D.A.R remembrance jewelry. Made exclusively by J.E. Caldwell since 1891, exclusively for members of the D.A.R. Choose from our collection of Ancestor Bars, $29; Ancestor Riders, $28; Official Emblems, $55; and Chapter Bars, $25.

*Standard pins are gold-filled, with solid 14k gold also available. Both are engraveable at 40¢ a letter. Please add $3 for shipping and handling. Pennsylvania residents also add 6% sales tax.*
A statue of Colonel Francis Vigo, patriot and financier of the George Rogers Clark expedition, keeps a vigil high above the Wabash River in George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Vincennes, Indiana. Colonel Vigo, Italian-born trader and pioneer in the American northwest, was one of a number of Italians who supported the American Revolution.

The George Rogers Clark campaign at Kaskaskia resulted in the capture of Fort Sackville in 1779 and the termination of British influence in the American northwest.

This year the United States Postal Service plans to honor Colonel Vigo with a colorful International Commemorative Postal Card. 1986 marks the 150th anniversary of Colonel Vigo's death in Indiana where he had settled and become a naturalized United States citizen.

With this month's cover, DAR Magazine wishes to remember the many Italians who have given aid to the United States, particularly during the period of the American Revolution.

The George Rogers Clark campaign resulted in the largest land conquest of the American Revolution. The area now comprises the states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

Our cover photo is by Bernie Schmitt, courtesy of the Vincennes Sun-Commercial.

Cover Story

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Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, presented the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, with a bouquet of balloons from the National Society in honor of his birthday, February 6, 1986. The presentation was made during the Reagan Administration Executive Forum held in DAR Constitution Hall.
DEAR DAUGHTERS:

On behalf of the Executive Committee, this Officer wishes to express to the entire membership our deep gratitude for the privilege of serving the Society over the past three years. It hardly seems possible that three years have passed since our election but these years have been filled with great accomplishment. This is due to your dedication, generosity and zeal. This President General and the Executive Officers have gained through you the impetus to reach great heights.

We are deeply grateful for your support of the Climate-Control Project. Without your willingness to protect our complex of buildings, as well as your desire to preserve the priceless artifacts and records housed therein, we would have been unable to begin the first phase of Climate-Control. The cost of maintaining the buildings will increase with the addition of this project. In order to insure that dues will not be raised in the near future to cover this increased cost, we recommended that an Endowment Fund be established, the interest from which will go into the current fund and assist in covering the additional expense of operation. All of us are amazed by the fact that more than two million dollars has come into the Society during this past year. As far as we know, this establishes a new record of funds received within a one-year period.

During this administration, the Investment Trust Fund has increased by more than $600,000, the interest designated for property maintenance. More than half a million dollars has been contributed to the Statue of Liberty Restoration. Our auditor has informed the National Board of Management that we are in the best financial condition in the history of the Society. If you read the State of the Society 1986, which was distributed at Continental Congress, you will be able to note other outstanding achievements too numerous to mention in this, my last message.

As we, the Executive Officers of the Independence Jubilee Administration, leave office, we take with us the knowledge that each of you has worked with us to make this record possible. We hope we have upheld your faith in us. When Duty, Honor, Country call, Daughters unite. The goals which we set for God, Home and Country have been attained through your devotion. May the peace of God's love be with you.

Cordially,

Sarah M. King
The Italian Connection During The American Revolution

By Cav. Valentine J. Belfiglio, Associate Professor
Department of History & Government
Texas Woman's University
Denton, Texas

Shown above: Philip Mazzei (top) and William Pace.
Benjamin Franklin can be credited with inspiring many Italians to fight for American independence. Long before he visited Europe in December 1776, Franklin was greatly admired by Italians for his experiments and observations on electricity and the development of the lightning rod. His inventions, the Franklin Pennsylvania stove and simple three-wheel clock, were well received in Italy. A Medallion shaped in 1777 by Giambattista Nini depicts Franklin with a Romanized head. He looks somewhat like a Roman emperor in a fur cap. Other prominent Italian artists such as Nicolò Bettoni and Giovanni Sasso painted and sculpted his likeness.

The diplomatic genius of Franklin soon became apparent after his arrival in France. Many Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians were won over to the American position by him. When Franklin was in Paris, the Tuscan charge d'affaires, Abbe Raimondo Niccoli, became his intimate friend and helped him in many ways. On July 16, 1777, Lord Stormont, the English ambassador to France, reported to the British government that: "apart from the Bavarian minister, only the Tuscan agent had designed to show Franklin any publick Mark of Civility."

Italian writers such as Vincenzo Martinelli and Vincenzo Formaleoni began publishing books in support of the colonial cause. Martinelli and Franklin knew each other well, and were both members of the London Royal Society. A number of Italians joined the American cause by enlisting in French regiments and naval squadrons to fight in America under the French flag. In 1779 two regiments recruited mostly in Italy sailed to America and joined the colonial army. They were the Third Piedmont with 473 soldiers and the Thirtieth Du Perche with 1,064.

In 1903 the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs published a list of soldiers and sailors who fought under the French flag during the American Revolution. The 327-page document titled, "Les combattants Francais de la guerre americaine 1778-1783," contains scores of Italian names. Michel Plassare from Ragusa, Italy, and Joseph Pieri from Cagnano served as seamen on the ship Le Languedoc in the naval squadron of Admiral Le Comte d'Estaing. Fourteen Joseph Gregori and Domenico Gregori from Cagnano served on the ship Le Magnifique in d'Estaing's squadron. Andre Escalina from Portella in Piedmont province served in Dudrot Company of Regiment De Gatinous. This regiment fought in the siege of Savannah in October 1779 and at the Battle of Yorktown in October 1781.

Many Italian-Corsicans also fought in the American Revolution under the French flag. Although France assumed sovereignty over Corsica by force of arms in 1768, the island had a long previous history of Italian control and settlement. Pope Gregory VII assumed sovereignty of Corsica in 1077, and granted it to the Bishop of Pisa. In 1481 Corsica came under the control of the Italian city of Genoa. It remained in this status until the French seizure nearly three hundred years later. Examples of Italian-Corsicans who fought for American independence aboard French ships include: seaman Dominique Pozzo of Ajaccio; Ignace Nini, Joseph Masso, and Bartelemy Martinelly of Bastia; Pierre Santelli of Luri; Dominique Turchini of Calvi; and Joseph Dottore of l'Ile-Rousse.

There were also scores of men from France with Italian surnames who fought during the American Revolution. Some of them were probably the offspring of Italians who settled in France, or Italian citizens who assumed or were given French forenames. Two are Lazare Malatesto of Saint Tropez and Joseph Morino of Nantes.

There may be many Italian-Frenchmen listed in "Les combattants Francais de la guerre americaine" who cannot be identified as such. Some migrants to America in George Washington's time might have first lived in France and experienced a period of partial assimilation of French culture. This assimilation could have included gallicization of their Italian surnames.

British records provide additional evidence of Italian participation in the American Revolution. Whenever the English imprisoned an enemy soldier they kept a record of his name and rank in a ledger. During the war British prison ships anchored at Wallabout Bay near Brooklyn, New York. An examination of British military archives uncovered about fifty Italian surnames among 8,000 prisoners. Examples are Anthony Bontiri, Albert Cravetto, John Fretto, and Anthony Tioffe.

In one of his classic books titled Four Centuries of Italian-American History, the eminent scholar Giovanni Schiavo shows that by 1776 there were thousands of people of Italian origin living in the American colonies. Maryland and Virginia contained large numbers of them. Many had fought in the American Revolution. Examples include Lieutenant James Bracco, who was killed in action at White Plains on October 28, 1776, and Colonel Richard Taliaferro, who was killed at the Battle of Guilford Hall on March 15, 1781. Standing in the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park at Greensboro, North Carolina, is a statue of Major Joseph Winston. On one side of the stone which supports the statue is the name of Richard Taliaferro.

Another Taliaferro, Benjamin, served in General Daniel Morgan's rifle corps. He later became a member and president of the Georgia State Senate and a judge of the Georgia Supreme Court. Joseph De Angeles entered the colonial army at the age of thirteen and served from 1776 until the end of the war. Schiavo's book contains many more documented examples of colonial soldiers of Italian descent. Another scholar, Angelo Flavio Guidi, examined the historical files of the U.S. Army, lists of American sailors during the Revolution, and state historical records. He found many colonial soldiers with Italian surnames. Examples are Stefano Almero, Vincenzo Curria, Dallino Guglielmo, and Giovanni Norile.

In an attempt to compile a complete list of known military dead during the Revolution, Clarence Peterson utilized (Continued on page 486)
Certainly, one of the major responsibilities of a museum is the education of its visiting public. Not only are museums vested with the care of a collection, but they are accountable to those who visit institutions. Museum professionals agree that an institution’s collection should be clearly interpreted for all visitors — young and old.

The DAR Museum takes seriously its role as educator by providing changing exhibitions with detailed labels, tours of its thirty-four period rooms by well trained docents and by offering educational programs to school-age children. Each year, over 1000 students between the ages of six and thirteen march through the halls of the DAR building.

Local school children from the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland are introduced to the American Revolution through looking at objects dating from that period. The children are taught what life would have been like for an eighteenth century colonial child. The program in which the children participate includes a hands-on lesson in which they have the opportunity to handle and pass around objects. For example, the students examine a wooden doll, button mold, sampler, hornbook and quill pen. The hands-on program for school groups has been extremely successful. The touching of objects evokes the children’s curiosities. This results in their asking questions. It is through asking questions that children best learn.
By Susanne Dawson
Associate Curator
DAR Museum

Presenting programs to school-age children has been an accepted approach to childhood education in the museum setting. Museum educators have actively developed and presented school programs. However, museums have recently become concerned with reaching other audiences through their educational programs. One question educators have been asking is what happens to the child who visits a museum outside of the classroom: for example, the child who accompanies a parent to a museum. Educators attempting to reach these children are working to provide them the opportunity for an individualized learning experience. Spaces are being set aside in many institutions for children's discovery areas, places where visiting children at their own pace can handle and learn about objects similar to those in the museums' collections. Discovery areas allow children to become oriented to the kinds of objects in the museum they are visiting. Parents can become involved in the learning experience by participating with the child in examining the collection of objects in the discovery areas. Discovery areas enhance the visit of a child to a museum.
Last year, the DAR Museum Docents opened "The Touch of Independence," a hands-on, discovery area for children visiting the DAR Museum with their parents. The DAR Museum Docents responded to a need which they had observed through years of service to the Museum. The Docents recognized that for children a tour of the DAR Museum's thirty-four period rooms could be uninteresting to a child. The Museum's decorative arts collection and the tour of the period rooms have more appeal for the adult visitor. Docents reported that even a visit to the Children's Toy Attic, also known as the New Hampshire State Room, was an unfulfilling experience for children. The Children's Attic is filled with nineteenth century toys, predominately dolls of various kinds, educational toys and miniature furniture. Children frequently respond to the room by asking if they can enter and play with the toys.

The DAR Museum Docents identifying this frustration developed a discovery area outside the Children's Toy Attic on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall. The discovery area which the Docents named "The Touch of Independence" houses toys similar to those in the Toy Attic. The area also contains discovery boxes which introduce children to topics such as "Eighteenth Century Drinking Vessels" or "Trade Goods Shipped to America." The objects in the boxes are accompanied by instruction cards which explain the objects. The cards are written so that children can easily read them. For smaller children, unable to read, parents or DAR Museum Docents can assist.

"The Touch of Independence" project was spearheaded by Mrs. John Redmond, DAR Museum Docent in charge of Education and Training. Mrs. Redmond organized a committee of Docents to work on the project. Mrs. Redmond with her committee members, Mrs. W.E. Tripplett and Mrs. Theodore Brownyard, developed a plan for the discovery area. They worked many long and hard hours in order to make their endeavors a reality. The committee supervised the construction of a padded platform for play and shelves for storage of toys and discovery boxes. The committee rounded up appropriate objects for the area. Mrs. Redmond's endless work was thoroughly supported by Mrs. David C. Russell, DAR Museum Docent Chairman. Furthermore, Mrs. Gabriel Omar Saavedra, Curator General, and Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, gave their approval and encouraged the DAR Docents in their project. The DAR Docents would recognize the President General's support by dedicating "The Touch of Independence" to Mrs. King at the opening of the discovery area in December of 1984.

"The Touch of Independence" was well received by the visiting public. An article in The Washington Post's "Weekend" section (January 1985) resulted in over a hundred children visiting the area on a single Sunday afternoon. This number of visitors confirmed what the DAR Docents had suspected. Parents in the area were interested in bringing their children to the DAR headquarters building and to the DAR Museum; however, parents wanted to be sure that their children would have a positive learning experience. The discovery area would make this a possibility.

After the December 1984 opening, the DAR Museum Docents continued to work diligently. The committee worked to refine the area by adding more objects for the children to handle. In 1985, Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. Russell developed the idea of placing reproduction child size chairs in "The Touch of Independence" area. The chairs would range in styles popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A small Chippendale chair, a Queen Anne arm chair, a corner chair, an upholstered easy chair, a windsor chair, a plank bottom painted chair and a double back settle were acquired. The child size chairs would compare to full-scale examples in the DAR Museum's period rooms. Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. Russell worked to acquire a wide range of chair types. By December of 1985, the DAR Docents had obtained the six chairs largely through donations.

Five DAR members from Ohio, Miss Harriet May Green, Vivian Ferguson Hamilton, Hilda Grace McPherson, Burns McCaskill Ruggles and Kathryn Steinhiber Westlake, donated a hoop back windsor chair made of poplar, maple, oak and pine. The chair was made by Richard Grell of Hudson, Ohio. The chair was made of different types of woods, characteristic of windsor chairs. Mr. Grell used poplar for the chair's seat, maple for the legs, oak for the back and ash for the spindles. The chair has characteristics which are typical of windsors made in the state of Connecticut between 1780 and 1800. This child size chair can be compared to full scale examples in the Georgia State Room. Miss H. Elizabeth Hancock, a Delaware DAR member, donated a fancy, painted chair made of pine. In the early nineteenth century the rage for fancy furniture swept the country, and this popularity continued through the first half of the century. Of all the cities producing fancy painted furniture, Baltimore excelled in the variety of forms and quality of decoration. In the DAR collection, there are two Baltimore painted chairs in the Maryland State Room. Mrs. Jane Awtal, a member of the John Howard Chapter of Baltimore, Maryland and a DAR Museum Docent, donated a corner chair made of mahogany. The Delaware State Society donated a Queen Anne arm chair in honor of the DAR Museum Docents. The DAR Museum Docents donated a Chippendale arm chair in honor of Mrs. Gabriel Omar Saavedra, Curator General, and an easy chair in honor of Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General. Finally, the Docents and Mrs. King were surprised by the donation of a lovely double back settle given by Mrs. King's grandchildren in honor of their grandmother. Mrs. Redmond and Mrs. Russell decided that an appropriate name for this new collection of child size chairs would be "The Seats of Independence." Since the chairs placement in the discovery area this past Christmas, many children have enjoyed the collection.

The DAR Museum is fortunate to have a group of Docents so thoroughly dedicated to education. The DAR Museum staff is grateful. The Museum has been enhanced with the installation of "The Touch of Independence" and "The Seats of Independence." The smiles and giggles of the visiting children tell us that the Docents hard work has not gone unappreciated.
NSDAR CHARTER MEMBERS

In response to your requests, the Centennial Jubilee NSDAR Committee, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Chairman, is pleased to publish the Charter Members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. At the organizational meeting which formed the National Society on October 11, 1890, the names of 18 women were enrolled for membership with 11 paying dues. These signatures are preserved in the NSDAR Archives. When the Charter membership list closed on October 11, 1891, the last National Number was 818.

Subsequent issues of DAR Magazine will publish the complete list of Charter Members in National Number order with Revolutionary Ancestor and brief description of the service rendered.

33. Miss Mary Granger Leland
   David Warren Leland (MA), Private.

34. Mrs. Mary Harrison Leighton Shields (Hon. George Howell Shields)
   John Crowley Richardson (VA), Soldier in the Virginia Line.

35. Mrs. Lelie Dent St. Clair
   John Dent (MD), Member of the Provincial Convention of Maryland.

36. Mrs. Maria Devereux
   Uriah Forrest (MD), colonel of Third Regiment, Maryland Line.

37. Mrs. Agnes J. Robinson
   David Robinson (VT), Soldier at the battle of Bennington.

38. Mrs. Lena Augusta Rathbun (Richard Rathbun)
   Esaias Preble (MA), Captain of a Company of Minute Men.

39. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Woodman Clarke (Appleton P. Clarke)
   Joshua Woodman (NH), Captain in the Revolutionary Army.

40. Mrs. Alice Trueheart Buck
   Churchill Gibbs (VA), Lieutenant of the 1st Virginia Regiment.

41. Miss Lillian Slaymaker Evans
   Evan Evans (PA), Colonel of Chester County Militia.

42. Miss Mary E. Weeks
   Charles Mynn Thruston (VA), Colonel.

43. Mrs. Delia Claborne Buckner
   Mary Ball Washington (VA), Gave material aid to continental army.

44. Miss Mary Randolph Ball
   Col. Burges Ball (VA), Captain of Infantry.

45. Miss Elizabeth Carter Ball (Dr. Giles Lane)
   Col. Burges Ball (VA), Captain of Infantry.

46. Mrs. Amelia Champlin Waite (Morison R. Waite)
   Samuel Selden (CT), Colonel in the Connecticut Line.

47. Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth
   Benjamin Walworth (CT), Adjutant to General Heath at White Plains.

48. Mrs. Jane Summer Owen Keim (B. Randolph Keim)
   Benjamin Owen (CT), Served in the Windham County Militia.

49. Mrs. Jennie Adams Everett (De Volney Everett)
   Andrew Adams (MA), Private.

50. Miss Kate Mason Rowland
   Thomson Mason (VA), Member of the Virginia State Assembly.

51. Mrs. Mary S. Gist
   Heman Swift (CT), Gave valuable service.

52. Miss Caroline L. Ransom
   Jonathan Ormes (CT), Brigadier General.

53. Mrs. Mary Anderson Eastman Bennett (Frank M. Bennett)
   Capt. Thomas Truxton (NY), Commanded the battleship Independence.

54. Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones
   Capt. John Sinclair (VA), Lieutenant in the Continental Line.

55. Mrs. Lucy Bronson Dudley
   Seba Bronson (CT), Recruiting officer.

56. Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey (Lorenzo Dorsey)
   Samuel Hanson (MD), Lieutenant Colonel of the Charles County Battalion.

57. Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey
   Samuel Hanson (MD), Lieutenant Colonel of Charles County Battalion.

58. Mrs. Elvira Daniel Cabell
   William Cabell (VA), Member of Virginia Committee of Safety.

59. Mrs. Margaret Riviere Hetzel Pendleton (Edmund Pendleton)
   Johann V Puhl (CT), Private, Pennsylvania Line.

60. Mrs. Emily Lee Sherwood (William H. Ragan)
   Peter Lee (NJ), Private in the New Jersey troops.

61. Miss Anne R. Green
   Uriah Forrest (MD), Colonel of 3rd Regiment, Maryland Line.

62. Miss Florence Labonisse Adams
   Andrew Adams (MA), private.

63. Mrs. Adelaide Haines Cilley Waldron
   Joseph Cilley (NH), Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment.

64. Mrs. Jennie Davis Garrison (John R. Garrison)
   Hezekiah Davis (MD), Soldier.

65. Mrs. Alice Washington Wier Lamontagne
   Robert McPherson (PA), Colonel of Pennsylvania Associates.

66. Mrs. Kate McPherson Hunter Parmly (Jahiel Parmly)
   Robert McPherson (PA), Colonel of Pennsylvania Associates.

(To Be Continued)
Global Education is one of the fads sweeping across public schools in the 1980s. It's not a new subject, but it is new as a trendy fad. It's appearing in most schools, in most grade levels, in most teacher workshops, and in most textbooks and teaching materials.

Global Education does not mean teaching the history, geography, government, culture, or language of nations around the globe. Those things have always been taught as part of world history and geography, comparative government, and foreign languages. A good education includes all those things.

Global Education is very different. Its elements are not knowledge and facts, but "attributes" and "attitudes." It does not use traditional textbooks of history and geography whose purpose is to increase individual knowledge, but instead uses newly-written materials designed for predetermined social and political goals.

The most authentic description of the purposes and methodology of Global Education was spelled out in a 39-page document called "Global Education: State of the Art" which was prepared and published in 1983 by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland, Oregon, financed by a federal grant from the National Institute of Education under the U.S. Department of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "Northwest Laboratory Report").

The Northwest Laboratory Report starts off with 50 lines of definitions of Global Education, in which the principal elements are the following: bringing about "changes in the content, in the methods, and in the social context of education in order to better prepare students for citizenship in a global age," teaching students that the world is "a single and complete global system" in which we are all "participants in the world system," and teaching the dogma that we all live in a world of "limited natural resources, ethnic diversity, cultural pluralism, and increasing interdependence."

This sets the stage for a discussion of the "critical attributes" of Global Education. The ideology, purposes, and methodology are very far-reaching. Here are the principal signposts by which it can be identified.

(1) Censoring out American history, government, Constitution, geography, culture, and heroes, and the facts about our unprecedented American freedoms.

(2) Banning patriotism. Global Education uses every possible technique of semantics and selection of materials in order to eliminate patriotism from teachers and students.

(3) Indoctrinating the error of equivalence, that is, the falsehood that other nations, governments, legal systems, cultures, and political and economic systems are essentially equivalent to ours and entitled to equal respect. This hypothesis is false, both historically and morally.

(4) Imposing on school children the political and social preferences and biases of special-interest groups, particularly world government, pacifism, and disarmament.

(5) Deceiving parents as to the goals and content of Global Education, and brainwashing teachers to use techniques of indoctrination.

Censoring Out America

Global Education curricula censor out American history, government, Constitution, geography, heritage, culture, and heroes. They censor out the factual evidence about our unprecedented and unparalleled religious, political, and economic freedoms and successes.

In the Globalism vision of the world, the United States ranks somewhere between unimportant and nonexistent. America is seldom mentioned, and the objective facts about our awesome achievements are excluded.

Surveys of college students show that many are abysmally ignorant of basic facts about American history and geography; they never read the U.S. Constitution; they know nothing about our great heroes, inventors, explorers, or entrepreneurs. They don't know these things because they were not taught them in elementary or secondary schools.

Banning Patriotism

Global Education is a plan to train elementary and secondary school students to see themselves not as Americans but as citizens of a global society or government. Globalism materials speak disparagingly, even sneeringly, of patriotism, nationalism, and ethnocentrism (love of one's own culture).

The Northwest Laboratory Report explains that Global Education will replace previous education which allows students to think of "their country as the center of the universe from political, economic, and social vantage points." It opposes a "Western orientation" of education and opposes "nationalism [as] a traditional theme."

Explaining further, the Northwest Laboratory Report tells how the student must be trained to develop "multiple loyalties" in order to fulfill their role as "world citizens." "Diversity" and "pluralism" are the values which must be inculcated in the students (rather than freedom, independence, or patriotism).

Global Education is clearly not the acquisition of knowledge, but a deliberate attempt to change values, attitudes, and loyalties so students will be conditioned to accept "global interdependence."
A typical example of Globalism’s approach is Irving H. Buchen’s admonition that the student should become “capable of attaining attitudes and loyalties. Global Education goes far beyond censoring American history and knowledge, and even beyond the changing of attitudes and loyalties. Global Education affirmatively teaches certain errors, falsehoods, and myths. The most basic and pervasive of these is the error of “equivalence,” that is, the peculiar notion that other political, legal, and economic systems are essentially equivalent to America’s and entitled to equal respect and study.

Thus, the Northwest Laboratory Report says that, while others may have differing frames of reference, the student must “accept them as valid starting points.” The student is instructed to “undo the Golden Rule” (Do unto others as you would have them do unto you), and to substitute a new Globalism dogma called the “Platinum Rule” (“Do unto others as they would do unto themselves”). This is an exercise in forcing the student to change his perspective, to recognize the “pluralism of cultures,” and to develop “empathy” for every off-beat culture and repressive system around the world as though it were just as valid and worthy as our own.

By any criteria one chooses, the entire notion of “equivalence” between the American system and other nations of the world is false. Objective facts, hard evidence, and history all confirm the superiority of the American system—all the way from individual freedom and living standards to national achievement and generosity toward other nations.

That’s why peoples all over the world are “voting with their feet” in their attempt to immigrate to America. They are willing to risk death in climbing over barbed-wire fences, running across mined fields, and facing the perils of the ocean in tiny boats—just for the one chance in a hundred that they might live to enjoy the freedoms and opportunities which Americans take for granted.

Indoctrinating “Equivalence”

Global Education goes far beyond censoring American history and knowledge, and even beyond the changing of attitudes and loyalties. Global Education affirms that certain errors, falsehoods, and myths are imposed on the student in Global Education about the radical nature of what they are doing. The fundamental political, moral, and social preferences and biases that are imposed are not only the bias of a special group, but it is ridiculously false. The United States is far more dependent on its own resources and resourcefulness than it is on all the rest of the world together.

(1) “Interdependence” is the first “commandment.” This is the notion that all nations and peoples are dependent on each other, connected to each other, and supportive of each other. This concept is not only the bias of a special group, but it is ridiculously false. The United States is far more dependent on its own resources and resourcefulness than it is on all the rest of the world together.

(2) “Tolerance for ambiguity is essential,” according to the Northwest Laboratory Report. There are no black and white answers to anything. You cannot be a “competent world citizen” unless you act in the “zone of grays where absolutes are absent.”

(3) Relations between nations must be based on cooperation and negotiation, never on competition. “Conflict management” is to be preferred to “conflict resolution.”

“Just the facts, ma’am,” is an expression that can never be applied to Global Education. The Northwest Laboratory Report states that Global Education is “clearly not value free. It is openly and explicitly committed to a range of value goals.” It claims “ethical and moral maturity,” but that lofty admonition means the acceptance of the concept, goal, and methodology of “global citizenship.” Elsewhere in the Report, the Northwest Laboratory boasts, “First, and perhaps foremost, is its non value-free character. Global education does represent commitments to beliefs and behaviors.”

The state of Minnesota developed a Kindergarten-through-12th-grade Global Education plan in 1979. It teaches students that we are world citizens, “all in this thing together,” and that the fate of some of us is quickly becoming the fate of all of us. It is amazing how people who call themselves educators can make such silly statements; in fact, the gap between “fate” of Americans compared to other people of the world is massive and becoming wider all the time.

The closest thing to a manifesto of the beliefs which the Globalism educators are trying to impose on us is a document called “The Declaration of INTERdependence” written by the liberal Professor Henry Steele Commager, published by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia in 1975, and used in Philadelphia public schools the following year. Each of the “ten commandments” of Globalism leads off with the words “we affirm,” as though it were a proclamation of self-evident truths. On the contrary, history and human experience prove that most of the “affirmations” are demonstrably false.

Here, as spelled out in the Commager Declaration, are the dogmas of Global Education which the Globalism pressure groups are trying to impose on school children.

1. The dogma of the scarcity of resources—rather than faith in the continuing ingenuity of man to create resources to fulfill our needs. This belief creates helplessness and a perceived need for government to allocate the scarce resources.

2. The dogma that the United States is morally obligated to eliminate poverty, hunger, and disease through the world by giving away our wealth rather than by showing by example that wealth is the result of economic freedom, private property, and hard work. The Declaration lays on the United States a burden of guilt for being wealthy and a contrived obligation to give our wealth away.

3. The dogma of government-enforced population control—rather than leaving such personal decisions to individual choice.

4. The dogma that peace must be sought by total disarmament and international control—rather than by military strength and defensive systems.

5. The dogma that a global authority should control the oceans, the resources they contain, and American investment in mining and harvesting the oceans.

6. The dogma that a global authority should control all rivers and waterways within all countries.

7. The dogma that a global authority must control space.

8. The dogma of interdependence, that “the economy of all nations is a seamless web,” so that a global authority must regulate all production and all monetary systems.

9. The dogma that America is obligated to give away our science and technology to the rest of the world.

10. The dogma that we must eliminate “narrow notions of national sovereignty” and “chauvinistic nationalism,” and instead submit ourselves to the “reign” of a global government starting with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the World Court.

The educators promoting Global Government tried to use the Bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1976 as a springboard to infuse this Commager Dec-
laration into the American consciousness and school curriculum. They failed, principally because they went public with these radical notions and staged a ceremony in which 104 U.S. Senators and Congressmen signed the Commager Declaration of INTERdependence, including Senators Dick Clark, Alan Cranston, Frank Church, Hubert Humphrey, George McGovern, Walter Mondale, William Proxmire and John Tunney, and Congressmen John B. Anderson, Les Aspin, John Brademas, and Robert Drinan.

When other Congressmen who believe in the real 1776 Declaration of Independence heard about this, they vigorously denounced it. Congresswoman Marjorie Holt spoke in righteous indignation of this travesty: “I want the record to show my strong opposition to this Declaration. It calls for the surrender of our national sovereignty to international organizations. It declares that our economy should be regulated by international authorities. It proposes that we enter a ‘new world order’ that would redistribute the wealth created by the American people. Mr. Speaker, this is an obscenity that defiles our Declaration of Independence.”

Nevertheless, the Commager Declaration became the credo of an “INTERdependence Curriculum Aid” used in the Philadelphia public schools. The 105-page curriculum was designed to be used as a complete course, as mini-courses, or for integration into other courses. It was a blatant attempt to indoctrinate schoolchildren with the Global Government ideology, using the Commager semantics and false assumptions: “interdependence” and “seamless web.” It raised fears of “nuclear catastrophe,” “exponential population growth,” “worldwide inflation,” “world food scarcity,” and the “military-industrial complex.” It showed horror films about Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Philadelphia curriculum accustomed students to such concepts as “new international order,” “global laws,” “Law of the Sea,” “peace and disarmament,” “supranational organization,” “world law system,” “strengthening the United Nations,” “world government,” “world constitutional convention,” “new governmental structure,” “compulsory jurisdiction of a world court,” “world peace force,” “world revenue service,” “world development authority,” “New Interdependent Economic Order,” and “a global consciousness.” The bottom line was the demand that “national sovereignty must be limited if the human species is to survive.”

The Philadelphia course is a mishmash of Global Government blind-faith dogma, false history, and a misrepresentation of current circumstances. The cult of the United Nations is a triumph of faith in internationalism over the reality of American independence. It is shocking that schoolchildren are taught such errors as that the United Nations has “responded most creatively to world situations” and deserves the credit for avoiding World War III.

It is pitiful that schoolchildren are the victims of such bias as being taught only two lines of violations of the UN Declaration of Human Rights by the Soviet Union but 16 lines of violations by Chile. It is sad that students are taught the horrors of weaponry but never told the horrors of the loss of liberty.

