J.E. Caldwell is pleased to announce the introduction of the NSDAR Independence Jubilee Pin, priced at $35. Prior to purchase, approval must be given by the Organizing Secretary General's office. And, a contribution is required. A complete selection of DAR jewelry is available exclusively at J.E. Caldwell. Prices are based on gold filled; 14k gold is available on request. Engraving is 40¢ per letter. J.E. Caldwell has been the official jeweler and stationer to the NSDAR since 1891.

Use our own Silver Card, or we welcome American Express, Visa or MasterCard.
On February 14, 1985 DAR members everywhere will celebrate Liberty Love Day. In honor of this volunteer effort to be a part of the restoration of America's beloved Statue of Liberty, the cover for February features Judge's Salute to Bartholdi—designer of the Statue which was a gift from France in 1876.

Judge, an illustrated weekly of the time, saluted the work of the Monument Committee, which was responsible for the raising of the Statue of Liberty. The members of the committee are shown: back row from left to right: Richard M. Hunt, Frederick A. Potts, Joseph Pulitzer, Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, Richard Butler, Parke Godwin, V. Mumford Moore, and Henry F Spalding; front row, left to right: Levi P. Morton, Joseph W. Drexel, William M. Evarts and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Stone.

The cover photo is from the collection of the New York Historical Society and is as seen in In Search of Liberty by James B. Bell and Richard I. Abrams (published by Doubleday). A DAR Commemorative Edition of this volume is for sale in the Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

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The 99th Congress
of the
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Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, was among those invited to the swearing in of the members of the 99th Congress of the United States and the receptions that followed on January 3, 1985. She is shown above with her own new Congressman, the Honorable Bart Gordon, Representative of the Tennessee 6th District. Both Mrs. King and Congressman Gordon are natives of Murfreesboro. Photo by Bill Fletcher.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

The past month has been an exciting one, bringing honor and recognition to the National Society. The next week hundreds of our members participated in the 50th Presidential Inaugural with the President General serving at the request of President Reagan as Co-Chairman of the Arts and Humanities Committee. On January 19, a Youth Leadership Forum, attended by the President, Vice President and members of the Cabinet, was held in Constitution Hall. Following the Inaugural Parade, the members of the Society welcomed the participants to an Inaugural Reception in Memorial Continental Hall.

It was thrilling to witness the ceremonies in which the President took the Oath of Office, swearing to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America. Since we are celebrating American History Month in our Chapters across the land, it was meaningful to share in the traditions established by our Founding Fathers and observed since the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of these United States of America.

We will soon be celebrating the Bicentennial of the adoption of the Constitution and, in preparation for this important milestone in our Nation’s history, a special committee, The Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America Committee, has been authorized by the National Board of Management.

On February 14, we will contribute toward the restoration of the Statue of Liberty by having each member call five non-members to ask for a gift toward the preservation of this “Lady of Light” who is an integral part of our national spirit and consciousness.

This month, in which we promote American History Month, it is appropriate that we close our message with the prayer of Benjamin Franklin: God grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the Rights of Man may pervade all the Nations of the Earth, so that a Philosopher may set foot anywhere and say, “This is my country.”

Faithfully,

Mrs. Walter Hughey King
President General, NSDAR
Minorities in the American Revolutionary War
A Research and Documentation Project

BY JAMES WALKER, Research Consultant

The Revolutionary War is referenced in different ways by different people. Most identify with only the renowned generals, a relative, a battle, or local heroes; few identify with a minority participant of that war. Several states honor Afro-American heroes and a few states identify American Indians as local or national heroes. Minorities in general seem lost in published histories, are rarely mentioned in the more general histories and are sometimes even omitted from local histories. Crispus Attucks, Austin Dabney, Prince Hall, Barzillai Lew and Peter Salem are names often found in accounts of Afro-American contributions to the American cause. Five thousand plus Afro-Americans, several hundred thousand American Indians and perhaps numerous others who are classified, then or now, as minorities, served in one capacity or another. Minorities are that class of people identified by their racial and ethnic origins, by their religious beliefs or sex, or in countless other ways. Excepting women, minority status may not now exist for given individuals and families. Such is the case only because these persons have now been "mainstreamed."

Every estimate of the number of minorities who participated in the American Revolution has been deceptively low and based on conjecture because no one took the time to examine the records for credible evidence. Americans, including Afro-Americans and American Indians, slave or free, won the War for Independence only by their united efforts and with the aid of sympathetic foreign governments or citizens. One may also include Irish and other indentured servants of that time as minorities, as many were bound or bonded. The Irish are no longer considered a minority because they are now mainstreamed. Women are still a ranked minority, though it is generally thought that, excepting Molly Pitcher and Deborah Sampson Gannett, women rendered little important service to the American cause.

In 1853, Dr. William C. Nell tried to right the record of Afro-American participation along with later renowned historians such as Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. George W. Williams, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greens and Dr. Herbert Aptheker. Each tried to revise the record through historical accounts by demonstrating that Afro-Americans played a far more significant role than that for which they have been given credit in general war histories. Dr. Luther P. Jackson researched and published a list of Afro-American, slave and free, who served in various ways from the Colony of Virginia; David O. White published a similar account for Connecticut. Many authors have been satisfied with recounting the names of the more popular Afro-Americans over and over without doing the extensive research necessary to establish the service of others who made major contributions.

At least three military units were acknowledged to have included a large number of both slave and free Afro-Americans. In fact, there were many groups, sometimes whole companies, of slaves, used to build fortifications, dig trenches, mine saltpeter and lead or to carry out similar tasks. Perhaps because they were slaves, their names are not a matter of record. Indians from Canada to Georgia individually enlisted or were drafted to form whole companies or groups. They performed a variety of patriotic services in addition to military service.

Women are generally regarded as having served in the most menial capacities. As nurses, matrons, cooks, couriers, spies, etc., they too rendered important services while contributing their time, labor and assets without compensation. Minorities contributed to the cause of Freedom across the board; and now an effort is being made to provide a public list and record of their gallant and heroic acts.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, by a commitment made by the President General and her Executive Committee, has embarked on a project to document minority participation for the American cause in the War for Independence. This project seeks to prove the services of minorities, particularly Afro-Americans, American Indians and women. To document this participation, 200 years later, requires ingenuity, resourcefulness plus much time and effort. The task is far from easy because much evidence has been lost to the ravages of time, poor record-keeping and the like. The success of this project, therefore, depends not only on the skills, talents, knowledge and research ability of the compiler but, to a much larger extent, upon the generosity of archivists, librarians, historians, genealogists and members of hereditary and patriotic societies. The families of descendents and the public who have knowledge of individuals and groups of minorities who rendered patriotic aid to the war effort must provide assistance whenever possible. Many servicemen and patriots have had accounts of their efforts published, or commemorated, in their local areas of residence and are known only to residents of that particular area. Public contributions received at National Headquarters since the inception of this project in April 1984 have led to the documentation of several individuals who may not otherwise have been discovered.

Too many researchers rely on previously published documentation as a pivotal point on which to begin research. Although each has enlarged the list of known servicemen, none has scratched the surface based on records since this project began. Researchers admit that the basic handicap in documenting Afro-American participation is prior knowledge of the identity of the individuals who served. It is far easier to seek proof of service for known participants than it is to uncover information as to whether or not a participant was a minority. Of value as a research tool is the unique individual name. Afro-Americans and American Indian slaves and servants were often given unique names to isolate them from the general community. These given names were often classical Greek in origin such as Caesar, Scipio, Pomp, Cuff, Cato, or title names such as Prince or place names such as Boston, London, Africa. Names are not in themselves clues to racial identity because the non-minority community also used classical, title and place names for family members. Probably more minorities had typical Biblical names than those of other varieties. Surnames or the lack of one may not be a clue to minority status because although many were known by a single given name, many had a combination of given, middle and...
surname. American Indians may sometimes be identified by their unique family surnames, tribal names or by their often inaccurate phonetically written names. They, too, gave their children common names of Biblical origin.

As one skilled in researching records of the American Revolutionary war knows, names alone are often not a valid clue. Records surviving the War have a variety of faults, the most prevalent of which is incompleteness. Records generally lack personal and family information and they are often scattered among so many repositories, many still unknown, that researching becomes a test of skill, patience, fortitude and stamina. One is often forced to accept the first credible account of service on record and, because of time, money, etc. abandon further research as to whether the service was military, naval, militia, continental or patriotic.

The basic evidence of service is the official military record maintained by governments. For the Revolutionary War the best available evidence today may be the post-war claims of one sort or another. The United States Government’s official records of the war, as received by the Continental Congress and its agencies, were destroyed by fire on November 8, 1800. Duplicate records received subsequent to that fire have been victims of numerous catastrophes which lessen their value as a primary resource. State and county records as well as local city and town records have been lost or scattered. Today the war record remnants, a good description, will permit the documentation of but a portion of those who served and possibly only with an inadequate portion of the service. The records extant document minority service on all fronts, in all capacities—which benefited the war effort. From the military records it is possible to learn that an individual volunteered (a slave was promised freedom in exchange for volunteering) served as a draft substitute or performed other important duties. However, the records of contribution of many of the enslaved will not reflect their several activities, even when they were of great material benefit and the owner, not the slave, received the credit and was reimbursed for the labor or service.

Occasionally, local records reveal acts and deeds of minorities. For example, the major service provided by American Indians was in repelling other Indians who served the British cause. The Indians’ participation was beneficial to American military cause and their skills as hunters, guides and woodsmen were often employed for American military advantage. Whole companies of Indians from various tribes enlisted and served.

In addition to women, one of the least known minorities is the religious minority. Churches and church members provided not only a haven, but they aided the American cause in countless ways. The identity of the churches, their ministers and members may never be known. Excepting the recounted histories of Quakers, Mennonites, Catholics, Lutherans, Baptists and Anglicans, the religious contributions become lost because the records are referenced by individual name rather than by the name of the sect.

The basic reason that we do not know these heroes and heroines has been a general lack of interest in seeking recorded proof of service. In a general research project such as this, one must depend upon the record containing limns such as Negro, slave, African, mulatto, Indian, Chief, Mrs., Miss, Quaker, Methodist, Catholic or other word commonly denoting race, sex, ethnic origin, religion or heritage. In the absence of such references, names of known, unknown or suspected persons must be verified from other sources. Post-war claims for back pay, and, pension and other compensation may provide the needed information. In the absence of documentation or descriptors, one must seek typical genealogical type resources for proof. Genealogical and local history records are not without fault, however, and vary greatly from community to community as to accuracy, content, etc. This necessitates a search for several kinds of proof rather than the single official military record which contains a limn. Military records come in many forms: original records, publications based on official original records and compilations based on original records which lack official status. In the last two cases, verification from original records is always desirable. Locally prepared rosters, reports and histories are often found to be more reliable than those of Federal and State governments. Local residents are more likely to know the correct spelling of a name and thus cite it correctly. Names were often recorded as they sounded rather than the individual being asked to spell the name. Local records may also contain additional details about a serviceman not necessary to official military records. Cities and towns assumed the care of families of servicemen and often described the services provided and the names of spouses and/or children.

In this research project, names often surface which were typical of names given to Afro-Americans. Names, which may be that of an Indian or foreign name, may suggest, together with a physical description, that the person was of African descent. Secondary research into genealogical resources such as census and vital records plus church records has enabled proving or disproving minority status. Such time-consuming research is not always possible and evidence is not always available. There are many repositories to be consulted from archives and historical societies to libraries and private manuscript collections. Many such repositories have yet to identify their holdings through publication in National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections, Hamer’s Guide or other finding aids. Very few repositories have indexed their major holdings and, therefore, many discoveries are by pure accident. A record consulted to verify a given name may also contain the names of several other minorities. Some records isolate or separately list minorities and servants.

Thus far, the results of this project have been meritorious. But much tedious research is required before a complete roster of the service of minorities documenting names and service become available in a form usable to general researchers. Not only are DAR members encouraged to initiate projects to research minority participation in the American Revolutionary War, but genealogical societies and other persons may wish to examine the resources available in a local area. Such research is a patriotic gesture leading to the general enhancement of the public’s knowledge. The NSDAR Library serves as a repository for information gathered and received. A publication of this project’s results will be made. This book will be added to Robert Weell Greene’s “Black Courage,” published by NSDAR, November 1984. Together these publications and those of others will provide a clearer picture of minority participation in the American Revolution and the role played by minorities in advancing the cause of freedom from Great Britain.

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A Little-Known DAR Fact:
Apropos of February, Washington's Birthday, and Mount Vernon, a quilted bedspread, circa 1830-40, made by Miss Ann Pamela Cuningham, founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, was presented to the NSDAR in 1954 by Miss Cuningham's great-niece, Mrs. Floride Cuningham Burney, and the Ann Pamela Cuningham Chapter of Columbia, South Carolina. The spread is completely quilted in a hearts-and-flowers design and is edged with a handmade fringe on three sides. It is a prized possession of our DAR Museum.
Separation of Church and State: Myth and Fact

BY JOHN WHITEHEAD

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.—The First Amendment

One of the most misunderstood concepts of our time is the idea that there is a "wall of separation between church and state." In recent years, this phrase has been used to censor religious speech and conduct from having a meaningful place in public discourse. As Franky Schaeffer has written:

It has been convenient and expedient for the secular humanist, the materialist, the so-called liberal, the feminist, the genetic engineer, the bureaucrat, the Supreme Court justice, to use this arbitrary division between church and state as a ready excuse. It is used, as an easily identifiable rallying point, to subdue the opinions of that vast body of citizens who represent those with religious convictions.1

Only in recent years have we seen the arbitrary use of the separation phrase to put down those labelled as "fundamentalists" or "evangelicals." As the following examples show, this has not always been the case in this country:

1. It was not considered a violation of the separation of church and state for Quakers to be in the forefront of the abolition of slavery at the time of the war between the states.
2. It was not a violation of the separation of church and state for representatives of the National Council of Churches, the Reverend William Sloan Coffin and Reverend Daniel Berigan to lead the opposition to the Vietnam War.
3. It was not a violation of the separation of church and state for the Reverend Martin Luther King and churches associated with him to push for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
4. It was not a violation of the separation of church and state for the Reverend Jesse Jackson to seek the office of President of the United States, and to conduct his campaign primarily from local pulpits.
5. It was not a violation of the separation of church and state for ministers, both Protestant and Catholic, to urge legislation to pass laws regulating abortion.
6. It was not a violation of the separation of church and state for our forefathers to pass laws, drawn from the Bible, against murder, rape, child abuse, incest, cannibalism and theft.

Today, however, if a teacher attempts to pray in a public school the retort is often that this violates the separation of church and state. Logic and the history of this country both reject this notion. Moreover, viewed in light of the current problems with prayer and the freedom of religious expression in the public schools, the so-called "separation of church and state" must be placed in its proper perspective.

A Historical Perspective

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which set aside federal property in the territory for schools and which was passed again by Congress in 1789, states:

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of learning shall forever be encouraged.

From this foundation our nation's schools were born. Part of that foundation—according to the Northwest Ordinance—was religion.

In looking at the historical record, one sees that religion was integrated into the public school curriculum. Textbooks referred to God without embarrassment, and public schools considered one of their major tasks to be the development of character through the teaching of religion. For example, the New England Primer opened with certain religious admonitions followed by the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the names of the books of the Bible.

The influence of William Holmes McGuffey, a philosopher and a professor at the University of Virginia, was remarkable. His Eclectic Readers were published in 1836, and from that year until 1920—two years after Mississippi became the last state to institute a public school system—his books sold more than 120 million copies, a total that put them in a class with only the Bible and Webster's Dictionary.2 McGuffey's Readers stressed, as did the Northwest Ordinance, "religion, morality, and knowledge" in that order. Historian Henry Steele Commager, in an introduction for a reissue of McGuffey's Fifth Reader, writes:

What was the nature of the morality that permeated the Readers? It was deeply religious, and...religion then meant a Protestant Christianity... The world of the McGuffeys was a world where no one questioned the truths of the Bible or their relevance to everyday contact... The Readers, therefore, are filled with stories from the Bible, and tributes to its truth and beauty.2

The great men who built this country from the ground up sat under McGuffey-type teaching. This type of teaching produced a spirit of accommodation toward the exercise of religion in early America. This is especially apparent in the men who drafted the Constitution.

For example, one of the earliest acts of the first House of Representatives was to elect a chaplain. On May 1, 1789, the House elected as chaplain the Reverend William Linn. Five hundred dollars was appropriated from the federal treasury to pay his salary.4 Recently a legislator in Nebraska challenged the constitutionality of the Nebraska legislature's practice of beginning each of its sessions with a prayer by a state-paid chaplain. The United States Supreme Court, relying on the actions of the first House of Representatives, found the practice to be constitutional.5

Congress proposed a joint resolution on September 24, 1789, which was intended to allow the people of the United States an opportunity to thank God for affording them an opportunity to establish this country.6 This proclamation was submitted to Presi-

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dent George Washington the very day after Congress had voted to recommend to the states the final text of what has become the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. As President, James Madison likewise issued four prayer proclamations.

While Thomas Jefferson undoubtedly believed that church and state should be separate, his actions in public life demonstrate that he did not espouse the absolute separation advocated by some modern proponents of separation of church and state. For example, on October 31, 1803, President Jefferson proposed to the United States Senate a treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians. This treaty provided that federal money be used to support a Catholic priest and to build a church (a Catholic mission) for the ministry to the Kaskaskia Indians. The treaty was ratified by Congress on December 23, 1803.

When Congress initially authorized the public schools for the nation's capital, the first president of the Washington, D.C., school board was Thomas Jefferson himself. In fact, he "was the chief author of the first plan of public education adopted for the city of Washington." The first official report on file indicates that the Bible and the Watts Hymnal were the principle, if not the only, books then in use for reading by the Washington, D.C., public school student.

As one can readily see, history clearly teaches that from our country's inception the prevailing mood toward religion has been one of accommodation. The Founding Fathers and those who administered and taught in the public schools throughout the nineteenth century defended and perpetuated this positive view toward religion.

Those who drafted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were, whether Christian or not, a religious people. This fact was reflected in the public affirmation of religious belief. For example, George Washington held a divine service as a part of his inauguration in 1789. By a resolution adopted by both houses of Congress it was decided that after the administration of the oath of office to the president "divine services" should be held in St. Paul's Chapel, performed by the Chaplain of Congress.

Religion in Early America

At the outbreak of the American Revolution, there were varying forms of established (that is, state supported) churches in nine of the thirteen colonies. In the southern colonies of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the state established religion was Anglicanism. In New England, Congregationalism was, in effect, the established church in three colonies—Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. New York also allowed the establishment of the Protestant religion. Important, however, is the fact that "in all of these nine colonies, the established churches were linked politically with the colonial governments rather than the mother country, so that when the colonies became independent states the connection between church and state remained in force."14

Therefore, early Americans took their religion, which was principally Christianity, seriously. Let me cite a few examples.

The State of Connecticut established the Congregational Church. Later, other Protestant sects were allowed to practice their faith. In 1778, Congregationalists who had separated from the mother church were exempted from taxes for its support; and in 1784 an act was passed stating that no person professing the Christian religion would be required to pay taxes for the established church, or penalized for not attending worship there, providing he continued to pay taxes, and helped support the established church at his own church. Those who did not belong to any religious society were to be taxed for the support of the established church, and Protestant dissenters were allowed by law to maintain their own societies. Persons failing to "attend the public worship of God on the Lord's day in some congregation allowed by law" were to be fined three shillings "unless hindered by sickness or otherwise prevented" from attending church.15

The Massachusetts Constitution of 1780 gave civil or preferred status to the Congregational Church. Under this constitution, every taxpayer was allowed to indicate his preference as to which church should receive his support. Those who failed to state their choice were required to pay taxes for the support of the Congregational Church. According to the constitution, each town in the state was authorized "to make suitable provision," at its own expense, "for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality."16 All public officials were required to take an oath that they "believe in the Christian religion and have a firm persuasion of its truth."17

In New Jersey, the constitution of 1776 guaranteed each person "the inestimable privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience," but at the same time imposed a religious test for office, limiting eligibility for the state legislature to "persons professing a belief in the faith of any Protestant sect."18 Similarly, the Delaware constitution of 1776, while declaring that "[t]here shall be no establishment of any one religious sect in this state in preference to another," required all persons holding a public office to declare by oath their faith in the doctrine of Trinity and in the divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments.19

The southern states had similar provisions. For example, the Maryland constitution adopted in 1776 authorized the state legislature to lay a general tax for the support of the Christian religion.20 The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 established a religious qualification for office, declaring that no person could hold a place of public trust if he denied "the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testament.21

The South Carolina constitution of 1778 stated that "[t]he Christian Protestant religion shall be deemed . . . the established religion of the State." Accordingly, no religious society was entitled to incorporation as a church of the state unless its members agreed "that there is one Eternal God and a future state of reward and punishment; that God is publicly to be worshipped; that the Christian religion is the true religion; that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of divine inspiration and . . . that it is lawful and the duty of every man . . . to bear witness to the truth." Moreover, pastors were required to declare that they would instruct their congregations in the lessons of Scripture.22

The above colonies, along with the other colonies, each had its own state supported church or religion even up to the time of the drafting of the Constitution and the First Amendment to it and beyond. This religious-cultural-matrix had an impact on the thinking behind those who formulated the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

Religious Liberty and The First Amendment

Many of the state leaders were not satisfied with the Constitution as it was originally drafted. There was a basic fear that the new federal government was too powerful. There were demands for a series of amendments to limit the federal government. In particular, the clergy in the individual states demanded a specific limitation or amendment concerning religion. Thus, the First Amendment, as well as the entire Bill of Rights, came into being.

Two major presuppositions undergirded the writing of the First Amendment. First was the concept of federalism. It was basic not only to the First Amendment but to the drafting of the entire Constitution.

Federalism posits a system of government in which each governmental unit (federal, state, town) maintains authority over its own affairs. For example, under the original Constitution religion was the sole province of the state; the federal government was to have nothing to do with state religious affairs.

Second, a central concern of those who drafted the First Amendment was to prevent the federal government from establishing a national denominational church. This protected the state-established or state-preferred Christian denominations that existed in many of the colonies of that era. In the words of James Madison, as he spoke in the Virginia ratifying convention, the First Amendment was prompted because the "people feared one sect might obtain a preeminence, or two combine together, and establish a religion to which they would compel others to conform."23

Therefore, the philosophical base of the First Amendment was that of denominational pluralism—a healthy coexistence between the various Christian denominations on the federal level. Such practical denominational pluralism is not to be confused with the new concept of pluralism, which commands com-
plete acceptance of all views.

As noted previously, at the time of the ratification of the First Amendment in 1791, many of the colonies were financially or officially supporting a single church or religion. As Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black grudgingly acknowledged in the Supreme Court's 1962 decision banning state-mandated devotional prayer from the public schools: "Indeed, as late as the time of the Revolutionary War, there were state-established churches in at least eight of the thirteen former colonies and established religions in at least four of the other five." Moreover, this trend in some form continued in the individual states throughout the early part of the nineteenth century. For example, Massachusetts paid the salaries of the Congregational ministers in their state until 1833. Religion, therefore was obviously not held in disrespect during the constitutional era. To the contrary, as Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story, a leading Unitarian of his time who served on the Supreme Court from 1811 to 1845, wrote:

Probably at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the first amendment to it . . . the general if not the universal sentiment in America was, that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the state so far as was not incompatible with the private rights of conscience and the freedom of religious worship. An attempt to level all religions, and to make it a matter of state policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation, if not universal indignation. . . . The real object of the amendment was not to countenance, much less advance, Mahometanism, or Judaism, or infidelity, by prostrating Christianity; but exclude all rivalry among Christian sects, and to prevent any national-eclesiastical establishment which should give a hierarchy the exclusive patronage of the national government.

The Constitution separated the institution of the church from the institution of the state but not the Christian religion from the federal state—for less Christian individuals from any meaningful activity within the state and society at large. At that point in our history, the idea that a Christian should be excluded from practicing his Christian principles except in church and at home would have been unthinkable.

In particular, the First Amendment states: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The word Congress has been interpreted to mean the federal government. Respecting is literally defined as "having anything to do with." And establishment has historically meant "government support of a single church or government preference of one creed or denomination over another." Therefore, the First Amendment would read like this if it were stated in contemporary language: "The federal government shall make no law having anything to do with supporting a national denominational church, or prohibiting the free exercise of religion."

The term religion as used in the First Amendment is also important. Basically, the founders defined religion in terms of Christian theism. James Madison, for instance, termed religion as "the duty we owe our Creator." Thus, the religion that was originally meant to be protected under the First Amendment had its reference point in God. However, this God-centeredness of the First Amendment has been altered by the Supreme Court to now cover non-God-centered even secularistic "religions."

Despite the strong historical evidence pointing toward religious accommodation in this country, many argue for a strict separation of religion and state. These argue that the framers intended that there be a high and tightly sealed wall between church and state. The simple truth of the matter is that the phrase wall of separation, indicating an impassable gulf between church and state, is nowhere to be found in the United States Constitution (although it is found in the Soviet Constitution). In fact, the term church and state is lacking in the First Amendment. The phrases had their origin in a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1802 to a group of Baptists and Congregationalists in Danbury, Connecticut. His explanation of the First Amendment was that it placed a wall of separation between the church and the state. However, Jefferson's use of these terms has been greatly misunderstood.

For example, in 1805 in his Second Inaugural Address to the nation, Jefferson said: "In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the Constitution independent of the powers of the General [federal] Government. I have therefore undertaken on no occasion to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it, but have left them, as the Constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the church or state authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies." In this Inaugural Address, Jefferson rightly places a wall of separation around the church to protect it from any infringements by the federal government. That places him in line with the other framers who mistrusted the federal government and its possible attempts to establish a national church. Religion was to be a state concern, not a federal one.

However, as early as 1879 the Supreme Court had declared that Jefferson's wall-of-separation phrase was "almost an authoritative declaration of the scope and effect of the [First] Amendment." From there the Supreme Court has gone on to hold that various religious practices are unconstitutional if they occur in the public schools or other public places. One of the Court's major arguments in eliminating prayer and Bible reading from the public schools was Jefferson's so-called wall-of-separation philosophy. But Thomas Jefferson had nothing to do with the writing of the First Amendment. He was

in Paris in 1791 when it was written. As constitutional law authority Edward S. Corwin writes, the purpose of the First Amendment was "to exclude from the national government all power to act on the subject . . . of religion." And in the words of James Madison: "There is not a shadow of right in the general [federal] government to intermeddle with religion . . . This subject is, for the honor of America, perfectly free and unshackled. The government has no jurisdiction over it." The First Amendment, therefore, provides freedom for religion, not from religion.

