1787 1987
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE RISING OF A REPUBLIC
In honor of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States, we of J.E. Caldwell have been commissioned to create a commemorative piece. It is the official D.A.R. Constitution Pin, a special way to celebrate and to remember this special moment in our history. Available now at $35, with $3 for shipping and handling. Exclusively from J.E. Caldwell for D.A.R. members.

Enlarged to show detail.
To commemorate the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution commissioned the poster featured on the cover of this issue of DAR Magazine. The poster design is an interpretation of the motif on the chair used by George Washington as he served as President of the Constitutional Convention. Benjamin Franklin said of the chair: "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 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."

The DAR-owned chair featured in the poster design is a reproduction of the original used by Washington. It is used by the President General during meetings of the National Board of Management in the Connecticut Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The poster was designed and executed by Cheryl Estancona, Art Director, whose work is also featured in DAR Magazine's commemoration of the Constitution of the United States.

To order the poster, see information on page 672.

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I'm happy to be able to contribute a few words to this special issue of DAR Magazine on the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

This year, "We the People" are profoundly grateful to our Founding Fathers for the wisdom, skill, and foresight they exhibited in establishing our limited government. During this Bicentennial we should pause to recall that we would not have the Constitution if brave Americans, your ancestors, had not first fought a long struggle to win us our Independence. Through the years, the example of our Revolutionary War heroes and our Constitution has inspired all who love freedom, in our country and around the globe. Many nations owe their freedom to "the shot heard 'round the world" and to our great charter of liberty. They believe as we do that the people of the world have the right to cast off the yoke of tyranny and to establish governments based on the consent of the governed.

The best tribute we can pay to our Constitution and to the free and just society established by our Founding Fathers is to understand that the individual freedom they rest upon is essential to our American heritage -- and to remember always that our freedom has been won at great cost. This is a tribute the Daughters of the American Revolution have never ceased to pay, and that is truly a blessing to our land.

Nancy joins me in sending heartfelt best wishes for your Bicentennial observance and for the future. God bless you, and God bless America.

Ronald Reagan
We the People

ADMINISTRATION 1986–1989

Salute our Constitution’s timeless endurance and give thanks for the wisdom of its creation 200 years ago.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1986-1989

Front row left to right: Mrs. Donald S. Blair, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ralph E. Rhodes, Chaplain General; Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, President General; Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, First Vice President General; Mrs. Charles K. Kemper, Recording Secretary General; standing: Mrs. Henry F. Butts, Reporter General; Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, Historian General; Mrs. Henry A. Klie, Treasurer General; Mrs. Alex W. Boone, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, Registrar General; Mrs. Richard P. Taylor, Librarian General; Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Jr., Curator General.
Our thanks to the Founding Fathers who gave us our Constitution, the miracle that gave us freedom.

Our thanks to the forward-thinking DAR members who established September 17-23 annually as Constitution Week and who provided us with Constitution Hall, which honors this precious document.

Now, it is our responsibility to protect the United States Constitution, to make sure the next generation understands and believes in it so the United States of America will continue to be free.

As our Constitution has a Preamble - "We the People," now let us have a "DAR Preamble." We the People - We, the members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in order to form a more perfect organization, establish good works, insure member harmony, provide for common goals, promote the general goodness and secure our blessings of liberty for us and all who follow, do ordain and establish our National Society for historic, patriotic and educational endeavors.

May we ever be mindful of our national motto, "In God We Trust" and in our DAR motto, "God, Home and Country."
Gertrude Sprague Carraway
President General 1953–1956

The strong leadership provided by Miss Carraway during her term as President General enabled the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to promote the understanding and celebration of the Constitution of the United States of America. NSDAR remains in the forefront of these celebrations, not just in the Bicentennial year, but EVERY year! Miss Carraway also served as Editor, DAR Magazine 1950–1956.
MISS GERTRUDE SPRAGUE CARRAWAY
HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

September 1987

For many years September 17th was celebrated as Constitution Day. In 1952 the Congress of the United States changed the name of Constitution Day to Citizenship Day. Officers and members of the DAR objected to this change, but there was nothing that they could do about it at that time.

When I became President General in 1953, I had a prime goal to do something about the annual celebration of the signing of the United States Constitution; it was impractical to try to change the newly named Citizenship Day.

However, in 1955 while I was waiting to go on radio in a western State, the idea came to me that it might be possible to have an entire week for the annual celebration of the signing of the U.S. Constitution. I relayed this idea to our NSDAR Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and at my request she included this in the first resolution passed the next month in Washington.

Our observance was so wide-spread and outstanding that the NSDAR received one of the top awards from Freedoms Foundation. That led to our getting Congress to pass a law for national observance of Constitution Week every year. At that time I was friendly with the Majority and Minority leaders of the United States Senate, and at my request they submitted a Bill to declare the week of September 17-23 of every year as Constitution Week, and President Eisenhower signed this into law.

Since then NSDAR members have been in the forefront of the wide-spread celebration every September 17-23.
A LASTING TRIBUTE . . .

In recognition of the National Society's enduring tribute this issue will visually feature Constitution Hall throughout. Striking interior and exterior design details of the building have been photographed and are inserted in the margins of the pages following. Each detail photo will be distinguished by a blue rule appearing above it (as on this page) since they are spaced throughout all the various articles. So explore and discover the beauty in design of Constitution Hall and of the document for which it stands.—

The cornerstone of Constitution Hall states: "A memorial to that important document, the Constitution of the United States, in which are incorporated those principles of Freedom, Equality and Justice for which our forefathers fought." This fitting dedication to an historic undertaking (the construction cost nearly two million dollars), however, does not enumerate the fact that Constitution Hall is linked to the past by more than its distinguished name.

By 1924 the National Society had already outgrown the 1,666 seat Memorial Continental Hall. The need for an additional auditorium was obvious. The vacant land behind Memorial Continental Hall was chosen, and the plans for Constitution Hall were submitted.

The building itself, designed by John Russell Pope in memory of his mother, a DAR, combines Colonial and Grecian architecture in order to maintain the harmony of design found in Memorial Continental Hall and other historical buildings in the area.

The exterior entrance of Constitution Hall, which has remained unchanged since its completion, is graced by an American Eagle, sculpted in place and flanked by the dates "1776" and "1783," and two beautiful low-relief panels depicting groups of Neoclassical figures. The meaning of these five foot tall panels is not known.

Passing through the Ionic entrance portico and entering the Hall itself brings one even closer to the historical themes which fill the building. Last renovated in 1966, the colors and styles of interior decoration were carefully chosen to preserve historical harmony. The Classic Revival style common during the Revolution is emphasized in the blue and gold color scheme used throughout the Hall, most particularly within the auditorium itself. Custom-woven curtains of gold medallions and stars on a blue background circle the stage, and wallpaper of blue and gold vertical stripes adorn the lobby walls. The colors are repeated in the frieze above the stage which bears the names of the thirteen colonies. The Federal style is again found in the window treatment in the lobby. The custom-woven fabric, similar to that of the stage curtains, is trimmed with gold braid and fringe. Each valence is enhanced by a hand carved wooden group of golden arrows and torch.

Both the auditorium and lobby are trimmed with intricate moldings and sculptures. Four 3½ foot American Bald Eagles flank the stage and are supported by tall Ionic columns identical to the ones which adorn the entrance portico. Ornate floral moldings complete the decorative scheme, crossing the arched ceiling of the lobby, and incorporating the doorways with the outlines of the auditorium itself.

This special issue of the DAR Magazine commemorates the Bicentennial of the grand document for which Constitution Hall was named.

Text and Constitution Hall detail photos by Karen Plunkett, Advertising Associate
THE DECORATIVE ARTS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By Denise McHugh
Associate Curator, DAR Museum

It is tea time in this fine home of the eighteenth century. The table, set for three, has at its center a handsome silver tea pot. The hostess moves three comfortable upholstered chairs to the table and places flowers in the Chinese porcelain bowl near the window. She opens the damask draperies to allow in the late afternoon sun. Still finding the room too dark, she lights the candles in the glass candlesticks on the mantel. The light flickers off the brightly polished brases of the furniture and reflects from the looking glass on the far wall. The guests will arrive soon.

Where could we find this elegant parlor? Could it be in London? In Paris? Perhaps, but this lovely, well-appointed room also might have been part of a home in Philadelphia.

At the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Philadelphia was the center of taste and culture in North America, however, only a small percentage of houses were as finely-furnished as the one described above.

Constitutional delegates would have been entertained in some of the most outstanding homes, filled with the best in native and imported goods and furniture.

Philadelphia had come a long way in the hundred years preceding 1787. In the seventeenth century, Philadelphians struggled to survive in the New World. However, the city's growing prosperity as a commercial seaport led to a rapid rise in population—and in the level of wealth. By 1750, the middle class established in Philadelphia was accustomed to a sophisticated style of living.

This phenomenon was not restricted to Philadelphia. A well-to-do commercial gentry also developed in the seaports of Boston, Newport, New York and Charleston. All these great cities contributed significantly to the growth of early American culture.

Traditionally, we trace a country's artistic growth through its achievements in the fine arts—by the important paintings and sculpture produced. However, in the eighteenth...
In the early American decorative arts scene, regionalism is another paradox. Unlike a colonial painter, who worked in different cities and towns along the East Coast, a colonial craftsman was usually attached to a particular place. Consequently, while England was the ultimate style source, each major American city had its distinctive “brand” of the rococo and early neoclassical. Decorative arts specialists can determine a Boston from a Philadelphia chair by considering a variety of factors such as the shape of its splat, type of leg, secondary wood used and method of construction. Likewise, a Charleston silver teapot stands out from a Newport teapot by the form of its handle, its decorative features. As one might imagine, no single characteristic of an object determines its origin; experts look at the total product.

How did regionalism come about? Craftsmen in New York or Boston passed down certain stylistic eccentricities to their apprentices; in time, the
The teapot shown left was made by Paul Revere for Agnes McKean whose cipher is engraved on the side. At right are illustrated five of a number of different types of teapots which would have been available to the consumer in the mid-18th century. The body types include white stoneware, cream-colored earthenware, redware and agate or veined ware; the glazing ranges from salt-glaze to lead-glazes. All display a diverse combination of Oriental and western or rococo motifs.

apprentices would do the same to men training under them. In addition, each city had a limited number of workers who performed specialized tasks. In Boston, only ten or fifteen men may have done carving for furniture—hence, the similarity in the carved decoration on Boston chairs. Finally, public demand also was a factor in regionalism. In ordering a high chest of drawers, a Philadelphia lady certainly would have been influenced by high chests she had seen at neighbors’ houses. In this way, a certain style gradually became the fashion of the day.

We can get a clearer picture of the decorative arts in early America by studying each of the five types of objects produced: furniture, silver, ceramics, glass and textiles.

FURNITURE. Furniture was by far the most democratic of the five object types. Every family in America used furniture; what they owned included pieces imported from England and high-style products of the leading American craftsmen. Families of modest means depended on second- and third-rung furniture makers or, in some cases, built what they needed themselves.

American furniture of the 1700s was all made-to-order. Clients went to a particular shop to select the kinds of chairs, tables, case pieces they wanted. After consultation with the patron, the head craftsman would assign some of the work to be done in-house; he also arranged for jobs such as gilding, carving, veneering and japanning to be completed by persons outside of the shop. We know about this process by extant bills and receipts between craftsmen. When the rococo (or Chippendale) style arrived in the Colonies in the 1750s, customers made their choice from pattern books with drawings of furniture.

As one might imagine, the
more elaborate the piece of furniture, the greater the cost to the client. Hence, a chair with carving and an interwoven splat design was far more elegant and expensive than a chair with limited carving and a simple, vase-shaped splat.

By 1790, American craftsmen were producing furniture in three different styles. This variety of styles largely was due to the conservatism of buyers in the States. While a small group preferred the *au courtant* fashion from England, many Americans enjoyed traditional forms. Given public taste, shops resisted embracing the contemporary style from England. As a result, the forms that took hold in the early decades of the eighteenth century never died out in America; they simply were joined by later styles.

Clients in 1790 continued to order late baroque (or Queen Anne) furniture, which first came to the New World in the 1730s. The predominate feature of this style was the S-curve. Typically, late baroque chairs had rounded pad feet, cabriole legs, a rounded seat and an undulating back. The splat most often had a vase shape, thought to be influenced by Chinese design. While chairs in older styles were turned on a lathe, late baroque chairs were of joined construction; pieces were carved separately and fit together. This process was five to seven times faster than the earlier method.

Thomas Chippendale's *Gentleman and Cabinet-Maker's Director*, published in England in 1754, was a major impetus in the rococo (or Chippendale) style. This pattern book contained 160 designs presently in vogue in London, along with brand-new designs by the author. The axiom of this style might well be “more is better.” Rococo chairs were richly executed, often with asymmetrical carving on the stiles and an elaborate splat. Two kinds of legs were associated with the style: the Marlborough, or straight, leg and the cabriole leg ending in a ball-and-claw foot. Two new furniture types developed with the rococo style were the breakfast (or pembroke) table and the drop-leaf table.