Deceiving Parents and Teachers

Global educators are well aware that their ideology and politics are unpopular with the people and radically different from what parents and taxpayers expect from the schools. They are well aware that their political preferences are a minority view and that their techniques of indoctrination are unacceptable, so they have devised careful plans to deceive their victims, infuse the ideology surreptitiously, and conceal their tracks.

They are well aware that patriotic teachers will resist this conversion of the education process into a changing of attitudes about America and an indoctrination of Globalism concepts. So Global Education includes a plan of action to brainwash teachers.

The Northwest Laboratory Report states that Global Education requires “massive re-education” of teachers in order to change “the teacher’s own attitudes,” as well as the content and the process of education. Teachers must be conditioned to be comfortable with Globalism perspectives such as political interdependence, moral ambiguity, and social empathy for other nations as equivalent to our own.

The Northwest Laboratory Report states that teachers must submit to “value change” in a “re-education process,” and to the “reshaping” of their attitudes and beliefs. The Report concedes that it is unlikely that a teacher holding “ethnocentric and nationalistic views” (i.e., patriotic views) will be able to teach Global Education effectively.

Globalism advocates are well aware that Global Education drives a wedge between children and their parents and causes conflict between them. John J. Goodlad, one of the gurus of Global Education, wrote in Schooling for a Global Age: “Parents and the general public must be reached also. Otherwise, children and youth enrolled in globally oriented programs may find themselves in conflict with values assumed in the home. And then the educational institution frequently comes under scrutiny and must pull back.”

A memorandum circulated in the Seattle public school system reveals that the Global Education cult knows perfectly well that what they are doing is offensive to American citizens, and so they are trying to hide it from the public. The memo admits that “the term ‘Global Education’ is an extreme, political hot-potato.”

So this memo, written by one Jim Grob of a Rockefeller-funded Global Education Project, advises Seattle school personnel not to use the term “Global Education” or even the word “global” at all. His instruction to school personnel reads as follows: “District personnel must show immediate sensitivity to this semantic but painfully real fact: If we talk about this project as a Global Education project, it is likely to become a source of intense and long-term opposition from an extremely vocal minority. Temporarily safe term is—multicultural/international curriculum development.”

The Grob memo is an attempt to continue using Rockefeller-grant funds to teach Global Education while disguising its content from parents and taxpayers.

The advocates of Global Education understand perfectly well that, if they are to succeed, Globalism must be imposed on the students as early as possible. The Northwest Laboratory Report says that it must begin in the early elementary grades so that Globalism attitudes can be developed before the student’s “12 year old hardening of the perceptual and attitudinal arteries.” Other Globalism advocates talk freely about “shaping” the world views of future generations toward Global interdependence before the students’ views become hardened through maturation along other less compatible lines.

Not only do the Globalism advocates want to get a headstart on their indoctrination by introducing their dogmas in kindergarten and the elementary grades, but they plan to infuse and integrate it throughout the entire elementary and secondary school curriculum so that it is difficult for parents to identify. Global Education is not an add-on curriculum which parents can identify, inspect, and object to, but is “a perspective infused into all aspects of current curriculum.”

For example, Florida developed a Global Education plan which called for infusing it into basic skills courses, foreign language studies, civic literacy and citizenship education, and multi-cultural education.

“Infusion” is the basic technique of indoctrination-by-deception. The Northwest Laboratory Report calls infusion a “key thread” of Global Education. It must be
A A New York State School Boards Association report, "A World Citizen Curriculum," notes that "by learning about the interrelated systems of the world, they better prepare themselves to participate effectively in a democratic society." It calls for "major revision of relevant syllabi," and a "coordinated infusion of global perspectives." The report encourages teachers to lead students on "a blindfolded walk" in order to demonstrate the need for trust between nations. It is typical of the Denver Center programs to train teachers to accept these directives is the Center for Teaching International Relations, which is indicated by other Denver Center activities including asking students to discuss and obey the methods prescribed by the Global Education cult. Typical of the programs developed to train teachers to accept these directives is the Center for Teaching International Relations at the University of Denver (hereinafter referred to as the Denver Center). It conducts teacher workshops, teaches academic courses, produces publications, provides consulting services, offers graduate degree programs, and holds summer institutes. Some 500 teachers a year have gone through these programs over the last decade.

A recent report on this Denver Center prepared by Region VIII of the U.S. Department of Education provides evidence that it is a full-blown teacher-training process to implement all the false information (such as the alleged moral equivalence of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.) and political biases (such as disarmament is the path to peace). The Denver Center places heavy emphasis on pacifism through psychological games and role-playing. One game is played with a curious graphic called the "Dymaxion World Map" which shows the United States upside down. The Nuclear Conflict text suggests that U.S. missile-firing codes be put in a capsule and implanted in a chest cavity of a Presidential aide, so that the President could not resort to nuclear defense until he first killed his aide with a knife to get the code. Such nonsense is supposed to develop "critical thinking" skills. A World Citizen Curriculum instructs teachers to lead students on "a blindfolded walk" in order to demonstrate the need for trust between nations.

It is typical of the Denver Center materials that they blame U.S. selfishness for poverty in foreign lands, but they don't blame Communist governments for anything. Psychological games also promote disrespect for economic freedom. In one exercise, the teacher is told to drop loose coins on the floor while prodding children to scramble after them. The students are then told to "redistribute" the money "more equitably" among themselves.

The far-reaching scope of Global Education, and its sophisticated techniques of changing family values and political perspectives, is indicated by other Denver Center techniques uncovered in the Region VIII report. Some of the bizarre classroom exercises include asking students to discuss issues and values on which they disagree with their parents, asking children to write essays discussing their parents' faults and problems, inquiring about their feelings about their families and whether their homes are happy places, and asking whether they plan to have fewer children than their parents had, discussions of death and dying, and visualization and stress exercises.

Globalism vs. Patriotism

Should a little band of ideologues be allowed to impose their dogmas on public school pupils? Should self-appointed thought-controllers be allowed to rewrite textbooks, censor out ideas they don't like, and impose their theories of life, government, politics, and culture on a captive audience of children in the public school classroom?

That's exactly what Global Education is doing. The work and plans have been going on for two decades, but it's only in the last several years that his phenomenon has been showing up in every school district and parents are just discovering it.

Globalism educators have rewritten textbooks all the way from primary readers to high school social studies books, and thereby imposed their peculiar dogmas on required reading materials for students, kindergarten through 12th grade.

It's time for parents and taxpayers to speak up against the New Authoritarians who are determined to expurgate patriotism and appreciation of American institutions and culture from school textbooks and indoctrinate children to accept Global Government and citizenship, and international control of our resources and population.

The forthcoming Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, September 17, 1987, is a splendid occasion to require the schools to teach all students a comprehensive civics course about our Constitution, explaining to the young generation why it is the fountainhead of our political and religious freedoms and our economic prosperity. An understanding and appreciation of this great document is the best way to ensure that our independence and freedom will continue into the foreseeable future.
Addington, William: b 1750 d a 1810 m Margaret Cromwell Cmsry VA
Correct date of death: 2-9-1805
Alban, William: b 1764 d 10-2-1849 m Jane ________Ens PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE, DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Add: Service: PA
Becraft, Benjamin: b 9-16-1710 d 1800 m (1) Harriott (2) Baxter, Andrew Sr: b 1-31-1725 d 9-4-1781 m Frances PS NC
Correct name of wife: Jane Enlow
Correct date of birth: 1744
Allen, George: b 1743 d 1836 m Susannah Rieves (or Rivers) Pvt NC
PN SR
Correct date of death: 1744
Allen, Isaac: b ca 1735 d p 8-22-1783 m Margaret Whitesides Capt PA
Correct date of death: a 4-44-1784
Correct name of wife: Margaret ________
Add service: PS PA
Ankrum, Archibald: b c 1730 d 10-1800 m X Pvt PA
Correct surname: ANCRUM
Avery, Alexander, Sr: b a 1748 d c 1794 m Salathael Holton CS NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Bacon, Michael: b a 1757 d 1818-24 m Isabella Bourland CS TN
Correct date of death: a 8-23-1807
Correct service: CS NC
Bailey, Ebenezer: b c 1750? d in Anne Starr Pvt CT
Correct date of death: 3-6-1833
Name of wife: Phebe ________
Correct service: Lt NJ
Baker, Elizabeth Nickelson: b d 1812 m George Baker PS PA
Correct maiden name: Nicholson
Barber, Robert: b 10-10-1722 d 10-4-1782 m Sarah Taylor 1 Lt PA
Add: Sr.
Correct date of birth: 12-10-1722 Add: PS PA
Broussard, Augustine: b 1747-50 d a 7-30-1811 m Anne Landry (Lan-
Dry) Sol VA
Correct date of death: 3-22-1829
Christian, John: b 9-22-1746 d 10-2-1856 m Mary (Phillips?) Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Boone, Ignatius: b a 1750 d 1785-90 m Jean Gardiner Pvt & Sgt MA
ERROR: This man died without issue
Bradbury, Jabez: b p 7-28-1752 d p 1811 m (1) Sarah Atkinson (2) Mrs. Mary Billings Pvt MA
Correct date of death: 3-22-1829
Bradstreet, Simon: b 4-21-1714 d 1-25-1788 m Anne Flint Pvt MA
ERROR: This man died 9-18-1747
Brea, John L. Alexander: b 6-8-1762 d p 3-16-1831 m Charlotte Lee OF FRN
Correct name of wife: Charlotte Racine
Bigham, David: b 4-4-1745 d 9-27-1824 m (1) Mercy Maynard (2) Martha Chamberlain (3) Hannah Mercy Pvt MA
Correct name of wife: (3) Hannah Marcy
Bromley, Preserved: b 9-15-1740 d 1804 m Lucy Safford Sgt CT
Correct date of birth: 7-16-1739
Brooks, Isaac: b 6-3-1748 d 11-9-1827 m Rith Herrick Pvt MA
Correct name of wife: Ruth Herrick
Broussard, Augustine: b 1747-50 d a 7-30-1811 m Anne Landry (Lan-
Dry) Sol VA
Correct service: PS LA
Buzzell, James: b 1735 d 1800 m Abigail Clough Pvt NH
Correct date of birth: 4-10-1740 Correct date of death 9-14-1790
Correct wife: Elizabeth Clough
Calderwood, John: b 2-15-1725 d 1808 m Elizabeth McCurdy Sol NH
Add: Sr.
Correct service: Sol & PS MA
Caldwell, Joseph: b 1745 d 3-7-1798 m Thankful Sedgwick Drm CT
Correct surname: CADWELL
Callender, Joseph: b 2--1737 d 5-21-1812 m Mercy Kellogg Pvt MA
Correct surname of wife: KELLOGG
Calloway, John: b 1745 d p 1819 m Bethany Arnold Sol NC
Correct service: PS NC
Carley, Ebenezer: b 1760 d 7-18-1814 m Joanna Swift Pvt, Cpl & Sgt VT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Carlisle, Daniel: b 8-15-1739 d 10-29-1794 m (1) Lydia Conant (2) Lydia Pierce Capt NH
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Carmichael, John: b c 1740 d 2-20-1799 m Isabella Pomeroy Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Carpenter, Josiah: b a 10-6-1762 d 3-1-1851 m Hannah Morrill Pvt CT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Carpenter, Thomas: b 11-21-1752 d 7-17-1847 m Tomkins Ens PM NJ Correct service: PM NJ
Carter, Isaac: b 10-29-1756 d 5-3-1840 Christina Pvt NC FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Carter, Matthew: b c 1750 d 4-2-1812 m Casandra Barber Pvt NV FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Carter, Thomas: b 1760-1770 d p 1830 m Celia Ann McDonald Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Cherry, Aaron: b 1739 d 1790 m Mary Johnson PS PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Cherry, Aaron: b 9-22-1746 d 10-2-1856 m Sarah Parker Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE, DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH AND LINEAGE
Cherry, Aaron: b _______d p 1821 m Mary (Phillips?) Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Christian, John: b 1752 d 4-26-1823 m Judith Leek PS VA
Correct date of birth: 1742
Christian, John: b 1752 d 1834 m Judith Leek Pvt VA PNSR Correct wife: X
Clark, John Scott: b 4-1-1762 d 3-1-1850 m Selah (Celia) Anderson Pvt MA PNSR
Correct service: Pvt Cpl MA PNSR
Clute, John B: b 5-24-1762 d 1814 m (2) Elizabeth Skiff Pvt NY
Correct given name of wife: Elizabeth
Coe, Robert Ebenezer: b 1755 d 1838 m Cleopatra Conklin Sol NJ
DELETE: Same as Ebenezer Coe b 7-19-1755 d 1-28-1839 m Cleo-
patra Conklin Sgt CT PNSR
Cogswell, Asbel: b 4-16-1741 d 12-4-1792 m (1) Dorcas Fuller (2) Rhoda Sgt MA
Correct given name: Asahel
Colby, Thomas: b 1757 d 6-12-1842 m Lydia Webster Pvt MA NH
Correct service: Add PNSR
Cole, John: b 11-9-1728 d 1797 m Jane Bounds Lt VA
Correct service: CS NS
Correct date of death: p 5-3-1802
Comstock, Samuel: b 1734 d 1823 m Laura Merritt Pvt CT
Correct service: Add PNSR
Connor, Richard: b 1753 d 1824 m Henrietta Hennar Pvt VA
Correct date of death: p 5-28-1824
Cook, Joseph: b 4-19-1751 d 8-3-1823 m Elizabeth Barker N Cdr Mstr
Correct service: Pvt MA
Add wife: m (2) Mrs Rhoda Barker Cook
Cortnet, Jean: b 1750 d 1792 m Margaret Pvt MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE DATES BIRTH AND
DEATH AND LINEAGE
Countryman, Conrad: b 3-2-1736 d p 1823 m X Pvt Cpl Sgt NY
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE,
DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Craig, James: b________ d 11-2-1813 m Elizabeth Sol SC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Cranford, David: b________ d 8-1801 m Sarah Offutt PS MD
Delete: Same as David Crawford
Crist, Jacob: b c 3-6-1714 d 10-7-1795 m Anna Catherine Seidel CS
MD
Correct name: add SR
Correct date of death: p 5-2-1789 Correct wife: X
Currier, Asa: b 9-4-1747 d 1711-1781 m Gene Gilmore Pvt MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Daniels, Johnathan: b c 1724 d 1804 m Johanna Kinsey Pvt NJ
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
David, David, Jr: b 6-11-1762 d 1-22-1856 m Mary Skillings Pvt
MA PNSR
Delete: Same as Samuel Davis, Jr
Davidson, John: b 1735 d________ m X Mil MA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Davis, Zacharias: b________ d 10-13-1828 m Diana Abernathy PS
VA
Correct service: DAVIES
Correct date of birth: a 1750
Day, Robert: b ca 1745 d p 1796 m__________Eltonhead Pvt MD
Correct date of death: 9-23-1815
Dell: David: b c 1760 d 1848 m Elizabeth Terrell MM GA
Correct date of death: p 6-2-1842
Correct wife: X
Dewey, Stephen, Sr: b 3-13-1719 d 7-25-1796 m (1) Joanna Taylor (2) Prudence__________PS MA
Correct service: CS MA
Dodd, Permenus: b 1748 d 4-28-1811 m Patience Wright Pvt NJ
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Dodds, James Francis: b 1740-50 d 12-1797 m (1) Me-
Meechen (2) Mrs. Margaret (Craig) Watson Kirpatrick Cav SC
PNSR
Correct name wife: (2) Mrs. Margaret (Craig) Watson Kirpatrick
Correct service: Cav SC Remove PNSR
Dumas, Pierre: b 11-25-1756 d 8-13-1825 m Mary Huntley Sol NY
Correct service: Pvt MA NY PNSR WPNS
Dumontier, Felix Bernard: b 5-24-1762 d 8-29-1843 m
Maria Victoria Bourg Mid FrN
Correct service: Mid Ens FrN
Easley, Warham: b 1721 d 1790 m Ann Woodson PS VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Easterling, James: b 1760-62 d p 1839 m Millie Sol SC
Correct wives: (1) Betty ________ (2) Millie ________
Flourney, Matthew: b 6-21-1732 d p 1784 m Mrs. Elizabeth (Pryor)
Smith Pvt MA
Correct date of death: p 10-27-1792
Ford, Simeon (Simon): b 1750 d a 11-6-1833 m X Pvt VT
Correct service: Pvt NC
Forshe, Daniel: b 5-12-1763 d 8-4-1849 m Mallivis Echols Pvt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Fort, Susannah Tomlinson: b 6-9-1755 d 12-13-1820 m (1) ________
Whitehead (2) Arthur Fort PS GA
Correct name husband: (2) Arthur Fort, Jr
Fosgate, Joel: b 1751 d 1824 m Naomi Gilbet Pvt MA
Delete: Same as Joel Poskett
Franklin, Jerusha Hickok: b 8-17-1740 d 4-15-1781 m Roswell Franklin
PS PA
Correct name of husband: Roswell Franklin Sr
Frost, William Henry: b 6-6-1755 d 1817 m Rachel Heustis Pvt NY
Delete: Same as Henry Frost
Fruit, George: b c 1740 d 3-5-1809 m Margaret ________Pvt PA
Correct name: George Fruit Sr
Correct service: PS PA
Fruit, George: b 2-2-1762 d 8-6-1876 m Catherine Stonebreaker Pvt PA
Correct name: George Fruit Jr Correct service: Pvt PA
Fry, Benjamin: b c 1730 d 1826 m Catherine ________Pvt VA
Correct date of death: a 6-1813
Correct service: PS PA
Fulton, John: b 1736 d 11-9-1790 m Sarah Bradlee PS MA Correct
surname wife: Bradley
Galbraith, James: b 1703 d 6-11-1786 m Elizabeth Bertram LCol PA-
Correct service: PS PA
Galbraith, James: b c 1741 d 1802 m Martha McClellan Col PA
Correct service: Lt PA
Galbraith, Thomas: b________ d a 6-9-1785 m X PS PA
Correct date of death: 3-1875
Gilliland, John: b 1763 d 2-4-1826 m Jane Briggs Pvt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Goepfert, John: b 1750 d 11-5-1805 m Catherine ________Pvt PA
Correct surname: Goepfert
Gibbs, Rembrance: b 2-4-1734 d 1818 m Rachel Hall Sgt CT
Correct given name: Remembrance
Goodnight, Michael: b 1725 d 1781 m Mary Landers CS NC
Delete: Same as Michael Goodnight
Gordon, John: b 2-12-1745 d 2-27-1815 m Ann Haynes Pvt NC
Correct service: Pvt NC VA
Gramps, John: b 4-17-1762 d 10-20-1857 m Susan House Pvt Sgnt PA
ERROR: This man was born 1787 Correct name of wife: Elizabeth
Gramps, Peter Sr: b c 1717 d 6-30-1801 m Elizabeth Empie (Emgen)
En NY FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Green, William: b 1737 d 1817 m X PS NC
Correct date of death: 12-1823
Correct service: QM PM Capt NC
Green, William: b 11-26-1739 d 1799 m (1) Mary Christmas (2) Mrs.
Ann Hunt (Macon) Alston (3) Mrs Mary Van Dyke Capt NC
Correct date of death: p 3-30-1799
Correct service: Lt NC
Green, William: b 12-19-1757 d 3-23-1803 m Mary Bradley Lt NC
Correct service: CS NC
Grossclosse, Peter: b 2-23-1730 d p 11-26-1802 m Mary Magdalene
Ott Pvt PA
Correct name: add Sr
Gullick, John: b 5-28-1753 d 2-8-1810 m Elizabeth Demot Pvt NJ
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Gullick, John: b 5-1-1757 d 9-11-1828 m Margaret Van Dyke Pvt Sgnt
Tms NJ

MAY 1988 455
Correct date of birth: 6-14-1758
Correct service: Sgt Tms NJ
Hampton, William: b c 1750 d p 11-3-1831 m Frances Hunton Pvt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Hanna, Edward: b 1756 d 5-27-1832 m Margaret Daughtery PS VA
Correct name of wife: Margaret Daughtery
Hanna, Matthew: b 1747 d 10-31-1815 m Martha __________Pvt PA
Correct name of wife: Martha Montgomery
Hardy, John: b 1740 d 1 - 1799 m Ann Williams Pvt PS VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Harrell, John: b 1746 d 1799 m Unity Fox Pvt NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE, LINEAGE AND WIFE
Harris, Jesse: b c 1755 d p 1810 m Frances Ward Capt NC
Correct date of birth: a 1751 Correct date of death: a 8 - 1833 Correct service: PS CS NC
Harris, Nathaniel: b 8-26-1759 d p 3-24-1849 m Mary Howard Pvt VA PNSR
Correct date of birth: __________
Correct date of death: a 4 - 1817
Correct service: Ens 2Lt Lt Remove PNSR
Hart, John Bryan: b 1760 d a 1830 m Mary Gill Sol SC
Correct date of death: 12-21-1822
Herndon, Joseph: b p 1739 d 1811 m (1) X (2) Susanna Haiship PS VA
Correct wives: (1) Polly Elliott (2) Susanna Haislip
Hester, Anne: b ________d 1792 m Abraham Hester PS VA
Correct name: Anne Nagland Hester
Hibbard, Joseph: b 1735 d 10-13-1790 m Francoise Comeaux PS LA
Correct name: Francoise Hebert
Higginbotham, Aaron: b c 1720 d 1785 m Clara (Graves) Green PS VA
Correct name of wife: Clara Graves
Hill, John: b d 4-9-1749 m Nanch Hill Pvt PA
Correct name of wife: Nancy (Hill)
Hopps, Simon: b 1755 d p 3-25-1800 m (2) Elizabeth Norman PS NC
Correct date of birth: c 1749
Hollingsworth, Elias: b 1763-4 d 11-22-1848 m Mary ________Mil SC PNSR
Correct service: Mil SC Remove PNSR
Correct name: Elias Hollingsworth, Jr
Holman, Mary Ann: b ________d ________m Conrad Holman PS SC
Correct date of birth: c 1733-35
Correct date of death: p 7 - 1784
Correct name of husband: Conrad Holman Sr
Holton, Jonathan: b 9-15-1743 d 11-19-1821 m (1) Hannah Olcott (2) Nancy Walker Capt VT PNSR
Add wife: (3) Nancy Pope
Hudson, Mary: b c 1745 d p 1807 m John Watjubs PS VA
Correct name of husband: John Watkins
Hunter, Amos: b 9-23-1747 d 5-16-1828 m Lois Cook Pvt CT Correct name: Amos Huntley
Hurd, Crippen Sr: b 10-28-1727 d 8-26-1821 m Mary Archer Pvt CT FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Ingraham, Alexander: b c 1729 d a 5 - - 1783 m Mary ________Pvt VA
Correct date of death: a 11-2-1791
Correct wife: Ann
Correct service: PS SC
James, William: b c 1745 d p 1792 m Margaret Sybert Pvt VA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE AND LINEAGE
Jewett, Maximilliam: b 1-27-1742 d 10-16-1823 m Rebecca Burpee Pvt MA
Correct name: Maximillian Jewett
Johnston, Hepzabeth Tyler: b 12-5-1754 d 7-8-1846 m (1) James Bell (2) Robert Johnston PS VT
Correct name: Hepzibah Johnston
Jones, Abraham: b 7-19-1853 d p 1812 m Elizabeth Bolton Pvt NJ Correct date of birth: 7-19-1753
Jones, John: b 1-26-1740 d 1797 m Frances Barber Jones Capt VA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Kimberly, Ephraim: b c 1738 d 1796 m Mary Rigs Capt CT Correct date of birth: 10-22-1738
Correct date of death: 9-8-1795
Kirkland, John: b 1754 d 1838 m ________Porter Pvt Spy VA PNSR Correct wives: (1) Mary Talley (2) Mrs. Barbara Walker
Lane, Aaron: b c 1720 d a 5 - 1805 m Sarah Conover Lt NJ FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE AFTER 1779
Lewis, William: b c 1740-41 d p 1813 m Mourning Herring Pvt NC Correct date of birth: 9-6-1761
Correct date of death: 10-16-1841 Correct wife: X Add: PNSR
Linville, David: b c 1752 d p 1-24-1787 m Dorothy Fair PS NC Correct date of birth: c 1760
Correct date of death: 9 - 1811 FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Liston, Jospeh: b c 1740 d 1805 m X PS VA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Lockhart, Robert: b c 1744 d 5-13-1817 m Margery (Denny) Wilson Sgt PA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Lockwood, David: b 1737 d 1789 m Martha Trowbridge Pvt CT FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Lockwood, David: b 6-21-1760 d 12-24-1841 m Sarah Closson Pvt NY Correct service: Pvt CT WPNS
Lockwood, David: b 1762 d 1840 m Rebecca Thomas Pvt Slr NY Add: PNSR WPNS
Logan, Andrew: b 8-17-1763 d 4-14-1856 m (1) Mary Hyde (2) Nancy Merwether Pvt SC Correct name wife: Nancy Merwether Add: PNSR
Logan, Francis: b 1734 d 11-6-1826 m Hannah Tremble Capt SC Correct date of birth: Bp 7-26-1736
Lowell, David, Sr: b 1-12-1716 d 1784 m Mary Blood Pvt NH Correct service: PS CS NH
Lusk, John: b 2-1-1756 d 3-23-1823 m Mary Brown Pvt NJ Correct surname: LISK
Maupin, Mosias: b 1756 d 10-29-1816 m Leah ________Sol VA Correct service: PS VA
McCain, James, Sr: b c 1721 d 1790 m Janet Harris Sol PS NC ERROR: This man died 1774
McCausland, William, b 3-8-1758 d 5-3-1839 m Eleanor ________Pvt PA Add: PNSR WPNS
McConnell, Robert: b a 1740 d p 1800 m Agnes Willson Sgt PA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
McConnell, William: b 2-8-1751 d 9-13-1831 m Sarah January Pvt PA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
McMaster, William: b 1726 d 1815 m Eleanor Laffin Pvt PA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Merce, James: b c 1713 d p 1-22-1794 m Sarah Kater Simmons PS GA Correct date of death: 1790
Correct wives: (1) X (2) Sarah Kater Simmons
Mirrett, Stephen: b 8-2-1755 d 7-27-1852 m Lucy (Lucinda) Waters Pvt NC ERROR: This man born 1785
Middlebrook, Isaac: b 1755 d 1823 m Elizabeth Perkins Pvt GA Correct service: Pvt NC
Miller, Michael: b 1754 d 1808 m Babara Schaatzein Pvt PA Correct name of wife: Barbara Schaatzein
Miscampbell, James: b c 1760 d p 1790 m X Sol SC Correct surname: McCampbell
Monroe, John: b c 1733 d 1785 m Sarah Harrison 2 Lt VA FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Montgomery, Hugh: b ________d a 10-22-1785 m X Pvt PS SC FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE Add: Cav SC
Montgomery, Joseph: b 1733 d 1799 m Elizabeth Reed Chp PA Correct service: Cav SC
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Ross, Issac: b 5-7-1760 d 1-30-1843 m Elizabeth Pembroke Pvt NJ
Correct name: Isaac Ross
Rowley, Weeks: b 9- - 1760 d 7-22-1826 m Deborah Buel Pvt
NY Correct name: Wicks Rowley
Rudisill, Melchion: b 10-11-1738 d 8-10-1805 m Anna Christian Metzgar Pvt PA
Correct name: Melchior Rudisill
Rugg, Reuben: b 10-19-1746 d 1830 m Elizabeth (Steven) Warfield Pvt MA
Correct name of wife: Elizabeth (Steven) Warfield
Russell, Josiah: b 1756 d 6-19-1820 m (2) Joanna Spaulding Pvt CT
PNSR Correct name: Josiah Russell
St. Amand, Michel: b 1757 d 12-10-1827 m Francosie Zeringue Sol LA
Correct name of wife: Frances Zeringue
Salkeld, Issac: b 1743 d a 11-11-1782 m Marya Bockee Lt NY
Correct name: Isaac Salkeld
Sanders, Moses: b 1742 d a 5-5-1817 m (1) Sallie Hamilton (2) Mary Sol NC
Correct date of death: 3-29-1817
Sanderson, Issac: b 10-9-1757 d 2-10-1849 m (1) Submit Montague
(2) Mercy Allen Pvt MA
Correct name: Isaac Sanderson
Sanford, Lifie: b 8-3-1750 d 12-3-1815 m Hulah Blackman Sgt CT
Correct name of wife: Huliah Blackman
Sanger, Daniel: b 2-13-1739 d 9-27-1807 m (1) Oliver Hooker (2) Esther Goodman PS MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Olive Hooker
Sargent, Thomas: b 3-31-1750 d 3-10-1809 m Abigail Balsidell Pvt NH
Correct name of wife: Abigail Blaisdell
Sargent, Timothy: b 2-1-1755 d 3-24-1836 m (1) Asenoth Tillotson
(2) Elizabeth Chase Pvt NH
Correct name of wife: (1) Asenath Tillotson
Sawyer, Samuel: b c 1745 d 8-3-1799 m Mary Littlefield Capt MA
Correct date of birth: bp 9-21-1746
Correct service: Lt Capt Maj MA
Sayers, Samuel: b 9-21-1746 d 8- -1799 m Mary Littlefield Maj MA
Delete: same as Samuel Sawyer
Scholl, Miachael: b 4-8-1742 d 9-16-1825 m Margaret Gerhart Pvt PA
Correct name: Michael Scholl
Scogin, Alexandria: b a 1755 d a 7-6-1811 m Mary Gresham PS NC
Correct name: Alexander Scogin
Scott, George: b 1758 d 1826 m Jane Ray 2Lt Capt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Seale, Jarvis: b 3-23-1759 d 4-12-1838 m Loucretia O'Neal Pvt VA PNSR
Correct name of wife: Mrs. Loucretia O'Neal
Seaman, Thomas: b 7-4-1734 d 12-24-1819 m Rhoebe Hinton PS NY
Correct name of wife: Phoebe Hinton
Seay, Abraham: b 1729 d 1829 m Miss Loving Pvt PS VA
Correct service: PS VA
Shade, Boston: b 1757 d 1817 m X Pvt PA
Correct name: Sebastian "Boston" Shade
Correct date of death: p 7-14-1814
Correct wives: (1) Mary (2) Elizabeth
Correct service: Pvt PS PA
Shadel, Henry Jr: b 5-24-1761 d 11-22-1828 m Eve C Liesering Pvt PA
Correct name of wife: Eve C Leisenring
Shaw, Isaiah: b 3-10-1760 d 6-9-1839 m Anna Stacy Pvt MA
Correct name: Isaiah Shaw
Shepard, Catharine: b 6-1-1763 d 12-6-1863 m George Shepard PS NJ
Correct name: Catharine (Van Winkle) Shepard
Sherwood, Seth: b 6-18-1720 d ----- m Sarah Petcher Capt NY
Correct name of wife: Sarah Pitcher
Shipley, Able: b c 1742 d a 1806 m Lucy Farley PS NH
Correct name: Abel Shipley
Shipley, Richard: b 1730 d 1787 m Christina Ens MD
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
AND LINEAGE
Shipman, Matthias: b 7-12-1726 d 1-21-1812 m Margaret Sharpestein
LCol NJ
Correct name of wife: Margaret Sharpestein
Shoemaker, Isaac: b 1753 d 9-8-1829 m Catherine E Carpenter Pvt PA
Correct name of wife: Catherine E Carpenter
Short, Philip: b 5-24-1746 d 2-25-1810 m Margaret Col Pvt MA
Correct name of wife: Margaret Cole
Simpson, Thomas: b c 1755 d 8-28-1815 m Mary Coleman Pvt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Simpson, Thomas: b 1760 d 1822 m Margaret Reed Pvt Sgt VA
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE SERVICE
Sinclair, James: b 2-14-1737 d 8-11-1811 m Rachel Folsom Capt MA
Correct name of wife: Rachel Folsom
Sinclair, John: b 1738 d 7-19-1803 m Mary Folsom Capt CS NH
Correct name of wife: Mary Folsom
Skidmore, Peter: bp 1734 d 1800 m (1) Elizabeth Tucker (2) Mary Dayton PS NY
Correct name of wife: (1) Elizabeth Tucker
Skillman, Geradus: b 9-20-1754 d 1-2-1810 m Jane Van Dyke Pvt PS NJ
Correct name: Geradus Skillman
Slaige, Jacob: b 6-10-1723 d 4-9-1790 m (1) Mary Catherine Kline (2)
Barbara ______Pvt MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Mary Catherine Kline
Slayten, John: b 2-22-1730 d 10-28-1817 m (1) Susannah Hodges (2)
Susannah Groom 1Lt VA
Correct surname: Slayden
Slingerland, Tensis: b 3-4-1722 d 3-5-1805 m Agnes Witbeck Pvt NY
Correct name: Tensis Slingerland
Smiley, John: b 1746 d 5-5-1840 m Margaret Mehaffie Pvt PA
Correct name of wife: Margaret Mehaffie
Smith, Alexander: b 1752 d p 1814 m Rachael Douglas Drm VA
Correct name of wife: Rachael Douglas
Smith, Ephraim: b 1715 d 1806 m Sarah Newton Pvt CT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Smith, Ephraim: b 9-20-1740 d 10-7-1839 m Abby Higgins Pvt CT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Smith, Ephraim: b 1743 d 5-1-1830 m Elizabeth Bingham Pvt CT
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Smith, Issac: b c 1730 d 8-18-1801 m Margaret Rucker Sol VA
Correct name of wife: Margaret Rucker
Smith, Robert: b 7-15-1754 d 1-8-1830 m Grace Braithwaite Sgt NY
Correct name of wife: Grace Braithwaite
Smith, Somon: b 1764 d 2-27-1846 m (1) Avis Stickney (2) Eunice Griswold Sgt MA
Correct name: Solomon Smith
Smith, William: b 10-21-1760 d 4-4-1843 m (1) Magdalena Auchmoody (2) Catherine Woodside Pvt PS NY
Correct name of wife: (2) Catherine Woolsey
Smock, John: b 2-13-1727 d 2-26-1808 m Elizabeth Conover Capt Maj LCol Col NJ
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE
Snoody, John: b 1720 d 1784 M Agnes Glasgow CS VA
Correct surname: Snoddy
Snoody, John: b 1730 d 11-11-1808 m Jane Cowen Pvt SC
Correct surname: Snoddy
Snoody, John: b 1740 d 12-12-1814 m Margaret Walker Capt VA
Correct surname Snoddy, John
Snoody, John: b 1-11-1746 d 2-2-1815 m Ealse Johnston Pvt PA
Correct surname: Snoddy
Snoody, John: b 2-23-1758 d 3-22-1848 m (1) Nancy Niblick (2) Mary Nancy McNeil Pvt NC PNSR
Correct surname: Snoddy
Snoody, Michajah Jr: b 12- - 1716 d 6-10-1798 m Elizabeth Freeman CS MA
Correct name: Micajah Snow Jr
Southack, Cryprian: b 1743 d 11-19-1805 m Ann Gibbs Cpl MA
Correct name: Cyprian Southack
Spalding, Charles: b 12-12-1735 d 3-15-1807 m Abigail Gates Pvt NH
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Wallace, William: b c 1760 d bet 3-14-1802 & 5-16-1803 m Kesiah Hodges Smn VA
Correct name of wife: Kesiah Hodges

