paddock, Thomas: b 5-15-1723 d p 1803 m Hannah Thomas Pvt MA
correct name: Paddock, Thomas Sr
correct date of death: 12-4-1786

correct date of birth: 3-31-1736

correct date of death: 2-13-1834

Page, Christian: b a 1756 d p 8-31-1825 m ___ Mil PA
add (3) wife: Jane ___

Paine, Josiah: b p 1735 d 1804 m Elizabeth Fleming (1) Mary Barnett (2) 2Lt VA
correct date of birth: c 1755
correct date of death: a 1- -1806
correct wife: Sarah Green
correct service: Pvt VA

Parsons, Charles: b 1745 d p 1820 m Elizabeth Chestnut (1) Nancy Elizabeth Sleith (2) Sol VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE

Patchen, Freewill: b 2-20-1758 d 8-30-1830 m Mollie Morehouse Fif NY WPNS
correct service: Fif CT Sct PS NY WPNS

Patterson, Thomas: b -- d a 10-16-1833 m Capt VA CL
add date of birth: c 1753
correct date of birth: c 1777

Pearson, Uriah: b 1763 d 1843 m Elizabeth Dalrymple MM NJ
correct date of birth: 3-12-1763
correct date of death: 3-11-1842
add (2) wife: Mary Session
correct service: Pvt NJ

Peck, Jacob: b 8-8-1756 d 2-11-1838 m Elizabeth Gibbs Pvt Arfr CT PNSR
correct date of birth: 6-19-1756

Pelletier, Antoine: bpt 2-3-1706 d 9-14-1795 m Maria Doza PS IL
correct state of service: VA

Pennoke, William: b a 9-9-1750 d a 9-16-1816 m Judith Walker Sol VA
correct date of birth: c 1737

Perkins, Archibald: b 1746 d 1840 m Elizabeth Gibbs Sol VA
future applicants must prove date of death: 10-15-1850

Perkins, Isaac: b 2-10-1757 d 1-9-1835 m Olive Leonard Pvt MA PNSR
correct name: Perkins, Isaac Jr
date: PNSR

Perry, Benjamin Franklin: b 9-15-1761 d 11-21-1842 m Anna Foster Pvt MA
correct name: Perry, Benjamin

Perry, Jabez: b 2-10-1740 d p 1790 m Molly Ide lLt VT
correct date of death: p 1800

Perry, Sion: b c 1760 d 1814 m Bertheny Arundell Pvt NC
correct date of death: p 12-27-1821

Petty, Francis Moore: b c a 2-26-1816 m Mary ___ PS VA
date of birth: 6-27-1728

Phillips, George: b 1764 d 7- -1838 m Margaret Johnson Pvt VA
correct date of birth: 7-10-1771
correct date of death: 7- -1838

ERROR IN SERVICE

Pitre, Francois: b 1747 d 1820 m Maria Josephe Thibodeau PS LA
correct date of death: a 12-22-1809

Pitts, Joseph: b 11-4-1762 d a -1784 m Elizabeth ___ Pvt NC PNSR
correct date of death: 3-21-1836

Plass, Coenradt: b 1740 d 1805 m Ann Van Hoesen Pvt NY
correct name: Plass, Conrad
correct date of birth: 9-20-1757
correct date of death: 10-7-1828
correct wives: Margaret ___ (1) Elizabeth ___ (2)

Polhemus, John: b 5-25-1738 d 5-25-1831 m Susanna Hart Maj NY
correct date of birth: 5-25-1743
correct date of death: 5-25-1834
correct service: Maj NJ PNSR

Porter, William: b 1729 d 1802 m Sarah Pierce Capt PA
correct date of death: p 4-30-1803
correct name of wife: Sarah Pierce

Postell, John Sr: b c 1720 d 1782 m Mary Moore PS SC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

Powers, Isaac: b c 1755 d 7-30-1834 m Abigail ___ PS VA
correct date of birth: 1770-80

ERROR IN SERVICE

Pruit, William: b c 1725 d 1817 m Mary Martin Pvt VA
correct date of death: a 10- -1817
correct service: PS NC

Raines, Robert: b 7-11-1766 d 7-31-1821 m Sarah Thweatt Hamilton Pvt GA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE

Rall, Thomas: b c 1760 d c 1830 m Pvt SC
correct date of birth: 6-23-1762
correct date of death: 3-13-1849
add (2) wife: Barbara Harman

Ramsdell, John: b 9-30-1738 d 10-29-1816 m Eunice Cobb Pvt MA
correct date of birth: 9-20-1738

Rand, John: b 1748 d p 12-31-1825 m Barbara Mattis (2) Pvt PA
correct date of death: bet 1-1 & 5-16-1826

Rand, Robert: b c 1750 d p 1790 m Emma Avery Sgt VT
correct date of death: p 3-12-1828

Randolph, Hugh: b 5-16-1756 d 1843 m Elizabeth ___ Pvt SC PNSR
correct date of death: p 3-4-1843

Randolph, Richard: b 1715 d 6-6-1786 m Anne Meade (1) Anne Meade (her niece) (2) PS VA
correct date of birth: c 1723-25
correct date of death: 6-5-1786
correct wife: Anne Meade (only)

Rankin, David: b -- d 1802 m Ann Campbell Pvt NC
correct service: Pvt PA

Rankin, Robert: b 5-29-1759 d 12-21-1840 m Mary Moody (2) Pvt NC PNSR
add (1) wife: Polly Cusick

Rankin, Robert: b c 1750 d p 1816 m Polly Cusick Pvt NC
ternalized to Rankin, Robert: b 5-29-1759 d 12-21-1840 m Polly Cusick (1) Mary Moody (2) Pvt NC PNSR

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Redden, Nehemiah: b c 1740 d 11-5-1793 & 9-25-1795 m Leah Melvin PS MD
  add service: Pvt
Reddey, Nehemiah: b c 1740 d 1795 m Leah ___ Sol MD identical to Redden, Nehemiah
Reese, James Sr: b 9-14-1745 d 11-17-1828 m Elizabeth Brevard Capt NC
correct name: Reese, James
Rice, Hezekiah: b a 1739 d p 1790 m Mary Bullock Capt NC
correct date of death: a 10-21-1796
Richmond, John: b c 1759 d p 1790 m Julia Paden Pvt PS SC
correct date of death: p 1812
correct wives: ___ Harper (1) ___ Waugh (2)
Rickertson, Jesse: b 9- -1758 d 2-31-1835 m Polly Merrett (1) Mary
  (2) Pvt NC PNSR
  correct date of death: 2-3-1835
Ricks, Christopher: b c 1740 d 1784 m Dinah Hayes Pvt PA
correct date of death: bet 8-3-1783 & 5-3-1784
Ricks, William: b a 1730 d a 12- -1793 m ___ Pvt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Risley, Jeremiah: b 12-14-1734 d 6-24-1796 m Margaret Doughty 2Lt NJ
correct wife: ___
Risley, Job Sr: b 3-3-1743 d 5-23-1786 m Arnold (1) Mary
delete (1) wife
Roberts, William: b 9-25-1762 d p 8-17-1842 m ___ Pvt NC
add: PNSR
Roberson, William: b 2-2-1754 d 4-9-1833 m Rebecca House Pvt PA
add service: Pvt NC PNSR
Robinson, Frederick: b 1765 d 1832 m Jane Brown (1) Margaret Hopps (2) Sol SC
correct date of death: a 3-2-1829
Rollins, Joseph: b 12-19-1702 d p 1776 m Hannah Redman (1)
  Elizabeth Drake (2) PS NH
  correct name: Rollins, Joseph Sr
Rose, William: b c 1744 d 4- -1834 m Jane ___ Tms VA
correct name of wife: Jane Allison
Rosser, John: b 1750 d 1796 m Mary Neavel Sol VA
  correct name: Rosser, John Sr
correct date of birth: c 1715
correct date of death: bet 4-6 & 6-23-1783
correct service: PS VA
Roush, Philip: b 1741 d 1820 m Catherine Kelchner Pvt VA
correct date of birth: 3-18-1741
correct date of death: 3-1-1820
Ruble, Mathias: b c 1740 d p 1790 m ___ Pvt PA
correct date of death: bet 5-31 & 9-12-1817
  add wife: Anna Mayre
Rucker (Rooker), John: b 3-12-1755 d 6-3-1840 m Anne Hawkins Pvt NC PNSR
correct date of death: 6-24-1840
Rudd (Redd), John: b 1761 d p 1835 m Agnes Clark (1) Sarah Johns (2)
  Mary Peters Perkins (3) Sol VA
add: PNSR
Sage, Elias: b 4-17-1759 d 2-29-1852 m ___ (1) Elizabeth ___ (2)
  Pvt MA
  add: WPNS
Sanford: Nehemiah: b 10- -1763 d 12-20-1844 m Hannah Beach Pvt CT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Sanford, William: b 9-27-1757 d 10-26-1837 m Abigail Simmons (1)
  Susan Brigham Howe (2) Sgt MA PNSR
correct state of service: RI
Schermerhorn, Jacob R: b ___ d p 1790 m Maria ___ Sgt NY
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH, RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Scurlock, Mial: b c 1730 d c 5-7-1785 m Sarah ___ Maj NC add service: CS PS
Seahorn, John Jr: b 6-21-1748 d 5-23-1831 m Elizabeth Cathey Pvt PA
  correct name: Seahorn, John
correct service: Lt VA
Seal, Joseph: b 1738 d 9-1-1834 m Mary Montgomery Pvt PA
correct date of birth: c 1748
Semmes, Thomas: b 1758 d 6-14-1824 m Mrs. Mary Ann (RatliffFe) Branner (1) Mary Semmes (2) Lt MD
correct date of death: bet 5-3-1821 & 5-3-1823
Shannon, Robert: b c 1725 d 2- -1796 m Jean ___ Capt PA
correct date of death: bet 11-21-1795 & 2-19-1796
Sheffield, John: b 1722 d 1796 m Hannah ___ Pvt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Sheffield, John: b 12-13-1728 d 1790 m Mrs. Elizabeth Grady (2) Pvt GA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Shelley, John: b 1723-27 d 1820-22 m Margaret ___ PS VA
correct wives: Anna Bealler (1) Margaret ___ (2)
Sherwood, Samuel: b 1732 d 2-9-1788 m ___ Lt NY
correct name of wife: Ruth Sherwood
Sherwood, Seth: b 6-18-1720 d ___ m Sarah Pitcher Capt NY
  add date of death: p 7-8-1874
  add service: QM PS
Shirwood, Solomon: b ___ d 4-10-1798 m Elizabeth Forshay Pvt NY
  correct name: Sherwood, Solomon Sr
  add (2) wife: Susannah Groom
  correct date of death: a 7-4-1821
  correct state of residence: VA
Shively, Peter: b 4-10-1742 d 9-7-1823 m Anna Elizabeth Heinzel
  (1) Christina Linn (2) Pvt PA
correct name of (1) wife: Anna Elizabeth Heinz
Shultz, Mathias: b 8-19-1757 d 5-19-1834 m Diademia Ogden Pvt Mil VA
correct name: Shultz, Matthias
correct service: Pvt VA WPNS
Simmons, James Jr: b c 1740 d p 1782 m Betty Anne ___ Pvt VA
  correct name of wife: Elizabeth Passmore
Sisk, Bartlett: b c 1759 d p 9-18-1833 m Mary Campbell Pvt NC VA
  correct state of service: PS VA
  add date of death: p 1840
  correct service: PS VA
Skiles, Henry: b ___ d p 1790 m ___ Pvt PA
correct date of death: p 4-5-1798
Slater, John: b c 1750 d 2-14-1815 m Lois ___ Sgt VT
correct wife: Lois Carpenter
Slauson, Henry: b 1745 d 5-24-1804 m Mary Dutcher Capt NY
  add (1) wife: Mary Osborne
Slaughter, Samuel: b a 1760 d a 1821 m Fanny Slaughter Sol GA
correct date of birth: 4-3-1758
correct date of death: a 7-4-1821
correct name of wife: Fanny Gill
correct state of residence: VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Slayton, John: b 2-22-1730 d 10-28-1817 m Susannah Hodges 1Lt VA
  add (2) wife: Susannah Groom
Smalley, Francis: b c 1734 d p 1811 m Sarah Hutchinson (1) Rachel Woodward (2) Mary Wright (3) Pvt VT
correct date of birth: bpt 10-1844
Smith, Alexander Lawson: b 1740-45 d 1801 m Mary ___ LtCol MD VA
  correct name: Smith, Alexander
correct date of death: p 10- -1798
  correct service: PS VA
Smith, David: b 2-23-1743 d 12 -1835 m Lydia Ball PS NJ
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE RESIDENCE AND SERVICE IN REVOLUTION
Smith, Edward: b c 1740 d p 1792 m Sally Rice Capt VA
  add service: CS PS