The early neoclassical style experienced its heyday during the early years of our nation; therefore, in the United States, it is generally referred to as the Federal style. Pattern books published by British cabinet makers George Hepplewhite (1788) and Thomas Sheraton (1793) promulgated the elegant, yet simple lines, veneered surfaces and rectilinear quality of this furniture form. The style abounded in classical ornamentation, inspired in part by the archaeological discoveries earlier in the century. Obviously, classical detail held tremendous appeal for new Americans, eager to ally themselves with the democratic tenets of ancient Rome.

During the Federal furniture period, major cities—particularly Philadelphia and Newport—went slightly into decline as style capitals. Cities such as Salem, Massachusetts, Providence, Rhode Island and Baltimore took their place as centers for design.

SILVER. Objects made of silver have always had tremendous
Queen Anne style desk of maple with white pine and white cedar interior woods illustrates the form and silhouette rather than ornament. Another Queen Anne characteristic is the cabriole leg and pad foot. This piece is thought to be from the mid-Atlantic region.

According to tradition, the side chair shown left was given to Nathan Fessenden by John Hancock following British damage to the Fessenden family property in the Battle of Lexington. Eighteenth century American furniture reflects regional expression. Although the basic design of this chair is derived from English precedent, the cabinetmaker modeled a piece that answers distinct local preferences. Its characteristics are entirely Massachusetts.

value in human eyes. Silver signifies social importance and status. Even in the 1700s, obtaining silver was a good way of investing one’s wealth; it was a secure method, too, since pieces were marked with the owner and maker.

All kinds of objects were crafted in silver. As tea drinking grew in popularity during the eighteenth century, American silversmiths created a whole line of new forms, including teapots, sugar bowls, tea caddies and milk jugs. Silver was also used for cups and dishes associated with religious ceremonies; for racing trophies; and even for everyday items like snuff and scent boxes. Not only belonging to the well-to-do, silver in the form of shoe buckles, spoons, buttons or rings, was often owned by persons of lesser means.

The silversmith led other craftsmen in transmitting styles from England to America. He sold silver in the most current fashion from London as well as items produced in his own shop. Colonial newspaper advertisements enticed the public to purchase the latest in English taste.

The formal styles of late baroque, rococo and early neoclassical appeared in silver before other types of objects. The simple form of the late baroque accentuated the beauty of the metal. Silver pieces with repousse shells, foliage and flowers reflected the ornate nature of the rococo. Early neoclassicism reared its head as early as 1774 in the Colonies, with a tea urn crafted by the Philadelphia silversmith Richard Humphreys. Humphreys presented the object to the secretary of the first Continental Congress, Charles Thomson.
CERAMICS. Like furniture, ceramics were part of every American household. Small potteries producing utilitarian earthenware existed from the time of the first colonial settlement. However, throughout the eighteenth century, nearly all the higher-quality objects were imported from or through England.

A variety of factors worked against the establishment of a large-scale American pottery for fine ceramics. The lack of skilled workmen plus the costs of building kilns and obtaining raw materials left American craftsmen unable to compete with their English counterparts who exported large numbers of European and Oriental ceramics to the Colonies for relatively inexpensive prices.

The Philadelphia firm of Bonnin and Morris was the most successful of the fine ceramics potteries before the Revolution. Operating from 1770 to 1772, it produced soft-paste porcelain and dinner- and tea-wares with underglaze blue painting and transfer-printed designs. While its wares were similar in quality and type to British products, high labor costs forced the firm to close.

In different areas throughout the Colonies, potters working in a folk tradition created unusual and picturesque ware. The Moravians, originally from south-central Germany, were among the most productive of these craftsmen. A group that settled in piedmont North Carolina actually set up a kiln to produce lead-glazed earthenware. On opening day in 1761, "people gathered from 50 to 60 miles away to buy pottery, but many came in vain, as the supply was exhausted by noon."

From about 1790, red earthenware commonly was made along the Eastern coast. Typical forms included round or oblong dishes, plates and trenchers. Stoneware was first produced in America early in the eighteenth century. Fired at a higher temperature than earthenware, it was hard, thick and nonporous, hence, ideal as a container for salting, pickling and storing acidic foodstuffs.
GLASS. Three major glass houses were established in America during the 1700s. Founded by German immigrants, these houses made a valiant, yet failed, attempt to rival English glass makers.

Caspar Wistar set up a glass manufactory in Salem County, New Jersey in 1739. The Wistar house largely produced window and bottle glass, along with some whimsy pieces in the Germanic manner of free-blown, tooled glass making. When the firm closed in 1780, its workers moved to various areas throughout the United States, bringing with them the “South Jersey” tradition of glass making.

Between 1763 and 1765, Henry William Stiegel founded three glass manufacturies in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. During their most productive period, these houses employed over 130 men, many of them English and German glass blowers. It seems likely that Stiegel intended his wares to compete with elegant British tableware and Continental enameled folk glass. While we have no authenticated examples of Stiegel glass, many highly decorated objects have been labeled as “Stiegel type.”

Moving from Bremen, Germany with 68 workmen, John Frederick Amelung established a glass house near Frederick, Maryland in 1785. In its eleven-year history, the factory produced a wide range of wares, including “pokals” (covered goblets), covered sugar bowls, tumblers, case bottles, decanters and wine glasses. A number of these pieces exist today.

Although none of these glass houses survived beyond the...
Needlework pocketbooks were commonly carried by both men and women in the second half of the 18th century. The examples on the left were received with histories of male ownership. This grouping includes both the single-flapped envelope type and the double form which folded with pouches to either side. All are worked in wool on canvas, lined in colored worsted, interlined with stiff cardboard and bound in wool twill tape.

Eighteenth century, their tradition of blown and engraved glass continued to exert an influence for many years beyond.

Textiles. Needlework offered one of the few creative outlets for women in the 1700s. Native and imported textiles were used for samplers, embroidered pictures, bed hangings, counterpanes and quilts.

Young girls completed their first marking samplers at an early age and generally proceeded to working samplers with scenes and verse, family registers and other embroidered pictures. Youthful stitchers were usually instructed by professional sewing teachers. English engravings and illustrated books, as well as finished work, served as sources for design.

Since beds were often the most costly piece of household furniture, their fine hangings reflected the family's wealth and social position. Silk hangings were used by the most well-to-do Americans, while embroidered crewelwork hangings were worked by women with "sufficient means to afford some leisure." Crewelwork bed covers were also made in the eighteenth century. Surviving examples worked in New England, Pennsylvania and New York display a rich naturalistic design. The crewelwork bed rug, a heavy outermost covering, was most common in the Connecticut Valley.

Throughout the eighteenth century, England provided the main source of woolens, linens, cottons and silks in the New World. This material was used for clothing, upholstery and drapery, as well as being worked into appliquéd counterpanes and quilts.

One of the first American manufacturers of quality-printed textiles was English-trained John Hewson. Hewson's printworks, which ran from 1774 to 1810, produced goods similar to English chintz of the late 1780s and 1790s. An inability to compete price-wise with British products finally forced the shop to close.

The decorative arts offer a provocative vantage point for studying America during the eighteenth century. Even after the War for Independence, the New World retained strong ties to England. English styles remained the model for design and imported products the ultimate in excellence.

However, other signs did exist in this fledgling nation. Of an independent nature, Americans did not always follow the most current fashion dictated by Great Britain; they remained interested in styles and products long after they lost their popularity across the Atlantic. In the closing decades of the eighteenth century, they also purchased fine wares from the Continent. In addition, the environment in America allowed individuals to set up shop as producers of furniture, silver, ceramics, glass and textiles. While maintaining a loyalty to the Old World, America applauded new enterprise and creativity.

Footnotes

The Spaceport terminal lobby was nearly empty, the hour late for both regular travelers and tourists. The few passengers were mostly dignitaries—delegates to the Intergalactic Summit. Still without a worthwhile proposal to present to the summit on politics and government, they seemed worried.

Another traveler approached a dignitary. He was an archaeologist and asked if his listener was interested in seeing a new discovery, then showed the man a small blue book. The paper was thin and brittle. The cover had the symbols of an ancient university and the front pages of the blue book were filled with handwriting. The last pages were empty.

“What does this say? What foreign language is this?”

“No foreign language,” the diplomat replied. “It’s ancient English from the late 20th Century. Over 300 years old.”

“Can you read it?” asked another delegate.

The old man nodded and started to read aloud.

“The United States government is based on the system of checks and balances designed to keep everyone honest, while allowing the government to run smoothly.” The old man paused and his audience urged him to read on. “The three branches of our government, defined by the Constitution of the United States, regulate each other. The legislative branch makes the laws, the executive branch enforces them, and the judicial branch interprets the laws. All work together toward a common goal—the smooth running of our country.”

“What was the Constitution?” someone asked.

“It seemed to be the basis of their government. They refer to it very often,” the archaeologist said.
“What were those tree limbs? What did they do?”

“Let’s see. The legislative branch consists of the two houses of congress: the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Constitution gives this branch power to check the other branches by running investigative committees, impeaching members of the Supreme Court and the executive branch (including the president), and declaring war.”

“Who was the president? And what was that ‘Superb Court’?” a listener asked. “And if this group kept tabs on everyone else, who watched them?”

The old man, understanding the confusion and interest of his little audience, read on.

“The executive branch is run by the president, who is also known as the commander-in-chief. As the enforcer of the laws, the president can make regulations to ease the carrying out of laws. He also has veto power and can reject any law passed up to him from congress. He can veto a law by not signing it (a pocket veto) or by vetoing it and sending it back to congress for revision.”

“Was the president very important?”

“He seemed to have been,” the old man said, “but maybe not. They had so many! He was replaced every so often.”

The confused dignitary spoke up again. “We still haven’t gotten to the Superb Court thing yet.”

The archaeologist picked up his artifact. “The third branch, the judicial, is made up of the Supreme Court and other lesser federal courts. The judicial branch’s main power is that of review, which allows the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional. Once passed and signed, any law or regulation of a law may be found unconstitutional. The Supreme Court may also deal with civil disputes or any other judicial matter it finds suitable to address.”

By this time most of the diplomats were listening attentively, and all were considering the same idea.

“Did the system work?” one asked. “I mean, was this a system that was efficient and effective, or does it just look good on paper?”

The noise of an incoming shuttle flight delayed the old man’s response, but eventually he could make himself heard. He began to read again.

“The system of checks and balances works so well that today we are accustomed to it and hardly notice its use. The presidential veto is probably the most evident of all of the checks. Some presidents vetoed laws they felt were unconstitutional and others have vetoed legislation they disagreed with. A recent example of this is President Reagan’s pocket veto of the Clean Water Bill.”
"The legislature's check, the investigative committee, was most evident during the Watergate scandal of the early '70s. The power of impeachment has never been used but in 1867 came very close, when the House of Representatives voted down the impeachment of President Johnson.

"The judicial branch's check has been used in many landmark cases. Marbury vs. Madison established the power of judicial review and the Dred Scott case was a civil dispute which caused the Supreme Court to put a clearer definition on a law."

"I don't understand how this system kept control over so many people," one listener said.

"It didn't directly," the old man said. "There were different levels. Listen. 'The system of checks and balances is not limited to the federal level. The state and local governments mirror the federal but the officials have different titles (such as mayor or governor).'

"How did these people ensure that the government didn't just act in its own interest?"

"Let's see. Here that is. The final check is that the people have the final decision by voting for their representatives and exercising their power on election day."

"Shuttle flight 909 to Andromeda Station now boarding," the dispatcher announced. The diplomats rose and thanked the old man. The original listener stayed behind for a minute.

"The writer seemed to think that the system would go on. Did it?"

"We may never know," the old man said. "As you know, the coming of the Great Magnet caused all of the computer disks to be erased at the end of that century. As a result the civilization declined, leaving only the few sources that were on paper, like this one, and we haven't found many of these yet. This is almost the limit of our information."

"It sound good, though." He shook the archaeologists's hand and headed for his flight. "I wonder what the Summit would think. . . ."

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**Bibliography**


The State of the Government
During the Formative Years

By Lillian Youell

There was no single chief executive who could prepare "The State of the Government" Message for the government of the Confederation. In fact, from 1774 to 1789, there were 14 Presidents of Congress and these men were limited to a one year term as a presiding officer only.

There was, however, one man who could tell this story. I alone was an observer of all of the actions of the Congress, which was the Government, as I faithfully served as Secretary of the Congress during the fifteen years of the nation's formation.

Perhaps it is my fault that this period of history has been neglected or that so many conflicting reports have been written about it. John Jay often urged me to write this political history, but I just never got around to it until now. My name is Charles Thomson. You may never have heard of me, but in my day some called me the "Sam Adams of Philadelphia."