The Modern "Idea" of Separation

The prevalent idea of separation of church and state (that is, that the Constitution guarantees freedom from religion) has its legal base in a United States Supreme Court decision, Everson v. Board of Education, decided in 1947. Defining the meaning of the establishment clause (church-state separation) for the first time, the Supreme Court, speaking through Justice Hugo Black, said:

The "establishment of religion" clause of the First Amendment means at least this: Neither a state nor the Federal Government can set up a church. Neither can pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another. Neither can force nor influence a person to go to or to remain away from church against his will or force him to profess a belief or disbelief in any religion. No person can be punished for entertaining or professing religious beliefs or disbelief, for church attendance or nonattendance. No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institution, whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion. Neither a state nor the Federal Government can, openly or secretly, participate in the affairs of any religious organization or groups and vice versa. In the words of Jefferson, the clause against establishment of religion by law was intended to erect "a wall of separation between church and state."32

This absolute definition of the establishment clause went well beyond the original intent of the framers of the constitution and paved the way for future cases which would restrict the individual states' authority over religious matters. It clearly suggests that any aid or benefit to religion from governmental actions is unconstitutional. As Justice Black, in Everson said:

The First Amendment has erected a wall between church and state. That wall must be kept high and impenetrable. We could not approve the slightest breach.

Everson opened the floodgates. In 1948, in McCollum v. Board of Education, a case
brought by an avowed atheist, Vashti McCol- lorn, the Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional an Illinois released time program which allowed ministers from all religious faiths (which chose to participate) to come on campus to teach one hour of a class per week. Students whose parents voluntarily signed request cards could attend the class of their preferred religion or could forego these classes altogether in favor of other school activities.

In 1962, in *Engel v. Vitale,* the Supreme Court ruled the following prayer unconstitutional as a violation of the separation of church and state: “Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence on Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country.”

The ramifications of *Engel* have been great. Prayer (even silent prayer), as a result, has been largely eliminated from public schools. Moreover, the lower courts have overreacted with one court inanely holding the following prayer recited by kindergarten children to an establishment of religion:

> We thank you for the flowers so sweet, we thank you for the food we eat, we thank you for the birds that sing, we thank you for everything.

The Supreme Court, in turn, refused to hear this case on appeal.

Justice William O. Douglas, in his concurring opinion in *Engel,* felt that even the inscription “In God We Trust” on our coins was an establishment of religion. This approach to the First Amendment is a far cry from its true purpose.

One year later in 1963 in *School District of Abington Township, Pa. v. Schempp,* the Supreme Court considered Bible reading in the public schools. Pennsylvania enacted a state law that required that at least ten verses from the Holy Bible shall be read, without comment, at the opening of each school day. The statute also provided: “Any child shall be excused from such Bible reading, or attending such Bible reading, upon the written request of his parents or guardian.” As of 1963, this law had been on the books for fifteen years.

The Supreme Court, with Justice Tom Clark writing the Schempp opinion, held that the establishment clause of the First Amendment prohibits a state law or a school board from requiring that passages from the Bible be read or that the Lord’s Prayer be recited in the public schools of a state at the beginning of each school day. This exercise was unconstitutional, Clark stated, even if individual students were excused from attending or participating in such exercises upon written request from their parents.

Following on the tail of the student activism of the sixties, Christian students began to be active in terms of expressing their faith in the public schools. Although the Supreme Court in *Wisdom v. Vincent* in 1981 upheld the right of religious persons to meet on college campuses, that right has not been extended to high school and elementary school students. For example, in 1980 in *Brandon v. Board of Education of Guider- land,* a federal court of appeals held that a high school student organization named Students for Voluntary Prayer could not use the school facilities on the same basis as other groups. Likewise, a federal court of appeals in 1982 in *Lubbock Civil Liberties Union v. Lubbock Independent School District* held unconstitutional a school board policy which allowed public school students to meet before or after school for “any educational, moral, religious or ethnic pur- poses so long as attendance is voluntary.” Both decisions were decided on the basis that such practices violated the constitutional prohibition against the establish- ment of a religion. Moreover, both of these cases were denied review by the United States Supreme Court.

In 1980, in *Stone v. Graham,* the Supreme Court struck down a Kentucky state law which required posting a privately- purchased copy of the Ten Commandments on the wall of every public school classroom. The posters carried a *caveat* that the Ten Commandments had secular application in that they had been adopted as the fundamental legal code of western civilization. This, of course, did not save the posters. They were found to violate the establishment clause. The Supreme Court was very concerned, as it noted, that the effect of the posters could be “to induce the school children to read, meditate upon, perhaps to venerate and obey, the Commandments.”

**Correcting the Situation**

By sheer number the religious people of this country can effect great change. The first step to change is the awareness of the need to be educated on the issues, including church and state. Many fine books and some recent films have been produced that deal with the problems discussed herein.

Once you have developed a knowledge of the issues, keep informed on current legisla- tion. If you are involved in Christian broadcasting or publishing, begin a radio spot or a column that will inform and educate the churches and religious schools face with state intervention and interference today would never have arisen if the religious community had done their homework.

Letter writing is very important—not form letters, but handwritten letters voicing objection or approval concerning a piece of legislation. Christians within the various churches can form local political groups to coordinate letter writing. This means getting organized. These groups can also make sure that your representatives receive personal visits from people in the community. Done with honest and sincere motives, there is nothing wrong with telling your representative how you feel on an issue. In fact, your letter may tip the scale on how he votes.

The most powerful tool available to the individual, and individuals as organized in a group, is the ballot box. If your representative does not heed your advice on the central issues, then unseat him. This may involve running your own candidate.

When possible seek out lawyers and judges who are sympathetic to your cause and push hard for their appointment to judgeships. Moreover, by placing pressure on your elected representatives, try to stop the appointment of judges who by the very nature of their philosophy, undermine religious liberty through court decisions. Something must be done to balance the courts. Influenc- ing your representative to appoint judges who are sympathetic to the Christian world view could very well impede the activism of the secular court.

In terms of the church-state issue, Christian attorneys and others who wish to see a return to traditional values should seek judgeships. And these should be supported by active political involvement as discussed above.

Churches, too, should play a vital role in affecting cultural change. Sermons, seminars, lectures, and books are all geared by the church for the individual Christian within the congregation. The same ideas are always being presented to the same people. Christ taught that the Christian message is an external thing. It has to flow out into the world, not be entombed within the church building.

The grave problems in the courts, in the law, and in civil government are the con- sequence of a century of church teaching that involvement in church activities is more important than involvement in the affairs and

(Continued on page 103)
JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY
PVT. NC MILITIA
REV. WAR
JUN 9, 1761
APR. 14, 1844.
Lost to Posterity

BY YVONNE M. BRANTON
ASHMEAD CHAPTER, MISSISSIPPI

The study of genealogy arises from a yearning for the days that are past, for home and family, and the desire to know more about those who made us what we are. In this nuclear age, it is difficult to give to children the sense of belonging which comes from a close and loving association with grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. Those of us who are fortunate to have such a background feel a great need to freeze in time the love and companionship which we shared with those now departed, and to understand the forces which shaped their lives. From them come the strands with which our character is woven, not only our names, but also customs, language, attitudes, tastes, habits and physical characteristics—the sum total of our being. For many, the life-long fascination of genealogy is that of a puzzle with pieces to be found not only in the study of the family lines, but also of history geography, genetics, law, economics, sociology, psychology and anthropology.

For some years the center of my fascination with genealogy has been the Singletary family whose first member arrived in the new world in 1637, and in particular with Pvt. Joseph E. Singletary who fought in North and South Carolina with the Bladen County (North Carolina) Militia. His records have been hopelessly mixed with others and misinterpreted for more than two hundred years. He has heretofore been lost to any but those willing to minutely dissect all the records of Joseph and others of his kin who fought as well.

After painstakingly studying all available records from the National Archives, State and County records in North Carolina, Florida and Georgia, and integrating these with information from family members still living, the true story of Pvt. Joseph E. Singletary has emerged and he, and his family have come to life. The mystery has been solved, and further information continues to come to light to confirm its authenticity.

There were at least two men named Joseph Singletary who fought in the Revolution, among some 10 or 12 of their relatives. The North Carolina Colonial Records mention an officer by the name of Joseph Singletary, Jr. Pvt. Joseph E. Singletary, born Bladen County June 9, 1761, was a brother of Josiah Singletary, born Bladen County, 1763, who fought in the same engagements, and was also wounded at Stewart’s Mill on Rockfish Creek, June 6, 1781, which is confirmed by their pension applications.

In 1833 Josiah applied for a pension in Bladen County where they had both lived, and in that Deposition he stated that the exact record of his age is in his brother’s possession in Florida, “where he now resides.” This was presumably the family Bible.

In the records of the National Archives, correspondence between Florida officials, and the U. S. Commissioner of Pensions indicates not only mistakes, but that Joseph Singletary’s Certificate of Eligibility was actually lost for several years. After re-establishing his status as a Revolutionary veteran, he received his pension for three years in 1838.

His records are further complicated by Susannah Singletary being listed as his wife by early researchers. Her deposition in support of his pension claim states, “Said Singletary lay three or four months, severely wounded, at the house of the mother of this deponent, during which time, deponent assisted in nursing the said Singletary.” She was either Susannah Harrison, widow of William Singletary or Susannah McRee widow of Joseph Singletary, but not the one of our concern.

On the 7th of May 1836, Joseph Singletary sold his land in Leon County, Florida; on May 18, 1836, Henry, his son, sold his land in
Leon County. The following January, Nathaniel too sold out and went to Georgia. On May 21, 1836, 13 days after Joseph sold his Florida property, his son Josiah Singletary bought land in Thomas County, Georgia.

There is no record of Revolutionary Soldier Joseph E. Singletary owning any land in Georgia; he lived with his daughter Nancy and son Josiah Singletary, although Joseph is listed as head of the household in the 1840 Census. In June of 1837, Joseph Singletary’s agent in Tallahassee informed the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington of the change of address to Thomasville, Georgia.

By this time, most of the Singletary families in Florida had moved to Thomas County, Georgia because of the terrible Indian Wars. Harrison Singletary, who had married Sarah High, daughter of Julius and Hannah High, also former Bladen County residents, on November 22, 1832 in Leon County, was one of those who did not make the move. On July 28, 1838, the day that Harrison Singletary returned from his third enlistment with the Florida Militia, fighting the Seminole Indians, he and his family were massacred. Their four year old daughter, Margy Ann, was the only one to escape. The Bounty Land application papers for Margy Ann are included in the files of Joseph E. Singletary’s papers in the National Archives, but for no known reason.

Joseph Singletary was a charter member of the Poplar Springs Primitive Baptist Church formed August 14, 1840, he transferred the land which Josiah Singletary bought in Thomas County was sold by him in 1854 to Harrison Singletary, son of Brayton. It remains in the family today.

For those researchers who have met a “brick wall,” official records as well as unofficial should be re-examined and studied for possible errors, and for documents wrongly assembled and filed. Close scrutiny reveals that not only are mistakes made today but have been all through our history.

In February of 1979 the Veterans Administration awarded a tombstone for Pvt. Joseph E. Singletary of the N. C. Militia and on April 6th it was set at his grave in Grady County, Georgia. Currently Pvt. Josiah Singletary of the Bladen Militia is listed by DAR, and an application for Pvt. Joseph E. Singletary is on file with SAR.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Florida Land Entry Files Tallahassee office, National Archives, Washington, DC.

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Josiah Singletary Pension File, National Archives.

U. S. Census 1800, Bladen County, North Carolina

U. S. Census 1810, Bladen County, North Carolina

U. S. Census 1830, Leon County, Florida

Deed Book E pp 409, 407, 406, Leon County Records, Tallahassee, Florida

Deed Book H pp 252, 254, Thomas County Records, Thomasville, GA.

U. S. Census 1840, Thomas County, Georgia. Jones District.

Harrison Singletary BLW Files, National Archives

Minutes of the Poplar Springs Primitive Baptist Church, Cairo, Georgia. In the possession of the present clerk.

Minutes of the Inferior Court, 1837-49, Thomas County Records, Thomasville, Georgia

Accounts Current, Book 1844-46, Thomas County Probate Court, Thomas County Court Records, Thomasville

Brunton, Yvonne, Grady County Georgia. (Heritage Papers, Danielsville, GA. 1981)
Rejoice and Celebrate!

"With unrelenting crescendo, the symphony of a life replete with melodic progression, hastens to its finale. And a friendship that is ours to share with its 'largos' and 'allegros' moves everlasting; onward in sweet memories."

Chaplain General's Schedule
Continental Congress

April 14, 1985

9:30 A.M.  Brunch at the Capital Hilton Hotel
11:00 A.M. Pilgrimage to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon (Including tour of Mansion)
2:30 P.M.  Memorial Service at Constitution Hall
Followed by Wreathlaying at Founder's Monument

All Daughters and guests are welcome!

Mrs. James Louis Robertson
Chaplain General

Reservation Details

Brunch — $11.00
Pilgrimage — $ 9.00

Include self-addressed, stamped envelope with all reservations.

No reservations received or cancelled after April 1st.

Send to Reservation Chairman —
Mrs. Bruce L. Solie
13020 Meadow View Drive
Gaithersburg, Md. 20878
94TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

EVENTS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Chaplain General's Brunch, Pilgrimage and Memorial Service: Brunch, Sunday, April 14, Capital Hilton Hotel. There will be a sacred concert held at 9:45 am with Brunch following, $11.00. The Pilgrimage to Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon (tour of home) will immediately follow Brunch, $9.00. The Memorial Service will be held in Constitution Hall at 2:30 pm followed by a Founder's wreath laying tribute at the Founder's Monument on "C" Street. All Daughters and guests are welcome. Reservations will be accepted only until April 1, 1985. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope to: Mrs. Brune Solie, 13020 Meadow View Dr., Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Organizing Secretary General: Joint meeting with DAR National Membership Commission, Monday, April 15, 8-9 am, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Treasurer General's Workshop: Monday, April 15, 8:45-10 am, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General Forum: Joint meeting with the DAR Membership Commission, Monday, April 15, 8-9 am; Registrar General's Meeting: 9-10 am, National Officer's Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Historian General: Coffee, State Historians only, Monday, April 15, 8:30-9:30 am, Americana Room, Second Floor, Administration Building.

Librarian General: Monday, April 15, 11:15-12:15 pm, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General: Joint meeting of all DAR Museum connected committees, Monday, April 15, 9-10 am, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall. This meeting includes: National Vice Chairman, State and Chapter Chairman, Museum Advisors, Friends of the Museum, Docent Chairman, Docents and Special Events Chairman. Book Autographing and Reception: Sunday, April 14, 3:30-4:30 pm, DAR Museum Gallery, First Floor, Administration Building.

STATES

Alabama: Tea, Tuesday, April 16, 4-6 pm, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel. $15.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Walter Byars, 1616 S Hull St., Montgomery AL 36104. During Congress: Mrs. Walter Byars, Mayflower Hotel. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9:30-10:30 am, Board of Governors Hall, American Red Cross Building, 17th and D Streets.

Alaska: See Northwestern States Breakfast.


Arkansas: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 16, 7:30-8:30 am, Congressional Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $13.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John T. Berry, 1221 N 10th St., Arkadelphia, AR 71923.

Arizona: See Golden West Tea.


Florida: Tea, Wednesday, April 17, 3:30-5:30 pm, Federal Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $14.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Anthony Dobranski, 4501 San Amaro Dr., Coral Gables, FL 33146. During Congress: Mrs. Robert Foster, Capital Hilton Hotel. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 3:30 pm Capital Hilton Hotel.

Georgia: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 17, 7:30-9 am, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $12.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. James J. Leitch, 1817 Charline Dr. NE, Atlanta, GA 30306. During Congress: Mrs. James J. Leitch, Howard Johnson's Hotel, Crystal City, VA. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 2:30-3:30 pm, Pan American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel.


Hawaii: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Idaho: See Northwestern States Breakfast.


Indiana: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9-9:30 am, Indiana Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Tea, Monday, April 15, 3-5 pm, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $17.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Hubert R. Bruce, 2323 Franklin St., Tell City IN 47586. During Congress: Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Iowa: See American Central Luncheon.

Kansas: See Golden West Tea.

Kentucky: See Tri-State Reception.

Louisiana: Tea, Monday, April 15, 5-7 pm, Capital Hilton Hotel, $16.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Owen Gauthier, Box 136, Cottonport, LA 71327. During Congress: Mrs. Owen Gauthier, Capital Hilton Hotel.


Maryland: Luncheon, Thursday, April 18, 12:30-2:30 pm, East Room, Mayflower Hotel, $19.00. Reservations before and during Congress: Mrs. Thomas Bogley, 6303 Huntsveg St., Rockville, MD 20852.

Massachusetts: See New England Colonial Collation.

Michigan: Meeting, Sunday, April 14, 4:30-5 pm, Continental Room, Capital Hilton Hotel. Reception, Sunday, April 14, 5:30-7 pm, Senate Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $15.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Alton G. Potts, 712 N. Grove St., Alma, MI 48801. During Congress: Mrs. Alton Potts, State Plaza, 2116 F St., N.W.

Minnesota: See American Central Luncheon.
Mississippi: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 16, 7:30-8:30 am, Con-

Reservations before Congress: Mrs. John T. Berry, 1221 N 10th St., Arkadelphia, AR 71923.

Missouri: Brunch, Monday, April 15, 10-12 noon, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $12.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Ollie Tracy, 5925 W 90th St., Overland Park, KS 66207.

Montana: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Nebraska: See American Central Luncheon.


New Jersey: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, 12 noon-2:30 p.m., South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $17.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Bernard Navatto, 607 North Bridge Street, Bridgewater, NJ 08807. Make checks payable to New Jersey DAR.

New Mexico: See Golden West Tea.

New York: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, 12:30-3:30 pm, Sheraton-

Shannon, $17.25. Reservations accepted only until April 5, 1985 to Mrs. George F. Bratt, 135-2 S Highland Ave., Ossining, NY 10562. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

North Carolina: Delegation Meeting, Monday, April 15, 2:30-3:30 pm, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall. Tea, Tuesday, April 16, 4-6 pm, Federal Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $16.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joseph K. Showfety, POB 1629, Hickory NC 28603. During Congress: at the door.

North Dakota: See American Central Luncheon.


Ohio: See Tri-State Reception.

Oklahoma: See Golden West Tea. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9-10 am, Oklahoma Kitchen, Basement, Memorial Continental Hall.

Oregon: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Pennsylvania: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, noon-3 pm, Presiden-

tial Ball Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $20.00. Reservations accepted only until March 5 to Mrs. William A. Seagraves, 735 Woodcrest Road, Tiffin, OH 44883. WEST VIRGINIA

Kentucky Members: Mrs. Tracy Wallace Neal, 800 Old Dobbin Rd., Lexington, KY 40502. OHIO MEMBERS: Mrs. Robert R. King, 168 Hampden Park, Tiffin, OH 44883. WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS: Mrs. Samuel Davis, 3320 Rt 60, Huntington, WV 25702.

Utah: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

Vermont: See New England Colonial Collation.

Virginia: Luncheon, Tuesday, April 16, 12:15 pm, Grand Ballroom, Hotel Washington. Ticket information will be available at the State Conference.

Washington: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

West Virginia: See Tri-State Reception.

Wisconsin: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8-9 am, Assembly Room, Second Floor, Administration Building. See American Central Luncheon.

Wyoming: See Northwestern States Breakfast.

COMMITTEES

American Heritage: Roundtable Meeting, Monday, April 15, 11-12:30 pm, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

American Indians: Breakfast, Wednesday, April 17, 7:15-9 am, Presidential Ballroom, Capital Hilton Hotel, $13.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. C. Snowden Conkey, 10401 Grosvenor Pl #1404, Rockville, MD 20852. During Congress: American Indian Booth, Monday, April 15 and Tuesday until noon, Lounge, Constitution Hall.

American and DAR Manual For Citizenship: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, 8-8:30 am, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.


Conservation Workshop: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 11-1:30 pm, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Constitution Week: Meeting, Wednesday, April 17, 8-9 am, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR Centennial Jubilee Committee: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9:00-11 am, C.A.R. Board Room, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR Good Citizens: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, 8-9 am, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR Magazine and Magazine Advertising: Forum, Wednesday, April 17, 8-9 am. Magazine Office, Second Floor, Administration Building.

DAR Membership Committee: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8-10 am, National Officer's Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall. The Membership Commission includes: Organizing Secretary General, Registrar General, Librarian General, Genealogical Records Committee, Seimes Microfilm Center, National Membership Committee, Junior Membership Committee, and Lineage Research Committee.

DAR Motion Picture, Radio, and Television: Breakfast, Tuesday, April 16, 7-8:30 am, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $13.75. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Jerry J. Strayer, 1627 Miguel Ave., Coronado, CA 92118. During Congress: Mrs. Jerry Strayer, Capital Hilton Hotel. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

DAR Museum Docents: See Curator General.

DAR Scholarship: Seminar, Monday, April 15, 2:30-4 pm, C.A.R. Board Room, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

DAR Schools: Supper, Thursday, April 18, 9-45 pm, Capital Hilton Hotel, Presidential Ballroom, $26.00. Bus to other hotels following supper, $4.00. Reservations before April 6: Mrs. Susan G.
McDermott, Chairman, DAR School Supper, 251 S. Pitt Street, Carlisle, PA 17013 with a check made payable to DAR School Supper. Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope. During Congress: DAR Schools booth, Constitution Hall. Pre-Congress DAR School Gala, “A Night In Old Vienna”, Sunday, April 14, 8:45 pm, Constitution Hall. Information regarding reservations appears on page 19.


DAR Speakers Staff: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 2:30-4 pm, National Officer’s Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Flag of the U.S.A.: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10-12 noon, Assembly Room, Second Floor, Administration Building.

Friends of the Museum: See Curator General.

Genealogical Records: See DAR Membership Commission. Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8-9 am, National Officer’s Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Honor Roll: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10-11 am, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Junior American Citizens: Roundtable meeting, Tuesday, April 16, 7:30-8:45 am, C.A.R. Board Room, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall. JAC winning entries will be on display in the dressing rooms, basement, Constitution Hall.

Junior Membership: Breakfast and Forum, Monday, April 15, 7:30-10:30 am, Capital Hilton Hotel, $16.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Paul R. Vidas, 42B Brookside Drive, Lunsdale, PA 19446.

Lineage Research: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, 12:30-1:30 pm, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.


Program Clinic: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10-11 am, National Board Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Public Relations: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10-11:30 am, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Resolutions: Meetings, Tuesday, April 9—Saturday, April 13, 9-5 pm, Assembly Room, Second Floor, Administration Building.

Seimes Microfilm Center: Meeting, Tuesday, April 16, 8-9 am, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall. See DAR Membership Commission.

Transportation and Safety: Meeting, Wednesday, April 17, 9-10 am, Banquet Hall, Third Floor, Memorial Continental Hall.

Units Overseas: Luncheon, Thursday, April 18, 11:30-1:30 pm, South American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $17.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper, 8165 Morningside Drive, Lomnis, CA 95650. During Congress: Mrs. Charles Kemper, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Washington, DC 20024. During Congress: Banquet Table, Lobby Constitution Hall. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Congress Program: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 11:15-12:30 pm, Conductor’s Room, behind stage, Constitution Hall.

Corridor Hostess: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8:30-9:30 am, Register outside of the President General’s Reception Room.

Credentials: Committee instructions: Saturday, April 13, 8:30 am, O’Byrne Room, Basement, Administration Building. Registration: Saturday April 13, 9-4 pm, Monday April 15, 8-4 pm; Tuesday April 16, 8-4 pm; Wednesday April 17, 8-3 pm. Voting, Thursday, April 18, 8-2 pm. Regular Registration in O’Byrne Room. Advanced Registration in Pennsylvania Foyer, Memorial Continental Hall.

Guest Hospitality: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 9:45-11:15 am, Conductor’s Room, behind stage, Constitution Hall.

House Committee: Meeting of all House Committee Members Monday, April 15, 9-10 am, Auditorium, Constitution Hall. Section Chairman Meeting, Sunday, April 14 immediately following Memorial Service, Conductor’s Room, behind stage, Constitution Hall.

Marshall Committee: Breakfast, Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8-9:45 am, Conductor’s Room, behind stage, Constitution Hall.

Men’s Dinner: Monday, April 15, 5:45-7:30 pm, Capital Hilton Hotel, California Room, $24.00. Reservations accepted only until April 5; G. T. Smallwood Jr., 45 East 200 North, Salt Lake City, Utah 84103. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope. No reservations during Congress.

Pages: Registration and Meeting: Monday, April 15, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs register 10:30 am, Page’s Lounge, Constitution Hall. Registration of all Pages 11:15 am, Page’s Lounge, Constitution Hall. Orientation and instructors for all Pages, 12:15-2 pm, Stage, Constitution Hall.

Platform: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 11-12:15 pm, Stage, Constitution Hall. During Congress, Backstage, Constitution Hall.

President General’s Reception Room: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 10-12 noon, President General’s Reception Room, Constitution Hall.

Press Book: Display, Monday April 15 through Friday, April 19, 8:30-3:30 pm Daily, Dressing Room, Basement, Constitution Hall.

Registration Line: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 8:00 am, Baylies Center, Ground Floor, Administration Building.

Seating: See Credentials.

DAR ORGANIZATIONS

DAR Executive Club: Dinner, Friday, April 12, 7-9:30 pm, Capital Hilton Hotel.

50-Year Member Club: Meeting, Saturday, April 13, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall. Brunch, Sunday, April 14, 11 am, Pan American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $11.25. Please make checks payable to Treasurer 50-year club by March 15, 1985; Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, 10 Marshall Way, Rumford, RI 02916.

National Chairman’s Association: Breakfast and meeting, Sunday, April 14, 7:30-9:30 am, Congressional Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $13.50. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Jonathan W. Fox, P.O. Box 415, Leesburg, GA 31763.