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Wiley, William: b 12-20-1753 d p 12-6-1833 m Mary Bell MM NC correct date of death: p 7-26-1835
Ware, John: b 1-12-1741 d p 1833 m Nancy Blackburn Pvt NC PNSR correct date of death: 1835 correct names of wives: Nancy Moore (1) Margaret (2) (2) correct deaths: 10-26-1835 correct names of wives: Nancy Moore (1) Margaret (2) (2) correct dates of death: 10-26-1835
50-year members of the chapter, four of whom were present: Jessie May Osborn, Lillie Schneitter, Annabel Reynolds, and Dearing Fewel (pictured above). Five others were living but were unable to attend. All fifteen members who have received gold 50-year pins since the Chapter was organized on April 10, 1909 were listed on a special honor roll, displayed with historical pictures and memorabilia.

Seven state officers and four chapter regents shared the head table with Lucy Mudd, Warrensburg Regent, who presided. A musical program followed the luncheon. The Warrensburg Recorder Consort, in medieval costume, played Renaissance and Elizabethan music. The history of the original was told by Hugh Crawley, spoke. An area school superintendent expressed appreciation for Mrs. Osborn's home where she collected records, data and artifacts. She helped with the research and placing of 24 historical markers with the author in publishing two volumes of "Historical Sketches of Sumter County." The second volume is dedicated to her. Many other organizations have benefitted from her knowledge and experience.

Our namesake was picked in the very early 1900s because she was a champion for women. In the 1870s she was championing her husband, who was the first president of Kalamazoo College, to admit women co-educationally with men—to learn in the same room! Prior to the advent of Lucinda, women were taught whatever they needed to know under separate roofs, and you can believe it was limited in scope! She petitioned women's rights in many other areas, too, including starting a Ladies' Library Association in Kalamazoo, so the ladies could join together to discuss great books. The building still stands on South Park Street and it is an on-going organization.

She was the Devil's Advocate in many areas concerning women, and eventually, her husband was fired from Kalamazoo College because of his crazy wife! Lucinda Hinsdale Stone was a lady truly born one-hundred years too soon!—Edith A. Great.

SUMTER'S HOME (Sumter, SC) awarded the Medal of Honor to Mrs. Myrtis Ginn Osteen recently at the First Baptist Church where Mrs. Osteen had founded and organized an archives room.

Mrs. Archie M. LeGrand, Regent, is shown pinning the Medal on Mrs. Osteen after receiving the National Chairman of the Americanism Committee's endorsement of the nominee. Mrs. W. C. Pitts, Vice Regent, read a list of Mrs. Osteen's accomplishments and services to Historical and civic organizations and her activities in historical preservation.

The City of Sumter presented her with a Key to the City and an engraved silver tray. A resolution which had been passed by the South Carolina General Assembly was read. South Carolina State Regent, Mrs. James Hugh Crawley, spoke. An area school superintendent expressed appreciation for Mrs. Osteen's work as valuable to school children.

The Sumter County Historical Society Archives-Museum had its beginning in Mrs. Osteen's home where she collected records, data and artifacts. She helped with the research and placing of 24 historical markers as a member of the Sumter County Historical Commission. She compiled an inventory of historical sites in the county. She worked with the author in publishing two volumes of "Historical Sketches of Sumter County." The second volume is dedicated to her. Many other organizations have benefitted from her knowledge and experience.

JOSEPH LIGON (Paris, TX) celebrated its 70th anniversary with a George Washington Tea at the Texas historical home of Mrs. Dudley Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard is a charter member, Mrs. William Folsom Moore, and herself a member of the chapter for 61 years. The Joseph Ligon Chapter was organized on February 20, 1914, by Mrs. W. F. Gill with 17 original members. This year the chapter has a membership total of 67.
Mrs. Osteen’s response to the reward epitomized her love for historical preservation. She said, “You may not know it, but on a lot of these projects I would have paid you to let me do the work.”

A reception was held in the church parlor for over 100 civic leaders, officials, family and friends.

JAMES ALLEN (Amelia and Nottoway counties, VA). We increased National and State donations. We award four Good Citizens Medals annually and sponsor the History Essay Contest in Nottoway and Amelia counties. We lost one member by death, but gained a new member so our enrollment is still 52. We have seven Junior members. We continue to promote Peter Francisco on state and national levels. The Theme for our Twelfth Peter Francisco Festival was on Defense. Our Good Citizens were speakers.

We encourage patriotism in the schools through frequent visits and giving assistance in special programs. We presented a Flag to the Nottoway Historical Society for their headquarters building, and one member was County Chairman for the project of refinishing Civil War Markers.

We presented a Certificate to a Viet Nam Veteran who spoke on “Why I Fly My Flag Every Day!” In his speech he said, “I saw so much disrespect for the Flag during the War that I resolved to show my honor and respect by flying it every day since.” We had good publicity on this, and recently we counted seven new flags flying every day from residences.

We had an outstanding program on National Defense, with a speaker from the Pentagon. On another program we presented a speaker who talked on “Local Indian History.” We had good attendance at two luncheons and a tour of Virginia Museum in April and also in October. —Julia D. Brown

HANNAH GODDARD (Brookline, MA) held a meeting at the Edward Devotion House. Mrs. Helen McIntosh, Curator of this house, and third grade teacher in the Lawrence School was awarded the American History Award Medal by Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, Recording Secretary General. Mrs. McIntosh is known for her outstanding contributions to the town of Brookline through her study and promotion of the history and architecture of the town. Her third grade students, with her help, wrote “Mr. Mouse Sees Brookline” as a Bicentennial project. This was published by the Bicentennial Commission of Norfolk County for use in a state wide bicentennial celebration. She compiled a history of the water system and the need for methods of environment control and is currently writing a history of the Brookline Court System and “Architecture, A Resource of Teaching” focusing on Brookline history, economics, geography and architectural heritage.

Mrs. Paul H. Walker, Chapter Historian, presented the outstanding American History Teacher Award to Mr. Bradford Wright of the Brookline High School. Mr. Wright has won the State DAR contest. Mrs. Walker presented the DAR Good Citizens with their pins, Patricia Sweeney of Stoughton High School and Anastasia Koniaris of Brookline High School.

SERGEANT NEWTON (Covington, GA) commissioned students in the industrial arts class at Newton County High School to build a cabinet to house the chapter’s historical memorabilia in the local Porter Memorial Library. The chapter’s records and scrapbooks and the original charter will be placed on permanent display within the cabinet which was made to the specifications set forth by the Library Board.

Under the auspices of the Newton County Chapter of the American Industrial Arts Student Association and their advisor, Kenneth Mitchell, students in the Wood Tech III class constructed the cabinet as a community service project. The DAR provided the funds for materials ($304) and Mitchell said that the retail price for a similar cabinet would have been nearly $2,000.

In the picture, John Roberts, Newton AIASA President, is shown presenting the keys to the cabinet to Miss Mary Jane Dixon, Sergeant Newton Chapter Recording Secretary, and Chairman of the Cabinet Committee, as (left to right) Mrs. Godfrey Trammell, First Vice Regent, and Porter Memorial Library Board member, Benny Williams, Roberts, Dixon, Steve Foster, AIASA Vice President, and Scott Strange look on proudly.

HUNT’S SPRING (Huntsville, AL) held a memorial dedication ceremony for both William Wiggins, Revolutionary Soldier and his wife, Elizabeth (Cooper) Wiggins. Both graves were marked with bronze memorial plaques.

There were over 300 descendants, DAR members, and public officials from throughout eight states in attendance. The impressive afternoon ceremony was held at Wiggins Cemetery in the Mexia Community of Monroe County, Alabama. The response and hospitality of the local community was gratifying in their welcome to their out of town guests in honoring a Patriot who had fought for our Freedoms. The cemetery and road leading to it were decorated with large American flags.

Mrs. Colson then gave a brief Wiggins family history from Thomas Wiggins arrival in Virginia in 1635 through William and Elizabeth Wiggins settling in Monroe County, Alabama in 1818. Also, noted was William’s Revolutionary service while living in Duplin and Sampson counties, North Carolina.

Mrs. Rita Horton conducted the ceremonies’ ritual and the bronze markers were unveiled by descendants, Mr. Oscar Wiggins and Mr. Buel B. Bell.

Four descendants and DAR members, each a descendant of a different son of William and Elizabeth Wiggins, placed the red, white, and blue arrangements on the graves. Mrs. Virginia Whitaker represented their son Elijah born 1776; Mrs. Patricia Wiggins Rankin represented Willis born 1781; Mrs. Judy Rowell Smith represented Elijah born 1784; and Mrs. Willie Mae Wiggins Klepec represented Stephen born 1778.

Immediately following the service, the Hunt’s Spring Chapter held a reception at the fellowship hall of the Mexia Baptist Church. Refreshments were served and there were displays of old family pictures, bibles, charts, and the family coat of arms. A table was provided for all genealogists to compare notes. —Lucy Colson.

MOUNT STERLING (Ohio) was hostess for the grave marking service for Laura Nash Simons (Mrs. Raub H.). Service was scheduled for the Pleasant Cemetery, Mount Sterling but severe rains passing through the central Ohio area changed the site. Members of Wooster-Wayne and Mount Sterling Chapters drove to the country home of Mrs. Chaney Vance for the service.

Mrs. Simon was born November 20, 1887 at Stockton, Illinois to William Stover and Rachel Vandelinder Nash. She served Wooster-Wayne as Regent and 53-year member. Her daughter, Mrs. Chaney Vance, is a member of Mount Sterling Chapter.

Mrs. Margaret Lowe, Regent, Wooster-Wayne, Mrs. Sibyl Toops, Regent, Mount Sterling and Mrs. Juanita Martin, Chaplain, Mount Sterling conducted the service. Personal tribute was given by Mrs. William M. Knight, Junior Past Regent, Wooster-Wayne. Members and guests were: Wooster-Wayne: Mrs. Elsie Kittle and Mrs. Peggy Mengert; Mount Sterling: Miss Laurabel Mooney, Mrs. Buelah Stockman, Mrs. Maurine Trimbble and Ms. Barbara Vance.

State officers attending were Mrs. William Knight and Mrs. Chaney Vance.

(Continued on page 684)
The most famous landmark building in the Chicago area is the old water tower on North Michigan Avenue. It is one of the few buildings which escaped destruction during the fire of October 8, 1871, when the City of Chicago was burned to the ground in one of the worst fires in the history of the world. The Chicago Water Tower is preserved as a monument to the heroic valor of the firemen during that holocaust.

