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CHESTNUT & JUNIPER, PHILADELPHIA
Cover Story

The DAR Museum is fortunate to have in its collection two pastel portraits by the itinerant American profilist, Ruth Henshaw Bascom (1772-1848). Featured on the cover is the profile of Frances Knowlton Chickering; the other is of her brother, Joseph.

Recognizing the wealth of information afforded by this acquisition, the Museum Staff, with the support of the DAR Executive Committee, undertook extensive research into the life and work of Ruth Henshaw Bascom. The results are detailed in the article beginning on page 692.

Also featured in this issue is the debut of two new departments: Executive Forum and C.A.R. Forum. These will appear periodically to bring you information from the National Officers and from the National Society Children of the American Revolution.

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On Tuesday, August 5, one of the most important, and the largest, piece of equipment for the Climate Control system arrived at National Headquarters. The $25,000 Cooling Tower weighs 5,600 pounds and is about 19 by 7 by 13 feet. It rests on specially installed steel girders on the roof of the Administration Building and is an essential part of the future air conditioning system.

A special 125 ton Hydraulic Crane was required to lift the unit to the roof in a four hour process. With great care and precision the Cooling Tower was raised next to the Administration Building and over the Memorial Gardens until it disappeared over the roof. At this point directions were given by walkie-talkie to the crane operator until the unit came safely to rest.
DEAR FRIENDS,

This October, our 96th year, let us remember the Founders of our National Society. We are grateful to them for giving us so many ways to serve through historic, educational and patriotic endeavors. Little did our Founders realize what they started—a 210,000 member service organization! In the year ahead, as we serve our society, let us strive to be the best chapter, state and national officer; the best chapter, state and national chairman and the best members! If we strive to serve our society best, we'll make it the best.

Climate control update: We're still going through hard times at National Headquarters with all the dust, dirt, rubble, drilling and interruptions. Extensive water damage in some areas was due to old pipes bursting. There is much work to be done but we are making progress.

Enjoy every day your gift of life and your worthwhile work. Attempt the difficult, reach to make a difference, have Determination, take Action and get Results. “May the music of laughter, the warmth of friendship and the spirit of love be with you always.”

Sincerely,

Anne D. Flick
In 1984, the DAR Museum purchased two pastel portraits by the itinerant, American profilist, Ruth Henshaw Bascom (1772-1848). The DAR Museum was pleased to have acquired the two pastels as the staff recognized the importance of the genealogical information which accompanied the pair. The profiles were of a brother and sister, Joseph Knowlton and Frances Knowlton Chickering. These portraits had descended in the Chickering family of New Hampshire to their last owner, Edward Connor Chickering, who lived in Washington, D.C.

Once an object is acquired by the DAR Museum, the cataloging process is begun. This involves fully examining a piece and recording one’s observations in detail. The examination is followed by careful research which will hopefully answer questions which surface during the cataloguer’s study. It was during the cataloging of the pastel of Frances Knowlton Chickering that some puzzling discoveries were
made. When the cataloguer, Susanne Dawson, unframed the pastel and turned it over to look for the artist’s signature, commonly found on the reverse of Bascom’s work, another image of Frances was uncovered. Interestingly, the likeness on the back appeared different from the likeness on the front. First, the likeness on the front was a cut-out drawing. The profile of Frances was drawn in pastels and pencil and then cut out and applied to a piece of paper which Bascom colored as well with pastel. This technique was used frequently by the artist. She used sealing wax as an adhesive. In some of her pastels, the artist applied costume details on top of the profiles. For example, Reverend Timothy Rogers, a pastel owned by the Congregational Unitarian Society in Bernardston, Massachusetts, has glasses which Bascom cut out of metallic paper. It should be noted that cut-out profiles were not the only technique used by Bascom. An equal number of her known works are not cut out. The profile of Joseph Knowlton is an example of a pastel which Bascom did not cut out. Secondly, if one looks carefully at the front and the back of the profile of Frances, one notices that it is shown with a lace neck piece in the image on the back and without a neck piece in the pastel on the front. Thirdly, one notices that the medium on the back is not the same as on the front. The paper on the reverse is covered with a blue coating. Brush strokes are visible. The deep purple figure has faded edges and appears opaque with the exception of the lace neck piece which has a three-dimensional and photographic quality.

Immediately, upon seeing the figure on the reverse, the cataloguer realized that she was looking at an image which if studied could help to explain Bascom’s approach to her work and her particular techniques for drawing pastel profiles. Specialists from the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress were asked to examine the reverse (Continued on page 706)
"... the great privilege of participating in the celebration of the symbol of freedom's 100th anniversary..."
I
f ever our brave forefathers and stalwart design-
ers of the liberties we now enjoy worried for even
one moment that their succeeding generations
would pale when confronted with any obstacle in
celebration of these liberties, they failed to realize that
over 200 patriotic Daughters and their families were
more than willing to brave the cold winds of July 3 and
blistering sun of July 4 to take part in the Statue of
Liberty NSDAR Gala at Liberty State Park, Jersey City,
New Jersey. It wasn’t just the heritage and history of
this Great Lady celebrating her 100th birthday that
brought enough women from all over the country to fill
five buses but the National Society’s significant role in
guiding and rendering aid to the many immigrants who
stepped on our shores at Ellis Island to overcrowding,
lack of provisions and inadequate facilities. It was DAR
that not only passed a resolution pressing for reforms
at the 30th Continental Congress in 1921, developed
the DAR Manual for Citizenship for those desiring to
be naturalized, but provided materials for women in
the detention room so they could pass the long days
and weeks of waiting by making garments, laces and
embroidered items. This was the legacy that stirred the
Daughters of the American Revolution to want to par-
ticipate in the rededication of the Lady of Liberty.

Without doubt, Liberty State Park afforded one of
the best views of the Statue of Liberty. While our Presi-
dent General, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, and Hon-
orary President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King,
had the honor of representing the National Society at
the official unveiling ceremonies with President Ron-
ald Reagan on Governor's Island, New York, on the
evening of July 3, the rest of the Daughters and their
families, layered in sweaters and jackets to ward off
unseasonable and record-breaking cold temperatures,
found they had commanding views at a location signifi-
cantly closer than any other land site. One felt one
could almost reach out and touch the Statue. When the
Great Lady was finally enveloped in bright lights and
her torch lit, the massive crowd of over 200,000 patri-
otic Americans expressed their deep and profound
love of this great land of ours with a spontaneous out-
pouring of “God Bless America.”

Sleep was not on the agenda for this two-day event.
The bus returned from the park around 1:00 am.
Statue of Liberty favor bags, which included a welcom-
ing letter from New Jersey Governor Thomas H. Kean,
were then distributed, and participants in the Gala
were expected to be in the dining room or in line for a
specially arranged continental breakfast at 6:00 am the
next morning. At 7:00 am with Mrs. Fleck, Mrs. Rich-
ard O. Creedon, First Vice President General; Mrs.
Charles K. Kemper, Recording Secretary General; Mrs.
Henry A. Klie, Treasurer General; Mrs. Richard P. Tay-
lor, Librarian General; Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Jr., Cu-
rator General, and Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, Hostess
State Regent, all aboard, buses were once again on the
road headed for a different location in the park to view
an extraordinary international fleet of 33 naval vessels
including the U.S. Iowa from which President Reagan
reviewed the ships, and the much anticipated Opera-
tion Sail, the “Tall Ships.” Led by the host vessel, the
United States Eagle, a training ship for our Coast
Guard cadets, each ship appeared to be more strik-
ingly impressive and majestic than the one before and
each, with dignified propriety and elegance, paid her
stately tribute to the Lady in the harbor. Cameras were
in evidence the entire day, especially when sixty of
these windjammers berthed right in the park with
many lowering their gangplanks of welcome.

(Continued on page 708)
It was another brilliant, hot, humid July day. Was it really two years and one day since I'd last sat on Liberty Island behind the towering figure of Miss Liberty. Then she was surrounded by scaffolding—the restoration was in progress—and that day we watched anxiously as her torch was removed. This day, July 5, 1986, she stood proudly displaying her new golden torch, patiently waiting to receive visitors. How much had happened in those two years... and how much had happened in the two days just past.

This seemed for me the climax... the most emotional event of all that had gone before or would follow. The grand hurrah was abating, lusty cheers had subsided, the grand fireworks were a memory. Today's gathering was small and calm, made up of guests of the White House, young essayists and their families and Liberty Leaders such as DAR. The First Lady would cut the ribbon to officially reopen Liberty Island. As we waited for the ceremony to begin, my mind roamed.

From Allagash to Zayante, Australia to Zaire... men, women and children had come to New York. To celebrate the Fourth of July, to watch tall and small ships and powerful naval vessels and... to pay tribute—each in his own way—to the remarkable Statue of Liberty on her 100th birthday.

Our activity had begun the morning of July 3. The medium-sized sailing ships and small craft of Operation Sail were headed down the East River to their assigned places. From a private vantage, Mrs. Walter Hughey King and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., Honorary Presidents General, and I watched them—orderly and proud, whether a kayak, the flat-bottomed Dutch canal boats, or handsome yachts and schooners. It was a foretaste of festivities to come July 4.

Because our members had played such a vital role in the restoration effort, DAR was invited to be a part of all the official functions and ceremonies throughout Liberty Weekend. The evening of July 3 was the
first of these, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, President General, Mrs. King, and I went by chartered bus from Manhattan to Brooklyn, thence by ferry to the main venue for the Weekend—Governor’s Island—which is the world’s largest Coast Guard base.

First order was a reception and buffet dinner. We talked with Lee Iacocca, Bob Hope, Johnny Cash, Treasurer of the United States Katherine Ortega, ADM Paul Yost, Commandant of the Coast Guard, and other government and corporate officials. Many of them knew of and congratulated us on the National Society’s fine contribution to the restoration (over $500,000).

In the grandstand, we were seated in a row above the President’s box. Not only had we a marvelous view of the stage and the Statue in the background, but we could watch the early arrivals of celebrities and dignitaries, including the Kissingers, Secretary of State Shultz, Treasury Secretary Baker, Mayor Koch, Governor Cuomo and, later, the official entry of the Reagans and Mitterands.

With a dusky, pink Summer sunset behind the Statue, a fanfare of 120 trumpets announced Liberty Weekend’s official start. Presentation of colors, national anthems, brief speeches, the moving moments of induction of 40,000 individuals to citizenship (conducted

By Louise J. Gruber. Past National Chairman Statue of Liberty Restoration Committee
Above left to right: Miss Gruber and Honorary President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, are shown presenting the City of Nashville's Key and honorary citizenship to RADM Richard E. Young of the USS Nashville.

by Chief Justice Burger from Ellis Island), led up to the dramatic moment when President Reagan "unveiled" the Statue of Liberty via laser and computer. An upward sweep of light bathed Miss Liberty in brilliance and, as cheers and tears mingled, searchlights fanned the night. The celebration echoed through the harbor.

A kaleidoscope of song, dance and narrative followed, saluting the immigrant settlers of America. It was a fitting introduction to the President's presentation of Medals of Liberty to twelve outstanding naturalized citizens. Finally, the long-awaited lighting of Liberty's new Torch. The President gave the signal and the reflections of the golden flame shown across the water as the 160-voice chorus sang Berlin's "Give me your tired, your poor." A rousing finale brought on stage all the marching bands, flags, dancers and soloists. Was Miss Liberty smiling a little?

This triumphant opening set the tone for the rest of Liberty Weekend. Onlookers numbered in the hundreds of thousands. Every viewing spot was filled. Casts of thousands participated, whether at duty stations on ships, on decks as USO performers, celebrities in official events or sidewalk improvisationists.

Early on the Fourth of July it was back to Governor's Island. This time in company of Mrs. King, Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Kitty Coburn of John Jay Chapter in New York. From the same grandstand vantage we could see the President with Secretary of the Navy Lehman aboard the battleship USS Iowa as she passed in review of the 21 international and 12 American naval ships, all at anchor and in full dress. Thrilling fly-overs by the Navy's Blue Angels, Air Force Thunderbirds, and special British and French air units added visual excitement. The Patrouille de France released red, white and blue smoke trails as their planes passed over Miss Liberty. From time to time, skywriting by intrepid Navy fliers sent messages to the spectators.

Operation Sail followed, with "Eagle," the Coast Guard's 295-foot barque, in the lead. More than 250 sailing vessels from 30 nations were in the parade.

That night, the spectacular fireworks were viewed from a high, forward deck of the USS Nashville, where at sunset we had presented the City of Nashville's Key and honorary citizenship to RADM Richard E. Young, USNR-R, chairman of the INR. "Grand" and "glorious" are tame words to describe the amazing pyrotechnical display—the largest ever in the United States. Especially fascinating were synchronized firings from multiple locations... all visible to us at the same time. Around us and over us extraordinary shapes and colors exploded; sometimes one thought they would land on the ship. And, of course, out in the harbor Lady Liberty was surrounded and saluted with light and sound.

July Fifth. As mentioned at the start, this day was somehow special. It celebrated the children who had a part in the restoration. A generation perhaps not yet sure what the Statue really means in their lives. But, this day, they seemed aware they were a part of history, helping to make history. They were proud and they said so.

Introduced by Mrs. Reagan, an American boy read his essay on "Our Statue: Teacher of Liberty," and a French girl read hers on the meaning of Liberty. In the audience were 51 students, selected to represent their states or territories in this Christa McAuliffe Essay presentation. As Mrs. Reagan cut the ribbon, 500 homing pigeons were released. After circling the Statue, they headed out to deliver their messages of Peace. Mrs. Reagan then became the Statue's first official visitor.

While not exactly anti-climactic, there remained the Governor's reception that afternoon honoring Liberty Leaders. And then the super-colossal wind-up on Sunday night. It was a show of many shows, with the audience being the stars in an impressively engineered "light spectacular" that turned the vast stadium into a blanket of red, white and blue, Spells out on the upper deck. These flashes later made special statements as inventive spectators used them to "speak" in undulating waves around the huge oval, or to applaud performers.

(Continued on page 708)
I arrived in New York at the age of 10 as an immigrant from Europe. I still remember my father, as we stood in New York waiting for our final papers, solemnly instructing me and my brother in our native tongue. ‘From today on, our family will be American, and English will be our language. You will go to an American school, learn English as fast as you can, and come home to teach it to your parents.’

That’s what a woman told me who speaks without a trace of an accent, although she didn’t know a word of English when she arrived in our country. She thanks her public school teacher who taught her to speak, read and write flawless English.

That story could be told by millions of immigrants. English was the vehicle that enabled them to become Americans. Being forced to learn English in the public schools was the escalator that enabled them, starting with only the clothes on their backs, to rise to success in education, business and professions.

It never occurred to them to hire a lawyer and demand their “right” to be educated in their native language. They would have thought that disloyal to their adopted country, and it certainly would have been self-defeating of their own career aspirations.

About 20 years ago, we woke up to the fact that we have a great many Spanish-speaking children in the schools. So our nation, in its generosity, decided to give them extra help, above and beyond what had been provided to other immigrants.

The plan was called Bilingual Education. The purpose was to give immigrant children special help in learning English. But Bilingual Education created its own bureaucracy with its army of employees who could use part of their tax-paid salaries to lobby to perpetuate and expand their own turf.

Instead of mainstreaming the Hispanics, it is leading them into a cultural/linguistic apartheid. It’s a device to provide jobs to Spanish-speaking school personnel at the price of keeping Hispanic children effectively segregated, unable to communicate in the language of education, commerce, industry, government, and influence in America. A March 1985 report to Congress showed that students enrolled in Bilingual Education programs often do not reach English proficiency even after seven years.

The proven route to success for millions of immigrants—learning the English language as a child even though their parents do not speak English—is being denied today to non-English-speaking children by the Federal bureaucrats who have a vested interest in perpetuating the problem they were hired to solve. They are the children who are kept in a cultural apartheid. When the San Diego County Grand Jury took an objective look at Bilingual Education in that county, it concluded that current Bilingual Education promotes “a type of cultural apartheid,” delays “the assimilation of young students into the American mainstream,” and is a “disservice to the student.”

A National Academy of Sciences panel concluded that many American high school graduates are unemployable because they lack the skills needed to hold a job. Heading the list of the qualifications necessary to the performance of entry-level jobs is a good command of the English language.

This route of success is being denied to non-English-Speaking students today by the do-gooders who have a vested interest in Federal funding. The Hispanic lobby now looks to Federal funds to maintain the Hispanic language and culture, not to expedite transition to effective use of the English language in the American economy.

Secretary Bennett’s Fresh Approach. Secretary of Education William Bennett wants Congress and the American taxpayers to take a new look at Bilingual Education. Indeed, this fresh look is long overdue. In the last ten years, Bilingual Education has become just another Federal bureaucracy—a far cry from the helping hand to aliens that it was designed to be.

“Deregulation” of the airlines meant that millions more Americans were able to ride a plane for the first time. Deregulation of Bilingual Education would mean that millions more children would learn English instead of being kept forever in a foreign-language ghetto from which they will never be mainstreamed into American economic life.