Warner, Nathan: b 1743 d 2-28-1821 m (1) Sarah Hambleton (2) Rebecca Talbot (3) Elizabeth Rhude 2LT RI
Correct name of wife: (2) Rebecca Talbot

Warnock, Michael: b 1751 d 8-30-1823 m Nancy Walker Pvt SC
Correct name: Michael Warnock

Warren, Solomon: b 1748 d 4 - 1788 m Mary Tilghman Pvt MD
Correct name of wife: Mary Tilghman

Warren, Sylvanus: b 5-9-1746 d 5-14-1809 m (1) Huliah Pierce Booth (2) Sarah Washburn Sgt MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Huldah Pierce Booth

Warren, Solomon: b 1748 d 4 - 1788 m Mary Tilghman Pvt MD
Correct name of wife: Mary Tilghman

Warren, Sylvanus: b 5-9-1746 d 5-14-1809 m (1) Huliah Pierce Booth (2) Sarah Washburn Sgt MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Huldah Pierce Booth

Warren, Solomon: b 1748 d 4 - 1788 m Mary Tilghman Pvt MD
Correct name of wife: Mary Tilghman

Warren, Sylvanus: b 5-9-1746 d 5-14-1809 m (1) Huliah Pierce Booth (2) Sarah Washburn Sgt MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Huldah Pierce Booth

Warren, Sylvanus: b 5-9-1746 d 5-14-1809 m (1) Huliah Pierce Booth (2) Sarah Washburn Sgt MA
Correct name of wife: (1) Huldah Pierce Booth

Washington, Martha: b 5 - 1732 d 5-22-1802 m (1) Daniel Parke Custis (2) George Washington PS VA
Correct name: Martha Dandridge Custis Washington
Correct date of birth: 6-2-1731

Watts, John: b 1730 d 1796 m Sarah Barnett Non Corn VA
Correct date of birth: 1722
Correct date of death: a 2-4-1796
Correct service: PS VA

Webster: Cyprian: b 1732 d 4-12-1809 m Sarah Haden PS CT
Correct name: Cyprian Webster

Weed, Israel: b 4-12-1725 d 1785 Abigail Waterbury PS CT
Correct name: Israel Weed

Welch, Paul Sr: b 1696 d 8-26-1778 m (1) Jeusha Bronson (2) Rachel (Buel) Grant CS CT
Correct name of wife: (1) Jerusha Bronson

Wells, Issac: b 12-16-1750 d m Unice Burnt Cpl PS CT
Correct name: Isaac Wells

Wells, Joshua: b 9 - 1726 d 9-27-1753 m Experience Dinckinson Pvt CT
Correct name of wife: Experience Dickinson

Wendell, Harmonus: b 1756 d 1832 m Deulah Leland LCol NY
Correct name of wife: Deulah Leland

Weybright, Martin: b c 1758 d p 1-3-1824 m Mary Eliz Geiger Capt PA
Correct name of wife: Mary Elizabeth Geiger

White, James: b 3-28-1744 d 11-25-1821 m Huldah Goodale Pvt VT
Correct name of wife: Huldah Goodale

White, Joseph Sr: b 1724 d 1807 m Elizabeth White Sol NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE AND WIFE

Whiteside, Hugh: b c 1738 d 11-10-1802 m Margaret Lusk Capt SC
Add: CS

Whitman: Jacon: b 11-16-1716 d 5-10-1802 m Hannah Hartshorn PS RI
Correct name: Jacob Whitman

Whitney, Mose: b 1742 d 1824 m Sarah Gerry Pvt MA
Correct name: Moses Whitney

Whittemore, Jonathan Jr: b 10-7-1737 d p 1800 m Eunice Smith Pvt MA
Correct date of death: 3-1-1818

Whitworth, John: b 3-9-1760 d 9-20-1837 m Elizabeth (Jones) Forbesy Pvt NC
Correct name of wife: Mrs Elizabeth Jones Forsythe

Wiel, Peter: b 9-29-1736 d 3-2-1806 m Elizabeth Pvt PA
Correct surname: Weil

Wilkinson, Israel: b 11-19-1763 d p 1802 m (1) Temperance Holmes (2) Priscilla Howard Pvt MA
Correct name: Israel Williams

Williams, David: b 1-27-1765 d 9-28-1830 m Eliz Anderson Pvt NC WPNs
Correct name of wife: Elizabeth Anderson

Williams, Israel: b 11-19-1763 d p 1802 m (1) Temperance Holmes (2) Priscilla Howard Pvt MA
Correct name: Israel Williams

Williams, Robert: b c 1750 d a 7 - 1819 m Mary Harper PS NC
FUTURE APPLICANTS MUST PROVE CORRECT SERVICE AND LINEAGE

Wilson, Robert: b 9-22-1736 d 2-25-1820 m Rachel D Hutchinson Lt NJ
Correct name: Robert Wilson

Wingo, John: b 10-2-1761 d 1847 m (1) Frances Seay (2) Polly Seay Pvt VA PNSR
Correct names of wives: (1) Frances Seay (2) Mary (Polly) Seay
Correct date of death: 12-19-1852

Winn, John Daniel: b 11-17-1759 d 4-30-1837 m Agnietje Van Wie Sgt NY PNSR
Correct name of wife: Agnietje Van Wie

Winn, Jonathan Jr: b 10-28-1749 d 1817 m Letitia Hewitt PS PA
Correct name of wife: Letitia Hewitt

Winslow, John: b 9-29-1753 d 11-29-1819 m Ann Garnder PM Capt MA
Correct name of wife: Ann Gardner

Wise, Tully Robinson: b c 1720 d 4-30-1778 m Tahitha Douglas PS VA
Correct name of wife: Tabitha Douglas

Wisehart, Wn: 9-17-1729 d 5-31-1814 m (1) Susan Lytle (2) Elizabeth Rhodes Ens PA
Correct name: William Wischart

Wisner, Henry Jr: b 1741 d 4-11-1800 m Sarah Barnet PS NY
Correct name: Henry Wisner

Whitbeck, Hendrick: b c 1730 d 2-6-1798 m Catherine Lampman Pvt NY
Correct surname: Witbeck

Whitcomb, Hendrick: b c 1730 d 2-6-1798 m Catherine Lampman Pvt NY
Correct surname: Witbeck

Wolcott, Jesse Jr: b 3-26-1752 d 9-11-1834 m Catherine Veal Pvt MA
Delete: same as Jesse Willcutt Jr
York, Jeremiah: b 6-22-1762 d 9-10-1835 m (1) Sarah Hargass (2) Mrs Joanna Allsworth (3) Letitia Boyd Capt PA PNSR
Correct wives: Sarah Hargass Brown Mrs. Joanna Allsworth Letitia Boyd

Young, John: b 1742 d 1822 m (1) Eliza Taylor (2) Elizabeth Llewelyn Capt PA PNSR
Correct name of wife: (2) Elizabeth Llewellyn

Zane, Elizabeth: b 1766 d 1826-8 m (1) Ephraim McLaughlin (2) Jacob Clark PS VA
Correct name of husband: (1) Ephraim McLaughlin
1986-87 NATIONAL HONOR ROLL QUESTIONNAIRE

STATE ______________________  CHAPTER ______________________  COMPUTER CODE # ______________________

NAME OF CHAPTER HONOR ROLL CHAIRMAN ______________________

These blanks are to be completed for your Honor Roll credit. Please complete BOTH with "Yes" or "No" and answer each part of each question as indicated. BEFORE February 18, 1987, please send BOTH copies to YOUR STATE CHAIRMAN of the National Honor Roll Committee. Unless otherwise indicated, this report covers the period March 1, 1986 to March 1, 1987.

--- 1. NATIONAL DUES: For Honor Roll credit, National dues for ALL chapter members must be received in the office of Treasurer General on or before December 1, 1986.
--- 2. TOTAL MEMBERSHIP: Based on National figures of 2/7/86, did your chapter have a net increase in membership through 2/6/87? Give the 2/6/87 membership count in your chapter. Deaths and transfers to another chapter occurring between 12/1/86 and 2/6/87 do not count against a chapter for Honor Roll. Members transferring for the purpose of organizing a chapter do not count against a chapter for Honor Roll.
--- 3. JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP: (Either A or B may be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Admit by application at least one Junior Member (age 18 thru 35) after Feb. 7, 1986, and including Feb. 6, 1987, National Board Meeting?
   B. Purchase National Junior Membership products submitting a minimum of $5.00 profit or a $5.00 contribution through your State Treasurer to the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund?
--- 4. CHAPTER REPRESENTATION: (Both must be answered in affirmative to qualify.) Was your chapter:
   A. Represented at Continental Congress 1986 or did it have a program on the Congress, including a summary of the Resolutions adopted?
   B. Represented at your State Conference and/or District or Area State Meeting during the past year?
--- 5. NATIONAL DEFENSE: (Both must be answered in affirmative to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Using only NSDAR material, devote at least five minutes to a report on National Defense at EACH REGULAR MEETING, except at the meeting where a program is given on National Defense?
   B. Have a meeting where the program is National Defense? (This may be a joint meeting sponsored by several chapters.)
--- 6. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your chapter programs include a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories (a program may count in one category only)?
   HISTORICAL: American History, NSDAR Museum, Genealogy, Placing Historical Marker, NSDAR Centennial
   EDUCATIONAL: American Heritage, NSDAR Library, DAR Schools, Transportation

   (NOTE: *Qualifies once under Historical or Patriotic)

--- 7. DAR SCHOOLS: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.) Give amount of money your chapter contributed.
   A. $ ______________________ Kate Duncan Smith
   B. $ ______________________ Tamasee

--- 8. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: Contributions MUST be made to 6 of 8 with "A" required to qualify. (Amount MUST be indicated.)
   A. $ ______________________ President General's Project/Climate-Control Project (required)
   B. $ ______________________ Investment Trust Fund
   C. $ ______________________ NSDAR Museum General Fund
   D. $ ______________________ Seimes Microfilm Center
   E. $ ______________________ NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
   F. $ ______________________ Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund
   G. $ ______________________ Americana Room Fund

--- 9. DAR MAGAZINE: (Both A and B must be answered in the affirmative to qualify.)
   A. Did the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your chapter total 25% of your 2/6/87 membership, including subscriptions to schools, libraries, professional offices, etc.?
   B. Did your chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 7, 1986, and February 6, 1987? Minimum of $30.00 is required whether sent individually or as part of a group-sponsored advertisement.

--- 10. YOUTH WORK: (Must answer 5 affirmatively.) Did your chapter:
   A. Provide C.A.R. Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
   B. Promote the DAR Good Citizens program through DAR Good Citizens Committee?
   C. Sponsor Junior American Citizens Clubs and/or sponsor the National JAC Contest for individuals or groups not in active JAC Clubs and/or contribute to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   D. Present an ROTC Award or contribute at least $2.00 to the NSDAR ROTC Award program?
   E. Present Good Citizenship Medals through National Defense Committee?
   F. Promote the American History Essay Contest?
   G. Send aid of any kind to Bacone College and/or the American Indians Scholarship Fund?

--- 11. SERVICE RENDERED BY CHAPTER: (Must answer 8 affirmatively to qualify.) Did your chapter:
   A. Purchase DAR Museum book, Arts of Independence, for local libraries, school libraries, gift to chapter speakers or other distribution?
   B. Give Pillars of Patriotism to—DAR Good Citizen, or—American History Month Essay Winner, or—Speaker, or—Press, or—Radio, TV or—non-member?
   C. Provide DAR Museum book to school librarians, elementary or adult group?
   D. Spend a minimum of $2.00 on DAR Library materials?
   E. Print, send or distribute DAR Magazine?
   F. Send to Lineage Research Committee to assist prospective members?
   G. Promote DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
   H. Participate in community events/activities promoting DAR objectives?
   I. Present DAR History of Service through press, radio and/or TV?
   J. Present DAR Manual for Citizenship to someone studying for American Citizenship?
   K. Present at McKee's State Conference on the DAR story of service through press, radio and/or TV?

--- 12. NSDAR SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: (Both MUST be answered in affirmative to qualify.) Did your chapter promote and report on time to your State Chairman observance of:
   A. Constitution Week? American History Month?
   B. GOLD HONOR ROLL A confirmed "YES" to all 12 questions entitles chapter to Honor Roll certificate with a Gold Ribbon.
   C. SILVER HONOR ROLL A confirmed "YES" to 11 questions entitles chapter to certificate with Silver Ribbon. (#8 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)
   D. HONORABLE MENTION A confirmed "YES" to 10 questions entitles chapter to Honorable Mention Certificate. (#8 must be answered "Yes" with amounts listed.)
George Washington's first public service combined wild adventure with subtle diplomacy and personal peril. It proved that he had the stamina and character to be the father of a new nation.

When he was only 21, Washington was commissioned by Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia to take a message to the leader of the French forces in western Pennsylvania and New York stating that the French were trespassing on English lands and asking that they retreat. Washington traveled 500 miles in the winter of 1753–54 from Williamsburg, Virginia through dark forests, snow-covered meadows and swamps to Fort Le Boeuf, now Waterford, Pennsylvania, to deliver the message and return with a reply. It took him eleven weeks.

In his journal of the trip, he recorded valuable information about the French forces and the Indian sympathizers, which he gathered through keen observations and artful conversations. His journal, which was promptly published by Dinwiddie and quickly circulated in the colonies and Britain, brought immediate acclaim to young Washington.

For many years, while other regions of America were being claimed, annexed and settled by European nations, the Ohio River valley and its tributaries were forgotten. By 1753, however, both England and France realized its importance in the control of the central part of the continent.

The French, holding eastern Canada and Louisiana, saw the need for a strong link between the two regions. In 1753, the French planned to continue a line of forts along the waterways, linking the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast. A fort had been built at Niagara; a wilderness stronghold stood at Presque Isle near Lake Erie. Fifteen miles south there was Fort Le Boeuf, on Le Boeuf Creek, which flowed into French Creek. After the portage from Presque Isle to Le Boeuf, men and supplies could be transported by boat along the creeks to the junction of French Creek and the Allegheny River at Venango, now Franklin, Pennsylvania. From here, trade and military material could continue on the Allegheny to its junction with the Monongahela River where the two form the Ohio River at present day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

By the fall of 1753, the French had taken over the home of John Fraser, a Scottish trader and gunsmith, at Venango and converted it into a stronghold called Fort Machault. Their plans for a fortress at the “forks of the Ohio” had been thwarted by sickness among the troops and bad weather during the fall. French traders had traveled these routes for many years, wooing the Indians into alliance with France and procuring valuable furs for the French in Canada and in Europe.

Equally eager to have the allegiance of the Indians were the English whose traders and settlers were pushing westward over the Appalachian mountains. Both Virginia and Pennsylvania claimed land in the valleys of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The Ohio Land Company, with members in England and America, had received a grant of 200,000 acres from King George II. Dinwiddie, alarmed at the infringement of the French on British territory, led the movement to drive them off. In 1753, he was authorized by Britain to warn the French to withdraw and if they did not, he was to meet force with force. He was also authorized to erect a fort on the Ohio. He sent a trader to the Ohio region early in the year with presents for the Indians and a complaint to the French regarding their encroachment. The messenger, however, became alarmed by the trou-
bles on the frontier and returned without reaching the French posts.

On October 31 of that year, Washington, a major in the Virginia militia, was commissioned to take the warning to the French commandant of the Ohio. At 21, he was a powerfully built, tall young man. He was a good horseman who had learned about the forests, rapid streams and rugged mountains on the frontier through his work as a surveyor for leading Virginia families. Coming from a landed, genteel family, he had the demeanor of a gentleman. Probably, in Dinwiddie's opinion, these attributes made young Washington the ideal envoy for the task.

He left Williamsburg that day, arriving the next day at Fredericksburg where he hired Jacob Van Braam, a Dutchman, to be his French interpreter. They went to Alexandria where they bought some supplies and went to Winchester, stopping only long enough to get horses and more supplies. They traveled on to Will's Creek, which joined the Potomac River at the head of its navigation, where there was a storehouse of the Ohio Company.

Here, on November 14, Washington engaged Christopher Gist, the noted frontiersman, surveyor and guide, to lead him. He also hired four other men: Barnaby Currin and John MacQuire, Indian traders; and Henry Steward and William Jenkins.

In his journal Washington says that they "pursued the new road to Will's Creek." Most of the roads, such as this, were merely improvements on former Indian trails. This road led across two mountains and the valley in between. It later became the route of the National Road.

For more than a week the party traveled over mountainous terrain in "excessive rain and vast quantities of snow," Washington wrote. On the 22nd of November they reached Fraser's new trading post at the mouth of Turtle Creek on the Monongahela River where he had settled after the French took over his post at Venango.

Here they learned that an "express" had been sent to the traders down the river, notifying them that the French General Pierre-Paul Marin had died on October 29 at Fort Le Boeuf and that a major part of the French forces had returned to winter quarters in Canada. Still Washington continued on his journey with the message, intent on delivering it to Marin's replacement as French commander of the forces on the Ohio.

The water of the Monongahela was so high and turbulent that the only way the party could cross would be to swim the horses which were loaded with baggage. Washington borrowed canoes from Fraser and sent Currin and Steward with the baggage by water to the forks of the Ohio. The rest went by land and crossed the river near the point of land at the forks. (Washington notes in his journal that the Allegheny, spelled Aligany, and the Ohio are the same river. The French usually referred to them as the same river, calling it "La Belle Riviere.")

For this journey Washington probably wore the uniform of the Virginia militia, consisting of knee-high leather boots, close-fitting woolen breeches, a long wool coat and vest, and a soft felt hat with a wide brim. The frontiersman probably wore hunting smocks, much like those of the Indians and called "wamus." These were loose tunics with close-fitting sleeves and cut to a length above the knee to suit the wearer. Usually the "wamus" had a cape or broad collar. The edge of this, the
The interior of a model of the French Fort Le Boeuf is shown in the above photo, courtesy of the PA Historical and Museum Commission. Washington reached the fort by way of Logstown and Fort Machault during the winter of 1753.

On the opposite page is the route of Washington's journey across the mountains to the forks of the Ohio by the route later to become Braddock's Road.

sleeve seam and sometimes the bottom were trimmed with fringe. Ordinarily these shirts were made of buckskin, a readily available commodity which was light and warm and resisted water and wind. The finest were made of elk skin. Their leggings and moccasins were made of buckskin. Sometimes the leggings were made of fur with the hair inside for warmth, and sometimes animal hair or grasses were stuffed into the moccasins for warmth.

In the dense forests, Washington may have preferred the close-fitting cap of the frontiersman. This was made of coonskin, fox, bear or squirrel and sometimes had flaps that could be pulled down in cold weather. In the open country and warmer climates, the frontiersman wore brimmed, floppy hats decorated with wampum or the bushy tail of a small animal.

In the cold and stormy weather, the frontiersman used a blanket, skin or fur robe as a cloak, wrapping it about his body and holding it in place with a belt or buckskin thongs.

A common garment on the frontier was the match coat. The Indian match coat was made of fur sewed together. The Europeans' match coat was made of a thick, tufted woolen originally from the town of Duffel in Flanders and called "coats of duffel" or Duffield coats. These coats made up a large part of the traders stock used in exchange for furs and information from the Indians along the frontier.

The rifles were long and heavy in the barrel, with short stocks that dropped sharply. Leather belts were often worn with the buckles at the back to conceal the glitter and to avoid catching in the underbrush. A long hunting knife, tomahawk and powder horn completed the frontiersman's costume. Sometimes he carried a small amount of food, a blanket and an extra supply of powder and shot in a pack strapped to his back.

When Washington's party gathered at the forks of the river, Washington made an appraisal that had lasting consequences for the British, French and Americans. With a surveyor's eye, he noted, "The land at the point is 20 or 25 feet above the common surface of the water, and a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it (is) very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile or more across and run here very near at right angles, (the) Allegany nearing NE and Monongahela SE. The former of these two is very rapid and swift running water; the other deep and still, without any perceivable fall."

The next day he compared the site at the forks with a place several miles down the Ohio where Shingiss, King of the Delaware Indians, lived and where the Ohio company was planning to build a fort. This spot, where McKees Rocks is today, was a natural citadel on a high rock bluff, rising from flat land. Washington noted that it would be good for water defense but would afford advantages to the enemy on the land side and would be hard to build. When Dinwiddie and others in the land company read this assessment, they changed their plans. They had commissioned William Trent, Thomas Cresap and Gist to build a fortification on the bluff; instead a stronghouse was constructed at the forks, the first of several fortifications there. By the spring of 1754, the stronghouse was in place and was called Fort Prince George for the future King George III.

Moving westward, past Shannopin's town, an Indian settlement, Washington's party went to Logstown, called Chineque, an old Indian trading village and council town, which was located about 20 miles below the Ohio river point. The group, which now included John Davison as Indian interpreter, had traveled 135 to 140 miles from the "back inhabitants" of Virginia through good and bad land in constantly wet or snowy weather for 26 days.

At Logstown, Washington wanted to see Half King (Tanaghrisson), a Seneca chief who was the viceroy and spokesman for the Delawares and Shawnees, vassal tribes of the Iroquois Nation. Half King was 15 miles away at his hunting cabin on Little Beaver Creek.

Washington, through his interpreter, told the Indians that he had a message for the French general and also had been ordered to tell the sachems of the Iroquois Nation what was in the message. That evening the "great men" of the Indian tribes at Logstown met with Washington in his tent.

The next day four Frenchmen who had deserted from a company of 100 at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers came into Logstown. Through Van Braam, Washington quizzed them about the French fortifications along the western rivers and learned the exact location of the four forts as well as the number of men and guns at each place. The men told him that their group had been sent from New Orleans up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio where they were to wait for a contingent from Lake Erie that would convoy them up the Ohio. The convoy had not arrived when the deserters left.

Half King arrived that afternoon. During their meeting, Washington asked the Indian chief about his recent visit to the French commandant. Half King said he had received a stern reception following his message from the Indians objecting to the forts the French were building, asking them to go back to Montreal, and referring to a conference many years before when the Indians had met with the French and asked them to stay in Montreal and not intrude upon the Indians' land. Half King then recapped the commandant's reply, including his statement that "I am not afraid of flies and mosquitoes, for In-
dians are such as those. I tell you, down that river I will go and will build upon it, according to my command." He indicated that he had sufficient forces to defeat any opposition. Then the French commandant had thrown the wampum belt at Half King, thus abolishing any agreement. In his speech the commandant said the French had claimed it before the Senecas and Shawnees were at war. "Lead was the man who went down and took possession of the river." He referred to Captain Louis Céloron de Bainville whom the French sent in 1749 to put lead plates at strategic places from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi and back to the lakes, claiming French ownership of the land.

Half King told Washington about the French forts at Presque Isle and Le Boeuf, saying that there was a 15-mile wagon road between them. Then he drew plans of the forts and said that the shortest way to Le Boeuf was now impassable due to mirey savannas. He recommended that Washington’s party go instead by way of Venango, which would take five or six nights’ sleep if traveling was good.

Half King said he had asked the French commandant about two Englishmen who had been captured and was told that they had been taken to Canada to be questioned about the English colonists’ activities in Virginia. The Indians asked Washington “very particularly after their brothers in Carolina Goal.” Washington did not record his answer to their queries.

The next day Washington met with the Indians in their longhouse, a long, communal building used by the Iroquois for important functions. He told them he was taking a message to the French which was of very great importance to the English, and “I dare say to you, your friends and allies.” Then he asked them for “some of your young men to conduct us and provide provisions for us on our way and be a safeguard against those French Indians who have taken up the hatchet against us.”

After considering these requests for a long time, Half King spoke for the Indians, assuring Washington that he could count them as a guard and asked that they stay until Half King could “provide a company” and get the French speech belt which he wanted to return to the French as a sign that the Indians were abolishing agreements with them. Half King said he intended to send a guard of Mingos, Shawnees and Delawares as guards but it would take until “the third night” to get them there.

Even though Washington was anxious to proceed immediately on his journey, he consented to wait, after Half King pointed out the importance of a guard, lest some accident befell the party and draw a reflection upon him. Also, Half King cited the importance of the trip from the viewpoint of the Indians. He intended to return the Senecas’ speech belt and to get the Shawnees and Delawares to return their speech belts also.

Washington tried to return a string of wampum he had received at Fraser’s and which they had sent with a speech to Dinwiddie to inform him that three nations of French Indians—the Chippewas, Ottawas and Orundaks—had taken up the hatchet against the English. He wanted the Indians to repeat the message, but they postponed this until they met in full council with the Shawnee and Delaware chiefs.

He did not tell them what was in the message from Dinwiddie to the French, which must have kept them wondering for the next two days. On the 27th, runners were sent to tell the Shawnee chiefs to come to Logstown, and Half King went to his cabin for the speech belt.

By the 28th, Half King was back and met with the other chiefs in Washington’s tent. The Indians wanted to know, since they had complied with the requests for men and other things what was Washington’s business with the French. His answer “allayed their curiosity a little,” he wrote.

The Indians in turn told him that an Indian had brought news a few days ago from Venango that the French had called all the Mingos, Delawares and others together and told them that the French would have been down the river that fall but the waters were too cold. Winter weather obliged them to go into quarters. Also, the word was that the French expected to fight the English for three years as they anticipated resistance but they would conquer. If the English proved equally strong, the French and Indians would join to cut them all off and divide the land between them.

On the 29th, Half King begged Washington to stay another day because the Shawnee chiefs had not brought the belts as he had ordered. Certainly they would arrive by that night; if not, Half King said he would not delay Washington any longer. Although Washington was eager to be on his way, he realized that the returning of the belts to the French meant the abolishing of agreements with the Indians and so consented to stay.

Half King also said that Shingiss could not get his Delaware men in, and could not go himself because his wife was sick. The Delawares’ belt was already with one of their chiefs at Venango. In the evening, Shingiss, in Washington’s hearing, made a speech to one of the chiefs, saying that he was to give up the belt which the late French commandant, Marin, had given them. Washington notes in his journal that he thought Shingiss did not go because he was afraid of the French. But, apparently to assure that his word was good, Shingiss gave the chief a string of wampum to give to the Delaware chief at Venango. Another string of wampum was sent by Shingiss for the
Delawares to the Six Nations of the Iroquois in case the French refused to quit the land at this warning from the English and Indians.

All the “great men” assembled that evening in the council house to decide who would go with the young officer from Williamsburg and his party. The result was that only three chiefs and one of the best hunters would go. This was fewer than the Indians had indicated at the council meeting on the 26th. The Indians said they would not send so many because a greater number might give the French suspicions of some bad design. “But I rather think they could not get their hunters in,” Washington wrote.