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AND HER FAMILY

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Libertyville, Illinois

NOVEMBER 1984
Members of Rebecca Parke Chapter NSDAR
Galesburg, Illinois
Honor their Revolutionary War Ancestors

REBECCA PARKE CHAPTER HOUSE

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<td>PA Hazel Egan Henry</td>
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<td>MA Alta Woods Hand</td>
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The Illinois Organization NSDAR and the Illinois Junior Membership Committee

Proudly Present

The 1984 Illinois State Conference Pages

Mrs. Donald Zimmerman—State Regent

Mrs. Ralph D. Brown, State Chairman Junior Membership

Miss Luanne Johnson, 1984 Illinois Outstanding Junior
The Mississippi River rises in Lake Itasca, Minnesota and flows 2,350 miles southeastward to its entry in the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi forms the western boundary of the State of Illinois and was to the pioneers "a Landmark of a New Domain."

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He who know's not the way to the sea, should seek a river for companion.

—Plautus
Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry-vines are creeping.
—John G. Whittier

Director, DIVISION I, Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson
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Antiquities are remnants of history
which have casually escaped the shipwrecks of time.
—Bacon.
IV DIVISION
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
Proudly Honors
IV Division Members
of the
CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
serving as
ILLINOIS STATE OFFICERS 1984-85

From left
State President: John Monroe Birmingham, Green Bay Trail Society, sponsored by North Shore Chapter.
State Chaplain: Kathleen Clary, Sarah Orne Revere Society, sponsored by Twenty-first Star Chapter.
State Organizing Secretary: Georgia Birmingham, Green Bay Trail Society, sponsored by North Shore Chapter.
State Historian: Neville Hedley, Waubonsie Society, sponsored by Aurora Chapter.
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1924-1984

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Division VI Director ............... Mrs. Wayne W. Marquart
SIXTH DIVISION ILLINOIS NSDAR
Some Area Landmark Buildings of Southern Illinois

Left—McKendree College Chapel. Top right—Zion Church. Middle right—Jordan's Grove Church. Bottom right—Marissa Academy.

MCKENDREE COLLEGE, founded February 20, 1828 as “Lebanon Seminary” in Lebanon, Illinois by pioneer Methodists. In 1830 the trustees renamed it honoring Bishop William McKendree. An NSDAR marker on the Chapel proclaims McKendree College the oldest continuing institution of learning in Southern Illinois.

ZION CHURCH, founded in 1844, organized in 1860. Brick building was erected in 1868 on the New Athens-Baldwin Road where it has served as a Methodist Church until 1982. Now owned by “Friends of Zion, Inc.”, it is being restored as a landmark and for further non-denominational uses.

JORDAN'S GROVE CHURCH, formerly located directly southwest of Marissa, IL, was organized in 1827 as Unity (Presbyterian) Church in a simple log structure. In 1861, the brick structure pictured was built on the site. In 1969 the membership razed the building to prevent possible vandalism and desecration.

MARISSA ACADEMY, located in the South Town Park, Marissa, Illinois, is the last standing secondary school building of its kind in Illinois. Organized in 1886, the wood frame “Academy” served until 1900 as a link between the Latin Grammar School and the High School as we know it today.
DIVISION II
Illinois State Organization NSDAR presents
an Illinois Landmark
THE HENRY FRICKE HOUSE
Galena, Illinois

Home of
MRS. WILLIAM O. HUNT, ILLINOIS STATE CHAPLAIN
Mrs. Hunt and her husband restored this unusual Italianate style 1878 house originally built by Henry Fricke, silversmith and watchmaker of early Galena, Illinois. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Fricke House serves as the Hunt’s home as well as a Guest House for tourists. Mrs. Helen Boevers Brown, a past owner of this house, was Regent of the former Priscilla Mullens Chapter of Galena.

Second Division Director, Mrs. A. Dennis Carratt

SPONSORING CHAPTERS AND REGENTS

Apple River Canyon  Asa Cottrell  Carroll  Dixon  Elder William Brewster  General John Stark  Morrison

Mrs. Fred R. Eickman  Mrs. Lawrence Reagen  Mrs. Lloyd Kloepping  Mrs. Noble Henze  Mrs. Theodore Soli  Mrs. John Benson

Mrs. John Butterfield  Mrs. Merlon Dremann  Mrs. Chester Scott  Mrs. Ralph Fry  Miss Nancy Wurmle  Mrs. John Flahaven

668 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Abraham Lincoln gave a political speech from a second floor balcony of this residence in 1858 while visiting his friend, Dr. William Fithian in Danville, Illinois. In 1964, the property was purchased by the Vermilion County Museum Society, restored and is now opened to the public.

DIRECTOR—MRS. STANLEY R. WEBER

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Letitia Green Stevenson, Bloomington
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Dewitt Clinton, Clinton
Governor Bradford, Danville
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Remember Allerton, Monticello
Madam Rachel Edgar, Paris
Governor Thomas Ford, Piper City
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SEVENTH DIVISION ILLINOIS NSDAR
LANDMARKS IN ILLINOIS

ELVIRA

"The first court house (of Johnson County) built in 1814 stood one quarter of a mile due north of this rock erected by Daniel Chapman Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1923."

Stuart James stands between the renovated Elvira marker and sign, located on a county road running between Lick Creek and Buncombe, IL.

ELVIRA

"Elvira was made the first county seat of Johnson County by the Illinois Territorial Legislature in 1812. At that time Johnson County included what is now Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Massac and Johnson counties and part of Hardin, Pope, Saline, Williamson and Jackson counties. At the height of its prosperity in 1817 and 1818, Elvira had two general stores, a blacksmith shop, doctors' offices, lawyers' offices, the courthouse, a jail and a post office. The courthouse was moved to Vienna on October 22, 1821.

Eagle School Project of Stuart D. James
Troop 44, Boy Scouts of America
Anna, Illinois"

Johnson County, IL carved out of St. Clair County in 1812, included all or parts of the ten southern-most counties of the state of Illinois. A spot near the center of this vast county was pinpointed and a building erected for a court of justice. With the erection of the courthouse, a village sprung up and was named Elvira, in honor of the wife of then Gov. Edwards. The Illinois Territorial Legislature officially named Elvira the Johnson County seat in 1812—several years before Illinois became a state.

As the area became more populated, the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union and Johnson; and part of Hardin, Pope, Saline, Williamson and Jackson were formed from the original Johnson County, and Elvira was no longer the center. As feared, the county seat was moved east to Vienna on October 22, 1821 and Elvira slowly ceased to exist. Cornfields and weeds grew where the village once stood.

In 1923, the Daniel Chapman Chapter, Vienna, of the DAR placed a marker and stone near the site of the Elvira courthouse "less we forget..." Over the years, weeds and vandals took their toll.

In July 1982, Stuart James, of nearby Anna, undertook to renovate the marker as his Eagle Scout Project. He cleared the area, constructed a new base and righted the marker. He also erected a sign to explain the history of the site to visitors. Stuart continues to maintain the area each summer.

We, Division 7 of the Illinois Society, NSDAR, salute and thank Stuart James for this worthwhile community service.

This page sponsored by

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Trails Crossing
Daniel Chapman
Shawnee Trail
The Illinois Executive Mansion, completed in 1855 is not only one of the oldest historical buildings in the State, but also one of the three oldest continuously occupied Governor’s Mansions in the Nation. It was the site of the July 12, 1984 Illinois DAR State Officer Tea.

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Macoupin, Carlinville
Christiana Tillson, Hillsboro
Rev. James Caldwell, Jacksonville
Dr. Silas Hamilton, Jerseyville
Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln
Salt Creek Prairie, Mason City
Pierre Menard, Petersburg
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Be-kik-a-nin-ee
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Highland Park, Illinois

GREEN BAY TRAIL SOCIETY
N.S.C.A.R.
Lake Forest, Illinois

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Mr. and Mrs. John M. Birmingham

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Division VI Junior Membership
Representative
State Conference Page Chairman
Continental Congress Page

ILLINOIS' 1984 OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER

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THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Eighth Annual Symposium

WOMEN
IN THE AGE OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Russell Senate Office Building
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for information write

Ronald Hoffman, Program Chairman
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GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Salutes
A Splendid Journalistic Landmark
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Seated, left to right, Miss Jane E. Olson, First Vice Regent; Miss June Barekman, Regent; Mrs. Leslie MacDonald, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas P. Fogarty, Second Vice Regent. Standing, left to right, Miss Catherine Hurd, Registrar; Mrs. Baker Jacoby, Director; Mrs. Robert L. Wellstead, Director; Mrs. Malcolm Hall, Chaplain; Miss Josephine Wilkins, Director.

NOVEMBER 1984
THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PRESENT WITH GREAT PRIDE
THEIR SIBLEY HOUSE PROPERTIES
MENDOTA, MINNESOTA

SIBLEY HOUSE
1835
Home of the first Governor of Minnesota

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
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Mrs. David McElveya
Miss Sarah Tjornhom
Dr. Margaret N. Space
Mrs. Dwight Russell

GROUND CHAIRMAN
Miss Marjorie Landsmesser

HOSTESS
Mrs. Paul Teska

FARIBAULT HOUSE
1836
Home of a Pioneer Fur Trader

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Mrs. Russell Sexton
Mrs. R. W. Brust
Mrs. Lloyd F. Boyce
Mrs. M. R. Erickson
Mrs. Randall M. Roehl

DU PUIS HOUSE
1856
Home of the Secretary to General Sibley

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Mrs. Alvin R. Martinson
Mrs. Virginia Connelly
Mrs. Rupert Kingsley
Mrs. Dean Lappin
HONORING
MRS. C. PERRY SCHENK
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
1984-1987

HONORARY STATE REGENT OF MINNESOTA
PAST REGENT SAINT CLOUD CHAPTER
Presented with pride and affection by her family
### WISCONSIN SOCIETY

**DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

*Salutes her "Composite Ad" Supporters*

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**Ansel Brainerd Cook Chapter**
Libertyville, Illinois

*Proudly presents*

**JENNY BLACK**

![Jenny Black](image)

Daughter of Hugh and Joyce Black. Winner American History Essay Contest at Local, Division, State and North Central Division 1982-83 5th Grade 1983-84 6th Grade

---

**Greetings from**

**Savannah Chapter**

Compliments of

**Southern Bank & Trust Company**

Savannah, Georgia

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**HAPPY 90th BIRTHDAY**

**HANNAH BENEDICT CARTER CHAPTER**

**NEW CANAAN, CT.**

**ORGANIZED**

**SEPTEMBER 14, 1894**

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**In loving memory of**

**HELEN BOARD TUTT**

Past Secretary
Past Regent
Past Florida State American History Month Chairman

**PRINCESS CHASCO CHAPTER**

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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with Pride and Affection

MRS. ADOLPH JOHN DOFFING

STATE REGENT
and

PRESIDENT OF SIBLEY HOUSE ASSOCIATION
1984-1986
Located on the crest of a hill overlooking Clermont, Iowa and the Turkey River valley is Montauk, the historic Victorian home of Iowa's 12th governor (1886-1890), William Larrabee. The grounds of the 160 acre estate are landscaped with trees and the drive lined with statues of Civil War heroes.

The house was built in 1874 by E. Townsend Mix, architect of the Villa Louis in Prairie du Chein, Wisconsin, while Larrabee was still a state senator. His wife, Anna, named the house after the Long Island lighthouse that symbolized coming home to her seafaring family in the East.

Of the seven Larrabee children raised at Montauk, the middle child, also named Anna, lived in the house until her death in 1965 at the age of 97.

The house has been changed little over the years and has its original furnishings as well as pictures, clothing, housewares, and bundles of letters and papers. Visitors will find the house looking much as it did during the time the family lived there.