These harsh words do not represent any attempt to rank English as “superior,” or to put down those who native tongue is another language. If we are honest, we must face the reality that, if you want to live, work and succeed in America, you are hopelessly handicapped if you can’t speak and read the English language.

The public schools should ensure that every child enjoys access to the opportunities of American society, but those opportunities are effectively barred to children who cannot read and speak English.

Tens of millions of non-English-speaking immigrants have come to America seeking freedom or fortune or both. Many of those adults remained in ethnic neighborhoods, but they wanted their children to enjoy a rising standard of living in America.
So those parents saw to it that their children learned the language of their adopted country. The upper echelons of government, industry, and academia are filled with success stories of those children who were encouraged or compelled, by their parents and the public school system, to learn English.

Then came Big Brother Federal Government saying, "I'm here to help you." Congress passed the Bilingual Education Act in 1968—Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

It started as a program to teach English to non-English-speaking children, but it became a program to ghettoize children with year after year of instruction in all subjects in their native tongue. One of the original sponsors of the law, Rep. James H. Scheuer, said that the act's "original purposes were perverted and politicized." Secretary Bennett now charges that, "after 17 years of Federal involvement, and after $1.7 billion in Federal funding, we have no evidence that the children have benefited." He says that Federal policies about Bilingual Education have become "confused as to purpose and overbearing as to means."

No wonder the Federal deficit is out of control! No wonder public schools have lost the confidence of the American taxpayers! Is there any other business where you could spend $1.7 billion without any evidence that it was accomplishing its purpose? The Federal bilingual bureaucracy should be abandoned and those who have personally profited from the spending of all that money called to an account of their stewardship.

Secretary Bennett is more tolerant. He wants to continue the funding but give local school districts the autonomy and the flexibility to choose the methods they believe will best get the job done.

Bennett says it is foolish to believe that only Washington knows best, "especially in the absence of research establishing the superiority of instruction in a student's native language. There is no evidence of such superiority."

That sounds like common sense; but the bureaucrats don't like it because they hate an environment of competition. So, Bennett's ideas were immediately denounced by the payrollers who profit from the present system.

How It All Started. Although Bilingual Education is a Federal program originally designed to "mainstream" non-English-speaking children, it has become a device to perpetuate the Federal bureaucracy. Studies done by Dr. George Roche, chairman of the National Council on Educational Research, show that it actually is a disservice to the disadvantaged children it was designed to help and may be relegating them to a permanent status as second-class citizens.

It all started with the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 (Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act). The stated purpose was to provide greater equality and opportunity to poor, minority students. Subsequent amendments in 1974 and 1978 removed the poverty clause and broadened the base of potential participants.

The rhetoric that accompanied the original funding was so noble. As explained by its sponsor, Senator Ralph Yarborough, in 1967: "It is the main purpose of the bill to bring millions of school children into the mainstream of American life and make them literate in the national language of the country in which they live: namely English."

Like many liberal Federal spending programs, the idea passed Congress in 1968 without debate or public discussion and with a modest appropriation of only $7.5 million for a "pilot project" under Title VII. Meanwhile, the Legal Services Administration filed suit on behalf of 1,800 Chinese-speaking students in San Francisco, claiming they had been denied special instruction in English.

The Office for Civil Rights in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare got into the act, asserting the right of the plaintiffs not to be discriminated against on the basis of national origin. In its decision in Lau v. Nichols, the Supreme Court adopted the position that immigrants have the right to instruction for "linguistic deficiencies."

The Supreme Court said that some remedy was needed for the problem, but didn't say what. The Chinese children in the Lau case could have been given extra instruction in English. But the Office for Civil Rights took the position that they had to be taught mathematics, geography, history, and other academic subjects in Chinese.

The civil rights militants then started threatening cutoffs of Federal funding from schools that didn't offer instruction in the native languages of all immigrants, no matter how few might be in the area or how costly this might be to the school district. Naturally, Congressional appropriations increased to hundreds of millions of dollars per year as the bureaucrats expanded their programs.

For generations, immigrants to America have successfully moved into the mainstream of U.S. commerce and industry, the arts, government, politics, and other professions. Instead of clinging to their mother tongue, they learned English.

But the bureaucrats drew up guidelines in the 1970s which specified that students must be taught in their native language about their native culture in order to produce "a student who can function, totally in both languages and cultures." Instead of a plan to teach non-English-speaking children, it became a bilingual-bicultural education system.

These guidelines did not permit either of the two methods with a proven track record of success: (a) the English-as-a-Second Language technique which provides English instruction for part of the day and regular instruction for the rest, or (b) the Structured Immersion technique, in which most instruction is given in English. Because both of these methods stress the primacy of English, they were said to violate the bilingual-bicultural mandate of the guidelines.

Former Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstader tried to get these guidelines codified as Federal regulations in 1980. Fortunately, the election of Ronald Reagan intervened and Secretary of Education Terrel Bell withdrew those regulations in 1981.

Although the Department of Education no longer requires the bilingual-bicultural approach, Dr. Roche estimates that 90 percent of the 400 school districts monitored by the Office of Civil Rights still use it. These districts include the big majority of the limited-English-proficient students (mostly Hispanic).

Some liberals, using the sanctimonious argument that no language is superior to another, argue that bilingual-bicultural education is "enrichment." They want students to continue in bilingual classes long after they learn English.

The bilingual-bicultural approach, with ever-increasing Federal funding, has been promoted by those who have an inferiority complex about the traditional failure of Americans to learn a foreign language. Only 15 percent of American high school students study a foreign language.

But the bilingual education program funded by the Federal Government has nothing whatsoever to do with helping Americans to learn a foreign language. Its purpose is supposedly to prepare students to transfer into all-English classrooms as quickly as possible without falling behind in other subjects.

There is nothing "bi" about the program. Language instruction is now given in 70 different languages, including Aleut, Navajo, Cambodian, Haitian, Arabic, Russian, and a score of nationalities I never heard of. Since 80 percent of the
program involves Spanish-speaking children, Bilingual Education is a sort of Affirmative Action program for Hispanics hired to teach the classes.

Just as great oaks from little acorns grow, expensive Federal programs grow from little "pilot projects." Now the bureaucrats talk about "maintenance" of the immigrants' native tongue rather than merely about a transition to English. Many people believe that Bilingual Education actually prevents immigrants from learning English, which is the contrary of the original intention.

What Immigrants Want. Do you want your English public school instruction to be given in your native language, split between your native language and English, or in English? Hundreds of parents of Spanish-speaking and Vietnamese-speaking children in Montgomery County, Maryland, were asked that question.

The survey-takers were stunned when 99 percent said, "English!" The bureaucrats, who see at stake their jobs in the federally-financed program called ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages), are "disturbed" by the results of the survey. They are trying to say that maybe the parents "didn't understand," and that the survey was "small" and "preliminary?"

Indeed, the parents do understand the program better than those who have a vested interest in Federal spending for foreign language instruction in the public schools. The parents want their children to hurry up and get into the mainstream of America.

They know that the best way to do this is to plunge them into an English-language school where they have to learn English fast in order to survive. That's the route by which millions of foreign immigrants have passed through the melting pot and entered the mainstream of America.

Chi Luu is a dramatic example of how immigrant children can learn so quickly. He fled Vietnam at the bottom of a small boat, arriving in America not knowing a word of English. In 1984 he graduated from City College of New York with a 3.98 grade point average. He ranked first among the 1,700 graduates and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a graduate scholarship.

Do you think it ever crossed Chi Luu's mind, upon arriving at our shores, to file a "national origin discrimination" suit complaining that he was denied his "human rights" because he was not provided with free high school classes in his native Vietnamese? Yet, the Federal Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars on our so-called Bilingual Education program.

How To Teach English To Hispanics. A new program has been instituted in the Bellevue, Washington, public schools which makes the entire federal Bilingual Education program all across the United States look downright silly. The "Bellevue Spanish Immersion Program" was approved by the School Board and started in September 1986.

Kindergarten and first grade pupils have the opportunity to enroll in what the description for parents calls "an exciting new optional program" in which native English-speaking children will receive all their subject-matter instruction in Spanish.

The goals of this program are for pupils to develop the ability to speak, read and write Spanish like a native. The program will add one grade level each year so that those starting now can continue in this "immersion" program from year to year.

From the first day, kindergarten students will receive "all of their instruction and classroom communication" in Spanish, including language arts, mathematics, science, social studies and health, as well as reading. The teacher will speak only Spanish in almost all situations and encourage the pupils to do likewise by a system of rewards. "The goal is to accustom the students to the second language environment."

The children in this "immersion" program will not receive any instruction in reading English until the second grade. Indeed, parents are admonished: "Do not attempt to formally teach your child to read in English."

Reading English in the second grade starts only in the last semester and only at the rate of 30 minutes per day. Third graders will have 45 minutes per day of reading in English during the first semester and 60 minutes per day in the second semester. In grades four and five, English instruction continues to be limited to 60 minutes per day.

Parents are told that, after their children begin to read English in the second grade, they will be able to "transfer" many skills from Spanish and "catch up in English reading within one or two years." That means catching up by the third or fourth grade.

The brochure describing this program for parents explains what it calls the "basic educational assumptions." These are: (1) "Language learning should be started early" and the pupil must use the second language for "communicating in normal everyday situations and in subject content learning."

(Continued on page 738)
James Madison was a Virginia Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was a very smart man, who had served in congress, and also had served in the Virginia law-making body. He had studied the governments of other countries. James Madison had several ideas on how to make a great government and how to make America free. He was thirty-six when he went to the Constitutional Convention.

On May 15, 1787, a convention began. Its task was to design a better and stronger central government. Representatives from each state came to give their ideas. The convention had taken place at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James Madison organized the Virginia Delegates to write their ideas on how to build a strong central government. The ideas are now known by the name of the Virginia Plan. Tuesday, May 29, 1787, at the convention Edmund Randolph, the governor of Virginia, told about the Virginia Plan, which Madison had organized. The Virginia plan recommended that the government be divided into three separate branches: 1. leader (president); 2. law court (supreme court); 3. Congress. This plan had many of the basic ideas that were in the Constitution which was adopted in the late 1780s.

During the convention James Madison carefully recorded every speech the men said at every meeting. Because of this he had to be present at every gathering of the convention. Three years later, the notes that Madison recorded were printed. They are now very valued records and are called the Constitutional Records. They are the only full records that we have of the Constitutional Convention.

After the convention was over James Madison helped John Jay and (Continued on page 704)
Many men and women have fought to make America a free and independent nation. It was declared free and independent by the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. But once our country was free, it needed some form of government. So a committee of Congress wrote the Articles of Confederation which were passed in 1777. But this form of government simply was not strong enough. Many people wanted changes made in the Articles.

One of these people was James Madison, a politician from Virginia who worked to have the Articles of Confederation replaced by what we know now as the Constitution of the United States. In fact, he is known as the “Father of the Constitution.”

Madison helped organize the Constitutional Convention of 1787 where his ideas on government were presented. Though some of his ideas were rejected, several were incorporated in the Constitution.

The convention came about when Madison proposed a conference between Virginia and Maryland because of a disagreement over navigation of the Potomac River. The conference failed because representatives of other states having access to the river were not present. Madison then had the Virginia Legislature call the Annapolis Convention of 1786. Though all states had been asked to attend, only five states sent delegates. It was then unanimously agreed to call another convention, but this time for constitutional reasons. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was held in Philadelphia.

Madison attended this convention as a delegate from Virginia. Being in full attendance at all the meetings, he took copious notes of the discussions which are the only known complete records of these (Continued on page 704)
Alexander Hamilton wrote The Federalist Papers. These men wrote to convince the states to ratify the Constitution. The Federalist is a series of eighty-five letters that were written to explain the pros and cons of how the Constitution works. They explained the weak spots of the Articles of Confederation, and they showed why the Constitution wouldn't give too much power to one branch of the government. James Madison wrote twenty-nine of these letters.

After they finished writing The Federalist Papers, nine of the thirteen states had to ratify or approve the Constitution. By 1790, all thirteen states had ratified it.

Madison led the congress in suggesting twelve amendments to be ratified by the states under the process of Article V in the Constitution. He wanted these amendments to satisfy the people who wanted certain freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. By December 15, 1791, enough of the states had approved all but two of the twelve amendments. These ten amendments were added to the Constitution. They are called the Bill of Rights. Madison made these states want more freedom, including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom to bear arms, and other freedoms. But only the first eight were individual freedoms.

For almost two hundred years the oldest working Constitution has served the United States well, and James Madison, "The Father of the Constitution," helped get it started.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


(Continued from page 702)

Madison believed in a strong central government for our country. He thought that if the government was not considerably strengthened, our country would either break up or become a monarchy. These ideas in the Virginia Plan were presented to the convention by Governor Edmund Randolph. The Virginia Plan also stated that the population of each state would determine its representation. Therefore, the larger states—Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York—would dominate the national government. Although strongly opposed by the smaller states, the final Constitution was foreshadowed, in part, by the Virginia Plan.

The smaller states proposed the New Jersey Plan in which all the states would be represented equally, regardless of population. For nearly two months, the convention debated over the two plans of government. Finally, the arguments were ended with the Connecticut Compromise, which gave equal voting power to all states represented, but each state in the House of Representatives was to be represented according to population. Since Virginia was one of the larger states, Madison was opposed to the Connecticut Compromise and fought against it. But on the whole, he thought the Constitution fair and supported its ratification.

Not everyone agreed that the proposed Constitution was best for our country. Many feared a strong central government, and some did not agree with all parts of the document. Madison's next job was to get the Constitution accepted.

The press had begun favoring opposition to the new Constitution. So Madison, in collaboration with John Jay and Alexander Hamilton, wrote a series of essays called The Federalist Papers which were published in local newspapers. The Federalist Papers consisted of eighty-five essays which gave readers a clearer view of what the Constitution was all about.

The authorship of some of the essays is unknown. Madison is credited with writing about one-third. The essays were first signed by "a citizen of New York." Later they were signed by "Publius."

The tenth essay of the series, written by Madison, is possibly the most popular. In it, he explains basically the government's relationship to different and conflicting interests that make up a democratic society.

However, opposition to the Constitution increased in Virginia near the time of Virginia's Ratification Convention. Madison was in New York at the time and did not plan to attend the Ratification Convention, but he could see that the contest was going to be very close. He consented to attend as a delegate from Orange County, Virginia.

At the convention, which was held in June of 1788, Madison found that many of Virginia's most influential statesmen were opposed to the Constitution because they believed it did not serve the best interests of Virginia. They included George Mason, James Monroe, and Patrick Henry, Madison's main adversary. But once again, Madison came well prepared. He knew every section of the Constitution, and could challenge almost every argument used against it.

(Continued on page 729)
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.

135. MRS. CATHERINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY (Elroy M. Avery)
Samuel Tilden (MA), Enlisted.

136. MRS. SARAH BOUTON PATTERSON (J.N. Patterson)
Joseph Cilley (NH), Colonel of the 1st New Hampshire Regiment.

137. MRS. VICTORIA CHESMAN ADAMS BARBER (John C. Barber)
Andrew Adams (MA), Private.

138. MRS. JOSEPHINE HUNTER CAMPBELL RATHBONE (Estes G. Rathbone)
John Reily (VA), Private under General Nathaniel Greene.

139. MRS. ELLEN S. CROMWELL (Thomas Cromwell)
Peter Lauck (VA), Private in General Daniel Morgan's Company of Riflemen.

140. MRS. MARIE HENDERSON MOORE
Commodore Thomas Truxton (NY), Commanded the battleship, Independence.

141. MRS. ANNA M. McDOWELL
Henry Osborn (NJ), Private in New Jersey Militia.

142. MISS EMELINE VIRGINIA MIDDLETON
Arthur Middleton (SC), Delegate to Continental Congress.

143. MISS SARAH TYSON HALLOWELL
Christopher Marshall (PA), Member of Pennsylvania Council of Safety.

144. MRS. MARGUERITE DICKINS (Commander F. W. Dickins)
Ebenezer Jenkins (CT), Captain in the Army.

145. MRS. KATHERINE SEARLE MCCARTNEY (Gen. W. H. McCarty)
Constant Searle (CT), Was in Battle of Wyoming.

146. MRS. KATHERINE CARSON BRECKENRIDGE (Hon. Clinton R. Breckenridge)
Thomas Carson (VA), Soldier.

147. MRS. MARY ROBBINS CHURCH
Joshua Porter (CT), Colonel of Connecticut Militia.

148. MISS ELIZABETH DEWITT CHIPP
John A. DeWitt (NY), Quartermaster.

149. MRS. ANNA S. LORING
Gen. Joseph Palmer (MA), Delegate to the Provincial Congress.

150. MISS LILLY MORTON BROWNE
William Waller (VA), Corporal in Daniel Morgan's Regiment.

151. MISS MARY RANDOLPH BROWNE
William Waller (VA), Corporal in Daniel Morgan's Regiment.

152. MRS. BELINDA OLNAY HATHAWAY WILBOUR (Joshua Wilbour)
Nathan Arnold (RI), Captain of a Volunteer Company.

153. MISS NETTIE LOVISA WHITE
Antipas White (MA), Private with Massachusetts troops.

154. MRS. KATE T. WILKINS TITTMAN (O.B. Tittman)
Capt. John Wilkins (PA), Recruited and maintained a Company of soldiers.