From the time I was elected Secretary of the First Continental Congress in 1774 until the new government was established, I had access to all of the documents of Congress. I kept the Journals and had the records published. My office carried on correspondence between Congress and the state governments. You'll find my signature and seal on the Declaration of Independence and on the other official versions of ordinances, commissions, and treaties. At one time, I had a deputy secretary, two clerks and a messenger and they all complained that they were overworked.

Francois de Barbe-Marbois, the French consul general, in a letter to Vergennes in February 1785, paid me a great compliment. He wrote that I was the oldest servant of Congress, which indeed I was. Then he stated, "there has been no one more constant in all the revolutions which have agitated this assembly. He is a man wise, uniform, and full of moderation. The confidence of Congress in him has no limits."

Congress itself gave me a great honor in 1789 by choosing me to carry the official
notification of his election to the presidency to George Washington at Mount Vernon. Later, I turned over the papers of the Confederation to the new government. So, you see, I am in a unique position to evaluate the state of the young government, a task I always intended to undertake during my lifetime.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1774–1781. It was our problems with the Mother Country and the Revolutionary War itself which united us. The idea of a continental congress was not a new one. The Albany and Stamp Act Congresses had been called to consider common problems. However, when the Boston Committee of Correspondence demanded the repeal of the Port Bill, the Massachusetts Legislature asked that the First Continental Congress be convened to discuss appropriate responses to Parliament's continued assertions of authority over the unrepresented colonies.

When this conference opened in my home town on 5 September 1774, I was elected Secretary and began my long service to the country. Fifty-five delegates from twelve states attended, with only Georgia missing. (It seems more than a coincidence that fifty-five delegates from twelve states also attended the Grand Convention of 1787. That time, Rhode Island was missing.) By October 14th the Colonies adopted their position toward taxation and trade restrictions. Congress also asserted the right of each colonial assembly to draw up its own laws on all subjects, except foreign trade. Perhaps the most significant of the resolutions was the one declaring that "their ancestors upon emigration to America carried with them 'all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England.'"

The Second Continental Congress was called in May of 1775 to serve as a deliberative body, but soon became the chief organ of government. As pressures of war mounted, Congress organized an army and appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief. The following May, this Congress recommended to the various conventions and assemblies of the colonies that they create independent state governments in case it became necessary to separate from England. Some states had already modified their charters. Others wrote new state constitutions. "This great feat of constitution making was unprecedented and remains unparalleled in the history of modern constitutionalism." Thus, the period of the Revolution was not a period of destruction, but of great creativity.

One author has said that: "It will not do to underestimate the importance of the fact that these fundamental laws were made, and that the people discovered and began to make use of the constituent convention—this, after all, is the most significant fact of the American Revolution." It is unlikely the Constitution of 1787 could have been so successfully drafted in just four months had it not been for the experience of the states in these prior years. "These state constitutions were the most advanced and the most democratic constitutions in the world at that time."

Then on June 7, 1776,
Richard Henry Lee of Virginia introduced a Resolution, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states . . ." This motion was officially adopted on the 2nd not 4th of July! In connection with his Resolution for Independence, Lee moved that Congress appoint a committee to draw up articles of confederation. Therefore, a committee with one member from each state was chosen to prepare this first constitution for the "United Colonies." John Dickinson, who had been an outspoken opponent of independence, was the recognized leader of the committee. The other members of the committee were Edward Rutledge, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas McKean, Francis Hopkinson, Thomas Stone, Joseph Hewes, Button Gwinnett, Thomas Nelson, Roger Sherman, Josiah Bartlett, Stephen Hopkins and Sam Adams.

When the Articles of Confederation were presented on July 12, 1776, Congress thought too much authority was placed in its hands! After more than a year of debate on John Dickinson's draft, especially on questions of administering the West, apportioning representation and financial burdens among the states, on November 15, 1777 the revised version was finally approved. Then Congress submitted to the states the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union Between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia."

The states were reluctant to consent to the Articles as they still feared the uses and abuses of any central authority. But by 1779, all states except one responded affirmatively. Maryland refused to agree to the Articles until the states holding western lands ceded them to the Union. Historians have long interpreted Maryland's refusal to ratify as evidence of her national vision and patriotism. This just wasn't the case. The conflict over the western lands was an economic one. Virginia held the key as she had vast claims. Encouraged by Thomas Jefferson, in January 1781, Virginia, gave the Confederation its rights to all lands north of the Ohio river, stipulating that speculators' claims be cancelled and new states created. New York and Connecticut then abandoned their claims to the western lands.

(Continued on page 522)
The Miracle

By Phyllis Schlafly
National Chairman, National Defense

Washington Addressing the Constitutional Convention
by J. B. Stearns.

Courtesy, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts,
Gift of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbish.
Our United States Constitution should be in the Guinness Book of World Records as the oldest and longest-lasting constitution in all the world's history! September 17, 1987 marks the 200th birthday of the signing of our Constitution. Other Bicentennial birth dates connected with the ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights extend through 1991.

Why is the United States Constitution the fountainhead of our great liberties—religious, political, and economic? How did our Constitution enable America to grow and prosper, becoming the most powerful country in the world, while at the same time preserving individual freedoms? What is in our Constitution that caused these happy results and made people all over the world want to come to America?

On July 4, 1776, 56 brave men signed the Declaration of Independence, an inspired document written largely by Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration founded our new nation on an entirely new principle—that individual rights, including life and liberty, come from God, our Creator, not from the state; that the purpose of government is to secure these God-given individual rights; and that government derives its powers from the consent of the governed.

For the first time in history, government was proclaimed to be the servant of the people, rather than their master. The signers of the Declaration appealed directly to God to justify their right to exercise sovereign power in an independent nation.

The Declaration of Independence has five references to God—God as Creator of all men, God as the Source of all rights, God as the supreme Lawmaker, God as the world's supreme Judge, and God as our Patron and Protector. The Declaration proclaims God's existence as a "self-evident" truth which requires no further discussion or debate. The Declaration is the religious and philosophical foundation of our American political system.

VICTORY, THEN PEACE. The Declaration of Independence was followed by our eight-year War for Independence against England.
The fate of our nation hung in the balance many times during those years of bitter fighting. The American patriots endured cold winters, without adequate clothing or pay, persevering under the tremendous personal leadership of General George Washington.

When the war was finally won, and Washington accepted the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the next task was to negotiate a peace treaty with England. Fortunately, America had peacemakers who had as much vision and determination as the patriots who had risked their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor on the battlefield. Fortunately, we had peacemakers who understood that, in peace as in war, there is no substitute for victory.

Our three negotiators were John Adams (who later became our second President), John Jay (who later became our first Chief Justice), and Benjamin Franklin (our most distinguished diplomat). Their three years of negotiations produced the Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783—the most successful treaty we ever signed. John Adams accurately hailed this Treaty as "one of the most important political events that ever happened on this globe."

The goal of our negotiators was not peace, but was perpetual American independence. Our negotiators knew that our independence would always be in jeopardy if Britain were allowed to keep troops in Maine, South Carolina, and Georgia, or if the British and the Spanish were allowed to remain in the area west of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi River.

So, our negotiators held firm to a no-compromise, hard-line determination to pursue victory at the peacetable—and they succeeded. By the Treaty of Paris, England not only recognized the United States as "free sovereign and independent," but recognized our mastery over territory twice as large as the original 13 colonies. By the stroke of a pen, America was no longer just a confederation of 13 states along the Atlantic coast, but was a territory that stretched to Canada on the north, the Mississippi River on the west, and Florida on the south. These Treaty of Paris boundaries gave us the space to grow and become a great nation.

After we had declared our independence and freedom, after we had won our independence and freedom in a bitter and bloody war, and after we had persuaded the European powers to recognize our independence and freedom plus space to grow, the next question was, what would we do with our independence and freedom? What kind of government would we create?

The American government which functioned during the Revolutionary War was set up under the Articles of Confederation. That first government was not adequate to cope with the problems of war, peace, or commerce. It had no single executive and no courts to resolve disputes. It had no power to tax in order to pay our soldiers; it had no power to regulate interstate or foreign trade; and it could not act except by unanimous consent. The Articles of Confederation designed a federation of sovereign, jealous states, rather than a national government to protect the God-given rights of free people.

As the years passed after the Treaty of Paris—1783, 1784, 1785—it became increasingly apparent that we desperately needed a government to preserve the freedom and independence we had
won. In 1785 at George Washington's residence, Mount Vernon, our founding patriots began to discuss the need to revise the Articles of Confederation.

The Virginia Legislature called for a trade conference to meet in Annapolis, Maryland, in September 1786. Delegates came from only five states. The Annapolis Convention accomplished only one thing: James Madison of Virginia met with Alexander Hamilton of New York and they decided to ask the Continental Congress to call a convention of the 13 states to revise the Articles of Confederation.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA. The convention opened at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787. Fifty-five delegates representing 12 states eventually attended. They passed a resolution to keep their meetings closed and secret, and then they buckled down to serious work in the non-airconditioned meeting room of Independence Hall.

The 55 men who met and debated that hot summer in Philadelphia, from May 25 to September 17, were men of extraordinary vision, wisdom, and commitment. They had a shared sense of mission and of political values. Thomas Jefferson, who did not attend because he was then serving our country in Paris, later called them "an assembly of demigods."

The steady hand at the helm was General George Washington, who was unanimously elected convention president. He made no speeches during the convention, but the force of his personal leadership, plus his prestige as commander of our victorious Revolutionary army, kept the argumentative delegates on course, leading onward to their glorious goal. Washington stated his approach to the task in these words: "If to please the people, we offer that which we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

The senior citizen at the convention was Benjamin Franklin, diplomat, inventor, business success, and world-renowned statesman. After the first month of convention sessions had produced little progress, Dr. Franklin made a speech to warn his fellow delegates that, if they failed to produce a workable constitution, future generations might conclude that mankind is not capable of self-government, and then leave government "to chance, to conquest, and to war." That's how most governments have been created. Ben Franklin urged the delegates to pray daily for the success of their mission.

He said: "I have lived a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: that God governs in the affairs of men. . . I firmly believe this, and I also believe that, without His concurring aid," we shall not succeed in building a Constitution.

The Philadelphia convention was a gathering of very young men. The average age of the delegates was only 41, even including Benjamin Franklin at 81. But they were men who were well read in the Great Books of social, political and economic theory, such as the Bible, the French philosopher Montesquieu, the English writer John Locke, and the Scottish economist Adam Smith. They were also men who knew that "freedom isn't free." 23 of the men who
signed the Constitution had been soldiers during the American Revolution. Both a study of history and first-hand experience had taught the Founding Fathers about the defects of all previous forms of government.

The delegates were sent to Philadelphia for the express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. But one delegate from Virginia arrived with the vision of forming an entirely new government. James Madison believed that the Articles of Confederation were hopelessly defective, and that they should be completely replaced by an entirely different constitutional structure. On June 19, Madison made a moving speech in which he argued that the convention must come up with a "Constitution for the Ages."

James Madison was only 36 years old, but he already had experience in constitution writing. He had served in the Virginia convention which drafted that state's constitution, and he was the author of Virginia's religious-freedom clause which guaranteed "liberty of conscience for all." His role in Philadelphia, as the principal architect of our new and unique American system of government, earned for James Madison the title, Father of the Constitution.

"WE THE PEOPLE." In those four hot months in Philadelphia in 1787, our Founding Fathers drafted a Constitution that was original, unique, and different from every other country in their time or in the history. Let us examine the basic principles of our Constitution and the structure of government which the Constitution created.

The FIRST principle is our reliance on a written Constitution. Our Founding Fathers gave us a government of laws, not of men, a government whose powers and limitations were defined on paper for all to see. They rejected the British notion of an unwritten constitution which can change with parliamentary majorities or judicial whim. Article VI proclaimed our written Constitution as "the supreme Law of the Land."

Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
The SECOND principle of our Constitution is the sovereignty of the people. The Founding Fathers proclaimed this in the first words of the Constitution: "We the People of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The American concept of political power is that government is the servant of the people, not their master. Our theory of government is fundamentally different, for example, from the Magna Carta, in which a reluctant king was forced to give up some of his rights to the people. The "We the People" theory of our Constitution is based on the same theory as our Declaration of Independence.

The THIRD principle of the Constitution is limited government, the concept that the Federal Government enjoys only the powers that are listed, and no others. The Constitution lists the specific powers of the Federal Government granted by "we the people," with the clear understanding that everything else remains in the hands of the people and the several states, and that there are some things our government may not do at all. Even the majority of our people and of our elected officials may not interfere with our God-given individual rights. This principle makes our entire Constitution a "bill of rights."

The philosophical foundation of both the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution is that individual rights come from God, and that government enjoys only those limited powers which the people choose to give it. The connection between these two great documents is proved by Article VII which states that our country was in its 12th year when the Constitution was signed. That means the Constitution recognizes the Declaration of Independence as our nation's founding document.