On the 30th the party left for Venango, arriving there on December 4, a distance of 70 miles, ten miles longer than the usual route which was impassable due to swollen swamps and heavy snow. Even so, bad weather was the only thing that Washington found noteworthy on the way.

At Venango, the party found the French flag hoisted above the house and trading post from which they had driven Fraser. The house was a stockaded cabin called Fort Machault by the French in honor of John Baptiste Machault, controller of finances and seals in the colonial department. Captain Philippe de Joncaire, the commandant of this small French garrison, told Washington that the commandant of the French forces on the Ohio was at the next fort, Le Boeuf.

Joncaire treated his visitors cordially. As the wine loosened the tongues of the Frenchmen, they told their English guests that the French absolutely intended to take possession of the Ohio, and that although they knew the English could raise two men for their one, they also knew the English were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking the French would start. The French claimed “undoubted right” to the Ohio River from a discovery made by Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, 60 years before, they said.

Listening carefully to what the Frenchmen said under the influence of the wine, Washington learned that there had been 1,500 men south of Lake Ontario, but when Marin died all but 600 to 700 were recalled, leaving the remainder to guard four forts. In his journal, Washington notes the distance to Le Boeuf, 60 miles, and that the greater part of the French stores were kept at Presque Isle. From there it was 120 miles to the “carrying place,” the portage around Niagara Falls, then called the falls of Lake Erie. Beyond this the French had a small fort where they kept supplies that were brought from Montreal. Then he tells of three forts on Lake Ontario. The total distance from Montreal to the fort at the falls was 600 miles, “which they say requires no more, if (there is) good weather, than four or five weeks, for they are obliged to keep under the shore.”

Washington had not brought the Indians in to see Joncaire. He later explains why. He must have known that Joncaire was the French agent to the Iroquois because he wrote, “I knew he was interpreter, and a person of very great influence among the Indians and had lately used all possible means to draw them over to their interest, therefore I was desirous of giving no opportunity that could be avoided.”

The next day, December 5, Joncaire discovered that Half King and the other Indians had come with Washington, and he sent for them. “He (Joncaire) affected to be much concerned that I did not make free to bring them in before. I excused it in the best manner I was capable and told him I did not think their company agreeable, as I had heard him say a good deal in dispraise of Indians in general,” Washington wrote.

Heavy rains prevented Washington and the Indians from leaving on December 5. Joncaire gave some “trifling presents” to the Indians and “applied liquor so fast that they were rendered incapable of the business they came about...”

The next day, Half King asked Washington to stay and hear what he would tell the French. Washington tried to persuade the Indians to wait and give the message to the commandant at Le Boeuf, but to no avail. Half King explained that “a council fire was kindled where all their business with these people was to be transacted and that the management of the Indian affairs was left solely to Monsieur Joncaire.” Wanting to know what would go on, Washington stayed.

At the council that evening Half King spoke and offered the French speech belt with the marks of four towns on it to Joncaire who refused it and told Half King to take it to the commandant at Le Boeuf.

That night Washington instructed Davison, the Indian interpreter, to stay with the Indians. Without success Washington had tried to get the Indians to come to his tent, but they were engrossed in talking with the Delaware, Kustaloga, who had not given the French the belt he had from that tribe.

The party left the next day for the trek northward to Le Boeuf. After traversing “much good land through several extensive and very rich meadows,” one of which Washington believed to be four miles in length and considerably wide in some places, the party arrived at Le Boeuf on December 11. Excessive rain, snow, many mires and swamps had impeded their travel.

The next day Washington was ready to see the commandant. It appears to have been a formal encounter. The second in command presented Washington to Jacques Legardeur St. Pierre, the commandant. St. Pierre is described by young Washington as “an elderly gentleman and has much the air of a soldier.” St. Pierre had been at Le Boeuf just about seven days when Washington arrived.

After stating his business and showing the Frenchman the letter and his commission, Washington was asked to keep them until the arrival of “Monsieur Riparti” (Legardeur Repentigny), the captain at the next fort, Presque Isle, who understood a little English.

Repentigny came about 2:00 in the afternoon. The French took Washington’s letter and adjourned to a private apartment so the captain could translate it. Soon, Washington noted, “the commander desired I would walk in and bring my interpreter to peruse and correct it, which I did.”

During the next day, while the French were in consultations, Washington had a chance to take “the dimensions of the fort, making what observations I could.” His descriptions was so complete that a replica could be made years later.

Built near the water of Le Boeuf Creek, the fort was almost surrounded by the creek. Four houses composed the sides, and bastions of piles, sharpened at the top, were driven into the ground and reached to 12 feet above it. There were port holes for cannon and loop holes for small arms. Eight six-pound pieces were mounted in each bastion and a four-pound gun stood before the gate. In the bastions were a guard house,
chapel, doctor's lodging and commander's private store. Platforms for the cannon and men circled the inside of the bastions. Barracks, some covered with boards and some with bark, plus stables, several houses and blacksmith shops were outside the fort. Washington noted all these details in his journal.

He told the men in his party to get an exact count of the canoes which the French would use to take troops down the creek in the spring. The men counted 50 of birch bark, 170 of pine and many others blocked out, ready to make. Although unable to get an exact count of the French forces at the fort, Washington estimated there were 100, exclusive of officers.

On December 14 the snow increased rapidly. Realizing that the horses were becoming weak, Washington sent them, unloaded and under the care of Currin and two others, to Venango with instructions to wait there for the rest of the party if there was the prospect of the river freezing. If not, the men and horses were to proceed to Shannopin's town near the forks of the rivers. Having had the offer of a canoe or two, Washington planned to go, with the baggage, down Le Boeuf Creek and then French Creek to Venango.

There were many plots instigated by the French to keep the Indians from carrying out their business and thus prevent them from returning with Washington. Sensing these tactics, Washington said he did all in his power to frustrate the schemes. Finally, late that night, the Indians were allowed to meet with the French commandant and one or two other officers.

Afterward Half King told Washington that when they offered the wampum belt to the commandant to signify canceling of their agreement, he evaded taking it and made many promises of love and friendship, and said that as proof of this he would send some goods immediately to Logstown.

Washington suspected chicanery on the part of the French. He wrote that he understood they intended "to carry an officer with them." His suspicions were confirmed when he asked the commandant what authority he had when he made prisoners of several English subjects. The commandant said the country belonged to the French and that no Englishman had a right to trade upon those waters. He added that he had orders to make every person a prisoner who attempted it.

When Washington inquired of Repentigny about a boy who was taken prisoner, the Frenchman pretended to have forgotten the details about the boy's background and also said two Pennsylvania traders had been taken to Canada.

That evening St. Pierre gave Washington his reply to Dinwiddie's letter.

The next day St. Pierre ordered a plentiful store of liquor and provisions to be put on board Washington's canoe. At the same time the French were using every artifice to set the Indians against Washington and to keep them from leaving with him.

"I can't say that ever in my life I suffered so much anxiety as I did in this affair. I saw that every stratagem which the most fruitful brain could invent was practiced to win Half King to their interest," Washington wrote.

Half King told Washington that the commandant would not discharge him until morning. Then Washington went to the commandant and said that by keeping the Indians he was delaying Washington's departure. St. Pierre replied that he was not keeping the Indians and claimed not to know why they were delaying. Washington discovered that the French had promised guns to the Indians if they would wait until morning. After pressure from the Indians, Washington agreed to wait until the next day to depart.

Again in the morning the French tried to keep the Indians from leaving by plying them with liquor, but Washington was
more persuasive and Half King and his men started out with Washington.

It was a tedious and fatiguing journey down French Creek, a crooked stream containing shoals and rocks and full of ice and turbulent water in the cold December weather. Several times they were nearly swayed with rocks. And many times all hands had to get out and remain in the water half an hour or more to get the canoes over shoals. At one place the ice made the stream impassable, so the men had to portage the canoes and supplies for a half a mile over a neck of land. When they reached Venango on December 22, Washington estimated they had traveled about 130 miles on the meandering creek. Their horses and the other men were waiting for them there.

The next day, when making plans to continue homeward, Half King told Washington that one of the chiefs, White Thunder, had been hurt and was sick. He could not travel and would have to be taken home in a canoe, he added. Half King intended to stay a day or two at Venango. Again Washington warned the Indian chief against the flattery of the French, whereupon Half King said he knew the French too well for anything to engage him in their behalf, and though he could not go down with Washington’s party he would try to meet them at the forks with Joseph Campbell to deliver a speech for Washington to take to Governor Dinwiddie. He said the young hunter would go with Washington to get provisions along the way.

The horses were so weak and the baggage so heavy that all the men, except the drivers who were obliged to ride, gave up their horses and walked, carrying packs to ease the loads on the horses. Washington put on Indian dress for the trip. For three days the party traveled under great hardships of weather and weariness. “The horses grew less able to travel every day. The cold increased very fast, and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing,” he wrote.

By December 25, Christmas day, Washington realized there was no probability of getting home in a reasonable time. He decided to continue his journey by the most direct route through the woods. He left Van Braam in charge of the baggage with money and directions to provide the necessities as the rest of the party traveled from place to place.

“I took my necessary paper, pulled off my clothes and tied myself up in a match coat. Then with gun in hand and pack at my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist fitted in the same manner,” Washington noted in his journal.

These preparations may have been observed by some French Indians because the next day some of them lay in wait for the party. They traveled very briskly for about eight or ten miles, Gist wrote. Then “the Major’s feet grew very sore, and he very weary.”

The Indian steered too much to the northeast, Gist continued in his account. When Washington wanted to make camp, the Indian asked to carry his gun, but Washington refused. The Indian grew churlish and urged the men to keep on, saying there were Ottawa Indians in the woods who would scalp them if they camped. He wanted the men to go to his cabin, where, he said, they would be safe.

Gist wrote, “I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major know I mistrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did.”

The Indian kept indicating the distance to his cabin. After going two miles farther, Washington said he would stay at the next water. “But before we came to the water, we came to a clear meadow. It was very light, and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun towards us, and fire. Said the Major, ‘Are you shot?’

“No,’ said I. Upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white oak and began loading his gun, but we were soon with him. I would have killed him, but the Major would not suffer me. ‘Let him charge his gun,’ he said.

“We made him make a fire for us by a little run, as if we intended to sleep there, I said to the Major.” As you will not have him killed, we must get him away, and then we must travel all night.”

Then Gist said to the Indian “I suppose you were lost and fired your gun.”

He replied that he knew the way to his cabin, and it was a little way. Gist told him to go home, adding that they were tired and would follow his track in the morning. He gave the Indian a cake of bread and told him, “You must give us meat in the morning.”

The Indian left. Gist followed him and listened until he was fairly out of the way, then Gist and Washington went about half a mile, and made a fire, set their compass, fixed their course and traveled all night, reaching the head of Piney Creek in the morning.

Washington’s account of the same experience is brief. “Just after we had passed a place called the Murdering Town, where we intended to quit the path and steer across the country of Shannopin’s town, we fell in with a party of French Indians, who had lain in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not 15 steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody, and kept him till about nine o’clock at night, then let him go and walked all the remaining part of the night without making any stop, that we might get the start, so far as to be out of the reach of their pursuit the next day, since we were well assured they would follow our track as soon as it was light.”

The perils of the journey were not over. After traveling until it was quite dark the next day, the two men reached the Allegheny River about two miles above Shannopin’s town. They were disappointed in finding that the river was not frozen solid. Just about 50 yards from each shore was frozen. Vast quantities of broken ice were moving along in the middle of the river.

The only way to get across was on a raft, which the men built the next day, using the only hatchet they had with them. “This was a whole day’s work. We got it launched and went on board of it. Then set off. But before we were half way over, we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and ourselves to perish.” Washington
wrote in his journal.

He put out his setting pole to try to stop the raft so the chunks of ice could pass by, but the rapid water hit the pole with such force that he was jerked into ten feet of water. "But I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs," he wrote. Despite all their efforts they could not get the raft to either shore but finally reached an island in the river. The cold was so extremely severe that all of Gist's fingers and toes were frozen.

In the morning the ice was solid across the river to the south side, so the men could cross. From here they went to Fraser's settlement where they met 20 warriors who had been going southward to war but on the way, at the head of the Kanawaha River, they had found seven people killed and scalped. All of the people, except one woman, had light hair, the Indians said. They had turned around and headed back north for fear the inhabitants would think they had committed the murders. The Indians reported that the bodies were lying about a house and some of them had been badly torn and eaten by hogs. By the marks which were left, the Indians said it was French Indians of the Ottawa Nation who killed the people.

While Gist tried to get some horses for the rest of the trip, Washington went about three miles up the Monogahela River to the mouth of the Youghigheny River to see Queen Alliquippa, chief of the Seneca village there. A staunch friend of the English, she had expressed great concern that Washington and his party had not stopped on the way north. Now he gave her a match coat and a bottle of rum, "which latter was thought much the best present of the two," he wrote.

On Tuesday, the first day of January 1754, they left Fraser's and arrived at Gist's settlement on the Monongahela on the 2nd. Here Washington bought a horse, saddle and other necessities.

On the way again on the 6th, they met some men with 17 horses loaded with materials and stores for the fort at the forks of the Ohio. The next day they met some families going out to settle. That evening they arrived at Will's Creek "after as fatiguing a journey as it is possible to conceive, rendered so by excessive weather," Washington noted.

His journal continues. "From the first day of December to the 15th there was but one day on which it did not rain or snow incessantly. And through the whole journey we met with nothing but one continued series of cold, wet weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable lodgings, especially after we had quitted our tent, which was some screen from the inclemency of it."

On the 11th of January Washington reached Belvoir, Virginia where he stopped for necessary rest. Then he set out for Williamsburg, arriving there on January 16. He immediately went to the governor and delivered the letter from the French commandant.

Essentially the Frenchman told the English that he would send the governor's letter to the General Marquis Duquesne in Montreal, commander of the French in America, whose answer would be "law to the French along the Ohio and its tributaries." He said he wished the governor had instructed Washington to take the message to Canada himself, but since this was not the case, he, St. Pierre would dispatch it as quickly as possible to the French general. Then he said he had no intention of obeying Dinwiddie's summons to retire because he was at his post on orders from his French general and intended to obey his orders. He also indicated that he felt no acts had violated any treaties between the two countries. If Dinwiddie had cited any particular facts which aroused his complaints, he would have answered them.

After arriving in Williamsburg, Washington had just one day to prepare his report from the notes he had taken during his travels.

Dinwiddie was so impressed with Washington's report that he had it printed and widely circulated in the colonies and sent to England. The report brought immediate fame to the young Virginian.

Humbly Washington wrote in the preface to his report, "There is nothing can recommend it to the public but this: Those things which came under the notice of my own observations, I have been explicit just in recital of; those which I have gathered from report, I have been particularly cautious not to augment, but collected the opinions of the several intelligenters and selected from the whole the most probable and consistent account."

Fort Le Boeuf remained a way station on the French line of defense to Fort Duquesne, present day Pittsburgh, until the British victories at the forks of the Ohio in 1758. The French abandoned Fort Le Boeuf in 1759 and burned it as they retreated northward. The English built a fort on the same site and kept a garrison there until 1763 when Indian Chief Pontiac besieged it and burned it. The 14 English soldiers stationed there escaped through a tunnel from the fort to the creek. The English did not reoccupy the fort. After the Revolutionary War, the Americans built two small blockhouses to protect settlers from the danger of Indians. In 1796 General Anthony Wayne further strengthened the frontier defenses by ordering that another blockhouse be built.

Today there is the Fort Le Boeuf Museum at the site of the French fort. This is administered for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission by Edinboro State College at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. A statue of George Washington with Dinwiddie's letter in his hand stands across the street from the museum.

Tours of the museum may be arranged on Tuesdays and Thursdays by contacting the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, Social Work, Edinboro State College, Edinboro, PA 16444. The telephone number is (814) 732-2573. Admission is free for grade and high school students: $.50 for senior citizens; $.75 for others.

The museum is also headquarters for an archaeological field school which is conducting an archaeological dig across the street from the museum behind the historic Eagle Hotel.

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NATHANIEL DAVIS (Odessa, TX). Mayor John Minor proclaimed Sept. 17-23 as Constitution Week in Odessa. Our Constitution Week chairman, Mrs. James M. Hickman placed displays and literature in fifteen schools and libraries in Odessa. Mrs. Hickman arranged for 49 minutes of television time over the week with 98 spot announcements. Radio stations in Odessa cooperated with our chapter and provided 123 minutes of air time over the week by presenting 246 spot announcements.

At our Sept. 14th meeting, Nathaniel Davis Chapter Vice Regent and Program Chairman, Miss Sharon Havis, introduced Mr. Randolph Hurt of Ft. Stockton, TX, as our guest speaker. Mr. Hurt’s program was a very informative and interesting account of the “scrapping” of the Articles of Confederation and the writing of the Constitution.

Pictured left to right: Nathaniel Davis Chapter Regent, Mrs. Warren A. Russell; Constitution Week Chairman, Mrs. James M. Hickman; and Vice Regent, Miss Sharon Havis. The Ector County Library provided a large showcase for our use.

GENERAL SMALLWOOD CHAPTER (Baltimore, MD). Mrs. Harvey C. Jones II, has been elected Regent of the chapter. Other officers elected were: Mrs. E. Kennard Gross, 1st Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lewis S. Libby, 2nd Vice-Regent; Mrs. Keith Radcliffe, Chaplain; Mrs. Jessie Packett, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Paul Betz, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Dennis F. Blizzard, Treasurer; Mrs. Curtis A. Johnston, Registrar; Mrs. Miles B. Hopkins, Historian; Mrs. Gerald S. Wise, Librarian; Mrs. Philip S. Heisler, Editor; Mrs. Charles A. Gomer, Special Delegate. The lay members elected were: Mrs. Brice Davis, Mrs. Richard Horsey and Mrs. Margaret C. Noell. The installation of the new officers was made by Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Honorary State Regent, and Vice President General of NSDAR.

The chapter has been awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Veterans Administration for continued support in assisting their mission of quality care to all veterans. The award was made at the Veterans Hospital.

Mrs. Donald P. Hutchison, County Executive of Baltimore County, presented a proclamation designating “Constitution Week” to the chapter. It marked the 198th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution by the Constitutional Convention. Mrs. Harvey C. Jones II, Regent, received the proclamation.

Two foreign-born elementary school students, attending Padonia Elementary School, won the first prize medals in an American History Essay Contest, sponsored by the chapter at the school. Miss Nazanin Moghbelli, who was born in Iran won the first prize medal in the contest for fifth-graders. Baryn Yoon, a native of Korea, won the history essay contest in the sixth grade. Both students wrote on the meaning of the Statue of Liberty.—Helen Surratt Heisler.

GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN (Chicago, IL) was honored to have as its Constitution Day speaker, Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, Honorary President General, at a luncheon at Carson’s in downtown Chicago. She was welcomed by the Regent, Miss June Barekman.

Mrs. Smith outlined the history of the Constitution and its stormy first years and also introduced us to the men who molded our great document. Her wide knowledge of the Constitution’s history was evident as she explained the emphasis the Signers placed on our freedom, our rights and our duties.

Mrs. Smith’s talk was especially interesting as she related the story of the neglect of the original document, the factors that led to its rescue, and the way it is now preserved in the National Archives.

We in Illinois are very proud of Mrs. Smith, our Honorary President General, and were delighted to have their opportunity to meet and hear her.

Seated (L to R) Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, No Non Honorary President General; Miss June Barekman, Regent, General Henry Dearborn, Chicago; Mrs. Marilyn Organ, State Chairman, American Indians. Standing, (L to R) General Henry Dearborn officers: Mrs. Doris Gardener, Mrs. Margaret Hall and Mrs. Helen Solander.—Evelyn L. Fogarty.

CORNING (Corning, NY). We applaud the Administration of our Regent, Miss Evelyn Clark. 1983-1985.

Among the highlights, we celebrated our 70th Anniversary of the founding of Corning Chapter with “Reminiscences.” Speaker District Director, Mrs. Willis Cosad. In June we participated, with other chapters, in a Flag Day Luncheon at Keuka College. This year our Chapter was hostess for the Geneseo Council of Area Regents.

The highlight of 1985 was our annual Thanksgiving Day meeting decorated in the Veteran’s Day Theme. Chemung Valley chapter of SAR and neighboring DAR chapters were guests. Guest of Honor was New York State Regent, Doris H. Diebold who gave an informative talk on Education in the United States. At this time, one student, from each of the Corning High Schools, was presented with the DAR Good Citizenship Awards.

In September, Genealogical Records Chairman, Mrs. Frye Dennis, and Committee held a public Lineage Workshop at the Corning Library. We gained some new members and several prospective members. We are saddened by the death of nine members. We joined together at cemeteries in ceremony to place DAR markers on the graves.—New Dennis.

COLONEL THOMAS DORSEY (Ellicott City, MD) members joined with the Charles Carroll of Carrollton SAR and C.A.R. chapters for the signing of the Proclamation of Constitution Week in Howard County, MD. The ceremony took place outside the old Senate chamber in the Maryland State House in Annapolis where George Washington resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

Pictured left to right are Hugh Nichols, County Executive of Howard County; Granville Wehland, Registrar of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapter SAR; James Clark, State Senator from Howard County; Edward Cooper, President of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapter SAR; Mrs. John D. Buckley, Regent of the Col. Thomas Dorsey Chapter; and Trish Smith, President of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton Society, C.A.R.
Colonel Wallace (Pittsburgh, PA). During the 89th Conference held by the Pennsylvania State Society DAR, at the Pittsburgh Greentree Marriott, a novel feature was introduced as a highlight of “Hospitality Night.” During previous months, the Colonel William Wallace chapter under the leadership of Mrs. James Clark, Regent, had prepared a handmade quilt in an original pattern, designed on a field of stars. Each finely quilted star-patch represented an Ancestor of a Chapter member, with his name identified as a proven soldier of the American Revolution.

In this fashion, each long-gone Patriot who had assisted in gaining our cherished freedom; who had made the word Liberty a reality; was at long last commemorated!

Previously unheralded, this gesture of recognition and immortality, forever memorialized as many unsung heroes as there were stars!

Then, as a final focus on the heroism and sacrifices of those brave fighting men of yore, this unique quilt was presented to Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, Pennsylvania State Regent, on Hospitality Night.

Regent of Colonel William Wallace chapter, Eloise Clark presided over the ceremony of presentation which was quite symbolic of Mrs. Weir’s own selected theme for the State Society: “Growth through Sharing.”

Money for the gift was raised over a period of several years through the chapter’s DAR Memorial Bake Sale for which members contribute as many as ten items each, and which is well attended by the community.

The chapter sponsored a float in the three hour Centennial parade which had entries depicting all aspects of Midland’s development—Indians, pioneers, ranching, the railroad, and oil. The chapter float featured the Cowden family with our generations of that prominent pioneer ranching family represented on the float. Mrs. Courtney Cowden is a member of the chapter. Another chapter member, Mrs. James Dodson, was chairman of the parade.

Under the leadership of the Regent, Mrs. E. N. Gideon, and Committee Chairman Mrs. Solon Crain, the chapter also sponsored a booth on the Courthouse Square which featured handwoven items from Crossnore School.

Actively involved in community affairs, Col. Theunis Dey Chapter contributes genealogical books to Midland County Library, DAR Magazine subscriptions to the hospital and nursing homes, and donates the National Defender to high school and junior high libraries. The chapter also participates in naturalization ceremonies at the Federal Building, presenting an American flag to each new citizen and hosting a reception for the new citizens and their families.

Colonel Theunis Dey (Midland, TX) is participating in the year-long celebration of Midland’s Centennial anniversary—1885-1985. The chapter presented a gift of $10,000.00 for construction of the flag poles in Centennial Plaza which was dedicated on July 4, 1985. The three poles are on a raised platform adjacent to a brick sculpture wall which depicts the history of Midland County. A brass plaque notes the chapter name and the date of the presentation.
CHANCELLOR WYTRE (Richmond, VA) recently presented to the Americana Collection two 18th century manuscripts. The chapter’s Regent, Mrs. Stafford L. Bolton, obtained the manuscripts from her father, who found them about 80 years ago when, as a young bank clerk in Savannah, Georgia he was asked to discard a batch of old estate files.

One of the old papers is an excerpt of the minutes of the Georgia legislature meeting held at Ebenezer in July of 1782. It deals with the problem of slaves freed by the British during the Revolutionary War. Apparently, there was great concern about returning the slaves to their rightful owners.

The other paper is a lawyer’s brief, with doodling in the margin, and it concerns the desire of the State of Georgia to present to Gen. Anthony Wayne a tract of land in appreciation for his services to the State during the Revolution.

Also, a copy of one of the 1927 DAR magazines (3” x 5” approximately) was given. It was among the DAR papers of Mrs. Bolton’s mother. It is believed these small copies of the magazine were often used as handouts when getting advertising for the magazine or for souvenirs.

Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, accepted the papers on behalf of Mrs. Paul Howard Long, Historian General, and the Americana Collection. Pictured with Mrs. King are members of the Chapter who attended the presentation; Mrs. Margaret Pinher, Mrs. Geraldine Brown, Mrs. Helen Olson, Mrs. Lillian Bolton.

HANNAH CRAWFORD (Bucyrus, OH) National Defense was the subject of the luncheon meeting of the Hannah Crawford Chapter. Regent Ruth L. Carson presided at the meeting held at the Brown Derby Restaurant in Bucyrus, Ohio.

Vice Regent Mrs. Edgar Price introduced Bucyrus native Nolan W. Carson, a Cincinnati attorney and Chancellor General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Carson’s talk, entitled “Flight to the Mountain,” dealt with his recent trip aboard an Ohio National Guard plane to visit the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) built under Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs, CO.

“NORAD is America’s single most critical defensive system,” Carson said, “and its mission is to provide early detection and warning of unexpected aircraft and nuclear missiles launched anywhere in the world.”

Attorney Carson urged support of President Reagan’s Strategic Defense Initiative for developing an effective defense system to intercept and destroy unfriendly missiles before they strike the American continent.

“We have the resources and basic technology to build a defensive system to protect our nation against nuclear attack—all we need is the national will to build it,” Carson said. He also praised the modern military men and women who man our defenses. “They know their duty, they honor their country and their uniform and they find glory in defending our nation,” Carson said.

The speaker is a graduate of Bucyrus High School, Heidelberg College and the University of Michigan Law School. He is a brother of Chapter Regent Ruth L. Carson. His wife, the former Nancy Hipp Ashbaugh, was also a guest at the luncheon. She is a member of the Cincinnati Chapter, DAR. —Marlene Ranick.

DAVID HOLMES CHAPTER (Indianola, MS). Patriotism has been a particular point of emphasis during the fall season in the programs and activities of the David Holmes Chapter. It began in September with a stirring address, entitled “Let’s Take a Stand for God and Country” by Alex McKeigney of Jackson, MS, retired public relations director. Mr. McKeigney deplored the complacency of too many Americans toward governmental affairs and urged members to keep informed, take a stand, and express their opinions to public officials. Citing declining morals as another threat to the nation’s stability, he stressed the urgency of a “back to basics” turn to religion and character.

The celebration of Constitution Week was front page news in the local paper, and American flags were much in evidence in the three towns in which most of David Holmes chapter members live. Patriotism was promoted in the schools, particularly in the fifth grade, by Mrs. V. E. Lester, chairman, with posters in each room and bulletins for the teachers to read. A special gift to each room was a bud vase containing red and white carnations tied with blue ribbons.

Major William M. Hawkins of Jackson, Finance Officer with the Army Reserve, brought another patriotic program in November. He applauded the United States’s build-up to bridge the gap between Russian and American defense capabilities, and he was optimistic about the value of the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as “Star Wars.” Mrs. Marion Johnson, regent, called names of local World War I veterans and urged all members to fly their flags on Veterans’ Day.

Five-year-old Trey King and his six-year-old sister, Cade, children of David Holmes member, Mrs. Dewey Wayne King of Inverness, posed for this Constitution Week picture to express the patriotic spirit of this 198th anniversary.

GREYSOLON DU LHUT (Duluth, MN). To celebrate our 90 years was a very meaningful experience, with our Historian, Mrs. Kathleen Olson taking the picture of our beautiful Birthday Cake, of the Flag, and red, white and blue colors, and other pictures to be in our chapter History Book.

The luncheon and meeting were held in the St. Louis County Heritage and Arts Center of Duluth, and it was followed by a most outstanding program, “Through the Years,” by Mrs. Winifred Stanco, Past Regent, using the original Minutes of the organizing of the Greysolon du Lhut Chapter on October 19, 1895, which took place in the beautiful Spaulding Hotel, on the day commemorating the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington on October 19, 1781, which ended the fighting of the American Revolution.

Through the years the Minutes of the meetings gave us an insight of the lives and promotional interests of the DAR. Other Duluth Chapters organized in other parts of the city and area, Jay Cooke Chapter in West Duluth, Claude Jean Allouez Chapter, Superior, Wis., organized from Greysolon du Lhut on November 19, 1918, disbanded June 1966, and affiliated with Greysolon du Lhut again in 1966. Former regents of that chapter are active
at this time in our chapter; Mrs. Victor Holman is our Chaplain, Mrs. Z. F. Craft is corresponding Secretary and Chairman of National Defense and Mrs. Joseph Miller and Mrs. Harry Larsen attend, from Superior, Wisconsin, whenever possible.

Our Birthday Celebration honors with great pride, all of the officers of the past years, together with present officers: Regent, Mrs. Mary Ellen Gibson Mann; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Harold Johnson; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Harry Larson; Chaplain, Mrs. Victor Holman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Paul Dolan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Zedoc Craft; Treasurer, Mrs. John Stanco; Registrar, Miss Catherine Cheadle; Historian, Mrs. Carl Olson; Librarian, Mrs. Manley Burns; Sibley House Representative, Mrs. William Swanberg. We also honor our members who live away from Duluth, and our Junior members, who are our future officers, their mothers, and each member who can attend and those whose dedication is shown through correspondence and reading the DAR Magazine to keep up with all DAR activities, in all areas.

Greesolon du Lhut Chapter, with its 90 years, secure in its past endeavors and friendships moves into its future with continuing friendships, hope, and promise in its faith in the NSDAR Motto of “God, Home and Country.”—Maude Phelps Gibson.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER (District of Columbia), which celebrated its 90th Anniversary in 1984, had the pleasure of presenting a Flag to Brownie Troop 681 at a ceremony held at the United Methodist Church in Springfield, Virginia on May 16, 1985. Pictured with the Brownie Troop is the Regent, Mrs. Thomas L. O'Connell, and the Chairman of the Flag of the USA committee, Mrs. John W. Wolfgang. Other officers attending were Mrs. George F. Putney, Vice Regent; Mrs. William G. Dreisbach, Recording Secretary, and Miss Marie H. Sevier, Treasurer. Mrs. Putney hosted the group at a dinner in her home prior to the presentation.

The chapter was greatly honored to have our State Regent, Mrs. James H. Cox, as its guest at our luncheon meeting hosted by Mrs. John W. Wolfgang at her home in Fort Washington, Maryland.