155. MISS MARY ABBIE EMERY
Joseph Emery (NH), Captain.

156. MISS AGATHA LEWIS TOWLES
Col. Wm. Lewis (VA), Represented Augusta Co. at the Convention.

157. MISS SARAH GERTRUDE TAYLOR
Daniel Condit (NY), Soldier in the New Jersey Line.

158. MRS. JULIET HAZELTINE COX (William Van Zant Cox)
Joseph Emery (NH), Captain.

159. MRS. ISABEL MONTGOMERY MORSELL
Col. Oliver Towles (VA), Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia Continental Line.

160. MISS CLARISSA H. BARTON
David Stone (MA), Sergeant in Captain Moore's Company.

161. MISS VIRGINIA MILLER
Richard Buckner (VA), Member of the Westmoreland Committee of Safety.

162. MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE (Isaac Platt Foote, Austin Thomas)
Col. Ephraim Sawyer (MA), Fought at Bunker Hill.

163. MRS. MATILDA WILKINS BACHE EMORY (Gen. William Hemsley Emory)
Benjamin Franklin (PA), Signed the Declaration of Independence.

164. MISS SARAH F. EMORY
Benjamin Franklin (PA), Signed the Declaration of Independence.

165. MISS VICTORIA DE MONTHOLON EMORY
Benjamin Franklin (PA), Signed the Declaration of Independence.

166. MISS KATHERINE FOOTE (Judge Coe)
General Andrew Ward (CT), Brigadier General in the Continental Army.

167. MRS. LUCY A. LEGGOTT
Col. Thomas Chittenden (VT), President of Council of Safety, Governor of VT.

(To Be Continued)
"Painted on Frances' Copy"  
(Continued from page 693)

figure and to speculate on how it was created and how it related to the pastel portrait of Frances on the front. Questions were raised, and theories were debated. The first question asked was if the reverse image could possibly be photographic. It was agreed that the image and the appearance of the paper brought to mind a photogenic drawing or a blueprint. While there was a certain amount of experimentation with photographic materials prior to the 1839 announcement of photography by L.J.M. Daguerre in Paris, there were no successful processes in general use. Chemistry books and scientific publications dealt with the subject of using light to darken chemicals on paper and cloth. The use of cameras was also commonplace. Could the image on our Bascom be photographic? Why was the sitter shown with a neck piece on the reverse and no neck piece on the front? What kind of coating did Bascom use on the reverse side? Was the coating used intentionally to produce an image as a part of her technique? Testing would be required in order to answer these questions.

In 1985, the NSDAR Executive Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Hughey King generously agreed to support a research project which would delve into examining the Bascom profile scientifically. The commitment was understandable because the DAR Museum owned the profile with the unexplained image on the reverse. The cataloguer was on the DAR Museum's staff. The artist, Ruth Henshaw Bascom, was an important American profilist and was, furthermore, the daughter of Colonel William Henshaw. Colonel William Henshaw was a prominent figure in the Revolutionary War leading a company of men in Massachusetts and serving as chairman of the first Committee of Correspondence organized under the leadership of Samuel Adams in 1772. Until recently, a DAR chapter in Leicester, Massachusetts was named for Col- nel Henshaw. The project would yield an understanding of not only what was on the reverse of Frances Knowlton's pastel but information about Bascom's life and her techniques. Dr. M. Susan Barger, a material scientist who has done extensive work on photographic materials, was hired to do scientific analyses and to work along with Miss Dawson.

The isolated analysis of the Knowlton pastel would be interesting, but not as valuable as it could be if it was placed in the context of the rest of the Bascom opus. Therefore, the project evolved into a survey of over one hundred of Bascom's known profiles. It was necessary to determine if other profiles had similar images on their reverse sides. It was also necessary to become familiar with the artist's style. In any study, a procedure for looking must be developed. It was determined that certain questions needed to be answered. What type of paper was Bascom using? What kind of pastel crayon? What type of adhesive? Were the profiles all life size? Was she using a profile machine? As the project unfolded, new questions arose. What type of woman was Ruth Henshaw Bascom? Did she have an experimental approach to her work? Did she have an interest in early photography?

Ruth Henshaw Bascom was the daughter of William and Phoebe Swan Henshaw of Leicester, Massachusetts. The oldest of William and Phoebe's nine children, Ruth attended Leicester Academy as a young girl. From age seventeen until her seventies, Ruth kept a diary of her daily activities. During her teenage years, she recorded her daily chores, her father's travels and her responsibilities to her younger brothers and sisters. As an adult, she recorded her husband's travels, her own travels and her profile making. Her first husband was Dr. Asa Miles whom she married in 1804. After Dr. Miles died in 1806, Ruth married Reverend Ezekiel Lysander Bascom, a Unitarian minister. She had no children of her own. Though the Bascoms' home was in Gill, Massachusetts, they travelled a great deal due to Reverend Bascom's work. It appears from reading Mrs. Bascom's diary that the couple visited family and friends often. This practice was continued by Ruth after her husband's death. It was on these visits that Bascom would make pastel profiles of her host, hostess and their children. She recorded the names in her diary. Genealogical research shows that Bascom was related to most of her sisters either through her own family or her husband's. Throughout her diary, she records the names Flint, Denny, Scott, Allen, Hosmer, Wood and Gates. All of these families are related. All of these families lived within a hundred and fifty mile radius of Ruth's home town of Leicester.

Ruth Henshaw Bascom recorded the pastels which she drew in her diary. (The diaries are now in the collection of The American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts.) On March 4, 1830, Ruth Bascom wrote, "Thursday very pleasant, spent the day and night at Dr. Knowlton's painted on Frances' copy, sketched with her mother's and Joseph's testimony. Frances to village after her sister (Goulding) who came and slept here to have her copy taken." She continued on March 8, "I past the day and night at Dr. K's finishing the two daughters' likenesses . . . ." Finally, on March 9, she mentioned that she had put Mr. Knowlton's in frame not finished and "sketched Dr. Knowlton." It is interesting to note that on November 9, 1830, Frances married John White Chickering, and on June 16, 1830 Joseph married Harriet Bowker. It is possible that the Knowlton parents, who lived in Phillipston, Massachusetts, decided to record their children at the time of their marriages, just prior to their leaving home. Bascom also took the likeness of another Knowlton sister.

One can speculate as to how Ruth became involved in "the taking of profiles," as she called it in her diary. It seems likely that she was introduced to profile making or silhouette making while she was a

(Continued on page 710)
Abernathy, John, Sr.: b 21-1723 d 2-17-1812 m Lucy

Anderson, Jonatha, Sr.: b 7-16-1728 d 6-2-1809 m (1) Mary Wilder (2) Mrs. Hannah

Austin, Nathaniel: b 703 d 4-13-1777 m (1) Agnes Adams (2) Mrs. Sarah Chipman Eldridge Bind PS CS MA

Baskins, Mitchell: b 10-6-1754 d 4-10-1809 m Margaret Atkinson Pvt PA

Belew, Zachariah: b 4-21-1758 d 2-9-1845 m Mary Ballington Sol SC

Bell, Robert: b c 1736 d 6-11-1826 m Jane

Benson, Spencer: b 12-4-1755 d 8-40 m Comfort Short DE

Birney (Burney), John: b 1756 d 1-16-1805 m (Ally) Moore Irwin Sol GA

Bishop, Macajah: b 1760 d a 3-1805 m (1) Catherine Parker (2) (3) Milly Carter Sol NC

Brandstatter, Johann Michael: b 4-26-1759 d a 10-1812 m Mary

Briggs, Asa: b 1758 d 7-8-1815 m Mrs. Olive Simmons Pvt MA WPNS

Bryant, Isaac: b c 1739 d 8-25-1800 m Molly Perrow PS VA

Carley, Joseph: b c 1716 d 3-7-1808 m Sarah Washburn Pvt MA

Carney, Thomas: b 3-10-1738 d a 6-27-1835 m Jemimah Felton Sol NC

Carson, Francis: b c 1729 d a 1-1799 m Duarty Sol NC

Cox, Cornelius: b 1730 d 1-8-1790 m Ann Sol SC

Craddock, William: b a 1765 d 8-147 m X Sol SC

Cristman, Abraham: b 10-15-1733 d 10-29-1797 m Keziah Sol VA

Culpepper, George: b 10-8-1758 d 5-3-1829 m (1) Elizabeth Conrad (2) Mrs. Eva (Conrad) Simmons Sol NY

Cooper, James: b 7-21-1759 d 1835 m X Pvt MA PNSR

Cox, John: b 1766 d 2-21-1800 m Mary Washburn Pvt PA

DeLoach, John: b 1762 d 1818-19 m Elizabeth Swearington Sol SC

Dewey, Joseph, Sr.: b 10-7-1714 d 8-25-1799 m (1) Beulah Sackett (2) Hannah Phelps CS MA

Dickinson, Braddock: b 7-1-1760 d a 3-1839 m Mary Ward Sgr MA NY CT PNSR

Dugan, Robert: b 12-1765 d a 3-1837 m Elizabeth Scobey Sol NC

Farmer, Joseph: b c 1720 d 11-3-1784 m Martha Sol VA

Flowers, William: b 1755 d 8-1834 m Charity Sol NC

Gaines, Henry: b c 1737 d a 8-1830 m Ann George Sol VA

Gaines, Richard: b 5-4-1752 d 1834 m Ann Garth Pvt VA PNSR

Garland, Samuel: b 8-22-1747 d 8-1797 m Elizabeth Edmunds Capt VA

Gassaway (Gasaway), Samuel: b 2-17-1763 d 8-2-1829 m Nancy Gasaway Sol MD

Gates, Elijah: b 6-22-1744 d 4-11-1802 m Eunice Hatch Capt VT

Gill, Amos: b 9-6-1759 d 8-6-1815 m Mehitable Goodrich Pvt MA PNSR

Glenn, John, Sr.: b c 1730-35 d 3-14-1794 m Sarah Mil NC

Goodson, Arthur: b c 1765 d a 7-6-1818 m Nancy PNSR SC

Green, Jonathan: b 2-20-1745/6 d 3-1820 m Dorcas Hay Pvt MA

Gregory, Thomas: b c 1738 d 8-1818 m X PS NC

Guffy (Guffy), Alexander: b c 1751 d 7-15-1816 m Margaret Scott PS PA

Hale, John: b 7-29-1765 d 12-31-1815 m Theodosia Sanders Ens VA

Hallett, Ebenezer: b 5-22-1750 d 10-29-1832 m Elizabeth Crowell Pvt MA

Hemphill, James: b 1752 d a 5-4-1786 m Susannah Sol NC

Hemphill, James: b 1752 d a 5-4-1786 m Elsie Bratton Lt SC PNSR

Hieastand, Abraham: b c 1748 d 1839 m Anna Pvt PA

Hill, Caleb: b 6-25-1728 d 5-7-1797 m (1) Bethany Luther (2) Mary Jolls Luther SC MA

Hilt, Johannes, "John": b 1758 d a 10-20-1801 m Mary Foulkrod Wgn Pvt PS PA

Hockaday, Philemon: b 1760 d c 1810 m Sarah Sol VA

Hoffman, Reuben: b 10-17-1803 d a 11-1832 m Catherine PVT WNSR

Holley, Jonathan: b 3-7-1749 d 1835 m X Pvt MA PNSR

Ingram, James: b 6-26-1761 d 8-1-1854 m Rhoda Menefee Sol VA

James, John: b c 1750 d a 2-9-1792 m Elizabeth Taylor Sol NC

Johnson, Azariah: b 1750 d a 12-30-1793 m Leah Sol VA

Johnson, Arthur: b 1740 d a 3-4-1806 m Mary Taylor Sol VA

Johnson, Henry: b 1727 d a 7-6-1802 m Agnes Waller Sol VA

Kelly, George: b 1760 d 1820 m Nancy Sol VA

Kennedy, Arthur: b 1740 d a 6-4-1821 m Margaret Sol VA

Kennedy, Thomas: b 8-20-1763 d 2-5-1851 m (1) Sarah PNSR (2) Nancy Bishop Pvt NC PNSR WPNS

Kneeland, Edward, Sr.: b 2-23-1723/4 d c 1780 m (1) Hannah Blish (2) Deborah Martin PS VT

Kneeland, Edward, Jr.: b 9-30-1768 d 1829 m Elizabeth/Betsy Peck PS VA

Lamphear (Landfear), John: b c 1761 d 4-6-1813 m (1) X (2) Mary Lammon Pvt MA

Lauman (Lowman), John: b 8-31-1730 d 1819 m Susan Humbart Pvt SC

Lawrence, Stephen: b 2-21-1740 d 4-2-1789 m Mary Sol VA

Lindsey, Joseph: b c 1728 d a 11-1794 m Rachel Sol VA

Locke, William: b c 1753 d 4-19-1828 m Tryphena Saunders Pvt Sgr NH

Loomis, Noah, Jr.: b 8-25-1734 d 7-3-1819 m Elizabeth/Betsy Peck PS VT

Lord, John Haynes: b 1-13-1724/5 d 3-25-1796 m Rachael Knowles PS CT

McGraw, Edward: b 1747 d a 6-11-1832 m Rhoda Starnes Sol SC

Miller, Simon, Sr.: b c 1715 d a 2-28-1785 m Ann Sol VA

Mitchell, Samuel: b 1740 d 1-13-1819 m Rebeckah Cook Cpl CT PNSR

Moore, John: b 10-25-1757 d 11-16-1840 m Mary Keller Pvt NC PNSR
Morse, Samuel: b 4-10-1752 d 10-18-1841 m Rachel Jerrald Pvt MA PNSR
Norsworthy, John: b c 1740 d a 9-1789 m Ann __________ PS NC
Page, Jacob: b c 1780 d 1831 m (1) Sarah Johnson (2) Louisa Chamberlin Grd Sc Mt MM VT
Painter, (Bender), George: b c 1750 d p 10-7-1811 m Catherine __________ Pvt PS VA
Phelps, Nicholas: b c 1759 d p 1835 m (1) Mary Biggerstaff (2) Nancy Sol VA
Preston, John: b c 10-15-1754 d p 10-31-1832 m Thankful __________ Pvt NY PNSR
Price, Thomas: b c 1730 d 4-10-1792 m (1) Sarah Baldwin (2) Mary __________ PS VA
Richardson, George: b c 1758 d p 8-16-1837 m (1) Martha Snow (2) Comfort __________ Pvt VA PNSR
Roby, Berry: b c 1742 d c 1815 m Rachel __________ PS MD
Rowe, John: b c 1720 d 2-5-1802 m Sarah __________ CS SC
Santee, Christopher: b c 1735 d a 1819/20 m Sarah __________ Pvt PA
Searle, Joseph: b 4-13-1751 d 10-16-1831 m Laurania Wilbur Pvt RI
Sherman, David: b 1-22-1757 d 8-22-1810 m Rebecca French CS CT
Simmons, James, bpt 1-1-1737/8 d c 1791 m Mehitable Putnam Pvt MA
Smith, Mary (Smith): b 10-20-1744 d p 6-17-1875 m Morris Smith PS LA
Smith, Stephen: b a 9-1722 d 1799 m (1) Phoebe Hawkins (2) Blessing Stephens PS VA
Stallings, Abraham: b a 1765 d 1-3-1817 m (1) Catherine Judy (2) Mrs. Margaret (Miller) Creamer Sol VA
Stevens, James: b 7-23-1759/60 d 9-3-1832 m Susanna Haydon Pvt VA PNSR

"Reflections"
(Continued from page 698)

The outstanding virtue of the weekend was PATIENCE, as masses huddled... to see, to enjoy, to board transportation, to keep warm. Boats were "tempest-tost," especially on July 3 as they, too, waited for the action to begin. New York had the "tired," the "poor" (and not-so-poor), but mostly tired, since sleep was hard to manage.

It had been awe-inspiring to watch the parade of stately tall ships, and reassuring to see the impressive might of friendly warships. But it was wonderful to see uniformed sailors moving freely around the city, being greeted warmly and thanked for helping America celebrate.

It was a time to honor less nationally-known celebrities too. Eighteen Sailors of the Year, with their spouses, were brought to New York, housed and entertained through the generosity of the New York Navy League. Outstanding Sea Cadets

from units around the country served aboard U.S. ships in many capacities. These youngsters shared exciting new experiences, but they performed like "old salts."

Over and over throughout the weekend one could hear new friends and strangers comparing notes and sharing anecdotes. Heard Most often were "a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity" and "I wouldn't have missed it for the world." To which I add a resounding "ME TOO!"