THE SEPARATION OF POWERS. The FOURTH principle of our Constitution is the structure of government which we call the Separation of Powers. Our Constitution separated the powers of government so that each section can serve as a check on the others, and so that no one section can become powerful enough to

(Continued on page 529)
MEDICAL DESTINY

AND

Washington

By Anita F. Westwood
Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colorado

family inheritance can be used as a prediction for wellness and longevity, George Washington's prognosis for both would have caused skepticism. His family chart definitely indicated a negative probability for a healthy long life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Death (Years)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great-Grandfather, John Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grandfather, Lawrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Father, Augustine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brother, John Augustine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brother, Charles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sister, Betty Washington Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister, Mildred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Brothers (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Sister, Jane</td>
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</tbody>
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However, George Washington not only lived the full three score and ten that was the Biblical standard for a long life in the 18th century, he remained in excellent health throughout most of his life except for smallpox and occasional respiratory problems.

Historians agree that George Washington was singly the most important person during the War for Independence. Later in 1787 he was a powerful influence as the Presiding Officer at the Constitutional Convention during the writing of the Constitution. Although he had been a military man all of his adult life, he strongly advocated civilian rule and subordination of military authority. And he could have been king. Some, such as Alexander Hamilton, advocated this, but never once did George Washington ever contemplate self-gain or individual power.

There is no doubt that he set the United States on a course toward sustaining freedom, prosperity and opportunity for all.

A search of the medical literature reveals six health related incidents or periods during George Washington's lifetime that affected the course of colonial American history toward its destiny of victory and freedom. Event number one was the War of Jenkins' Severed Ear. This is the only war in history named for a part of the human anatomy. How did this obscure war and the lack of surgical expertise at the time affect George Washington?

Events number two and four centered around the dreaded colonial disease of smallpox.

Events number three and five...
involved the small colonial medical community’s inability to successfully treat war wounds. Event number six is attributed to George Washington’s failing eyesight. His need for spectacles might very well have saved young America in perhaps its most dangerous hour.

As we examine each of these events let us ask ourselves: Would we be celebrating the Bicentennial of our Constitution in 1987 had these medical circumstances been otherwise?

EVENT NUMBER ONE: The year is 1739. George Washington is seven years old and it is forty-eight years before the Constitution of the United States is to be written. George Washington’s older half brother Lawrence is attending school in England. The British Parliament is in session and is listening to the testimony from a young navy captain named Robert Jenkins. Captain Jenkins stands before Parliament telling its members how his ear has been cruelly cut off by a Spanish officer during a confrontation with the Spanish over contraband trade in the Caribbean. Captain Jenkins elaborates how the Spanish boarded his ship The Rebecca and during the exchange of heated words, the Spanish officer raises his cutlass and slices off Jenkins’s ear. Then handing the severed ear to him bids the British captain to carry it back to his Majesty King George. And indeed Captain Jenkins holds up a box for Parliament to view the ear which has been carefully preserved in cotton. To Parliament the ear is clear evidence that Spain has become arrogant and aggressive.

In a later day to come when surgery is more advanced, a severed ear could simply be re-attached and would not become an emotional issue of such magnitude. But in 1739 surgery was in its infancy and the medical specialty called Otolaryngology did not exist.

Parliament’s reaction to Jenkins severed ear resulted in England immediately declaring war on Spain in the belief that their trade rights in the Caribbean were in jeopardy. War is declared in great haste and anger. In fact in such haste that Parliament does not consider the necessary funds to fight a war with Spain. But the answer to that oversight will be the use of colonial American troops for a planned British attack on Spanish owned Cartagena located on the Atlantic coast of Columbia, South America.

Lawrence Washington returned to Virginia from his studies in England with all the exciting news of Parliament’s declaration of war and also with the news that he will be serving as one of the leaders of the colonial Virginia contingent. The subsequent battle with Spain at Cartagena results in a fiasco. But when Lawrence returns to the American colonies he has numerous military events to relate to his little brother George. Among those are also his contemptuous feelings for the British military leadership and also his admiration for the British Admiral named Edward Vernon. This admiration in fact led to the naming of Mount Vernon in honor of the British Admiral and will be the house that George Washington later inherits from his brother Lawrence. The greatest impact upon the world made by this War of Jenkins’ Severed Ear was the powerful influence it has
upon a young impressionable boy living in colonial Virginia far away from the actual event. Historians agree that George Washington's interest in military affairs date from this time of his half brothers's participation in this obscure war. And we know that George Washington's military interest grew into a career that had overwhelming historical significance.

EVENT NUMBER TWO: The year is 1751. George Washington is nineteen years old and it is thirty-six years before the Constitution of the United States is to be written. Again Lawrence Washington, George's older half brother is a key figure. Lawrence has been suffering from tuberculosis and in a desperate effort to alleviate his condition it is decided that he and George should travel to the warm climate of Barbadoes in the British West Indies. This will be the only time that George Washington is ever outside the American colonies. The two brothers arrive in Barbadoes on November 3, 1751 and are to be guests of the Clarke family to whom Lawrence is related by marriage. Although George is in close contact with his brother over a long period of time and travel, he never contacted tuberculosis. But exactly two weeks after arriving in Barbadoes he is diagnosed as having the dreaded disease of smallpox. After being ill for twenty-six days his full recovery now means a natural immunity for the rest of his life. This immunity was to play a vital role in his leadership during the Revolutionary War when smallpox became an enemy almost as threatening as the British forces. Again could this have been medical destiny setting the stage for future events?

EVENT NUMBER THREE: The year is 1755. George Washington is now twenty-three years old and it is thirty-two years before the Constitution of the United States is to be written. The British are fighting the French over Fort Duquesne near today's Pittsburgh. Colonel Washington of the Virginia militia has been commissioned to accompany the British Major General Edward Braddock as a guide through the American wilderness. During the ensuing days General Braddock becomes impatient with the time necessary to reach the French Fort. Believing that time can be saved if one-half of his men advance at a faster pace, he divides his troops. As half reach the vicinity of the Fort, the French and Indians storm forth, the British retreat and while doing so, collide with the second half which is still advancing toward the Fort. The result is confusion, panic and chaos. Added to this is General Braddock constant stubborn command that his men fight in the open according to regulations. Thus they become easy targets in their bright red uniforms. Every military officer is killed except one and this is Colonel Washington. Although George Washington had four bullets pierce his clothing and two horses killed from under him, he remained uninjured throughout the entire battle. When General Braddock is killed, Colonel Washington took control of the distraught panicking army and moved the troops to safety across the river. From this battle George Washington emerged as a proven and admired leader of men with a military aptitude unexpected in such a young
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

By Gay H. Hoover
National Chairman
Constitution Week
wo hundred years ago, when our Founding Fathers gathered to author an instrument of government, they sought to give it a dynamic spark that would distinguish it from the systems that had been tried and failed. "We, the People . . ." was the key. Without that primary element, the new government of the United States would have differed little from scores of others that had deteriorated through the ages.

The framers of the Constitution knew that unrestrained government, like fire, is a fearful master. They sensed the possibility of unlimited power for good if people could live and labor in individual freedom, and work together for the common welfare without fear of tyranny.

It was on September 17, 1787, 200 years ago, that they completed a document to that end, and our Constitutional Republic was born. Delegates were in accord as they adopted a Constitution in which they did not once mention the word democracy. (Nor does the word democracy appear in the Declaration of Independence or in any of the constitutions of the fifty states.) The Founders were well aware of the faults and dangers of a democracy—a form of government to be avoided at all costs.

In a pure democracy, the rule of the majority prevails; the rights of the minority are not protected from the will of the majority. 'Democracy is a government of the masses where authority is derived through mass meetings. It always results in mobocracy, demagogism and eventually anarchy. If our Founders had wanted a democracy, they would have given us one, for theirs was a clean slate upon which to write. Instead, our Founders were careful to give
us a Republic where the people are governed by well established laws, set forth, in our case, by a written constitution. In a republic, government power is restricted, the rights of the minority are protected from the whims of the majority. The Constitution that the Founders so carefully crafted gave us something extraordinary—a government of law—not of men.

And so it has been that in less than two centuries, Americans, with freedom guaranteed by a written constitution, transmuted most of the aspirations of the ages into the highest degree of human betterment ever seen. The system of government, as conceived by the Founding Fathers 200 years ago, set in motion the greatest dynamo on earth; the most workable, productive, and beneficient forces ever contrived by man.

No single group has a greater appreciation for our freedom or is doing more to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SIGNERS. Throughout our land, the Signers of the Constitution are being honored with elaborate ceremonies. Plans are well underway for suitable bronze markers to be placed at the gravesites of Delaware's five signers of the Constitution, accompanied by appropriate ceremonies. This includes locating and marking the grave of Jacob Broom who is buried in the Christ Church yard in Philadelphia. A brochure on the lives of Delaware's Signers will be published and made available to the public free of charge. Places of historic interest near the grave-sites will be included.

The District of Columbia's focus during these Bicentennial years has been on Abraham Baldwin. As the only signer buried in the District, the thirty-four D.C. chapters are dedicating their efforts to making this almost forgotten patriot a household world. Recently, the Georgia Museum of Art loaned to the District of Columbia Daughters the Charles Frederick Naegle portrait of Abraham Baldwin which has been on display in the D.C. Period Room, in the DAR Museum. An unpublished manuscript on the life of Baldwin was located and, through the support of the Daughters, has been published, with 700 copies sold in the first thirty days! In addition, post cards with the portrait of Abraham Baldwin have been designed for sale throughout the area. A large Constitution Week service at this patriot's gravesite is planned to include all segments of the Washington community, with special emphasis placed upon reaching greater numbers of youth.
Abraham Baldwin and signer William Few maintained homes and property in the vicinity of Washington, Georgia. Chapters in that area will honor these two patriots with a costume drama based upon their biographies. Events will include a parade and high school band concert. All chapters in the state of Georgia are cooperating on a parade which will culminate at the capitol in Atlanta, followed by a drama, speeches and gigantic band concert. This extravaganza will be preceded by a costume ball in a restored historic building adjacent to the Capitol!

The Appalachian District, Tennessee, held an inspiring memorial service in 1986 honoring the memory of William Blount, a framer and signer of the Constitution. This year's theme focused on tributes to the memory of all the Founders and the document which they drafted in Philadelphia. Each chapter was requested to obtain a Bicentennial Proclamation from every mayor or county executive in the state! The Cumberland District, and the Metro Board of Parks in Nashville are sponsoring the noted American Wind Symphony of Yorktown, PA in a patriotic celebration in September.

As you history "buffs" will recall, more than one signer hailed from Virginia. Graveside ceremonies were conducted in honor of James Madison, and the Williamsburg Chapter, in conjunction with Colonial Williamsburg and the SAR, honored signer John Blair, Jr. at Burton Parish Church on July 4th. Of the seven delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, only Blair, Madison and Washington signed the document.

In eastern Massachusetts, an equally important ceremony will take place during the week of September 17th at the Phipps Street Burial Ground in Charlestown where one of Massachusetts' two signers of the Constitution, Nathaniel Gorham, is buried. Present at this ceremony will be Nathaniel Gorham VII, a direct descendant from Buffalo, New York.

And speaking of "signers," have you thought about searching for descendants of those brave men who risked their "lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor" to secure for us the blessings of liberty? Well, New Mexico Daughters are enthusiastically seeking descendants of the signers who will be appropriately honored by the Governor at a gala event. The celebration of the 75th anniversary of statehood and the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States will continue throughout the year with historical plays, bands, parades and concerts. New Mexico's Bicentennial Chairman reminds us that few Americans are aware of how, or why, the First Proclamation of Thanksgiving...
ing was issued. It had nothing to do with harvests or Pilgrims! A Joint Resolution in Congress, September 25, 1789 called for a day of prayer and thanksgiving for the United States Constitution. President George Washington issued the first Presidential Proclamation, calling for a National Day of Thanksgiving on Thursday, November 26, 1789. Food for thought—November 26 will be a Thursday in 1987.

BOOKS—RESTORATION AND RESEARCH. Rhode Island Chapters are preoccupied with money! Fund-raisers are the number one priority in this part of the nation as the state seeks the funds to carry out their Bicentennial project: the rebinding and restoration of the book, *Papers Relating to the Adoption of the Constitution*—1790. This book, containing reports of elections, 1788, accounts from town meetings concerning paper money, the ratification of the Constitution by other states and accounts from the delegates returning in 1790 will be the only book of its kind in the thirteen states which once were colonies.

Tradition and scholarship acknowledge the European roots of our political institutions, and yet settlers arriving in this country found indigenous peoples living in democratic groups. Best documented is the Iroquois Confederacy governed by a Constitution predating ours and yet bearing striking similarities.