National Officer’s Club: Meeting, Friday, April 12, 10-12 noon, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall. The National Officer’s Club Room will be open from Friday, April 12 thru Friday, April 19, for members of the National Officer’s Club. Banquet, Saturday, April 13, 7-10 pm, Capital Hilton Hotel, Federal Room, $25.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Fred W. Ellis, Rt 9, 405 Crestwood Dr., Greenville, SC 29609. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope.

State Regents Club: Informal Get-together, Thursday, April 12, 8-10 pm, Executive Suite, Fourth Floor, Capital Hilton Hotel.

State Vice Regents Club: Luncheon, Wednesday, April 14, 12-2 pm, Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel, $18.00. Reservations ac-
accepted only until April 8, 1985; Mrs. Joseph K. Showfety, PO Box 1629, Hickory, NC 28603. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope. Membership fee for all incoming State Vice Regents is $10.00; annual dues $2.00.

Vice Chairman's Association: Meeting, Wednesday, April 17, 8-9 am, National Officer's Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

Vice Presidents General Club: Breakfast, Monday, April 15, 7:30-9:30 am, Senate Room, Capital Hilton Hotel, $13.00. Reservations before Congress: Mrs. Joanne C. Burdick, 7413 S Kingston, Tulsa, OK 74136.

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N.S.C.A.R. NATIONAL CONVENTION
APRIL 18-21, 1985

Thursday, April 18
Senior National Board of Management, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall, 9:00 am—All day.

Friday, April 19
Opening of Convention, 90th Anniversary, Sheraton-Washington Hotel Cotillion Room—8:00 pm.

Saturday, April 20
Convention Business Sessions, Sheraton-Washington Hotel—9:00 am.

Sunday, April 21
Annual Pilgrimage.

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FIFTY YEAR MEMBERS INVITED TO JOIN THE CLUB

The bylaws of the Fifty Year Club provide “Any member in good standing in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution who has proof of fifty years of dues paying membership is eligible for membership in the Fifty Year Club.” A luncheon meeting is held annually in Washington in April. The club has over twelve hundred members and makes contributions to DAR projects from its funds.

Dues are two dollars per year or twenty-five dollars for a life membership. In paying dues, members of the club who do not go to Washington are taking part in the promotion of DAR projects. A gift membership is a nice way for a chapter to recognize achieving fifty years as a member.

Current officers are: President, Mrs. James M. Haswell; Vice President, Mrs. George W. Smythe; Chaplain, Mrs. Thomas B. Brandon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Len Young Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hiawatha Cagle; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins; Historian, Mrs. Charles H. Rudy; Custodian, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes; Parliamentarian, Miss Gertrude Carraway; Bylaws, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr.; Advisor, Mrs. Karl E. Wallace.

Applications may be made by sending dues to the chairman in each State.
The first Cabinet: Washington with the Secretaries of State (Jefferson), Treasury (Hamilton), War (Knox) and, in background, Attorney General (Randolph), an engraving from a painting by Alonzo Chappel (1828-1887).
True friendship is a plant of slow growth and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity (1783).

With respect to General Knox, I can say with truth, there is no man in the United States with whom I have been in habits of greater intimacy, no one whom I have loved more sincerely, nor any for whom I have had a greater friendship. (1798).

By

GEORGE WASHINGTON NORDHAM
Waldwick, New Jersey

Those two comments by George Washington show a depth of his understanding and offer a sense of his values. Biographer Paul Leicester Ford determined in The True George Washington that there were many individuals who rightfully are remembered as friends of Washington. A few examples: Dr. James Craik, a neighbor, family physician, and confidant for forty years. The Fairfax family, neighbors, the father who hired Washington for his first job as a surveyor at age sixteen, and the daughter Sally who was Washington's most passionate but unattainable love and his most pleasant memory for fifty years. The Marquis deLafayette, a young Frenchman who came to America and joined Washington in the war for independence, and who was treated by Washington virtually as a son for nearly three decades. And Tobias Lear, the dedicate Harvard-educated personal secretary and aide, who served Washington and his family for the last fourteen years of Washington's life and who declared that George Washington was the most honest man he had ever known. Each of these persons, and many others, might lay claim to the role of Washington's best friend. Yet, the one individual named by George Washington as being his greatest friend was Henry Knox.

Shortly after taking command of the army, Commander-in-Chief Washington was introduced by Nathanael Greene to a twenty-five year old Bostonian, with a thunderous voice, a hearty laugh, almost three hundred pounds of muscle and fat, and a fondness for well-tailored uniforms. Henry Knox, operator of The London Bookstore in Boston, had been
active in a local company of grenadiers for about seven years, had become “street-tough,” and had taken part in the shooting at Concord and Lexington. Knox had read and studied ordnance and artillery and was considered an expert by the time he first met Washington in July 1775. They talked about the need to get weapons and a few months later, the Commander-in-Chief sent Henry Knox to Fort Ticonderoga, New York to bring back some captured British cannons. Knox hired oxen and returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts with forty-three cannons, sixteen mortars, and 2,300 pounds of lead ammunition. Despite winter weather, having to cross the winding Hudson River four times with the weapons (each of which weighed about 500 pounds), Knox completed the 300-mile trip and delivered the goods within three weeks!

General Washington was impressed, to say the least. He arranged for Congress to name Henry Knox as a Colonel and the Chief of Artillery, a post Knox would hold for the remaining years of the American Revolution.

Knox's reliability, efficiency, and dedication to the Ticonderoga mission planted the seeds for a relationship with Washington that has been described as “constant companions.” Wherever the Commander-in-Chief was, Henry Knox was nearby if not actually at Washington's side. For example, Knox was in the same boat that Washington was in during the crossing of the Delaware River. Knox was the first officer to confront General Charles Lee who was retreating at the Battle of Monmouth Court House, New Jersey. Knox was a trusted, confidential advisor for the decisive, and successful, battle at Yorktown, Virginia, and Knox was the first person and perhaps the only person to learn the full strategy that Washington had worked out.

Henry Knox served George Washington and the American cause well. He set up a gun factory in Springfield, Massachusetts, was promoted to Brigadier General and then to the rank of Major General, and finally was put in charge of West Point, New York in August 1782. He was a devoted patriot, a noble man, a true friend of George Washington. Knox was a man of brilliant imagination, and strong feelings, who was brave, frank, sincere, and loyal. He spoke of Washington in the highest and fondest terms, saying, for example, that Washington was “as worthy a man as breathes.” And, on another occasion, Knox said that “General Washington fills his place with vast ease and dignity. ... he is certainly the best man for the place he is in.” The two men, with all their serious duties, enjoyed humor, such as when they stepped onto the scales at West Point in 1783 and saw that the fifty-one year old Washington weighed 209 pounds and the thirty-three year old Knox was at 280 pounds; they both burst into laughter because it reminded them of the boat trip across the Delaware River on that icy Christmas night when Washington kept ordering Knox “to shift his fat tail” so that the boat would ride properly.

After War's end, Knox was named Secretary of War in the Confederation; he later served as Secretary of War in the first cabinet formed by President Washington. In 1795, Henry Knox resigned from public service in order to attend to his serious duties, enjoyed humor, such as when they stepped onto the scales at West Point in 1783 and saw that the fifty-one year old Washington weighed 209 pounds and the thirty-three year old Knox was at 280 pounds; they both burst into laughter because it reminded them of the boat trip across the Delaware River on that icy Christmas night when Washington kept ordering Knox “to shift his fat tail” so that the boat would ride properly.

Two specific events show the personal closeness of Washington and Knox. On December 4, 1783, Commander-in-Chief Washington arranged to say a personal farewell to his senior officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City. Washington was en route to officially resign his commission to Congress in Annapolis. Henry Knox stood at Washington's side in the Tavern and after Washington had finished saying a few words to the group, Knox was the first to offer his hand to Washington. The General took Knox's hand, then grasped Knox's neck and gently pulled his head to Washington's shoulder, and they embraced with tears in their eyes. That spontaneous feeling set the pattern for the other officers and resulted in the most emotional public scene in Washington's entire life.

On the day Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States, April 30, 1789, Henry Knox was standing close by. Washington had earlier asked Knox to procure a suit of clothing, of American manufacture, for use as the inaugural dress. So, now Knox watched as Washington took the oath of office in a handsome brown suit manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut, which Knox had obtained for his friend. Later that evening, from the windows at Henry Knox's home in New York City, President Washington watched a massive display of fireworks that celebrated the beginnings of the new government.

In addition to such big things, the friendship flourished based on numerous little thoughtful acts. Knox sent Washington a specially constructed, hand-made sleigh. The two men went to the theatre together, with their wives, and several others in the federal government, all as Washington's personal guests. Knox's socially conscious and bon vivant wife, Lucy, was a favorite of Washington and he enjoyed dancing with her for hours during the parties at military headquarters buildings as well as during the dances and formal balls of the presidency.

The friendship of Knox and Washington withstood the “shocks of adversity.” Knox was not a yes-man. He was a man of strong views who disagreed without hesitation. He would debate the merits of policy and strategy with Washington and both men respected the other’s viewpoints. Henry Knox, at war's end, wanted to form an organization “to perpetuate the friendships formed by the officers of the Army ... and at the same time to create a fund for their indigent widows and orphans.” Eventually, Knox persuaded a somewhat reluctant former Commander-in-Chief who now treasured his civilian status, to serve as the first president of the Society of the Cincinnati. Henry Knox was elected in May 1784 to be the new Society's first Secretary. Later, Knox and Washington were to have many heated discussions about the propriety of such a Society; it had become controversial and was being seen by many as an elite, exclusive, aristocratic association of military men that was designed to enhance their own power and prestige at the expense of civilian politicians, especially those who had not served in the military.

The most severe shock to the friendship came in 1798. Ex-President Washington had been asked by President John Adams to serve as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army for an anticipated war with France. Washington agreed. The senior officers were to be Alexander Hamilton, Charles Pinckney, and Henry Knox. But in what order? Washington sentimentally wanted Knox to be second in command based on their years of friendship, but he decided it made more practical sense to have younger men ahead of Knox. So, Washington wrote to Knox that he would be third in line, behind Hamilton and Pinckney. Knox was insulted; he refused to serve although he did say he would act as an aide to Washington if asked. President Adams intervened and selected Knox as number two based on his seniority and on the President's preference for a Massachusetts man to counter-balance the Virginia Commander. Washington was now offended; he threatened to resign himself unless Adams would give him complete authority to select his own key officers. Adams backed-off; Washington again told Knox that he was to be third in line; and Knox again refused to serve on that basis. However, since the war with France never materialized, the whole affair served no practical purpose.

Through the ups and downs of war and politics, the friendship of Knox and Washington remained firm and sound over the years. They could, and did, disagree and yet remain absolutely trustful and mutually respectful. Knox often wrote of the “thousand evidences of (Washington's) friendships.” And Washington felt free to confide his innermost thoughts to Knox. Before taking the trip from Mount Vernon to New York for the presidential inauguration,
Washington wrote Knox that “my movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution; so unwilling am I, in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an Ocean of difficulties.” That is a confession likely to be made only to a trusted, good friend who would understand.

Another time, Washington wrote of “the friendship I have always borne you” and how pleased he was that Knox now had “an agreeable situation and prospects,” which gave Washington “infinite pleasure and no one wished more sincerely that I do that they may increase with your years.”

One of the last personal letters Washington wrote before he left the presidency was to Henry Knox. On the night before Washington's term ended, he wrote “Amongst the last acts of my political life, and before I go hence into retirement, profound will be the acknowledgement of your kind and affectionate letter.” Washington assured Knox that he continued to have a genuine interest in “whatever relates to your prosperity and happiness.”

Henry Knox's friendship with George Washington spanned almost twenty-five years. It was a “plant of slow growth” that developed among the highest levels of military responsibility and then throughout the highest levels of civic responsibility in the new nation. It had withstood the “shocks of adversity,” militarily and politically. Henry Knox seemed to realize and appreciate, perhaps better than any other contemporary, the indispensable talents and leadership of George Washington. Knox seemed to foresee Washington's special impact. While trying to convince Washington to accept the presidency of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Henry Knox told him “It would be a circumstance highly honorable to your fame, in the judgment of the present and future ages, and entitle you to the glorious republican epithet THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY.”

Reference Materials:

- The author's private 548-volume library of biographies and related books about George Washington includes the most fundamental and essential reference sources:


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National Defense (Continued from page 91)

institutions of the world. Pastors must define church activities in such a way to recapture the emphasis that involvement in all areas of the culture is a necessary part of true spirituality. In this way the church will thrive, instead of having to fight for its very existence as it is today.

Local churches, as missions, could sponsor young people who want to go to law school. Churches should encourage their young people to study law and encourage Christian lawyers to re-examine ways to apply their faith to their profession. The church, if it took its task seriously, could supply the law schools with Christian law students who would eventually influence the legal and governmental systems.

Most importantly, the local church, as the pillar and the ground for truth, should instruct all its people in the totality of the Christian life. Seminars on how Christianity applies to the political system would be profitable. The local church should be a teaching institution. Through the teaching church a generation of Christians who know the issues will be born. It was with twelve men like this that Christ changed the world. Surely, modern American Christians should be able to affect, at least, their own country.

John Whitehead is a constitutional attorney, President of The Rutheford Institute, and the author of The Second American Revolution and The Stealing of America.

Footnotes:

3 H. C. Commeranger, Perfunce, in McGruff's Fifth Eclectic Reader.
5 Marsh v. Chambers, No. 82-23, slip op at 4 (U.S. Supreme Court, July 5, 1983).
6 Cord, pp. 27-29.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid., pp. 29-36.
11 Ibid., pp. 5-6.
16 Ibid., p. 970.
Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General
and
Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor, Chairman
DAR School Committee
invite your participation in
A Special Evening Concert
to benefit the DAR Schools*
featuring Music of Johann Strauss and Franz Lehar in
A NIGHT IN OLD VIENNA
with members of
The Washington Civic Opera Association
The National Symphony Orchestra
The Landon School Boys Chorus, Bethesda, Maryland
Sunday evening, the fourteenth of April
Nineteen hundred and eighty-five
at eight forty-five
DAR Constitution Hall
Washington, District of Columbia
DAR School Benefit

Reservations by April 1, 1985 to: Mrs. Reece V. Hensley, 9740 Corral Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854. Make check payable to 1985 NSDAR School Benefit. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

- Preferred Orchestra Seats $ 40.00 per person
- Regular Orchestra Seats 30.00 per person
- First Balcony Seats 25.00 per person
- Second Balcony Seats 12.00 per person
- State Society Boxes 500.00 (seating 5 or 6)
- Patron Boxes 1,000.00
- Reception following Concert 25.00 per person

State Society Box Holders will be listed in the program. In addition to a special box seating of 5 or 6 persons, State Society Box Holders may become patrons by paying an additional $500.00.

Patron Box Holders will be listed in the program, receive ten (10) tickets to the Special Reception and ten first balcony tickets.

Sponsors—$200.00; will be listed in the program, receive two preferred orchestra seat tickets, two tickets to the Special Reception and three regular orchestra seat tickets.

Buses will be available to take members to their hotels after the Benefit and after the Special Reception.

Tickets will be mailed until April 1. Tickets for reservations after that date may be picked up on Saturday, April 13, and Sunday, April 14, in the suite of Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, Capital Hilton Hotel.

Continental Congress Pages who plan to arrive in Washington by Sunday, April 14, are invited to assist at the Benefit and should contact Mrs. Taylor after January 15 (8801 Belmart Road, Potomac, MD 20854).

DAR Schools to benefit:
Kate Duncan Smith DAR School; Tamasee DAR School, Crossnore School, Inc.; Berry College; Hillside School, Inc.; Hindman Settlement School;* Bacone American Indian College; St. Mary’s School for Indian Girls.

Reservation Blank

To: Mrs. Reece V. Hensley, 9740 Corral Drive, Potomac, MD 20854

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- Regular Orchestra Seats 30.00 per person
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- State Society Boxes 500.00 (seating 5 or 6)
- Patron Boxes 1,000.00
- Reception following Concert 25.00 per person

* omitted from December Issue
Abel, Samuel Sr.: b 10-9-1702 d 6-17-1785 m Lydia Gifford PS CT
Anderson, James: b c 1758 d 7-24-1835 m Jane Hetherington 2 Lt SC Pnsr
Armstrong, William: b ___ d p 4-5-1802 m Jean ___ PS VA
Austin, William: b c 1750 d a 2-23-1801 m (1) Hannah Glenn (2)
Esther Alexander PS VA
Babson, John: b 4-27-1746 d 3-22-1825 m Susannah Rogers Sea
Cap MA
Baird (Beard), William Sr.: b c 1731 d 4-22-1804 m X PS PA
Ballard, Silas: b c 1763 d a 1-1837 m X Pvt NC
Barnes, Abel: b 11-7-1754 d 11-22-1846 m Keziah Griswold Pvt CT Pnsr
Barnum, Amos: b 7-28-1752 d 12-30-1827 m (1) Anna Bets (2)
Mrs. Sarah (Geer) Judd Sgt CT Pnsr
Baynes, John Sr.: b 3-23-1726 d p 1777 m Mary Noble CS MD
Beall, Daniel: b 1740 d 1-4-1835 m Nancy ___ PS MD
Beard, John: b 3-31-1765 d 5-31-1826 m Mary Blackstock Horseman SC
Bedenbaugh, Adam: b c 1760 d a 11-16-1829 m Barbary Wertz PS SC
Bell, Mildred (Robinson): b c 1735 d p 1-19-1793 m Rev. James Bell
Bell, Patterson: b 1748 d 11-5-1833 m (1) Eleanor Thompson (2)
Mary Boyle Col PA Pnsr
Benedict, Leonard: b 1742 d 2-22-1837 m Catherine Shryack Pvt PA
Benett, Peter: b c 1725 d a 1-1779 m X PS MD
Blake, Ebenezer Sr.: b 9-28-1730 d 9-12-1819 m (1) Tamar Thompson (2) Anna Hodges (3) Rachel Balcom Pvt PA
Boggs, Francis: b 1754 d a 10-26-1837 m X Sol Spy VA
Bonneau, Elizabeth (Vanderhorst) b c 1750 d a 3-20-1820 m Henry Bonneau PS SC
Bowen, John: b c 1750 d a 9-1-1805 m Eleanor Wilmott PS MD
Bowman, Henry: b b c 1750 d a 8-8-1808 m Howard Hoffman Pvt PA
Boyce (BUYS), Henry: b c 1750 d a 1820 m Catherine Rynders Pvt NY
Boyle (BOYLES), Charles: b 8-1722 d a 11-1813 m X PS NJ
Bray, Andrew: b 7-11-1713 d 6-22-1789 m (1) Margaret Watson (2)
Sarah Stout PS NJ
Brengle, Jacob: b c 1735 d a 2-14-1784 m (1) Gertrude Bell (2) Margaret Bell PS MD
Brigance, David: b c 1750 d a 8-1820 m ___ Hardin PS NC
Brem (BREHM) Christophel: b ___ d p 10-3-1781 m (1) Elizabeth ___ (2) Maria Helena ___ (3) Anna Margaret ___ PS PA
Brenn, (George) Conrad: b c 1745 d 6-21-1817 m Salome (Sarah) Utzmann PS CS PA NC
Bronson (Branson), Stout: b 3-28-1749 d 9-19-1834 m (1) X (2)
Elizabeth Brown Pvt Mar Pvt PA Pnsr
Broookover, John: b c 1760 dp 8-3-1833 m X Pvt VA MD Pnsr
Brown, Christopher: b 2-16-1756 d 1-19-1844 m Anna Brayman Pvt RI Pnsr
Broyles, Adam: b c 1730 d a 5-1782 m Mary Wilhite PS VA
Bucklin, Nehemiah 2nd: b 11-11-1745 d 1-17-1813 m Nancy Bowers Pvt MA
Bugg, John: b 1734 d 1801 m Lucy Pennington PS VA
Bullivant, James: b c 1740 d c 1802 m Ann ___ PS VA
Burbridge, Thomas: b a 1720 d 1790-1791 m Mildred ___ PS VA
Burford, Phillip: b c 1730 d a 2-11-1796 m (1) Margaret ___ (2) Mildred ___ CS NC
Burke (Burk), Robert S.: b 1761 d 8-28-1845 m Hannah Jones Sgt VA Pnsr
Burnside, John: b c 1746 d 9-4-1809 m Mary ___ Sol VA
Butts, Adam Jr.: b 8-30-1760 d 10-29-1810 m Christina Andre Pvt PA
Capp (CAPP), William Jr.: b c 1750 d a 5-21-1838 m Zilphia Bulls Pvt NC Pnsr
Camp, James: b c 1755 d p 4-1831 m X Sol NC
Carroll, Charles: b c 1757 d p 11-1815 m Mary ___ PS NC
Castleman, William: b c 1750 d a 12-1815 m X (1) Ann Wells (2) Pvt PA
Chamberlain, John: b c 1712 d a 4-1-1783 m Hannah ___ PS NJ
Chaucey, Nathaniel: b 1-21-1720 d 9-3-1798 m (1) Mrs. Mary Stocking (2) Mrs Susannah Gilbert CS CT
Claffin, Ebenezer Sr.: b 7-2-1716 d 1793 m Hannah Smith PS MA
Clark, Henry: b 11-19-1760 d 2-12-1828 m Ann ___ CS VA
Clark, William: b 4-23-1726 d p 6-24-1795 m (1) Winney ___ (2) Frances ___ PS CS NC
Clingman (Klingman), Cornelius: b c 1745 d c 1820-30 m Catherine Stapleton Pvt PA
Cloud, Benjamin: b c 1755 d a 4-22-1832 m X Pvt VA
Cole, Alexander: b 1750 d a 1783 m X Lt NC
Collins, Josiah: b c 1762 d a 1-1808 m Clara ___ Sol NC
Clegg (Coul), John: b 5-19-1725 d 5-27-1784 m (1) Mary Lord (2)
Mary Gardner (3) Abigail Matson PS CT
Conder, George: b c 1740 d 7-5-1790 m Barbara___ Pvt NC
Conover (Covenhoven), Benjamin W.: b 1-25-1753 m 9-10-1801 m Abigail Burlew 2nd Lt PS NJ
Coolidge, Augustus: b c 1756-59 d a 8-1823 m (1) Ruth Faulkner (2) Mary Faulkner Pvt MA
Coom, Andrew: b c 1739 d 11-11-1790 m Veronica___ Pvt NC
Crouch, John: b c 1730 d 1791 m Margaret___ Pvt GA
Cundrum (Gundrum), Martin: b c 1750 d a 10-1826 m Maria Catarina Boesshaar Pvt PA
Cutrelon (Curton), Richard Sr.: b c 1740 d a 1-16-1800 m (1) Elizabeth ___ (2) Martha ___ Sol GA
Curry, Samuel: b c 1760 d a 12-26-1808 m Margaret Irwin PS VA
Davis, John: b 5-1-1755 d 6-20-1842 m (1) Marvel Maxson (2) Margaret Kelso Pvt DRM NJ WPNs
Davis, William: b c 1744 d 11-29-1836 m Jane Allen Pvt NY Pnsr
Dean, William: b c 1760 d p 1795 m Ruth ___ Sol VA
Dedman, Samuel: b c 1750 d a 11-1790 m Eleanor___ Maj PS VA
Dees, Needham: b c 1755 d a 12-11-1802 m X Sol PS NC
Del Pino, Joseph: b c 1759 d 12-17-1815 m (1) Rita Monson (2) Mrs. Margarita (Masias) Sanchez (3) Andrea Romero PS LA
De Pue (De Puy), William: b c 10-17-1766 d 9-11-1851 m X Pvt Spy GA Pnsr
Derr, Lorenz: b c 1750 d p 10-15-1793 m Catharena ___ PS NC
Dick, William: b c 1745 d 1810 m Rebecca ___ PS PA
Diffee, William: b c 1710 d p 12-2-1790 m X CS NC
Donald, William: b c 1738 d a 11-1813 m Elizabeth___ Sol NC
Donnelly, John: b c 1750 d a 13-1806 m Hannah Stapler Sol GA
Dotterey (Doutrow), Jacob: b c 1733 d a 10-27-1806 m Marillies ___ Cpl MD
Dowling, (Dowlins), William: b c 1720 d 2-24-1811 m Deborah Leavitt PS NH
Drummond (Drummon), John: b c 1760 d a 5-8-1812 m Sarah ___ Sol SC
Dunkleberger, Peter: b c 1749 d a 3-13-1833 m Catherine Hill Pvt PA
Ebin, John: b c 1724 d p 1795 m Mary Warner PS VA
Edmonds (Edmunds), Howell: b c 1737 d a 6-1814 m X 2nd Maj PS NC
Edmonds, (Edmunds), William: b c 1762 d a 6-1821 m Penelope Crump Pvt NC
Eldendorf, Jacob: b c 9-28-1729 d 3-8-1797 m Annatje Burhans PS
McKenney (McKinney), Mordicai: b p 1751 d a 9-9-1828 m Elizabeth Mills Pvt SC
McKnight, Andrew: b c 1760 d 3-25-1825 m Elizabeth Nash Corp NC
McMechen (McMechan), Alexander: b c 1757 d 5-12-1845 m Margaret Van Vleck Pvt NY Pnsr
McQueen, Samuel: b c 1750 d 1794 m Hannah Duggar PS NC
Mengel (Mengle), Nicholas: c 1759 b bet 1795-1801 Sol PA
Merrill, Joseph: b 11-6-1744 d 9-1786 m Elizabeth True Pvt MA
Miller, Christian Jr.: b 1-16-1741 d 10-9-1778 m Maria Butz Sol PA
Miller, John St.: b c 1728 d a 1798 m Magdalena ___ PS PA
Miller, John Christian: b 1-6-1741 d 10-20-1815 m Audrey Collier Sol SC
Moulton, Nathaniel: b 3-7-1737 d 2-21-1723 m Anna Kimball Pvt MA
Naylor, Joshua: b 12-17-1751 d 6-24-1835 m (1) X (2) Morning Scroggins Sol MD Pnsr
Neal (Neale), Charles: b 1705 d p 6-3-1778 m Mrs. Mary Smith Brooke PS MD
Nettles, George: b 1-28-1739 d m Elizabeth Cusac Pvt SC
Oakes, John: b c 1740 d a 12-5-1815 m ___ PS PA
Organ (Orgain), William Darby: b c 1750 d a 5-24-1824 m Maria Von Vlieck Sol PA
Osborn (Osborne), Ephraim: b c 1746 d p 1850 m Mary "Polly" Brock Sol VA
Outerbridge, William: b c 1733 d 1794 m Catherine Revell PS NC
Parsons, John, Jr.: b 4-4-1744 d 1-7-1821 m Ann Osborne Sgt CT
Pearsall (Piersol), Mordecai: b a 1750 d p 1793 m ___ PS PA
Pease, Warehouse: b c 1745 d p 1789 m Jerusha Kent Pvt CT
Peck, Peter: b 8-18-1755 d 6-23-1837 m Margaret Green Pvt VA Pnsr
Pennington, Jacob: b c 1750 d p 19-1801 m Mary Prince Sol PS SC
Pennington, William: b a 1727 d 1784 m X PS VA
Perkinson, Jeremiah: b c 1735 d a 8-27-1789 m Elizabeth ___ PS VA
Pettibone, Daniel: b 5-14-1743 d a 3-10-1825 m (1) Sarah Brown (2) Prudence m Pvt NY
Phillips, Asa: b 4-6-1737 d 9-24-1824 m (1) Mary Chesbrough (2) Lois Parks Ens CT WPNS
Pierce (Pearce), Michael: b 8-27-1749 d 6-4-1838 m Phebe Squire Pvt NJ Pnsr
Poultier, John: b 7-31-1762 d p 12-3-1832 m X Sol VA Pnsr
Pound, Benjamin: b 8-6-1840 d a 7-1816 m Elizabeth Laing Pvt NJ
Prince, Francis: b 12-13-1739 d p 1797 m Sarah Bounds Capt PS SC
Privett, William: b c 1759 d p 11-1794 m ___ PS PA
Prouty, Elijah: b bpt 8-21-1740 d 7-4-1813 m Lydia McCune CS PS JP VT
Ralphston, William: b c 1740 d a 6-24-1811 m X PS VA
Ridgely, Jacob: b c 1737 d 6-1-1819 m Hannah Elridge Sgt RI
Rawlings (Rawlins), William: b c 1763 d 5-2-1836 m Sarah Brame Pvt VA Pnsr
Reed, George: b c 1730 d p 1784 m Abigail ___ PS NC
Rentchler (Rengler), John: b c 1758 d 2-20-1825 m Maria Dorothea Will Pvt PA
Rice, John: b c 1740 d p 9-18-1811 m X Sol NC
Rice, Joseph: b c 1761 d p 1850 m Margaret ___ Sol NC
Richards (Reichard), Bernard (George Bernard): b 2-25-1741 d 3-1783 m Mrs. Hannah Schaffer Kraft Pvt PA
Richmond, William: b c 1752 d p 1840 m (1) Mary (2) Margaret Bragg (3) Rebecca Adams Pvt VA Pnsr
Ridgely, Jacob: b 2-2-1744 d 4-1815 m Ruth Thresher Sgt MD Ritz (Reitz), Michael: b 1-1-1757 d 12-17-1825 m Elizabeth Smoke PS PA
Robbins (Robins), William Sr.: b 12-5-1715 d 7-6-1786 m Elizabeth Coleman PS VA
Robinson, Hezekiah: b c 1734 d a 9-24-1798 m Judith ___ Pvt VA
Root, Stephen: b 8-14-1747 d 6-7-1818 m Prudence Avery CSA NY
Rotten (Rhoten), Thomas: b 1755 d p 1850 m (1) X (2) Hannah Anderson Pvt PA PNSR
Rowe, Zebulon: b 3-19-1732 d 10-5-1817 m (1) Keziah (2) Susan Finson Cpt MA
Rye, Solomon: b c 1750 d a 3-1821 m X PS NC
St. John, Daniel: b 1716 d 11-10-1802 m ___ PS CT
Scudder, John: b 8-8-1757 d 12-10-1831 m Susan Hetfield Pvt NJ
Searcy, Jeremiah: b c 1760 d a 1830 m Sarah Martin Pvt SC Pnsr
Shannon, William: b c 1750 d c 1782 m X Capt VA
Shepard, Isaiah: b c 12-5-1756 d 1-12-1823 m (1) Lydia Watson (2) Mrs. Huldah Woodruff Pvt CT
Simmons (Simons), Daniel: b 10-26-1751 d 10-15-1822 m Martha Hosmer Lt MA
Simms (Sims), Thomas: b 7-1-1744 d 12-18-1836 m Mary Howard Sol NC
Smith, Nathan: b 6-18-1730 d 12-23-1783 m Mary Thomas Pvt CT
Snyder, Henry: b bpt 5-7-1745 d 1-1832 m Maria Homrell Sgt NY
Southard, John: b 9-9-1758 d p 1832 m X Pvt VA Pnsr
Sparrow, Solomon: b 10-5-1746 d a 2-27-1818 m X PS MD
Speake (Speakes), Hezekiah: b 1757 d 1-18-1837 m Eleanor Tucker Sol MD Pnsr
Squire (Squier), John: b 5-5-1755 d 11-3-1838 m Sarah Carter Sol NH VT
Stanley (Standley), Moses: b c 1752 d c 1795 m X Sol VA
Stanley (Standley), William Sr.: b c 1720 d a 10-28-1784 m Judith ___ PS VA
Stevens, James: b c 1734 d p 3-24-1810 m Beethoven ___ PS VA
Stevens, Prince: b 5-2-1736 d 1-810 m Reliance Hinckley Pvt MA
Stone, Samuel: b c 1740 d a 5-26-1778 m Mrs. Anna (Hanson) Mitchell Ens MD
Stovall, Thomas: b c 1710-1715 d a 9-26-1803 m Elizabeth Owen PS VA
Srickle, Christopher: b a 1758 d a 4-2-1823 m Catherine Weidmann Sol PA
Stroud, Luton Jr.: b c 1758 d a 10-1798 m Hannah Croom Sol NC
Stubbsfield, Edward: b c 1750 d a 1810 m Mary Lightfoot Munford Lt PS VA
Sweet, Anthony: b c 1740 d a 10-4-1806 m (1) Mrs. Martha Roberts (2) Ruth Prudence PS SC
Swepton, Richard: b c 1725 d a 2-1788 m (1) X (2) Mrs Mary Tabb PS VA
Syng, Philip: b 9-1703 d 5-8-1789 m Elizabeth Warner Pvt PA
Taylor, Jasper: b c 1763 d 1-5-1849 m Maria Edmunds Pvt NY Pnsr
Templeton, Adam: b c 1711 d 1795 m Margaret Lindsay PS NH
Thissel, John: b 8-17-1749 d 1-1797 m Mrs. Lucy Lovett Mil MA
Thompson, James: b 12-18-1763 d 7-1851 m Sarah ___ Pvt NC Pnsr
Thompson (Thomasson), Simon: b ca 1720 d 9-20-1804 m X PS NC
Thompson, Jonathan: b c 1735 d a 1-3-1814 m (1) (2) Mrs Mary Tabb PS VA
Tirtyol, John: b 8-18-1755 d 6-23-1837 m Margaret Green Pvt VA Pnsr
Troyer, Michael: b c 1750 d a 1-2-1781 m Sarah Clark Pvt MA
Trantham, Martin: b c 1748 d 8-5-1783 m X Sol NC
Trauger, Christian: b c 1750 d a 4-18-1804 m Esther ___ Pvt PA
Tucker, Jonathan: b c 1740 d a 12-10-1816 m Elizabeth ___ Pvt PA
Twitty, Peter: b a 1754 d 5-25-1812 m Susannah Burford PS NC
Tyson, Moses: b c 1763 d a 4-18-1823 m Elizabeth Joyner Pvt NC
(Continued on page 119)
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, at 12 noon, Friday, December 7, 1984, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. James L. Robertson, offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. King, Mrs. Yochim, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Creedon, Mrs. Hamm, Mrs. Gauthier, Mrs. Saavedra. Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Devan, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rhodes, Virginia. State Regents: Mrs. Llewellyn, Delaware; Mrs. Cox, District of Columbia; Mrs. Neal, Kentucky; Mrs. Bloodorn, Maryland; Mrs. Weir, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Honts, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Creedon, reported for the period November 5, 1984 have been reviewed. Supplemental papers verified: 566.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Hamm, gave her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to present the following report: Application papers received: 1,276; Application papers verified: 1,279.
All applications on established ancestors received in this office prior to November 14, 1984 have been reviewed.
All applications on new ancestors received in this office prior to November 5, 1984 have been reviewed. Supplemental papers received: 326; Supplemental papers verified: 566.
All supplementals on established ancestors received in this office prior to October 1983 have been reviewed.
All supplementals on new ancestors received in this office prior to July 1983 have been reviewed.
Number of Revolutionary ancestor records verified for the office of Historian General for grave marking permits: 14; Number of new ancestors: 113; Last National Number: 688701.