"Statue of Liberty"
(Continued from page 695)

The final event of this great two-day celebration occurred after dark. Over forty thousand shells, fired from barges in the harbor, lit the sky with a dazzling array of fireworks. The framework for this magnificent spectacle was the New York skyline with the reflection of these lights against its exalted skyscrapers—Liberty was enveloped in these bursts of color, her stately countenance adding great dignity to the celebration as 90 silver shells created a crown around her in the grand finale. The accompanying music of "America the Beautiful" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" brought forth visible emotion from many in the vast crowd. This was a magnificent conclusion to the pride and deep patriotism evidenced by all who participated. The best seats "in the house" had been made available by an outstanding and capable committee of Mrs. Ernest L. Cunningham, Reservations Chairman; Mrs. A. James Crabb, Transportation Chairman; Mrs. Edward A. Molteni, Events Chairman, and Mrs. Douglas E. Heiss, Artist. A great deal of assistance and support were rendered by Mrs. Henry A. Klie, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, New Jersey State Regent. Mr. Charles T. Edson, who served as liaison to the New Jersey Statue of Liberty Centennial Commission, the New Jersey State Police and the New Jersey National Guard, was also of great assistance as were Mrs. James K. Hultgren, Mrs. Richard Leverton, Mr. Douglas E. Heiss, Artist. A great deal of assistance and support were rendered by Mrs. Henry A. Klie, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, New Jersey State Regent. Mr. Charles T. Edson, who served as liaison to the New Jersey Statue of Liberty Centennial Commission, the New Jersey State Police and the New Jersey National Guard, was also of great assistance as were Mrs. James K. Hultgren, Mrs. Richard Leverton, Mrs. Donald M. Widdows and Mrs. Frederick S. Yeiter who graciously assisted Mr. and Mrs. Crabb as bus hostesses. But alas, it was after midnight and although tired and very weary, every celebrant somehow found her seat on the bus. The silent ride back to the hotel gave one time to reflect on the events of the past two days, their profound meaning, and the great privilege of participating in the celebration.
In keeping with the 1986-87 theme, "Do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America," the Librarian General, in cooperation with the Curator General and the Historian General, plans to have a major exhibit at the DAR Library in 1987 relating to the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Members, chapters and state societies are requested to donate or loan books, documents, letters, manuscripts, periodicals, newspapers, brochures, engravings and other relevant material relating to the period leading up to and following the Constitutional Convention. The most important sources for original materials are DAR chapter and state libraries and/or archives, family letters, diaries and bibles in the possession of DAR members and their families.

The participation of all members and of all committees involved in the Constitution of the United States, American Heritage and American History, as well as state historians, librarians and curators will be acknowledged in the exhibit's catalog.

A Special American Indian Collection has been established. We welcome donations of books, letters and documents relating to American Indian history, culture and genealogy. The American Indians Committee and the Curatorial Services Committee will actively participate in this project and assist in obtaining materials from the important addition to the DAR Library's Collection.

A Special Committee, the "Friends of the Library," has been established. This Committee will incorporate the existing Friends of the Library Fund of Life Members. The $200 or more requirements for Library Life Members will remain the same, and the Library Life Member pin will continue to be issued. The Friends of the Library Committee will raise funds for special purchases and projects in the DAR Library such as acquisitions, exhibits, indexing, equipment and special binding.

Beginning in the fall of 1986, the DAR Library will be open EVERY SUNDAY from 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm except for official holiday weekends. For complete schedule, please contact the DAR Librarian Director, Mr. Eric Grundset, 1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.
student at Leicester Academy. It is interesting to note that the same community and academy produced the Earle brothers, known for their portrait painting. Both Robert and James Earle were born in Leicester, Massachusetts. The nineteenth century brought with it a great flowering of portraiture. It reached all levels of society, and the entire range of artistry and price could be obtained. It is likely that Ruth was instructed in drawing at Leicester Academy, although she may not have learned the specifics of taking profiles. Further, she had a milliner business which she operated between the time of Asa Miles' death and her marriage to Reverend Bascom. We know from her diary that she was inclined to creative work. Finally, perhaps she was motivated simply out of a desire to record individuals' likenesses. With few exceptions, she was not paid for her work, therefore, she was not making profiles to earn her living.

Her desire to record individuals is supported by her attention to her sitters' facial characteristics. Although at first glance her pastels may appear similar, upon close inspection one begins to notice her effort to detail the sitter's hair, complexion and facial structure. Bascom was so concerned about being accurate that she would often improve her pastels years later, updating the sitter's costume, greying the hair or fattening the sitter who had gained weight with age. Bascom recorded these improvements, as she called them, in her diary. We know, too, that Bascom had an interest in photography. She mentioned with great interest attending a seminar in Boston which addressed the subject. The probate inventory taken of her estate at the time of her death, 1848, lists four daguerrotypes in her possession. It is also known that she had daguerrotypes made of her husband's profiles after his death. The probate inventory also lists paints, pencils, paper, brushes and frames.

The mission set forth by the Executive Committee was to elucidate the unusual qualities of the Frances Knowlton Chickering profile. In order to conduct a survey of Ruth Henshaw Bascom's work, it was necessary to travel to New England, where most of her profiles can be found. In one week's period, Miss Dawson and Dr. Barger visited twenty-one public and private collections to view Bascom's work. The trip was conducted in the worst of New England's winter weather. For each piece examined a complete survey form was filled out and photographs were taken. Other than the work of Dr. Ellen Miles of the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery on St. Memin, this was among the first times that any scholars have made a careful study of the techniques and working methods of a profilist. Ruth Henshaw Bascom is usually regarded as a minor folk artist; however, the DAR Museum survey demonstrates that her work teaches about the innovative mind of an interesting woman profilist.

The first conclusion one draws from this survey is that all of her profiles are life size. It is obvious that she used some sort of mechanical device so that her work was all of similar size. She may have used the famous phynsonotrace. There were a variety of profile machines available during this period to aid the artist in rendering a sitter's exact features in a quick way. Bascom never mentions in her diary what type of machine she used. However, she often mentioned that she took a sitter's outline, shadow or sketch and then, later, worked on coloring the profile.

The most unusual Bascom profile in the survey is a full-face portrait of a woman identified as Mrs. Morrison. It appears to be the only full-faced portrait taken by Ruth. She refers to a full-faced portrait in her diary. "After dinner went over to Justus Henshaw's and refraamed Mr. Morrison's crayon front view picture, having been without 20 years. Got injured by a mischievous child." While there is no specific mention of Mrs. Morrison, it is assumed that this is a companion piece to the one mentioned in the diary. One can see how Ruth used her profile machine to make this portrait. Mrs. Morrison appears to be both viewed in profile and full face, rather like a Picasso.

Ruth Henshaw Bascom worked in a variety of styles. She was tremendously experimental, as already evidenced in Mrs. Morrison's likeness. Sometimes she cut out profiles and placed them on a backing sheet of paper. Sometimes she did not go to the expedient. The cut-out profiles tend to have plain backgrounds of brown or blue color, sometimes with plain or painted paper and other times with rough overall colored chalking. The backgrounds on profiles that were not cut out often have abstract landscapes, usually with trees or ponds. These commonly have a darker background color highlighting the outline of the profile. In other instances, she uses a drapery effect in the upper corners. These vary according to the period in which they were made and, to a certain extent, the subject. For instance, profiles of babies, like that of Aura Wood, are not cut out and usually have a landscape background.

Bascom's work continually evolved. She assessed and then reassessed her work as evidenced by her improvements. These "improvements" follow typical patterns. For example, Bascom would complete a pastel at one time and years later she would return to make changes. One common improvement was to flip the backing sheets of cut-out profiles so that the faded ground paper would no longer show. She also made new clothing for profiles which she would lay over the original. Sometimes she would remove elements that she no longer found pleasing.

How did Frances Knowlton Chickering's profile fit into the rest of Ruth Henshaw Bascom's work? The profile was cut out and is presently seen with an overall brown chalked background. The ground on the reverse side is a blue ground that she used around 1830. Six examples of this ground turned up in the survey. However, the profile of (Continued on page 725)
Patriotism, born unassisted, is the soul of America. With the guidance of many DAR leaders through the years, DAR activities involving more than 100 countries have grown into a program of teaching American values. These include conservation of historic landmarks and advancement of an informed and responsible citizenry — a bond which, for Harriett M. Lothrop, nearly 100 years earlier, was the goal of the National Society Children of the American Revolution when the DAR and the American Revolution Society held their 4th Continental Congress to create an organization that would teach the values of the nation and bind the bond between past and present through the youth of America.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, born Harriett Mulford Stone in 1844, may be best known under the name Margaret Sidney. At the young age of 34 she became a very popular author of children's stories in the magazine Wide Awake. Rather than using her real name and initials which might bring her family name ridicule if she failed as an author, she chose the pen name Margaret Sidney. "Sidney" was her father's first name. For her, it represented the justice and chivalry of her father's nature. "Margaret" had always been Harriett's favorite girl's name because it meant "Truth." Therefore, with justice and truth, the author Margaret Sidney grew in fame as did the number of volumes in her Five Little Peppers series of children's books.

She married her publisher, Daniel Lothrop, in 1881 and their mutual dedication to youth was underscored in an idea voiced to her by her husband, himself the originator and publisher of special literature for children in books and magazines—that idea, "That American children and youth should have their own historical societies in cities and country communities"—an idea born in 1889. The idea remained after Daniel Lothrop's death and was publicly presented by Harriett M. Lothrop, the founder of the Old Concord Chapter, DAR, when she, as Regent of this newest chapter, was invited to give the response to the address of the President General at the 4th Continental Congress in 1895.

Her dream—a young people's organization based on the same principles as the parent organization, DAR, which would guide and provide leadership for young people. This organization of which she dreamed would have similar genealogical requirements for membership and serve as a training ground for future members of DAR and other adult organizations.

Her dream became reality—reality that has grown from 22 to more than 3,300 chapters, touching the lives of more than 131,840 young people since the founding in 1895 of the National Society Children of the American Revolution. DAR values are taught in many forms of DAR's Family History Program—the Family History Day, the DAR History Fair and the DAR Family History Fair. Over the years, these programs have made inroads into the past, led to a greater understanding of who we are, and a will to transmit all of those values and traditions to the present. For C.A.R., educational information about the people and places of the past form individual histories that are the building blocks of American history. These histories provide the tools with which to study history and help maintain our nation's past to prepare us for the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Learning comes alive and becomes action as C.A.R. show respect for historical landmarks by maintaining and caring for historic sites; conservation activities result in projects beautifying our world; and C.A.R. leadership at local, state, regional and national levels offers opportunities to develop self-confidence, leadership skills, decision-making abilities and pride that remain throughout one's life.

C.A.R. affirms in its Creed, "I believe in the Children of the American Revolution as an organization for the training of young people in true patriotism and love of country, in order that they shall be better fitted for American citizenship."

That dream of long ago still lives—a testament to the Daughters, to that dream, and to an educated citizenry for tomorrow.
TIPS ON PR

Mrs. M. Curtis Chianese
National Chairman
Public Relations

PR—Public Relations.

What is it? Basically, PR is keeping a name before the public in a positive manner and good light. However, there's more to it than that. Naturally, the media—press, radio and television—are the most often thought of vehicles for PR. But—letters, church bulletins, employee publications, bulletin boards, fair booths, window displays and phone calls are also important. Another valuable vehicle for obtaining PR is through speaking engagements at meetings of social and civic organizations.

How do you do it? HAVE AN “IDENTITY CRISIS”!! Establish your DAR identity early on. Back it up by fact! Bear in mind that people act on their perception of the facts—not ours. What we believe to be fact, guides our actions. We want to clear up misconceptions about, or ignorance of facts about the DAR. We must aggressively communicate to our target audiences the right facts and figures. Gather the facts. Be totally familiar with them. Present a cheerful, positive attitude. Put them all together in an interesting, informative, instructional, (but not too long!) manner. You'll have a super program which will gain good impressions—and friends!

FACTS—the compilation of truths—are the “what we do” and “why we do it” of DAR. Where can you find the facts? Use the DAR Handbook. Seek out information from the National Chairmen. Read the Annual Fact Sheet. Research carefully and relate proudly our work with new citizens, our youth programs, and DAR Service for Veteran-Patients. These are just a few of the many good works of DAR. We have one of the finest genealogical libraries in the world. Our DAR Museum of 30 Period Rooms and Gallery houses 40,000 objects of American antiques. Look at DAR—get the facts—gear your program to your audience—then tell the DAR Story proudly and honestly. But remember—only the President General may speak on policy. You present facts.

During the next three years stress the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America. There is a growing public spirit of patriotism today waiting to be challenged and wanting to be included. Get your audiences involved. Your honest presentation of the facts will accomplish this.

THANKS AND RESPECT WILL BE THE BOTTOMLINE
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. type line is $1.00. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D. C. 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address. Anyone doing genealogical research may submit a query for publication. If you wish an acknowledgement that we have received your query please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope along with your copy and payment.

KING ROBERT I, II, III-DUNCAN I, MALCOM II, III-DAVID I:
Seeking a few more desc. of King Robert I, II, III (Scotland) and/or Duncan I, Malcom II, III and David I (Scotland).—Harry G. C. Hill, (SAR) Chairman, Family of Bruce Society (Descs. of Robert the Bruce), P.O. Box 716, Banner Elk, NC 28604.

GANO: Need parents of Capt. Jacob Gano, b. 30 May 1735 in New Castle Co., DE. –Elaine Gano, 309 E. Bow Dr., Cherokee, IA 51012.


SMITH: Need parents of Thomas Smith, b. 1800 New Brunswick, NJ, m. Martha Walker in Pike Co., GA. 1829. They were in Chambers Co., AL 1838, moved to Cherokee Co., TX 1851.—Mrs. Gordon J. Neilson, 1017 Balmoral, Tyler, TX 75703.

LUPER-WEAVER-ROSS-PAGE: Need parents of Clifton Luper m. Marietta, GA 1826. Need any info. Ephraim Gordon b. ca 1775 VA. To NC and in Walton Co., FL with Alexander (son?) before 1824. West (to TX?) in 1830s.—Virginia Gordon, Rt. 2 Box 125-34, Micanopy, FL 32667.

DEBO-GILLET-CAMP: Seeking info./corres. from someone who may be related. Debo ca 1835, had dau. Elvira 1836 b. in MO. He d. in MO 1836/37. Mary Ann, now a widow, remarried Jan 1837 to Philo Gillet in Warren Co., MO. Removed to Lafayette Co., WI in 1839. She d. 11 May 1847 in Buncombe, WI. Need Mary Ann's parents—sisters, etc.—Dana Meara, 2523 Karla Dr., Mesquite, TX 75150.

MURRAY: Does anyone know where I could buy, rent, borrow the book "Genealogy of the Samuel Murray, Sr. Family" by James E. Murray, publisher unknown? Prefer to buy.—Dana Meara, 2523 Karla Dr., Mesquite, TX 75150.

RANDEL: Need parents, etc. of both Joseph Randel, d. 1826 Preble Co., OH and wife Ann, d. 1826 Preble Co., OH, and their marriage. They came from PA to Union Co., SC 1775, had 11 children. Went to OH 1807.—Mrs. C. Pauline Randel Walters, 1812 Hillcrest Dr., Crawfordville, FL 32327.

BRIDWELL-THORNTON: Need help on Jones Co., GA Bridwells. Casper Springsteen, d. 1729 NY, m. 1st Maria Storm, b. 1660, d. 1792 NY. Their son Derick Springsteen, b. 1690, m. Gertruyd at Newton, NJ, d. 1783, m. Mary Ann (McKenzie).—Mrs. Donald J. Morton, National Chairman, Rockford, IL.
PENDELETON: Need proof John Pendleton, 1719-1799 Va., was the father of Mary Pendleton who m. Thomas Harrison, 1748-1799 NC. Need proof she was 2nd wife, not 1st (Mary Kennon). —Mrs. M. L. Green 10502 Bob White Dr., Houston, TX 77096.


GLEASON: Need maternal antecedents of Bissell Gleason, b. 15 Jun 1761, d. 19 Jul 1842, Benson, VT. She was dau. of Jacob Gleason, Rev. Soldier, 1734-1805, and wife of Asahel Stiles, Rev. soldier, 1759-1854. —Mrs. W. M. Dice, 771 Kimberly, Willoughby, OH 44094.

STANDISH-BROWN: Elkanah Standish b. Pembroke, MA 5 Aug 1785 to Amos & Esther Kingsbury Standish. 1810 ca parents moved to Thompson, Windham, CT. Elkanah may have m. early 1814; where? to whom? to a dau. of neighbor Brown? First son b. 22 Apr 1815 (?) Isaac Brown Standish —brothers Henry & Ebenezer. Elkanah bought 50+ acres in Washington, Orange Co., VT 22 Aug 1815 sold same 18 Mar 1820; where did he go? Where, when did he die? Isaac b. in Cleveland, OH, d. 1875 Watervliet, MI. Will compensate your efforts. —Mrs. C. B. Fattarini, 108 Tenth St., Garden City, NY 11530.


BARTON-LELAND: Need proof that George Washington Barton (6 Feb 1776 to lost at sea 1790-1800) and Luthania Leland are parents of William Leland Barton, (North Providence, RI 13 Jul 1796). Or date and place of death of George Washington Barton. —Mary M. Eveslage, 3401 Lenox Dr., Kettering, OH 45429.