As the country approaches the Bicentennial of our Constitution, tantalizing questions remain as to the depth of influence of Native American political thought on our Founding Fathers. A Virginia chapter is continuing work and support of a funded project to research what, if any, influence from the Native Americans may have been translated into our Constitution.

Reports from the “Equality State,” so named because of its pioneer work in woman’s suffrage, tell of an exciting project, as the Wyoming Daughters finalize plans to publish a Bicentennial edition of state history, from the founding of the Wyoming Society in 1894 to the present. Interesting sidelight: Wyoming women were the first in the world to vote, having have accorded that privilege in 1869, twenty-one years before statehood and the founding of NSDAR! Wyoming also boasts the first woman judge, juror, governor and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury.

WORK IN THE SCHOOLS. Indiana school programs will benefit from DAR sponsored film strips, essay and poster contests, patriotic “dress-up” days. Individual chapters are working diligently on various ways to bring the Bicentennial message to their
communities. Craft shows, speakers, banners, skits and a public “signing” are all on the docket of events.

Activity in the schools is a major part of Louisiana’s Constitution Week effort each year, and plans abound to work closely with the Superintendents of Schools. LaFourche Parish School Board has adopted a resolution of cooperation with DAR to assist in the observance of Constitution Week, and activities in this one area alone involve twenty-nine schools, and 9,467 students!

Emphasis on the youth is evident in Kentucky, as the Daughters sponsor a youth festival in Louisville. Another exciting program features DAR “Reflections of America” held at the Kentucky Derby Festival in April. The goal this year in the “Bluegrass State” is education and local involvement, and to that end each chapter is actively working.

The Alabama Daughters are promoting poster and art contests for elementary school children, plus drama and music contests in the middle schools. Three chapters in Madison County have undertaken a tremendous celebration that will include every part of the county. Skits, flags, displays and that sure-fire crowd-pleaser, the balloon launch, are scheduled.

Impressive plans in West Virginia are also underway. The Chairman reports meeting with the State Superintendent of Schools and the Commission of Culture and History. If all goes according to plan, every school throughout the state will be encouraged to promote the study of the Constitution. Plans have also been finalized for exhibits and a lecture series at the West Virginia Cultural Center. These energetic Daughters have chartered a bus to Philadelphia for the Bicentennial activities September 16-20th!

Minnesota has obtained the support of several judges, and plans mock trials on current issues, with students participating in the courtroom. State Legislators have been contacted to “walk” a bill through the various steps required before the final vote on the floor of the Legislature. Again, students, will play the parts of committee members.

While on the subject of schools, we trust that the national award-winning chapter in New Jersey will be holding its now-famous Constitution Week Balloon Launch. After writing their own Constitution message, the wide-eyed children watch as their balloons are born away by capricious winds, wondering where their messages will land. As the balloons are found, the students plot the course and the landing points on maps, thereby learning science, communication, government and geography.
in one grand lesson!

Have any of you Daughters considered the effectiveness and excitement of a “Constitution Olympics” to challenge the minds of high schoolers? Missouri has done just that by sponsoring an “Olympics” as its statewide Bicentennial project. Each of the 116 chapters encouraged teachers to give preliminary tests in their local high schools and to select the top two students from each school. These students then competed by taking a test on the Constitution given during Truman Week at the Truman Library in Independence. In addition to the exam, the students heard a distinguished speaker, toured the Library and were special guests at a symphony concert and reception where the winner of the “Olympics” was awarded $1,000. This project provided an incentive for hundreds of high school students to research and study the Constitution. Congratulations, Missouri Daughters!

BICENTENNIAL TREE PLANTING. In that vast land of lakes and forests, Minnesota elementary schools will plant Bicentennial trees on school property or in city parks. The children will be encouraged to care for the trees. With the cooperation of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Daughters in the “Buckeye State” will be planting 200 trees in various areas statewide.

Fifty years ago, the Virginia Society planted a special Constitution Forest to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Constitution. This year one of the chapters has as its special project the refurbishing and rededication of this forest in memory of the seven Virginia delegates to the Convention.

Massachusetts plans a tree planting in September at the site of the historic marker at the Springfield arsenal. This was the site of the climactic battle of Shays’ Rebellion in which Gen. William Shepard repelled the rebels’ attack on the federal arsenal in 1787. This armed insurrection against the state government by debt-ridden Western Massachusetts farmers is credited with influencing the move from the Articles of Confederation toward the Constitution.

PUBLICITY AND PROGRAMS. Through years of hard work, planning and pressure on the media, many of our Divisions have become extremely successful at garnering publicity. This Bicentennial year offers a golden opportunity to gain the attention of our local television and radio networks. Newspapers should be contacted with every expectation that our message will be printed. Make contacts this year while the Constitution has national attention! Media coverage next fall will be all
the easier.

Arkansas has finalized plans to cooperate with the Arkansas Bar Association to sponsor several television programs and a “We the People” seminar. The Arkansas National Guard Band and Color Guard will give a patriotic concert in September at which the Chief Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court will speak.

New York chapters have co-sponsored the Bicentennial Writing Contest sponsored by USA Today/Gannett and the American Bar Association. Key chapters in every county will be sending out monthly news releases, writing about the events leading to the writing of the Constitution, facts about the signers, and excerpts from the Constitution. This is New York’s attempt to bring the Constitution to life in the “grass roots” of America.

The four chapters in Montgomery, Alabama, having formed a speakers bureau, are available for presentations to the public. Both California and Utah, in addition to Tennessee, are determined to obtain a proclamation from every city and town in their states!

The Chattanooga Daughters will again reach hundreds of thousands of Tennessee citizens through the use of marquees, flashing signs and Constitution Week messages on grocery bags. Anyone dialing the American National Bank number for “time of day” will be greeted with a Constitution Week spot announcement before being given the time! Members of District IV in New Orleans will bring the Constitution Week message to some 125,000 Louisiana homes via a mailing which will accompany all utility bills! Louisiana’s goal: a Bicentennial Commission in every city and a Constitution in every pocket.

At 4:00 pm on September 17th, church bells will ring in Florida. Also, flags will fly, as two dedicated Florida Daughters present their program. “Have Flags, Will Travel—What the Constitution Means to Me.” Presentation will be in Colonial dress. New Jersey’s Chairman has developed an original slide show, “The Story of the Constitution” which will be given wide coverage in chapters, schools, civic, groups and to seniors. Biographical sketches of selected Framers of the Constitution will be presented by Michigan Daughters at chapter meetings. Patriotic book reviews, creative skits and Constitution Week workshops will be coordinated with Michigan’s Sesquicentennial.

RENAMEING OF STREETS AND PARKS. The official kick-off of the Bicentennial in Utah occurred in September, 1986, when no less than seven cities renamed streets or parks in honor of the
Constitution! Pleased—but not satisfied—the Utah Daughters have contacted all cities which failed to participate. Every town needs a Constitution Park! DAR are working closely with the University of Utah on a lecture series; in addition, each Daughter in the state has been asked to write her State Representatives requesting that September 17th be designated a state holiday in honor of the Constitution. Parades, banners and fairs, plus a Bicentennial quilt, are keeping these members extremely involved.

Colorado will be one of the many states celebrating with colorful flag displays but, in the “Centennial State,” the flags used in official DAR observances have special significance. Flags of the six nations which had governmental jurisdiction over the Colorado Territory were presented to the State Society during the recent visit of Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General. The standards of Spain, Great Britain, France, Texas, Mexico and the United States flew over Colorado in the eighty-nine years between 1787, the birth of the Constitution, and 1876, when President Grant declared Colorado to be the thirty-sixth state. A chapter in Golden, Colorado plans one of the largest celebrations with concerts, parades, marching bands, participation by civic, patriotic, fraternal and historical societies, the Coors drill team, local businesses and the Air Force Academy!

A tiny California community of 2,500 in the Sierra foothills has been celebrating Constitution Week for twenty years and this year the Daughters, in conjunction with a DAR Medal of Honor recipient, will host a three-day extravaganza. The celebration will feature battle skirmishes in an outdoor setting, fly-bys by a precision aerial unit, two nights of drama and music, a Colonial Tea at which the Governor’s wife will be guest of honor, and a Colonial Ball. The last day will feature the moving reenactment of the Signing of the Constitution and the ever-popular, colorful parade will wind its way through Nevada City’s historic streets. A fireworks show culminates this patriotic weekend which will draw tens of thousands from Northern California. Throughout the state, all 148 chapters plan to celebrate with exciting events, including community picnics, sing-alongs, a quilting bee, U.S. Air Force band concert and no less than seven Colonial Balls from Sun City to San Francisco. The Governor will formally kick-off the state’s Bicentennial observance with a gala at the Disneyland Hotel at which the DAR has been invited to present a Medal of Honor!

Already extremely active in recognition and cele-
bration of the Bicentennial of the Annapolis Convention, Maryland Daughters will continue observances in their individual chapters and communities throughout the state. Emphasis will be placed on Maryland's involvement in the ratification of the Constitution. Also, work in Naturalization Courts continues to be a primary field of interest.

MORE SPECIAL EVENTS! A tremendous statewide celebration will have occurred in Ohio by the time you read this summary. July 13, 1987 marks the Bicentennial of the signing of the Northwest Ordinance, the document which enumerated the rights of residents in the territory which later became Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Many of the freedoms extended to the people in the Northwest Territory did not exist in the thirteen colonies, and later were incorporated into the Bill of Rights.

Marietta was the first settlement in Ohio and thus the observance is being spearheaded by the Marietta DAR chapter. The celebration weekend, July 11-13, will see a parade, fireworks and the Governors of the five states gather for a symposium directed toward the signing of the Ordinance. A solemn ringing of church bells throughout the territory is planned. During the festivities, there will be an arrival of the men who walked from Massachusetts to Marietta in honor of the anniversary.

Parchment copies of the Ordinance will be for sale, plus pins commissioned for the Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Ordinance. The State Society has prepared packets containing information on both documents for distribution to all chapters in Ohio.

Now, if you are still seeking originality, check with the Iowa Daughters who are engaged in a stiff competition. Their State Society is sponsoring a contest among the chapters to determine which has the most innovative and creative celebration.

News from overseas indicates that the Walter Hines Page Chapter in England will be celebrating with a special luncheon at the American Embassy. Each chapter meeting during the year will focus on an aspect of our Constitution and emphasis is being placed on distribution of literature in the American schools. A patriotic red, white, and blue picnic is planned (providing the English climate co-operates) which will include families of SAR, C.A.R. as well as visitors from the States.

Dedicated Daughters in our 49th State, Hawaii, will base their celebration around the only two remaining passenger ships in the world which fly the American Flag. The S.S. Constitution and her sister
ship, S.S. Independence, based in Hawaii, are continuous reminders of the Bicentennial as they cruise throughout the blue Pacific waters.

No summary would be complete without mention of Pennsylvania DAR who will hostess a gala reception on September 16th in the birthplace of America. The Bicentennial Commission of the United States has been invited to meet our President General, Mrs. Raymond Fleck, who will be accompanied by her extended official "family" traveling on the National Society Heritage Tour.

Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were the first three states to ratify the Constitution and the Regents from these three states will host a reception in honor of their Governors to whom Mrs. Fleck will present the first Covenant of Freedom Award established by the National Society to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Constitution. Senators, Representatives from Congress and the State Legislators, City Officials and the Superintendent of Independence National Park will be among the invited guests.

Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are giving to the Nation a 3' by 4' painting of the Signing of the Constitution. After years of extensive, minute and scholarly research, the Assembly room is pictured exactly as it was on September 17, 1787 when 39 men signed the great document and Benjamin Franklin noted the sun on the back of Washington's chair. "... it is a Rising Sun" will replace the Howard Chandler Christy painting officially used by the National Parks celebration in 1937. The DAR name will be included as presentor of the gift and reproductions will be available for wide circulation.

The names of the thirty-nine Signers of the Constitution will be listed by order of state ratification and placed in the NSDAR Rose Garden in Independence National Park. This marks the first time the Signers as a group will be listed anywhere in America.

In gratitude for our abundant blessings, the Pennsylvania State Society will hold a Prayer Service September 20th.

Philadelphia will be the focus of attention on the 200th Anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution. A Federal Procession, the largest parade ever mounted in the United States will conclude at the Liberty Bell. The floats will equal those seen on New Years Day during the Rose Parade. The three branches of government created by the Constitution represented by the President, Chief Justice, and Congressional leadership will lead a great rally

(Continued on page 606)
In May, 1787, when the Constitutional Convention assembled, 55 delegates had been chosen by 12 of the 13 states. These men brought wide experience in government and business to the task. Half were lawyers or had law training. More than two-thirds had served in the Continental Congress. Some were governors. Half were college graduates. In age, they ranged from 27 to 81 years, with an average age of 42 years. Eight had signed the Declaration of Independence 11 years before. During the nearly four months of sessions, not all delegates attended. Thirty-nine men signed the resulting document. In this puzzle, the signers' surnames are used. Each surname appears once, although it may represent more than one man.