The wife of Gov. Larrabee, daughters Anna and Helen Larrabee Robbins, and granddaughters Julia Robbins Allen and Anna Marcella Robbins Yarnall were DAR members descended from William Williams IV of Conn.

The mansion was given to the state of Iowa to be shown to the public as a family home.
IOWA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors with Pride
IOWA STATE REGENT 1984-86
Susan Goltman Dircks
(Mrs. Durwood Dircks)

Member Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport, Iowa
State Activities
(Continued from page 647)

address, enthralled members with her account of the Treaty of Paris celebration and showed beautiful slides of this most impressive event.

Second day of the Conference was taken up with reports of National Committee Chairmen after which the Awards luncheon was held. Winners included State DAR Good Citizen, Angela Sue Ballard, sponsored by Colonel Robert Rowan, Fayetteville; DAR State Candidate for National American History Scholarship, Angela Noel Hewlett, Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter, New Bern, sponsor; and Outstanding American History Teacher, Greenwood Eddy, Ruth Davidson Chapter, Asheville, sponsor.

The following members were elected to the Nominating Committee: Mrs. Louis Holder, Mrs. Robert S. Hudgins, IV, Mrs. W. L. North, Mrs. G. Burwell Smith, and Mrs. A. J. Johnstone.

At Tuesday night’s informal dinner, the noted 82nd Airborne Division Band and All-American Chorus thrilled members with their patriotic music and singing.

At the final session Wednesday morning, district reports were given and five new district directors were installed. Invitation to the 85th State Conference was given by Mrs. Coleman Gentry, Director of District 5, who will act as hostess.—Jane W. Kellett.

Massachusetts

The ninetieth State Conference of the Massachusetts Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Marriott Hotel, Auburndale, Massachusetts with Mrs. Robert Henry Lubker, State Regent, presiding.

After the opening exercises, the welcome was given by the General Manager of the Marriott, Mr. John Burgess, and Mr. Alexander Achmat, the Sales Manager. The State Regent then presented those seated at the head table: Mrs. Raymond E Fleck, Alexander Achmat, the Sales Manager. The State Regent then presented those seated at the head table: Mrs. Raymond E. Fleck, Recording Secretary General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald J. Morton, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. George S. Tolman III, Past Librarian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. George C. Houser, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Paul E. Atwood, State Regent of Maine.

The Hostess chapters for this conference were Hannah Goddard, Joseph Coolidge, Lexington and Old Concord.

The standing rules of the State Conference were adopted as read. The reports of the State Officers were then given and the State Counselors, National Vice Chairmen and District Directors were presented and applauded. The afternoon meeting was then recessed.

The evening meeting for the banquet was called to order by Mrs. Lubker who presented the guests introduced earlier at the afternoon meeting. After a delicious dinner, the “Copley Chamber Players” entertained on the Harp, Flute and Cello. The evening meeting was then recessed and Officers and guests were invited to visit briefly in the State Regent’s suite.

The meeting on Friday morning was brought to order at 9:00. Following the opening exercises the Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Alexander J. Smith Jr. The continuation of chairmen reports were then given and Mrs. Rudolph Schaefer, National Vice Chairman of Public Relations, New England Division, gave a talk on “Public Relations Update.” Mr. Richard Whitemore, Headmaster of Hillside School, spoke about the school and its ongoing programs and thanked the DAR for its support. The recommendations of the executive committee were moved and adopted and the meeting was then recessed until luncheon.

At 12:00 Noon the guests of the conference, including Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitemore, Miss Suzette Gardner, State President C. A. R., and Mrs. Henry P. Mucciaccio, Senator State President C. A. R. were presented by Mrs. Lubker. The 50 year members were presented by the club president, Mrs. Herbert E. Perry. Mr. George Freeman Sanborn Jr., Reference Librarian, addressed the meeting on the New England Historical Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Michael O’Neill, Regent of Joseph Coolidge Chapter, was presented as 1984 Massachusetts Outstanding Junior and the 1984 Good Citizens were presented by State Chairman Mrs. Raymond A. Duffill. They are: Paula de Garavilla, sponsored by Faneuil Hall Chapter; Heidi Wilson Ericson, Duxbury Chapter; Erin MacLeod, Israel Putnam Chapter; Jane Marie Abrams, Colonel William McIntosh Chapter; Lynda J. Grzyb, Ebenezer Learned Chapter; Michelle M. Marden, Framingham Chapter; and Conrad R. Keville, sponsored by State Officers Club.

Mrs. Eric G. Hook, State Vice Regent, introduced the State Outstanding American History Teacher, Mr. Bradford Wright, who was presented with a certificate, pin and check.

The final credential report was given and the courtesy resolutions were adopted. The colors were retired and The 90th State Conference was adjourned.—Barbara M. Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICE

By vote of the 93rd Continental Congress, the following changes in fees and dues are now in effect:

| National Dues | $13.00 per year |
| Member-at-Large Dues | $20.00 (note correction) |
| Application Fee | $25.00 per year |
| (Combined with dues) | $38.00 |

Located Graves
(Continued from page 633)

| PENNSYLVANIA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hetzler, Balthasar | ca. 1730 | after 1805 before 1820 | Wolf’s Chapel Cemetery, now Stover Cemetery, Aaronsburg, Centre County. |
| La Shells, George | April 24, 1756 | May 27, 1844 | Buffalo Cross Roads Cemetery, near Lewisburg, Union County. |
| Young, William | c. 1749 | Mar. 15, 1796 | Hanover Churchyard Cemetery, near Granville, Dauphin County. |

| VIRGINIA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Preston, John | May 27, 1750 | Nov. 1820 | “Old Quaker Cemetery,” City of Lynchburg. |

Private, 2nd Class, Pennsylvania.
IOWA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Presents with Pride
IOWA OUTSTANDING JUNIOR 1984
and
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION WINNER
Pamela Sue Wagner Marvin
(Mrs. Ronald J. Marvin)

ACTIVITIES
Winner of Junior Member Trip to Continental Congress 1978
State Outstanding Junior 1980
District Secretary 1980-81
Page Color Bearer 1980-84
Personal Page to State Regent 1980
State Chairman Junior Membership Sales 1980-82
State Page Chairman 1984
National Page 1984
Central District Director 1984-86

CHAPTER RESPONSIBILITIES
Vice Regent Old Thirteen Chapter 1977-79
American Indians Chairman 1977-79
DAR School Chairman 1977-79, 1981-83
Regent Old Thirteen Chapter 1979-81
Honor Roll Chairman 1979-81
Program Chairman 1979-81
DAR Good Citizens Chairman 1981-83
National Defense Chairman 1983-85
Public Relations Chairman 1983-85
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 655)

EDENTON TEA PARTY (Edenton, NC). Through the efforts of the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Wood Privott, an original portrait of Frances Tredwell Iredell, wife of former Governor James Iredell, Jr., has been acquired for the James Iredell House in Edenton. The portrait was painted in 1857 by William Garie Brown of New York City and was formerly owned by Frances Iredell Luther of Wilmington, NC. The James Iredell House now has four portraits of the Iredell family: James Iredell, his wife Hannah Johnston Iredell, their son James Iredell, Jr., and their son’s wife Frances Tredwell Iredell.

The chapter has received a Special State Preservation Award from the American Heritage Committee for acquisitions in the James Iredell House. Mrs. Privott and Mrs. Jackie Ricks were co-authors of the Preservation Report.

In 1949 the chapter purchased the James Iredell House to save it from possible destruction. James Iredell was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by George Washington. Although the Iredell House is now owned by the State of North Carolina, the Edenton Tea Party Chapter Regent and at least three members of the chapter always serve on the Board of Directors for the James Iredell Association. Chapter members serve as Chairman of the Furnishing Committee, the Garden Committee, and the Descendants Committee.

Mrs. George Mack, Corresponding Secretary, is the fifth member of the chapter to have received the Woman of the Year Award given annually by the Edenton Business and Professional Women’s Club. —Catherine ebook

FORT SMITH (Arkansas) installed officers for 1984-1986 at a luncheon meeting at Creekmore Park Rose Room. Those officers installed were Mrs. Art Martin, Regent; Mrs. Gary Bronson, Vice Regent; Mrs. Kenneth Tillery, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bernard Paul, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Byron Brown, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Beasley, Jr., Chaplain; Mrs. Van Wiggins, Registrar; Mrs. Curtis Tyler, Historian; Mrs. Sam Allen, Librarian; and Mrs. Kenneth McCain, Parliamentarian.

The patriotic program, presented by Mrs. Gary Bronson, was Old Glory—The Flag of the United States and featured a flag presentation to Dr. Art Martin, President, Fort Smith Streetcar Restoration Association. The flag was a gift of Congressman John Paul Hammerschmidt and was flown over the Capitol July 3, 1983. It will fly over the streetcar bar being constructed.

Mr. Ray Baker, recent winner of NSDAR’s National Outstanding Teacher of American History Award, was honored by the chapter and presented an award. Mr. Baker’s wife and mother were also guests at the luncheon.

Mrs. Kenneth McCain, outgoing Regent, presented Mrs. Art Martin, incoming Regent, with a handmade walnut gavel which her son Brian had made especially for Mrs. Martin. ELIZABETH SCHUYLER HAMILTON (Holland, MI) awarded two National Certificates in honor of Flag Day. Recipients were the City of Holland with Fire Chief John DuMez accepting the certificate for the Holland Fire Department and Robert DeNooyer of the DeNooyer Chevrolet, Inc.

The city of Holland has its Kollen Park Fire Station viewing Lake Macatawa, and the flag is permanently displayed on a very tall pole in a lovely park setting.

Mr. DeNooyer has one of the largest flags on display in Michigan. It is approximately fifty feet long, and because it is on a pole just short of requiring aircraft warning lights, it can be seen for miles on U.S. 31. Flags here are used for three months and then donated to worthy groups.

The Fire Chief rolled out the big hook and ladder equipment, and the newspaper photographer climbed aboard the bucket to photograph the flag being raised while members of the chapter watched. This excitement also drew community spectators.

In other activities, the ex-Regent, Mrs. Harry Wendt, is diligently researching the old Waukazo Indian Trail and spear-heading the fund-raising for an official Historical Marker. —Dorothy Nutile.

CORNING (New York). Dr. Lucy Mary Maltby, a member of Corning Chapter for 56 years, has been inducted into the Hall of Fame of the Home Economists in Business (HEIB). The induction was announced in Anaheim, California during the HEIB annual meeting awards brunch.

The recognition is the latest of several that have been awarded the former director of Home Economists at Corning Glass Works. Miss Maltby retired in 1956 after serving the company for 36 years. A Fellowship has been established in her name at Cornell University by Corning Glass Works. —Evelyn A. Clark.

GANESVOORT (Albany, NY) and YOSEMITE (Clovis, CA) collaborated on a gravemarking ceremony at Albany Rural Cemetery on April 10. The DAR marker was placed on monument to Charles Richard Webster, a Revolutionary soldier who served under General Washington and later settled in Albany, where he published a newspaper. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Richmond B. Hodges of Fresno, CA.

Mrs. James R. Stratton, Regent of Ganesvoort Chapter, presided at the dedication, which had been arranged by Mrs. Lester O’Neil, Registrar, and State Vice Chairman of Public Relations for District III. Chapter members and guests participated in the ceremony and gathered for a get-acquainted lunch afterwards. This was a prelude to several of the party attending 93rd Continental Congress in Washington the following week.

RACHEL CALDWEBLL (Greensboro, NC) is celebrating its Golden Anniversary during 1983-1984. Marking fifty years of service, the chapter was addressed by Miss Gertrude Caraway, Honorary President General, at an open meeting held at historic Buffalo Presbyterian Church, home church and burial site of renowned patriots, David and Rachel Caldwell. Attending the celebration were Mrs. A. J. Potter, State Regent, members of the State Board and other local, state and national dignitaries. The ceremony was followed by luncheon, the placing of wreaths on the Caldwell graves, and a rededication by members to future patriotic service.