Columbia Chapter was also honored to have its program on "The Statue of Liberty—Her Centennial Year" accepted by the Program Review Committee for listing in the Program Catalog of NSDAR. This excellent program was prepared and presented to the chapter by our Recording Secretary, Mrs. George M. Pexton.

PETERBOROUGH (Peterborough, NH). The October 1985 meeting of the Peterborough chapter was a celebration of the 75th anniversary of the chapter’s founding in 1910. An open house attended by 70 members and guests was held in the assembly room of the Peterborough Historical Society.

At the reception, a red, white, and blue theme was carried out in the floral arrangements, the tea table, and the chapter’s 75th birthday cake. At the business meeting which preceded the reception, the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Bradley, honored two chapter members who are 50-year members of DAR. They are Mrs. Priscilla Twombly Davis of Fanchestown, NH and Mrs. Natalie Robbe Hemmett of Southbury, CT, both of whom were present.

The regent also introduced officers of the New Hampshire state organization and guests from other New Hampshire chapters who were in attendance, as were representatives of the town government of Peterborough, and of the American Legion.

The Regent next introduced New Hampshire State Senator, Jean T. White, of the second Congressional district. Senator White presented to the regent a New Hampshire Senate Resolution honoring the Peterborough Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for "diligently promoting an appreciation of the historical heritage of the American Revolution and of the town of Peterborough through its youth programs...and by placing commemorative markers at historical places in the town and at the gravesites of veterans of the War of Independence and...has continued to assist veterans of the armed forces who are patients at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Manchester...to enhance the quality of care."

Preliminary planning for the event was made by the late Miss Lucy Blair. Arrangements were carried out by Mrs. J. Richard Thibault and by Mrs. Robert N. Nielsen.

GUNNISON VALLEY (Gunnison, CO). Gunnison, Colorado is a small mountain town high in the Colorado Rockies.

On March 27, 1916, a group of women met to plan and organize a chapter of NSDAR. They did not close their chapter to charter membership for a year. Gunnison Valley Chapter received their charter on 27 March 1917. We feel we have two important dates to celebrate.

This year we are honoring our longest time members and honoring each present members' patriot ancestor. We have five members who are descendants of charter members. Our longest membership is sixty four years. She is Ruth Spencer Eastman whose mother and aunt were charter members. Jean McKee Besse has been a member for forty nine years, Carolyn Hagen Klingsmith is a 37-year member and Esther Rochelle Mangum has reached twenty five year membership.

The Gunnison Valley Chapter members were involved with DAR during the summer months with various activities. During the annual local Cattlemen’s Days Celebration we had a beautiful float in the American Heritage parade which consisted of an eight foot bronze Statue of Liberty—loaned from Western State College Library. This Statue of Liberty float was very impressive with red, white and blue balloons floating in the air above the Statue and with moss covered rocks at the base of the statue. Another summer activity was a window display in a downtown store window featuring our Bicentennial quilt with signatures of President Gerald Ford and First Lady Betty Ford. Also featured was a large beautiful DAR Insignia made by Vice Regent Barbara Teesco.

A memorial tribute was conducted by our Regent, Chaplain Joan Keiser and Registrar Zeta Graham for our deceased member. MaNette Chase Stegall a 39-year member was killed in a head-on car wreck while on a trip through Missouri in August. A special program on Transportation Safety was held in her honor at the January meeting.—Ruth Stell.
JOSEPH HABERSHAM (Atlanta, Georgia). Outstandingly patriotic was the program: “The Story of our Country’s Statue of Liberty,” so effectively presented by Mrs. R. W. DashIELLS. She gave the life history of our Nation’s Outstanding Statue which stands in New York Harbor, majestically and eternally denoting the freedom which America enjoys and so generously shares with millions who come to her shores.

Mrs. Dashiell’s was attractively attired in a one-hundred-year-old “going away” dress which was worn by her grandmother on October 25, 1882. She fitted easily and perfectly into this lovely English green plush basque dress which featured four tails in the back, twenty brass buttons down the front, high neckline, long sleeves and floor length. Rows of lace graced the starched petticoat. Her hat was of green velvet with a gold colored plume. The neckline of gold leaves, bearing a locket for pictures, was a gift of the bridegroom to his bride. Green suede shoes completed her costume.

Equally appealing was Mrs. Dashiell’s presentation of two patriotic musical selections: “The Story of our Country’s Statue of Liberty,” so effectively presented by Mrs. Dashiell, and “U.S.A.—I Love You.” She ably accompanied Miss Monica Smith as soloist for these arias. She is both writer and composer of the latter selection and graciously presented the chapter with a copy of it.

No two people could possess more loyalty or demonstrate more dedication to their chapters than Mrs. James J. Leitch, Georgia State Society First Vice-Regent and Mrs. Hubert R. Martin, Georgia State Society Parliamentarian. Both are members of Joseph Habersham. Mrs. Martin, also chapter Flag Chairman, presented a beautiful new chapter Flag which was greatly admired and appreciated. The chapter had won first place on the most conservative cost of Year Book printing and the money thus saved was used toward the purchase of the Flag. —Nina Treadway Smith

JAMES TULL (Humble, TX). As part of the Texas Sesquicentennial celebration, Alfred Lambrecht, lifelong Humble resident, has renovated an early 1900’s house for James Tull Chapter to use as its headquarters. The house is on the site of a free-flowing artesian well—the result of a well drilled for oil during the Humble oil boom. Water from the well was used in bathhouses for oil field workers and was also once part of the town’s waterworks. Through efforts of members of the chapter, the well site has been approved for a Texas Historical Marker which will be dedicated soon.

One room of the house is a gift shop where items of historical interest are sold, including the chapter’s book, A History Of The Humble, Texas Area, and their cookbook, Cooking Along the San Jacinto (river). The book is in its fourth printing and more than 2,500 copies of the cookbook have been sold.

Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett, Texas State Regent, dedicated the house. Also attending was Texas National Vice President General, Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner. Area chapters represented at the meeting were: Coushatti Trace from Willis; Margaret Montgomery, Conroe; Spring Creek, The Woodlands; and San Jacinto, Tomball. Also Houston Chapters, Ann Pogue, John McKnitt Alexander, and Alexander Love. Shown on porch of house are Mrs. Jack H. Nelson, standing, Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett and Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner.

Chairman of the project was Miss Mary Lea Layton; co-chairman, Mrs. George W. Dowdy. The current project of the chapter is landscaping the area to create a memorial garden. —June Dowdy

JOHN EDWARDS (Mexico City, Mexico). After the terrible earthquakes of September, John Edwards members found themselves picking up the pieces, both literally and figuratively. Many homes were destroyed and still others cracked but happily none of our members lost their lives.

Our Regent and all the membership who were physically able got busy immediately helping the community in whatever ways they could. Thousands of sandwiches were made and distributed. Rooms were loaned to people without homes, and clothes and medicines collected as well.

Our regent, Dr. Susanne Cuen Escobar, and her husband (both physicians) were personally responsible for obtaining treatment, both in the United States and within Mexico for all the surviving physicians hurt when the residency of the General Hospital fell, killing 43 young doctors.

We are happy to report that most are well on their way to recovery, as is Mexico City.

John Edwards women certainly responded with a true NSDAR spirit and we are very proud of them all.

DR. ELISHA DICK (Alexandria, VA) met for a Christmas luncheon at the holiday-decorated Mount Vernon Inn. In this historic setting, the members were delighted to have as their guests the Virginia DAR State Regent, Mrs. G. E. Honts, Jr., of Eagle Rock, VA, and Mrs. Sydney Rosenberg, the State Recording Secretary. Dressed in beautiful suitable costume, Mrs. Honts tucked a scarf around her neck to step into the role of Martha Washington and invite the ladies “for a cup of tea while the carriage wheel is being repaired” and to introduce her husband, “George Washington, the Man.” Shown seated at the head table are: Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter Vice Regent Mrs. James J. Barry, Virginia State Regent Mrs. G. E. Honts, Jr., and Dr. Elisha Dick Chapter Regent Mrs. William V. Millman. —Doris P. Schultz
SALUMLER DOAK CHAPTER (Morristown, TN) The members and descendants honored Revolutionary soldier Capt. Thomas Jarnagin (1746-1802) in a grave-marking ceremony on 26 May 1985, at the Thomas Jarnagin Family Cemetery located in southeast Hamblen County, TN.

Lee Leeper Powers, a fifth generation descendant from Lake Lure, NC, gave a brief history of Capt. Jarnagin. He served as Captain of his militia company under the command of Col. John Sevier in Washington County, NC, where he lived in 1779. Tradition says that Capt. Jarnagin wanted to serve in Col. Sevier's regiment that led to the Battle of King's Mountain but he was among the 50% of the militia who were issued orders by Col. Sevier to return to the Watauga settlements to protect the women and children. Capt. Jarnagin served with the Cherokee Expedition which included the Battle of Boyd's Creek in Oct. 1780. Capt. Jarnagin with his wife Mary Witt Jarnagin and several children settled on Long Creek near the mouth of the Nolichucky River in 1783. He died in 1802. His grave was the first one in the family cemetery.

William S. Jarnagin, a fifth generation descendant, from Concord, MS was present and reported his research in the US and Europe. His dream is to rebuild and restore Capt. Jarnagin's fortified homestead "Mount Harmony" which was originally near the cemetery.

Mrs. Dan C. Gary, State Regent, dedicated the marker and Mrs. Ralph Myers, Regent of Samuel Doak Chapter, accepted it. Flags were placed on the grave by descendents Michael Livesay and Todd Quillen. A poem "In Memoriam" written by Mrs. Ralph Myers was read by Mrs. James Kinser.

MILWAUKEE (Milwaukee, WI), Attending the Rededication Ceremony at the WoodVeterans Administration Medical Center, Wood, Wi. to the Clement J. Zabolocki Veterans Administration Medical Center, Milwaukee, was Mrs. Robert C. Tinker, Deputy, Milwauk ee Chapter also State Chair for Veteran Patients Conference Committee; Mrs. Ivan Martin Niedling, State Regent and Mrs. Russell D. Myers, Representative.

The ceremony honored the late Congress man who served the Wisconsin 4th District for 18 consecutive years until his death in 1983 of a heart attack at the age of 71.

During his years in Congress he gained respect and admiration for his knowledge of domestic and international affairs; fought for a strong National Defense and was a steady influence in the House firmly believing Congress must work with the President concerning national security.

His record also proved his ongoing concern for the welfare of Veterans; he received the 1965 AMVETS Silver Helmet Congressional Award for his efforts in their behalf. He strongly supported treatment of illnesses attributed to Agent Orange; education, health and disability benefits for Vietnam veterans; co-sponsored pension plans for World War I veterans. He fought hard for the modern Veterans Administration Medical Center, and the conversion of the existing hospital to a domiciliary facility.

PAHA WAKAN (Vermillion, SD). Since acquiring the Log Schoolhouse Museum (as described in the May, 1980 DAR Magazine and pictured in the Book of DAR Buildings printed to commemorate the Bicentennial), Paha Wakan Chapter of DAR in Vermillion, SD has continued to make improvements in the restoration of its interior. This past summer a maenquin was acquired and clothed in an authentic costume of the 1860s and 70s to represent the pioneer schoolteachers who taught in the log schoolhouse.

Wishing to make the public aware of the completion of this project, Bernice Newell, Regent asked some local students to pose for a picture in appropriate costumes. The three girls are grand-daughters and great-grand daughters of DAR members.

Every spring groups of school children come to the log schoolhouse for a tour given by a DAR member. It is hoped that they will like Miss Ross and that all visitors to this permanent schoolhouse in Dakota Territory will be reminded of the fortitude, resourcefulness, and dedication exhibited by these early educators.

ESTHER McCORY (Amarillo, TX). Three chapters cooperated in the dedication of DAR grave markers for Nell Robinson and Geraldine Robinson Green in Dreamland Cemetery, Canyon, Texas.

Esther McCory Chapter, Amarillo, Texas, arranged the service and placed the markers, which were given by Wheeling Chapter, Wheeling, West Virginia, in memory of Miss Robinson, and by Winnifred Scott, representing Anne Royal Chapter, Harrisville, West Virginia, in memory of Mrs. Green.

Miss Robinson had served Wheeling Chapter as Regent, as well as other offices, and the West Virginia State DAR as Constitution Week Chairman; she was a member of the Fifty Year Club. Before her retirement, she had served many years as Superintendent of the East Liverpool City Hospital, East Liverpool, Ohio, and had been active with the Rebecca Grisome Chapter in East Liverpool.

Mrs. Green had served for a number of years as DAR Loan Fund Chairman for Esther McCory Chapter, while she was Dean of Women at West Texas State University. She also was a fifty year DAR member.

Eva Chenoweth Robinson, mother of Miss Robinson and Mrs. Green, had organized Anne Royal Chapter, and had served her chapter and State in various capacities.

Shown in the photograph are: Martha Morris, Secretary; Dorothy LaBorde, Corresponding Secretary; Maurine Travis, Vice Regent; Nell Findley, Regent; Lucy Brown, Librarian; Myrtle Ann Potter, Historian. Mrs. Findley is the daughter of Mrs. Green, niece of Miss Robinson, and granddaughter of Mrs. Robinson.

SADDLE RIVER (Ridgewood, NJ) presented a set of three volumes by Professor John A. McManemin to the Ridgewood Public Library. These books detail the courageous exploits of the Naval Captains during the Revolutionary War. "Their services and sacrifices contributed greatly to the success of the American Cause," stated Mr. McManemin.

The first volume is entitled Captains of the Continental Navy. It details the story of the 26 most important Captains in the newly formed Continental Navy established by the Continental Congress, when in October, 1775, Congress purchased several merchantmen and outfitted them as warships.

The second book is the story of the Captains of the States' Navies. Though much has been written about the land operations and men and women who took part in the war, few Americans realize that nine of the 13 colonies created their own navies to protect their own vital shipping. States depended on supplies from the West Indies and their European allies for their very existence.

When the hundreds of English ships still threatened our lifelines, the government licensed "Privateers," the swift, small, privately-owned ships which could attack and capture English merchantmen while out-running the large English warships. Hence the third volume is entitled Captains of the Privateers. These ships carried "prize crews" to be put aboard the captured ships and brought back to port where their rich cargos would be sold and the proceeds distributed amongst the seamen.

The chapter heard a most interesting talk by John A. McManemin, who presently resides in Spring Lake, formerly of Ho-Ho-Kus. An investment analyst, Mr. McManemin taught at Seton Hall and now, teaches at Trenton State College. He became interested in Revolution-
ary War history with emphasis on naval battles while he was in Fordham University. For information for his books, the author researched naval archives in England and France as well as America.

If you would like to know more about these Naval Heroes, please contact John A. Manemin, 91 Maple Drive, Spring Lake, NJ 07762.

The keynote speaker for the event was Mrs. Donald G. Pons, a member of the local DAR who became a naturalized citizen in Williamsburg ten years ago. Originally a Canadian, she married Donald Pons, formerly a U.S. Army officer. One of her English ancestors, John Benjamin, immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, and another forebear, Abraham Locke, fought on the American side in the Revolutionary War. In subsequent years, family members moved westward to Oregon and eventually north to Saskatchewan, Canada.

The Honorable Richard B. Kellam, senior judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, presided over the special court session. At the close of the ceremony, each new citizen received a certificate of naturalization. Heathler and Audra Pons, Mrs. Pons' daughters and members of the George Wythe Society of Children of the American Revolution, assisted with the presentation of American flags to the new citizens.

In other DAR participation, Mrs. Allen W. Callis, chaplain of the Williamsburg chapter, offered the invocation and benediction. Mrs. Lee D. Robbins, local Americanism chairman, led the petitioners in the pledge of allegiance to the American flag, Mrs. Arthur H. Vollertsen, national vice chairman of the Seimes Microfilm Center, led the American creed, and Mrs. Francis Cherry, Williamsburg regent, introduced the guest speaker.

WHITE OAK CHAPTER (Irving, TX). Organizing members chose their chapter name because they recognized and appreciated the role of the oak tree, especially the white oak, in Irving History. The tree has been described as being beautiful, stately, mighty and enduring—all admirable characteristics of a model DAR Chapter.

Cooperating with the three Irving High Schools, over $2000.00 was donated through this chapter for Liberty Love Day. Twin students of one high school constructed a very large Statue of Liberty of paper mache which still stands in their halls.

ROTC medals were presented at ceremonies at each high school to outstanding cadets, representing the Navy, Air Force and Army.

Monetary awards and medals were presented to each of the DAR Good Citizens from the three high schools, only one submitted for State competition. Other monetary awards were made to three seniors for excellence in other scholastic achievements.

Our Seventh Grade American History Award winner, Kerri Moore, pictured above with a "Spanish Grenadier" at the Western dinner at State Conference in Ft. Worth, won first place in State, and second place in Regional. Kerri has many talents, including music, and we felt privileged to have her as a contestant. —Ruth E. Taylor


The ceremony in the hall of the House of Burgesses represents the eighth year that the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Williamsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have sponsored the citizenship event in the Historic Area.

The reconstructed Capitol stands on the site of the original building where Virginia patriots began the rallying cry for freedom from British rule. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and others served as elected burgesses and mastered the art of government in the Capitol's Hall of the House of Burgesses.

...continued...
of the recipients of their largesse.

After their annual Christmas Potluck lunch- 
eon in December, members are getting ready to hold a second birthday party. This time they will celebrate the completion of the chapter house January 14, 1925. An exciting program has already been planned, so there won't be any post-holiday lull at this Seattle chapter. —Ruth Thomas Priest.

HARDIN CAMP (Jonesburg, MO). On October 13, 1985, we celebrated our 75th anniversary in the elementary school auditorium of Jonesburg, MO. On October 31, 1910, Hardin Camp was organized by Organizing Regent Mrs. Wardle Jones Ebert, along with State Regent Mrs. Oliver, and 12 Charter Members all descendants of Mr. Hardin Camp, a patriot of the American Revolutionary War.

With our usual patriots opening, a short but informative program of the objectives of DAR was presented by Mrs. Homer Jones and members of the chapter.

Special welcome was given to our district director, Mrs. Mary Burge; members of neighboring DAR chapters; friends and family members present; and special guests of the day from the Camp family.

We are fortunate to have as present charter members, Mrs. Ruth Ruenpohl and Mrs. Ruth Menges, descendants to Mr. Camp. They received on this occasion their 25-year DAR Pins, presented by Mrs. Burge.

Highlights of some our accomplishments were given. They brought back happy memories but also a challenge to carry on the legacy handed down to us.

A candlelight ceremony was held in memory of those who had gone before us and also so we could catch a gleam from their light to show us the paths to follow.

A social time was enjoyed by all and we were especially happy to have some of the camp family present and encouraging messages from others. —Margaret D. Jones

WASHINGTON CUSTIS (Baltimore, MD). In May, 1985, Mrs. Robert Rhinehart, Regent, accepted the post of Registrar for the Maryland State Society and had to resign her regency. Mrs. Harold F. Gracey became Regent and Mrs. Homer Starr was installed as Vice Regent. Guest of honor at that meeting was Jennie Shipley, winner of the annual essay contest conducted at the Carney Elementary School by Mrs. James Riefle. Both Jennie and Mrs. Riefle received letters of commendation from President Ronald Reagan for this endeavor.

In October, the chapter placed a bronze marker on the grave of Janet Thomas, lifetime member and officer of Washington Custis and former state officer. At her death she bequeathed a substantial amount of money for upkeep of the chapter meeting house. Her good friend, Mrs. Henry Eliason, gave a moving resume of Janet's life and contributions to the work of DAR. The ceremony was attended by many state and chapter officers and members.

Mrs. Henry Eliason, member since 1938, was honored on her 90th birthday with a small birthday celebration.

The chapter has donated funds to help furnish the Robert Long House restoration in Falls Point, an historic district. Mrs. John Highby, new member, is interior designer for the project and gave a most comprehensive lecture on progress in October.

In November we were honored to have as guest speaker Carl Bessent, Immediate Past President of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution. In 1984 Mr. Bessent led a contingent of members to Paris to join in Treaty of Paris celebrations.

Two new members, Mrs. Custis Munoz and Mrs. Edgar Neale, are descendants of early regents. Contacted during preparation of our chapter history, they expressed the desire to join our ranks and carry on family traditions. Mrs. Neale, a sprightly young lady of 75, is current holder of the gold medal awarded for ping pong competition in the 1875 Maryland Senior Olympics!

WATAUGA (Memphis, TN). Mrs. George B. Reed, Tennessee State Chairman of the DAR Service for Veteran Patients and Regent of the Watauga Chapter, Memphis, TN., chaired a Committee of Volunteers who raised over $50,000 to buy a new bus for Recreational Services at the Memphis VA Medical Center. This bus is specially equipped with wheelchair locks and "flip-down" seats to accommodate all patients in the Nursing Home and Hospital for outings. The Committee of Volunteers was started last March by Mrs. Reed. The bus was specially produced, and was already in use by Thanksgiving Week.

Mrs. Reed is shown presenting the VA Director, Ken Mulholland, with the keys and title to the bus at a reception hosted by the Memphis Shelby County Regents Council of the TSDAR.

JOHN MACDONALD (Miami Springs, FL) salutes Mrs. Margaret Liles Bartlett. She has received outstanding awards during her two years as Regent of John Macdonald Chapter and one year as President of Greater Miami Regents Council. The most recent award being the Medal of Appreciation from the Sons of the American Revolution. A picture of her is shown receiving the award from Mrs. Don C. Snyder, Jr., President of Sons of the American Revolution, Miami Chapter, and National Chairman of the US Constitution Bicentennial.

At Continental Congress 1984, Mrs. Bartlett received a special Continental Congress award for the chapter with her news story “Publicity On Youth: Students Win DAR Awards.” In fact it was this story which inspired Mrs. T. F. Pollack, National Vice Chairman of Public Relations for the Southeastern Division, to suggest to National Chairman, Mrs. Lee Andrew Enoch, Jr., that a new category, “DAR News Story Contest” be created. This was done in 1985. Mrs. Bartlett was instrumental in Press Book and Public Relations awards being received by John Macdonald Chapter at Florida DAR State Conferences from 1976 through 1985. She served as Public Relations Chairman for eight years, Recording Secretary for two years and Vice Regent for two years before becoming Chapter Regent. Under her guidance, John Macdonald has achieved the Gold Honor Roll. —Edna Mae Everitt

COLONEL HENRY HILL (Mission, TX). The Colonel Henry Hill Chapter celebrated its Golden Anniversary November 16 at the First United Methodist Church, Mission. A tea was held.

Colonel Henry Hill for whom the chapter was named was the ancestor of the late organizing regent, Bird Alice Holbrook Caldwell. Mrs. Caldwell's daughter, Janet Caldwell Walker is also a charter member. Other charter members honored were Mary Dorothy Lohridge Hill, Margaret Cannon Price, Juanita Pilcher Whittlesey, Lady Cary Armstrong Gillett, Boonie McCoy Dugat, Margaret Castlebury Brown, Rosemary Fink Roetetele, Doris Jean Ewing Marble.

Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett, Texas State Regent, Tomball, guest of honor, presented a 50th Anniversary certificate to the chapter.

Receiving guests were Mmes. Williams, Regent; Billie Joe Lovett, State Regent; A. J. Whittlesey, Vice-Regent; John E. Shouse, Chairman of Genealogical Records; Alamo, and regents from area chapters.

Others serving in the house party were Mrs. Thomas Groves, No. 1 Al抻er, Robert Boothe, A. P. Johnson, Lennis Young, Clark Spikes Sr., Alton Bentsen and Richard Putz.

Highlighting the tea was a book on display—History of Colonel Henry Hill Chapter NSDAR, 1935-1985 compiled by member Mrs. W. O. Pearson. Data was collected from chapter minutes, scrapbooks, letters to non-resident members, from friends of early-day members. She located pictures of most members from 1935, as provided sketches of their involvement in the chapter.

Each guest received a booklet containing a biography of Colonel Henry Hill, organization of the chapter, the first slate of officers and the present officers. —Helen W. Williams

JOHN ALEXANDER (Alexandria, VA). The chapter took great pride in honoring John
Alexander 1603-1677, by placing a bronze marker in his memory at Alexandria City Hall. The program included a welcome and opening remarks by Mrs. Joseph Ziems, Regent, and Invocation by Mrs. John S. Biscoe, Past Treasurer General, NSDAR. The bronze marker was unveiled by Mrs. Eleanor Lee Templeton, Mrs. Dorothy E. Greene, the Hon. John Henry Alexander and Mr. John A. Alexander, all of whom are dependents of John Alexander.

John Alexander was the son of Sir William Alexander of Memstrie Scotland and educated at Edinbrough. Like many of the younger sons, he and his wife came to the Colony of Virginia to seek a better life. When John Alexander died, his estate included 600 acres of land and was left to his sons, Robert and Phillip. Their heirs owned the area when William Ramsey, John Carlyle and John Pagen, merchants of Dumphries, VA at Quanito Creek, explored up river for deeper harbor waters to build a tobacco warehouse. They decided on the land area belonging to the Alexander heirs.

The General Assembly in 1748-1749 authorized the erection of a town at the warehouse site, naming it Alexandria, with the Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax, Hon. William Fairfax, William Ramsey, John Carlyle and John Pagen, merchants of Dumphries, VA at Quanito Creek, explored up river for deeper harbor waters to build a tobacco warehouse. They decided on the land area belonging to the Alexander heirs.

The CUYAHOGA FALLS (Cuyahoga Falls, OH), Mrs. Clara Beach Young surprised the members of Cuyahoga Falls Chapter DAR by hosting a luncheon in the Lounge Room at Old Town Inn Cuyahoga Falls. Mrs. Clara Beach Young in her earlier years was a very active volunteer at the Brecksville Hospital.

Those who attended the luncheon each received a Poinsettia—those who were unable to attend will receive a DAR Statue of Liberty pin as a remembrance.

A short business meeting was held followed by an interesting program given by Mrs. David Foster on "Christmas Customs in Colonial Times."

In appreciation of this lovely surprise, Mrs. Young was sent a Christmas Floral arrangement from all the members.—Helen R. Olen

REPRISAL (Newport, NH) held its 150th anniversary celebration of the building of the Little Red Schoolhouse, which it maintains as a classic example of the one-room schoolhouses of New England, on August 25, 1985. It contains the original furnishings, including the blackboard which lives up to its name in being wide boards painted black. A program, "Last day of School," was presented by area children in colonial dress, with a chapter member, Mrs. Richard Perkins, as the teacher. The State Regent, Mrs. Louis G. Smith, and six other state officers were in attendance. Reprisal's new junior member, Mrs. Paul Gere, who had served as a page the previous day at the Cathedral of the Pines, was Mrs. Smith's personal page at this occasion. The annual Flag Day meeting is held in this historic building, and it is open once a week during July and August to the public.

Reprisal sponsors two Good Citizens yearly. One of this year's was in the Top Ten in the state. It sponsors the American History Essay Contest, its entrant in the American History Month Logo Contest won both state and regional awards. The chapter received the gold ribbon for Honor Roll, a national award for the Lady Liberty Love Day project, a certificate from the State American Indian Committee Chairman, Mrs. Ernest George, and one for use of Administration Theme in program titles. The regent, Mrs. John Newman, won second place in the American Heritage Essay Contest.

SARAH STILLWELL AND CAPE MAY PATRIOTS (New Jersey). Mrs. Henry A. Klie, State Regent and New Jersey State officers celebrated the annual birthday party of Sarah Stillwell Chapter and Cape May Patriots at Mulford's Inn in Tuckahoe, NJ.

After a delightful musical program given by Mr. and Mrs. Harris of Ocean City, the regent, Mrs. Benjamin H. Loyle of Sarah Stillwell Chapter introduced Mrs. Raymond Callaghan, regent of Cape May Patriots and each state officer.

Four 50-year members, Mrs. Frank H. Wheaton, Jr. of Millville; Miss Louisa B. Bangilder of Ocean View; Mrs. Benjamin Ward of Dennisville; and Mrs. William Nelson of Ocean City were honored.

Two new Junior members present were Mrs. Bruce Andrus of Cape May and Mrs. Albert Gatewood of Ocean View.

Life members of the Seimes Microfilm Center who were honored were Mrs. Henry A. Klie, State Regent, Miss Marion Lloyd of Cape May Patriots and Miss Marjorie Ward of Eagle Rock Chapter.

One NSDAR Seimes Chapter membership was given to Cape May Patriots by Mrs. Millard Cryder of Cape May Court House; one NSDAR Seimes Chapter membership was given to Sarah Stillwell Chapter by Mrs. Frederick S. Dubbs of Ocean City.

These honors and awards were announced by New Jersey Seimes State Chairman, Mrs. Louis R. Taylor of Avalon, NJ. Eighty-five members and guests were in attendance.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
CHANGING OF THE GUARD
from
The Current Chairman of Public Relations to the Next

The prime consideration in approaching the transition process is the efficient continuation of the work of the Society.

Start by assuming that your successor may have had little or no experience in the work of the particular committee for which she is about to become responsible. (It is surprising how often that will be true.) Next assume that she is willing and anxious to do a conscientious job; otherwise, why accept the appointment?

With that in mind, clarify your own thinking by forcing yourself to sit down and write a job description to give her. You may have been doing the work for three years “by guess and by gosh” and never realized how neatly it can be pigeonholed into step-by-step procedures. Such a mind-clearing process will be invaluable to your successor.

What will her responsibilities be?

1. She must ascertain and list the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all people she will have to contact.
2. She must make a calendar (tickler file) of all the dates and deadlines for her job and those of the people who report to her.
3. She must figure out what means of communication will be available to her. (These vary from State to State.) Will there be face-to-face meetings at State, district or chapter levels? Is there a State newsletter? Or, must she plan to rely on frequent mailings, mimeographing, telephone calls and travel?

To compile the list described in #1, she need not wait for the Directory of Committees. National Vice Chairmen can write to the new State Regents (names are often published in the June-July issue of the DAR Magazine). Enclose a self addressed, stamped envelope, requesting names and addresses of State Chairman of Public Relations and State Press Book Chairman, if separate. State Chairmen should arrange to let the chapters know you need the names and addresses of district chairmen, if any, and chapter chairmen.

List the sources to consult:

- The DAR Handbook
- The DAR Magazine—List the issues and pages of the 1983-1986 National Chairman’s Public Relations Notebook pages.
- Your State Newsletter—List the issues and pages on which the 1983-1986 Chairman had articles.

Materials to be handed on:

- The set of blue folders which were given out at the Public Relations Seminars at Continental Congress 1984, 1985 and 1986, especially Telling the DAR Story booklet.
- Copies of your annual reports. (Certainly 1986, and 1984 and 1985 if you think they will be helpful.)