ACROSS
1. Not quite blunt.
5. Sounds like a Christmas song.
8. Bill's male child.
13. U.S.S. Constitution: Old
16. Father of his country.
17. Man like a fish.
19. Literate persons can do this.
20. Scotsman says he finished long ago.
26. Rhymes with straight.
27. Illinois County north of Kane.
29. Loud trumpet sound.
30. Pure silver.
33. Not one of the many.
34. Son of a common man.
35. Old brand of watch.
38. Runs a proper English household.
39. Son of Simon.
40. First 10 Amendments to the Constitution.
41. Combine bear and rarely.
42. Number of Signers of the Constitution.
43. Roman father plus son.

DOWN
1. Winston without hair.
2. Chicago's busiest corner: State and ______.
3. It sweeps clean.
4. Objective of the Constitution: to form a more perfect ______.
5. Its bicentennial is in 1987.
6. Like famous author's son.
7. Last state to ratify the Constitution, May 29, 1790.
9. Namesake marched through Georgia.
11. Poor Richard.
12. "Dr. ______, I presume."—Stanley.
15. City where Constitutional Convention convened, May 14, 1787.
18. Monarch.
22. Objective of the Constitution: Establish ______.
28. Legend says namesake was courted by Abraham Lincoln.
29. Cross a stream on a sleeping platform.
31. On a ten dollar bill.
32. Early reclining chair.
34. Girl's name.
36. Constitution secures blessings of this.
37. Kind of hound dog.

by Mary Balderstone, Chairman Constitution Week and Chairman of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the U.S.A., PERRIN-WHEATON CHAPTER, WHEATON, IL

ANSWERS ON PAGE 590
THE STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT
(Continued from page 499)

It has been reported that the French envoy, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, finally persuaded Maryland to ratify the Articles. When she did so on March 1, 1781, the Confederation Period officially began. Prior to that date, Congress had operated under a kind of “gentleman’s agreement,” with no legal authority, in dealing with the major problem—the War.

ANALYSIS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. Every citizen should read the Articles of Confederation in order to understand that in those days the states did not want a strong central government. Although Article I names the Confederation “The United States of America,” the states were united in name only. Article II asserts, “Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence . . .” Article III declares that this Confederation is merely a “firm league of friendship” for the purpose of common defense and general welfare.

Article IV requires the states to recognize judicial proceedings of other states and provides the right of travel from state to state. Article V establishes the one house “Congress” as the basic government. States could elect representation any way they chose, but could send no less than two and no more than seven representatives, who could serve no more than three years consecutively. Regardless of size, each state had only one vote. Furthermore, each state paid its own delegates.

Article VI allowed states extraordinary powers with the consent of the United States in Congress assembled. For example, a state could exchange ambassadors with other nations, make treaties with other states or nations, maintain vessels of war. Article VII set rules for appointment of military officers, but gave the states the right to name officers under the rank of colonel. Article VIII provided a common treasury to which the states were to send money voluntarily. There was no authority to force the states to do so.

Article IX gave Congress few but specific powers, even limiting some of these to a provision that they be approved by nine of the thirteen states. Some powers were to: declare war, make peace, exchange ambassadors with foreign nations, make alliances or treaties, arbitrate disputes between states, regulate the value of money, establish a postal system and appoint executive committees or departments. Finally, Congress could appoint one of its members President, or presiding officer, for a one year term with power limited to managing meetings of the Congress.

Article X established a committee of the states, any nine of which were authorized to exercise the powers of Congress during its recess. Article XI is something of a surprise. It offers Canada an opportunity to join the confederation. Article XII concerns bills of credit and debts contracted by or under authority of the Congress and pledges payment and satisfaction.

Article XIII is the final article and sealed the demise of the document, for it contains the fatal flaw of the Articles. It
states that no alteration (amendment) may be made "unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislative of every state."

Considering the time and circumstances of its preparation, however, this first constitution is a remarkable document. Although historical controversy has continued as to how successful or how unsatisfactory the government under the Articles was, it deserves credit for many notable achievements. The Articles established a single government entity. It brought the states together to deal with common problems. It set up a common treasury. The War for Independence was brought to a successful conclusion.

Because Congress had chosen able diplomats—Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay and Thomas Jefferson—alliances were forged with France, Spain and the Netherlands. The Treaty of Paris was negotiated in 1783 by which the United States acquired vast new territories. Congress solved the ancient problem of colonialism by simply abolishing it. In three ordinances passed in 1784, 1785 and 1787, the Confederation Congress established a procedure by which new states could be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. This principle was later adopted in the Constitution.

There was one other contribution that has often been overlooked and the one in which I take special pride. During these formative years, Congress had to rely on civil servants to carry out a multitude of tasks. This bureaucracy was in place when the new Constitution was adopted and that is one reason there was such a smooth transition.

Congress had also established Departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, etc.

No one can deny, however, that this first constitution was deficient in many respects. There was no federal executive, no judiciary, and no control over taxation or trade. Congress lacked power or sanctions by which to enforce its decisions. But all of these problems could have been eventually corrected had it been possible to amend the Articles. Requiring unanimous consent of every state was an obstacle which could never be overcome. Many amendments were proposed but not one single one was ever adopted.

It has been said that, "If the Articles had been amendable; if, for example, that constitution could have been amended by three-fourths of the states rather than all of the states, it might have been adapted to the needs of the country; it might be the constitution of the United States in the twentieth century."7

UNDER THE CONFEDERATION CONGRESS, 1781-1789.

While the Continental Congress had the problem of conducting war, the Confederation Congress was faced with the problems of peace. The end of the war did not end America's problems: "The wreckage left by the war had to be cleared away: they had to find suitable political organization, overcome the disastrous influence of civil commotion . . . The Revolution was much more than a separation from Great Britain; it was more even than the establishment of so-called free institutions over against
monarchical institutions.” These years were filled with perplexities. The American Revolution had brought to the surface deep antagonisms in eighteenth century American society. Social, economic, and religious divisions created a kind of internal revolution within a revolution. “The abolition of primogeniture and entail, the lowering of property qualifications for voting, and the disestablishment of the Church of England all bore witness to the Revolution’s liberal upthrust.”

It has become as common today to defend the Articles as formerly it was to malign them. There were conflicting reports during the period itself. Radically opposing viewpoints have been taken by historians during the past two centuries. John Fiske called it the “critical period” and painted a picture of stagnation, ineptitude, bankruptcy, corruption and general disintegration. Later historians dispute this view and call it totally distorted. They claim it was a time of great achievement and progress. Each side produces evidence to support its claims.

Actually the best sources are not the historians, but the newspapers and magazines of the 1780s, the manuscripts, such as private and public letters, and the legislation passed by the states. This neglected period calls for further investigation to determine whether it was a period of chaos or a period of peace and prosperity. Only then can each individual judge how the nation fared under the Articles of Confederation. In recounting a few of the problems faced by that government, I believe you will agree with me that the more things change, the more they remain the same! Some of the greatest problems of our time are your problems today. Now as then, solutions have not always been found.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS: TRADE IMBALANCE. Since Congress was unable to pay debts to British creditors, it could not follow the terms of the Treaty of Paris. To retaliate, Britain refused to surrender its western posts—Oswego, Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac—and British troops forbade American ships in the Great Lakes. At the same time, Spain refused to recognize the “secret deal” regarding the northern boundary of Florida and closed the mouth of the Mississippi to American commerce. Eventually, Spain allowed use of the river upon payment of duties.

Soon after the War, there was a rush of foreign ships to America, causing something of a commercial crisis. British goods poured in, specie poured out and soon Americans demanded government aid. Merchants and importers asked for protective tariffs; others wanted revisions in navigation acts. The known world was covered by laws of trade and navigation which provided an intricate network of monopoly restrictions on both shipping and goods. The export of the produce of farm, forest, and sea, and the import of manufactured goods was a vital part of American life. But Americans refused to be bound by economic shackles and took things into their own hands. The shoemakers of Philadelphia refused to handle foreign shoes. Artisans in Boston soon followed their lead. This
movement spread to several states to buy only American goods! Some states even forbade exports of American goods in ships belonging wholly or partly to British subjects.

In spite of the trade problems with Britain, however, trade actually increased in some areas. Dutch and Swedish Treaties of Amity and Commerce were signed. France opened a number of "free ports" to encourage trade with America. During the 1780s by far the largest American export to France was tobacco, followed by grain and flour. The largest import from France was brandy, followed by wine, vinegar, linen and silk. In 1784, the American ship "Empress of China" arrived in New York with ginseng tea and other Oriental products trade with the Orient was underway.

I take personal pride in my contribution to the Oriental trade. Soon after the war, Robert Morris made plans to send a ship to China. Official recognition from the United States was requested by his co-worker Gouverneur Morris. I, Charles Thomson, was asked to prepare a letter in ample terms. My salutation was to the "most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honorable, venerable, wise and prudent Emperors, Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Councillors, as also judges, officers, justiciaries and regents" of all places where Captain John Greene might visit. 11

HOSTAGES FOR RANSOM. While some European governments treated us with disdain, even refusing further financial aid, a different type of problem came from the southern shore of the Mediterranean—from the pirate states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. These bandits plundered our commerce, seized American citizens, and sold them into slavery. At one time, Algiers held twenty-one Americans and demanded approximately $60,000 for their release. Congress could do nothing to save them.

Later, an envoy from Tripoli confronted John Adams, our Minister in London, with the proposition that everything could be arranged for a mere million dollars. Adams pondered the problem, thinking it would be better to fight than pay tribute. The thought was that it would be cheaper in the end, as well as more manly to pay a million dollars at once than waste many times that sum in war risks and loss of trade. But Congress could do neither one thing nor the other. It was too poor to build a navy, and too poor to buy off the pirates. As a result American ships were burned and American sailors enslaved with utter impunity for many years to come. 12

Despite its pride and its powerful navy, the British government paid tribute to these pirates who in turn issued passes to British ships. This made it possible for them to sail in and out of the Mediterranean with only minor difficulties. 13 In 1783, Lord Sheffield published a pamphlet on the commerce of the United States and shamelessly declared that, "the Barbary pirates were really useful to the great maritime powers, because they tended to keep the weaker nations out of their share in the carrying trade." 14

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS: LOYALISTS EXILED. The intolerant treatment of the loyalists was deplorable but
understandable. The loyalists, sometimes called Tories, were those colonists who remained loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War. They made up about 20% of the population and it has been estimated that 80,000 were exiled permanently following the war.

For some the choice of siding with the Crown was sincere and personal, but for others, the motives were selfish. Most loyalists gained financially from their British connection. That was the case with royal officials, lawyers engaged in Crown business, and merchants whose profits depended on imperial trade.

Thousands of these loyalists had fought for the British, prolonging the war. Other loyalist civilians had served as propagandists and spies. There was naturally great resentment against them. Since they were a threat to the revolution, their property was confiscated; they were socially ostracized, some were tarred and feathered; others, murdered.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the United States was to allow the loyalists at least twelve months to return and obtain restitution for their losses. This just did not happen. Neither Congress nor the states had the funds or inclination to compensate the loyalists for their losses. To their credit, the British government indemnified must and assisted them in relocating in Canada and the West Indies. This great exodus of American citizens has been likened to the expulsion of the Huguenots from 17th century France. But the majority of the loyalists remained here and eventually transferred their loyalty.

ECONOMIC WOES. The nation had enormous war debts and, now that the war was over few countries would make further loans. Robert Morris, Director of Finance, appealed to the state governments. By letter of June 1783, he advised them that his payments had exceeded receipts by more than $1,000,000; but states were slow in paying their share. Many were irresponsible where national obligations were involved. Federal finances were soon in a hopeless condition. The government could not afford to support the army or pay its workers.

Gold and silver coins were rare, so states and the Congress began printing paper money. With no precious metals to back this paper, money soon fell in value. In fact, there were so many kinds of money in circulation that it was impossible to calculate actual value at all. Thus, there was widespread fraud and extortion.

DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY. Failure to pay the Army produced additional problems. There was the Newburgh incident of March 1783, following demands by an Army delegation for back pay and provision for remainder due and half pay for life for officers. Only a dramatic speech by George Washington defused this situation. Then on 21 June 1783, some eighty troops marched from Lancaster to Philadelphia, surrounded the halls of Congress, and forced the delegates to retreat to Princeton. Eventually, however, most common soldiers went home peacefully without formality, farewell or back pay.

There was a great fear of a standing army from experiences with the British army of occupation. George Mason
argued that a standing army would draw from the poorer and often uneducated classes. On the other hand, a state militia would draw from aristocracy as well, thus all classes would be represented. These arguments are still made today concerning a volunteer army.

UNEMPLOYMENT. Soldiers returning home from the Revolutionary War with empty pockets could not find employment. During the war, American workers were either in the armed forces or worked at making guns or goods they could not get from England. But while the colonists were busy fighting the war, England was busy producing many goods and storing them. American businesses could not compete when these goods flooded the market at very low prices. This forced many factories and shops to close, costing many Americans their jobs.