STOCKTON: Seeking parents of Thomas Stockton, b. 6 Aug 1811 Baltimore, MD; m. 17 Oct 1840 Rebecca Dow, New Orleans, LA, b. 20 Dec 1823, New Orleans, LA. Children: Richard Cannon b. 26 Sept 1842, New Orleans, LA; Mary Francis b. 28 Mar 1845, VanBuren, AR; Rebecca b. 26 Aug 1846, VanBuren, AR; John Hancock b. 5 Sept 1847, Elk Mills, MO; Louise Isabell b. 16 Dec 1850, Elk Mills, MO. Thomas d. 9 Mar 1865, New Orleans, LA; Rebecca d. 10 Mar 1881, New Orleans, LA. —Anne K. Maruhn, P. O. Box 507, Kalamia, WA 98625.


Cox-Fry: Seek info. re Maria Fry m. (1) Cox; lived Maysville, KY. Had dau Angeline (m. John Riggs 1848); Melisse (m. Allen Hooper); & Nancy (m. Silvers & went to CA). —Mrs. Wm. E. Stuart, 130 Keats Pl., Cherry Hill, NJ 08003.


BUCHANAN-PALMER: Need parents of Martha Buchanan, b. 1783 Va., m. Thomas Vann. Need parents of both Martin and Hester Palmer. He was b. 1791 in SC, and Hester 1790 in SC. They were husband-wife. —Mrs. Dewey Underwood, 970 Picardy, Lufkin, TX 75901.

CROW-WORSHAM: Seeking parentage of my great, great-grandfather, William Crow (b. 1788, SC); m. ca 1818 to Judith Worsham (b. 1796 VA). Moved to Franklin Co., GA (now Banks Co., GA) ca 1830. Buried Nails Creek Baptist Church, Banks Co., GA. —Mrs. Garland Crow DuPree, Box 526, Fitzgerald, GA 31750.

PETTUS-DILLARD:需 parents and/or grandparents of Susannah Pettus (Sukey), b. ca 1740 Spotsylvania Co., VA and d. Apr 1813 Nelson Co., VA; m. Capt. James Dillard ca 1765, and his sister, Anne, m. Stephen Pettus Jr. in Spotsylvania Co., VA. Children: Joseph m. Judith Higginbotham; John (adopted) went to AL; Elizabeth m. Charles Watts; Susan m. Reacliq Franklin; Anne m. Marcy. —Gertrude Williams, Rt. 2 Box 30, Hale Center, TX 79041.

BULLARD: Seek info. on Robert S. Bullard, Sr. b. NC or VA ca 1761; d. SC or GA ca 1827. —Ray Bullard, R. R. 5 Box 2020, Chickamauga, GA 30070.

DE LA PRYME-PRYME-PRIM(M): Seeking info. on Abraham De La Pryme b. in England, prob. in Sandtoft, County York. Who were his parents, dates of birth, marriage and death? Went to the Isle of Man ca 1725. His second son, John De La Pryme-Prim, b. ca 1715, England, prob. Sandtoft, Co. York. Came to America ca 1735, settled in Stafford Co., VA, m. 9 Sept 1739 to Margaret “Peggy” Welch. Had issue, William 1740; Anne 1746; John 1750; Thomas 1751; James 1753. —Mrs. Dreng Bjornaraa, 4300 W. River Pky. #105, Minneapolis, MN 55406.

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.

DAY

(Continued from August-September issue)

HARVEY C. DAY

Births:
Harvey C. Day was born July 27th 1859
Alice D. Curr was born August 1, 1864
James Clinton Day was born September 14, 1890
Ruth Elizabeth Day was born February 10, 1899

Marriages:
Harvey C. Day and Alice D. Current were married December 1st, 1889

John S. Day

Births:
John S. Day March 13th 1831

(Continued on page 726)
Wisconsin

The 90th Annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held at The Marc Plaza Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin with Mrs. Ivan Martin Niedling, State Regent presiding.

Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, then Recording Secretary General was the guest of the conference. Mrs. Walter R. Byars, State Regent, Alabama and Mrs. Howard F. Lee, State Regent, Illinois were guests of Mrs. Niedling. Honorary State Regents were Mrs. Earl E. Janikowski, Mrs. Roland A. Wernecke and Mrs. Fred W. Bush.

Thursday’s activities included the Executive Board Meeting and the Fort Winnebago Surgeon’s Quarters Board of Trustees Meeting.

After the procession of State Officers, Honorary State Regents and guests, Mrs. Niedling called the conference to order. State Officers reported on the year’s activities.

A Memorial Service, under the direction of Mrs. Otto Pfanz, State Chaplain, paid tribute to Wisconsin’s deceased Daughters. Miss Susan Pekowsky served as soloist.

At the Awards Luncheon, Mrs. Rita Ebersoll, Platteville, was presented the DAR Medal of Honor. Chapter regents and chairmen received awards presented by state chairmen and the State Regent.

At the Friday evening banquet, greetings were extended from Mr. Walter Smith, President, Wisconsin Society, SAR; Mrs. Ralph Hopen- spenger, Senior State President, Wisconsin Society, C.A.R.; Mrs. Walter R. Byars and Mrs. Howard F. Lee. Awards presented following the banquet were a second Medal of Honor to Dr. George H. Miller, Ripon; the Outstanding Junior Award and Pin to Mrs. Ralph Hopen- spenger and an Outstanding Chapter Regent’s Plaque to Mrs. Grace Knipp, Janesville Chapter Regent.

The highlight of the evening was a speech by Mrs. Fleck called “Now Hear This.” Mrs. Fleck also entertained with drum solos. A reception honoring the State Regent and Distinguished Guests followed.

During the Saturday morning session reports were given by the state chairmen. Nine resolutions were adopted and one defeated.

At the Annual Youth Luncheon Mrs. Howard Hawkins, State Historian, presented monetary awards and certificates to the first place American History Essay winners: Ann Marjorie Kalscheur, fifth grade, Milwaukee Chapter; Aaron Palmer, sixth grade, Black Hawk Chapter; David Otto, seventh grade, Kenosha Chapter and Dan Williams, eighth grade, John Bell Chapter. Michael Dean, sponsored by Janesville Chapter received the Outstanding Teacher of American History Award. Mrs. Nancy Christopherson, DAR Good Citizens Chairmen presented a check and certificate to the second place winner, Monica Loeffelholz, sponsored by Col. Benjamin Harrison Chapter.

Business was completed at the afternoon session. New officers for the next three years were installed by Mrs. Earl E. Janikowski, Honorary State Regent. Total attendance at the Conference was 216.

New Hampshire

“Happy 100th Birthday Lady Liberty” was the theme of the 85th Conference of the NHNDAR held at the Merrimack Hilton.

Following a Board of Management meeting, the Tuesday morning session of the conference was opened with State Regent, Mrs. Louis G. Smith, presiding. Distinguished guests, officers, and pages were introduced. Mrs. John Butler was the conference chairman. Hostess chapters included Ashuelot, Else Cilley, Eunice Baldwin, Mary Torr, and Mary Varnum Plate. Business covered included state officers, reports; Board of Management recommendations; Budget presentations; and nominations for two Attic Commission members.

A reception preceded the luncheon honoring the Honorary Vice President General for Life, the Honorable Ednapearl F. Farr. Remarks were made by Mr. Frederick M. Wood, President of the NHSAR; Navy Commander Bruce Valley from the U.S. Defense Department; and Mr. John N. Butler, Headmaster of the Hillside School. The featured speaker, Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, State Regent of Pennsylvania and candidate for Historian General, spoke on “Duties of the Historian General.”

Following the luncheon, reports of state chairmen and special committees were read. Later in the afternoon, a Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Raymond J. Thivierge, State Chaplain.

The banquet honored Good Citizens and scholarship winners. Mrs. John W. Baum, DAR Scholarship Chairman, presented the American History Scholarship to Paul Michael Koziel of Newport, sponsored by the Reprisal Chapter; and state awards to Stephanie Jane Gollard of Dover High School and Kathleen Ackerman of St. Aquinas High School, Dover, both sponsored by the Margery Sullivan Chapter. The DAR Good Citizens were introduced by Miss Julia C. Case, State Chairman. Basilies Tisinges of the Manchester Central High School, sponsored by the Molly Stark Chapter, is the State DAR Good Citizen.

At the American History Luncheon, Mrs. Leonard J. Ouellette, American History Month Chairman, presented each of the four state winners with a certificate, a book, and a medal as follows: Grade 5, John Leonard; Grade 6, Julie Desbiens, both from the Disnard Elementary School, Claremont, sponsored by the Colonel Samuel Ashley Chapter; Grade 7, Jennifer Blanchette, Rochester Catholic School sponsored by the Mary Torr Chapter; and Grade 8, Brian Widell, Exeter Jr. High School sponsored by the Exeter Chapter.

Honored guests were introduced.

The featured address was given by Mr. Niels F. Nielson who spoke on the Old Man of the Mountains. The NHNDAR presented a check of $200 to help with the preservation project.

An American Indian Fashion Show was narrated by Mrs. Ernest A. George, National Vice Chairman of American Indians.

During the final business session the tellers reported the election of the following state officers for 1986-1989: Mrs. Richard J. Partington, Regent; Mrs. John W. Baum of Warner, Vice Regent; Mrs. Melvin Watts, Chaplain; Mrs. Richard A. Brasier, Recording Secretary; Miss Doris R. Ducharme, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Wilma I. Grant, Treasurer; Mrs. Raymond F. Walsh, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Carlson, Registrar; Miss Julia C. Case, Historian; Mrs. Richard Hodgson, Librarian; and Mrs. Marshall Fox, Organizing Secretary.

Elected to the New Hampshire Attic Commission were Mrs. Kurt Winters and Mrs. Edward Hunt.

The assembly joined hands and sang the 1985-1986 Hymn “Our Country.” The benediction was given by the State Chaplain. The 85th Conference of the NHNDAR was adjourned by the State Regent, followed by the retiring of the colors. – Thaida J. Gruenler.

North Carolina

Over 500 North Carolina DAR members and guests attended the 86th annual State Conference at Pinehurst Hotel in Pinehurst with Mrs. Joseph K. Showfety, State Regent, presiding throughout the three-day meeting. Shown in the accompanying picture are Mrs. Donald Waldo, Regent, Thomas Person Chapter, one of the hostess chapters, Mrs. Showfety, Mrs. Joe M. Dietzel, State Vice Regent, and Mrs. W. B. Strickland, Chairman of State Conference and Director of District 6, which served as hostess for the Conference.

Distinguished guests included Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, National Chairman, DAR School, the keynote speaker, Mrs. Alex W. Boone, National Vice Chairman Centennial Jubilee, and Mrs. Joe H. Capps, State Regent of Missouri.

Opening session featured an Assembly Call by Miss Amy Pope,
Trumpeter, a Color Guard furnished by Avery County High School ROTC with Cadet Major Brian L. Payne, Commanding, followed by procession of State Officers and guests. Mrs. Strickland gave the welcome, guests were introduced, and reports were given by State Officers. Mrs. David Moody, State Chairman of Pages, introduced the pages. Immediately following the opening session, Miss Anne Katherine Bland, State Chaplain, presided at a memorial service honoring the 139 Daughters who had died during the year. Special tributes were paid to Mrs. Thomas E. Snelling, Past State Historian, and Mrs. James L. Taylor, Past State Registrar.

Members attended a reception honoring National and State Officers and guests just prior to the opening night banquet at which time Mrs. Taylor, introduced by Mrs. Roy Cagle, Honorary Vice President General, spoke on the DAR sponsored schools. The 1986 State Outstanding Junior, Mrs. James C. Douglas, John Shamel Chapter, was introduced by Mrs. Leonard M. Andrus, State Chairman Junior Membership. Husbands of DAR members were recognized and presented with HODAR buttons. Mr. Carl O. Jeffress, Greensboro, was introduced as winner of the National DAR Medal of Honor.

Tuesday morning’s session was taken up by reports of National Committee Chairmen, followed by the Awards Luncheon at which time state winners of awards were presented as follows: Outstanding American History Teacher, Mrs. Richard Lewis Bishop, sponsored by Liberty Point Chapter; DAR Good Citizen Award and winner of the Gertrude Carraway Scholarship, Miss Diana Christine Sweatt, Morehead High School, sponsored by George Reynolds Chapter; American History Month Essays, Jimmy Roy Westbrook, Jr., grade 5, sponsored by Betsy Dowdy Chapter; Jennifer Foster, grade 6, Hickory Tavern Chapter; Amy Elizabeth Ragan, grade 7, George Reynolds Chapter; and Elizabeth Julia Marilyn Lambert, grade 8, Battle of Alamance Chapter.

Reports of special National Committee Chairmen and State Committee Chairmen were given at the afternoon session.

Tuesday night’s informal dinner featured the famed 82nd Airborne Division Band, Chief Warrant Officer Denny Easter, Bandmaster, in a stirring concert, filled with patriotic music.

Directors of the nine NC districts gave their reports at the final session on Wednesday morning. New District Directors installed were Mrs. George Corby, District 4; Mrs. R. C. Hepler, Jr., District 5; Mrs. L. W. Robertson, District 8; and Mrs. B. J. Daughtry, District 9.

Mrs. Dewitt J. Gaddy, District 7 Director, gave the invitation to the 97th Annual State Conference to be held in Pinehurst. The singing of “Blest Be the Tie that Binds” signaled the adjournment of the conference.–Jane W. Kellen.

California

“Our Country, Land of Liberty” was the theme of the Seventy-Eighth Annual State Conference of the California State Society in the International Ballroom of the Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel, Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper, California State Regent, presiding. The record-setting attendance for the conference was 604, including guests.

Honored guests were Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General; Mrs. Tracy W. Neal, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. Donald Shattuck Blair, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Past Registrar General; Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Honorary State Regent, Missouri; Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, National Chairman, DAR School Committee; and Mr. H. Dean Bare, Administrator, Tamassee DAR School.

Awards presented on opening night were California DAR Good Citizen to Geoffrey W. Chatfield, sponsored by Redwood Forest Chapter; DAR Outstanding Junior to Gayle Ann Cox; American History Scholarship, presented to Tracy Eileen Hawkins, sponsored by La Mesa Chapter; and Outstanding Teacher of American History, awarded to Mr. William S. Coate, sponsored by California’s newest Chapter, El Puerto de Las Sierras.

Mr. Coate was chosen National Outstanding Teacher of American History, and was presented by Mrs. Paul Howard Long, Historian General, at Continental Congress April 15, 1986, where Mrs. King gave him the National Award.

The Conference was called to Assembly by the Glendora High School Bandpipers, Brad Fry, Pipe Major, Pam Smith and Carrie Larson. Color Guards were furnished during the four day conference by the Loyola Marymount University Air Force ROTC, led by Capt. David Murphy, Commandant of Cadets, and Compton Senior High School Air Force ROTC, led by S.M.S. Charles W. Lattries.

Mrs. King’s Opening Night speech, “This is Our Country,” inspired members and guests, setting the enthusiastic and upbeat atmosphere continued by State Regent, Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper.

Mrs. Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman of National Defense Committee, highlighted the Banquet Program. Her timely subject was “Threat to the U.S. Constitution Today.”

CAR debutantes were presented by Mrs. William F. Scales, Senior State President, C.A.R. Each debutante entered through a floral archway, escorted by father or brother. They made their way through the ballroom to a lighted platform where the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper, and the President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, greeted each debutante, who then proceeded through the ballroom. Mrs. Scales gave an account of each debutante, her activities and her future plans for college during her promenade through the ballroom.

California State Conference business included the announcement that the mortgage on the California State Headquarters had been retired during the past year, the adoption by California State DAR of the Pouch Cottage at Tamassee and the election of officers for 1986-1988.–Laurie Duston Musso.
LOYALTY (Alexandria, LA) celebrated Washington's birthday with a luncheon in the marbled Venetian Room of Hotel Bentley. Over 100 guests attended. Table decorations included bright nosegays and dainty pastel lace gloves.

In prayer, Mrs. Forney C. Haley, State Chaplain, remembered the 1776 Fighting Men of our Country and the Centennial Year of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Loyalty Chapter began in the Overton Library on Eighth Street, October 29, 1907. Twelve members were present. Today we have 200 members.

The long anticipated book Loyalty Chapter NSDAR 1907-1985 was presented by chapter Historian, Ann D. Kelly.

The program, "79 Years of Loyalty," was videotaped. All past regents were honored. Featured were "real-live dolls" representing each decade of chapter history. Madlyn Moore, narrator, recalled deeds, places, quotations, and service, as the "real-live dolls" in authentic costumes, walked through the pages of history, to timely music.