Mrs. Hamm moved that the 1,279 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Yochim. Adopted.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Clyde, her report was read by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Yochim.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through the State Regent the following Member At Large is presented for confirmation as an Organizing Regent:
Through the Units Overseas Chairman the following Member At Large is presented for confirmation as an Organizing Regent:
Miss Margaret Lynn Morgan, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Through the State Regent has come the resignation of an Organizing Regent:
Mrs. Mary Lee King Kenny, Tequesta, Florida.
The following term of office has expired by limitation of time for an Organizing Regent:
Mrs. Dorothy Vincent Clark, Irondequoit, New York.

The following chapters are now presented for official disbandment: Bemidji, Bemidji, Minnesota; Fort Grider, Lenoir, North Carolina; Rappahannock, Washington, Virginia; Waukomah Trail, Woodland, Washington.
The following chapters are now presented for automatic disbandment: General Edward F. Beale, Palmdale, California; John Rutledge, Berkeley, California; Abiqua, Scotts Mills, Oregon.
The following chapters have met all the requirements according to the National Bylaws and are now presented for confirmation: Mussel Shoals, Muscle Shoals, Alabama; Talking Leaves, Gore, Oklahoma.

For the Organizing Secretary General the First Vice President General, Mrs. Yochim, moved the confirmation of two organizing regents; resignation of one organizing regent; expiration of term for one organizing regent; location change for one chapter; official disbandment of four chapters; automatic disbandment of three chapters; confirmation of two chapters provided necessary messages of organization are received by 4 PM. Second by Mrs. Yochim. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Fleck, read the following recommendation from the Executive Committee and moved its adoption:
The approval of a Michigan State Chairmen's Club pin as designed by J. E. Caldwell Company. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Fleck, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Robertson, gave the closing prayer and the meeting adjourned at 12:23 P.M.

Note

The minutes of the June 8, 1984 National Board of Management meeting should have included the following statement in the report of Mrs. James E. Clyde, Organizing Secretary General: "The notice of the resignation of the State Vice Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Harold E. Ryder, has been received and Mrs. Bernard Navatto is now presented for confirmation as State Vice Regent."

Correction to Curator General's Report, April, 1983


Feb. 1985
Hawaii's Washington Place

By Nonda L. Maddox

Aloha Chapter Honolulu, Hawaii

What more appropriate time than American History Month 1985 to focus on Hawaii, our 50th State, which has just celebrated its 25th year of Statehood. It is this month Aloha Chapter and the Hawaii State Society of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution presents the History Award Medal to Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi, the wife of Governor George R. Ariyoshi for her outstanding work in the restoration of Washington Place and making its history available to the people of Hawaii. Mrs. Ariyoshi was instrumental in preserving a part of Hawaii's History for the future.

Washington Place is the oldest house in the Islands that has continuously been used as a domicile. It was built during the years 1842 to 1846 by Isaac Hart who had been hired by John Dominis, an American sea-captain from New York, who arrived on the island with his wife and young son. After the building was completed, Captain Dominis set sail from Honolulu on August 5, 1846 bound for China. He was never seen again. A report was published that his ship was wrecked in Micronesia and that he had been killed by natives; however, no one really knows what happened to him. In 1847, during the reign of King Kamehameha III, Mrs. Dominis, the Captain's widow, rented a suite of rooms to U.S. Commissioner Anthony TenEyck, who had just lost his wife. Each day Commissioner TenEyck would have the "Stars and Stripes" flown from a flagpole in the front yard. It was Commissioner TenEyck who named it Washington Place on February 22, 1848 which was the 115th birthday anniversary of George Washington, our nation's first President. On that very same day, "Official Notice" from King Kamehameha III commanded "that they retain that name in all time coming."

The Captain's son, John Owen Dominis, married the Honorable Lydia K. P. Kapaakea, the sister of Chief David Kalakaua, on September 16, 1862. When Kalakaua became King, his sister received the title of Princess. Upon the death of the widow Dominis, April 25, 1889, the property went to her son. King Kalakaua died January 20, 1891 while in San Francisco, California. Princess Liliuokalani became Queen and ascended to the throne on January 29, 1891. Her husband was given the title of Prince Consort and died seven months later on August 27, 1891. Washington Place then became the property of Queen Liliuokalani. She did not use Washington Place as her official home until the overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy on January 17, 1893. After her death, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, who was one of the heirs to Queen Liliuokalani's estate, suggested that the Territory acquire Washington Place as the Executive Mansion. The Legislatures of 1919 and 1920 appropriated funds, and in May 1921 the building and land became Government property costing $55,000 which included repairs and furnishings. It originally consisted of eight rooms. It now has 17 rooms with seven baths. It has been the home of 10 of Hawaii's 14 Governors and of one Governor of Oahu in the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Mrs. Ariyoshi is somewhat of a "history buff" as is her husband. Her own "Search and Rescue Mission" began almost immediately after she and her family moved into Washington Place in 1974. She began the "Big Project," as she refers to it, shortly after moving in. She divided the "Big Project" into three phases. Phase one was the locating of Queen Liliuokalani's furnishings. The Queen's possessions started disappearing shortly after her imprisonment for approximately nine months at Iolani Palace. At her death in 1917,
the Queen willed many things to the Bishop Museum and gave other things to her friends. Some of her items were sold at auction and then removed to residences both here and on the mainland. Mrs. Ariyoshi started her research by reading everything she could find that had been written about the home. She spent months at the State Archives digging up information, becoming so involved one might say that she became "addicted." She was determined to bring Hawaiiana back into the home.

With funding from a legislative grant of $85,000 in 1975, Mrs. Ariyoshi was able to begin phase two. This second phase involved the redecoration and restoration of the property. During this time she found that the fire alarm system did not work and had it replaced. A new roof was placed over the museum section of the house to help solve some of the leakage problems. She continues to have the house checked twice a month for termites. All the historic furniture have been restored. Mrs. Ariyoshi found the most qualified and enthusiastic group of people to assist her with her restoration goal. Among them was Honolulu Interior Designer, Phyllis Spalding Bowen. Frank Machelion, well-known for his "largest carpet in the world" (the very famous State Dining Room carpet in the White House), did the carpets in the Blue, Reception and Piano rooms. They were hand made in India. The colors in the carpets blended with the colors of the wallpaper, draperies, furniture and upholstery fabrics which were obtained from two world-famous companies, Scalamandre and Fortuny Designs. Great attention was paid to creating an atmosphere reminiscent of the Queen's era, such as the colors, patterns and fabrics which are of a late nineteenth century style. It is remarkable that Mrs. Ariyoshi was able to stay within the original grant. The project was completed "slightly under budget — only slightly — but under."

Many of the Queen's most important furniture are displayed in the four "Museum Rooms" on the first floor of the home. The Piano Room contains the Queen's famous koa piano. It was made by Fischer Company of New York from koa wood harvested at Kamuela on Hawaii. It was presented to the Queen in 1892. It is kept in excellent condition and properly tuned. Visitors have been invited to play during a tour of this room. It has a most beautiful sound. Mrs. Ariyoshi believes it may be the only piano of its kind. Queen Liliuokalani loved music and was the greatest composer of Hawaiian music in the 19th Century. One of the many songs she composed was the well-known "Aloha Oe." Also in this room are the Queen's funeral kahilis, a case that displays several of her personal belongings (including her personal guitar), a wave motif koa settee and other period pieces.

The Blue Room is so called because the upholstery and carpet is now done in blue. It contains the Queen's very ornate Chinese cedar furniture which includes a settee, chairs and tables. During a trip to China, Mrs. Ariyoshi was able to identify only that the pieces were made in Canton from the Kwangtung Province, according to the top museum expert in China. Once while traveling in Scotland, Mrs. Ariyoshi met by chance a young man named William Allaman while on a tour bus. He remarked that he had just donated a chair once belonging to the Queen to Iolani Palace. Mrs. Ariyoshi identified herself and said that she had been looking for a similar piece for Washington Place. It turn out that Mr. Allaman had confused the destination of the chair and it was in fact headed for Washington Place. Mr. Allaman had inherited the chair from his uncle who had purchased it in 1926 at a Queen's auction. Mrs. Ariyoshi said, "It's one of those incredible coincidences that are almost beyond belief — half way around the world, you know, in the very same place at the very same moment . . . a chance in a billion." The chair was reupholstered and placed in the Blue Room.

The Reception Room contains several pieces of the Queen's koa wood furniture and a beautiful table constructed of all the various woods of Hawaii. Two oils grace the walls above the settee. They were done in 1825 by Robert Dampier entitled "Tetuppa" (Young Hawaiian girl) and "Karakapa" (Young Hawaiian boy). The paintings were returned from England in 1962 and presented to Governor John Burns.

The Queen's Bedroom is the fourth of the original first floor rooms. It contains the Queen's bed made of koa wood with walnut inlay, dresser and other original pieces.
The State Dining Room, located in the rear of the first floor is also maintained as one of the "Museum Rooms," although it was part of a later addition to the house. On display as well as being used is the magnificent ornate silver service that was a gift to Kamehameha IV from Emperor Napoleon III in 1858. This room contains a dramatic floor-to-ceiling portrait of Queen Liliuokalani that was painted by William Cogswell in 1892. Children as well as adults are fascinated as they watch the Queen's eyes follow them as they walk around the room. Other prized oils adorn the walls of the many rooms. Most all have recently been restored by the St. Louis Museum. They are now in excellent condition, a true beauty to behold.

The third phase of the "Big Project" is the cataloguing of and documentation of information on all items at Washington Place including those in the 3.1 acre grounds. It may be of interest to know that Aloha Chapter planted a breadfruit tree in 1932 to mark the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth and the 60th Anniversary of the DAR in Hawaii. This tree is located on the Miller Street side on the grounds of the Governor's residence. Mrs. Ariyoshi is working with Dr. Mary Ellen Des Jarlais, of the Human Resources Department, University of Hawaii, in this cataloging project. They are now in their fourth year. Dr. Des Jarlais said that most of the research, which is funded by the department of tropical agriculture and human resources, is done by students in one of her courses, "Shelter in Society." Each student is assigned one piece and then becomes responsible for documenting all available information. The results of phase three will be published for the Hawaii State Archives, Washington Place and the Smithsonian Institution. It will provide detailed information to serious researchers and historians that has not been available. Major emphasis has been to first identify those pieces that belonged to the Queen and second to discover the origin and pertinent history of as many pieces as possible. Students have written hundreds of letters and followed obscure leads in obtaining information from all over the world.

E kipa mai . . . (Come! You are welcome . . . ) is Governor and Mrs. Ariyoshi's motto as they open their home to small scheduled group tours and for public receptions and other gatherings: "We are honored to have the privilege of showing and sharing what belongs to all the people of Hawaii." Student field trips to Washington Place are very popular. Mrs. Ariyoshi has trained volunteer docents who help her with the tours of the lower floor public rooms and the garden. Mrs. Ariyoshi said that some people have suggested that Washington Place be turned into a museum. She doesn't approve of that idea. She believes that once a home is not lived in, it loses its warmth. She says that "Caring for this home is serious business with me. I consider it an honor and a privilege to be living in such a historic home and to be entrusted with its care. It is a responsibility I accept willingly, and I do this work with much love for the home and for the people of this state and for Queen Liliuokalani."

The Queen's Bedroom

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112 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Mrs. Walter Hughey King  
President General, NSDAR  
and  
Mrs. Herbert H. White  
National Chairman, Lineage Research  

invite you to attend a Lineage Work Shop  
on  
Tuesday April 16, 1985 at 12:30 pm  
in  
Memorial Continental Hall  

* * * * * * * * * * *

Bring application papers with which you have difficulty, and let us help you find the “missing link.”  
Mr. James D. Walker, our Professional staff, and qualified Lineage Researchers will be available to advise  
you on finding information and/or what you need to prove lineage for DAR membership.  
We hope many Lineage Chairmen, Chapter Regents and Registrars will be present to learn how to increase  
Chapter Membership.  
* * * * * * * * * * *

Anyone responsible for 5 (five) applications from June 1984 to March 1986, with required proof, sent  
through proper channels (a chapter) and accepted by the National Society will be eligible to order the  
Volunteer Lineage pin from Caldwell’s. Only one person may receive credit for an application even though  
others may have worked on it.  
Information must be received by March 1, 1986. List: name, chapter, national number and date accepted for  
each application. You must have five or more. Mail to:  

National Chairman Lineage Research  
1776 D Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006  

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RESERVATION FORM  
Lineage Research Committee

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State.  

I will attend the Lineage Work Shop on April 16, 1984  

Include a check for $5.00 made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR.  
Fee includes Work Kit. Mail to National Chairman, Lineage Research Committee.
More Genealogy

Mrs. Clifford Schexnayder, National Chairman

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 61/2 in. type line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDR 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.


FRANKEN-WALDRICH-AIKEN-HARGIS-FLAMING: Seeking parents and siblings of Henry Aiken (or optional spelling Adkins) b. 1797 in SC, d. 1875 in TN. Any help will be welcomed. —Mr. H. R. Frick, 26 Nov 1876, Lancaster, PA; m. 13 Dec 1871, d. 19 May 1848. John b. 5 Feb 1760; d. 11 Mar 1811 Northumberland Co., PA. Eleven children, need parents of Elizabeth, wish to correspond with anyone related to the above.—Mary P. Scott, RR 2 Box 41, Brewster, KS 67732.

MACCUBBIN-WILLIAMS: Need proof that Achsah Elizabeth Williams b. 1787 in ME, d. 1852 MO. Alpheus had at least two brothers, Thomas & Charles. Maria thought to be dau. or niece of John W. Garrott of VA. —Mrs. J. W. Wilson, 9 Miles Standish Rd., Marblehead, MA 01945.

MACCUBBIN-ROBERTS: Seeking parents and ances. of both Alpheus Maccubbin b. 1805 Montgomery Co., MD, d. Apr 1880 MO, m. April 1834 Maria Garrott b. 1806 Balto (?), d. Sept 1852 MO. Alpheus had at least two brothers, Thomas & Charles. Maria thought to be dau. or niece of John W. Garrott of VA. —Mrs. J. W. Wilson, 9 Miles Standish Rd., Marblehead, MA 01945.

NEWELL: Any info. on John Newell b. in CT, who had a son Benjamin b. 1779 who m. Rachel Bailey from PA.—Mrs. D. Imboden, 420 Walburga St., St. Marys, PA 15857.


ATKINS: Need info. for family history as to identification of Moses (n) Atkins, sep. spelling Adkins) 1773-1839 in Montgomery Co. (later Giles Co.). After 1806, VA, on Sinking Creek. Hearsay info. is welcomed.—Edna A. Williams, Rt. 1 Box 239, Pembroke, VA 24136.

FISHER: Need info. about parents, siblings and children of Absolom Fisher, b. 8 Jan 1794 in PA or VA, d. 11 Sept 1830 in Muskingum Co., OH; m. Harriet Johnson, b. 2 Nov 1797, d. 19 Mar 1836. Was Thomas Fisher a son? Any help will be appreciated.—Mary P. Scott, RR 2 Box 41, Brewster, KS 67732.

FLOOD: Seeking info. about parents, brothers and sisters of Jefferson A. Flood, b. VA, poss. in Bedford in 1851, d. Fairfield Co., OH 12 Nov 1912. Second wife was Fannie Davis, m. 5 Jul 1897. Would like correspondence with Jefferson's family. —Maxine Fisher, 7103 Balboa Dr., Orlando, FL 32818.

PERHAM: Need parents and siblings of James Perham, b. ca 1799 ME or NH, m. Lona Prentice in Peterborough, NH 1825; d.
Saratoga, CA 95070.

FANCHER: Seek info on parents of Alexander Fancher b. 1820 in TN, d. 1882. Had brother David who moved to AR. Any info. wanted.—Mrs. Becky F. Copeland, Rt. 1, Belmont, MS 38827.


Grundy Co., MO to John J. Johnson, Jr. b 1816 OH. John thought Helm, Mary Eveline West, Lila Winslow, John, U. S. Grant, Emma, Laticha, Rebecca Wiltermood/Piper, & Joseph. Mother: Nancy Ellen Nordyke b. VA 1826, dau. of James Nordyke, m. 1842 to Jane Sumner, 1511 Alegria, Austin, TX 78757.

ARMSRONG-BRIGHT: William Armstrong b. 2 Feb 1799 Rockbridge Co., VA; m. Rachel Bright 1821, Wayne Co., IN; Goodan (Goodown, Goodwin) Bright, b. ca 1782 SC or VA; m. Nancy Martinial SC; moved to OH; dau. Rachel; d. 1806 OH. Need ances. and info. on above ancestors.—Roland Armstrong, 1317 Gamma Ave., Crosby, TX 77532.

HEAD: Need parents of Albert A. Harrison Head, b. ca 1810 in GA; 1836 in Chambers Co., AL army for the Indian War. He m. Elizabeth — ca 1836. He d. after 1875 in Lee Co., TX.—Jane Sumner, 1511 Alegria, Austin, TX 78757.


MATTHEWS: Need children & wife of Abner Matthews, the son of Abner Matthews & Eunice Tuttle b. between 1769 & 1774 in Claremont, Sullivan Co., NH.—Kerry Welch, 125 E. 600 N., Alpine, UT 84003.

JONES-OGLESBY: Need any info. concerning Isaac Jones b. 1780, d. 13 Jan 1815. He m. Polly Oglesby, dau. of Daniel Oglesby & Eliza or Betsy Hollis. Wish info on these Oglesby’s or Hollis's.—Kerry Welch, 125 E. 600 N., Alpine, UT 84003.

PINECKNEY: Need parents of Sylvia Pinckney b. 12 Jan 1786 Edgefield, SC, m. 10 Dec. 1804, d. ca 1845 in Lincoln Co., GA, m. Josiah Brunson, d. 1836 in Lincoln Co., GA. Will pay postage & photocopying & exchange any info. on these lines.—Mrs. Jack Dortough, 831 Rose Dr., Birmingham, AL 35235.