By Mrs. Rudolph Schaefer of New York
National Vice Chairman of Public Relations
Northeastern Division, NSDAR

By Mrs. Rudolph Schaefer of New York
National Vice Chairman of Public Relations
Northeastern Division, NSDAR
EDENFIELD-DE CORSE: Jonas Edenfield b. 1758 ca Kent Co., DE, d. Apr 1827, wife Mary DeCorse, b. Dover, DE 1785, d. 22 Aug 1879 at Villisca, IA. Jonas served in the Revolutionary War but need record of his service.—Mrs. Helen E. Spears, 1212 Lincoln Way W., South Bend, IN 46628.


THURSTON: Need parents of Nancy Bagely Thurston, b. 1821 Lawrence Co., OH. Family originated in England, settled in MA in early 1700’s in Newburyport.—Mary P. Mauterer, 813 Sophia St., River Ridge, LA 70123.

LITHERLAND: Need parents/ance/s. any info. on family of James, b. ca 1748 KY. Was his wife Nancy Pryor? They were in Jefferson Co., KY; in 1800’s in Clark Co., IN; and in Perry Co., IN where he was J. P.—B. Jane Shurtleff, 2553 Coolidge 1A, Troy, MI 48084.

HINTON: Need parents/ance/s. any info. on family of Christopher Hinton; his will dated 12 Jun 1747 in Amelia Co. Ct. Hse., Virginia. Live Margaret, sons Wood, Thomas and James, dau. Lucy, Rebekah and Ann Colman. Have complete record of family with his grandson, John Wood Leroy Hinton (1787-1862) and wife, Sarah Burson (1783-1856) in Jackson Co., GA. Will pay cost of copying and mailing of info. available.—Mrs. Harvey C. Vance, Edgewater Garden Apts. #2B, 4590 W. Beach Blvd., Biloxi, MS 39531.

KIRKMAN: Any info. between 1700-1800; special interest Elijah b. CT, d. 1818 VT; Henry b. 1722 CT, d. 1778 NY; collect any Kirkman info. for publication.—Betty Hill Tolbert, 14072 Westernhill, Chesterfield, MO 63007.


NEWPORT: Need info. on ancestors and family of Peter Newport who resided in MA ca 1760-1800.—M. R. Kruemeke, P. O. Box 230342, Houston, TX 77223.

FUDGE: Desire correspondence with any desc. of Jacob Fudge Sr. of SC. Need to update publication.—Maudie Fudge Tyler, 756 Loeb, Memphis, TN 38111.


DIXON-DICKSON: Seek parents and birthplace of Levin Dixon, m. Abigail Parker ca 1799, resided Dickson Co., TN ca 1806 until death ca 1815. Clerk and deacon of Turnbull Creek Primitive Baptist Church.—Norma Veteto, 1196 Nashville Pike, Gallatin, TN 37066.


RUNDLE: Pvt. John Rundle b. 12 Sep 1743, d. 16 Jul 1779 Battle of Stony Point, NY; m. 1 Jun 1762 Rachel Finch, dau. of John Finch (1746-1839). Resided Westchester Co., NY. Need John Rundle’s parents.—Mrs. James Faust, 402 E. Spring St., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

ELLIS: Info. George S. Ellis Sr., b. ca 1800, m. Permelia Duncan 23 Apr 1831 Bedford Co., VA; d. ca 1849, burial Greenbrier Co., VA. Family of Ellis settled VA ca 1830’s. Father, Benjamin Ellis? Maiden name of mother, Myers.—Mrs. James Faust, 402 E. Spring St., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

ANDREWS: Benjamin Andrews m. Annice Case 29 Oct 1784 Barkhamsred (Litchfield), CT. Need parents of both. Nine known children, all baptised Barkhamsred.—Mrs. James Faust, 402 E. Spring St., Fayetteville, AR 72701.

GARDNER-DICKERSON: Amos Gardner b. 1806 in VA, d. 1860 in Franklin Co., VA. Moved to Dickson Co., TN ca 1806. Married Nancy Dickerson ca 1807; d. 28 Sep 1861 in Newark, NJ. Need parents of Amos and Nancy, siblings Info:—Mary W. Gough, 1010 Arbor View Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

CARUTHERS: John Caruthers, brother of Rebecca Carahames, James & Hugh Caruthers. Were residents of PA prior to the Rev. War. John was wounded at Three Rivers in 1776. Want info. on wife & siblings.—Sandia K. Knoell, 6770 Trumble Rd., St. Clair, MI 48079.

RANDOH-JOBE: Thomas Jefferson Randolph. Need his parents and siblings, children, their birthplace and date. He was b. 9 Mar 1829 VA, d. 8 Aug 1864 Austin, TX; m. 23 Oct 1851 in Louisville, KY Ellen Geraldine Jobe, b. 2 Jun 1830 KY, d. 6 Mar 1904 Austin, TX.—Helene R. Moore, 810 Oak Lane, New Braunfels, TX 78130.

WALKER-ROSSER: Need parents of Thomas Walker (b. 1800, d.?) who m. Mary Dorothy (“Polly”, “Dolly”) Rossier in 1832 in Campbell Co., VA. Have Rossier info.; will share.—Mary W. Gough Rt. 5, Box 803, Lynchburg, VA 24501.

PATRICK-STRATTON: Need parents of Robert Jacob Patrick (b. 1798), and his wife, Mary Stratton (b. 1800, d.?); who were m. 17 Dec 1822 in Amherst Co., VA.—Mary W. Gough, Rt. 5, Box 803, Lynchburg, VA 24501.

McDERMENT-McDARMENT: Joseph, b. 23 Oct 1756 d. p. 1 Oct 1787 in Newark, NJ. Need parents of Amos and Susannah and where born of.—Mrs. Herman C. Williams, 1010 Arbor View Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

EDENFIELD-DE CORSE: Jonas Edenfield b. 1758 ca Kent Co., DE, d. Apr 1827, wife Mary DeCorse, b. Dover, DE 1785, d. 22 Aug 1879 at Villisca, IA. Jonas served in the Revolutionary War but need record of his service.—Mrs. Helen E. Spears, 1212 Lincoln Way W., South Bend, IN 46628.
YOUNG: I need parents, children and last names of wives of: Elder Harvey Young b. 22 Mar 1799, d. 25 Aug 1885; m. 1. Permelia Ann Johnson, b. 10 Apr 1802, d. 16 Feb 1841, m. 2. Mary b.? d. 28 Jun 1851; 3. Nancy Ann b.? d. 30 Sep 1858. Harvey Young b. in VA.—Mary DeVault, R 2, Box 359, Farmington, MO 63640.

MILLS: Patrick Mills b. in IN 22 Jan 1813, d. 26 Jul 1886, m. Catharine Scott 23 Dec 1832, b. 1815 OH. Need parents, brothers and sisters.—Mary DeVault, R 2, Box 359, Farmington, MO 63640.

BAKER: Need parents of Joshua Baker, b. ca 1790 in NC, who m. for any Dann desc. of Jessie, Hillsbro, NY. Need current England telephone book for Manchester/Leed, will pay copy costs for surname. O'Quin(n): Researching Thady (1645-1726, Ireland); Patrick, d. 1751; Daniel; Tarler, m. E. Roundtree; Alexander, Sampson, NC; Silas (1789-1880). Plan Ireland trip, exch. info.—R. B. Kassner, 4916 Halls Ferry, Vicksburg, MS 39180.

DEEDS: Michael Dickert, Sr. to Mathias Quaddlebaum Oct 14, 1786 (Deed book A p. 265) Mathias Quaddlebaum and wife Rachel to John Yans 1795 (Deed Book C, p. 182, Newbery District, SC) Mathew Quaddlebaum and wife Rachel to their daughter Marie Christine Sheely 1803 (Deed Book F, p. 358, Newbery District, SC) Mathias Quaddlebaum and wife Catherine to John Fulk (Deed Book J, p. 84, 1808)

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

This family made its initial appearance in America in Pennsylvania and then moved to South Carolina. Family names are Peter, Mathew and Joseph

BIBLE RECORDS

Births:
Charlotte Eliza Daughter of S. S. Quest and M. C. Quest was born in Clearfield County PA May 31st 1835
Mary Louisa Daughter of S. S. and M. C. Quest was born in Venango County, PA February 4th 1837
Sarah Anne Daughter of S. S. & M. C. Quest was born in Allegheny-town December 10th 1839
Martha Emaline was born in Allegheny City April 28th 1841
Malissa Ellen Daughter of S. S. and M. C. Quest was born in Allegheny City Jan 10th 1844
Minerva Jane Daughter of S. S. & M. C. Quest was born in West Middletown PA May 23, 1846
Zelia Emma Daughter of S. S. and M. C. Quest was born in West Middletown PA August 28th 1852

1826). Would like corr. exch. on these people, particularly GA's Capt. John Wilson DAR CHR.—Mrs. Janis Dunham, 5032 Burwood, Covina, CA 91722.

SURNAMES

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

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

QUATTLEBAUM

This family made its initial appearance in America in Pennsylvania. Given names include John and Samuel
Samuel S. Quest was born on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and thirteen, Jan 25th 1813
Mary Quest was born in Maryetta Lancaster County PA July 7th 1814
Jane M. Quest was born in Marietta Lancaster County PA February the 15 1815
Ann Elizabeth Quest was born in Marietta Lancaster County PA May the 25 1818
Rachel A. Quest was born in Conemaugh Township Indiana County PA Sept 12, 1820
Eleanor W. Quest was born in Conemaugh Township Indiana County PA March 29, 1822
Charlotte Eliza Daughter, S. S. and M. C. Quest was born in Clearfield County May 31st 1835

John Nicholas Quest his father was John Quest born in Boondorf, his mother was Maria Magdalena, Gleiberline her maiden name, his step father name was John Ba ______ Mason & Stone Cutter of the City of Uffenhime, in the Circle of Franconia of the Mar gravestone Brandonburg Anspack in 1774 after 5 years travel did he arrive in Philadelphia and Served Mr. John Mifflin 4 years for his Freight in 1781 april 3 was 1 married in Philadelphia by Dr. Kunzy to Eve Maria Anton born at Laushield near Moefenhime Electorate. Palance her father was George Anton and her mother name Elizabeth my wife Eve Maria was born in the year 1754 march 18 and in 1774 did she arrive in Philadelphia and Served 4½ years for her Freight at Mr. Williams Dawson White and Sickel Smith. Children were born unto us viz

John Quest was born in Robeson township Berks County February 6 1782
George Quest was Born July 2 1783 Robeson township Berks County
Sarah Quest was born in Philadelphia Decem 9 1784
George Quest was born in Philadelphia Novem 5, 1786
Charles Quest was born in Philadelphia January 5 1788
Henry Quest was Born in Philadelphia October 20 1790
Samuel Quest was born in Philadelphia Decem 17 1794
John Wilson was Born in Columbia Lancaster County September 7 1806

John Quest Junior son of John Quest and Charlotte his Wife was born in Columbia Lancaster county October 8, 1806
Jacob Quest was born in Columbia Lancaster County February 24th 1808

Marriages:
Jane M. Quest was married in Rose Township Jefferson County, Pa on the 24th of November 1894 to Mr. John Hutcheson of Indiana County Pa
Anne E. Quest was married in Rose township Jefferson County Pa on the 11th of April 1834 to Mr. James Steele of Jefferson County Pa
Samuel Simpson Quest was married to Martha Curtin Mendenhall in Brookville Jefferson County Pa April 27 1837
Henry Quest was married in Maytown Lancaster County the 23 Day of April 1812 to Mary McCurdy

Death Records:
John Nicholas Quest Died in Indiana the 13 Day of April in the year of our Lord 1831
John Quest son of Nicholas Died in Lancaster in Novem 1816
Charlotte Quest Wife of John Quest Died in Columbia Lancaster County July 29, 1814
Mary Quest Daughter of Henry and Mary Quest Died in Marietta Lancaster County, July 17, 1814
S. S. Quest son of Henry Quest died in Wellsburg West Va the 21st day of June 1892 _________is buried at _______ Pa.
Sara Anne Daughter of S. S. & M. C. Quest died in Alleghany March 21st 1840 aged three months and eleven days
Sarah Quest daughter of Nicholas and Mary Quest died in Indiana Feb 2nd 1844 aged 60 years 2 months

Martha Emmaline Daughter of S. S. & M. C. Quest Died in Alleghany City June 24th 1844 aged three years one month and twentyseven days
Zelia Emma Daughter of S. S. and M. C. Quest Died in West Middletown December 24th 1854 aged two years three months and 23 days
Meary Quest wife of Henry Quest died in Alleghany City Feb 3rd 1862 aged about 67
Martha C. Quest, wife of S. S. Quest died, and is buried at West Middletown Washington County Pa. on the 7th day of October 1870 aged 57 years & 5 months
Henry Quest died in Alleghany City November 29th 1873 and is buried in West Middletown near Alleghany City Minerva Jane wife of Joseph Harding Died in Atlanta Ga. September 24th 1884, aged 38 years, 6 mo. 1 day

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RANSDELL

BIBLE RECORDS
Sanford Bible

Births:
Wharton Ransdell born Nov 8th, 1763 And died Aug 28, 1835
Abigail Ransdell his wife born Oct. 16, 1776
Children to the above persons:
Margaret born July 28, 1799
William S. born Nov 9, 1800
Harrison born July 25, 1802
Robert A. born Sept 9, 1803
Nancy born June 20, 1805
Martha born Dec 17, 1806
Elenor born Sept 23, 1808
Ann died June 3, 1820
Felix T. born Aug 10, 1811
Minerva born May 14, 1813
Benjamin born May 28, 1815
John Sanford born Dec 1, 1766 and died Sept 27, 1837
Elizabeth his wife born Aug 8, 1769 and died May 12, 1809
Children of the above:
Nancy born Oct 28, 1789
Elizabeth born Nov 6, 1791
Fannie born Dec 12, 1793
William R. born Feb 13, 1795
Sally born Oct 4, 1797
Youell born Sept 8, 1799
Geo. W. born Aug 1, 1801
Martha born March 12, 1803
Barbara born July 6, 1805
Belinda born Jan 13, 1807
Henry S. born May 17, 1809
John R. born Oct 6, 1810
Thomas S. born Sept 28, 1811
John R. Sanford was born the 7th day of october AD 1810
Minerva Sanford was born the 12th day of May AD 1813
And were bound together in holy matrimony on the 13th day of December in the year of our lord 1832
William R. Sanford was born the 24th day of September AD 1833
George W. Sanford was born the 3rd day of March AD 1834
Benjamin F. Sanford was born the 14th day of October in the year of our Lord 1830
Thomas B. Sanford was born the 7th day of June AD 1838
Martha Sanford was born the 18th of December AD 1839
John Sanford was born the 21st day of August AD 1843
And died Aug 28, 1835
Wharton Ransdell born Nov 8th, 1763 And died Aug 28, 1835
Abigail Ransdell his wife born Oct. 16, 1776
Children to the above persons:
Margaret born July 28, 1799
William S. born Nov 9, 1800
Harrison born July 25, 1802
Robert A. born Sept 9, 1803
Nancy born June 20, 1805
Martha born Dec 17, 1806
Elenor born Sept 23, 1808
Ann died June 3, 1820
Felix T. born Aug 10, 1811
Minerva born May 14, 1813
Benjamin born May 28, 1815
John Sanford born Dec 1, 1766 and died Sept 27, 1837
Elizabeth his wife born Aug 8, 1769 and died May 12, 1809
Children of the above:
Nancy born Oct 28, 1789
Elizabeth born Nov 6, 1791
Fannie born Dec 12, 1793
William R. born Feb 13, 1795
Sally born Oct 4, 1797
Youell born Sept 8, 1799
Geo. W. born Aug 1, 1801
Martha born March 12, 1803
Barbara born July 6, 1805
Belinda born Jan 13, 1807
Henry S. born May 17, 1809
John R. born Oct 6, 1810
Thomas S. born Sept 28, 1811
John R. Sanford was born the 7th day of october AD 1810
Minerva Sanford was born the 12th day of May AD 1813
And were bound together in holy matrimony on the 13th day of December in the year of our lord 1832
William R. Sanford was born the 24th day of September AD 1833
George W. Sanford was born the 3rd day of March AD 1834
Benjamin F. Sanford was born the 14th day of October in the year of our Lord 1830
Thomas B. Sanford was born the 7th day of June AD 1838
Martha Sanford was born the 18th of December AD 1839
John Sanford was born the 21st day of August in the year of our Lord 1841
Nancy Sanford was born the 19th day of February in the year of our Lord 1842
Belinda Sanford was born the 15 day of November AD 1844
Margaret Sanford was born the 15th day of May AD 1846
Mary Sanford was born the 23rd day of January AD 1848
John W. Sanford was born the 7th day of September AD 1849
Youell Sanford was born the 17th day of March AD 1851
d. in __________ May 8, 1930

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Elizabeth Sanford was born the 31st day of June AD 1853 and d. 1938 Jan 27
Abigail Sanford was born the 25th day of January AD 1855

Deaths:
William R. Sanford died the 26th of November 1836 aged three years two months and two days
Nancy Sanford died the 21st day of January AD 1846 aged two years eleven months and three days

Thomas Bible

Births:
Amos Thomas was born August 8th, 1764 and died in the year 1829 Aged 65 years
Enoch Thomas was born June 24, 1789
Harry Thomas was born December 25th, 1793
Elizabeth Thomas was born December 10th, 1813
David Thomas was born 4th, 1815
Harry Thomas was January 14th, 1817
Strother Thomas January 25th, 1819
Martha Thomas was October 17th, 1820
Several names illegible
Nancy Thomas was born January 17th, 1830
Fanny Thomas was born February 1st, 1832
Sarah F. Thomas was born November 15th, 1833
Several names illegible
Mary M. Threlkeld was born August 6, 1839
Judah M. Threlkeld was born June the 9, 1841
Name illegible
Sarah E. Curry and George Ann Curry was Born october 27th, 1865
Several names illegible
Sarah _______ Thomas was born the 12 _______ 1813
David Royalty was born December the ______ 1813
Nancy Royalty was born June 2, 1815
Fanny Royalty was born April the 14, 1817
Thomas Royalty was born October the 16th, 1819
Several names illegible
Martha Thomas was Born the 17th October 1820

Marriage Records:
Sarah F. Thomas, Robert B. Curry was Married October the 12, 1852

Whitenack Bible

Marriage Records:
John T. Vandervier & Arthurus Whitenack was married April 23, 1861
Birth Records:
Sarah _______ Whitenack was born September the 4, 1843
Arthusa Whitenack was born November the 14, 1844
Martha J. Whitenack was born January 10, 1846 and died January 15, 1880
Monroe Whitenack was born October the 16, 1848 and died March 32, 1928
Henry T. Whitenack was born October the 21, 1850 and died June 1904
Rachel Whitenack was born February the 1, 1856 and died December the 19, 1864

Harvey Whitenack was born October the 7, 1857 and died October the 11, 1857
Mary M. Whitenack was born September 18, 1858
Alice Whitenack was born January the 20, 1860 and died April 17, 1945
James Y. Whitenack was born October the 24, 1864 and died November the 24, 1865
Sarah Whitenack died December the 24, 1859
Harvey Whitenack was born September the 7, 1872
Mary Whitenack was born May the 1, 1822 and died April the 6, 1871
Simon Whitenack was born July the 19, 1872
Eugene S. Gerhune was September the 12, 1871
Mary C. Gerhune was born July the 6, 1872
John H. Vandiver was born March the 17, 1862
Elias _______ Divine was born October the 27, 1879, Died March 9, 1850

DEEDS
DIVISION OF LAND OF WILLIAM RANSDELL TO HIS HEIRS, Mercer CO., Ky February 1830
John Sandford, Zachariah Ransdell; John Bohon, husband of Sally Ransdall, heirs of Sally Bohon-William John, Ann, Mitchell (formerly Bohon), Walter, Garnett; Fielding Ransdale, Foxwell Ransdale, Patsy Potts (formerly Ransdale, wife of John Potts), Wharton Ransdale, heirs of Nancy Chamberlain (formerly Nancy Ransdale)-Robert, Nancy, Polly, Eliza Williams, Minerva Spear, Julian, Melissa; Mrs. Elizabeth Sandford (formerly Ransdale), wife of John Sanford, Jane Vorhise, wife of Jacob Vorhise, Polly Bourn (formerly Ransdale), wife of William Boone, legal heirs of William Ransdale deceased, son of William Ransdale, Sr., the heirs of John Ransdale deceased, James Ransdale, Clinton Ransdale, Samuel Ransdale, Jenny Ann, Obetha and Elizabeth his widow.
WILL ABSTRACTS
James Ransdale, Chilmon Ransdale, Pierce Chamberlain

Heirs of William Ransdale deceased, son of William Ransdale, Sr., the heirs of John Ransdale deceased, James Ransdale, Clinton Ransdale, Samuel Ransdale, Jenny Ann, Obetha and Elizabeth his widow.

JOHN SANFORD AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE to Enoch Thomas Oct. 27, 1829

MARRIAGE RECORDS
John Sanford and Betty Ransdall were married to Orange Co. Va on June 30, 1788 (Marriage Register 1, p. 22)
Simon Whitenack to Mary Thomas 11th day of October 1842, Mercer Co., Ky (Book H2, p. 102)

WILL ABSTRACTS
Inventory of estate of JOHN SANDFORD, deceased, produced by Elizabeth Sanford and Uel Sandford, administrators, attested to by John Bobon, Robt. Forsythe, Harrison Ransdale, Mercer Co. Court, Ky, 23rd of November 1837 (Book 1, p. 593)

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Chapter ____________________________ Home Phone ________
Send order and check to: Mrs. Lawrence Gerken, California State House, 201 West Bennett Avenue, Glendora, CA 91740, (Phone: (818) 335-6928)

(Continued on page 503)
Addison, Christopher: b c 1760 d p 1 -1790 m Agnes Sol SC
Allen, Charles: b c 1751 d 2-17-1827 m Ursula Hendrick Pvt VA
PNSR
Allison, Charles, Jr.: b 3-4-1750 d 4-8-1823 m Mary Blackmore Pvt MD PA
Auten (Auten), Thomas b 8-2-1760 d 9-5-1855 m Mary Beer Pvt PA
Axtell, Aaron: b 3-23-1757 d 4-4-1824 m Sarah Crabtree Sgt MA
Bagley, Gravenor: b a 1760 d 1813 m Elizabeth Pvt PA
Bailey, William: b c 1736 d 2-9-1792 m Sarah Lanier PS VA
Bateman, William: b a 1766 d 1820 m Tabitha Sol GA
Beach, Michael: b 2-3-1736 d 1840-50 m Eunice Hester (Herter) (1) Elizabeth Castle (2) Esther (3) Pvt CT
Bickel, John: b 3-16-1744 d 5-1-1815 m Mary Pvt PA
Bigelow, Jabez: b 1758 d 12-7-1838 m X Pvt DrmMaj NJ PNSR
Bishop, Jeremiah: b 3-24-1733 d 1799 m Hannah Sol NC
Bixby (Bigsby), Andreas: b 1760 d p 1817 m Priscilla Cleveland Pvt NY
Boaz, (Boas), Mathias: b 1740 d 1823 m Catherine Pvt SC
Borden (Burden), John: b 1728 d 1798-9 Ann Pvt VA
Bradley, Elisha: b 10-24-1756 d 11-21-1848 m Aseneth Barbour Cpl Pvt CT VT PNSR
Brendlinger, Conrad: b 6-13-1731 d a 8-14-1809 m Anna Marie PS MD
Bushnell, Francis: b 1756 d 4-6-1816 m Hannah Cone Pvt NY
Clardy, Michael: b 1746 d p 1800 m X PS VA
Clark, David: b 6-27-1759 d a 4 -1839 m Hannah Pollock Pvt NC PNSR
Colville, Samuel: b 1740 d a 12-11-1809 m Agnes Sol VA
Conyne, Abraham: bpt 5-17-1763 d 4-20-1838 m Catrina Van Alstyne Sgt NY
Cox, Nathaniel: b 11-1741 d p 1799 m X Sgmtajo MA
Crutchfield, Nicholas: b 1765 d 1830 m Sarah Williams Sol VA
Curtis, Russell: b 1-6-1757 d 1-17-1834 m Polly Pvt NC PNSR
de Barrigue de Fontainieu, Prosper: b 7-17-1760 d 9-28-1850 m Therese de Durand de Sartoux Lt FRN
Deering (Dearing), William: b 9-16-1706 d 11-27-1877 m Dorothy Mendum Capt MA
Donaldson, Abraham: b c 1735 d a 9-10-1806 m Elizabeth Auchmoody PS NY
Duck, Timothy: b c 1752-4 d a 5-25-1807 m Tabitha Brannon Sol NC
Duncan, Nimrod: b 1762 d 3-9-1844 m Hannah Martin Pvt VA PNSR
Edwards, Hayden (Haden): b 1716 d a 8-1803 m Penelope Sanford PS VA
England, John: b 4-1-1767 d 3-18-1840 m Mary Parsons Pvt WPNs
Everhart, Philip: b c 1760 d 3-1809 m Barbara Eckhart Sgt Pvt PA
Ford, Nathaniel: b c 1752 d 1842 m Miss ______Cloud Pvt SC
Gay, John: b c 1754 d a 11-1808 m Martha Sol NC
Gibbons, Michael: b a 1755 d a 5-16-1803 m Sarah Pvt SC
Gillette, Noadiah: b 1-15-1754 d 2-27-1837 m Hannah Chub Pvt MA PNSR
Glenn, John: b a 1765 d a 2-12-1835 m Elizabeth Pvt MD
Goodwin, Jeremiah: b 11-27-1725 d 8-5-1791 m Mary Holliday (1) Mary Pedin (2) Mary Read (3) Pvt VA
Green, Henry: b c 1760 d 5-1-1837 m Priscilla Hutton Pvt MD PNSR
Green, Joshua: b 2-24-1729 d 1795 m Mehitable Manton Pvt RI
Gregg, John: b 1750 d a 11-10-1817 m Judah Sol SC
Grier (Greer), William: b 1-29-1748 d 9-24-1812 m Jean ______PS VA
Haley, Henry: b c 1748 d p 6-7-1801 m Letitia Hyde PS VA
Hammond, Jonathan: b 1761 d a 1717 m Hannah Hoisington Pvt VT
Harrison, John: b 1761 d 11-24-1844 m Jane ______Pvt VA PNSR
Hathaway, Dudley: b 3-24-1746 d 4-14-1810 m Margaret Briggs Sgt MA
Hatter, John: b c 1760-1765 d a 8-28-1820 m Mary Coleman Sol VA
Haynes, David: b 1-28-1759 d 9-22-1823 m Maria Barbara Ruth PS MA
Head, James: b 9-23-1758 d p 10-23-1795 m Mrs. Elizabeth Janet Powell Kirtley Ens VA
Homan, Mordecai, Sr.: Bpt 10-14-1733 d 12-27-1777 m Mary Leek (1) Sarah Webb (2) Pvt NY
Hopkins, Jonathan: b 9-2-1747 d 2-8-1800 m Amie Wilkinson Ens RI
Hunt, Moses: b c 1761 d 8-4-1843 m Ruth “Hannah” Dodge Fife NH PNSR
Hurd, Gideon, Sr.: b 8-22-1724 d 1-24-1786 m Sarah Graham Pvt CT
Ingraham, Francis: b 12-20-1752 d 5-7-1807 m Mary Fairn (1) Mary Reeves (2) Mat MA
Irish, Jonathan: b 1762 d 3-27-1827 m Mercy Mae Pvt NY
Jakes, Roley: b 1753 d 2-19-1825 m Millan Carter Cpl VA PNSR
Jenkins, Thomas: b 1748 d p 12-22-1822 m Jemima Williams PS VA
Joyce, James: b 1735 d a 4-5-1817 m Sabra ______PS SC
Keith, Edward: b 9-8-1738 d 1820 m Susanna Littlefield Sol MA
Killebrew, Joshua: b 1750 d 1-4-1793 m Susannah Bullock PS NC
Knife (Kneipe), Johannes: b c 1710 d 5-20-1792 m Anna Barbara Hofman PS PA
Landis, John: b 3-15-1755 d 4-29-1837 m Mary Erb Pvt PA
Laskin, Samuel: b a 1743 d a 12-2-1820 m Sarah Larkin Sol RI
Latour, Harmon: b 4-17-1756 d 11-18-1833 m X (1) Agnes Bowles (2) Pvt PA PNSR
Lord, Ichabod: b 5-7-1763 d 5-16-1852 m Rebecca Carley (1) Mrs. Mary Abel Smith (2) Pvt VT PNSR
Laughhead, Benjamin: b 3-29-1761 d 5-13-1837 m Agnes ______ Pvt PA PNSR
Lynn, James, Sr.: b c 1720 d p 2-1779 m Sarah ______Sol NC
Manville, David: bpt 4-12-1747 d 4-1-1839 m Susanna Hill (1) Beulah Patterson (2) Cpl CT
Maples, Josiah: b 1746 d 11-12-1820 m Ruthea Sweeney PS VA
Mason, Eleanor (____): b c 1740 d p 1785 m John Mason (1) Ford (2) PS SC
McCleary, Henry: b 1749 d 25-11-1819 m Martha Ritchey PS MD
McClellan, Robert: b 1760 d a 12-17-1832 m Ann ______Pvt PA
McCready, Joseph: b a 1750 d 1-1799 m Catherine ______Pvt PA
Medad, Abijah: b c 1753 d 5-1813 m Lydia Jennings Pvt CT
Medlock, Samuel: b 1740 d a 12-27-1829 m Nelly ______Pvt SC
Morley, Isaac: 3-22-1728/9 d 10-31-1806 m Hannah Miller (1) Judith (2) CS MA
Mozingo, Pearce: b 1755 d a 12-29-1819 m Sally ______PNSR
Newland, Harrod: b 5-17-1766 d 6-16-1848 m Sarah ______Sol PA PNSR
Overshiner, Peter: b a 1750 d a 9-1805 m Susanna Schmelzlin PS Sol PA
Parker, Edward: b 3-11-1721 d 7-4-1792 m Sarah Burroughs PS CT
Perry, Philip: b 11-18-1716 d 1784 m Rachel Harker PS PA
Parsons, Baldwin: b 1752 d 3-28-1811 m Rachel ______Ens Capt VA
Parsons, Jesse: b 1763 d 10-29-1828 m Elizabeth Lay Pvt NC
Perry, Nathaniel: b 7-20-1738 d 1790 m Mary Williams Sgt MA
CORRECTION

Correction for May issue: “Mary, Remember Me” continues on page 341. Page 341 should read—Continued from page 303.

The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

HELEN DAVIS HOLCOMBE (MRS. V. EUGENE) on March 6, 1986 in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Holcombe served as State Vice Regent of West Virginia 1956-58 and as West Virginia State Regent 1958-62. At the time of her death she was a member of the Commonwealth Chapter, Virginia.

MILDRED SWENEY HUFFMAN (MRS. ELMER E.) on February 20, 1986 in Benton, Kansas. A member of the Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Mrs. Huffman served as State Regent of Kansas 1965-68.