Chapter highlights recalled by Miss Carraway included support of NSDAR projects; Golden Honor Roll achievements; organization of Colonel Arthur Forbis Chapter DAR and Bugler Gillies Society, C. A. R.; restoration of beautiful Tryon Palace by two members, Mrs. John E. Latham and daughter, Mrs. John Kellenberger; service on State Boards, Southeastern Division and State Committees; having several Outstanding Junior State Award winners and pages at Continental Congress; christening a World War II Liberty ship in recognition of chapter War Bond sales; collecting and editing eleven volumes of Biographical Sketches of Soldiers and Patriots of Guilford Courthouse: updating ancestor and member records for State Regent’s project; assisting with leadership and financial support of David Caldwell Log College Memorial Park; and purchasing a Revolutionary War Drum for Guilford Battleground Visitors’ Center.

(Continued on page 686)
Wisconsin State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honors their Veteran's Hospitals and those DAR's who serve them

State Chairman of DAR Service for Veteran Patients:
Mrs. Robert C. Tinker, Milwaukee Chapter

Wood Veteran's Medical Center
Wood, Wisconsin (in the heart of Milwaukee)
Representative: Mrs. Russell Myers, Mary Warrell Knight Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. James E. Borror, Milwaukee Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. James R. Colter, Milwaukee Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. Robert C. Tinker, Milwaukee Chapter
Honorary Past Deputy: Mrs. Willard C. Winkel

Tomah Veteran's Medical Center
Tomah, Wisconsin
Representative: Mrs. Richard Baker, Rebecca Myrick Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. Willard Hanson, Rebecca Myrick Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. Donald Senn, Rebecca Myrick Chapter

William S. Middleton Memorial Veteran's Hospital
Madison, Wisconsin
Representative: Miss Charlotte A. Carrier, John Bell Chapter
Deputy: Mrs. Robert Schwandt, Governor Nelson Dewey Chapter

Wisconsin Veteran's Home
King, Wisconsin (near Waupaca)
Representative: Mrs. Frederick Race, Oshkosh Chapter
Deputy: Miss Lorraine Everson, Jean Nicolet Chapter
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 684)
Immediate chapter aims include setting up an exhibit for the sight-impaired at Greensboro Historical Museum; publishing a children's book about DAR; donating to several scholarships; supporting Lady Liberty; and marking historic graves, trees, and sites.
—Jane W. Kellett.

WEBSTER GROVES (Missouri) presented an ROTC medal to Cadet Dawn Uhrig, who was voted outstanding high school senior by her instructors at the Kennard NJROTC Academy in St. Louis. The academy is the only public high school in the country that has a Navy ROTC program.

Cadet Uhrig demonstrates all of the attributes required to qualify for this honor. She ranks in the upper fourth of her class, shows dependability, good character, leadership ability, adheres to military discipline and has a fundamental and patriotic understanding of the importance of ROTC training.

The medal was presented by Miss Harriet Webster, past Regent of the Webster Groves Chapter, at the Honor Review Ceremony at the academy. Four hundred students, in full naval uniform, participated in the ceremony, which made an awe inspiring gathering.
—Joann McDonald.

EL DORADO (Placerville, CA) celebrated its 5th birthday recently. The chapter has shown a steady growth since its organization in October 1978, with 86 year old, Emily Ross (Mrs. Fred C.), as its Organizing Regent. The chapter has been on the Honor Roll every year since organization. Emily Ross has contributed many historical articles to the local Mountain Democrat newspaper and also to the DAR Magazine.

Since Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Robert C. Pascoe and Mrs. Robert T. Jensen have served two years as Regents. Under the present Regent, Harriet (Mrs. Lynn H.) Van Houten, the chapter has continued its growth both in membership and activities. Both State Conferences and Continental Congress have been attended by two Regents. The present Regent is one of a 4-generation member in DAR, each of these members joined using a different Revolutionary ancestor line.

Programs have been stimulating including one entitled “Patriots in Petticoats” (shown) was enhanced by having the Regent, 1st Vice Regent, Vira Cordano, Janet Levi, National Defense Chairman, and guest professor William Brown dressed in period clothes. A cherry tree was planted and marked honoring George Washington. This year, a member has been most active in collecting aluminum cans so the money from them can be sent towards the refurbishing of the Statue of Liberty.

ASHUELOT (Keene, New Hampshire) honored Catherine Norwood Winters (Mrs. Kurt) for her devoted and valuable support and especially for her interest in DAR American Indian Schools. In her name an ongoing scholarship was established at Bacon College. This was presented to her at a special ceremony, by the New Hampshire State Indian Chairman and National Vice Chairman of Indian Schools Arlene George (Mrs. Ernest).

The chapter’s original charter was displayed and also their gavel, which was fashioned from the wood of a tree in Daniel Boone’s old homestead.

Refreshments were served then followed a program given by their Regent, Miss Garlin Kellison. Mrs. Grace Arseneau gave a brief history of the chapter and presented various awards. Mrs. Janine Gianino modeled a gown of the 1909 era.

The St. Charles Chapter, pictured, is especially proud of its cooperation in state and national projects.

NAMAQUA (Loveland, CO) began its program year with a picnic and walk around beautiful Sprague Lake in the Rocky Mountain National Park. During the fall, members learned many little known facts about the Treaty of Paris and the reasons for a strong defense. Three hundred and fifty pounds of clothing were taken to St. Mary’s School by Mrs. Daniel Bath and Nancy Lampe.

Mrs. Noka B. Hon wrote and narrated “How Far to Bethlehem?” for members and guests at the Christmas Party. Cash donations, personal gifts, craft supplies, books and 24 lap robes were given to the Denver Veteran’s Hospital.

January was a gala occasion with a 70th Anniversary Celebration. Members dressed in clothes of the past and local and national events of the period were reviewed.

The theme, “Herbs of Revolutionary Times,” was enjoyed by 200 members and guests at the February Patriotic Tea. Lemon Grass Tea, popular in Revolutionary times, was served with cookies and cakes made by members from Revolutionary era recipes. The table was covered with a red, white and blue coverlet centered with an herb arrangement. Tea service and trays were antique brass and copper.

In the spring Mrs. Frank S. Crane, Colorado State Regent, explained her project to locate Santa Fe Trail Markers and Mrs. Alexis Coquillard, Jr., Membership Chairman of the Colorado State Society, presented the Resolutions passed at Continental Congress. She urged members to be familiar with them and, as individuals, to work for them.

Mrs. Robert Korth, Regent, presented gifts to 13 members at the annual Flag Day Picnic. These members had reached or passed their 80th birthday and were honored for 257 years of service.

(Continued on page 688)
DISTRICT V
NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
PRESENTS
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION

MRS. ALBERT J. POTTER
STATE REGENT
AND
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
Mrs. Coleman Gentry, District Director
Mrs. Raymond C. Hepler, Jr., Vice District Director
Mrs. John C. Sterken, District Secretary-Treasurer

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Regent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Martin</td>
<td>High Point</td>
<td>Mrs. Raymond C. Hepler, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Alamance</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Mrs. James W. Gillespie</td>
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<td>Colonel Andrew Balfour</td>
<td>Asheboro</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles J. Bossong</td>
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<td>Colonel Arthur Forbis</td>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Mrs. Billy E. Holland</td>
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<td>George Reynolds</td>
<td>Eden</td>
<td>Mrs. Glenn Ogburn</td>
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<td>Guilford Battle</td>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Mrs. Beverly Moore</td>
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<td>James Hunter</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Lee McCollum, Jr.</td>
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<td>Joseph Kerner</td>
<td>Kernersville</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert S. Chaffee</td>
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<td>Rachel Caldwell</td>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Mrs. Carl O. Jeffrees</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Bethell</td>
<td>Reidsville</td>
<td>Mrs. David Wilson</td>
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Chapter Reports  
(Continued from page 686)

Evening meetings have been held for members who are unable to attend daytime meetings. This has given Junior members more opportunity to participate in projects and decisions.

A successful bazaar, card party and garage sale has enabled the Chapter to be more generous in giving to NSDAR projects. Local donations have included library books, flood restoration at Rocky Mountain National Park and $100 to the new Mammography Room at the McKee Medical Center.

NACOGDOCHES (Nacogdoches, TX) initiated and jointly sponsored a tremendously successful exhibit of the Lincoln Exemplar of the Magna Carta at Stephen F. Austin State University, with Mrs. Branch Patton, Chapter Regent, serving as Chairman of the Exhibit Committee. The Nacogdoches County Bar Association and Stephen F. Austin State University joined the chapter as sponsors, and eight local financial institutions supported the showing.

One of the remaining of twenty original copies, the Lincoln Exemplar has been the property of Lincoln Cathedral, Lincolnshire, England, since it was sent there in 1215 for reading to the people and for safekeeping. This Great Charter of King John was the origin of the liberties and laws of the British and American peoples. For the last several years the copy has toured the United States during winter months under arrangements of the Magna Carta in America Foundation.

"Magna Carta in Nacogdoches" included impressive Opening Ceremonies, special auxiliary exhibits, films, lectures, and a gala private viewing reception. Jack Pope, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, was featured speaker at the Opening Ceremony. In excess of 15,000 persons, coming as groups, schools, and individuals from all over East Texas, viewed the priceless document during the event. Nacogdoches chapter was pleased to help provide the citizens of their city and state with such a significant and beneficial opportunity.

Pictured at the occasion of the official City of Nacogdoches Proclamation for MAGNA CARTA IN NACOGDOCHES are Tom Beelenger, Nacogdoches County Bar Association, Mrs. Patton, A. L. Mangham, Mayor, and William R. Johnson, President, SPASU.

JARED MANSFIELD (Mansfield, OH) presented a stainless steel plaque to the City of Mansfield on its 176th Birthday designating for whom the city was named, Lt. Col. Jared Mansfield. Our 65-year-old chapter holds his name, too.

Our Presentation and Dedication Ceremony opened with a Bugle Call to Assembly by Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Vail’s, grandson Scott Vail, U.S. Air Force, followed by Welcome by Regent, Mrs. J. Glenn Irey, and the DAR Opening Ritual. We were proud to have OSDAR Regent, Mrs. Donald S. Blair, bring greetings. We also introduced Mrs. Robert King, OSDAR Vice Regent; Miss Marjorie Glinther, OSDAR Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William Knight, OSDAR Organizing Secretary; and Mrs. Arthur Cloran, OSDAR Registrar.

The plaque, veiled with a miniature 1777 flag made by Vice Regent Vail, was held by her granddaughter, Jacquelyn Banks, C.A.R.

Our newest member, Mrs. Michael McDaniel (Deb) who just had been crowned "Mrs. Ohio America 1984" unveiled the plaque and presented it to President of City Council, Paul Delianides, and Honorable Mayor Edward T. Meehan. The plaque was bolted to a cement pylon in the City Administration Building Courtyard.

Following the Prayer of Dedication and the Benediction, the ceremony was closed with bugle taps and an echo in the distance on a trumpet.

Preceding the ceremony, a Brunch was held at the Mansfield Women’s Club for 64 persons including DAR from our chapter, those from local Mary Washington Chapter, five State Officers, HODAR and distinguished guests.

In the photo are Mrs. Jane Harper, Chapter DAR Museum Chairman and Mrs. Sandor Csobaji, Chapter Guardian of the Colors, unfurling our chapter flag beneath the new plaque.—Janet K. Irey.

SEQUOIA- LA PUERTA DE ORO-CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO (California) co-hosted with the SAR, a booth at the National Genealogical Society held here in May.