STEWENSON-LOGAN: Need info. on children of David S. m. Mary L. Apr 1791 Lincoln Co., KY.—Teressa B. Stephenson, 3620 Wedgway Dr., Ft. Worth, TX 76133.

MARTIN: Need info. on parents of Patriot Nathaniel Rogers, Sr. MA and Abiah Ingalls.—Bettie Rogers lived Strykersville, NY—m. when and where? Elias g -son of James & Elizabeth above was Mary Martin before marriage)

BIBLE RECORDS

EDMUND LILLY BIBLE

Births:
Edmund Lilly was born Oct. 27, 1761
Mary Lilly was born Mar. 1, 1775
William Harrison Lilly was born Aug. 8, 1794
James Marshall Lilly was born Jan. 14th, 1798
Sally Lilly was born March 29th, 1799
David Criswell Lilly was born Aug. 1st, 1801
Thomas Lilly was born June 15, 1803
Martha Ann Lilly was born Mar 15th, 1805
Henry Lilly was born Mar. 11th, 1807
John Armstead Lilly was born Jan. 25, 1809
Mary Lilly was born July 8th, 1811
Edmund Jones Lilly was born 21st Febly. 1813
Eliza Lilly was born Jany. 28th 1815
Robert Blakely Lilly was born Sept. 15th 1817

Deaths:
Sally Lilly died April, 1804
Robert Blakely Lilly died Jany 14, 1819
Edmund Lilly died August 21st, 1819
William H. Lilly died May 12th 1835
Thomas Lilly died 1835
Martha A. Allen died 18th —— 1847
Mrs. Mary Lilly died Mar. 11th, 1859

JAMES MARSHALL LILLY BIBLE RECORDS

Births:
James M. Lilly was born Jany. 1st, 1839

Deaths:
Caroline M. Brooks Lilly was born July 17th, 1803
Ann Martin and Mary Caroline Twin Sisters and Daughters of James M. and Caroline M. Brooks were married September 29th, 1839

JAMES MARSH LILLY BIBLE RECORDS

Births:
James M. Lilly was born Jany. 14th, 1798
Caroline M. Brooks Lilly was born July 17th, 1803
Ann Martin and Mary Caroline Twin Sisters and Daughters of James M. and Caroline M. Brooks were married September 29th, 1839
James Marshall Lilly son of James M. and Caroline Lilly was born March 7th, 1841
Edmund Julius son of James M. Lilly & Caroline Lilly was born October 2nd, 1842
Catherine Cornelia, daughter of James M. Lilly & Caroline Lilly was born Dec. 25th, 1843
George Henry Albert son of James M. & Caroline M. Lilly was born October 27th, 1845
Mary Caroline Allen, daughter of D. B. (Dawson Brierly) and A.M. (Ann Martin Lilly) Allen was born August 12, 1861
Julius Oscar Allen son of D. b. and A. M. Allen was born 26th Nov. 1869
Alice Ruth Allen was born Nov. 27th, 1871

Deaths:
Caroline M. Brooks Lilly, wife of James Lilly Died September 15th, 1846
James Marshall Lilly, son of J. M. and C. M. Lilly died August 21st, 1864 was killed in the battle of Petersburg, Va.
James Marshall Lilly, Sr. died Feb. 7th, 1874
Mary Caroline, wife of M. A. Underwood and daughter of D. B. and A. M. Allen, died Feb. 24, 1899
George Henry Albert Lilly died Sept. 20, 1920
Catherine Cornelia Lilly died Mar. 14th, 1934

OWEN LILLY BIBLE RECORDS

Births:
Owen Lilly I. March 1798
Catherine Lilly, Sept. 1807
John Lilly, June 8th 1829
M. D. Lilly, Oct. 28th, 1831
Philip Lilly, Aug 31st 1834
Owen Lilly II., May 24th 1837
Hugh Lilly, Jany 17th 1841
Patrick Lilly, Sept. 11th, 1843
Catherine Lilly, May 15th, 1846
Denis Lilly, Oct. 8th, 1849
Catherine Regina Lilly, Sept. 24th, 1867
Thomas Frances Lilly, June 14th, 1872
Florence Burke Lilly, August 17th, 1874
Owen Philip Lilly, January 15th, 1876
Michael Dominic Lilly, July 13th, 1878
Edith Lilly, Feb. 13th, 1881

Deaths:
Dennis Lilly died Oct. 22nd 1857
Philip Lilly died Nov. 6th 1857
Patrick Lilly died March 6th 1866
Owen Lilly Sr., died June 9th 1873
Edith Lilly died April 29th 1885
Florence Burke Lilly died Sept. 10th 1899
Catherine Lilly, Sr. died Dec. 23, 1892
Rev. Michael Dominic Lilly, O.P. died in New York City Aug. 20, 1901
Raymond Lilly died Feb. 23, 1907
Michael Dominic Lilly II. died July 18, 1910
John Lilly aged 81, died Dec. 25, 1910
Owen Lilly II., died July 15, 1912
Rev. Hugh Francis Lilly O.P. died at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1914
Catherine Regina Lilly died July 29th 1916
Mary Reilly Lilly, wife of John Lilly died May 16, 1919
Catherine O'Connor Lilly, widow of Owen Lilly II., died July 28, 1925
Catherine Lilly, in religion Sister Francis, died at the Convent of St. Mary's of the Springs, Columbus, Ohio July 26, 1934 aged 88 years, 2 months, and 11 days; having professed 68 years, 5 months, and 22 days
Owen Philip Lilly died January 15, 1938

CEMETERY RECORDS

Northfield—Macedonia Cemetery Northfield Village, Macedonia
Township, Ohio
Benjamin F Lilly B. 1841 D. 4-25-1875
Benjamin F Lilly B. 1807 D. 12-9-1842
Zebina Lilly B. 1791 D. 7-4-1837
Arthur Lilly B. 1-4-1826 D. 1-19-1908
George Lilly, Jr. B. 6-4-1829 D. 4-29-1873
Milton Lilly B. 6-11-1839 D. 4-29-1873
Martin Lilly B. 3-3-1842 D. 6-5-1889
Hannah Lilly wife of Benjamin Lilly D. 1861
George Lilly B. 8-22-1801 D. 6-2-1857

Martha Arnold Lilly B. 11-13-1804 D. 12-9-1888
Hulda Lilly Bliss B. 1809 D. 1881
Benjamin A. Lilly B. 9-11-1824 D. 3-3-1894
Maria Tucker Lilly B. 3-9-1831 D. 9-16-1912
Martha Carter Lilly B. 3-23-1837 D. 2-28-1866

Notes on the Lilly Family of Memphis Tennessee by John I. Coddington 4 pages Lilly Genealogical Researches by Julius Whiting Lilly 3 pages

MOSELEY

BIBLE RECORDS

ANTHONY W. MOSELEY

Marriages:
Anthony W. Moseley of Morrisville, Alabama and Mary F. Skinner of Morrisville, Alabama on 16th July 1867.
W. S. Moseley and Martha P. Bacon married January 4th 1827
Elizabeth C. Moseley and Wm. Troublefield married 22nd September 1849

Births:
Washington Bacon, son of Richard and Mary Bacon born 8th November 1799
Martha Bacon, born 9th March 1805
Elizabeth C. Moseley born 1st September 1827
Martha R. Moseley born 2nd October 1835
Thomas S. Moseley born 19th March 1837
James P. Moseley born April 17th 1845
Mary T. Moseley born 21 November 1842
Anthony W. Moseley born 14th November 1841
Fanny P. Moseley born 10th October 1869
Murry Smith Moseley born 30th November 1871
Nannie Moseley 3rd May 1875
Clara D. Mosley 4th — 1879

Deaths:
Richard Bacon, son of Lyddal and Mary Bacon died December 5th 1832 in the 73 year of his age
Ann Bacon, daughter of John and Mary Barnes and wife of Richard Bacon, died 8th July 1828 in the 64 year of her age
Martha P. Bacon died 24th November 1881
Elizabeth C. Moseley died 22 August 1850
Thomas S. Moseley died 14th December 1860
Martha R. Moseley died 9th January 1882
William S. Moseley died 15th November 1866
Anthony Waddy Moseley died 25th February 1922
Fanny P. Moseley died 22 December 1869
Murray Smith Moseley died 22 July 1874

BENNET MOSELEY BIBLE

Births:
Bennett Williamson Moseley b. March 2, 1780
Elizabeth Winston Moseley b. June 10, 1783
Henry Winston Moseley, their oldest child b. May 19, 1802 at Fincastle, Virginia
Bennett W. Moseley, their second child, b. May 2, 1804 at Fincastle, Virginia
Mary Melinda Moseley their third child b. January 6, 1861
Murray Smith Moseley b. March 2, 1780
Mary F Skinner of Morrisville, Alabama on 16th July 1867.

Marriages:
Henry W. Moseley and Jane Leyburn (in Lexington, Virginia by Dr. George Baxter)
Mary Melinda Moseley and A. W. Campbell (at Otterburn, Virginia by Father Mitchell, Bedford County)
George Cabell Moseley and Mary Whitlock (at Fancy Farm, Bedford County, Virginia December 17, 1874)
Deaths:
Bennett Williamson Moseley died July 17, 1805
John Moseley died February 8, 1808
Dr. Bennett Williamson Moseley, Departed this life the 30th of September, 1811 at Fincastle, Virginia. Buried there in burial ground of Presbyterian Church
Mary M. Campbell died September 17, 1855 at Ingleside buried there
Elizabeth Moseley (Mrs.) d. Saturday, July 26, 1856 at Ingleside, residence of George Cabell Moseley, buried there.
Funeral sermon preached there, Sabbath, July 27, by her son-in-law George W. Leyburn.

GEORGE CABELL MOSELEY BIBLE
Deaths:
George Cabell Moseley died Dec. 1, 1808
Mary Whitlock Moseley died Feb. 2, 1815
Elizabeth Winston Moseley died Sept. 20, 1836
Izard Bacon Moseley died May 10, 1838
Margaret O’Hara Moseley died July 23, 1839
Bennett Williamson Moseley d. Apr. 29, 1842
William Henry Moseley died Sept. 19, 1844
George Cabell Moseley, Jr. d. Oct. 6, 1846
Mary Campbell Moseley d. Apr. 9, 1848
Nancy Turner Moseley d. Jan. 23, 1850
Robert Kelso Moseley d. Feb. 18, 1851
Andrew Whitlock Moseley d. April 24, 1853
Edmund Winston Moseley d. Feb. 2, 1855
Nathaniel Emmett Moseley d. March 21, 1857

Marriages:
George Cabell Moseley and Mary Whitlock were married December 17, 1835

GEORGE CABELL MOSELEY BIBLE
Births:
George Cabell Moseley b. Dec. 1, 1808
Mary Whitlock Moseley b. Feb. 2, 1815
Elizabeth Winston Moseley b. Sept. 20, 1836
Izard Bacon Moseley b. May 10, 1838
Margaret O’Hara Moseley b. July 23, 1839
Bennett Williamson Moseley b. Apr. 29, 1842
William Henry Moseley b. Sept. 19, 1844
George Cabell Moseley, Jr. b. Oct. 6, 1846
Mary Campbell Moseley b. Apr. 9, 1848
Nancy Turner Moseley b. Jan. 23, 1850
Robert Kelso Moseley b. Feb. 18, 1851
Andrew Whitlock Moseley b. April 24, 1853
Edmund Winston Moseley b. Feb. 2, 1855
Nathaniel Emmett Moseley b. March 21, 1857

Marriages:
George Cabell Moseley and Mary Whitlock were married December 17, 1835
John Moseley son of Nathaniel J. and Emma L. Moseley was born 7th May 1873
Bertha second daughter of N.J. and E.L. Moseley was born 21st December 1881

Marriages:
Potter and Julia L. Baker was married Feb. 27th A.D. 1829 in Pittstown by Reverend Harvy Slade
Nathaniel J. Moseley and Emma J. Moseley was married 30th September 1868 in West-Coosick, N. Y. by Philip Turbeck, D.D.

Deaths:
Potter Baker died Sept. 1st 1881 Aged 69 years 10 months 20 days
Emma L. Moseley died 27th Aug. 1884 Aged 37 years 11 months 19 days
Lydia Haynes died April 27th 1854 Aged 68 years 8 months and 7 days
Cora E. Moseley Died 13th October 1884 age 15 years and 15 days
John H. Haynes Died Jan. 22 1876 Age 93 years 7 months and 24 days

THOMAS MOSELEY, JR. BIBLE

Births:
Thomas Moseley, Jr. was born 12 day of July 1792
My wife Sally C. Moseley was born 24th day of February 1797
My son William Stanton Moseley was born May 25 (Sunday) 1817 at five o’clock in the morning Daviess County, Kentucky
My daughter Amelia Moseley was born Thursday morning the 9th day of November A.D. 1826 at Fredericktown, Missouri
John Watkins Moseley was born on Friday morning 2 o’clock on the 14th day of November 1828, Frederickston, Missouri
My son Beverly Allen Moseley was born on Sunday morning November the 21st 1830 at Frederickstown
My son Thomas James Moseley was born on Thursday morning the 7th day of July 1836 Fayette, Missouri

Marriages:
Thomas Moseley Junior and Sally Clay Field, his wife were married on the 24th day of December 1812, Bourbon County, Kentucky
William Staunton Moseley, son of Thos Moseley, Jr., and Sally C. Moseley and his wife Eliza M. L. Lafarge, daughter of Pierre A. Lafarge and Harriet Lafarge, were married on the 10th day of March 1841 at New Madrid, Missouri
My daughter Amelia Moseley was married to M. Samuel D. Suanders on the 21st December A.D. 1843, by the Rev. Mr. Pentzen of Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Barry County, Missouri
John W. Moseley, son of Thom, and Sally C. Moseley was married to Miss M. D. Peters by Rev. Mr. Wotzen in Montgomery County, Maryland, Feb. 14, 1861
Beverly Allen Moseley, son of Thomas Moseley and Sally C. Moseley and his wife Rosa Virginia Warfield were married 21st on May Tuesday 4 o’clock at Sandoval, Illinois 1872
Thomas James Moseley was married in Newton County, Missouri in 1872

Deaths:
William Staunton Moseley died after a lingering illness on January 3, 1879 in Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. Amelia Sanders died Jacksonville, Illinois at the residence of her son-in-law Weston Snyder December 17, 1891

Beverly Allen Moseley died in Monticello, Arkansas August 29, 1896
John Watkins Moseley died in Hattiesburg, Mississippi November 2, 1920
Thomas James Moseley died in Southwest Missouri about 1910

WILLIAM HENRY MOSELEY BIBLE

Births:
William Henry Moseley b. Sept. 19, 1844
Catherine Turner b. Sept. 26, 1844
Mary D. Moseley b. September 21, 1867 Bedford County, Virginia
Frank T. Moseley b. April 1, 1870 Bedford County, Virginia
Clara L. Moseley b. Jan. 5, 1872 Bedford County, Virginia
Cabell Moseley b. Sept. 19, 1873 Bedford County, Virginia
Arthur Moseley b. July 29, 1875 Bedford County, Virginia
Estelle Moseley b. July 17, 1878 Bedford County, Virginia
Sarah V. Moseley v. Nov. 18, 1880 Bedford County, Virginia
Edmund N. Moseley b. Feb. 14, 1883 Bedford County, Virginia
Henry B. Moseley b. Oct. 2, 1885 Bedford County, Virginia
William H. Moseley b. Oct. 3, 1890 Bedford County, Virginia

Marriages:
William Henry Moseley and Catherine Turner were married December 4, 1867

Deaths:
William Henry Moseley d. Oct. 17, 1922
Catherine Turner d. July 8, 1912

DEEDS
Cattaragus County, New York Index M. page 551 17th of Dec. 1856
Grantee—Alonzo Moseley Grantor—Azubah Moseley
Cattaragus County, New York Index M Page 532 Sept. 1850
Azuba Mosely to Alonzo Moseley
Cattaragus County, New York Index M. page 551 June 1846
Phebe Moseley—Grantee Lucius Lee—Grantee

MARRIAGE RECORDS
William Moseley and Rebecca Johnson, ward of Travis Books
Bond Issued Sept. 26, 1814 Charlottesville County, Virginia Book I Page 69
Hillery Moseley and Nancy Bedford Sureties—Hillery Moseley and Richard Bouldin Bond Issue 5th Day of September 1785
Commonwealth of Virginia

WILLS
ARTHUR MOSELEY Henrico County, Virginia will dated 4th day of July, 1735 probated February 1736 No. 2 Part 2
Wife: Martha
Son: Art.; John, Richard, William, Edward, Thomas
Brother: William
Witnesses: John James Flournoy, Edward Ha__

ARTHUR MOSELEY Charlotte County, Virginia Inventory Appraisement taken 21st day of November, 1804 Will Book 3 Page 95
Witnesses: Fufus Osborn, Langston Bacon, Miles Bottom, Wm. Hillery Moseley

EDWARD MOSELEY Princess Ann County, Virginia Dated 6th day of March 1735/6 Probated 7th April 1736
Wife: Isabella
Grandson: Edward Hack Moseley

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Cousin: Anthony Moseley, his youngest son Mariner, and his son John

Heirs listed, but relationship not given: Amos Moseley, Edward Moseley and Richard Moseley, sons of Capt. Francis Moseley, Stringer Moseley, son of William Moseley

Executors: Capt. Francis Moseley, Charles Malbone, Anthony Sayer


GEORGE MOSELEY of Laurens District, South Carolina dated 10th November 1823, probated 19th of February 1824

Wife: Polly

Sons: George, Robertson, Tully E. Fleming, Thomas H., Austin C., Fountain, John

Daughters: Betsy Moore, Nancy Moseley, Sophia Moseley, Eliza H. Moseley, Polly Young, Frances Belcher

Witnesses: John Watts, Sr., William Rope, Samuel Mills, James Hunter, Jr.

HENRY MOSELEY Jasper County, Georgia dated 31st day of July 1822 probated 9th day of September 1822

Wife: Priscilla

Sons: Benjmin, Elisha, Silas, Alansan

Daughters: Rebbeca Turner, Polly Hester, Diadema Moseley, Betsy Marion Moseley

Witnesses: Shadreck Harper, Gabriel Johnson

HILLARY MOSELEY Princess Ann County, Virginia dated 1st day of November 1727 probated 5th day of August 1730

Wife: Hannah

Son: Edward Hack Moseley

Witnesses: Eleanor E. Brett, Chas -10s-10 Portlock, Chars -10s-10 Williamson, Blandirah B. Shipley

HILLERY MOSELEY SR. dated 4th day of April 1834 probated 2nd day of November 1835 Charlotte County, Virginia Will Book 7 Page 201

Sons: Green, Thomas B., Hillery Jr., Edward, Arthur

Daughters: Mary Russell, Peggy Jeffress, Patsy Daniel, Lilly Lockett, Nancy B. Jeffreys


ROBERT MOSELEY Henrico County, Virginia probated June 1734

Wife: Sarah

Sons: Francis, Arthur, Robert

Witnesses: John Woodcock, Wm. Dirkins

ROBERT MOSELEY Edgefield County, South Carolina dated 6th day of January 1796 Will Book A Page 97

Wife: Penelope

Sons: John, Thomas, Robert, Edward, Jesse, Daniel

Daughters: Rachel Davis, Anna Moseley, Mary Stallings, Lydia Moseley, Penelope Moseley, Elizabeth Vann, Sarah Hargood, Martha Stallings, Susannah Adams, Mary Holsonback

Executors: John, Moseley, Penelope Moseley, Lewis Tillman

Witnesses: Daniel Tillman, Mary Stallings

THOMAS MOSELEY Daviess County, Kentucky dated March 21, 1829 probated December 1841 Book A&B Page 66

Wife: Mary

Heirs of Deceased Children: Matilda McFarland, Malvin Kirkpatrick

Sons: John, Thomas Jr., George W., Merritt

Daughters: Sally A. Thompson, Mary Roberts

Witnesses: Griffith Heirs

Executors: W. R. Griffith, Dr. John Roberts

New Ancestor Records

(Continued from page 108)

Van Leer (Van Lear), John: b ca 1747 d p 7-21-1820 m Sarah Allison Sol PS VA

Walker, Charles: b c 1760 d p 1820 m Margaret Peters PS VA

Walker, Gabriel: b 12-5-1735 d 11-4-1799 m Margaret Bell Pvt PA

Wall, Arthur Sr.: b a 1747 d c 10- 1784 m Mary ___ Sol GA

Wallace, Nehemiah: b 10-16-1761 d 4-19-1840 m Hannah Carpenter Sol NY

Walter, Henry: b a 1740 d p 9-8-1788 m Elizabeth ___ Pvt PA

Wampler, George: b c 1756 d a 1837 m Anna Maria ___ Sol VA

Warden, Elisha: b 7- -1761 d 12-19-1835 m Fanny Dearing Sol VA Pnsr

Warren, Nathaniel: b 1756 d 8-21-1819 m Margaret Haynes Pvt MA WPNS

Webster, John: b 9-10-1744 d 2-3-1824 m Rebecca Dearborn Ens PS NH

Weidman (Weidmann), Christopher: b c 1725 d a 12-10-1794 m Anna Maria ___ Sgt PA

Weltons, Charles: b c 1762 d 5-25-1840 m Bethany ___ Pvt VA Pnsr

Werheim (Wirheim), George: b 9-27-1742 d 2-12-1823 m Anna Maria Franz Pvt PA

White, Ebenezer: b 5-11-1746 d 1-2-1807 m Deborah Fuller CS MA

Whitley (Wheatley), William: b c 1737 d p 1802 m Ahn Warren ___ Of NJ

Willoughby, William: b bpt 4-3-1730 d p 1790 m Mary Lardner Pvt NJ

Wilson, George: b 7-1-1750 d p 10-17-1843 m (1) X (2) Rhpda Spence (3) X Ens MD Pnsr

Wilson, Samuel: b 1762 d a 7- -1812 m Martha ___ Sol NC

Winston, Anthony Sr.: b 9-23-1723 d c 1783 m Alice Thornton Taylor PS VA

Wolcott, Benjamin Sr.: b 7-19-1724 d a 7-28-1790 m (1) Rachel Wainwright (2) Clementine Cook MM NJ

Wolcott (Wileutt), Jesse, Jr.: b 3-26-1752 d 9-11-1834 m Catherine Veal Pvt MA

Wood, Samuel: b c 1750 d p 12-13-1825 m X Pvt SC Pnsr

Wooley, Samuel: b 1-3-1760 d 12-20-1835 m X Tms Mar Pvt NJ

Wright, John Jr.: b a 1740 d p 3-30-1823 m Sarah ___ PS VA

Yaple, Henry: b 1-22-1756 d 12-30-1831 m Anna Maria Sauerwine Pvt PA Psnr

Young, Robert: b 12-12-1760 d p 3-24-1851 m (1) Celia Strickland (2) Elizabeth Carmon PS NC

Zabriskie, Jacob C.: b 12-22-1724 d 4-14-1804 m Elena Ackerman PS NJ

Zoller (Zollars), Frederick: b a 1756 d 1756 d 6- -1810 m Agnes ___ PS MD

FEBRUARY 1985 119
Mississippi

The Mississippi State Society held its seventy-eighth Annual State Conference in Jackson, with the State Regent, Mrs. William E. O’Hare, presiding. Mrs. W. Frank Wood served as State Conference Chairman with Madame Hodnett Regent, Mrs. William Ray Wilson, and the chapter serving as hostess to the four hundred seventy-seven members and guests in attendance.

The out-of-state guests were Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General; Mrs. James P. Lynch, Jr., State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Annette M. Gregory, State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Henry F. Butts, State Regent of Louisiana; and Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Jr., State Regent of Missouri. The State Conference preliminary events included the Pre-Conference Dinner, the State Board Luncheon and Meeting, the tour of the new Capitol, and the State Officers Club Dinner.

On opening night, Mrs. King addressed the assembly on the Bicentennial of the Treaty of Paris. This was followed by a reception hosted by the Madame Hodnett Chapter.

The Membership Breakfast was the next morning, followed by the first business session. Mrs. William E. O’Hare presented a check to Mrs. Gary L. Carnathan, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Gary L. Carnathan (Margaret DeMoville Carnathan) of Mary Stuart Chapter, was presented as the Outstanding Junior Member winner for the state of Mississippi, as well as having been named the Outstanding Junior winner for the Southeastern Division. Mrs. Virginia Ford Eaton of Samuel Hammond Chapter was presented as the State Outstanding American History Teacher. Michael Joseph Scribner, sponsored by Mary Stuart Chapter, was the American History Scholarship state winner. The Conservation Medal of the National Society was presented to Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, Honorary President General, of Mississippi. The Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson, presented the Hattie Wooten Roberds Memorial Collection in honor of Mrs. Roberds to the State Society.

The Memorial Service was followed by the National Defense Luncheon. Colonel Donald H. Peterson (USAF Ret.), NASA Astronaut, spoke on “The Nature of the Space Program.” Mike Weeden, sponsored by Ish-te-ho-to-pah Chapter, was named as the State Good Citizens winner.

The second business session was next, followed by the Conference Banquet and Chapter Regents Evening. The DAR Chorus entertained.

The DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Breakfast was the next morning, followed by the final business session. The resolutions were adopted. Mrs. Gary L. Carnathan invited an invitation to the seventy-ninth Mississippi State Society Daughters of the American Revolution State Conference to be held in Tupelo, hosted by The Hills District. The Mississippi Chapter Regents’ Association Brunch followed the adjournment of the seventy-eighth Annual State Conference.—Margaret DeMoville Carnathan.

Michigan

The 84th State Conference of the Michigan Society opened its session at the Sheraton Southfield Hotel, Southfield, Michigan, following the Pre-Conference Dinner.

The Assembly call was sounded by Mrs. Perry Bailey and the Processional was played by Mrs. Michael Chegar. The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Clinton F. Stimpson. Following the Invocation, National Anthem, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and the American’s Creed, Mrs. Stimpson introduced the entertainment for the evening early as this was a school night.

We were delightfully entertained by the 1st Michigan Colonial Fife and Drum Corps, a group of very talented high school musicians from the Detroit area who have won numerous awards around the country.

Following the entertainment, Mrs. Stimpson read greetings from the Governor of the State, Mr. Blanchard, and from the Mayor of Southfield.