NO FARM AID. Farmers made up the majority of the population and were the principal taxpayers. They were also the principal debtors. Following the war, the farmer was in a desperate plight. Wartime inflation had raised prices, but also increased debt for land. The farmer received little money for his crops making barter system a necessity. Thus, the farmer had no money with which to pay his debts.

Many states printed more money in an effort to solve their economic problems. Massachusetts decided to raise taxes. This new tax could not be paid by the farmers in the western part of the state because they were already in financial difficulty. They could not even meet mortgage payments on their farms. Soon Judges ordered them to sell their property to pay the taxes. In August of 1786, a convention was held in the county of Hampshire, Massachusetts. The farmers discussed their grievances and passed resolutions complaining of "taxes, courts, lawyers, and the scarcity of money, asking to have emitted a bank of paper money, subject to depreciation as legal tender in payment of debts." 

Hundreds of letters and petitions were sent to the state legislature seeking relief, but no action was taken. Seeing no legal or peaceful way to solve their problems, 20,000 farmers under Captain Daniel Shays marched on the courts. On 4 February 1787, when they tried to take over the arsenal in Springfield, Massachusetts General Lincoln's troops quelled the rebellion. Shays' Rebellion proved to be more than a passing disturbance: it persuaded the constitutional fathers to forbid any state to pass laws violating the obligation of contracts. The rebellion was a blow to the pretension of the member state to self-sufficiency in a loose confederation. The state did not, could not, preserve order or protect life and property.

Washington was dismayed and feared other uprisings. He wrote, "There are combustibles in every state which a spark might set fire to. I feel infinitely more than I can express for the disorders which have arisen." Shays' Rebellion disturbed the members of Congress who felt forced to issue the Call for the Federal Convention. In France, however, Thomas Jefferson thought the whole affair had been blown out of proportion. He wrote James Madison, "Even this evil is productive of good.
It prevents the degeneracy of government, and nourishes a general attention to the public affairs. I hold it, that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. . . .”

CONCLUSIONS. Having observed war, peace, chaos, and prosperity during these formative years, I hold the view that, in spite of many hardships, great improvements and reforms took place during the period. Laws clarified the status of indentured servants and provided fairer rules on immigration. Some states abolished slavery. Other revised criminal codes and made prison reforms. Newspapers and magazines flourished. Canals were dug; bridges built; roads improved. There was a rapid growth of cities and most created mayors and councils, due perhaps to the fear of town meetings, which had been the focus of revolutionary action. Naturally, cities created problems too, especially those of prostitution and garbage disposal.

But the foreign press highlighted our problems and ignored our achievements. That is why I wrote Jefferson that, “there is not upon the face of the earth a body of people more happy or rising into consequence with more rapid strides than the inhabitants of the United States of America. Population is increasing, new houses building, new lands clearing, new settlements forming, and new manufacturers establishing with a rapidity beyond conception, and what is more, the people are well clad, well fed and well housed.”

If only the amending clause of the Articles of Confederation had not been so stringent, we could have gradually made necessary changes. However, I must concur with Noah Webster’s analysis, written in an essay in 1785. He summed up that very problem and articulated the need for change: “There must be a supreme power at the head of the union, vested with authority to make laws that respect the states in general and to compel obedience to those laws. . . . The truth of this is taught by principles of government, and confirmed by the experience of America . . . So long as any individual state has power to defeat the measures of the other twelve, our pretended union is but a name and our Confederation, a cobweb.”

Footnotes
2Jensen, p. 363.
4Wright, Benjamin F., Consensus and Continuity, 1776-1787, Boston, 1956, p. 8.
6Wright, p. 20.
7Ibid.
8McLaughlin, p. 36.
10Jensen, p. 154.
11Ibid.
13Jensen, p. 211.
14Ibid., p. 160.
15McLaughlin, p. 113.
18Jefferson to Madison, 30 January 1787.
20McLaughlin, p. 124-125.

Other Sources Consulted:
Sexton, John and Benoit, Nat, How Free Are We? (What the Constitution Says We Can and Cannot Do), M. Evans and Co., Inc., NY, 1986.
gobble up the others.

James Madison, a principal architect of our Constitution, believed that this original institutional design created by the Constitution is the best way to achieve the twin goals of liberty and justice. By “contriving the interior structure of the government” in a particular way, Madison said, “its several constituent parts may, by their mutual relations, be the means of keeping each other in their proper places.”

Accordingly, the power of government was first divided between the Federal Government on the one hand, and the several states on the other. The Federal Government was given specific powers, such as powers over national defense and interstate commerce, with all the remaining powers reserved to the states and to the people. For example, family law, most criminal law, education, and control over cities were areas of law not given to the Federal Government, but reserved to the states and to the people.

Secondly, the power granted to the Federal Government was divided again into three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, each with its own specific list of powers. As James Madison bluntly said, the “preservation of liberty requires that the three great departments of power should be separate and distinct.” The functioning of our American Government does not—and should not—depend on the goodness of those who hold the power, but depends on the institutional restraints imposed by the Separation of Powers.

Article I of the Constitution grants “all” the Federal Government’s legislative power to the Congress, and specifies what Congress may do, and what it may not do. Article II defines the powers and duties of the executive branch, headed by the President. Article III created the judicial branch, headed by the Supreme Court. In addition, there are now hundreds of federal appellate and district courts.

The Separation of Powers concept is entirely different from parliamentary systems, such as the British, where the executive and legislative branches are combined. The British Parliament can fire the Prime Minister and call for new elections, but Congress may not fire the President (except by the long drawn-out and difficult process of impeachment). The President may not dissolve Congress, as the British Prime Minister can dissolve Parliament and call a new election. The Founding Fathers emphatically opposed allowing the President to have this power over the Congress.

Members of Congress may not serve in executive branch offices, such as the Cabinet, because that would violate the Separation of Powers principle. James Madison argued that the accumulation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the same hands, is “the very definition of tyranny.”

After the three branches were separated into distinct units, they were then made to function together by an ingenious and interlacing network of checks and balances.
Congress makes all the laws, but (with minor exceptions) they do not take effect unless signed by the President. The President can veto any act of Congress, but the Congress can pass the law over his veto by a two-thirds majority in both Houses. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Services, but only Congress may declare war.

The President can sign treaties, but they are not valid unless ratified by two-thirds of the Senators. The Founding Fathers were very familiar with the way the British King had exclusive power to make treaties, and they did not want the American President to exercise that enormous power alone.

The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review. It may not legislate or execute laws, or engage in policymaking—those powers belong to the other branches—but the Court can nullify a law by declaring it unconstitutional. All federal court judges, including Supreme Court Justices, enjoy life tenure; but Congress has the power to take away or limit the jurisdiction of lower federal courts and the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM. The FIFTH principle of the Constitution is economic freedom for every individual, combined with the concept that our nation is one economic unit.

Among the most important liberties the Constitution was designed to protect were the opportunity to engage freely in any business, trade, occupation or profession, the right to own private property, and the right to make contracts that will be enforced. James Madison stated at the Constitutional Convention that the security of property was one of government’s “primary objects.” Both Madison and Hamilton believed that the right of private property ranks with the most important personal liberties.

The right of property means that, after people work hard, they can retain their earnings for themselves, their families and their children, except for taxes justly and fairly imposed. But it means much more than that. Only a nation that enjoys economic freedom can enjoy political freedom. Only if you are secure in the ownership of your property, and the right to choose your occupation and switch to another, can you speak your mind and vote your choice without fear of having your livelihood confiscated.

At the same time, Article I gave Congress the power “to regulate commerce among the several States.” This Commerce Clause in the Constitution was essentially a negative clause to prevent any state from imposing trade barriers against the other states. This clause resulted in making our nation one economic system. Every farmer and every craftsman is encouraged to produce his goods by the certainty that he will have free access to every market in America.

Alexander Hamilton said that “the prosperity of commerce” was a major goal of the Founding Fathers’ efforts. He predicted that the Constitution would create “one great American system,” forever independent of European economic control. It took Western Europe until after World War II to understand the value of the “common market.” The United States had a headstart of 150 years because of the genius of our Constitution.

The Constitution also gave Congress the power to pass patent
and copyright laws, thus assuring that inventors and authors would have the exclusive right to the fruits of their labors and talents for a limited time throughout all the United States. This attracted talent and capital to invest in inventions which have made America the industrial and technological leader of the world.

The combination of powers given and not given by the Constitution to the new government opened the door to economic growth such as the world had never seen before. Our system of economic freedom unleashed the productivity and resourcefulness of Americans, and gave more people more material abundance than any national in the history of the world.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. The SIXTH principle of the Constitution is representative government under the constitutional procedures and restraints. The powers of government are exercised by our elected representatives, not by direct rule of the people (as in a referendum).

The Separation of Powers principle mandates separate and distinct terms for each federal elective office: a four-year term for the President and Vice President, a six-year term for Senators, and a two-year term for members of the House of Representatives. Each office must be voted on separately. The President may not run as a “ticket” or “slate” with a Senator or Representative because those offices are in a different branch of government.

The Electoral College, which is our system of electing American Presidents, was established in Article II. It is an ingenious method of adapting representative government to the Separation of Powers guidelines. The Electoral College is the only occasion in our political process when 50 percent of the entire nation must agree on something or someone. It, therefore, provides a basis for the national leadership our country needs. The Electoral College is the only function of our national government that is performed outside of Washington, DC. No Senator, Congressman, or federal official is permitted to be an elector in the Electoral College.

The separation of the Congress into the Senate and the House was an inspired division of power which balances the interests of the big-population states and the small-population states. Every state, no matter what its population, has two Senators, now making a total of 100 for the 50 states. The 435 Representatives in the House are apportioned according to each state's population; and the Constitution requires the distribution to be reapportioned every ten years.

All tax bills must originate in the House of Representatives, the body where every member must run for reelection every two years. The Founding Fathers knew that oppressive taxes, imposed by an unrestrained British Parliament, were the main cause of the American Revolution. The two-year term of all Congressmen is one of our greatest guarantees of freedom. James Madison persuasively argued that “frequency of elections is the cornerstone . . . of free government.”

The Founding Fathers' experience with England, where Parliament was all-powerful, had convinced them that (as Madison said) the legislature has a tendency to extend the “sphere of its activity” and to draw “all power into its impetuous vortex.” One of the ways that the Founding Fathers limited the power of Congress
was by the different terms of office and separate elections for President, for Senators, and for Representatives.

The writers of the Constitution could not solve all our nation’s problems. They could not, for example, solve the problem of slavery. But the Founding Fathers did give us a structure of government, and a procedure for amending the Constitution, under which that and other problems could eventually be solved.

Furthermore, while the Constitutional Convention was in progress, on July 13, 1787, Congress adopted the Northwest Ordinance. This remarkable document established several additional foundation stones of our American republic. It provided that new states would not be colonies, but would come into the Union on the basis of equality with the original 13 states. The Northwest Ordinance prohibited slavery in all the new states. And, the Northwest Ordinance set forth the basic guarantees of personal liberty later written into our Bill of Rights, including the right of individuals to own private land.

"THE GREATEST PIECE OF WORK." The Constitution was as perfect as humans could make it. The British Prime Minister, William Gladstone, later called it, “the greatest piece of work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The great French writer, Alexis de Toqueville, pronounced it “the most perfect Federal Constitution that ever existed.”

When the task of writing the Constitution was completed, then came the moment of truth. Would enough delegates sign the document to send it to the states for ratification?

On the last day of the Constitutional Convention, wise old Ben Franklin rose to say: “I doubt whether any other convention may be able to make a better Constitution. . . . It astonishes me to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does. . . . I wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it, would, with me on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.”

On September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed by 39 delegates representing 12 states. Pointing to the carving on the back of George Washington’s chair, Benjamin Franklin said, “I have . . . often, in the course of the session, . . . looked at that sun behind the President without 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.”

When the news rang out that the Constitution had been signed, many people referred to it as a “miracle.”

In writing to Lafayette in 1788, George Washington wrote that it was “little short of a miracle that the delegates from so many different states . . . should unite in forming a system of national government.”

James Madison wrote to Thomas Jefferson, who was in France, that it was “impossible to consider the degree of concord which ultimately prevailed as less than a miracle.” Madison also wrote that he recognized “a finger of that Almighty hand” in the writing of our Constitution.

Then, the ratification battle began. Some sincere patriots opposed it on states’ rights grounds, others because of the omission
of a Bill of Rights.

To promote ratification of the Constitution, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay wrote 85 articles explaining its terms. These articles, published under the name, *The Federalist Papers*, are the most valuable source for determining the meaning of the Constitution.

By January 1788, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, and Connecticut had ratified. The Constitution became official when the ninth state, New Hampshire, ratified it in June 1788. The remaining states ratified after that.