Volunteers from these chapters were Joan Hermann, Ann Jacobson, Billie Ludlow, Sandy Mealoy, Nina McGrouther, Norma Paisley, Aileen Ross, Phyllis Schlueter, Peggy Sutherlin, Mary Sweetman, and Roberta Thomson. Also helping were Helen Fouts Haney of Acalanes Chapter, Margaret Van Eck of Peralta Chapter, and Muriel Owen of Sonoma Chapter.

was placed at the DAR bronze grave marker.

Distinguished guests included family members, officers of other patriotic societies to which Mrs. Shramek belonged, the Reverend Mr. John Ewing Robert, and members of the Maryland State Board of Management.

Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, State Regent, spoke briefly on the outstanding service by Mrs. Shramek.

The Carter Braxton Chapter was honored to have given a beautiful tribute to its member, departed, but lovingly remembered.

In the photograph (left to right) are shown: Mr. Thomas A. Bessent, Commander Robert L. Seay, Mrs. Joseph H. Dobson, members of the Maryland Society SAR Color Guard, Mrs. Carl F. Bessent, Mrs. W. Alan Waltham, Regent.

CARTER BRAXTON (Baltimore, MD) conducted a Memorial and Dedication Service at the grave of Claudia Pearre Shramek (Mrs. Frank) at Dulany Valley Memorial Gardens, Timonium, Maryland.

Mrs. Shramek served enthusiastically for many years both as a Maryland Daughter and on the National level. She was Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General.

Members of the Maryland Society SAR Color Guard presented the Colors.

Mrs. W. Alan Waltham, Regent, presided and gave the Eulogy. An evergreen wreath

(Continued on page 690)
M. LILLIAN BEDELL, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
PAMELIA NELSON LONG, HISTORIAN GENERAL
JACQUELYN S. WEHRMAN, STATE REGENT
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 688)

Staff members from National Headquarters, Mary Bell, Carolyn Shearer, and Belva Geist lectured at the conference on the DAR Library, Lineage Research, and the National Union Catalog. These staff members then volunteered their time at the DAR booth, providing information and help to prospective DAR and SAR members. Approximately 500 conferees visited the DAR booth.

BETTY BONNEY (Arkansas City, Kansas) members are all pleased with their new Regent, Erma Clark. Under her guidance, our year book won first place at the state convention held in Hutchinson. Erma and Patricia Brooks attended the state conference. Patricia is a Past Regent and honored chapter Daughter with her duties as State DAR Magazine Chairman. Our Constitution Week in September was highly advertised with promotions on radio and in our local newspaper, and area schools. Oletha Woods always has the Constitution Week Tea at her lovely home and it was well attended and enjoyed by all.

In May, we were so pleased to have our State Regent, Mrs. Billy Compton, speak to us on her visit to the Continental Congress. She also installed our new officers for the coming year. Sarah Phillips and Chris Atherton, local college students, gave an interesting program on patriotism with their puppets.

In June, our bi-city Flag Day Luncheon in conjunction with the Peleg Gorton Chapter in Winfield, was held at the Elks Club in Winfield. We were well represented by members of the Betty Bonney Chapter. The Deputy County Attorney, and a new member of Peleg Gorton, Claudia Ramsey, gave an interesting dissertation on the duties of the county attorney. Mrs. Carl Hamlin gave an essay entitled, "Our Flag." As our 1983-1984 year came to a close, we were pleased with our year and our leader, and look forward to the coming year with pride and pleasure.—Mary Quinn Maxwell.

COOCH’S BRIDGE (Newark, Delaware) celebrated the 82nd birthday of its founding in 1902 with an official visit by State Regent, Mrs. Winfield C. Llewellyn. The meeting was preceded by a picnic luncheon complete with birthday cake and candles.

Three new chapter members were greeted by 58-year DAR and Cooch’s Bridge Chapter member Anna E. Frazier. Anna has attended many Continental Congresses, including one in New York City during World War II, and for ten years served on the House Committee in Tiers E-J. She has held numerous offices at state and chapter level as well as in the State Officers Club. Her enthusiasm for DAR is contagious. She is our authority for “what happened when” in DAR, and her anecdotes of DAR events are fascinating.

Each of our three new members joined DAR in a different way. Bonnie Bannowsky entered on a line established for her by her daughter-in-law, a DAR member. Stephanie Skinner joined through her father’s line, which her non-DAR mother researched. Marilyn Balmer entered on her mother’s DAR membership. Cooch’s Bridge Chapter is off to a great start on her next 82 years!

MARYLAND LINE (Monkton, MD) chose the site of one of America’s most outstanding eighteenth century houses to honor its builder, Captain Charles Ridgely, for his service to the American Revolution. The building of Hampton was begun in 1783 and completed in 1790 and stands just north of Towson, Maryland in beautiful Dulaney Valley. The centerpiece of the extensive Ridgely family land holdings, it remained in their possession until 1948 when it was presented to the United States Government to be administered by the National Park Service.

Captain Charles Ridgely, a fourth generation Marylander was honored for his efforts in the cause of Freedom. A member of the Sons of Liberty, a delegate to the Maryland Legislature from Baltimore County, Captain Ridgely’s Northampton Furnace supplied the American cause with “kettles and cannon-shot.”

The dedication of the marker was held at the site with the Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, in attendance and Mrs. Roger W. Carroll, Maryland Line Chapter Regent, presiding. The history of Captain Ridgely was given by Margaret Smith Keigler, Dedication Committee Chairman. Immediately following the dedication a tour of the historic mansion was conducted by the curator, Lynne Dakin Hastings, and a reception was held in the restored Orangerie with Mrs. M. Gillian Fenwick as hostess.

Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Maryland State Regent, Juin A. Crosse-Barnes, Superintendent of Hampton National Historic Site and Mrs. Roger W. Carroll, Regent, Maryland Line Chapter.

—Emma Carroll.

JOHN WITHERSPOON (Robbinsdale, MN) has had a very special and proud year. It has been a year of remembering the past and planning for the future. It has been a year in which we have celebrated our 50th Anniversary by honoring our Charter Member, Mrs. Gladys Burgess, at an Anniversary Tea, at which our guest speaker was Mrs. Lola Schenck, Honorary State Regent and Vice President General. It has been a year in which we contributed 100% to our President General’s Project, were members of the studio audience during a taping of “Good Company,” a local afternoon television program, and visitors to Murphy’s Landing a Minnesota village of 1840-1890.

It has also been a year in which we have remembered our veterans at the Minnesota Veterans Home through the naming of 600 Shamrock tray favors, by donating a subscription to our DAR Magazine, and our Chapter/Veteran Pen Pal program. We have also recognized the veterans of the 96th Infantry Division who during World War II made the initial landings on Leyte and in the Philippines and on Okinawa by donating a lawn swing to the Veterans Home in their memory and honor.

Not only are we proud of our chapter accomplishments but also of our chapter members who are currently serving at the State level: Debra Zellner, State Junior Membership Chairman, and Nancy Moses, State Recording Secretary. Our members working with the Sibley House Association, our Minnesota DAR Museum, are Judy Moynihan, Treasurer; Nancy Moses, Recording and Financial Secretary; Carol Smell, Sales Chairman; and Barbara Sexton, Farnsworth House Chairman.

As we fondly bid farewell to our first 50 years we look to our future confidently knowing we will continue to find the same pride and gratification in being members of the NSDAR.—Judy Moynihan.

NEW LONDON (Missouri). The beautiful Victorian Mansion “Roslyn Heights” of Boonville built in 1897 is the new State Headquarters. It was the scene of a delightful tea in honor of Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Honorary State Regent, whose initiative and generosity made the purchase of the headquarters possible. Upon seeing the need of a central location, a place to house records, and provide attractive facilities for entertainment, it became her project and is now a dream fulfilled. Other honor guests were the Charter Benefactors from the state’s 112 Chapters. Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent, had charge of a delightful and appropriate reception.

(Continued on page 692)
THE THIRTY-SIX CHAPTERS IN NEBRASKA
PROUDLY HONOR
WITH AFFECTION AND PRIDE

MRS. HENRY WEHRMAN, JR.
STATE REGENT 1984-1986

State Theme: “One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, One Nation evermore.”
Oliver Wendell Holmes
musical program, introductions, and dedication of a Charter Benefactors Plaque. Mrs. Herbert H. White and Mrs. Clyde P. Janes were gracious Hostesses from the Building and Grounds Committee. The beautifully furnished home is constantly being scheduled for chapter and official meetings.

Attending from New London were State Chaplain, Mrs. A. L. Detweiler, Miss Edith Brooks and Mrs. Millard Johnson. Mr. Detweiler and Mr. Johnson with other husbands enjoyed the comfort of the "HODAR Lounge" on the lower level.

ANDREW BOGLE and LYDIA RUSSELL BEAN (Knoxville, Tennessee) joined together at Highland Memorial Cemetery for a dedication Ceremony to mark Mrs. Annabel King Agee's grave with a DAR marker.

The ceremony was conducted by the two Chapter Regents, Mrs. Richard L. Kyle and Mrs. Alfred Cooper, who read from the "DAR Ritual." The two 1st Vice Regents read from "The Tennessee Society's Book of Prayers and Poems."

Mrs. Gladys Miller, daughter of Mrs. Agee, invited the 25 members present to join her for tea at Deane Hill Country Club following the dedication ceremony.

LAWRENCE KEARNY (Cape Coral, Florida) started its new year working with the youth in the local schools. The chapter added a new committee, Junior American Citizens, with Mrs. Archie Hopkins as Chairman. Through her expertise we had four FSSDAR essay winners and one NSDAR winner. Our American History Chairman, Mrs. Frank Bailey, collected many excellent essays. Shannon Skinner, an eighth grader from Caloosa Middle School received first place. She appeared on WINK-TV telling why she was interested in American History. She was given the American History Medal and a Certificate of Award. Thomas Drumm Jr. an eighth grader from Gulf Middle School won second honors in the essay contest and he also was chosen by his school as the "Good Citizen" of the year. He was presented the DAR Good Citizen medal by Mrs. Thomas O'Neill, Defense Chairman. She also had the honor of presenting our Junior ROTC Medal to Andra Schmitz, a Cape Coral High School graduate who plans to enter the Marine Corps.

Our past Regent, Mrs. Donald Metz, Senior State C.A.R. President and FSSDAR Chairman of C.A.R., with our Public Relations Chairman, Mrs. Raymond Haas, assisted in getting radio, television and newspaper publicity. Another member volunteered to teach Art in several classrooms and, in her quiet way, gave these children a good insight in what it means to be an American.

Mayor Joe Mazurkiewicz signed a proclamation declaring February as "American History Month." Mrs. Willis A. Young, Regent, climaxed the month with a Washington Tea in Shell Point Village. She presented a flag, that had flown over the Capitol, to Dr. Bernard King, Director of the Village. This retirement community is the home of several of the chapter's 111 members.

Without the close cooperation of many members, these activities could not be as successful. In planning for the coming year Lawrence Kearny Chapter will continue its work with the youth and hopefully many more qualified students will take part.

MYAKKA (Venice, Florida) Flag Day, June fourteenth, presented the chapter with the opportunity to begin a United States of America Flag education program in the local public and private buildings. The wonderful Florida sun we all love so well has a devastating effect on the out-of-door flags. Florida loves to fly its flags but has been a bit slow in replacing faded or worn flags.

This Flag Day we began our efforts by presenting a new flag to the North Port Library. It was a proud time for the local DAR, library staff and citizens of the community, as we saluted our beloved Flag as it was run up the staff for the first time. Local newspaper coverage was most welcome, inspiring our members to even greater efforts in the coming year.