Mrs. Stimpson introduced Mrs. Robert L. Henson, Regent of Ezra Parker Chapter and General Conference Chairman, who brought greetings from the hostess chapters: Fort Ponchartrain, Piety Hill, Quakertown, and Three Flags.

Our special Guest of Honor, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, was introduced. Visiting State Regents included Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Indiana; Mrs. Tracy W. Neal, Kentucky; Mrs. James Hugh Crawley, South Carolina; Mrs. Henry F. Butts, Louisiana; and Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Jr., Honorary State Regent of Missouri, American History Month National Chairman and National Vice Chairman of the NSDAR Centennial Jubilee Committee.

Mrs. Stimpson presented one Vice President General, one Past Vice President General, four Honorary State Regents, State Officers and Guests.

Greetings were received from the Michigan C.A.R. by Senior State President, Mrs. Maxwell E. Hunt, who introduced the State President, Miss Patty Parker. Mrs. Hunt and Miss Parker presented an N.S.C.A.R. Museum Major Benefactor Award to Mrs. Charles Parsons, in her mother’s name. Mr. Clyde Wolff, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings from his Society. All National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen, and National Appointees were presented.

Fifty-year Ribbons were presented to eleven Fifty-year members from five chapters.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the DAR Debutantes: six young women joining DAR from C.A.R. A reception in their honor followed the session.

Business meetings followed Friday with a report of the Credentials Committee, a reading of the standing rules, State Officers’ reports and Bylaw amendment vote in the morning.

Dr. John C. Dann, Director of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, presented “Popular Misconceptions About Our War for Independence,” following the Schools Luncheon.

The afternoon session, chaired by the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. John F. Weaver, Sr., had the first reading of the Resolutions and the State Chairmen reports. Gift presentations and NSDAR Museum Book purchases were received from many chapters.

The State Chaplain, Mrs. Kent K. Berringham, conducted a moving Memorial Service for departed Michigan Daughters.

Approximately 200 attended the Banquet Friday evening to hear our President General speak on “This Land Is Our Land.” Following the Banquet, a reception was held honoring distinguished guests, National Chairmen, National Vice Chairmen and the State Board.

Saturday morning brought the second reading of the Resolutions, voting on same, and reports of Chapter Regents. Mrs. Walter Hughey King installed the incoming State Board for 1985-1988.

The National Defense Luncheon featured Dr. J. Harold Ellens, Executive Director of the Christian Association for Psychological Studies, who spoke on “American Pilgrimage—Perseverance in Ambiguity.”

Without the dedication and perseverance of our State Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert W. Sawyer, Jr., this Conference would not have been the success it was.—Shauna E. Lula.
SPRING ROUNDUP

The spring roundup of annual reports on public relations is a tangible measurement of the amount of time and space given DAR by the print media and by the broadcast media. The major role played by the CHAPTER in telling the DAR story is in the limelight!

Because of the inclusive dates of March 1st to March 1st for this annual reporting, the amount of coverage expected during the month of February is to be estimated. It is necessary for the report to get an early start for the journey ahead. The chapter report goes first to the state society; from the state to the national vice chairman of public relations in the respective DAR division; and from those seven vice chairmen to the national chairman.

The spring roundup will include also much activity in reviewing the entries to the contests sponsored by the National Public Relations Committee. These are the feature story and the news article contests, as well as the contest for the publicity during the President General's visit.

The press book contest for state society entries is very much a part of the spring roundup. Mrs. James A. Margedant, chairman, is lining up judges with impressive credentials to review the entries. The books will be on display the week of Congress, as usual.

The finale of the roundup will take place the entire week of the 94th Continental Congress! All the delegates are invited to attend the Public Relations Seminar on Monday morning, April 15th, from 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM in the National Officers Club Room. In addition to some publicity helps offered at that time with a question and answer forum, the contest winners will be announced. The national chairman's report will be heard, also, during one of the congress sessions and will be an overview of the year's work with some interesting figures. Naturally, the public relations office will be the center of much activity during that entire week.

The spring roundup is a time for reflection and appreciation along with an opportune time for thinking on action plans for the future!

SEE YOU AT THE 94th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS!
THOMAS WILLET, YANKEE EXTRAORDINARY

BY SARAH WILLIAMS BOSMAN
SAINT LOUIS CHAPTER, MISSOURI

Thomas Willet was born about 1610 in the bustling, prosperous Dutch city of Leiden, but his heritage was English. His parents, Thomas and Alice Willett, unwilling to obey the dictates of the Church of England, had left their home in Norwich, County Norfolk, to seek religious freedom in The Netherlands. Here they joined a group of Separatists, or Independents, from the Yorkshire village of Scrooby and vicinity who had also sought refuge in Leiden. The elder Thomas Willett and Alice already had three daughters—Sarah, Rebecca, and Hester—when young Thomas was born. The family were part of the congregation of the Reverend John Robinson, who preached in his home in Bell Alley.

Young Thomas was a contemporary and close friend of Isaac Robinson, the minister’s son. As boys, they listened eagerly to stories of the New World: Indians in virgin forests; abundant beaver, otter, deer, bear, lynx, fox, and other wildlife; and land for everyone who wanted it.

Thomas and Isaac followed closely the plans and the preparations of the Separatists for planting a colony across the Atlantic. They may have been present at Delftshaven on August 1, 1620, as John Robinson knelt on the quay and asked God’s blessing on the members of his congregation who, to preserve their English ways and their religious beliefs, were about to sail on the little ship “Speedwell” for the New World. Families and friends bade one another farewell. Then the “Speedwell” sailed to join other English Separatists and another vessel, the “Mayflower,” waiting at Southampton.

There, ninety passengers were assigned to the “Mayflower” and thirty to the “Speedwell.” On August 5 the two ships sailed from Southampton. When the “Speedwell” began to leak, both ships turned back to Plymouth. Eighteen of her passengers decided to return on her to London. The other twelve joined the passengers already aboard the “Mayflower;” all would be reverently remembered by posterity as “the Pilgrims of the ‘Mayflower’” and founders of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

That winter relatives and friends left behind waited with hope and fear for news of the settlers: it was a story of cold, hunger, illness, and death that halved their number; of unsweeney trust in God and belief in their destiny; of Thanksgiving that the colony survived.

Young Thomas Willett longed to have a part in the dangerous and exciting events across the sea. His interest went beyond freedom of religion and the conversion of the Indians to Christianity. What he heard about the New World appealed to his adventurous spirit and ambitious nature, for there, with hard work and good luck, a man could own as much land (then the chief yardstick by which was measured) as great nobles owned in England.

In 1629, when Thomas was nineteen years old, he sailed from Gravesend aboard another ship called the “Mayflower,” bound for Plymouth Colony.

Since its economy was based on the fur trade, the colony established trading houses, or trading posts, where Indians could exchange their furs for other goods. In time Plymouth Colony had trading posts on the Penobscot River, at or near the site of Castine, Maine; on the Kennebec River, where Augusta, Maine is now; at Sowams, Rhode Island; and on the Connecticut River, at the site of Windsor, Connecticut. These trading posts, stocked with corn, peas, biscuits, blankets, rugs, coats, and more, enabled the Plymouth colonists to reach out into the interior for furs and kept from Plymouth town of Indians who might make trouble.

Some English traders, following the example of the French and the Dutch, were secretly selling guns and ammunition to the Indians. These weapons in the hands of the unpredictable Indians were a constant threat to the safety of the colony. The situation became so serious that in 1630 King Charles I forbade his subjects to trade weapons and ammunition with the Indians. Enforcement of the prohibition was difficult, however, as the Indians refused to name their suppliers.

At the time of Willett’s arrival in Plymouth, the colony’s agent on the Penobscot was Edward Ashley, and unprincipled and violent man whom the Plymouth fathers had hired under pressure from their London creditors. Ashley was suspected of supplying guns, powder, and bullets to the Indians in exchange for furs. The Plymouth elders sent Willett, who impressed them as an honest and trustworthy young man, to the Penobscot post to assist and to watch Ashley.

Willett caught Ashley selling arms to the Indians and reported him. Ashley was sent to England for trial before the Privy Council, and in 1631 Willett went to London to testify against him. Ashley was found guilty and sentenced to prison. (After his release he went to Russia—possibly seeking a place for himself in the Russian fur trade—and drowned on the return voyage.)

In 1632 Willett again embarked for Plymouth. This time he sailed from London on the “Lyon,” on which an English shipwright named John Browne and his family, including his daughter Mary, were also passengers. (Thomas and Mary would be married in Plymouth in 1636 and have thirteen children.)

Soon after his return, Willett was sent again to the Penobscot post. He was a skillful trader, and his fairness and honesty in dealing with the Indians had won him their respect and trust.

Conflicting territorial claims by England and France caused continual friction between their subjects in the Maine wilderness. The French regarded the land as far south as the
Kennebec River as part of French Canada, while the English claimed the territory north to the Penobscot River.

Once while Willett was in Plymouth to replenish trading goods and other supplies, a small French ship sailed into Penobscot harbor and anchored at the post. The Frenchmen, pretending they were lost and their ship was leaking, asked permission to bring her ashore for repairs. Then the crew, finding only frightened servants in the house, took their guns and looted the place. The loss to Plymouth was goods worth 400 to 500 pounds sterling and 400 to 500 beaver skins.

In 1635 a Frenchman named Charles de Menou, Sieur d'Aulney-Charnise, led an assault on the Penobscot post and captured it. D'Aulney inventoried the goods, purposely omitting many items and setting his valuation on the rest. He forced Willett to approve the sale of everything listed and promised payment (which was never made) if the English would come to collect it "at a convenient time." The house and fortifications were excluded from the list since they had, said d'Aulney, been built in French territory and, therefore, were forfeit. D'Aulney allowed Willett and his three men to take their shallop and enough food to last until they reached Plymouth.

In ten days, however, the shallop had gone only as far as Richmond's Island. Captain Taylor, master of the "James" bringing passengers, cows, and horses from England to Boston, put in to Richmond's Island at the same time. Willett arranged for the "James" to tow the shallop, and the two ships left Richmond Island with the shallop tied to the stern of the "James." Near the Isle of Shoals a dreadful storm sank the shallop, and the "James" crew rescued Willett and his men.

Reaching Plymouth at last, Willett reported d'Aulney's attack on and capture of the Penobscot post. Plymouth Colony then hired a man named Girling, master of the ship "Great Hope," and his crew to drive out the French and return the post to the English. Upon successful completion of the mission, Girling was to receive 700 pounds in beaver skins. The Pilgrims took the precaution of sending Captain Myles Standish and twenty other men in another ship to help Girling if need be and to take over the post when it was recovered. Girling, an impatient man, did not request a parley with d'Aulney, but began to fire while his ship was still beyond range. When he moved closer, the English found to their chagrin, that the "Great Hope" had used its only barrel of powder.

Standing hailed his bark to Pemaquid (now Bristol, Maine) and obtained another barrel of powder. Here he was warned that Girling planned to capture the bark (which carried the beaver skins to pay him if successful). Standish then forwarded the powder and took his ship, men, and beaver skins back to Plymouth. Girling made no further attack on the Penobscot post, nor did the Pilgrims. Soon English colonists were trading with the French who had taken over the post.

A few years later, when Willett was at the Penobscot post, Indians plotted to kill the English there and steal the provisions. The Indians broke into the house and found Willett reading his Bible. His stern, solemn look, so different from his usual friendly expression, so confused the Indians that they believed he knew of their intention. They left, bewildered and empty-handed, and told the Indians waiting outside that Mr. Willett had learned about their plan from a book he was reading.

A Freeman of Plymouth, Willett was at various times a member of the Grand Jury, the Council of War, a commissioner to levy a tax on corn. When a smallpox epidemic in London caused the demand for beaver skins to plummet, Willett was one of the commissioners appointed to dispose of the beaver skins rotting in Plymouth's warehouse. He served as Surveyor of Highways; in 1648 he succeeded Myles Standish as Captain of the Plymouth Militia; from 1631 to 1664 he was a Governor's Assistant.

In 1639 Willett received a grant of 100 acres at Duxbury, Massachusetts. Here he raised livestock which he sold in New Amsterdam. Soon he bought an interest in a ship and began to trade directly with the Dutch. In time he had a small fleet of ships trading to New Amsterdam and the West Indies. Increasing his real estate holdings, he became a large landowner in Plymouth Colony. His land extended into Rhode Island, on Narragansett Bay, where he had a safe harbor for his ships, wharves, a house, and grazing lands.

In 1645 he acquired land in New Amsterdam. Here, too, he had a house, wharves, and warehouses. From this time on, he divided his time between Plymouth and New Amsterdam. His knowledge of the Dutch language, character, and customs; his experience as a trader; and his general honesty made him welcome in New Amsterdam. William Kieft, Governor of New Netherland, and Kieft's successor, Peter Stuyvesant, called Willett their friend.

His name appeared frequently on the records of New Netherland. When the contract for building a stone church at New Amsterdam was drawn up, it was signed by the two English carpenters who were to do the work; by Gysbert op Dyck of New Netherland; and by Thomas Willett. The price agreed upon was 2,500 gulden in cash, beaver skins, or other goods, plus a possible 100-gulden bonus.)

Settlement of the Connecticut Valley by both Dutch and English resulted in boundary disputes between them. The Dutch claimed that English settlers were encroaching upon Dutch territory and crowding out the Dutch. In September 1650, Stuyvesant, eager to settle the boundary and other matters, went to Hartford to meet with commissioners of the United Colonies of New England. He took with him his English secretary George Baxter and Thomas Willett. Stuyvesant's difficulties with the English language may have been his reason for appointing Baxter and Willett to act for him in negotiating a boundary agreement with New England's representatives: Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts, and Thomas Prence of Plymouth. The four men divided Long Island by a line from Oyster Bay south to the Atlantic; the western part of the island was to be Dutch, and the eastern part was to be English. On the mainland, the boundary was drawn from the west side of Greenwich Bay twenty miles inland. Greenwich was to remain Dutch, and Stamford, English.

When Willett and Baxter brought the agreement to Stuyvesant to read, Stuyvesant exclaimed that he had been betrayed. He expressed vehemently his feelings of anger and frustration. He realized, however, that the English could not be dislodged from the land they occupied, and he signed the agreement. Though it was never ratified by England, the Treaty of Hartford settled the boundary dispute temporarily.

In 1664 King Charles II granted to his brother James, Duke of York (later King James II), eastern Maine, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island, part of Connecticut, and New Netherland, including Long Island. Late in May four frigates, with the Duke's commissioners—Col. Richard Nicolls commanding the expedition, Col. George Cartwright, Sir Robert Carr, and Samuel Maverick—and 300 soldiers aboard sailed for Boston. Their orders were to take posses-
sion of New Netherland for the Duke.

News of the expedition reached Willett at his home in New England in mid-June, and he sailed at once for New Amsterdam to warn Stuyvesant.

New Amsterdam was unprotected on the river side; the wooden palisades to the north were rotten; artillery and munitions were in short supply. Stuyvesant decided to defend the town.

Then Willett retracted his warning: he had been wrong, he said, about the danger of attack; the expedition’s purpose was to establish the Church of England and to settle other matters in New England.

Stuyvesant, though still worried, left for Fort Orange (now Albany) to arbitrate between warring Indian tribes. There he fell ill and he was forced to remain for three weeks. A letter informed him that the English fleet had arrived at Boston; and unwell as he was, he hurried back to New Amsterdam.

From Boston the English fleet sailed south. On August 1 it anchored in Nyack Bay off Long Island. Willett and Governor John Winthrop, Jr., of Connecticut boarded Nicolls’ flagship, undoubtedly at Nicolls’ invitation. Soon Willett, Winthrop, and others rowed ashore under a flag of truce to talk with Stuyvesant and his advisors. Parleys on this and subsequent occasions were without results. Nicolls demanded the surrender of New Netherland, and Stuyvesant angrily refused, saying he had rather die than yield. Few New Netherlanders shared his view. The Dutchmen on Long Island had refused his summons to defend New Amsterdam. The New Amsterdammers, too, were unwilling to fight and begged Stuyvesant to surrender. Willett probably pointed out the futility of resistance. In the end, Stuyvesant yielded to the superior force of the enemy and the pacifism of his compatriots.

On August 27, 1664, the white flag was hoisted at the fort. Nicolls, Cartwright, Winthrop, and Willett met with Stuyvesant to arrange the terms of surrender. (Blunt Peter Stuyvesant, with his unwavering loyalty to his country, could not have understood the philosophy that it is better to back the winning side.)

Both New Netherland and New Amsterdam were renamed New York, and Col. Nicolls became the first English Governor of the province. At his request, Willett accompanied Cartwright on an expedition to secure control of the settlements along the Hudson and to negotiate a treaty with the Indians.

Willett then returned to Plymouth Colony. But he was needed in New York. Governor Nicolls requested Governor Prence of Plymouth to excuse Willett from his public duties there so that he could serve in New York. Prence consented, and Willett sailed to New York.

On June 13, 1665, Nicolls proclaimed Thomas Willett Mayor of New York for one year. He was the only man for the position who was acceptable to both the English and the Dutch. As Mayor, Willett was also chief magistrate of the City Court. On June 12, 1667, he was appointed to a second one-year term as Mayor. In the intervening year he had served as an Alderman.

In 1667 Willett and other Plymouth landowners founded the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. King Phillip of the Wampanoags, son of Massasoit who had befriended the first Pilgrims, watched with resentment and misgiving the loss of Indian lands as English settlements increased around him. Phillip nevertheless gave his consent to the establishment of Swansea with the understanding that Willett would keep its inhabitants firmly under his control. Willett’s dealings with the Indians, in times past, had proved him to be their friend and a man of his word. Willett screened carefully all persons who wanted to settle in Swansea and kept his agreement with King Phillip.

In 1671 Willett proposed, and the citizens in town council adopted, a plan that was unique in our colonial history. Under this plan the number of heads-of-family residing in Swansea was fixed at sixty, who were divided, according to their importance, into three ranks. Thereafter when public lands were to be distributed, the men of the first rank would receive three times, and the men of the second rank two times, the amount of land granted to inhabitants of the third rank. The rank right agreed upon by the town council and the individual at the time he came to Swansea represented his claim to a specified share of the town’s undivided land. The rank right could be inherited by family members, but the degree of rank was unalterable. (The three rank system lasted into the nineteenth century.)

Willett was in New York in 1673 when the Dutch admirals Jacob Binckes and Cornelis Evertsen, Jr., with twenty-three ships carrying 1,600 men, arrived off New York. At the time, the English governor, Francis Lovelace, was visiting Governor Winthrop in Hartford. Captain John Manning had been left in charge of the town’s defenses, which were little better than in 1664. Manning requested an explanation of the Dutch show of force. Evertsen—who had earned the nickname “Keesje de duivel,” or “Little Kees the devil”—replied that the Dutch had come to claim what was rightfully theirs. When Manning asked to see Evertsen’s commission, the admiral answered that unless the English surrendered, they would see his commission in the barrels of his guns. The following day the Dutch fired on the fort; they also landed 600 fighting men on Manhattan. Manning, realizing he could do little to resist, surrendered. Long Island submitted peacefully. Evertsen sent a detachment of soldiers up the Hudson to retake Fort Albany (formerly Fort Orange), and soon all New Netherland was under Dutch control.

As Willett was then a member of the Royal Council, the Dutch confiscated his New York property, which included a large stock of beaver skins. Willett was caught as he tried to smuggle some of them aboard one of his ships. (Because of his excellent reputation in New York, now renamed NewOrange, the court would later return half the seized beaver to his estate.)

It was many weeks before the States General learned of Evertsen and Binckes’s conquest of New Netherland. Meanwhile the States General and England were discussing peace terms that included mutual restoration of conquests. Even when the details of Evertsen and Binckes’s magnificent coup reached the gentlemen in Amsterdam, they did not change their stand. They failed to realize the enormous wealth to be derived from the possession of New Netherland and were more concerned with the return to them of Curacao. Thus the Treaty of Westminster, signed on February 9, 1674, returned New Netherland to England, and the name became New York once more.

Thomas Willett died on August 4, 1674, in Plymouth Colony. He was buried beside his first wife, Mary Browne, in Little Neck Burying Ground on his land at Bullock’s Cove, in what is now Riverside, Rhode Island. His headstone reads: “1674 Here liyes Ye body of ye Wor. Thomas Willett who died August ye 4th in ye 64th year of his ago anno.” On the stone at his feet is carved “Who was the First Mayor of New York and Twice Did Sustaine ye Place.” A granite boulder
close by bears a commemorative plaque from the City Club of New York.

His memory is recalled also by a tablet in New York's City Hall. The inscription reads:

MDCX—Thomas Willett—MDCLXXIV

Under a patent granted by James, Duke of York, he was appointed in 1665 for a one-year term by Governor Richard Nicolls, and served a second term in 1667.

In another place, at another time, the Pilgrims might have left little impress upon history. As it happened, it was their destiny to occupy "a strategic point in history" and to change for all time the course of events in the western world. Even in such company, Thomas Willett was an extraordinary Yankee.


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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 per year
- Application Fee: $25.00 per year (Combined with dues) $38.00

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complete revival of the original program given in 1920. The Arkadelphia Chapter was organized and chartered in 1916.

TIMOTHY BALL (Hammond, Indiana) celebrated its 55th anniversary with a gala dinner at the Wicker Park Social Center, honoring long-time members. Certificates were presented to four fifty-year members and nineteen twenty-five year members. Pictured are Mrs. Frank Vidimos, regent (left), and Mrs. Henry Cleveland, a charter member and granddaughter of the man for whom the city of Hammond was named, its second mayor Thomas Hammond. The anniversary cake was designed, made and served by Mrs. JoAnne Ramey. The cake featured the DAR insignia.

During the evening members and HODARS enjoyed a skit performed by costumed actors from the chapter and their children depicting the story of Rev. Timothy Ball, an early Lake County historian, for whom the chapter is named. The skit, as well as a chapter history, were researched, written and narrated by Mrs. Jay Hess.

The chapter is proud to have sponsored DAR good citizens from ten area high schools and the newest JAC Club in Indiana, the Franklin Freedom JAC twenty Hammond elementary schools were contacted for the American History essay contest.

Recent achievements include recognition of the chapter by the state regent, Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, for the greatest percentage of increase in membership in the state during the year. Interesting, informative programs as well as more frequent meetings and carpooling have helped increase attendance at meetings. Many of the programs have been developed and presented by chapter members such as the program and display of her collection at the 100-year old farm home of Mrs. P. Q. Row, a patriotic sing-a-long for flag day, and assisting in the proper disposal of tattered American flags and the retirement of the old chapter banner.

A new chapter banner was dedicated during the anniversary.

Members continue to attend all naturalization ceremonies at the Hammond Federal Court where they greet and present American flags to approximately 400 new citizens annually.

LOYALTY (Alexandria, LA). Mt. Olivet, Bishop's Chapel, Pineville, was the scene and meeting place for the chapter. It was a remembrance ceremony to mark and honor the graves of two past leaders, an organizer and a Regent of the local chapter. Ruth Dismukes Overton 1885-1975; Jeannetta Duncan Heatherwick 1890-1980.

Three vignettes, were painted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Oren O. Moore. First, the meeting place, Mr. Olivet, beautiful Episcopal Gothic Chapel, picturesque and perfectly proportioned, was consecrated June 29, 1858. It is now the Diocesan Office of Western Louisiana.

Vignette of Ruth Dismukes Overton recalled her life as "the epitome of everything. She could handle it all." A gracious lady, interested in all life around her, she used her library for the organizing meeting of Loyalty Chapter on October 29, 1907.

The third honor picture was the life story of Miss Nettie Heatherwick, Regent 1920-1921. Her disciplined life was spent in creating reading opportunities for all, a teacher who lived years ahead of her time. Miss Nettie's life lasted ninety years: "A lady with the Golden Heart."

Brown wood-like crosses laced with grey moss and with two white symbolic flowers were placed at each emblem marked grave.
thrilled as our President General led last September's Treaty of Paris parade. We celebrated another jubilee, too—Lubbock's 58-year history to be preserved in Mahon Chapel, and Mrs. T. Clayton Price, Regent, Loyalty Chapter, closed the service in the aged cemetery.

NANCY ANDERSON (Lubbock, TX) thrilled as our President General led last September's Treaty of Paris parade. We celebrated another jubilee, too—Lubbock's JUBILEE '75, the 75th anniversary of incorporation—by writing Nancy Anderson's aged cemetery.

Loyalty Chapter, closed the service in the Library and in Southwest Collection at Texas Tech University.

Beginning the evening before with Mrs. Harold Simms's Valentine reception—dinner honoring Texas State Regent, Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lynn B. Harding, our George Washington awards ceremony was special. Mrs. Myron Kattner presented Good Citizens awards to seniors of nine high schools. The unusual aspect, arranged by Mrs. Doyle Drake, was Mrs. Tiner's presentation of the Nancy Anderson award to Mrs. Kattner and the State Regent's Armed Services Award to Captain Thomas Skillman of Reese Air Force Base.

Also attending were Mrs. Harding, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Ramp, Honorary State Regent, and State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Ernest Scott Brainard, Lt. Col. Gene Uptgraph, school officials, and honorees' parents.

Officers and chairmen deserve special commendation: Vice Regent, Mrs. Joseph Hodges, for exceptional programs, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Simms, and Treasurer, Mrs. Gilvert Woodside, for systematizing records, Historian, Mrs. Roy Davis, for fascinating Scrapbooks, and Registrar, Mrs. Floyd Stamps, for securing approval of twenty members not on last year's roll.

Mrs. Drake presented 23 Good Citizenship Pins and two bronze and two gold ROTC medals. Newly naturalized citizens received 158 flags, Flag Codes, and DAR Manuals for citizenship. Mrs. L. A. Kerr has been attending naturalization ceremonies in Federal Court since 1956.—Dorothy Dillard Hughes.

COLONEL GILBERT POTTER (Amityville, NY) participated in the Annual Fourth of July Parade in Amityville. The theme was depicted with a log cabin in the background, chapter member Ruth Wolff as a very authentic Abraham Lincoln and a giant three foot replica of an Indianhead penny.