BERNIE CHESLEY MCCREA (MRS.) on March 15, 1986 in Texas. Mrs. McCrea served as Texas State Vice Regent 1973-76 and was currently National Chairman, President General’s Project. She was a member of the Abigail Ann Berry Chesley Chapter in Abilene.

BLANCHE GREEN SKINNER (MRS. JAMES D.) on March 17, 1986 in Wilmington, Delaware. For the District of Columbia, Mrs. Skinner served as State Vice Regent 1948-50, as State Regent 1950-52 and as Vice President General 1955-58. She was a member of the Keystone Chapter.

LUCILE MERTZ WARNER (MRS. HENRY CHESTER) on March 2, 1986 in Dixon, Illinois. Mrs. Warner was elected Honorary Vice President General for Life in 1968. She also served as Vice President General 1959-62, as Illinois State Regent 1955-57 and as State Vice Regent 1952-54. She was a member of the Dixon Chapter.
hundreds of sources. They included national and state archives, military records, and state and local historical societies. He accumulated thousands of names. Among them are Italian surnames. Examples include Private William Mellone of Maryland, who was killed on August 16, 1780, and Colonel William Taliaferro of Virginia, who died on February 1, 1778. 12

Philip Mazzei and Carlo Bellini: Patriots and Friends of America

The most widely publicized Italian patriot is Philip Mazzei. Mazzei was born in the small town of Poggio a Caiano in the province of Tuscany on Christmas Day in 1730. Because he was an expert agronomist, inter alia, some wealthy Virginia businessmen urged him to go to the United States and conduct farming experiments. Mazzei left for Virginia in 1773. Thomas Jefferson set aside two thousand acres of land next to his estate Monticello for Mazzei’s farm.

Mazzei became a naturalized citizen of Virginia in 1774. That same year, his friend Carlo Bellini left Florence, Italy, with his family to settle in Virginia. Unrest in the colonies grew daily and war with England seemed likely. Jefferson and Mazzei published a series of articles in support of the colonial cause. Some of the words and principles found in the Declaration of Independence are included in an article which Mazzei published in a Virginia newspaper in 1774. In that article Mazzei declared:

All men are by nature created free and independent. Such equality is necessary in order to create free government, . . . a true Republican government cannot exist unless all men from the richest to the poorest are perfectly equal in their natural rights. 13

The newspaper articles of Jefferson and Mazzei inspired the formation of independent military companies of volunteers in every county of Virginia. When British troops landed at Hampton in 1775, Mazzei, Bellini, James Madison, and another Tuscan named Vincenzo Rossi joined the company of Albemarle County as privates. 14 Mazzei later wrote in his memoirs, “An independent Company gathered at once, . . . we numbered about 100.” 15

When the English learned that large numbers of volunteer troops from all parts of Virginia were marching to meet them, they quickly embarked aboard their ships and sailed from Hampton. Patrick Henry thanked all the volunteers while they stood at attention, including those from Albemarle County. According to Mazzei, “He addressed himself especially to the three Tuscans.” 16 Soon after the troops disbanded, Mazzei and Bellini left for Richmond. Bellini later moved to Williamsburg. From Williamsburg, on August 12, 1778, Bellini wrote a letter to his brother Lorenzo, in Florence. In it he described his feelings about the war: “We are three million men fighting for three months on Long Island. After they released him in mid-September, he and his family sailed for France. 20

Mazzei visited high officials in Genoa and Florence and wrote many articles in favor of the American cause. He busied himself gathering useful political and military data, which he sent to his friend Jefferson, the new governor of Virginia. Mazzei advocated a military plan which called for coordinated action by the French Navy and American Army as the best way to defeat the British. He told his plan to Jefferson in a letter dated May 20, 1780. Mazzei stressed, “nothing could be done, without a superiority on water . . .” 21 He gave a sketch of his plan to the French general Comte de Rochambeau. American and French forces applied this strategy successfully at the Battle of Yorktown.

Many American leaders praised Mazzei for his contributions to the Revolution. On June 23, 1783, Thomas Adams wrote of his “attachment and zeal for the American honor and interest.” 22 In 1788 Mazzei wrote in French a work in four volumes entitled The History of the Politics in the United States. It contained a complete description of the American Revolution.

William Paca: The Mystery of His Ancestry

While Mazzei and Bellini were in Virginia, another Italian American had just completed on June 14, 1776, a three-day, 148-mile trip from Annapolis to Philadelphia. He probably entered the narrow streets of the city by stagecoach. It was uncertain what the state delegates would do at this historic meeting. A painting by T. H. Matteson of a meeting of the First Continental Congress in 1774 shows Paca and most of the other delegates with pensive, indecisive, and in some cases, grim expressions. 23 What a contrast with those smiling, confident faces in John Trumbull’s painting of the men that presented the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock in July 1776. By then they knew what they wanted.

The initial vote on amendments to the Declaration didn’t take place until July 1. Paca had had time to talk to the other delegates and perhaps reflect on the past events of his life. William was born in Wyehall near Abingdon, Maryland, in 1740. The Paca lineage originated in Italy, and the original family surname was probably spelled “Pacca.” The family could have emigrated from Italy to England in the 16th century. No Paca surname can be found in England, but the name Pacca can be found in all good Italian encyclopedias. The first of the family to come to America was William’s great-grandfather Robert, who arrived in 1657. He received a grant of land in Anne Arundel County in Maryland in 1663, and the family became wealthy farmers. 24

The surname of Robert Paca, the immigrant, was spelled in several ways in contemporary documents, including Peaker, Pecker, Peaca, Peca, Paka, and Paca. The idea that “Pecce” was the correct spelling of the original family surname seems to have come from a manuscript written by Wanda Paca, one of William’s offspring. In the manuscript, which is now located in the Library of Congress, Miss Paca reported that in 1911 Cardinal James Gibbons met a member of the Paca family. The Cardinal stated his belief that a relationship existed between the name Paca and the Italian name Pecci. However, this was probably no more than a guess in reply to a question about the Italian origin of the Paca family, and should certainly not be treated as evidence of any value.

In Stanley South’s book The Paca House, the author states that Paca

... was the son of John Paca, justice of Baltimore County and member of the Maryland House of Delegates... Wil-

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
liam Paca’s paternal grandparents were Aquilla and Martha Phillips Paca. Aquilla Paca was the son of Robert Peaker and his wife Mary Parker . . . the evidence (as to his ethnic origin) . . . aims toward the counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Devonshire in England as possible location of documents that would bridge the gap between the Peaker families living there and Robert Peaker, the seventeenth-century ancestor of William Paca. 25

None of William Paca’s children were given Italian forenames. He and his first wife, Mary Chew, had a son and daughter. They named the son John and the daughter Henrietta Maria. Two sons born during his second marriage to Anne Harrison were named William and Henry. 26 However, the results of a recent extensive search conducted by the Society of Genealogists in London refutes the assertions made by Stanley South. According to their report:

The name Aquilla Paca is unquestionably Italian in origin and equally indubitably not English. The suggestion that Aquilla Paca was the son of Robert Peaker is on the face of it extremely absurd. If either the son or the father did change both the forename and the surname to Italian names, there must have been some very unusual reason for doing so; but without evidence of any such reason, it is far more likely that there lies behind it a slip of the pen, or a misreading of documents, on some genealogist’s or historian’s part.

Peaker is an extremely rare English name—only one of the six principal reference works for English surnames even mentions it. There is only one single example in the current London Telephone Directory. The degree of rarity of this name can also be realised from the fact that only one single example of it has been found . . . —a marriage in 1642 between Joan Peaker and William Pace, of Southwark Parrish, London:—there is absolutely no reason to suppose that the counties of Glos., Wilts. & Devon are possible locations of documents concerning him, for there is not one single location of the name PEAKER in any of those counties over very long stretches of time.

I can see no reason, on the evidence, to doubt that Aquilla Paca was of Italian origin. 27 Searches conducted by the county archivists of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Devonshire and by the Birmingham Public Libraries substantiate the findings of the London Society of Genealogists. The name Peaker or Peeker does not appear in the seventeenth-century personal-names index of any of them. 28

What knowledge about the father of Aquilla Paca can be acquired from Italian records of that period? Unfortunately state registers (archivi anagrafici municipali) were only begun in Italy in 1860–70. Some parish registers and census records were established in the seventeenth century, but many have been lost, or were destroyed in World War II. 29 In 1937, Giovanni Schiavo visited William S. Paca, the great-great-grandson of William Paca, in Chestertown, Maryland. His interview confirmed the Italian origin of the family surname. 30

Paca (Paccia) is an anatomical surname found most commonly in the Italian province of Abruzzi e Molise. The name of William Paca’s grandfather, Aquilla (Aquilla), is the same as the capital of Abruzzi e Molise. The founder of the family in Maryland might have come from there, or emigrated to England from some other part of Italy. The surname Pacca originated in Naples, and prominent persons bearing that name, such as Cardinal Bartolomeo Pacca (1756-1844) and Bishop Tiberio Pacca (1786-1837), were born in Benevento (Campania). 31 In their 1976 book titled William Paca—A Biography, the authors Gregory A. Stiverson and Phebe R. Jacobsen of the Maryland Historical Society, expressed their gratitude to this author and to Giovanni Schiavo for our work in determining the genealogical origin of the Paca surname. They wrote:

In attempting to trace the ancestry of the Paca family in America, we are especially indebted to Professors Valentine J. Belfiglio and Giovanni Schiavo who shared with us the results of their own research on this problem. 32

The actual name of William Paca’s great-grandfather was very likely Robert Pacca. It was possibly recorded as Peaker by the “slip of the pen, or a misreading of documents,” as suggested by the London Society of Genealogists. Or perhaps the name Peaker was written into the records by a Maryland official, as one with which he happened to be acquainted. It is an accepted fact that over the centuries there are three new generations per hundred-year period. Or, each father is approximately thirty-three when his first child is born. It is therefore possible to construct a chart depicting the probable family heritage of William Paca:

FIGURE I.
The Probable Family Heritage of William Paca

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roberto Pacca</th>
<th>born about 1641</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquilla Paca</td>
<td>born about 1674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Paca</td>
<td>born about 1707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Paca</td>
<td>born Oct. 31, 1740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mary Parker

= Martha Phillips

Elizabeth Smith

At the age of fifteen, William went to the College of Philadelphia, where he received an M.A. degree in 1759. Upon his return from a visit to Italy and England in 1760, Paca wrote that he was in the land of his ancestors. 33 After acquiring a law degree from the Inner Temple in London, Paca became active in politics. From 1771 to 1774 he served in the Maryland State Legislature. In 1774 he, William Chase, and Thomas Jefferson wrote an article attacking the poll tax. London papers reprinted the article and the three became well known in Europe. Paca served on the Maryland Committee of Correspondence and was elected to the First Continental Congress in 1774. From 1775 to 1779 he was a member of the Second Continental Congress and worked on many important committees.

At the Philadelphia Convention of July 2, 1776, twelve states voted for the resolution of independence from Britain. New York abstained. Two days later Congress approved the Declaration of Independence without dissent, and its president, John Hancock, signed the document. Paca’s signature appears immediately after that of Benjamin Franklin’s.

During the Revolutionary War Paca served as a Maryland State Senator (1777-1779). He contributed thousands of dollars of his money to help outfit continental troops and worked hard to collect money from other Maryland citizens. In a letter to his friend Thomas Jefferson dated September 4, 1777, Paca wrote “that it was even becoming necessary to call upon inhabitants to give up their clock and window weights in order to get a supply of lead.” 34 In Annapolis, Paca “assisted in planning a naval armament . . . in procuring munitions . . . and in the organization of the army.” 35

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William Paca was elected governor of Maryland in 1782 and served in that office until 1786. As governor he was greatly interested in the welfare of returning soldiers and moved to assist them in every possible way. General Greene, one of the commanding officers of the Maryland volunteers recorded in his diary on September 26, 1783, that he “dined with Gov. Paca, who is a very polite character and a great friend of the army. We drank several toasts which were accompanied by the discharge of thirteen cannon.”

The Society of Cincinnati elected Paca to honorary membership for his services during the war. In 1789 President George Washington appointed Paca to the position of U.S. District Judge in the State of Maryland. He served in that capacity until his death in 1799.

The Soldier and the Financier

To wage a successful revolution a nation needs an army and money. Major Cosmo Medici was one of the bravest Italians to fight for American independence, and Francis Vigo was perhaps the most generous Italian patriot. Vigo was born at Mondovi, Italy, on December 3, 1747. Around 1774, while a soldier in the Spanish army, he was sent to New Orleans. After his discharge Vigo became a successful fur trader. He moved to St. Louis as a partner in the fur business of the Spanish governor De Leyba and of Emilio Yosti, another native of Italy. Vigo was apparently a man of uncommon leadership ability and charm, for he soon gained considerable influence with many of the French settlers and Indians.

Vigo became inspired by the American cause. When, in May 1778, Virginia’s Governor Patrick Henry sent Colonel George Rogers Clark to the French village of Kaskaskia in the Illinois country to wrest the British posts in the Northwest Territory, Vigo went there to offer his help. On December 18, 1778, Clark sent Vigo to help Captain Helm, the American commanding officer at Vincennes in the Indiana Territory. Helm’s men were very low on provisions and ammunition. Vigo’s journey involved a 240-mile trek across a muddy wilderness.

Unfortunately, the British had previously occupied Vincennes. On December 24, 1778, when Vigo was about six miles away from the captured outpost near the Embarras River, he was taken prisoner by a party of Indians commanded by a British officer. Perhaps Vigo had intended to be captured in order to later report to Clark on the status of the British garrison. In any event, he was later released and returned to Kaskaskia by way of St. Louis on January 29, 1779.

While a prisoner Vigo gathered information on the terrain, British troops and supplies. He felt that the British commander, General Henry Hamilton, had weakened his garrison by sending his Indian allies to frontier areas. Vigo urged Clark to attack Vincennes quickly in the dead of winter before the British could regroup their forces. His report read in part:

That Mr. Hamilton had weakened himself by sending his Indians against the frontiers, that he had not more than 80 men in garrison, three pieces of cannon, and some swivels mounted; that the hostile Indians were to meet at Post Vincennes in the spring, drive us out of the Illinois, and attack the Kentucky settlements; that the troops under Hamilton were repairing the Fort, and expected a reinforcement from Detroit in the spring.

On February 25, 1779, Clark’s forces attacked and defeated the British garrison at Vincennes. This victory ended British influence in the Northwest Territory and assured an American claim to the region. It facilitated the expansion of the United States north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers. Vigo gave his entire fortune of $8,616.00 to help supply Clark’s needy soldiers. This was almost one-fourth of the total amount of financial contributions received by Clark while he was at Kaskaskia.

Vigo’s influence with the French settlers also proved valuable. Clark had only Virginia currency with which to buy supplies for his troops. At first the Frenchmen would not accept the Virginia drafts. Vigo helped persuade them to, and also convinced many of them to fight for the American cause. French volunteers comprised about half of Clark’s forces. Vigo also persuaded many of the Indians to remain neutral. His financial aid, influence with the French and Indians, and especially the vital information which prompted the attack on Vincennes were so important that Vigo deserves to share credit with Clark for the success of the Northwest campaign.

Several years after the capture of Vincennes, Clark wrote a letter to Vigo. In it he expressed a strong sense of gratitude “for your inestimable conduct; and what is more enhancing to such services, having rendered them at a time when under the cloud on which fate assumed the most menacing aspect.” Vigo became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1783. He spent his declining years in poverty and died on March 22, 1836. A report made by the Committee of Claims to the U.S. House of Representatives on February 8, 1848, reads in part:

When he (Clark) arrived in the Illinois country, he was without means to sustain his troops, who were almost entirely destitute of clothing, ammunition, and provisions. He (Vigo) was well acquainted with the French inhabitants of that section of the country . . . requested the inhabitants with whom he was well acquainted, to furnish General Clarke (sic) whatever he desired, and to look to him for pay. Upon his credit large advances were made; for all of which he paid . . .; without which, at the time, it is altogether probable General Clarke’s expedition would have proved an entire failure.

On January 10, 1876, the United States Supreme Court ordered a payment of $32,654.85 to Vigo’s heirs. In fitting tribute to his important contributions to the Northwest campaign, a county in southern Indiana is named after Francis Vigo.

On April 16, 1776, almost three years before that famous Battle of Vincennes, Congress appointed Cosmo Medici a lieutenant in the American cavalry stationed in North Carolina. Medici must have been born in the middle of the eighteenth century. The exact date and place of his birth are uncertain. However, the name is unquestionably Italian in origin. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Medici surname was especially common in Tuscany. Bellini, Mazzetti and Rossi were from Tuscany. Angelo Guidi speculates that Medici was also. In any event, by 1767 Medici was in Norfolk, Virginia.

On January 3, 1777, Medici fought at the Battle of Princeton. At Princeton, General George Washington had about 5,000 men to confront 5,500 British regulars under the command of General Charles Cornwallis. American forces included light cavalry, of which Medici was a part. On January 22, 1777, American General Robert Howe wrote to North Carolina Governor Richard Caswell about Medici’s military performance: “he has shown himself thro’ the whole of his conduct here in such a manner as to merit my approbation and to obtain the respect of the officers whenever he has served.” Medici was promoted to captain. He fought at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, and at the Battle of Germantown on October 4, 1777. In a letter to Gov-
error Caswell from Halifax dated October 21, 1777, Medici wrote: “I was in the battle of Brandywine. Our loss don’t exceed 700 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Capt. Caswell received a slight wound in the hand...” After Germantown Medici received several delicate missions, including the delivery of $650,000 in loan certificates to Governor Caswell. He brought several important messages to the Governor and acted as a purchasing agent for the U.S. Cavalry. In September 1787 the British captured Medici on the Sante River and held him prisoner for eleven months. He later was promoted to the rank of major.

According to a Congressional Investigation Committee, Major Medici commanded four corps of cavalry during the American Revolution. He “did his duty with address and bravery... was wounded and lost two valuable horses with his baggage.” After the War, North Carolina granted him 1,872 acres of land for his forty-one months of military service.

During the Revolution, Spanish forces, who fought mainly for their own ends, contributed to the British defeat in America. They launched a successful offensive against the English in West Florida and by February 1781, were in control of that territory. There were many Italian soldiers among them. Some Italians living in Florida also opposed the British. By mid-August 1768, fourteen hundred Italians, Minorcans, and Greeks had arrived from Europe to settle on the plantations of New Smyrna in East Florida under the supervision of overseers. Examples are Francis Fatio, Pietro Campo, and Lorenzo Capo. Many of these immigrants later moved to St. Augustine, and collaborated with Britain’s enemies. Some joined the ranks of visiting privateers and actively fought the British.

While sacred Liberty lies bleeding! Shout, shout aloud ye brave! All climes breathe freer now! And Washington’s own country wreathes Italia’s beaming brow!

William Ross Wallace

The Triumph of Italian Freedom.

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LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NSDAR
Houston, Texas
MRS. JOHN M. C. GAFFRON, REGENT

CELEBRATING THE TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL, 1836-1986
PROUDLY HONORS THE PRESERVATION OF THE U.S.S. TEXAS

A veteran of World Wars I and II, the U.S.S. Texas, a dreadnought class battleship, was commissioned March 12, 1914. One of the mightiest afloat in 1918, she escorted the German High Seas Fleet into the Firth of Forth for surrender. She supported the landings on D-Day at Normandy. At the Battle of Iwo Jima she was responsible for 923 14-inch firings, then joined the "Magic Carpet" fleet making three trips bringing our servicemen home from the Pacific.

Decommissioned in 1948, the U.S.S. Texas now rests in the Houston Ship Channel at the San Jacinto Battleground where she is the flagship of the Texas Navy.

Inquiries: Mrs. Leonard A. Duffy, Registrar, 1710 Brun, Houston, TX 77019

“...sacrificed their lives and fortunes.”
“Texas, Our Texas
All Hail the Mighty State . . .”

Texas Sesquicentennial
1836-1986

THE TEXAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MEMBERS OF
CHEROKEE TRACE CHAPTER NSDAR
GLADEWATER, TEXAS
HONOR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTORS
ON OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

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*State Historian

Address inquiries to: Mrs. Mildred Wood Barker
P. O. Box 765, Gladewater, TX 75647
IN LOVING APPRECIATION FOR
DEDICATED SERVICES TO THE
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
EPHRAIM ANDREWS CHAPTER, Fredericksburg, Texas

GLADYS BAYLEY TOBIN
Mrs. Robert Hardin Tobin

Mrs. Tobin has continuously held an office in Ephraim Andrews Chapter since December 6, 1974, date of chapter organization. Her home has always been open to chapter meetings, committee meetings, and DAR members and prospective members.

Member Eldorado Chapter, 1971, National #538771—Charter Member, Ephraim Andrews Chapter, 1974

Librarian
Registrar
Treasurer

Offices
3 years 1984-86
4 years 1974-78
4 years 1979-82

Insignia Chairman
Lineage Research Chairman
Membership Chairman
Genealogical Records
Finance Committee
By-Laws Committee

Committees
4 years 1983-86
7 years 1974-78, 1980-82
2 years 1974-76
1 year 1978-79
4 years 1979-82
continuously

Ancestors
Pvt. Nathaniel Bilbory N. C. m. Mary
Sgt. Calvin Calvin Mass m. Hulda Whittemore
Ens. Eliza Dodson Va. m. Sarah Everett

BS. Elijah Chisum N. C. m. Lucy Claiborne
BS. Thomas Dodson Va. m. Elizabeth Rose
Pvt. Lemuel Fisher Mass. m. Anna Billings

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HONORING
WITH PRIDE AND DEVOTION
THEIR SISTER
WHO SERVED HER COUNTRY AS A LT. J. G.
IN THE W.A.V.E.S.
WORLD WAR II

MRS. ALBA HOUGHTON BRIGGS
(Lenora Dodson)
Molly Ochett Chapter NSDAR
Fryeburg, Maine

Frances Dodson Russell
Major James Kerr Chapter NSDAR
Kerrville, Texas

Mary Dodson Button
James Campbell Chapter NSDAR
Highland Park—Dallas, Texas

Jonel Dodson Mathis
Coldspring, Texas
JAMES CAMPBELL CHAPTER
Highland Park—Dallas, Texas
HONORS
WITH LOVE, PRIDE AND APPRECIATION
ITS REGENT

MRS. EARLE DAVID BUTTON, SR.
(Mary Dodson)
1984-1986

ANCESTOR
TITUS MERRIMAN, CT.
Jane Douglas Chapter DAR was organized 19 October 1895 by Mrs. John L. Henry (Cornelia Jamison). The chapter was organized five years after the National Society and five years before the Texas State Society with 21 charter members. Jane Douglas Chapter was the second chapter organized in Texas and is the second largest chapter in the world with 560 members. The 90th birthday of the chapter was celebrated on 19 October 1985.

The chapter house, known as the Continental DAR House, was given to the chapter by Continental Oil Company on 31 October 1937. All chapter meetings and functions are held in the house which contains a genealogical library and museum.

The museum is open every year during the Texas State Fair.
Please come visit during the Texas Sesquicentennial.
WHITE OAK CHAPTER
OF
IRVING, TEXAS

Proudly Salutes

MRS. JOHN W. TAYLOR, REGENT
and
THE DAR GOOD CITIZENS
from the
THREE IRVING HIGH SCHOOLS

left to right:  Melany Martin, Irving High School
Rachel Batto, Nimitz High School
first place winner
Mrs. John W. Taylor, Regent
Lisa Armold, MacArthur High School

WHITE OAK CHAPTER, organized in 1980, has awarded DAR Good Citizen medals and Scholarships each year to representatives chosen from Irving High School, Nimitz High School and MacArthur High School. This year a permanent scholarship fund has been established.

Our sincere appreciation to NORTH BRITAIN INDUSTRIAL PARK, IRVING, TEXAS for giving additional recognition to these outstanding young people by sponsoring this ad.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER’S WIFE—SARAH “SALLIE” JOHNSON LEE

A marker was dedicated Saturday, July 27, 1985, at the Evergreen Cemetery in Lipan, Texas, to a unique woman by the name of Sarah “Sallie” Johnson Lee.

She died in Hood County on August 8, 1881, at the age of 87, having come overland to Texas from Ripley County, Missouri, in May 1874, at the age of 80. Even though the toughness of Texas pioneer women is well known, making the difficult and dangerous trip to Texas from Missouri at the great age of 80 in frontier times certainly puts Sallie Lee in a class by herself.

The Evergreen Cemetery marker was placed due to the combined efforts of Sallie Lee’s descendants, the Comancheria Chapter, Canadian, TX, Weatherford Chapter, Weatherford, TX, Francis Grice Chapter, Wichita Falls, TX, and the Richard Bard Chapter, Mesquite, TX, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Granbury Boy Scout Troop #75.

Sarah “Sallie” Johnson was born February 28, 1794, in North Carolina. At 31, she married John A. Miller, a veteran of the War of 1812 in White County, Tennessee, in 1825. Unfortunately, after a marriage of only five years, Miller died, leaving Sallie Lee a young widow with two small children by the names of William and Amanda.

Being strong and resourceful, Sallie undertook to farm the land. Trained in the ways of wilderness life, she was able to raise virtually everything required to feed and clothe herself and her children.

A Revolutionary War veteran by the name of Abner Lee made his appearance in Sallie’s life around this time. A bachelor and a close family friend, Abner Lee frequently gave Sallie a hand with many of the farm chores that were too heavy for even the competent Sallie.

Gradually, something more than good samaritanism and neighborliness began to dawn on the two. How much romance there was and to what extent loneliness figured in their relationship is not known, but on September 12, 1835, Abner Lee and Sallie Johnson Miller were married in Jackson County, Tennessee.

Sallie bore two sons, Granville Corvin Alexander in 1837 and Greenwood Lee on October 1, 1839.

But in 1850, Sallie Lee found herself in another desperate situation. Her Revolutionary War veteran husband had come into a time of destitute health, and was taken to the home of his daughter, Aaly Van Zant, because she was better able to care for him. Once again, Sallie Lee was caring for herself and her children. Abner Lee died October 5, 1852, in Jackson County, Tennessee.

The year 1860 found his widow in the federal census as the head of the household in Ripley County, Missouri, with her children, Amanda Miller, Granville and Greenwood Lee, and two others of the name of Sarah and A. Carter.

Life was not any easier for Sallie Lee and her children in Missouri, however. The Civil War had seen the widespread destruction of farms and fields in that state, and making a living was a harsh undertaking. But Sallie saw it through.

In 1870, Texas fever broke out among members of the Lee clan and they started making plans to move to the Texas frontier. In May of 1874, the Lee family wagon train left Missouri for the six-week trip to Texas with 80-year-old (a very ripe old age in those days of short lifetimes) Sallie Lee as a passenger. Settling near Lipan in Hood County, Sallie lived for seven more years before she died in 1881.

Her son, Greenwood, quarried a slab of limestone and fashioned it into a tombstone, carving on its face Sallie’s name, her birth and death date. One hundred and four years later, due to her son’s devotion, the tombstone, like Sallie, has withstood the ravages of time. The original marker was recently preserved by Sallie Lee’s descendents by imbedding it into the center of a modern granite stone; and Sallie Lee’s original tombstone, like Sallie, will be around for a long time.

Sallie Lee left many descendents and quite a number of them traveled from all over the country for the marker dedication.
ROBERT RANKIN (Livingston, TX) It was at their father's, Robert (Bob) Coogler, request that Rebecca (Becky) Coogler Sopchak and Karen Coogler Duckett join the Robert Rankin Chapter, NSDAR.

The sisters actively support DAR objectives and activities. They were the first ladies in the chapter to represent Robert Rankin as Pages for State and National conferences. Mrs. Sopchak is chapter Chaplain, State Vice Chairman of Platform and nominated Chapter Outstanding Junior. Mrs. Duckett is the chapter Recording Secretary and State Vice Chairman of Pages and the 1985 Outstanding Page for the Texas Conference.

COUSHATTI TRACE CHAPTER
WILLIS, TEXAS
PROUDLY HONORS ITS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS
ON THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF OUR CHAPTER'S ORGANIZATION

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Inquiries to: Mrs. William A. Behrman, Registrar
328 Rolling Hills West, Conroe, Texas 77304

COUSIN LOUIS P. BULLION (Livingston, TX) It was at their father's request that Rebecca (Becky) Coogler Sopchak and Karen Coogler Duckett join the Robert Rankin Chapter, NSDAR.

The sisters actively support DAR objectives and activities. They were the first ladies in the chapter to represent Robert Rankin as Pages for State and National conferences. Mrs. Sopchak is chapter Chaplain, State Vice Chairman of Platform and nominated Chapter Outstanding Junior. Mrs. Duckett is the chapter Recording Secretary and State Vice Chairman of Pages and the 1985 Outstanding Page for the Texas Conference.

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ALAMO CHAPTER NSDAR OF SAN ANTONIO
SALUTES TEXAS ON ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL
and Members
HONOR THEIR TEXAS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS

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Inquiries to: Ms. Caroline L. Riley, 13851, Susancrest Dr., San Antonio, TX 78232

500 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1985-1986 Projects: Flag Day Luncheon; Constitution Day Luncheon with Area Sons of the American Revolution Chapters; Coordination of Area JAC's, Good Citizenship Medals, American History Essay Contest, and ROTC medals.
Teha Lanna Chapter
Stephenville, Texas
Honors
REGENT 1985-1987
JANYCE GUYGER BRADBERRY

With love
and much affection

Harry A. Bradberry
Bradberry’s Best, Inc.
Dublin, Texas

First Coleman National Bank
Coleman, TX Member FDIC
Honoring
Louise Dibrel Weatherred
Charter Member of
Captain William Buckner
Chapter
Organized May 17, 1917
Coleman
Texas

LUCRETIA COUNCIL
COCHRAN CHAPTER
NSDAR HONORS
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ARLINGTON TREASURED RECIPES COOKBOOK.