Each member will be asked to observe the many flags we pass as we go about our daily routines. Flag Code pamphlets will be handed out, especially where members may tactfully suggest needs in the areas suggested by the pamphlets.

Newspaper coverage of our efforts will be sought. At our regular meeting we will highlight this project by holding a reverent Flag Of The United States flag burning ceremony for the flags that we have replaced or received from community efforts during the year. We feel many companies and private citizens do not know what to do with "Old Glory" once its proud days are over. This will offer a solution and at the same time increase our DAR commitment to patriotic endeavors and proper flag respects.

—Shirley S. Becker.

FORT ASSUMPTION (Memphis, TN). Mrs. Thomas E. (Ruth Earle Nelms) Hooker organized Fort Assumption Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution on May 3, 1942 with twelve charter members—two members, Mrs. Noland Fontaine Meacham and Mrs. Charles Emmit Humphreys are still active.

Ruth Earle Nelms was born at Star Landing Plantation, De Soto, Mississippi, on
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England
Chapter Reports  
(Continued from page 692)  

August 26, 1905 and died October 1, 1968. She was the daughter of Ruth Earle and Presley Edmund Nelms and belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church. She taught school for three years and then became the Director of Shelby County Social Service for thirty-six years. She was instrumental in organizing a Raleigh-Bartlett Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary of Goodwill Industries, serving as treasurer in 1963. Her favorite pastime was her consuming passion for genealogy.

The marking of the grave ceremony was held at Cordova Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee. The Regent, Mrs. William Osceola Gordon, presented the DAR Marker to her husband, who placed it by the side of the family marker. The Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Claude M. Ballard, presented a sketch of Ruth Hooker's life. Priest Paul Dickenson read a scripture and offered a prayer. Taps were played by Mr. Claude M. Ballard.

After the ceremony the two step-daughters, Mrs. Luther Marlar and Mrs. Paul Battle, invited the out-of-town guests, friends and DAR Members to the Hooker home for refreshments and to view Ruth's certificates and pins of the following organizations: National Society of Magna Charta Dames, Daughters of the Crown, Dames of the Court of Honor, Colonial Dames of the 17th Century, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Daughters of American Colonists, National Society Daughters of 1812 and twelve supplemental lines for Daughters of the American Revolution.

FOUR HAND (Vandergrift, PA) dedicated a marker for Michael Truby, drummer boy of the Revolutionary War in Kittanning, PA cemetery. The bronze marker was chosen and supplied by Mona Worley (Mrs. Donald), a descendent of Michael Truby and a member of Belleville, IL Chapter.

Michael Truby was born in 1762 the son of Col. Christopher Truby who was active in the Patriot's Cause during the Revolutionary War. On his property, now Greensburg, PA he built a fort, a place of refuge for women and children from Indian attack. On every mission, as captain of the Westmoreland Militia, he was accompanied by his son Michael as drummer boy. Michael later was drummer boy for the troops of Hannastown.

Hannastown was the first seat of justice west of the Alleghenies and later was destroyed by fire by the Indians and a few British Soldiers. It was Michael Truby who found a lost child following the horrible destruction of Hannastown.

Present at the dedication were three descendents of Michael: Mrs. Edward Bush, Miss Peggy Gallagher, Mrs. John Maddox members of Fort Hand Chapter and Mrs. Myrna Hileman, a great great great-granddaughter.

Five newspapers carried a picture and account of the dedication.

Fort Hand Chapter has accepted eight new members this year with six papers pending approval.

Following the dedication 50 members and guests attended the annual Flag Day Luncheon at the Royal Allegheny Restaurant, where a program of patriotic hymns was presented by Mrs. Paul Black and Miss Wilda Guthrie.

CAMPBELL (Nashville, TN) honored Mrs. Lucille Eades Moore, a 75-year member at a reception at the home of Regent, Mrs. Woodrow W. Billips. Receiving guests with Edna Billips and Lucille Moore were former Chapter Regents, Mrs. Louise Smith, Miss Overton Ward and Mrs. A. B. Neil, Jr. Mrs. Lucille Eades Moore joined the Davis Reese Chapter in Oxford, Mississippi on June 2, 1909 at age 18 years.

Mrs. Moore's grandmother, Mrs. Jane Rankin Eades, was a Real Daughter. In 1895, Continental Congress voted that Real Daughters—daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers—becoming members of the National Society should receive a special souvenir spoon as a mark of honor. Mrs. Moore had her grandmother's spoon at the party.

One case contains the American flag, a Braille flag, the Washington State flag and small replicas of all the flags that have officially flown over our country. The Braille flag is an American flag made with variations in fabric, seams, and stitching that make its pattern distinguishable by touch.

The other case contains framed replica copies of the Declaration of Independence, Monroe Doctrine, Bill of Rights, Gettysburg Address, pictures of our 40 presidents, and a brass American Eagle. In each case is a hand embroidered DAR emblem made by member Dian Thompson.

All documents and pictures are framed. These were also designed and made by our Chapter. Several husbands of members volunteered their help with construction, framing and lighting.

The dedication ceremony was held on June 26, with representatives of the City, County, State and Congressional bodies in attendance.

THOMAS LEIFER (Germantown, PA) observed Pennsylvania Arbor Week by planting a 10-foot Callary flowering pear tree in Philadelphia's famous Fairmount Park (the largest city park in America). The planting ceremony was filmed by TV camera crews from channels #3 and #6 in the Philadelphia area, and that evening shown on the 5 o'clock news program.

In attendance were Mr. John V. Allen, IV, Park Greenhouse Supervisor, Mrs. Perc M. Andrée, Chapter Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Thomas A. Stewart, Jr., past chapter Regent, Mrs. Ephraim R. McLean, Flag Chairman, and other members. This tree was planted in memory of Mrs. John Dickerson. Prayers and comforting words from the DAR Ritual Book were spoken by the Chaplain.

Although the chapter since its inception in 1907 has, from time to time, planted trees

(Continued on page 698)
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Honor Roll Chapters

(Continued from page 632)

County; Providence; Roanoke Valley*; Sarah Constant; Shadwell; Thomas Lee; Virginia Frontier; Wilderness Road*; William Byrd; William Pitt; William Taylor; Williamsburg***; New River Pioneer***; Col. James Patton; Chantilly***; Charles Parish; Rockfish Valley; Lynnhaven Parish**; Narrow Passage; Sarah Murray Lewis; Cameron Parish*; Royal Oak; Front Royal*; Anna Marie Fitzhugh; Faquier Court House; Francis Land.

Silver: (36) Adam Thoroughgood; Arlington House; Augustine Warner; Bermuda Hundred; Beverley Manor; Borough of Norfolk; Cobbs Hall; Col. Charles Lynch; Col. Francis Mallory; Col. Thomas Hughart; Commonwealth; Count Pulaski; Dr. Elisha Dick; Dorothea Henry; Floyd Court House; Fort Lewis; Fort Maiden Spring; Gen. Wm. Campbell; Golden Horseshoe; Irvine-Welles; John Rhodes; Massanutton; Mount Vernon; Nancy Christian Fleming; Nathaniel Bacon; Natural Bridge; Longwood; Newport News; Old Dominion; Point of Fork; Rainbow Ridge; Scottstown; Slate Hill; Thomas Nelson; Washingtonton-Lewis; Red Hill.

Honorable Mention: (16) Blacks Fort; Col. William Preston; Constantia; Fort Loudoun; Frances Bland Randolph; George Pearis; James Allen; Judith Randolph; Kate Walker Barrett; Louisa Court House; Lynchburg; Montpelier; Patrick Henry; Poplar Forest; Thomas Carter; Falls of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON—100% reporting

Gold: (9) Cascade; Elizabeth Ellington; John Kendrick; Peter Puget; Ranier*; Saca-jawa; Tahoma; San Juan Islands; David Douglas.

Silver: (15) Admiralty Inlet; Ann Washington; Chief Seattle; Elizabeth Bixby; Esther Reed; Lady Stirling; Mary Ball; Mary Lacy; Mary Morris; Olympus; Robert Gray; Sarah Buchanan; Spokane Garry; Tillicum; Lakota.

Honorable Mention: (5) Columbia River; Eliza Hart Spalding; Michael Tebert; University of Washington; Jonas Babcock.

WEST VIRGINIA

Gold: (7) Anne Bailey; Barboursville; Gen. Andrew Lewis; South Branch Valley; West Augusta; Elk River; Westmoreland*.

Silver: (13) Blennerhassett; Charleston; Col. Wm. Lowther; James Barbour; James Wood; Kanawha Valley; Major Wm. Haymond; Matthew French; Mounds; Ohio Valley; Shenandoah Valley; William Henshaw; Wilson Cary Nicholas.

Honorable Mention: (5) Capt. James Allen; Col. Charles Lewis; Col. Zackguill Morgan; Pack Horse Ford; Wheeling.

WISCONSIN

Gold: (7) Annis Avery Hill; Ellen Hayes Peck; Fort Crawford; Gov. Nelson Dewey*; Joseph Marest; Black Hawk; Nay Osh Ing.

Silver: (9) Ah-Dah-Wa-Gam; Appleton; Fon du Lac; Janesville; Kenosha; Mary Warrell (Mexico); Guadalajara (Mexico).

Honor Roll Chapters

(Continued from page 643)

BAIRD

BIBLE RECORDS

ALEX BAIRD BIBLE

Births:
Alex Baird Aug. 1797
Hannah Huston March 13, 1797
John Baird Nov. 29, 1818
Eleanor Baird Nov. 29, 1818
Mary Baird Aug. 15, 1820
Eliza Ann Baird Feb. 22, 1822
Rebecca Baird June 16, 1824
Robert H. Baird Oct. 28, 1825
Thomas A. Baird Feb. 19, 1827
Alexander Baird Aug. 5, 1830
Alexander Baird Jan. 6, 1833
Emeline Baird May 12, 1835
Archibald H. Baird Jan. 27, 1840

Marriages:
Alexander Baird & Hannah Huston Oct. 29, 1817
Thomas Thompson & Eleanor Baird Oct. 25, 1840
James Smith & Eliza Ann Baird Oct. , 1840
John Baird & Margaret Thompson .
Wm. A. Bogle & Mary Baird .
Thomas Baird & Martha Axline Oct. 13, 1853
Robert H. Baird & Isabella Lyons Aug. 5, 1858
Andrew J. Lyons & Emeline Baird Sept. 11, 1862
Hugh Wiley & Rebecca Baird .
Archibald Baird & Lavinia White Sept. 3, 185-

DEEDS

Deed Between the Heirs of John Baird; dated February 29, 1828.
Filed in Perry County, Ohio Deed Volume C. Page 299.
Widow: Mary
Weldon—Guardian of Thomas Baird

Agreement signed by Thos. Nesbet, J.P.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

The Old. U.P. Church yard cemetery, near Mt. Perry, Perry County, Ohio

ALEXANDER BAIRD

Died Sept. 10, 1880 in the 83rd year of his life

HANNAH HUSTON BAIRD

Born March 13, 1792 Died September 16, 1870 aged 78 years

Ashbury Chapel, Pleasant Township, Clark County, Ohio

WILLIAM BAIRD Died. Mar. 9, 1836 Aged 73 yrs. 11 mo. 26 D.

DOROTHY, wife of WM. BAIRD Died Sept. 4, 1824 Aged 64 yrs. 5 mo.

WM. D. BAIRD, Died June 30, 1886 Aged 83 yrs. 1 mo. 26 D.