Colonel Gilbert Potter Chapter enjoyed a very busy and productive year, highlighted by the presentation of two Good Citizen Awards to local high school seniors, Michelle Carey, Amityville Memorial High School and David Snowden, Copiague High School; a report on the Suffolk Tercentenary Celebration; a slide presentation by Mrs. Joseph Klein, Participant in NSDAR Correspondent Docent Program on "Our NSDAR Museum State Rooms"; an informative lecture on Junior Involvement by Miss Nancy H. Dillingham, New York State Junior Membership Chairman; and a Luncheon-Card Party Held at Unqua Corinthian Yacht Club, Amityville, NY.

THOMAS PERSON (Roxboro, NC) Mrs. Don Waldo, Regent, is continuing the chapter's history program by placing two out-of-state histories, Mecklenburg and Charlotte counties in Virginia, in the Person County Public Library and copies of "Black Courage" in the local Junior-High and High Schools. Funds have been set aside to purchase more county histories as they become available.

The chapter is working with the county historical society to obtain pictures of old historical homes which will be placed in the history section of the library.

Future chapter history projects include a survey and cataloging of family cemeteries in Person County; these also will be placed in the public library.—Louise Glenn.

HARVEY BIRCH (Scarsdale, NY). In a moving ceremony at the County Court House in White Plains, Harvey Birch Chapter presented eighty-seven new citizens with their own new Flags of the United States of America.

Justice Ralph A. Beisner formally introduced the Harvey Birch visitors to the crowded court room: Mrs. Royal M. Beckwith, Regent; Mrs. Edwin K. Taylor, Treasurer; HONEST ABE

Chairmen, Mrs. Robert W. Reed and Mrs. Howard A. Battin of Public Relations and the Flag of the United States of America, respectively; and members Mrs. Sidney Eichenholtz, Mrs. Harvey J. Koster and Mrs. John S. Laughlin.

Justice John C. Marbach, in a stirring speech, reassured the new Americans that they are just as truly citizens as those who happen to have been here longer.

After the oath of citizenship and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, Westchester County Clerk Andrew J. Spano presented the citizenship papers, shaking hands and calling each newcomer by name. The Daughters then presented the flags and congratulated each new citizen.

The Harvey Birch Chapter members gratefully accepted the kind invitation of Mrs. Doris H. Diebold, Regent of the New York State Organization, to attend the ceremony at the gravesite of their own late member, Regent, Honorary State Regent and Honorary President General, "J. O." Baylies at Dighton MA Community Church Cemetery.

Those from the Harvey Birch Chapter were Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary State Regent and Honorary President General, who gave a glowing tribute; Mrs. Guilford C. Kater, past Regent of the chapter and presently First Vice Regent, who had brought the beautiful blue and white Chapter flag which was placed at the head of the grave, Mrs. John E. Mumper, a past Regent, also and past State Magazine Chairman, who had made the lovely wreath of boxwood and white carnations. This was presented and placed at the grave by the present Regent, Mrs. Royal M. Beckwith, as a memorial to Jeanette Osborn Baylies with devotion and love from the Harvey Birch Chapter members for a Daughter who had dedicated her life to the National Society.—Frances Beckwith.

HAMPTON (Virginia). "I have had a wonderful life— a long wonderful life" said Mrs. Hugh W. Watson on her 100th birthday when she was guest of honor at a birthday party given by Hampton Chapter at the Officers' Club, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Florence West Watson recalls vividly the happy days of her youth at Garysville Mansion on the James River near Petersburg, Virginia. There she remembers the horseback riding, fox hunts, and the balls at the Courthouse after a tournament. Twice she
some interior and exterior photographs in color of the new Hospital on Kingsbridge. Chief of Volunteers in Brooklyn, a newcomer to New York City, spoke about his experiences in his former Chicago Hospital. The members present were very pleased with all this information.

The following Chapters were represented: New York City, Mary Washington Colonial, New Netherland, Major Jonathan Lawrence, Ft. Greene, Golden Hill, Richmond, Washington Heights, Harvey Birch. Among the guests was the Director of Districts I & II, Mrs. Mark Miller, Mrs. Jos. T. McNulty, Past Regent, Manhattan, our very hard working Treasurer, and also Vice Chairman of National Defense, Districts I and II was also present. Sending their good wishes and contributions, but not able to be present, were Mrs. Robert Tapp, Past Corresponding Secretary General and Mrs. Caesar Patterini, Director of District X.

The setting of the Tea at the National Arts Club, formerly the Tilden Mansion, and now a Landmark, was greatly appreciated by the guests. Charlotte Livingston Kughler.

GOOSE CREEK (Baytown, Texas) marked graves of a charter member and six of her ancestors in the McAdams Cemetery in Huntsville. We were joined by two other patriotic organizations from Baytown.

Three markers, one from each organization, were placed on the grave of Frankie Catherine Wilson Russell, granddaughter of President, placed a white carnation in the wreath.

Graves of Rev. John McAdams, a Methodist circuit-riding preacher and the son of Capt. John McAdams, Revolutionary Soldier; John McAdams, Jr.; his wives Hester White and Mary Frances Bankhead all received Texas Sesquicentennial Markers (1836-1845).

A Texas Revolutionary Soldier's Marker and a Texas Flag was also placed on John McAdams, Jr.'s grave, Mrs. Lindsey Dunn leading. The Baytown ROTC formed a Color Guard, while their bugler played "Taps" to conclude grave-site services.

Mrs. John Garrett, Chaplain, presided during ceremonies in the McAdams Bicentennial Chapel. Mrs. Wilson Hunt gave the family history, followed by a candle-light memorial led by Mrs. Emory McCullough.

Mrs. Elgin Reichena, one of Mrs. Russell's daughters dedicated the nine grave markers that were unveiled by older family members. Numerous DAR McAdams descendants also participated. Some 300 attended.

—Marie Garrett.

URSULA WOLCOTT (Toledo, Ohio). The September meeting was an informative day for members of the chapter as they gathered at Perrysburg, Ohio, at the East River Road home of Mrs. George Roose. Those attending viewed the 150-year-old restored log cabin which was the home George and Eleanor set up housekeeping in while their main house was being built. The several acre parcel of land on which the cabin sits (actual builder is unknown) was owned by Mr. Roose's grandfather, George Adams, who was the minister at the First United Presbyterian church in Perrysburg from 1856-1903.

When the couple sold the place in the 1960s it continued as a guest house and was rented out for several years. In 1983 the Roosees bought back the land and it was then that the period of renovation and sand blasting began in preparation for the 2-story cabin to be used again as a guest house complete with a kitchen, accumulated antiques and family heirlooms, including gifts and hand-blown glass from the artists at Cedar Point — the place Mr. Roose put on the map. With authenticity the Roosees have brought together a special spirit, bonding yesterday with today in a little log cabin.

Mrs. Edwin Heitman is Regent of the Chapter. — Marian Cooper.
PRESCOTT (Arkansas). The Daughters of the American Revolution Americanism Medal was given by Benjamin Culp Chapter to Mr. George Nassar. At the request of the chapter, a lawyer, an accountant, and a chapter member who is a retired teacher and social worker, gladly wrote the recommendation.

Mr. Nassar and his young family came to Prescott to be manager of a new garment factory. He soon evidenced strong interest in the city and school affairs and became very active and supportive. Seven boys have finished high school (the youngest is a senior) and all have gone on to graduate from college. The boys were all active and good students, the parents supported their activities.

Benjamin Culp Chapter took the young family a Manual for Citizenship in those early years, and when the parents became naturalized citizens (years ago), the chapter gave an American Flag to this home.

Mr. Nassar is now mayor of Prescott, Arkansas (an elective office). The award was presented to him in a chapter meeting in May 1984. The editor of the local paper pictured the presentation.

GO-WON-GO (Greene, New York) presented the book, "Van Tassel and Allied Lines" 1574-1974 by Mary C. (Van Tassel) Pazurik of Trail B.C., Canada to Moore Memorial Library. The book was presented to Mrs. Mary Rosekrans (left), a member of the Moore Memorial Library Board, by Mrs. Howard C. Smith, Regent.

Mrs. Smith worked several years to help compile records of Van Tassel families in this area, by visiting cemeteries, libraries, court houses and interviewing families in the Southern Tier and Northern Pennsylvania, also trips to Florida, to contribute to the Southern Tier and Northern Pennsylvania, and enlisted the help of families in other areas of the United States. Go-Won-Go Chapter is proud to add this book to the Genealogical Department of Moore Memorial Library.

More than $400 has been raised for the Statue of Liberty through chapter activities.

—Frances B. Killey.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN (Beckley, West Virginia). The outstanding young women of the chapter, Mrs. Richard Whitman, Mrs. Joel Wagoner, and Mrs. R. M. McCullom, planned and held a big event for us this year. Each chapter member was invited to bring a friend to a Tea Party. We did not suggest inviting women they knew were eligible for DAR membership, just anyone they wanted.

Chapter members gave cookies and other refreshments. The Tea Party was held on Sunday afternoon, not at our regular meeting time. The Tea Party was at the home of Mrs. Whitman, with all patriotic decorations.

We had about two dozen guests, most in the Junior Age group, but some were "over the hill." At the party, chapter members explained DAR work and interests. We had about two dozen guests, most in the Junior Age group, but some were "over the hill." At the party, chapter members explained DAR work and interests.

We now have four young women actively pursuing DAR work and interests. For example we discussed our interest in education and the DAR schools as well as the purposes for American History Contests and Good Citizen Awards. We explained Constitution Week, and our patriotic and National Defense interests.

Members with genealogy training explained requirements for membership and how to start gathering information to prove eligibility. We had a question and answer session during refreshments.

We gave each guest a "Know the DAR" booklet and a blank pedigree chart.

During refreshments we had a further opportunity to press our membership campaign. We now have four young women actively searching for information to complete the first three generations on their pedigree charts. One young woman had been a C.A.R. and another's grandmother was a DAR member. We are following up with genealogy workshops in our local county library.—Abbie Bitney.
PRAIRIE ROSE (Overland Park, KS) participated in the Overland Park Prairie Days parade. Several chapter members, Tomahawk Society C.A.R. members dressed in Colonial costume and carried the flags of the United States, Kansas, and Children of the American Revolution. Pictured are (back) Mrs. Robert Klein, Vice Regent; Mrs. David Anderson; Miss Katie McConwell, President Tomahawk C.A.R.; Mrs. John Nevin, Sr. President, Tomahawk; Mrs. Edward McConwell holding John R. Fleegel; Mrs. Carl Fleegel, (front) Miss Heather Anderson; Miss Wendy Anderson; Miss Loraine Nevin; Miss Laurie Fleegel; Jay Nevin; Miss Katie Fleegel.

Last spring, Prairie Rose donated two trees as part of the City of Lenexa, Kansas’ avenue of Maple Trees. At the April 4th dedication, trees were dedicated in memory of Garland Braden, late husband of past Chapter Regent, Mrs. Gwen Braden, and another tree was dedicated to the memory and spirit of Prairie Rose ancestors who achieved American Independence.

Historic Legler Barn in Lenexa, Kansas was the site of the November meeting. The barn, which was built in 1864 by Swiss immigrant Adam Legler originally stood on the Santa Fe Trail and was reported to have been visited by Jesse James and Quantrill’s Raiders. Legler Barn is made of local stone and was moved to its present site in 1972 by the Lenexa Historical Society. It now houses a museum and meeting rooms.

Prairie Rose was formed in 1980. Chapter members are involved in all levels of DAR. Our large junior membership adds impetus to the support of Tomahawk Society, C.A.R. and to other chapter projects. —Shirley Coupal.

MINISINK (Goshen, NY). The chapter’s National Defense Meeting, 1984, was a Pilgrimage via chartered bus to visit the Navy Aircraft Carrier Intrepid, now a floating Sea-Air-Space Museum berthed at Pier 86 in the Hudson River. As a museum, the Intrepid, which saw service in World War II is designed to educate the public in life aboard a carrier and show how it serves as a mobile airbase in our defense. It is the backbone and spearhead of Navy Power.

The day for this excursion, Veterans’ Day, was most fitting. It became an emotional experience for most of us who boarded the bus in Middletown with husbands, children and friends, under brooding winter clouds.

However, rain was no deterrent as we toured the Hanger Deck to view the various exhibits and films such as “Air Power at Sea”; “Spirit of Intrepid” and “Medal of Honor” at the Hall of Honor, dedicated to heroes of all wars. “Men and Ships in Space” and “Reflections” made us aware of modern space achievements.

Flight deck in a downpour made us realize just how exposed our Navy men and equipment are to gales and storms of the open sea.

Highlight of the day was the special National Veterans’ Day Women’s Recognition Service, Conducted by Waves, the first of its kind, with color guard from a local ROTC, appropriate speeches and the final setting afloat of a laurel wreath from the Hanger Deck to the Hudson River. This was televised by NBC and shown on the 6:00 p.m. news broadcast along with other commemorative services throughout the country.

—Florence D. Benson.

ARKANSAS VALLEY (Pueblo, Colorado) dedicated two historic sites on July 11, 1984: the Doyle Settlement School and a pioneer burial site. Three chapter members participated in the dedication: The Regent was Mistress of Ceremonies; Noreen Stringfellow gave the invocation; and Joanne Dodds spoke on “The History of the Doyle School and the Country School Legend.”

Joseph Doyle, a Colorado Pioneer, purchased two miles of the Huerfano River Valley in 1859 and established his family there. He brought the first school teacher into Colorado to tutor his children. The Doyle School later became the first formal school in the State of Colorado.

County Commissioner Jon Giguerie described plans for restoring the school house and enclosing the two historic sites with a strong fence. Others attending the dedication were Jack Craddock, County Manager; James V. Phelps, County Attorney; and Joseph Oreschkovich who deeded the land for the two sites to Pueblo County.

Officers of the Pueblo County Historical Society and many members of the DAR Chapters were also present at the dedication. —Ethel Grishon.

GENERAL SMALLWOOD (Baltimore, MD) celebrated its 77th anniversary recently at a luncheon meeting at the DAR Chapter House. Mrs. Charles A. Bloodorn, State Regent, related her experiences with various DAR groups on a summer tour of the South. Many other State officers were also present at the celebration.

Mrs. Edward A. St. John, Chairman of Junior Citizens, has been named Chairman of the DAR’s Statewide Fund-raising cam-
the New York State Organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a bronze marker on the grave of Jeannette Osborn Bayles (Mrs. George Upham) at the Dighton Community Church Cemetery on August 23, 1984.

The ceremony included the presentation of colors by the Continental Color Guard of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in colorful uniforms.

Mrs. Donald W. Pennock, State Historian, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America.

Mrs. Doris H. Diebold, State Regent, officiated and with Mrs. Monroe H. Kastrud, State Chaplain, conducted the Ritual. Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, offered tributes to Mrs. Bayles who served as President General 1977-1980. Mrs. Royal M. Beckwith, Regent, Harvey Birch Chapter, (Mrs. Bayles' chapter) presented a beautiful wreath of boxwood and white carnations made by Mrs. John E. Mumper, a past Regent of Harvey Birch.

Mrs. James Louis Robert-JEANNETTE OSBORN BAYLIES

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Mrs. James Louis Robert-son, Chaplain General, gave the benediction and “Taps” was played by Mrs. Raymond E. Fleck, Recording Secretary General. The pages who served were—Mrs. Henry B. Cook Jr.; Miss Nancy Dillingham and Miss Celeste Goethe.

After the service, the group traveled to Benjamin's at Taunton, MA for a luncheon. Mrs. King again spoke very fittingly about J. O. Bayles and her years of service. Two of the 100 guests were relatives of Mrs. Bayles —Mrs. Peter Boggs and Mrs. Schultz Luther — Miriam Foster Kastrud.

In Memory Of

The New York State Junior Membership Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution invited New York Daughters to attend the dedication of a marker in memory of Helena R. Pouch (Mrs. William H.), President General, 1941-1944 on November 4, 1984 at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island, New York.

A reception and tea followed later in the Parish House of the New Dorp Moravian Church.

The ceremony included

County Chapter, presented a beautiful wreath of flowers. Miss Vivien Weber acted as page. The benediction was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Monroe H. Kastrud.

Sixty members and guests attended including two of Mrs. William H. Pouch’s relatives: Mrs. Alfred Pouch, widow of Mr. William Pouch’s nephew and her son, Mr. A. Timothy Pouch.

Mrs. Pouch was President General during World War II. The DAR offered aid to the Government for national and civilian defense. The corridors of Constitution Hall were used as offices by the Red Cross. Air Raid Shelter and hospital rooms were established at DAR Headquarters. War Relief Service Work Rooms were established in New York and Washington. Because of this national crisis Congress was held in Chicago, Cincinnati and New York, respectively. Occupational therapy work was extended to Staten Island Marine Hospital. Contributions totaled $340,000 for equipment, blood plasma, blood donor centers and station wagons.

She had the unique honor of being both President General and Senior National President of National Society Children of the American Revolution. She also started the National Junior Membership Committee and was called affectionately, “Aunt Helen.”—Betty DeVries.

HELENA R. POUCH

FEBRUARY 1985

131
Tennessee State Society, NSDAR
Honors
The State Regent and State Officers
1983-1986

Front Row—Left to Right—Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Chaplain; Mrs. C. Eugene Jenkins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James S. Hereford, Sr., Treasurer; Mrs. Frederick W. Brigance, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Dan C. Gary, State Regent; Mrs. Victor Edgman, Second Vice Regent.

Second Row—Left to Right—Mrs. John McCutchen, Librarian; Mrs. Henry Wurzburg, Parliamentarian; Mrs. William H. Inman, Historian.

Third Row—Left to Right—Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Registrar; Mrs. Charles W. Lyon, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. George R. Glass, Recording Secretary.
Honoring

Mrs. Dan C. Gary—State Regent of Tennessee

1983-1986

Brainerd Mission Cemetery

Near Chattanooga Tennessee
OLD GLORY CHAPTER DAR
FRANKLIN, TENNESSEE

Miss Mary Sneed Jones, Magazine Advertising Chairman, 1984-1985

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In Memory of:

Hall, Margaret Thomason
Irwin, Amy Williams
Jones, Mary Sneed

Inquiries:

Mrs. William J. Gibbs, 1002 West Main, Franklin, Tenn. 37064
DAR Activities
Continental Congress page 1976
Page Color Bearer 1976-77-78
State Page 1975-76-77
Chapter Outstanding Junior
Chapter Treasurer 1977-80
Chapter Librarian 1980-83-84

Other Activities
Capt. Nathaniel Wesson Chapter UDC
Decatur County “Young Woman of Year” 1984
Chairman Public Relations Committee,
Decatur Co. Teachers Association
Tennessee Educational Association
West Tn. Supervisors Association

Ancestor: Samuel Houston N.C.

HENCO, INC. “Professional Fund Raisers” Selmer, Tn.
Her Family: Mr. James T. Vise, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Smith
and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hendrix
NANCY WARD CHAPTER, NSDAR, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

On the Occasion of her Seventieth Anniversary

Proudly Honors Her Revolutionary Ancestors

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Inquiries to: Mrs. Jack W. Adams, Regent
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100 S. Crest Rd.
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37404
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Mrs. William Simms, Rachel Stockley Donelson Chapter
Mrs. Ray S. Thornton, Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter
Mrs. Joe Steranka, Sr., Cumberland Chapter
Mrs. Woodrow W. Billips, Campbell Chapter
Mrs. Sidney J. Maddox, Fort Nashborough Chapter
Absent: Mrs. M. T. White, General William Lee Davidson Chapter

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Mrs. George Parrish, Jr., General Daniel Smith Rock Castle Chapter
Mrs. Eugene Cooke, French Lick Chapter
Mrs. John L. Ambrose, Jr., General James Robertson Chapter
GREETINGS FROM THE KNOX COUNTY COUNCIL OF REGENTS NSDAR 
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE AND THE NINE CHAPTERS

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Miss Katherine Reed, Regent

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Mrs. Richard L. Kyle, Regent

COLEMAN THEATER
GIVEN HISTORICAL PLAQUE

The Asa Alexander Chapter NSDAR dedicated a bronze plaque on October 26, 1984 which reads "Coleman Theater Beautiful, built for the people of Miami, by George L. Coleman, Sr., April 18, 1929. Listed on National Register of Historical Places, May 18, 1983." District Judge Sam C. Fullerton read a brief history of this distinctive landmark in downtown Miami, Oklahoma. Attending were Mrs. Fred Dunn, OSNSDAR, Chapter officers and Members, family members and guests followed by a reception in the lobby.

DAR MAGAZINE BINDERS
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<td>6 @ $48.00</td>
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David Crockett is perhaps Tennessee's most colorful native son. He was a humorist, bear hunter, hero in the Creek Indian War, State legislator, three-term United States Congressman and martyr in the cause of Texas independence. Crockett was born in 1786 near the town of Limestone, Tennessee. In 1934, many of the logs from his last Tennessee home were moved 4 1/2 miles to the town of Rutherford, Tennessee, where his cabin was restored by the David Crockett Memorial Association. Since that time the Rutherford Lions Club has sponsored and supported the cabin with assistance from the town of Rutherford. The cabin was furnished with artifacts donated by area residents and Crockett descendants. The mother of David Crockett, Mrs. Rebecca Hawkins Crockett, is buried to the left rear of the cabin. The cabin, located on HWY 45W just inside the city limits of Rutherford, Tennessee, is open to the public from May 15th through Labor Day. The hours are 9 to 5 daily, and 1 to 5 on Sundays. Admission is 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children.

We, Tennessee Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Chickasaw District, are pleased to join in the support of this Historical Landmark.

CHICKASAW DISTRICT CHAPTERS:

Adam Dale, Memphis; Alexander McCullar, Memphis; Beverly A. Williamson, Memphis; Chickasaw Bluff, Memphis; Chucalissa, Memphis; Clement Scott, Humbolt; Commodore Perry, Memphis; David Craig, Brownsville; Elizabeth Marshall Martin, Trenton; Fort Assumption, Memphis; Fort Prudhomme, Ripley; Glover's Trace, Camden; Hatchie, Bolivar; Henderson Station, Henderson; Hermitage, Memphis; Jackson-Madison, Jackson; James Buckley, Sharon; John Babb, Paris; Key Corner, Dyersburg; Peter Houston, Parsons; Reelfoot, Martin; Sanderlin's Bluff, Memphis; Watauga, Memphis; We-Ah-Tah-Umba, Memphis; Zachariah Davies, Cordova.
THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of The American Revolution

PROUDLY PRESENTS AND ENDORSES

THEIR STATE REGENT (1982-1985)

Mrs. James Hugh Crawley
(Alleene Barker Crawley)

AS A CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR

NINETY - FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

APRIL 1985
South Carolina State Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
District 1
With Pride, Affection and Appreciation
Honors Their Distinguished Daughter
and State Regent

Mrs. James Hugh Crawley
Candidate for
Vice President General
94th Continental Congress 1985

Andrew Pickens
Behethland Butler
Cateechee
Emily Geiger
Fort Prince George

District 1 Chapters
Greenville
Audson Berry

Joyce Scott
Nathanael Greene
Snow Campaign
Walhalla
Wizard of Tamassee
DISTRICT V SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, NSDAR
HONORS
GENERAL THOMAS SUMTER

250th Birthday Anniversary
August 14, 1734-June 1, 1832

General Sumter born in Hanover County, Virginia, was a frontiersman and Indian fighter. Coming to South Carolina in 1764 he became a planter. As a Partisan leader and later Brigadier General of State troops he harried British efforts to subdue South Carolina and use the State for a springboard for reconquest of the North. Sumter served in the United States House and Senate. His courage and daring during the conflict earned him the sobriquet of “Gamecock.”

The original portrait hangs in Independence Hall in Philadelphia and is part of the Independence National Historical Park Collection.

Mrs. Hampton H. Hubbard, District V Director

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<td>Mrs. William B. DePass</td>
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DISTRICT IV
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY
Is Pleased to Endorse

Mrs. James Hugh Crawley
State Regent 1982-1985
Candidate for the Office of
Vice President General
at the
94th Continental Congress

— CHAPTERS —

Ann Pamela Cuningham
Captain William Hilton
Charles Pinckney
Colonel Joseph Glover
Eutaw
General John Barnwell
Henry Middleton

Mrs. Paul Robert Hayes, District Director

BEHETHLAND BUTLER CHAPTER
Greenville, SC
honors with pride and affection
its distinguished member

MRS. J. HUGH (ALLEENE) CRAWLEY
South Carolina State Regent 1982-85,
and its 50-year members:
Mrs. Perry Woods, Nat. #169417
Mrs. L.L. Slattery, Nat. #276352
Miss Jeanette Hellams, Nat. #297851
Miss Lillie Hart, Nat. #304063

Catawba and Waxhaws Chapters, South Carolina District II, salute our State Regent, Mrs. James Hugh Crawley, Nominee for the office of Honorary Vice-President General, and all those dedicated South Carolina DAR members who have given of their time and money to accomplish the restoration of Tamasee’s first campus building—the South Carolina cottage—our state regent’s project.