The "real-live dolls" pictured right to left are: Front row—Mrs. O. Moore, narrator; Mrs. Richard Sterkx, Mrs. Ward Jones, Mrs. Charles Tosten, Mrs. Doris Wellan. Second row—Mrs. Robert Parrott, music director; Mrs. Michael McGaugh, Mrs. George Scrgelitis, Mrs. Frank Killen, Mrs. Paul Adams. Back row—Mrs. Jim Johnson, Mrs. Clayton Price, Regent; Mrs. Chester Steadman. —

EVE LEAR (New Haven, CT) participated in a grave marking ceremony in the New Haven Grove Street Cemetery last summer. Mrs. Walter B. Schultzze, a Florida DAR, wished to mark the grave of her ancestor, David Atwater. He fought against the British during their invasion of New Haven in 1779. Regent Dr. Ethel Kennedy, chaplain Mrs. Merle Lamb, and other members assisted Mrs. Schultzze in the ceremony. Members of the Governor's Foot Guard served as color guard.

Our programs during the past year have included a luncheon to celebrate our 70th birthday, the chapter having been organized on June 24, 1915; a guest day for nearby DAR chapters in November; and a memorable meeting in January at which our DAR Good Citizen were presented and awards made to the winners of the American History Essay Contest.

The Good Citizen awards went to Kathleen Ann Purdy of West Haven High School, Annemarie DeLuca of North Branford High School, and Deborah Dubois of Hamden High School. Unfortunately, Dubois could not attend because of illness. Purdy and DeLuca were presented with their pins, certificates and corsages.

The history contest winners read their essays on James Madison. Five prizes were awarded. Parents and teachers of the students attended the meeting.

In February, we held our annual Patriotic luncheon to which husbands and friends are invited. Our Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Dains, was our honored guest and speaker. Following a program of early American patriotic songs presented by soprano Randi DeNegri and accompanied by her husband Louis, Mrs. Dains spoke of the history and work of the Connecticut Society DAR since its organization.—Margaret D. Ludington

PHOEBE HUMPHREY (Collinsville, CT), Janice Dyson Bradbury of New Britain has been selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution as the American History Teacher of the Year for Connecticut.

Mrs. Bradbury was nominated by the Phoebe Humphrey Chapter and represented Connecticut in the national competition.

The award is given to a teacher for "outstanding service in stimulating a deeper understanding and appreciation of American History—thereby encouraging a spirit of patriotism and support for our country and constitutional government."

Mrs. Bradbury teaches sixth grade at Lake Garda School in Burlington. She previously served as a tutor/diagnostician at Martin Kellogg Middle School in Newington. She received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Central Connecticut State University.

In 1984, she was one of ten delegates chosen to visit the Soviet Union in the "Bridges for Peace" program. She was born and raised in the New Britain-Kensington area. She lives with her husband, Richard W. Bradbury, and their three-month-old son, Jeremy Richard.

Mrs. Bradbury was honored at the Connecticut 92nd NSDAR state conference in Danbury, CT.

Mrs. Robert H. Dains is the Connecticut State Regent. Mrs. David W. Ulrich is the State Historian. Mrs. Herbert T. Nixon is the Regent of the Phoebe Humphrey Chapter. Miss Ruth E. Case is the chapter Historian.

JOHN EAGER HOWARD (Baltimore, MD). At the Maryland State School for the Blind (Baltimore) students study the Maryland Flag, learning about the black and gold checks and red and white design.

Recently the John Eager Howard Chapter presented the school with special flags; made with textured cloth and raised seams for student examination. Various textured materials represent different colors of the flag, and the seams of the design are accentuated. By feeling materials, noting where one texture begins and ends students can really “see” the State Flag.

The chapter also gave the school a Flag of the United Statets of America, designed to be "seen" with the fingers. The children react very well, said Susan McGarry, director of development at the school. They like to see what they study come to life.

Margaret Jacobi and Jane Await donated the flags.

In the picture are: Betty Maguire, Elsie Butts, Elizabeth Cregon, Dawn Caroline, Jane Await and Mike Booth. —Sarah M. Hawkins
ROBERT MORRIS (Philadelphia, PA) decorated the grave of Revolution-financier Robert Morris on his 252nd birthday. Eighty-year-old Mary Morris Mikkola came from Redfield, Michigan, to assist Mrs. Owen J. Nugent, regent, and Mrs. Elmer H. Weber, director of southeastern Pennsylvania, in placing the wreath. Mrs. Mikkola joined the chapter members for lunch at the City Tavern where Robert Morris and other framers of the Constitution ate. The Truth About the American Flag, a bicentennial book by another Robert Morris was the subject of a subsequent meeting.

The chapter awarded a scholarship to a graduating high school senior, good citizen awards to two other seniors, and two American history essay awards.

We presented a copy of Black Courage 1775-1776 to the Swarthmore Public Library, and a specially made "Star Spangled Banner" to the Hill-Physick-Keith House in Philadelphia, where Dr. Philip Syng Physick, Father of American surgery, lived.

Members journeyed to the Robesonia in Berks County, the ancestral farm of decades-ago regent, Mrs. Arthur Graeff. From the farm we visited nearby "Regina's grave" and Charming Forge where cannon was collected for the Revolution.

The chapter received five national public relations awards and a national tri-color award for outstanding year book, plus a special excellence citation for monthly program titles, all of which stressed the year's NSDAR theme.

Members were active at the State Convention, held posts at Continental Congress, attended the State C.A.R. convention prior to co-sponsoring the John Morton Society C.A.R with the Delaware County Chapter, and headed a record-setting District Junior Luncheon and Fashion Show.

Pictured left to right are: Mrs. Owen J. Nugent, Mary Morris Mikkola, and Mrs. Elmer H. Weber.—Rosalie Peirso!

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER (Sacramento, CA). Hatch and Judy Graham of the California Rescue Dog Association (C.A.R.D.A.) presented a program to our chapter. A slide show, called "Terremoto," showed the aftermath of the earthquake in Mexico City, and the role of the rescue dogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, with their dogs, Sardy and Pepper, worked five days searching for earthquake victims trapped in the devastation. The dogs went into many areas where their handlers were unable to gain access. One small dog, still a puppy, was much in demand because he could get into very small places.

The search teams marked the discovery sites with one red flag if a body was found, and with two flags if a person was alive and trapped. The Grahams did not know how successful they were because as soon as they had worked on one site, they were whisked away by police to search another location.

The dogs and handlers made many friends in Mexico City. Ambassador John Gavin told the group that in the five days they were in Mexico City, they had done more to improve relations between the two countries than years of diplomacy.

The dogs are trained from puppyhood for this duty. It begins as a game of hide and seek. Eventually they are put through all kinds of obstacle courses to prepare them for any occasion, such as climbing walls, ladders and rocks, going through culverts, being lifted by cranes in harnesses, and riding in sleds or helicopters. Abandoned buildings and buildings being destroyed are used for the training.

The dogs are frequently called upon to find missing persons, lost hikers, and campers. With their keen sense of smell, the dogs are even able to find drowning victims. C.A.R.D.A. averages more than three calls a week for searches. The photo shows dogs searching among the rubble in Mexico City.

In other chapter news, Mrs. Jack E. Henson, Past Regent and Chair of the Good Citizens Committee, presented Good Citizen pins to: Cornelio Pasquill of Delta High School, Walnut Grove; Maryclaire Robinson of St. Francis High School, Sacramento; and Joanna Stark of Del Campo High School, Fair Oaks. A tea was held in their honor.

BERTHA HEREFORD HALL (Leesburg, FL) is alive, well and growing. Our chapter won the gold award again this year, the tri-color ribbon on our yearbook supplement, plus the bookworm award, the only one in the state of Florida!

We have had state and national officers as speakers at various chapter meetings. It was a pleasure to meet these ladies.

Our chapter and the Ocala Chapter co-sponsored the Annotlega Chapter in the Brooksville area.

Our exciting fund raising project was a card party and style show held in November. This was the most successful money project we have attempted in the last three years.

The officers and members have made this past year outstanding and profitable. It has been a pleasure for this regent.—Mary M. Tichenor

MISSION VIEJO (Mission Viejo, CA) was organized in 1983 by Lois Gerber. Many of our members have been obtained through newspaper coverage of our meetings and activities. Date, time and price of our activities are announced with an invitation to those who believe they may be eligible for admittance to the Society.

Mission Viejo is a fast growing area. Many former members have moved to our area from other states and are interested in transferring their membership. Through the news media we have been able to reach and interest former members.

Through monthly trips to several area libraries, the Registrar, Mrs. Artis Moyer, and other members have assisted new applicants in gaining membership in NSDAR. The chapter has grown in membership from the original 29 members (only 12 transferred as Members-at-large) to 88 members.

Mission Viejo Chapter members are energetic and interested in establishing their lineage. The members have worked together to meet the foremost challenges of the chapter. We have fulfilled honor roll requirements, provided Veteran Patients with lap robes and toiletries, and American Indians with financial assistance, food and clothing.

SARAH FRANKLIN (District of Columbia) celebrated its 80th anniversary with a luncheon at the elegant, old Kennedy-Warren on Connecticut Avenue in the Nation's Capital. Our special guest of honor was State Regent, Mrs. James H. Cox, pictured with past chapter regents: Nancy Keith, Eugenie Keels, and Alice Poling. The current chapter regent, Natalie Newell, is pictured cutting the chapter's anniversary cake. The State Executive Board and DC Daughter, Mrs. James L. Robertson, Chaplain General, were also honored guests.

Lunch was followed by an energetic and entertaining musical program entitled "American Tunes." It was produced, directed and performed by Talented prospective member Acta Thompson-Collins, clad in a costume of the period of our chapter's organization. Her selection of American tunes told the history of the birth and growth of our country.

Sarah Franklin Chapter was named by Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, 1901-1905. Sarah Franklin was the only daughter of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. A patriot in her own right, Sarah Franklin organized more than 2,200 women in sewing for the Continental Army, collecting funds and medicines. In 1973, the chapter placed a bronze marker near her grave in Philadelphia, PA.
SARA DE SOTO (Sarasota, FL) in observance of the Sarasota Centennial Celebration, presented a program at the Chapter House, to honor Sarasota’s pioneer Whitaker family.

William Henry Whitaker was the first permanent white settler in what is now Sarasota County. He built his first home at Yellow Bluffs in 1843. He was a seventh generation American, born in Savannah, GA in 1821. He married Mary Jane Wyatt in 1851. It was the first wedding in Manatee County.

The Whitaker family deeded Pioneer Whitaker Cemetery to the Sara De Soto Chapter, and included an adjoining parcel of land. The cemetery, recorded in State Historical Archives and included in the city of Sarasota’s Historical Survey, contains the graves of William Henry Whitaker, his wife and other family members. In 1959 a building was donated to the chapter and moved to the site adjoining the cemetery. Through the efforts of chapter members, it has become, over the years, a lovely chapter house where meetings and various programs are held.

Mrs. Joseph F. DeNinno, General Chairman of the Whitaker program, opened the ceremony. Mrs. Gardner J. Roenneke, Regent, welcomed all the guests.

Mayor William G. Kline brought greetings and read a proclamation from the city declaring March 15, 1986 as Pioneer Whitaker Day.

Mr. Randy Topjan, Chairman of the Sarasota Centennial spoke briefly. Mr. John F. McCarthy, County Historian, gave a history of early days in the area.

The Genealogical Society of Sarasota acted as co-sponsor of the program, with President Bernad J. Diedrich as spokesman.

Mrs. John G. Nelson, chapter librarian, related the Whitaker story.

Twenty-eight descendants of William H. and Mary Jane (Wyatt) Whitaker were honored guests of the chapter. They came from St. Petersburg, Dunedin, Bradenton, Tampa, Apollo Beach, Sarasota and one descendant, Jill Whitaker, came all the way from New York City for the event.

The oldest descendant present was Mrs. Sophie Kurtz, 94 1/2 years of age. We were pleasantly surprised when Mrs. Kurtz, at the Regent’s request, went to the microphone and read a letter from her grandmother, whom she remembered well.

The program drew a full house, and on Sunday, March 16th, the program appeared on TV Channel 40 on the 11:00 p.m. news.

SEMINOLE (West Palm Beach, FL). After celebrating its 63rd birthday in December, Seminole Chapter presented a commemorative plaque to old St. Ann’s Catholic Church in January, recognizing it as the oldest Catholic church in the diocese of Palm Beach.

Mrs. Wendell Sheffer, Regent, presented the plaque to Reverend Warren Freeman in the presence of distinguished state and local dignitaries. Among those participating in the program were Mrs. John Drolshagen, Florida’s First Vice Regent and an associate member of Seminole Chapter; also Mrs. Dudley Barber, State Historian and a chapter member. Bishop Thomas Daily of the Palm Beach Diocese, a member of the SAR, also participated in the ceremony. Mrs. Richard White, chapter Historian, was chairman of the event. Mrs. Edwin Scott was co-chairman. The ceremony was patriotic, religious and historic with Judge James C. Downey of the Fourth District Court of Appeals and a St. Ann’s parishioner delivering the history of St. Ann’s Church.

The plaque (shown in the photo) was the second large presentation for our chapter in less than a year. The chapter previously presented Judge James C. Knott the Medal of Honor. This was the first Medal of Honor given in the state of Florida.

The chapter is able to contribute to DAR schools as well as present the Medal of Honor and the plaque because of funds raised at its annual February luncheon-fashion show, held this year at the famous Breakers Hotel. Mrs. Iva Perry Ramsay, Second Vice President, was again our successful chairman of the benefit.

GENERAL HENRY LEE (Lake Village, AR). The two winners of the February DAR History essay contest were invited to attend a meeting as our guests. The photo shows Mrs. Esther Hopson Talley, General Henry Lee Chapter Regent, presenting the two girls with Certificates of Appreciation from our chapter. Shatara DeShannon Porchia read her essay on Alexander Hamilton. Sharra Michelle Branch read her essay on James Monroe. Sharra placed second in state judging. Both girls are fifth grade students at the Dermott Elementary School.

Mrs. Lee Collard of Dermott was hostess. Mrs. Bart Bynum and Mrs. Bill Courtney served as co-hostesses.

The chapter has placed Black Courage in the Leonard Evans Memorial Library in Dermott and Statue of Liberty in the Gatewood Memorial Library in Lake Village.

The General Henry Lee Chapter was organized in 1926, and consists of members from four towns: Dermott, Eudora, Lake Village, andMcGehee. The chapter now has 66 members. Each member works diligently to keep the spirit and ideals of DAR alive.—Esther Hopson Talley

ROCHESTER (Rochester, MN) began its 83rd year in March by hosting the State Conference of the Minnesota Society. Our President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, was our honored guest.

The chapter’s emphasis this year has been on youth. In May, 14 area Good Citizen Award winners and their parents were honored at a luncheon where they received a copy of the Washington Landmark. Also honored that day were the fifth and sixth grade winners of the American History Essay contest.

The same month our Good Citizen Chairman, Mrs. Robert McMenimen, attended award ceremonies at all 14 Rochester area high schools to present the Good Citizen certificates and pins. Mrs. L. G. Hanson, our American History Month Chairman, and Mrs. John ShawVan, State American History Month Chairman, appeared at each grade school which had entrants in the Essay Contest to present certificates of participation.

Because of the organizing efforts of Mrs. Robert McMenimen, the Rochester Chapter was proud to sponsor a new C.A.R. chapter, named the Pipestone Chapter. Pipestone is a red stone quarried in southern Minnesota that Indians used to make peace pipes. Through United States Congressman, Tim Penney, we received an American flag which was flown over the Capitol. In April the C.A.R.’s will present this flag at the dedication of the new Mayo Civic Auditorium.

To cap a busy and gratifying year, our chapter scrapbook won a first-place award at the State Conference.

NATHANIEL GREENE (Greenville, SC). At a chapter meeting, the following members received 50-Year Certificates: Lucile D. Love, Lucia G. Steadman, and Katherine C. Ross.

Members who received 25-Year Certificates are: Callie F. Barrow, Susie Burris, Ethel Crotiny, Mabelle Darrow, Frances Dohlin, Edith Edwards, Corinne Fowler, Mildred Goodlett, Betty Hopkins, Caroline Jones, Gladys Jones, Pauline Mickelsen, Annie Norman, May Puett, Margaret Reed, Cristina Robertson, Ruth Ann Robertson, Blanche Traynham, Maye L. Verdin.

(Continued on page 727)
Benjamin Franklin summed up his feelings toward the work of the Constitutional Convention with his famous anecdote on the rising sun carved on the back of the chair that President George Washington had occupied during the deliberations of the hot summer of 1787. As James Madison recorded the story, Franklin “observed to a few members near him, that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising sun from a setting sun. ‘I have... often and often in the course of the session and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue looked at that behind the president without...
Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Stanley T. Hefflin, State Treasurer; Mrs. William N. Barton, State Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Leslie C. Hurt, State Registrar; Mrs. Thomas O'Malley, State Historian; Mrs. William E. Clark, State Librarian.

being able to tell whether it was rising or setting: But now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.'"

This symbol of the rising sun is also carved on the chair our President General uses during the NSDAR Board Meetings. In many ways it is a fitting symbol of the Constitutional Period AND these DAR times. Thus it is that the District of Columbia State Officers - this Administration of the Rising Sun - set their goals to shine more brightly.
The District of Columbia Chapter House at 1622 North W. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. was formerly the apartment of the fashionable Tilden Gardens Apartments and since 1973 it has been home to the Chapters of the District of Columbia DAR. Major remodeling took place before the DAR moved in and just recently a significant redecoration project was begun.