WILLS

JAMES BAIRD Dated 9th of October in the year of our Lord 1807
Proven in the January Session, 1808 Wife: Meney
Sons: Adam, James C., John, William D.
Daughters: Elizabeth, Esther, Frances, Susana

JOHN BAIRD Will dated March 8, 1812 Probatated August, 1812
Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio.
Wife: Mary
Sons: John, Alexander, Samuel
Daughters: Martha, Jane, & Agnes Baird

WILLIAM BAIRD Will dated December 21, 1790 Washington County, Maryland.
Liber A Folio 284
Wife: Margaret
Son: William
Daughters: Fany, Peggy, Esther Little, Ruth Wallace
Son-In-Law: Joseph Little
Grandson: William Little
Step-Daughters: Betsy Reynolds, Sally Reynolds
Executor: Friend Adam Otto
Witnesses: John Watt, Martin Kreps

Silver: (13) Blennerhassett; Charleston; Col. Wm. Lowther; James Barbour; James Wood; Kanawha Valley; Major Wm. Haymond; Matthew French; Mound; Ohio Valley; Shenandoah Valley; William Henshaw; Wilson Cary Nicholas.

Honorable Mention: (5) Capt. James Allen; Col. Charles Lewis; Col. Zackguill Morgan; Pack Horse Ford; Wheeling.

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wea; Tahoma; San Juan Islands; David Douglas.

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Silver: (9) Ah-Dah-Wa-Gam; Appleton; Fon du Lac; Janesville; Kenosha; Mary Warrell Knight; Oshikosh; Stevens Point; John Scott Horner.

Honorable Mention: (10) Elii Pierce; Elkhorn; John Bell; Samuel Phoenix; Lt. Nathan Hatch; Milwaukee; Fort Washington; Waukesha-Continental; Wausau; Nokomis.

WYOMING

Gold: Inyan Kara.

Silver: (2) Cheyenne; Davey Jackson.

UNITS OVERSEAS

Honorable Mention: (2) John Edwards (Mexico); Guadalajara (Mexico).
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinner Plate</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cup and Saucer</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salad Plate</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
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Compliments Steering Committee Members, Mrs. Stephen Aikin and Mrs. Paul G. Penrile.
and shrubs for DAR conservation, in 1971 a Thomas Leiper Chapter Memorial Grove of Kwanzan flowering cherry trees was started in Fairmount Park. By 1982 twenty-five Kwanzan trees had been planted there in memory of deceased chapter members. The Grove was appropriately located adjacent to Memorial Hall, a Centennial Fair building. The twenty-five cherry trees filled that particular area, so in 1982 a new Memorial Grove was started nearby with the Callary flowering pear trees. The Chapter intends to continue its custom of planting one or more trees in the new Grove each Arbor Week to memorialize deceased members and to contribute to the "Greening of America" through conservation.—E. S. Miller.

GENERAL MARQUIS CALMES (Versailles, KY) & SAN JACINTO (Tomball, TX), two chapters which although separated by the wide Mississippi River, are bound by mother-daughter love and dedication to God, Home, and Country through DAR. Margaret Ellen Morris Karsner (Mrs. Albert Bryant) and Margaret Bryant "Pegi" Karsner Ivancevich (Mrs. John Michael) shared Regent leadership of their respective chapters this past year. Mrs. Karsner served the Versailles chapter as Regent in 1965-68, 72-74, 77-80, and now 1983-1986, while Mrs. Ivancevich finished her 1982-84 term with the Tomball Chapter by being elected an Honorary Chapter Regent. At the March ISDAR State Conference, Pegi was chosen as the Texas Outstanding Chapter Regent. They have held many chapter chairmanships during their respective 25 and 15 years in DAR.

The mother-daughter team also shares officer positions in State Chapter Regent's Clubs, as well as membership in the Colonial Dames of America—Chapter IX, and National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars. Their dedication to community service is shown by belonging and/or serving in officer positions in garden clubs, women's clubs, homeowners' board of directors, historical societies, and genealogical groups. Visits between Texas and Kentucky are often planned so that they may attend each chapter's meeting. Mrs. Karsner's two daughters, Nancy Ellen Karsner Florence and Mary Dan Karsner Raider are also active members of DAR. For this family, DAR devotion really is "based on lineage descent!"

Chattanooga (TN) area chapters. Chickamauga, Chief John Ross, Judge David Campbell, Moccasin Bend and Nancy Ward, were presented with a weatherproof flag to fly over the Brainerd Mission Cemetery by VFW Post 4848. Commander Mack Kendrick made the presentation.

Brainerd Mission Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The above named DAR Chapters are responsible for the maintenance and protection of the cemetery.

The Brainerd Mission was established in 1817 by a group of men and women from the New England states. Their purpose was to Christianize and educate the Cherokee. Ten other Missions were established by outstanding students of the original. As a result thousands of Cherokee learned to read and write. The success of this venture was noted by the nation and attracted many famous visitors such as Presidents James Monroe and James Madison.

The Brainerd Mission Cemetery is the final resting place for more than 200 of the Missionaries, their families and the Cherokee Indians. Visitors are always welcome.

Pictured at the raising of the new flag are, from left, Mrs. William L. Latimore, Judge David Campbell Chapter; Mrs. Jimmie Salmons, Nancy Ward Chapter; Mrs. David Fonseca, Chickamauga Chapter, Commander Mack Kendrick, Post 4848, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mrs. Clinton Prichard, Moccasin Bend Chapter; Mrs. Shelley Stack, cemetery treasurer, and Mrs. Charles Lyon, Chief John Ross Chapter.

In bucket (Above) are Lt. Lyle Rhodes and Fireman William Bryson of the Chattanooga Fire Department's No. 4 ladder company.
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Foreigners In The Continental Army

(Continued from page 626)

set to work to surveying these rivers and devising a sort of wooden platform that "could be mounted on wheels and used as a wagon on land and minus the wheels could be used as a raft on the water"—an early amphibian. When Greene tried to capture the Star Fort at Ninety-Six, South Carolina in May-June, 1871, it was Kosciuszko's talent that dug the trenches (parallels) to get closer, and also a tunnel (mine) that was to enter the fort. The visitor to Ninety-Six National Military Park can see the remnants of the trenches as well as part of the mine. This Polish engineer also aided Greene in devising methods of transportation for the troops and was conspicuous as a cavalry in the last days of the fighting in the South.

Before Kosciuszko returned to Europe, Congress commissioned him a brigadier general. He returned to Poland and lived quietly in retirement. But in the Spring of 1792 he was commissioned a major general in the Polish army and led his small force against the Russians. Close to capture, he escaped to France. In 1794 he was back in Poland and again part of the small Polish army against the Russians as they began the Third and last Partition of that country. Despite winning many brilliant victories, Kosciuszko was captured by the Russians and imprisoned for two years. In 1797 Tsar Paul I released him and he went back to the United States.

Congress appropriated $15,000 which was due him for his services in the Revolution. He also received a land grant in Ohio. But he was not happy, and returning to Europe, spent the rest of his life living mostly in Switzerland, vainly pursuing efforts for Polish freedom. He died in Switzerland in 1817.

Serving the early United States was not a remunerative endeavor. The foreign volunteers did it for the military glory or for professional advancement. Some returned to Europe carrying with them the ardor of freedom, while others left their bones in the new world. For whatever the reason, America needed and benefitted from their services.

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G. W. Green, The German Element in the War of American Independence, 1876

(Continued from page 618)

experts," relegated to letter-to-the-editor sections and grumbling around the drinking fountain. The only way to change this is by modifying the terms of the debate. Unless some version of the "family wage" concept—be it a generous and truly supportive children's allowance program, a "cultural" family wage, or tax benefits or payments for maternal care of pre-school children—is intellectually reconstructed and vigorously defended, Comparable Worth will triumph in one form or another as a necessary and eminently logical part of the "working family" social order; as in Sweden, family life and children will be its principal victims.

In the contemporary ideological struggle, the raw truth is that there are simply no other options.

Allan C. Carlson is the editor of PERSUASION AT WORK, a monthly newsletter on cultural/economic issues published by the ROCKFORD INSTITUTE, 924 North Main Street, Rockford, Illinois 61103.
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NOVEMBER 1984

Dear Daughters:
It's now time to pass along some notes I have received from the Advertising Office. Let's start with Honor Roll. The Honor Roll minimum has increased from $20 to $30. Please remember that for 1984-1985 Honor Roll is $30.
The next note concerns where to send your advertising. Do not send your advertising material directly to me. Send all your advertising and advertising correspondence to the Magazine Advertising Office, 1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. If you send them to me, I have to repackage them and send them to D.C. anyway. So avoid this delay and just send them directly to D.C.
You must send a LETTER OF EXPLANATION with all of your advertising material. When you send us material without telling us what it is for, we have to write you for a letter of explanation anyway. So help us and help yourselves by eliminating this unnecessary step and send complete instructions with every advertising package.
TYPE all correspondence and ads. Mistakes are often caused because handwriting is misread. Avoid this problem by TYPING all correspondence and ads.
If you want your photos returned, you have to send us a self addressed stamped envelope. We will not return photos if you don't send in a SASE. Just writing the name and address of the person you want the photo returned to on the back of the photo will not get that photo returned to that person.
Thank you for taking the time in reading these notes. This information is very important and it is provided for your convenience. Please keep it and pass it along to others.
May each of you have a warm and happy Thanksgiving.
Enthusiastically,
Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr.
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

Illinois—$9,571.00, 132 Chapters
100% participation
State Regent—Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman
State Chairman—Mrs. Clyde E. Kramer

Iowa—$1,320.00, 2 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Durwood W. Dircks
State Chairman—Mrs. Paul Sires

Minnesota—$1,200.00, 23 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Adolph J. Doffing
State Chairman—Mrs. G. J. Doetsch

Nebraska—$840.00, 28 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Henry Wehrman, Jr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Harry G. McGee

Wisconsin—$870.00, 5 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Ivan M. Niedling
State Chairman—Mrs. William Pors

Miscellaneous ads for the November Issue—$4,627.30
Total for the November Issue—$18,428.30

Corrections for the August/September Issue.
Mrs. Donald L. Metz is Florida's current State Advertising Chairman and Mrs. George E. Stratman is Georgia's current State Advertising Chairman.
As a member of NSDAR, you are eligible for an exceptional new life insurance program. It's the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program that provides lifetime coverage to age 100. It is easy to get the life insurance coverage you really want—whether you need to supplement your present life insurance to bring it back to an adequate level—or to get the basic coverage you had neglected to obtain in previous years.

If you are a senior DAR member, your age doesn't have to keep you from getting the NSDAR life insurance coverage you really need. Now you can apply for coverage at any age up to 98. Once you're covered, you can renew your protection to age 100. So, you won't have to search for another program of coverage as you get older.

Best of all, you can get the valued Life Insurance you want. It's easy to enroll... and economical. There are no long applications to fill out. A medical examination is normally not required. Your acceptance is based on the answers to a few simple "yes or no" questions on a short application form. That's all there is to it!

For further information about the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program, fill in the coupon below and mail it to the NSDAR Insurance Administrator. There's no time like the present to get valuable financial protection.

The Group Term Life Program is endorsed and sponsored by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for the exclusive benefit of our members. The Program has been analyzed and approved by the Executive Committee, which believes it to be an excellent value at a reasonable price, and your participation is encouraged.

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Sponsored and endorsed by:

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

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NSDAR incurs no expense for the administration of this plan.
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The U.S. Vital Records Catalog will add new dimensions to your family research. For one thing, it is the most inexpensive way to have a surname searched in the myriad of vital records on file at the Salt Lake library. All searches are between $5 and $9.00. Speed—turnaround time now averages only two weeks. By consulting the catalog you will know what records are available for searching, and can request that specific records be examined. There is no hassle or lost time because you will know what records exist. Ancestry's staff spent months compiling these records, and the unique classification system allows our researchers to do a quick, efficient, and inexpensive search for you. What the Sears & Roebuck Catalog is for the consumer, the U.S. Vital Records Catalog is for the genealogist.

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