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Honors

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and much affection

Harty A. Bradberry
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JANYCE BYNUM WOOLVERTON

William Findley Chapter
Palestine, Texas 75801
Mrs. Carmon L. Greenwood,
Regent

Du Bois-Hite Chapter
Brownsville, Texas
chartered April 21, 1936
honors
with pride and affection
its 50 year members
HELEN HAKE BRANDT
264853
CAROLINE WEBSTER
HUNTER 295755

1985-6 Officers of Texas
Bluebonnet Chapter NSDAR:

Regent Mrs. L.O. Rankin
V. Regent Mrs. Sam Swinnes
Chaplain Mrs. H. Williams
Rec. Sec. Mrs. H.B. Peel
Cor. Sec. Mrs. John Slaus
Treasurer Mrs. V.C. Roe
Registrar Mrs. C.B. Caswell
Historian Mrs. D.F. Smith
Librarian Mrs. G.T. Farmer

Martha Laird Chapter
Honors

Mrs. E. Howard Cobb
Chapter Regent
Mt. Pleasant, TEXAS

Verdigis Valley Chapter
NSDAR
Green Country District
Claremore, Oklahoma
Home of Will Rogers
We honor our regents
M. Lowrey Regent
1984-1986
Raye Chambers, Regent
1982-1984
Jedie Dunn, Regent
1980-1982

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
Mrs. Annette Morschheimer
Gregory
Vice President General
NSDAR
1984-1985
By
Quapaw District
Arkansas Society, NSDAR

ARKADELPHIA CHAPTER
DAR
ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS
MRS. ROBERT L. WILSON
REGENT

MRS. FRANK A. GERIG
Honorary State Regent
and
70 Year Member

MISS ELYVIRA ANDERSON
Fifty Year Member

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502 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Washington Historic Landmarks: Pillars of Patriotism

This, the third book on the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution since 1965, is now available. It is a revision and update of the previous two books—"In Washington" (out of print) and "Washington Landmark" (a limited number still available).

"Washington Historic Landmarks: Pillars of Patriotism" is a 108-page book on the story of the headquarters buildings and activities of the NSDAR, with new color pictures and features, including gifts and celebrations at home and abroad.

Orders by mail, $7.00. Send to: Office of Corresponding Secretary General
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
with check or money order made payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR.
Books picked up at National Headquarters, $6.00
DC, MD, VA please add appropriate tax.

Surnames

(Continued from p. 483)

ROBERT SANFORD, Fairfax Co., Va (Will Book C, p. 70, 71), probated November 1769
Wife: Elizabeth
Sons: Richard, William, Robert, James, John, Edward
Daughter: Frances
Witnesses: John West, Presley Cox, Charles Jones, William Baker, Henry Darme

WILLIAM RANSDELL, Sr, Will prior to Oct 29, 1776, Fauquier Co., Va. (Will Book 1)
Sons: Wharton, Thomas, William, Edward, Chilton
Witnesses: Benjamin Ashby, John Marshall, John Ritchie

RANSIER
The ancestor who gave revolutionary service in this family resided in New Jersey and New York.

WILL ABSTRACTS
PETITION OF CATHARINE RANSIER, Town of Manlius, Oneida Co., NY, 4th day of Dec. 1874
Catherine B. Ransier, widow of George Ransier, Jr. who left no will
Sons: James M., Harmon B., Charles C.
Daughters: Serena A. Ransier, Mary Cook wife of Erastus D. Cooke, Hellen M. McClenthen wife of John B. McClenthen
Granddaughter: Esther Tibbets, wife of George Tibbets
All persons listed above of full age. BAR

VISIT
ROSLYN HEIGHTS
Missouri State Society DAR Headquarters
Open Thursday and Sunday Afternoon
821 Main Street
Boonville, Missouri 65233

IN LOVING MEMORY OF:
Miss Marie Allcorn
*Mrs. Zillah Perry Felix
Mrs. Clara Willey Garton
Mrs. Frances Fielding Houston
Mrs. Mary Eliza Sutt Huffman
*Mrs. Alice Morrison Mitchell
*Mrs. Julia Trindle Morgan
*Mrs. Maxine Christopher Shutz
*Past Regent
KANSAS CITY CHAPTER, NSDAR
Kansas City, Missouri

MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY DAR
DIRECTORY 1985
A Roster of Members and Patriots
$12.50 postpaid to:
Mrs. Joe H. Capps
500 Clayview
Liberty, MO 64068
LONG LEAF PINE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
RUSTON, LOUISIANA
Honors Its Regent
1984-1986

MISS MARY WILFRED MOFFETT
Professor Emeritus
School of Architecture and Art
Louisiana Tech University
DAVISON PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
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MAY 1986
Chairman, George Washington Ball, an annual Chapter function honoring descendants of Patriots who served during the American Revolution. Mrs. LaFleur has chaired this DAR-SAR event for over twenty years. In 1969, the Louisiana Society Sons of the American Revolution awarded her its Medal of Appreciation; in 1983 this Society named Mrs. LaFleur the recipient of its prestigious Martha Washington Medal.
HONORING
THE REGENTS OF LOYALTY CHAPTER
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA

(Left to right)

Sponsored by Mrs. Robert U. Parrott
1861 KANSAS CELEBRATES 125 YEARS

NAMED AFTER THE KAW OR KANZA INDIANS
"PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WIND"

NICKNAMES
SUNFLOWER STATE    JAY HAWKER STATE
WHEAT STATE

MOTTO
TO THE STARS THROUGH DIFFICULTIES

STATE SONG—HOME ON THE RANGE    STATE BIRD—WESTERN MEADOW LARK
STATE FLOWER—SUNFLOWER    STATE TREE—COTTONWOOD
STATE ANIMAL—BUFFALO

CORONADO EXPLORED THIS AREA IN 1541 BUT DID NOT REMAIN BECAUSE
OF THE COLD TEMPERATURE. SOUTHWEST INDIANS MIGRATED NORTH TO
ESCAPE SPANISH OPPRESSION. IN SCOTT COUNTY—WEST CENTRAL
KANSAS—EXCAVATIONS HAVE REVEALED WHAT IS CONSIDERED TO
BE THE MOST NORTHERN INDIAN PUEBLO FOUND TO THIS DATE.
UNIQUE BECAUSE THE INDIANS USUALLY CHANGED TYPES OF
DWELLINGS THE FARTHER NORTH THEY WENT WHILE HERE
THEY REMAINED TRUE TO PUEBLO TYPE OF LIVING.
MARKED BY A DAR SHAFT MONUMENT
KNOWN AS EL QUARTELEJO

BUFFALO OR AMERICAN BISON
AN ESTIMATED 60 to 75 MILLION ROAMED THESE GRASSLANDS OF THE
GREAT PLAINS—EARLY EXPLORERS REPORTED SEEING HERDS EACH
CONTAINING 3 or 4 MILLION—STRETCHING OUT FOR 25 MILES
They were the supermarket for the Indians
Wherever the buffalo went—they followed

THE INDIANS, THE PEOPLE MIGRATING WEST, AND FINALLY THE
HUNTERS DEPLETED THE NUMBER DRASTICALLY—NOW THEY ARE
FOUND IN PRIVATE HERDS OR ON STATE GAME PRESERVES

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND EXPLORED AND CLAIMED
THIS AREA—BY 1800 IT HAD BECOME THE PROPERTY OF
FRANCE FROM WHOM THE ENTIRE LOUISIANA TERRITORY
WAS PURCHASED IN 1803 BY THE UNITED STATES.

FOLLOWING THE YEARS OF EXPLORATION—
TERRITORIAL DISPUTES AND THE BLOODY DAYS WHICH
ERUPTED OVER SLAVERY—THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS WON ITS
FINAL 6 YEAR BATTLE TO BE ADMITTED BY CONGRESS AS A
STATE DEDICATED TO THE FREEDOM OF MEN

KANSAS BECAME THE 34th STATE OF THE UNION ON JANUARY 29, 1861
KANSAS HAS THE WHOLE SKY
SUNSETS  RAINBOWS  SUNRISES  BLUE SKIES
WORLD’S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUNSETS
FABULOUS SUNRISES  SPECTACULAR RAINBOWS
300 CLEAR OR PARTLY CLEAR DAYS OVER WESTERN ½ OF STATE
275 CLEAR OR PARTLY CLEAR DAYS OVER EASTERN ½ OF STATE
KANSAS HAS 5 RIVER SYSTEMS AND OVER
50,000 STREAMS LARGE ENOUGH TO EARN OFFICIAL NAMES
CLEAN FRESH AIR
HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT
KANSAS RANKS IN TOP 10 NATIONALLY IN LIFE EXPECTANCY RATE

—SOME FACTS ABOUT KANSAS AND KANSANS—
FIRST—WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR IN THE COUNTRY—MRS. SUSANNA SALTER
—WOMAN GRANTED PILOT’S LICENSE BY NAA—AMELIA EARHART
—WOMAN TO FLY SOLO ACROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN—AMELIA EARHART
WOMAN FROM ANY STATE ELECTED IN HER OWN RIGHT TO A FULL TERM IN
THE UNITED STATES SENATE—NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM
—COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL IN NATION—1887—DICKINSON COUNTY, CHAPMAN
—STATE TO CREATE A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO CARRY ON LEGISLATIVE
FUNCTIONS WHEN THE LAWMAKING BODY IS NOT IN SESSION
KANSAS A PIONEER IN THE USE OF THE DIRECT
PRIMARY ELECTION AND INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS
THE RESOLUTION WHICH PUT DIRECT ELECTION OF
UNITED STATES SENATORS INTO THE CONSTITUTION

—NOTEWORTHY KANSANS—
GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER—SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED
TROOPS IN EUROPE DURING WWII AND 34TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES
CLARA BARTON—FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
ASTRONAUT RON EVANS—COMMANDER OF PILOT SHIP IN FLIGHT OF
APOLLO 17 TO THE MOON
EMMETT KELLY—FAMOUS CLOWN “WEARY WILLIE”
WORLD RECORD HOLDERS IN THE MILE RUN—GLENN CUNNINGHAM IN THE
1930’S AND JIM RYUN IN THE 1960’S
TWO MISS AMERICAS—DEBORAH BRYANT
DEBRA BARNES
THE MENINGERS—MENINGER FOUNDATION—A MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY
FAMOUS WORLD-WIDE
CARRY NATION—A TEMPERANCE CRUSADER AT THE TURN OF THE CEN-
TURY—NATIONALLY FAMOUS AS A HATCHET-WIELDING SALOON
SMASHER
LUTIE LYTLE—1ST BLACK WOMAN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE LAW IN U.S.
LUCY HOBBY TAYLOR—1ST FULLY TRAINED WOMAN DENTIST IN THE WORLD
GEORGIA NEESE CLARK GRAY—1ST WOMAN APPOINTED AS TREASURER OF
THE UNITED STATES
IN 125 YEARS KANSAS HAS COME A LONG WAY

A USELESS WILDERNESS PRAIRIE IN 1861
1985 GOVERNMENT STATISTICS
LIST KANSAS AS NUMBER ONE IN BEEF PACKING
WHEAT PRODUCTION SORGHUM (MILO) PRODUCTION
KANSAS CONSISTENTLY IN TOP 10 IN PRODUCTION OF BEEF—WHEAT—MILO—POPCORN
RAILROAD CARS—RUBBER TIRES AND IS A LEADING PRODUCER OF HELIUM
KANSAS A WORLD LEADER IN PRODUCTION OF GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT

—IN KANSAS THE FOLLOWING ARE LOCATED—

LARGEST KNOWN GAS RESERVE IN FREE WORLD (HUGOTON GAS FIELD)
ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST SALT MINES (HUTCHINSON)
NATION'S LARGEST PRODUCER COAL PREPARATION AND EQUIPMENT (PITTSBURG)
GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE CONTIGUOUS 48 STATES
AND THE NORTH AMERICAN GEODETIC DATUM
the controlling point for all land surveys in the United States, Canada, Mexico
(NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS)
ONE OF WORLD'S DEEPEST HAND-DUG WELLS (GREENSBURG)
NATION'S LARGEST PRE-HISTORIC BEDS OF OCEAN FOSSILS
(NORTHWEST KANSAS—LOGAN COUNTY)
EL QUARTELEJO—BELIEVED TO BE MOST NORTHERN INDIAN PUEBLO
(WEST CENTRAL KANSAS—SCOTT COUNTY)
CHEYENNE BOTTOMS—ONE OF LARGEST OF ALL WATERFOWL REFUGES
(BARTON COUNTY)
MADONNA OF THE TRAIL MONUMENT
A TRIBUTE TO PIONEER MOTHERS
ONE OF 12 MARKERS ERECTED BY NSDAR IN
STATES WHERE NATIONAL OLD TRAIL ROADS PASSED (COUNCIL GROVE)
FORT LEAVENWORTH—ESTABLISHED IN 1827
ONE OF OLDEST MILITARY POSTS STILL (LEAVENWORTH)
24 FEDERAL RESERVOIRS—48 STATE FISHING LAKES—22 STATE PARK
RECREATION AREAS—MORE THAN 304,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC HUNTING AND GAME MANAGEMENT LANDS
KANSAS 14TH IN GEOGRAPHIC SIZE IN NATION
A 208 X 411 MILE RECTANGLE—LESS THAN 700 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN SOUTHEAST—RISES TO MORE THAN 4,100 FEET AT ITS WESTERN BORDER
82,264 SQUARE MILES

IN THE VERY HEART OF THE NATION
KANSAS SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PROUDLY REPORTS 100% PARTICIPATION BY ITS
65 CHAPTERS IN MAGAZINE ADVERTISING FOR 1985

THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS SUBSCRIBED TO THE KANSAS
COOPERATIVE PAGES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

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ARTHUR BARRETT
ATCHISON
BETTY WASHINGTON
BYRD PREWITT
CIMARRON RIVER VALLEY
COFACHIQUE
CONCORDIA
COUNCIL OAK
COURTNEY SPALDING
DODGE CITY
EMPORIA
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GENERAL EDWARD HAND
GOOD LAND
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JEREMIAH HOWARD
JOHN ATHEY
JOHN HAUPT
JONATHAN GILBERT
KANZA
LITTLE ARKANSAS
LITTLE OSAGE TRAIL

LOIS WARNER
LONE ELM
MARAI5 des CYGNES
MARTHA LOVING FERRELL
MARTHA VAIL
MARY WADE STROTHER
MINISA
MISSION HILLS
MOLLY FOSTER BERRY
NATHAN EDSON
NEODESHA
NINNESCAH
OCEANUS HOPKINS
OLATHE
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SAGAMORE
SAMUEL LINSCLOTT
SARAH STEWARD
SHAWNEE MISSION
TOMAHAWK
TOPEKA
UVEDAÐE
WICHITA
WILLIAM WILSON
WYANDOT

ADDITIONAL KANSAS ADS IN THIS ISSUE

BETTY BONNEY
DESIRE TOBEY SEARS
SMOKY HILL
NEWTON
THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT

OUR COMPLIMENTS TO THE 1983-1986 STATE OFFICERS

MRS. BILLY P. COMPTON—REGENT
MRS. JOSEPH P. RIDEN—VICE REGENT
MRS. RUDOLPH BARTA—CHAPLAIN
MRS. ALBERT E. CARPENTER—RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. KENT WYMORE—CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. DAVID J. STONE—ORGANIZING SECRETARY
MRS. CARL RIGGS—TREASURER
MRS. FRANK W. SHELTON, JR.—REGISTRAR
MRS. BRUCE COCHRAN—HISTORIAN
MRS. MILTON N. THOMAS—LIBRARIAN
MRS. C. RICHARD CAIN—REPORTER
MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY

WELCOMES

THE NEW MEMBERS OF ITS OFFICIAL FAMILY

GILEAD RUPE CHAPTER
Odessa, Missouri
Organized and confirmed, June 8, 1984
The Chapter is named for Gilead Rupe who was the first white settler in Lafayette County, Missouri

GILEAD RUPE
(Mrs. Barney J.)
Organizing Regent of Gilead Rupe Chapter

Grace Manchester Johnson
(Mrs. Arvil)
Organizing Regent of Wyota Chapter

WYOTA CHAPTER
Lebanon, Missouri
Organized and confirmed, October 11, 1985 on the NSDAR's 95th birthday
The Chapter is named for the Osage Indian Village, Wyota, which was once located on the site where the city of Lebanon now stands.

WYOTA
(W. Arvil)
Organizing Regent of Wyota Chapter

ALEXANDER MCNAIR CHAPTER
Monett, Missouri
Organized and confirmed, December 4, 1985
The Chapter name honors the first governor of Missouri who served from 1820 through 1824. His administration was characterized by fairness and stability which launched the infant state.

ALEXANDER MCNAIR
(Mrs. Arvil)
Organizing Regent of Alexander McNair Chapter

COMING SOON: A chapter located in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, which is the oldest town in the state and the oldest west of the Mississippi

Mrs. Hamlet Jeff Wade, Jr., State Organizing Secretary 1984-1986
Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent 1984-1986
THE MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY
HONORS
MRS. JOSEPH WALTER TOWLE
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF MISSOURI
CURATOR GENERAL NSDAR

Mrs. Towle, wearing a copy of Mrs. Harry S. Truman's Inaugural Gown, is pictured on the staircase at “Roslyn Heights” MSSDAR Headquarters, Boonville, Missouri.

SERVING THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
State and National
With Dedication, Devotion and Wisdom
MISSOURI DAUGHTERS

ARE COMMITTED
TO THE MAINTENANCE OF GROVES COTTAGE
AT TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL
AND TO THE WELFARE OF THE CHILDREN LIVING THERE

The boys of Groves Cottage photographed on the front steps of the cottage with Housemother, Mrs. Sandra Webb

A rear view of Groves Cottage at Tamassee
The cottage was built in 1958 as a National Project in honor of the President General, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves of Missouri

MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MISSOURI is MADONNA OF THE TRAILS COUNTRY

* The idea of marking the old trails was begun in Missouri about 1909 by a group of interested women.
* This idea developed until in 1912, NSDAR established a committee known as the National Old Trails Road Association. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regent of Missouri was chairman of this committee and was present at the dedication of each of the twelve monuments. These monuments were erected in each of the twelve states through which the National Old Trails Road passes.
* The design of the monument was that of the sculptor, August Leimbach of Saint Louis, Missouri.
* The main ingredient in each of the monuments is Missouri granite.
* One of these magnificent monuments is located on the Old Trails Road at Lexington, Missouri. It was dedicated September 17, 1928.

This photograph is of the model of the Madonna made by sculptor August Leimbach of Saint Louis and presented to the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by his family on July 14, 1985. It is now proudly displayed at Roslyn Heights, the MSSDAR Headquarters in Boonville, Missouri. Missouri Daughters feel privileged to have this gift in our care.

CATCH THE SPIRIT OF THE PIONEER WOMEN AS PORTRAYED BY THE MADONNA OF THE TRAILS MONUMENTS

Let that Spirit inspire us to greater service to our Country

LET THAT SPIRIT INSPIRE US TO GREATER SERVICE TO OUR COUNTRY
PROUDLY CELEBRATING OUR 90th ANNIVERSARY 1896-1986 FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER NSDAR MILFORD, CONNECTICUT HONORS MARY HEPBURN SMITH OUR FOUNDING REGENT 1896-1913

Compliments of
QUAPAW DISTRICT ARKANSAS SOCIETY, NSDAR

Mrs. Fay H. Reynolds, District Director

Cadron Post Chapter Mrs. Kitchell Wilson
Captain Basil Gaither Chapter Mrs. Dorothy R. Holt
Centennial Chapter Mrs. John G. Wooley
General William Lewis Chapter Miss Sharon Bell
Gilbert Marshall Chapter Mrs. Caralee Crites
Little Rock Chapter Miss Josephine S. Brown
Major Jacob Gray Chapter Mrs. Emmett Jones
Maria Van Buren Mrs. Maxine J. Kelley
Persis Lovely Mrs. Janis Lindeman
Prudence Hall Mrs. Royce L. Eaves
MISSISSIPPI STATE SOCIETY
HONORS WITH PLEASURE and PRIDE

MRS. WILLIAM E. O’HARE

HONORARY STATE REGENT

MAY 1966
**SHAWNEE DISTRICT**  
**ARKANSAS SOCIETY, NSDAR**

Mrs. Kerwin Glattly, District Director

*In honor of Annette M. Gregory, State Regent, 1982-1984, and Vice President General, 1984 until her death on Sept. 23, 1985, we salute the Arkansas Sesquicentennial.*

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<td>Independence County</td>
<td>Batesville</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard J. Tripp</td>
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<td>Charlevoix</td>
<td>Blytheville</td>
<td>Mrs. R. G. Edwards, III</td>
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<td>Cache River</td>
<td>Brinkley</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold E. Mitchell</td>
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<td>William Strong</td>
<td>Forrest City</td>
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<td>Little Red River</td>
<td>Heber Springs</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Brooks Beatty</td>
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<td>James Bate</td>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Shackelford</td>
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<td>Strawberry River</td>
<td>Horseshoe Bend</td>
<td>Mrs. Kenneth Dickerman</td>
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<td>Jonesboro</td>
<td>Jonesboro</td>
<td>Mrs. Wayne Wiggins</td>
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<td>L’Anguille</td>
<td>Marianna</td>
<td>Mrs. Warren G. Bonner</td>
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<td>Capt. Nathan Watkins</td>
<td>Mountain Home</td>
<td>Miss Helen Tanger</td>
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<td>Leatherwood</td>
<td>Mountain View</td>
<td>Mrs. Loy W. Massey</td>
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<td>Cynthia Crowley</td>
<td>State University</td>
<td>Mrs. J. L. Linnstaedter</td>
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<td>Robert Crittenden</td>
<td>West Memphis</td>
<td>Mrs. John W. Burrow</td>
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THE ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honors The Memory Of
MRS. ANNETTE MORSCHHEIMER GREGORY
STATE REGENT 1982-1984

Vice President General 1984-1987

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PROVINCIA de la SAL, BENTON
TATE'S BLUFF CHAPTER, BENTON
TEXARKANA CHAPTER, TEXARKANA

MAY 1986
The Osage Indian Warrior's circular rawhide shield of tan buckskin, signifying protective warfare, is centered upon a field of perfect sky blue. On the face of the shield are six small crosses. These crosses are the Indian life symbol and represent the light of high ideals.

The lower edge of the shield is fringed with seven feathers from the golden eagle, symbolizing the power of the sun.

The shield is crossed by a calumet, or Indian peace pipe, and an olive branch, symbolizing the peace between the Indians and the white settlers.

This flag, the fourteenth to fly over Oklahoma, was designed in 1925 by Mrs. George B. Fluke, a member of the Oklahoma City chapter DAR. Mrs. Fluke is still an active member of this chapter.
The Oklahoma Daughters of The American Revolution
Lovingly present their
State Regent 1984-1986
RUTH ELLEN VERNON FORESEE
(Mrs. Don F. Foresee)

Member Cushing Chapter, Cushing, Oklahoma
OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD AND CONFERENCE GUESTS
STATE CONFERENCE, MARCH 6, 7 & 8th, 1985
McAlester, Oklahoma

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Abraham Coryell, Bartlesville, Captain Peter Ankeny, Nancy Green, Osage Hills, Pawhuska, Reverend John Robinson, Tulsa, Claremore.

Kiamichi District
Ardmore, Chimney Hill, Elliott Lee, Kiamichi Country, Kilihoti, Mary Quisenberry, Muskogee Indian Territory, Talking Leaves.

Great Plains District
Anne Lee, Black Beaver, Duncan, Hobart, Lawton, Malcolm Hunter, Washita.

Frontier District
Captain Warren Cottle, Cherokee Outlet, Enid, High Plains, Ponca City, Sarah Harrison, Tonkawa, Woodward.

Capitol District
Cimarron, Colonel John Starke Sr., Council Grove, Cushing, Ebenezer Fletcher, Fourteen Flags, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Prairies, Indian Spring, Wunagisa.
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to the
THREE GENERATIONS
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Past Regent Spinning Wheel Chapter 1951-52

Mrs. Stephen R. (Madelyn M.) Irvine
Regent Spinning Wheel Chapter 1984-86

Miss Kristin Irvine

HIGH PLAINS CHAPTER, DAR
Guymon, Oklahoma

Mabel Sledge Hicks
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May 14, 1896-May 14, 1986
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

IN LOVING MEMORY OF

MRS. ANNETTE MORSCHHEIMER GREGORY

STATE REGENT 1982-1984
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1984-1987

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Sons of the American Revolution

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with

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Columbia

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Buckner Chapter
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Prescott, AR.
Champagnolle Chapter
El Dorado, AR.
Jame Bate Chapter
Helena, AR.
Mine Creek Chapter
Nashville, AR.
Pine Bluff Chapter
Pine Bluff, AR.

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GREETINGS FROM
DE SOTO CHAPTER
3-022-FL

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
OCEANUS HOPKINS CHAPTER
KANSAS

COMPLIMENTS OF
ANN HAYNES CHAPTER
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

The Henry Walton Chapter invites you to visit
Historic Madison, Georgia

GREETINGS FROM
TIMOTHY BALL CHAPTER
HAMMOND, INDIANA

Las Pampas Chapter of Pampa
Salutes THE STATE OF TEXAS SESQUICENTENNIAL 1836-1986

GREETINGS FROM THE
CLARKSVILLE CHAPTER
6-053-AR
CLARKSVILLE, ARKANSAS

COMPLIMENTS

Happy 150th Birthday of ARKANSAS STATEHOOD
Abendschone Chapter Eureka Springs, Arkansas

GREETINGS FROM THE
TALLULAH CHAPTER
TALLULAH, LA

MAY 1986
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Jefferson County, Missouri on</td>
<td>Salutes</td>
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<td>9 Star Honor Roll Chapter</td>
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NEWTON, KANSAS
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to honor
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Georgia
Salutes
Sergeant Newton Chapter

Honoring
Regent
Sarah Elizabeth Sterne
(Mrs. Homer G.)
Pike County Chapter
Louisiana MO

MAY 1986
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<td><strong>THOMAS HART BENTON CHAPTER</strong></td>
<td>WARSAW, MISSOURI</td>
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<td>Honoring</td>
<td>Ethel Daniel Riddle #0626507</td>
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<td><strong>DANIEL WITCHER CHAPTER</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. Zelma Childers, Mrs. Margaret Parker</td>
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<td>Mrs. Blanche Risinger, Mrs. Louise Townsend</td>
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<td>CHARTER MEMBERS</td>
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<td><strong>VALLEY OF THE MERAMEC CHAPTER</strong></td>
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<td>HONORS ITS PAST REGENTS:</td>
<td>Virginia Booth Anding, Hazel Fisher Runge</td>
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<td>Dora Hall Brouster, Nina Elliott Ecker</td>
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<td>Vivian Houghton Wood, Irene Murray Sudholt</td>
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<td>Carol MacDonald Jech, Elizabeth Cordell Bruns</td>
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<td><strong>IN MEMORIAM</strong></td>
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<td>MRS. HORACE J. KITRELL</td>
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<td>GREATER DALLAS CHAPTER</td>
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<td><strong>OKEMAH CHAPTER</strong></td>
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<td>Honors</td>
<td>Kent Pharaoh, Henryetta, OK, for his efforts to instill patriotism in High School students</td>
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<td><strong>Betty Martin Chapter</strong></td>
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<td>Honors the Texas</td>
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<td><strong>ELISHA MACK CHAPTER</strong></td>
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<td>SUE ANN DAMRON</td>
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<td><strong>ENOCH ASHLEY CHAPTER</strong></td>
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<td>Mrs. Burton W. Housley</td>
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<td>JAMES BILLINGSLEY CHAPTER</td>
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<td>Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking</td>
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<td>**Valley of the Mississippi Chapter</td>
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<td>HAMBURG, ARKANSAS</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frances L. Settle Wolfe</td>
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<td><strong>Enoch Ashley Chapter</strong></td>
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<td>Helen Long Bittick</td>
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<td>MRS. H. C. McKinney, Sr.</td>
<td>Laura Wasson Turley</td>
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<td>Nancy Robbins Chapter</td>
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<td>In Loving Memory Of Marie Celeste Spiess Opelouas Chapter Opelousas, Louisiana</td>
<td>In Memory Of Our Departed Regent Mrs. Ira East Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter Clinton, Missouri</td>
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<td>In Loving Memory Of Mrs. Henry K. Thomas Rebekah Henton Crosswhite</td>
<td>In Loving Memory Of Inez L. Eaton Burghardt Florence deBeers Mona Hart Emerson Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter Oregon City, Oregon</td>
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<td>April 2, 1985</td>
<td>Nettie Strong 7-13-85 Dorothy Ringold 6-4-85 Nodaway Chapter Maryville Missouri</td>
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<td>Ans. Pvt. John Corder, VA Anthony Thomas Chapter Waverly, MO</td>
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<td>IN LOVING MEMORY OF THELMA BARR CLARENCE CHAPTER CLARENCE, MISSOURI</td>
<td>IN LOVING MEMORY OF INEZ L. EATON BURGHARDT FLORENCE DEBEERS MONA HART EMERSON SUSANNAH LEE BARLOW CHAPTER OREGON CITY, OREGON</td>
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MAY 1986

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Saying farewell is never an easy thing, but it is made much easier by the knowledge that I will continue my friendships and associations for a long time to come, both with my fellow Daughters and my staff at National Headquarters.

It has been most rewarding to have been a part of the DAR Magazine during some of its most progressive years. We have seen major increases in revenue, creativity, color and interest! A few states have even increased their advertising by as much as two and three hundred percent—the commissions they have received are enormous!

I would like to thank each Daughter who has sent a card to say how pleased she is with the quality of our magazine. We have even heard from husbands who are impressed with the professionalism of the DAR Magazine!

It is now up to you to continue to help produce such a quality publication. You know what to do—work with your community, chapter and state. Cheryl and Karen are remaining to help you in any way, so please don’t hesitate to call or write them!

A fond farewell,

Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr.
National Chairman
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INNOVATIVE! Ribbons stay even with special backing! Attaches easily to clothing with our ribbon bars!

Single Width - 10" long = $16.00 ) 1 Ribbon
" 12" long = 18.00 ) Bar - TOP

Double Width - 8" long = 24.00 ) 2 Ribbon
" - 10" long = 26.00 ) Bars - TOP
" - 12" long = 28.00 ) & BOTTOM

Triple Width - 8" long = 31.00 ) 2 Ribbon
" 10" long = 33.00 ) Bars - TOP
" 12" long = 35.00 ) & BOTTOM

Extra Ribbon Bars - $5.00 each
Send Check or Money Order to

GARNAY INCORPORATED
P.O. Box 1856
Studio City, California 91604

POUCHES


1 Ribbon Width = $10.00
2 Ribbon Width = 15.00
3 Ribbon Width = 20.00

Send for Free Catalog

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice
Shipping and Handling Charges
0-$10.00 ($1.00) $10.01-$20.00 ($2.00)
over $20.00 ($3.00)
CA ONLY—add 6% Sales Tax.
As a member of NSDAR, you are eligible for an exceptional new life insurance program. It’s the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program that provides lifetime coverage to age 100. It is easy to get the life insurance coverage you really want—whether you need to supplement your present life insurance to bring it back to an adequate level—or to get the basic coverage you had neglected to obtain in previous years.

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

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

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

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

**THE NSDAR GROUP TERM LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM**

Sponsored and endorsed by:

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Administered by:

Robinson Administrative Services, Incorporated
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Phone No. (800) 621-1917

NSDAR incurs no expense for the administration of this plan.

☐ YES. I want more information about the NSDAR Group Term Life Insurance Program. I understand there is no obligation.

Name __________________________________________

Address _________________________________________

City ____________________________________________

State ____________________________________________

Mail to: Robinson Administration Services, Inc.
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Phone No. (800) 621-1917