Under the direction of the Chapter House Committee and Mrs. Carl T. Nuhn, Chairman of the Chapter House Committee, new drapes were hung, the lighting was improved and many important antiques were reupholstered and repaired. Costly air conditioning and humidity controls have been installed as well.

With the current restoration work in completion, the District of Columbia Daughters are searching out the files, pictures and mementos stored in the Chapter House and making plans for a Centennial Celebration. The Daughters are also anticipating the future with the addition of TV and video equipment to their Chapter House. All 24 District of Columbia Daughters in the District of Columbia Chapters and friends are encouraged to enjoy the use of their refurbished Chapter House.
In June 1986 the C.A.R. Eastern Regionals were hosted by the District of Columbia State Society Children of the American Revolution. Pictured above are Mrs. May Day Taylor, State Regent, District of Columbia DAR, with Mrs. Ronald L. Schaeffer, Senior State President, District of Columbia C.A.R. and 1986 National Runner-Up for DAR Outstanding Junior Member, and Miss Shannon Conner, President of the District of Columbia State Society C.A.R.

District of Columbia Children of the American Revolution
Mount Vernon Society • George Washington Society • Harriett Lothrop Society
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.

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1-800-972-5858
Frances was the only one with the backing paper flipped. This fit the pattern of one of the improvements typical of Bascom. At the time that Bascom flipped the backing sheet, she also changed both the dress and hair comb in the profile. She removed the lace neck piece and added to the comb.

The blue ground proved interesting. In all cases, it changed color in light to a range of blues, bluegreens and purple-greys. Scientific analyses of the coating show that it is made of gypsum and a very small amount of an, as yet, unidentified pigment. The blue pigment is light sensitive. It appears that Bascom abandoned the use of this ground because it changed colors. When she improved the profile of Frances, she probably found the image produced by the chemical change in the ground that was not covered by the cut-out very intriguing. However, in the 1830s, there were no photographs as we now know them, and Bascom made no use of the effect in her blue ground. When photography was introduced in 1839, one wonders if she recognized the similarity of the changes in her blue ground to photogenic drawings. She was exceedingly interested in photography and discussed it in her diaries with more zest than usual. On the whole, her diaries tend not to effuse details about either her comings or goings or her thoughts.

The DAR Museum survey yielded a great deal of new information, far more than the scope of this brief article. Members should look forward to a more lengthy discussion of Ruth Henshaw Bascom, her work and the relation of her sitters.

Acknowledgements:
The authors wish to thank all those who own Bascom profiles for their generous assistance with the survey. Dr. Barger wishes to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Deane K. Smith, Department of Geochemistry, The Pennsylvania State University and Ms. Catherine Hess, IBM Instruments, in the scientific analyses of the Bascom materials. Miss Dawson wishes to thank her colleagues on the DAR Museum staff for their support. Foremost, both Miss Dawson and Dr. Bargar wish to thank the King Executive Committee, particularly Mrs. Gabriel Omar Saavedra, past Curator General, and Mrs. R. Hugh Reid, past National Parliamentarian for their support and interest in the project.

Footnotes
1Ruth Henshaw Bascom, Diary Entry, March 4, 1830, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts
2Bascom, March 8, 1830
3Bascom, March 9, 1830
4Probate Inventory of Ruth Henshaw Bascom estate, 1848, County Court of Middlesex
5Probate Inventory
6Bascom, October 29, 1842
Day (continued from page 714)

Births:

John S. Day March 13th 1831
Jerusha A. Day March 25th, 1831
Ellen M. Day January 25 , 1855
Alice A. Day March 25, 1859
Ida M. Day July 30, 1860
Henry A. Day February 25th 1862
Edwin C. Day May 3rd 1864
Freddie Day February 28th 1869

Marriages:

Ellen M. Day and A. W. Ingersol married January 1st, 1874
Henry A. Day and Agnes C. Munson married March 22nd 1882
Ida M. Day and Wm. F. Notley married April 25th, 1882
Alice A. Day and E. H. Borker married December 9, 1896

Marshall Day

Births:

Marshall Day was born April the 11th in the year of Our Lord 1827
Martha E. Day was born April the 13th in the year of Our Lord 1832
Zechariah Day was born April the 2nd in the year of Our Lord 1849
Jeremiah Franklin Day was born August the 27th in the year of Our Lord 1852
Sarah Palinna Day was born February the 25th in the year of Our Lord 1854
Uriah Melton Day was born August the 10th in the year of Our Lord 1856
Elizebeath Hannah Day was born July the 11th in the year of Our Lord 1858
William Griffin Day was born June the 5th in the year of Our Lord 1861
Mary Joannia Day was born February the 24th in the year of Our Lord 1866
Robert Edmon Lee Hendricks was born March the 13th in the year of Our Lord 1872

Robert J. Day

Births:

Robert J. Day was born the 11th of June, 1790
Mary, his wife was born the 27th of December, 1786
Benjamin John Day, son of R. J. Day and his wife, Mary was born on Thursday, the 28th of June
John Thomas Day, son of Robert J. Day and Mary, his wife, was born on Wednesday, the 21st of May 1828
Margaret Ann Day, daughter of Robert J. Day and Mary his wife, was born on Sunday, the 28th day of January 1810
Robert Joseph Day, son of R. J. Day and Mary his wife was born on Wednesday the 2nd of October 1811
Richard Hance Day was born on Wednesday the 9th of June 1813
Everett Hance Day was born on Monday, the 9th of October, 1815
William Benjamin Day was born on Thursday, the 6th of February, 1817
John Thomas Day was born on Thursday the 12th of August, 1818
Joseph Day was born on Thursday, the 28th of September 1820

Marriages:

Robert J. Day was married to his wife, Mary Hance on Tuesday, the 26th of April 1808, he being 18 years old the 11th of June following; his wife was 22 the 27th of December following
Robert J. Day was married to his wife, Ann Hance, sister of his first wife Mary Hance on Tuesday the 8th of July, 1823. Each of them aged 33 years
Robert J. Day, Junior and Sarah J. H. Kent were joined in matrimony October 5, 1830 on Tuesday

Richard Hance Day was married to Elizabeth Miller, his wife on Thursday, the 8th of November 1832 he being 20 years of age the 9th of June following

Deaths:

Margaret Ann Day departed this life the 11th of November 1812
John Thomas Day departed this life the 9th of October 1822
Mary Day, wife of Robert J. Day departed this life December 12, 1822 being 36 years of age
Ann Day wife of Robert J. Day departed this life December 12, 1822 being 36 years of age
Ann Day, wife of Robert J. Day died in September 1832
Robert J. Day departed this life on the 20th of June 1830 being exactly forty years of age, the day on which he was taken that being the 11th day of the above mentioned month

Rufus Day

Births:

Rufus Day born October 28, 1807
Eliza Cochran born October 3, 1805
James Wm. Day born November 28, 1830
Ellen Elizabeth Day born March 6, 1832
George Henry Day born November 28, 1835
Rufus Edwin Day born September 6, 1837
Ellen Eliza Ruggles born August 4th, 1844

Marriages:

Rufus Day and Eliza Cochran married November 2, 1805
George H. Day and Clara E. Fuller married September 19th, 1853
J. W. Day to Varilla Soule November 23, 1858
Abel D. Jewett to Ellen E. R. Day January 7, 1861
Edwin R. Day to Lurinda C. Perkins January 10, 1864

Deaths:

James Wm. Day died January 18, 1831
Ellen Elizabeth Day died August 31, 1833
Ellen Elizabeth Ruggles Day Jewett died April 8, 1864

Samuel Day

Births:

Nov. the 16th 1802 Samuel Day was born
Feb. the 5th 1809 Miriam Day was born
February the 22, 1827 George W. Day was born
September the 25th 1828 John C. Day was born
March the 14th 1830 Mary E. Day was born
January the 10th 1832 Wm. H. Day was born
September the 5th 1833 Joseph E. H. Day was born
February the 15th 1833 Joseph E. H. Day was born
April the 22nd, 1839 Susan J. Day was born
May the 24th 1843 Samuel A. Day was born
November the 4th 1844 David L. Day was born
September the 6th 1846 Hanson L. Day was born

Marriage Records

William F. Day and Betsy A. Trimball married September 20, 1853 by M. R. Bailey, J. P. Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. Book 3 Page 49
David Day and Priscilla Blunt 16th of October 1790 Bond signed by David Day and R. Kello Witnessed by H. Jno. Burgess, Southampton, Virginia. John Blunt certifies permission for his daughter Priscilla to marry
John S. Day and Jerusha Sherwood 9th of February 1854 by R. C. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany
William Day and Maacha Hawn October 12, 1861 by A. SmithJ. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany
William Day and Maacha Hawn October 12, 1861 by A. SmithJ. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany
John S. Day and Jerusha Sherwood 9th of February 1854 by R. C. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany
William Day and Maacha Hawn October 12, 1861 by A. SmithJ. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany
William Day and Maacha Hawn October 12, 1861 by A. SmithJ. Baker, J. P., witness Mrs. A. Baker, Chancey Tiffany

Wills

Absalom Day Brown County, Ohio dated 13th day of January 1839

Daughters of the American Revolution
that year. Family legend says that he was shot

John Rand made his

born in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, but

December, 1779, session of the court he peti-

will on August 23, 1781 and it was filed for

probate at the December session of the court

many of the early sessions of Wake County

sold it and moved to what is now

Wife: Elizabeth

Sons: David E., Samuel, Joseph, Aaron, Absalom

Daughter: Jane Ann, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah, Mary, Caty

Witnesses: C. D. McManama, Abraham Smith

DAVIS DAY Isle of Wight County, Virginia dated 25th of October 1817 probated 3 November 1817

Wife: Precilla S. Day

Sons: William H. B., John D., Thomas R.

Daughters: Avarrilla V. Day, Francis W. Atkinson

Brother: John Day

Brother-in-law: Richard Blunt

Executors: Arthur Smith

Witnesses: James C. Jordan, Martha Jordan, Nancy Wooten

ELIPHAZ DAY Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts 22nd day of November 1819

Wife: Eunice Day

Sons: Charles, Eliphasz, Benjamin


Sons-in-Law: Otis Tiffany, Jabez Newell

Witnesses: William Kent, Samuel Newill 3rd, Joel Ready

GEORGE DAY Somerset County, Maryland dated 2nd December 1714

Cousin: George Day

Brothers: George, Robert, William

Sister: Mary

Nieces and Nephews: George, John, William, Mary, Margaret

Daughter: Amelia, Jos. Woolhouse

Witnesses: Jno. Patrick, Ellis Fleming, Wm. Richards

GEORGE DAY Jefferson County, Ohio 5th day of February 1848

Wife: Sarah

Son: Thomas

Daughters: Catherine Robertson, Rachel McDonald, Nancy Stone, Sally Shaw, Fanny McCoy, Jane McCoy

Son-in-Law: John Robertson


had not relocated to Wake County until after

his brother’s death. He assumed operation of

the mill on Swift Creek. On March 5, 1840,

Parker Rand gave a deposition about his fath-

er’s Revolutionary War service. It stated that

Walter had enlisted at the age of 16 and served

for three years, part of the time as a drummer

boy. He received a ball wound in his leg at the

Battle of Brandywine and it left a scar. He was

discharged near Philadelphia in the winter of

1779-80, and walked home.

Many generations of Rands lived at the

plantation and operated the mill, which has

been a landmark for nearly two centuries. The

mill and lake have given way to modern tech-

nology and now the city of Raleigh operates

the lake as a water reservoir and the mill has

been gone for several years.

GEORGE DAY Isle of Wight Co. Dated 11th day of March 1776 probated first day of August, 1776

Wife: Betty

Children: Mentioned, but names not listed

Friends: Wm. Davis, Thomas Pierce, Richard Kello

Witnesses: Ann Brown, Elizabeth Davis, James Webb

NICHOLAS DAY 2nd day of July 1815 Burke County, North Carolina

Wife: Grace

Sons: Colbert, John, Nicholas

Daughters: Elizabeth Powell, Sarah Carter, Mary Powell, Isbell Bailey

Witness: John Blair

SAMUEL DAY Belmont County, Ohio first day of August 1876

Wife: Martha

Son: William


Granddaughter: Sarah Jane, daughter of William

Heir: Rebecca Shalcross, wife of George Shalcross

Witnesses: James T. Kelly, James Kelsey

SAMUEL DAY Washington County, Pennsylvania 28th day of Oc-

tober 1793 probated November 27, 1793

Wife: Mentioned, name not given

Sons: Benjamin, Joseph, Daniel, Samuel

Daughters: Joanna and others not listed

Witnesses: Hester Doty, Mary Cooper, Demos Lindley

WILLIAM DAY Calvert County, Maryland dated 23 March 1733

Wife: Rebecca

Son: William

Daughter: Rebecca

Witnesses: John Burn, Robert Day, Thomas Jackson

WILLIAM DAY, SR. Will Vol. “A” Page 125 Dallas County, Alabama dated 12th day of March 1836 recorded 2nd of November 1836

Wife: Rutha

Sons: Zachius, Benjamin, Marshall, William Jr., Silas, Joshua

Daughters: Sarah Thomas, Martha Lee, Nancy Grumbles

Witnesses: Hezekiah Day, Benjamin Mott

Executor: James Collier

Witnesses: Samuel Dinsmore, Ephraim Johnston

JOHN DAY Isle of Wight Co. Dated 11th day of March 1776 probated first day of August, 1776

Wife: Betty

Children: Mentioned, but names not listed

Friends: Wm. Davis, Thomas Pierce, Richard Kello

Witnesses: Ann Brown, Elizabeth Davis, James Webb

Chapter Reports

(continued from page 719)

RAND’S MILL (Garner, NC) held a dedi-
cation service at the graves of Revolutionary
patriot, John Rand, and his brother, Walter
Rand, soldier. The graves are located in the
Rand Family Cemetery, Wake County, about
three miles from Garner on NC Highway 50.

Seventy-five Daughters, friends, and mem-
bers of the Rand family paid tribute to two

 officer. Twelve members signed the or-

ter’s first regent, also served as organizing re-

Kentucky, instituted the chapter and installed

We have pursued research into the early
records of the county, located graves of many
soldiers of the Revolution, engaged in educa-
tional projects, and promoted the collection
and preservation of local historical data. 

Through research conducted by the chapter,
many names of Revolutionary soldiers who
settled in Adair County have been added to the
county roster.

Descendants of many Revolutionary fami-
lies who were leaders in the settlement of the
county are still among the foremost citizens of
Adair County.
PIEDMONT (Piedmont, CA). Piedmont is an affluent residential city of only 1.8 square miles and 10,500 residents nestled in the foothills of the coastal mountain range near Oakland and Berkeley. But what it does on the Fourth of July rivals any city, large or small, in celebrating the independence of this nation. The annual Fourth of July parade is reminiscent of a much younger, less sophisticated America in full celebration of liberty and independence.

In 1967, trustees of the local community church wanted to inaugurate an annual celebration to emphasize and honor Piedmont's progress and values. They proposed an annual Fourth of July parade and asked for community response. Leading that response was Piedmont Chapter, with the promise to participate and encourage other organizations to join in the new venture. That year and for all of the 19 years since, the chapter has participated in the parade with floats, bands, and decorated cars filled with members waving flags.

When the chapter reactivated the Mary Wessells Chapter, C.A.R. in 1974, the young members were a natural source of parade participants. They joined in and rivaled their sponsoring DAR members for enthusiasm.

Bands ranging from country musicians on hay trucks to the colorful University of California marching band, resplendent in full uniform, have led the Piedmont Chapter's parade entries. In last year's parade, the U.S. Marine Corps Color Guard from the 12th Naval District served as the vanguard for the DAR parade entry.

Almost everyone from the mayor to three-year-olds riding decorated tricycles backed by bands of kazoo players participates in the holiday celebration. Neighborhoods vie for the honor of entering the most colorful floats, vintage cars, antique firetrucks, clowns, horses, drill teams and bands.

The parade ends in the city's main park where residents picnic on the lawn while bands play and local theatrical and musical groups perform. If not a full 76 trombones, at least a representative number of brass horns and drums chime in to keep alive the spirit of independence. Raffles are popular, hot dogs are consumed at an astonishing rate and cold drinks are at a premium with all fund raising proceeds going to city projects—usually the city's high school. Only waning sunlight brings the festivities to a close.

Piedmont Chapter's enthusiastic support of this important part of the city's activities has resulted in a mutual friendship between residents and the chapter. But just as importantly, everyone has a wonderful day celebrating a truly glorious Fourth of July.

Pictured enjoying an old-fashioned 4th in Piedmont's annual salute to the nation are: Mrs. Vernon Tudor, Regent; Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Kent Gordon Kimball, Past Regent; Mrs. John James Morton, Past Regent; Mrs. Bristol Slotemaker de Bruine, Past Regent; Mrs. David James Lambert Hodson, and Mrs. Robert Martin.