FEBRUARY 1985 143
DISTRICT III
SOUTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PRESENT
THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO YEAR OLD COURTHOUSE
NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Shown above, L to R seated: Mrs. Jack Riddle, Mount Ariel Regent; Mrs. George W. Patterson, District III Director; Mrs. Hugh J. Crawley, State Regent; Mrs. Leon Nichols, Jasper Regent and Hostess;

Standing: Mrs. Robert Craig, Eleanor Laurens Pinckney Regent; Mrs. Thomas Crawford, Columbia Regent; Mrs. James M. Dorn, Long Cane Regent; Mrs. J. Robert Tompkins, Old Ninety-Six District Regent; Mrs. Walter G. Wallenburg, Trenton Regent; Mrs. E. B. Purcell, Granby Regent; Mrs. Ted R. Morton, Jr., Star Fort Regent; Mrs. W. Fred Irwin, Henry Laurens Regent; Mrs. Harold M. Renwick, Jr., Thomas Woodward Regent; and absent, Mrs. Earl Carpenter, Sullivan-Dunklin Regent.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM HILTON CHAPTER, NSDAR
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
Organized 2 November, 1983
HONORS THEIR OFFICERS

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AND WELCOMES THEIR NEW MEMBERS

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Mrs. Alvin Dodds
Mrs. Richard R. Whitlock
Mrs. Hugh Brunson
Mrs. Richard E. Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Lee W. Derrer
Mrs. Clyde C. Hicks
Mrs. Albert Ford

Mrs. Francis Motte Harleston
District Director
### THE CRAB-ORCHARD CHAPTER
CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE
Organized February 1, 1952

Gratefully Honors
These Charter Members
For Continual Service

| HELEN WALTERS D’ARMOND | 32 Years |
| AMY COX HARSHMAN | 33 Years |
| RUTH THEILE HENDRICKS | 33 Years |
| ANGELA ELLIS SMITH | 31 Years |
| M. LOUISE WALKER | 33 Years |
| BERTHA EVELYN WILSON | 33 Years |
| BESSIE MARIETTA WILSON | 24 Years |

### WE SALUTE
GIDEON CARR CHAPTER
OF DAR
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dickson, Tennessee

### CUMBERLAND CHAPTER TN 3-023
Nashville, Tennessee
Proudly HONORS MEMBERS with
50 years or over membership

| COPENHAYER, Mrs. L. L. | 128579 |
| (Octavia Torrey Wofford) | 1/17/17 |
| HEARN, Mrs. Curry B. | 259210 |
| (Margaret Hill) | 2/30/11 |
| JOYCE, Mrs. Anne Hoyte Hicks | 121277 |
| 2/22/16 |
| LEWIS, Mrs. Fred J. | 171094 |
| (Maude E. Hills) | 10/18/21 |
| RIDDLE, Mrs. William S. | 229726 |
| (Helen Lindsley) | 1/29/27 |
| WILSON, Mrs. Buford G. | 203370 |
| (Grace Estill) | 10/18/24 |

### Aiken Office Supply & Book Shop
106 Park Ave., S.W.
&
1791 Whiskey Rd. S.
Honors
Trenton Chapter NSDAR
Aiken, S.C.

### Bankers Trust
135 Laurens St., S.W.
Honors
Trenton Chapter NSDAR
Aiken, S.C.

### Palmetto Federal Savings & Loan Association
107 Chesterfield St. S.
Honors
Trenton Chapter NSDAR
Aiken, S.C.

### TRAVELLERS REST CHAPTER
Brentwood, Tennessee

Honors
Mrs. Lee Andrew Enoch, Jr.
National Chairman,
Public Relations Committee

### Security Federal Savings & Loan Association
Aiken, North Augusta, & Denmark
Honors
Trenton Chapter NSDAR
Aiken, S.C.

### South Carolina National Bank
111 Laurens St., N.W.
1797 Whiskey Rd.
Honors
Trenton Chapter NSDAR
Aiken, S.C.

### ELIZABETHTON FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOC.
SALUTING
THE JOHNSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ON THEIR HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY
Mountain City, Tennessee
R O. Box 123
(615-727-7719)

### Battle of Cowpens Chapter NSDAR
Spartanburg, S. C.
with deep appreciation
honors
Mrs. Ann Chadeayne Brown
(Mrs. Walter J.)
for her five-year highly successful
fund raising project for Tamassee DAR School
DISTRICT I CHAPTERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
honor their distinguished State Regent
Mrs. Albert J. Potter

Candidate for Vice President General, NSDAR
at the 94th Continental Congress, 1985

District I Director ........................................ Mrs. Lucy G. Miller
Vice Director ................................................... Mrs. Carl Dan Killian
Secretary Treasurer ..................................... Mrs. Thos. J. Naomi

Chapters
Edward Buncombe
Ruth Davidson
Waightstill Avery
Joseph McDowell
Hugh Rogers

Quaker Meadows
Archibald Murphy
Greenlee
Griffith Rutherford
Dorcas Bell Love
Mrs. Albert J. Potter
Candidate
for the Office of Vice President General

District Officers
Mrs. Hadley Wilson—Director
Mrs. David C. Moody—Vice Director
Mrs. T. Marion Hunter—Secretary-Treasurer

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<th>Chapter</th>
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<td>Daniel Boone</td>
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<td>Dr. Emma Sloop Fink</td>
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<td>Major William Chronicle</td>
<td>Gastonia</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred P. Abell</td>
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<td>William Gaston</td>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>Mrs. B. B. Banner, Jr.</td>
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<td>Hickory Tavern</td>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>Mrs. Perry M. Starnes</td>
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<td>John Hoyle</td>
<td>Kings Mountain</td>
<td>Mrs. E. L. Setzler</td>
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<td>Col. Frederick Hambright</td>
<td>Lincolnton</td>
<td>Mrs. T. M. Shuford</td>
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<td>Jacob Forney</td>
<td>North Wilkesboro</td>
<td>Mrs. L. Hal Heafner</td>
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<td>Rendezvous Mountain</td>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>Mrs. A. L. Burkenbine</td>
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<td>Benjamin Cleveland</td>
<td>Valdese</td>
<td>Miss Mary G. Elliott</td>
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<td>Col. John Alston</td>
<td>West Jefferson</td>
<td>Mrs. Viola N. Vinay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Harry Mills, Jr.</td>
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</tbody>
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Candidate for the Office of Vice President General, NSDAR at the Ninety-fourth Continental Congress, April, 1985

10 Reasons why we think she's a "10"

State Regent
State Vice Regent
State Organizing Secretary
District Director
Chapter Regent

State Chairman, Membership & Membership Commission
State Nominating Committee
National Officers Club
National Vice Regents Club
Mayflower Society—State Secretary

District III with Pride and Affection salutes Mrs. Albert J. Potter

Alexandriana
Battle of Charlotte
Cabarrus Black Boys
Colonel Adam Alexander

General Robert Irwin
Halifax Convention
Jane Parks McDowell
Liberty Hall

Mecklenburg
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence
Piedmont Patriots
DISTRICT IV
NORTH CAROLINA
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PROUDLY HONORS
MRS. ALBERT J. POTTER

STATE REGENT

Jonathan Hunt—Elkin
Captain Benjamin Merrill—Lexington
Mary Slocumb—Statesville
John Knox—Mount Ulla
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele—Salisbury
Old North State—Winston-Salem

Fort Dobbs—Statesville
Fourth Creek—Statesville
John Shamel—Tobaccoville
Battle of Shallow Ford—Winston-Salem
Colonel Joseph Winston—Winston-Salem

FEBRUARY 1985
DISTRICT VI CHAPTERS, NORTH CAROLINA
PROUDLY PRESENTS
MRS. ALBERT J. POTTER
STATE REGENT 1982-1985
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Mrs. Albert C. Wirth, Jr., District Director
DISTRICT VII, NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY DAR
WITH PRIDE AND APPRECIATION
HONORS
MRS. ALBERT J. POTTER, STATE REGENT

DISTRICT VII, NORTH CAROLINA’S CHAPTERS AND REGENTS:

ALFRED MOORE
Mrs. Ben W. Owen

COLONEL ROBERT ROWAN
Mrs. Troy C. Merritt

COLONEL THOMAS ROBESON
Mrs. R. C. Ivey

CORNELIUS HARNETT
Mrs. J. C. Andrews

CRAIGHEAD-DUNLAP
Mrs. Devitt J. Gaddy

GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM HARRINGTON
Mrs. Jack Gordon

JOHN FOSTER
Mrs. Giles Vick

LIBERTY POINT
Mrs. Robert J. Getz

PRIVATE JOHN GRADY
Mrs. W. H. Yarborough

THOMAS WADE
Miss Sarah Davis

UPPER CAPE FEAR
Mrs. Edward F. Tyndall

UWHARRIE PATRIOTS
Mrs. Baxter G. Kirk

YADKIN RIVER PATRIOTS
Mrs. Dwight B. Morris

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the 94th Continental Congress, 1985

Mrs. James B. Ebert, Director
Mrs. J. R. Gibson, Vice Director
Mrs. L. Gilbert Carroll, Secretary-Treasurer

FEBRUARY 1985
DISTRICT VII, VIRGINIA

HONORS

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY
MOUNT OLIVE COLLEGE

Founded in 1951, Mount Olive College is a co-educational, liberal arts, church-related college sponsored by the North Carolina State Convention of Original Free Will Baptists. The college is noted for its warm, friendly atmosphere and personalized instruction.

Degrees offered include: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Applied Science, Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, and one-year certificates in Secretarial Science or Business Administration.

Located in Wayne County in the town of Mount Olive, the campus consists of 110 acres and eight modern buildings, and Eagles Nest Conference Center, a 100 acre recreational area with a five acre lake.

College Hall, a $3 million athletic-civic-convention center opened in 1984, offers a modern facility with seating for over 2,000 people.

Mrs. J. L. Blake, District IX Director

CHAPTERS

Richard Clinton
Battle of Elizabethtown
David Williams
Abram Bellamé
Joseph Montford
Mosely Bright
Carteret
Carolina Patriots
Richard Dobbs Spaight
Colonel Thomas Johnston
William Gause
Brunswick Town
Otway Burns
Battle of Rockfish
Major General Robert Howe
Stamp Defiance

REGENTS

Mrs. F. I. Robinson
Mrs. W. D. Sherman
Mrs. B. J. Daughtry
Mrs. A. R. Ketchum
Miss Hathaway Price
Mrs. O. A. Ritch, Jr.
Mrs. William Munden
Mrs. Norwood Sutton
Mrs. Allan Seals
Mrs. David Smith
Mrs. Mark Causey, Jr.
Mrs. W. A. Kopp
Mrs. Walter Schwartz
Mrs. C. S. Baldwin
Miss Anne Brooks McGougan
Miss Kathleen Somersett
NOTICE
DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT TREAT
COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT
AND RICHARD TREAT
SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION
OF INDEPENDENCE
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO
A CELEBRATION AND THANKSGIVING
THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW
IN PITMINSTER (NEAR TAUNTON),
SOMERSET, ENGLAND
July 6 to 14, 1985

The Vicar and the Wardens of the Church of St. Mary
and St. Andrew at Pitminster, England, are inviting the
descendants of Richard Treat to a celebration and
thanksgiving marking the 400th anniversary of his
baptism on August 28, 1584. Richard Treat and his
family emigrated to America in about 1637. His son,
Robert, became Colonial Governor of Connecticut and
his great grandson, Robert Treat Paine, signed the
Declaration of Independence.

The week’s celebration will include communion ser-
vices on Sunday, July 7, and Sunday, July 14, a three day
pageant, a typical English garden party and a cricket
match. The Right Reverend The Bishop of Bath and
Wells will be the preacher at the services on Sunday, July
14.

Descendants of Robert Treat are urged to write to the
Honorable William W. Treat, P. O. Box 498, Hampton,
New Hampshire 03842, for information concerning the
festival.

The Pride Mirror
Originally hung in the Pride Mansion
in Jefferson City, Missouri, it was
presented to the Missouri State Society
by Governor Gibson Meade. The mirror
was rededicated in honor of Mrs.
Frederic Groves, President General
NSDAR 1956-1959 by the Missouri
State Society.

Pictured are Dr. Joseph W. Towle, Mrs.
Walter Hughey King, President
General, NSDAR, and Mrs. Joseph W.
Towle, Regent, MSSDAR, at the
dedication of the Mirror on April 15,
1984 in Honor of Mrs. King and the
Missouri State Society. The mirror was
completely restored by Dr. and Mrs.
Towle and now hangs over the mantel
in the President General’s Reception
Room.

DAR CENTURY OF SERVICE PIN

Since 1891, J.E. Caldwell
has supplied insignia for the National
Society of the Daughters of the American
Revolution. As your society approaches its hundredth
anniversary, J.E. Caldwell is proud to offer you this
gold-filled Century of Service pin, priced at $35.
Pennsylvania and New Jersey residents add
$3.00 for shipping and state tax.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SOCIETY
and
MARY CHILTON CHAPTER
of the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAR
PROUDLY HONOR
MRS. MARVIN EUGENE STEGNER
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
at the Ninety-fourth Continental Congress
April 1985

MERIAM I. STEGNER
STATE REGENT 1982-1984

Unanimously endorsed by the SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SOCIETY
at the September 1984 State Conference
in recognition of her service and dedication to the
State and National Society
Michigan State Society NSDAR
Endorses with pride, admiration and appreciation

Roberta Shannon Stimpson
Mrs. Clinton F. Stimpson
State Regent 1982-1985
Candidate for the office of
Vice President General NSDAR 1985-1988
at the
94th Continental Congress April 1985
Unanimously Endorsed by the 84th Michigan State Conference
September 21, 1984
EZRA PARKER CHAPTER
Royal Oak, Michigan

Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution
With affection and appreciation
Proudly presents
Their Outstanding Daughter

Roberta Shannon Stimpson
Mrs. Clinton F. Stimpson
State Regent 1982-1985
As a Candidate For The Office of
Vice President General
1985-1988
Ninety-Fourth Continental Congress, April, 1985
"In Loving Memory of"
Elsa C. Teters Ruegsegger,
No. 619580, Ann Poage Chapter,
Houston, Texas.
November 15, 1907 to August 12, 1983

Clara Teters
Bishop Teters
A. D. Ruegsegger
THE LEISURE you've looked forward to, the luxury you love (and find you can afford here) . . . the services people 62 and over appreciate . . . the activities that interest you . . . and the independence you cherish are all available at Mease Manor.

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CITY: __________ STATE: _____ ZIP: ______________

SALUTES

Mrs. James Haswell
President
50 YEAR CLUB NSDAR

Mrs. Haswell joined DAR in 1925 as a member of the Lansing, Michigan Chapter. As a member of the Ruth Brewster Chapter, Joyce became a very active and dedicated member of the National Society serving as Chapter Regent, State Corresponding Secretary and State Chairman of several committees. She served on the House Committee from 1946 to 1957. Her National Chairmanships include House Committee, National Board Dinners, Seating and Corridor Hostesses. She served as National Vice Chairman of DAR Magazine, Transportation and Americanism. She has also served on the Speaker Staffs in both the District of Columbia and Florida. Joyce also served as President of the National Chairmen's Association. She is currently a member of Galadesi Chapter in Dunedin, Florida, having served as a Charter Member and Parliamentarian for ten years. Her valuable and steadfast devotion to the principles of NSDAR makes Joyce Haswell an exemplary member.

THE PINELLAS COUNTY CHAPTERS DAR

Boca Ciega Chapter  Caladesi Chapter  Caravel Chapter
Cary Cox Chapter  Clearwater Chapter  Pinellas Chapter
Princess Chasco Chapter  Princess Hirrihiagua Chapter  Timucuan Chapter
The San Antonio de Bexar Chapter
of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
San Antonio, Texas

Present with Pride and Affection

MRS. WAYNE D. TINER
TEXAS STATE REGENT

and endorses her as a candidate for
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
94th Continental Congress
April 1985
From the Chapter and Friends

Mrs. Edward Louis Bell
Mrs. H. M. Crosswell
Mrs. Donald E. Ellis
Mrs. Robert L. Hansell
Mrs. Felix Henley Jones, Jr.
Mrs. Edward E. Jordan

Mrs. Harry S. Kearby
Mrs. John C. Lee
Mrs. James Herbert Macia, Jr.
Mrs. Richard John Mason
Mrs. L. Winston Morris

Mrs. William J. Newcomb
Mrs. George D. Rawlings, Jr.
Mrs. Stanley A. Schmidt
Mrs. W. D. Weatherford, Jr.
Mrs. Charles K. Moore
State Chairmen of State
And National Committees
Texas Society NSDAR
with pleasure and loyalty
proudly present
Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner
State Regent
as a candidate for
Vice President General,
Texas
April, 1985

STATE CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEES
honoring Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner State Regent

- American Heritage
  - Mrs. Herbert J. Wacker
- American History Month
  - Mrs. F. S. Livermore
- American Indians
  - Mrs. Charles W. Dodd
- Americanism and DAR
  - Mrs. Emmette Wallace
- Children of the American Revolution
  - Mrs. Kenneth L. Wickett
- Conservation
  - Mrs. Robert K. Swisher
- Constitution Week
  - Mrs. Howard L. Daniel
- DAR Magazine
  - Mrs. Clarence A. Thomas
- DAR Magazine Advertising
  - Mrs. Deen Wood
- DAR Museum
  - State Committee Texas Room
    - Mrs. R. B. Oder
  - DAR Scholarship
    - Mrs. Gordon J. Mayer
  - DAR Schools
    - Dr. Tammy Tiner Harding
- The Flag of the United States of America
  - Mrs. E. L. McCullough
- Genealogical Records
  - Mrs. Clell L. Sechrest
- Honor Roll
  - Mrs. Charles Cockrell
- Junior American Citizens
  - Mrs. Daniel Pool
- Junior Membership
  - Mrs. Jerry D. Minton
- Lineage Research
  - Mrs. Glenn H. Beadles
- Membership
  - Mrs. Tom Upchurch
- Motion Picture, Radio and Television
  - Mrs. Hewitt B. Fox
- National Defense
  - Mrs. H. Paul Shallcross
- Program
  - Mrs. Carrol F. Hunt
- Public Relations
  - Mrs. John R. Pedigo
- Seimes Microfilm
  - Mrs. J. B. Escue
- Transportation and Safety
  - Mrs. Richard Eash
- Friends of the Museum
  - Mrs. J. W. Jack
- NSFAR Centennial Jubilee
  - Mrs. Mary Cooper
- President General's Project
  - Mrs. Clint Fagg
- Tellers
  - Mrs. L. W. Norvell
- Protocol
  - Mrs. Georgia B. Edman
- Resolutions
  - Mrs. George Van Husen
- Texas DAR Bulletin
  - Mrs. James H. Goodson
- Texas State DAR Forest
  - Mrs. Bronson Morgan
- DAR Library, Southwest
  - Texas State University
    - Miss Ruth Thomas
  - University of Texas
    - Scholarship
    - Mrs. Ronald K. Deford
    - Mrs. M. Gene Brooks
  - Memorials
    - Mrs. H. Brownlee
  - Texas DAR Speakers Staff
    - Mrs. John O. Tucker, Jr.
    - Mrs. Thomas M. Daniel
  - Conference Committees
    - Miss Colleen Mohrle
  - Platforms
    - Miss Jeri L. Pundt
  - Division Chairmen
    - Division III
    - Mrs. John J. DeShazo, Jr.
    - Division IV
      - Mrs. Hubert F. Hawthorn
      - Mrs. Jack O. Miller, Jr.
  - Division VII
    - Mrs. Dudley Althaus
  - Division VIII
    - Mrs. Solon P. Crain
  - Texas Bus Tour
    - Mrs. Neil Duckworth
  - Gonzales Warm Springs
    - Mrs. H. C. Fairchild
  - Finance
    - Mrs. F. Hastings Pannill
  - Credentials
    - Mrs. Paul E. Roberts
Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner, State Regent, in a reproduction of one of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's gowns, made for Mrs. Tiner by Mrs. Robert B. Oder, State Curator, Texas

Texas Society NSDAR
With Pride and Appreciation
Honor

Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner
State Regent

and Presents Her for
Vice President General
April 1985

TRAMMELS TRACE CHAPTER
Atlanta
Mrs. Carlton D. Smith, Regent

MICHAEL STONER CHAPTER DAR
Dallas
Mrs. Charles Walker, Regent

GENERAL LEVI CASEY CHAPTER
Dallas
Mrs. Clytes Cullar, Regent

GREATER DALLAS CHAPTER
Dallas
Mrs. Clarenc. B. Kloppe, Regent

PRUDENCE ALEXANDER CHAPTER
Dallas
Mrs. Thomas G. Johnston, Regent

OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL CHAPTER
Duncanville
Mrs. M. Gene Brooks, Regent

COLONEL GEORGE MASON CHAPTER
Garland
Mrs. R. L. Poffenberger, Regent

CHEROKEE TRACE CHAPTER
Gladewater
Mrs. Gordon Mayer, Regent

MARTHA McCRAW CHAPTER
Jefferson
Mrs. Gordon Albert, Regent

SAMUEL PAUL DINKINS CHAPTER
Kilgore
Mrs. J. V. Florey, Regent

AARON BURLESON CHAPTER
Longview
Mrs. Malcolm M. Basuhke, Regent

CAPTAIN WILLIAM YOUNG CHAPTER
Longview
Mrs. Ronald R. McCutcheon, Regent

JOHN ABSTON CHAPTER
McKinney
Mrs. A. H. Roose, Regent

MARY SHIRLEY MCGUIRE CHAPTER
Plano
Mrs. Alfred Kirst, Jr., Regent

ROCK WALL CHAPTER
Rockwall
Mrs. Hugh Brown, Regent

TITUS TRAVIS CHAPTER
Dallas
Mrs. Robert Perusich, Regent
TEXAS SOCIETY NSDAR
HAS THE HONOR TO PRESENT
MRS. WAYNE DOUGLAS TINER
STATE REGENT
AS A CANDIDATE FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1985

Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner, State Regent of Texas, in front of DAR Monument to George Washington located on the campus of the University of Texas, Austin

DIVISION V

MARY ROLPH MARSH CHAPTER
Mrs. Hubert E. Johnson, Regent
Bay City

GOOSE CREEK CHAPTER
Mrs. Clarence N. Forsvall, Regent
Baytown

COLONEL GEORGE MOFFETT CHAPTER
Mrs. J. Brooks Bishop, Jr., Regent
Beaumont

JOHN EVERETT CHAPTER
Miss Ruby Isgrig, Regent
Columbus

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Mrs. Travis T. Sheffield
Galveston

ALEXANDER LOVE CHAPTER
Mrs. Joe Q. Cook, Regent
Houston

ANN POAGE CHAPTER
Mrs. Jane Pardo, Regent
Houston

JAMES HARDAGE LANE I CHAPTER
Mrs. Horace L. Humble, Regent
Houston

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Mrs. Frank E. Zumwalt, Jr., Regent
Houston

FORT VELASCO CHAPTER
Mrs. William Choate, Regent
Lake Jackson

SAM HOUSTON CHAPTER
Mrs. Robert S. Sayers, Regent
League City

LIBERTAD CHAPTER
Mrs. Walter N. Holt, Regent
Liberty

WILLIAM DIAMOND CHAPTER
Mrs. Clifford S. Weir, Regent
Orange

JANE LONG CHAPTER
Mrs. C. E. Early, Regent
Pasadena

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SANDERS CHAPTER
Mrs. Richard R. Beavers, Regent
Port Arthur

SAN JACINTO CHAPTER
Mrs. Chester Strack, Regent
Tomball

TRINITY BAY CHAPTER
Mrs. Gary L. Finch, Regent
Anahuac
First row: Mrs. B. J. Lovett, Recording Sec.; Mrs. L. B. Harding, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. D. Tiner, State Regent; Mrs. J. E. Cross, Chaplain; Mrs. J. Ramp, Corresponding Sec.

Back row: Mrs. E. S. Brainard, Parl.; Mrs. R. B. Oder, Curator; Mrs. A. B. Welch, Librarian; Mrs. A. L. Delaney, Jr., Historian; Mrs. J. Patterson, Registrar; Mrs. J. M. Raymond, Treasurer; Mrs. J. K. Harrell, Sr., Organizing Sec.

MRS. WAYNE DOUGLAS TINER
STATE REGENT
AND
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
H.B. ZACHRY COMPANY
is pleased to honor a friend

Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner

State Regent, Texas Society, NSDAR
Member of La Villita Chapter, College Station, Texas
who is a lady of dedication and accomplishment.

Candidate for Vice President General
April 1985

National: Vice chairman of DAR Magazine, Board of KDS and Tamassee, Platform Page
State: Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, Chairman of Treaty of Paris, President General's Project, Public Relations, Vice chairman of Junior Membership, Page
Chapter: Treasurer, Registrar, Recording Secretary, and Regent of 2 chapters. Member of DAR for 33 years.

Endorsed by the 85th Texas State Conference

FEBRUARY 1985
LA VILLITA CHAPTER, NSDAR
College Station, Texas
is honored to present
Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner
State Regent
of
The Texas Society, NSDAR
as a candidate for
Vice President General
April, 1985

Sponsors: Mrs. Charlie Briggs * Mrs. Richard Graham *
Miss Caroline Mitchell * Mrs. E.B. Reynolds * Aggieland Hotel *
A&M Travel * Commerce National Bank * Maniord Office Products *
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KENOSHA CHAPTER
KENOSHA WISCONSIN
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND LOVE
Cherille LeMieux (Mrs. Raymond)
Member of Kenosha Chapter 65 Years

Her mother, Carrie Stryker Runals, was a charter member of the Kenosha Chapter organized in 1896. State offices held: Chairman of Junior American Citizens—27 years; President of Wisconsin Society Children of the American Revolution—3 years and Chaplain of Wisconsin Society Children of the American Revolution—4 years. Chapter Offices held: Regent, 1st Vice Regent, 2nd Vice Regent, Recording Secretary, Registrar and Historian. Currently she is Chapter Chairman of Junior American Citizens.

BORNmann, WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Proudly Honor Their Sister
NANCY REYNOLDS TINER
(MRS. WAYNE DOUGLAS TINER)
TEXAS STATE REGENT
1983-1985
Distributors of Melco Building Systems
9309 Powhatan
San Antonio, Texas 78230
(512) 366-4873
Texas Society NSDAR
Proudly Honors
Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner
State Regent
as a Candidate For
Vice President General
April 1985

Mrs. Wayne Douglas Tiner, State Regent, and her son, Cadet Captain Ken Tiner, at the dedication of a Living Memorial Tree, on the campus at Texas A&M University. (State Regent’s project to plant trees in all 8 DAR divisions of Texas)
NEW HODAR LAPEL PIN
$5.00 Each
Order From
MAMC ARTISANS
(Mr & Mrs Maurice P. Cartier)
1645 S. Walnut Street
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PLEASE Allow 4-6 Weeks For Delivery

TROY CHAPTER DAR
HONORS

MRS. KITTIE WELLS TICE
OUR 99 YEAR OLD MEMBER!

IN MEMORIAM

In Loving Memory of
LOUISE CUNNINGHAM FOUNTAIN
Regent of
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter NSDAR
1954-1956
by Margaret Ralls Kearby

Betty Jane Shilt 1930-1984
First Vice-Regent 1984
Chapter Editor 1982-84
Scholarship Chairman 1980-84
Energy Ethics 1980-82
Erasmus Perry Chapter
Silver Spring, Maryland

James S. Hereford, Jr.
and
Rufus T. Hereford
Honors
with pride, love and affection
their mother

IN MEMORIAM

In Loving Memory
of
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMMONS,
Organizing Regent
Charlotte Reeves Robertson Chapter
Springfield, Tennessee
October 29, 1927

NELL COWLEY HEREFORD
(Mrs. James S. Hereford, Sr.)
Regent
King's Mountain Messenger Chapter
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