ENID (Carmen, OK) presented Dr. William Snodgrass with the prestigious Medal of Honor. This is the highest award given by the DAR. Dr. Snodgrass met the DAR requirements of History, Education and Patriotism. The award was presented by Daisy O. Gregory, Enid Chapter Regent.

Dr. Snodgrass gave an interesting program on the history of the American flag. Drawings prepared by his daughter showed various banners and flags flown by the colonists. Dr. Snodgrass is the head of the History Department at Phillips University.

Our chapter remembered Virginia Wilson on her 87th birthday with a party in her honor. Miss Wilson became a member of the Enid chapter in 1919, just six years after it was organized. She taught in the Enid Public School System for 44 years before retiring.

Mrs. Jack Touchstone has compiled a Wilson family history dating back to 1649. She has placed a copy of the history in the DAR Library in Washington, DC, and in the DAR library collection in the State Historical Library in Oklahoma City. A copy was given to Miss Wilson on her birthday.

MOLLY STARK (Manchester, NH) sponsored an Open House on a Sunday afternoon at our Chapter House, the General John Stark Homestead in Manchester.

Chapter members in colonial dress guided over 1,000 people through the homestead, explaining various artifacts in the home, and the Stark family history.

Colonial refreshments were served. A film "The Story of a Patriot" introduced the historic events and basic ideas of freedom forged during that crucial period when the colonists refused to submit to taxation without representation.

The Open House commemorated George Washington's Birthday and American History Month.

We also sponsored a presentation of the film "Doorway to the Past," and a display of dolls dressed in First Ladies' Gowns. Books depicting the First Ladies were set up in the DAR Book Club.
Hughes

(Continued from page 703)

after which there was a quick change of subject. Those who heard this talk felt that the proposed plan would be too much like a monarchy and for Hamilton to propose such a plan was foolish.

Shortly after his speech, Hamilton left the convention and did not return until the writing of the constitution was near its end. This seemed peculiar to some because Hamilton had been pushing for a new system since 1779.

Although it seemed strange, Alexander Hamilton had some reasonable thought behind his actions. He realized after giving his speech that he had no more to contribute to the Constitution. So instead of staying in Philadelphia wasting time, he returned to New York where he could use his knowledge to gain support for whatever document the delegates were writing.

While Hamilton was away from the convention, Washington sent him several letters informing him of the delegates progress.

In September, Hamilton returned to the convention where the constitution was near completion. Although he knew he could not change the document, he read it. Alexander was surprised to find that he had only a few minor criticisms. He also said, "that he would support any system that would save the United States from the dangers she would fall into if not given a new government."

Hamilton signed the Constitution for New York but was not joined by his two fellow New Yorkers who had long since departed. They said, "they would have nothing to do with the document which they opposed completely."

Then the convention ended and the delegates went home to begin the fight for ratification. It was a job led by Hamilton and in many ways the most important undertaking in his life.

The struggle to ratify the Constitution was tough and bitter. Opposition was great and was often violent in all thirteen states.

In order to ratify, a special ratifying convention in each state had to be elected by popular vote. Nine of these conventions would have to be in favor of the constitution before it could become the highest law of the land. At first this seemed almost impossible to accomplish.

One of the greatest helps in the fight was the Federalist, a series of political papers written from 1787 to 1788. The Federalist was probably Hamilton's idea. He wrote the first essay as well as at least two-thirds of the eighty that followed. John Jay wrote five and James Madison wrote the remainder. These three men wished to stay anonymous, and therefore they signed with the pen name of "Publius." The Federalist was addressed, "to the people of the state of New York," although many people were influenced by it in different states.

Alexander Hamilton was the leader of the Federalist party in New York. He fought extremely hard against the state's anti-Federalists. For months he discussed and debated with those who were against the Constitution. Finally, after all the other states had ratified, New York adopted the new government on June 6, 1788 by a slim margin on the final vote of thirty to twenty seven.

A few days later in New York city there was a huge celebration. Church bells were rung and through the streets a huge parade marched. The most splendid sight of the parade was a 170 feet long replica of a frigate with full rigging. It was "Hamilton." Accompanying "Hamilton" was another ship that also "sailed" in the parade; it was called "Constitution." As these two ships passed by, the crowd cheered wildly. This was probably Alexander Hamilton's greatest moment of personal popularity.

After his work with the Constitution, Hamilton went on to be the first Secretary of the Treasury under President George Washington from 1789 to 1795. After his retirement Hamilton's political influence continued. He helped President Washington write his Farewell Address. He was also head of part of the Federalist party that opposed some of President John Adams's policies.

In 1804, Hamilton became involved in a political argument with Aaron Burr. Burr at the time was vice president and had been a rival of Hamilton's in New York politics and law practice. Alexander was challenged by the vice president to a duel. On June 11, 1804, they fought. Hamilton received a wound and on the next day he died.

Alexander Hamilton, in his own time, was a figure of much controversy although today he is recognized as being a strong statesman in the development of this country.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Hereford

(Continued from page 704)

Madison took the floor thirty-five times within the first four days. He spoke boldly and to the point and managed to defeat Henry in his attempts to block ratification. Winning the support of the crucial Kentucky delegates, the Constitution was ratified by a vote of 89 to 79.

James Madison was among the nineteen men serving in the first Congress of the United States who had drafted the Constitution. He later served in the House of Representatives and eventually became the fourth President of the United States. During his term in the House, he introduced and helped pass various bills, including the first tariff bill and the first ten amendments, or the Bill of Rights.

James Madison stands out among the Constitutional signers because of his knowledge of political systems, his ability to organize ideas to represent individuals and groups, and his dedication to supporting the Constitution through final stages of ratification. His many contributions to the Constitution were made at a young age, and his brilliant arguments convinced Americans that the Constitution would keep our country independent. Our Constitution has endured longer than any other in history. Madison contributed more than just his signature to a document. He contributed to the cause of freedom, which is the greatest contribution anyone could ever make.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

ALLENE WILSON GROVES (MRS. FREDERIC A.) on August 27, 1986 in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Mrs. Groves served as President General 1956-59. She also served as Vice-President General 1952-55 and as Missouri State Regent 1950-52. She was a member of the Nancy Hunter Chapter.

(Continued from page 703)
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FLORIDA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
Presents Its State Officers
HONORING WITH LOVE, PRIDE AND AFFECTION

MRS. HAROLD FOOR MACHLAN
(Alice Houser—Nat. No. 261641)

Presented with citation by the President General of DAR, Mrs. Walter Hughey King, at the time of the 1986 Continental Congress, for her Service in World War II as Captain in the Army Nurse Corp. And as Volunteer with American Red Cross.


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With Love and Pride
The Family and
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(Mrs. James E. Hartmann, Jr.)

First row, l to r: Mrs. James G. Carlson, Sister, Ezra Parker Chapter; Mrs. Hartmann; Mrs. Patrick J. Barry, Mother, Ezra Parker Chapter.

THE MINNESOTA STATE SOCIETY NSDAR

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MRS. ADOLPH JOHN DOFFING
(Cynthia Evans Doffing)

As a Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Ninety Sixth Continental Congress, April 1987
Front row left to right: Mrs. Ira Fowler of Gunnison, regent; Mrs. Joseph Yates, Jr. of Shelby, outgoing regent and present first vice-regent; Mrs. G. Oliver Sanford of Gunnison, second vice-regent; Mrs. J. V. Newman of Pace, chaplain; Mrs. Joe D. Simpson of Rosedale, secretary; Mrs. Ben Conger of Benoit, treasurer. Back row from left: Mrs. Carl Black of Rosedale, registrar; Mrs. William F. Tate of Cleveland, historian; Mrs. J. L. Wiggins of Greenville, librarian and Mrs. Delbert Farmer of Benoit, parliamentarian.

*Mississippi Delta Chapter is deeply grateful to the Shelby Die Casting Company of Shelby, Mississippi, for the gift of this page.*

G. Rives Neblett, President
Bert Hayes, General Manager


Presenting Montana's new regent—Ruth Hayward Eaton (Mrs. R. J.) Julia Hancock Chapter, who was installed in Washington in April.


Serving so faithfully throughout the 3-day session were Conference Pages J. Linn, J. Silvan, C. Berg, and B. Henderson.
problems as a nation without having to talk to each other through an interpreter. He believes that English is the main unifying force of the American people and is threatened by prolonged Bilingual Education in public schools.

So he has proposed an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to declare English the official language of the United States. The effect would be to restore English-only ballots and to limit Bilingual Education to a transitional role.

The English Language Amendment is sponsored by Rep. Norman Shumway. It is accompanied by a concurrent resolution which explains that the “common language, English, fosters harmony among our people, promotes political stability, permits the interchange of ideas, encourages societal accord, and unites us as a people committed to freedom and equality.”

The English Language Amendment has been endorsed by the Polish American Congress, the Chinese American Civic Council, the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, and 43 other ethnic organizations.

Canada came close to civil war in the 1970s because of the problems raised by its bilingualism. Canada's language problem was the accident of history, but there is no reason for the United States to walk into the same trap with our eyes open.

The U.S. Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address did not go out in a second language. This issue calls for blunt talking and debate. A good place to start is with Theodore Roosevelt's words: “We have room for but one language here and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality, and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house.”

**Correction**

In the August-September 1986 issue of DAR Magazine, the article, “Developments Leading to the Writing of the Constitution and its Ratification,” Richard Bassett was credited with signing both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. He signed only the Constitution. The Magazine regrets the error.
DAR National Commander Dennis A. Joyner, seated center, smiles after receiving the 1986 National Outstanding Veteran-Patients Award from the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Presenting the award were Mrs. Walter Hughey King, President General, left and the National Chairman, Mrs. Joseph P. Vecchiarelli.

Dennis A. Joyner, who lost both legs and one arm during combat in the Mekong Delta in June 1969, has been an inspiration to many handicapped individuals. He was named the DAV's Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year in 1977, was elected DAV National Commander for 1983-84, and was named by President Reagan as the Handicapped American of the Year in 1984.

For the past year, he has served as President of the DAV Vietnam Veterans National Memorial, Inc., the nonprofit corporation that administers the operations of the national monument in Angel Fire, NM.

In accepting the DAR Award on April 16, 1986 he told the delegation that he has helped other disabled veterans because he was helped by others when he was hurt and in the healing process. “I didn’t ask to join this very special brotherhood,” he said, “But I’m a member, I’m even more determined to help other disabled veterans meet the challenges they face with their disabilities.”

This Chairman would like to take this opportunity to thank our President General, Mrs. Walter Hughey King and her Executive Board for their consideration and support of the many recommendations she has requested in order to improve and make the membership aware of our very own DAR Service Women who are VETERANS and Veteran-Patients and need our help; and also to the many State Regents who supported her ideas but also assisted in recognizing their own State’s DAR Service Women; Miss Jean Jacobs, Mrs. Walter J. Niedzielack and General W.D. Crittenden; also all the National Vice Chairmen and State and National Chairmen, including Chapter Chairmen and members. Your interest and assistance was invaluable. My deepest appreciation to each and every member!

Another FIRST for the National Society—the 1985 and 1986, “Salute to Veterans and Veteran-Patients,” reminded the members that their own DAR membership was based upon their own ancestor’s, “Service to the Nation.” Always REMEMBER,—to SHARE AND CARE for our Veterans and VETERAN-PATIENTS!

Faithfully,

Vivien S Vecchiarelli (Mrs. JP)

Compliments: DAR Service for Veteran-Patients Committee and members; dedicated Daughters; DAV; Veterans and family members.
San Jacinto Chapter, NSDAR
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with pride and affection

our

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including

MRS. RAYMOND FRANKLIN FLECK
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
1986-1989

THE TORCH OF LIBERTY

Hold high the torch,
Of Liberty
Tell the story
Just once more.

Listen to the voices
We cherish across the years
Telling us
To love and protect
This land of ours.

Hold high the torch
Of Liberty,
In a land where founders
Pledged to one another
Their lives, their fortunes
And their sacred honor.

In a land where strangers came,
Homeless and tempest-tossed,
To a welcome lamp
Beside a golden door.

Hold high the torch
Of Liberty,
In a land where men breathe free,
Where faith and courage
Changed the course of history,

Hold high the torch
The timeless light of Liberty—
The love of country
That lives in all our hearts.

Alberta Dredla
Hannah Bushrod Chapter
Congressional Record June 25, 1986
(First place award 1986 CFWC state inspiration contest.
Read at California DAR Convention March 1986)

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(Mrs. Alexander)
for 61 years of generous contributions of time and monies to her Chapter

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WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY NSDAR
HONORS WITH PRIDE
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OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
OUR STATE OFFICERS 1986-1988

Seated L to R, Mrs. Darnell Eggleston, First Vice Regent; Mrs. Irving D. Waterbury, State Regent; Mrs. Alston Daniels, Second Vice Regent; Standing L to R, Mrs. Larry Grothaus, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Henry G. Kolsrud, Treasurer; Mrs. Harold H. Engstrom, Chaplain; Miss Catherine Spedden, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. John W. Caswell, Registrar; Mrs. Dale Peterson, Librarian; Mrs. Carroll P. Rank, Corresponding Secretary. Inset: Mrs. Joseph B. Stadler, Historian
WASHINGTON STATE DAR
SACAJAWEA CHAPTER

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1984-1987
VIVIAN ELLISON BOWER

Psalm 105:1
O give thanks unto the Lord;
call upon his name:
make known his deeds among the people.

Bob O. Bower
Dorothy Ellison Park

WA State Capitol
Green House
WASHINGTON STATE DAR
Honors with Pride, Affection and Appreciation
Their Distinguished And Beloved Honorary State Regent

MRS. STANLEY EARL BILLS
(BEVERLEY GILBERT BILLS)

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the 96th Continental Congress
April 1987

National Vice Chairman for Crafts, American Heritage Committee (1986-1989); Artist for DAR Museum "Parade of Historic Fashions" Coloring Book (1986); Life Member, DAR Library; Life Member, Friends of the Museum; Life Member, Seimes Microfilm Center; State Regent (1984-1986); First Vice Regent (1982-1984); Historian (1980-1982); State Trustee for Restricted Funds (1978-1986); Chmn. Yearbook (1982-1984); Chmn. Special Projects (1982-1984); Chmn. Transportation and Safety (1978-1980); Chmn. Public Relations (1975-1978); Regent, Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma (1976-1978); Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ball Chapter (1974-1976); Associate Member, Rainier Chapter, Seattle and John Sappington Chapter, Affton, Missouri.

Endorsed by the 1986 State Conference

U.S. Senators Slade Gorton and Dan Evans receive part of the record sixty-five WSSDAR delegation to Continental Congress in April, 1986.

This page courtesy of Colonel (AUS Ret.) and Mrs. B.R. Gilbert and friends of the candidate.
GREETINGS FROM WASHINGTON STATE

H. Christine Neel
National Page 1983 and 1986
John Kendrick Chapter
Ancestor: Allen Hayden

Marguerite Taylor Neel
Honorary State Regent 1982-1984
John Kendrick Chapter
Ancestor: Allen Hayden

Marguerite and Granddaughter Christine wish to congratulate Ann D. Fleck and Associates and look forward to supporting the "We the People" administration for the next three years.

Mrs. Neel is a member of the Board of Trustees for Tamassee DAR School.
COLORADO STATE SOCIETY
NSDAR
Pays Tribute to
OUR FOUNDERS
The group of women whose foresight, leadership, and devotion laid the foundation of our Great Society.
May we continue to build upon it to even greater heights!
Mrs. P. W. Prior
Colorado State Regent

American Indian Captivity
I am a Ph. D. candidate looking for letters, diaries, poems, stories, and any other information regarding early settlers and colonists who were captured by Indians along successive American frontiers at any time from the late 17th through the 19th centuries. I'm also interested in obtaining information about settlers captured by Indians and about blacks who were either captured or escaped into Indian territory. Original materials or copies would be much appreciated. Please send to: Miss June Namias, 5 Linnaean St., Cambridge, MA 02138

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Dear Daughters,

No doubt you know by now, this is the first non-All States October issue. As announced in the June/July issue, October has become the State Sponsored issue for the new Northwestern Division. Congratulations to those states who were able to prepare an ad on such short notice. For those states unable to make the deadline—you have plenty of time to prepare for next year! All chapters are assured of Honor Roll if their $30.00 contributions are received before the end of the this Honor Roll year, February 6, 1987.

We are slowly but surely working the bugs out of our new computer program. You will now be recieving computer bills, which, as always, should be paid immediately. The systems of proofs and Honor Roll have also been completely computerized—call or write the office immediately if you should have a question about anything you receive. The new program also helps us to control deadlines. See your Ad Answers sheet in your Ad Kit for exact deadlines.

The Ad Kit was delivered to all chapter regents along with the Resolutions Packet in July. If you have not read your packet information, please be sure to do so!

We are preparing for a special August/September 1987 issue. The issue is being planned as a total tribute to The Constitution. Do not wait until the last minute to plan your ads—there is plenty of time to gather interesting information and photographs telling the story of The Constitution in your state. Here is a good opportunity to be creative!

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