On February 4, 1789, George Washington was unanimously elected our first President. When he took his oath of office on April 30, 1789, we achieved the first purpose of the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble: “To form a more perfect Union.”

As soon as the new government was formed, the first order of business was to write and ratify a Bill of Rights. Several of the states might not have ratified the Constitution at all except on the promise that a Bill of Rights would be immediately added.

At the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, the Founding Fathers had thought a Bill of Rights was not necessary for two reasons. First, the Constitution itself, from beginning to end, is a declaration of rights. Secondly, under our theory that government possesses only those limited powers granted to it by the Constitution, the Federal Government should never have any power to interfere with individual rights anyway.

But “we the people” saw this matter differently. The people feared, based on their past experience, that government officials might twist the meanings of words so as to deprive them of their rights. James Madison, who was elected to the first House of Representatives, immediately undertook the task of writing the first Amendments to the Constitution. These include the familiar guarantees of freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and property, and the rights to keep and bear arms, trial by jury, and due process. Ten Amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified by the states, and became part of the Constitution by December 1791.

In the next two centuries, only sixteen more Amendments were added to the Constitution. That is tremendous proof of the near-perfection of the original document, its structural soundness, and its vitality even though our population today is 80 times what it was 200 years ago. Six of these Amendments extended voting rights—questions not foreseen by the Founding Fathers because they expected all elections to be controlled by the states, rather than by the Federal Government.

The Founding Fathers were writing a Constitution not merely for their times but for the future forever, no matter how large our nation would grow. James Madison predicted, in a letter in the 1820s: “We have framed a Constitution that will probably be around when there are 196 million people.”

For example, the language of the Constitution is completely sex-neutral. From the day it was signed, women have been eligible to serve in every position created by the Constitution.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC. At the end of the Constitutional Convention, a woman asked Benjamin Franklin,
"What have you given us, Mr. Franklin?" His famous answer was, "republic, Madam, if you can keep it!"

It is noteworthy that Dr. Franklin said "republic," not "democracy." The word democracy was not mentioned in the United States Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, or the constitutions of any of our states. Article IV of the U.S. Constitution specifies that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government."

To the framers of our Constitution, democracy was a form of government to be avoided as much as monarchy or oligarchy because, historically, democracy meant mob rule and anarchy. Elbridge Gerry said, "The evils we experience flow from the excess of democracy." Edmund Randolph wanted "to restrain the fury of democracy" as much as the evils of aristocracy. Alexander Hamilton warned, "Men love power. Give all power to the many, they will oppress the few. Give all power to the few, they will oppress the many."

James Madison devoted Federalist #10 to explaining why our Constitution did not establish a democracy, but instead chose a republic. By this he meant that the power of the American Government would be exercised by a relatively small number of elected representatives who themselves would be subject to constitutional restraints and the rule of law. Madison wrote: "Democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths."

The meanings of words often change from century to century, as political or intellectual factions co-opt them, redefine them, and popularize their use with new connotations. Famous examples of words that have changed meanings are liberal, conservative, feminism, and humanism. Likewise, many 20th century writers and politicians have used the word "democracy" to describe the American system, and freedom of speech allows them to do that.

However, if citizens receive the impression that the American "democracy" is founded on direct government by the people, or on unrestrained rule by the majority, they are misreading our Constitution. The United States Constitution established a form of government in which "we the people" function only through our representatives who (1) are elected within the Separation of Powers framework, (2) exercise only those powers expressly delegated to a limited government, and (3) are forever restrained from interfering with our God-given individual rights. Call America what you will today, but remember that it bears no resemblance to what the Founding Fathers would have described as "democracy." Perhaps our system is best labelled a constitutional republic, or, in the words of the American's Creed, "a democracy within a republic."

In a remarkable speech on the Constitution 50 years after it went into effect, President John Quincy Adams reminded us that our wonderful American blessings are the result of our faithfulness to "the principles of the Declaration of Independence, practically interwoven in the Constitution of the United States." He urged us to "Lay up these principles, then, in your hearts, and in your

(Continued on page 570)
TO LYDIA

Oh sweet blue-eyed daughter
The dreams we had for you have
All come true.
For here you stand before me speaking
Softly of your dreams.

You have my grandfather's gentleness
And my mother's joy.
Your father's tolerance has emerged in you
As forbearance and self-restraint.
He gave you the color of your eyes, but
The boldness you drew from us all.
Lydia, beloved, we were all of us bold
When we chose our ideals. That we
Love home and country and family and God
This way is the legacy of bold men and women
Who dreamed then, even as you do now.
They secured these blessings, this liberty,
For their posterity—for you, Lydia, and for yours.

Daughter, step forward boldly and seize
Your dream. Hold it up and see how
It reflects the sharp light of memory.
We all of us belong in the future,
Carrying always our ancestral ideals,
Handing them on, securing them safely
In the hearts and dreams of our sons
And daughters
To come.

By Mary V. Hough
Eli Skinner Chapter, Illinois
Winner of the Evelyn Cole Peters Award,
96th Continental Congress
W E, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.
In these days of instant communication it is hard to imagine the means enlisted by our forefathers to spread the news of the writing and ratification of a constitution. One cannot go directly to a newspaper morgue or the tape and film files of radio and TV studios to obtain an instant record of each step during deliberation and ratification. Searching, however, does turn up some interesting reactions among these living on the fringes of civilization—as the early colonists were often considered.

How can one understand the feelings of the people at the conclusion of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention of 1787? Contemporary thinking, feelings and actions were often recorded in personal diaries or in letters to newspapers and to friends. Newspaper editorials frequently reflected the thought of the day, offering both the pros and the cons of the proposed Constitution. While ratification became a "hot topic" in major east coast cities, some Americans were too busy taking note of Indian invasions, crop failures and local events to give heed to happenings in Philadelphia. Foreign events in places such as Newfoundland, Turkey, Prussia along with the actions of the Barbary pirates still remained an influence on American lives as noted by the amount of newspaper space devoted to them.

Background material for this article included general reading to become familiar with our country at that time: what crops were being raised in each locale; what major news events took place in each area; what goods were being advertised; what living conditions were along the seacoast and the frontier; how people traveled; which were the developed cities or the growing cities; what were the principal occupations; who were the most respected citizens; how did people view the government and those who governed. A vast picture with many cultural variables was revealed.

There were as many reactions to the announcement of the new Constitution on that September day as there were people. Current thought offers...
even more ideas as an attempt is made to analyze the economic, political, and social reasons that brought about this phenomena in government.

The Library of Congress in Washington City offers many early newspapers which can be examined in their original form as well as on microfilm. Frequency of publication varied from three times per week to only once a week. Occasionally the Library has just one copy of a paper; often, however, several issues have survived which cover a specific period of years. The longer the run of a newspapers, the better the picture that was obtained.

Frequently the first page of 18th century newspapers carried advertisements for trades people; clean rages; the latest books; imported fabrics; theater announcements; patent medicines and dancing masters. Sometimes the front page would be devoted to what we would consider editorial opinion—by the publisher or a contributor. The two contributions which influenced the ratification of the Constitution, The Federalist Papers and The Federal Farmer (by Richard Henry Lee), were presented as front page editorials.

Local newspapers carried the news of the Constitution according to their publication schedules. A new item in the Independent Journal or the General Advertiser printed in New York City on Saturday, September 22, 1787, carried this item: “Copy of the Result of the Deliberations of the Federal Convention, in Convention, September 17, 1787, Sir, We have now the honor to submit to the confederation of the United States in Congress assembled.
that constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable. The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident — hence results the necessity of a different organization. It is obviously impractical in the federal government of these states to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest . . . that it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected. But each will doubtless consider that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequence might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish. With great respect we have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient and humble servant, George Washington, President By unanimous order of the convention, William Jackson, Secy. His Excellancy the President of Convention."1 A special supplement to the paper reprinted the entire text of the Constitution.

On October 1, 1787, the Connecticut Courant informed citizens of Hartford with a dateline of Philadelphia, September 21, 1787: "On Monday last the Federal Convention closed their sessions, by signing the Federal Government. The states, we are told, were unanimous in this business. The address of His Excellancy Dr. Franklin to the members of the Convention, previous to this solemn transaction (a correspondent assures us) was truly pathetic and extremely sensible. The concurrence of this venerable patriot in this government, and his strong recommendation of it, cannot fail of recommending it to all his friends in Pennsylvania. Tuesday last the frame of government was reported by the Delegates of Pennsylvania, agreeably to their instructions to the General Assembly of this state, and read publickly in the presence of a large crowd of citizens, who flood in the gallery of the Assembly room, and who testified the highest pleasure in seeing that great work at last perfected which promises, when adopted, to give security, stability, and dignity to the government of the United States.

"At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the different wards, of this city, the district of Southwork and township of the Northern Liberties, the following petition and declaration was unanimously agreed to be circulated, and when signed, to be presented to the honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met . . . that your
petitioners have seen, with great pleasure, the proposed constitution of the United States; and as they conceive it to be widely calculated to form a perfect union of the states, as well as to secure to themselves and posterity, the blessings of peace, liberty and safety, they have taken this method of expressing their earnest desires, that the constitution be adopted as speedily as possible, by the state of Pennsylvania, in the manner recommended by the resolution of the late honourable convention.

"The division of the power of the United States into three branches gives the sincerest satisfaction to a great majority of our citizens; who have long suffered many inconveniences from being governed by a single legislature. All single governments are tyrannies whether they be lodged in one man- a few men- or a large body of the people.

"The same Dr. Franklin delivered a letter from the Delegates to the House, which being read, consisted of a recommendation to the legislature, that a law should be immediately passed, vesting in the new Congress, a tract of land of ten miles square, by which that body might be induced to fix the seat of the federal government in this state, an event that must be highly advantageous to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." 2

On pages two and three of that same issue of the Connecticut Courant, Washington's covering letter and the entire text of the proposed Constitution were printed.

Obviously it took longer for the news to reach the southern most state, Georgia, because it was Saturday, October 13, 1787, before the weekly Georgia State Gazette in Augusta issued the news. Washington's covering letter and the entire draft of the Constitution were printed on pages one and two.

Meantime, the very day that the proposed Constitution was being announced in Philadelphia (Sept. 17, 1787) the Connecticut Courant carried this item about the western territory on page three.

"INFORMATION: The following extract from the Proceedings of the Ohio Company will serve to show the proprietors in that purchase, as well as others who may wish to become proprietors, the present state of their business and the immediate prospect of an advantageous settlement in that country. The subscription is still open. More particular information will be communicated and purchase money received by General Parsons of Middletown, Mr. Barlow of Hartford, and Colonel Tallmadge of Litchfield.

"At a meeting of the Directors and Agents of the Ohio Company, held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston, the following report was received from the Rev. Menassah. That in consequence of resolves of Congressman Cutler of conditions of a contract with the Board of Treasury of the United States, for a particular tract of land . . . should the subscription amount to one million dollars, agreeably to the articles of association, at one dollar per acre, from which price is to be deducted one third of a dollar for bad lands, and defraying the expenses of surveying, etc., that those lands be bounded on the east by the
western boundary of the seventh range of townships, south by the Ohio, west, by a meridian line drawn through the western Cape of Great Kanhawa River, and extending so far north, that a due east and west line from the seventh range of townships to the said meridian line, shall include the whole. Adjourned . . . convene at Mr. Brackett's tavern . . . that in order to carry into execution the subscribers pay into the hands of their federal agents the monies . . . a true copy from the Journals. Winthrop Sargent, Secy."

Previously, the readers of the Georgia State Gazette had been alerted to several local problems. The December 2, 1786 issue carried an item from Charleston dated November 6: "A letter from an Officer at the Rapids of the Ohio . . . on August 25 says, 'I have the pleasure to inform you, our troops from the Miami arrived at this place on the 15th instant and yesterday we began to hut - in about one month . . . we will complete our buildings and finish our stockade a few days since some horses were stolen . . . next month General Clark marches into Indian country . . . he intends to lay their towns in ashes, destroy their corn, kill and scalp as many as he may conquer- this scourge they justly deserve . . . (for) . . . they killed and plundered inhabitants. The settlers at Kentucky have lost upwords of 500 horses during the summer, should this expedition be . . . success, it will give peace to our frontiers for this year, at least . . .'

The October 20, 1787 issue of the Georgia State Gazette carried an extract of a letter from Nashville dated May 1, 1787: "On the first of October last, I took the liberty of . . . complaining of a strong report that had engaged and continues to engage a great share of our attention on the western waters. We are told, that the Court of Spain claims not only the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi but a greater part of our western territory, all that is on this side of the Appalachian Mountains and southward of a line drawn from the mouth of the great Kanawha to Lake Michigan. . . ."

In a book devoted to early women settlers in Kentucky some harsh circumstances are reported based on diaries and journals recounting the myriad disasters that befell early settlers. In October 1784: "When the Indians attacked in the night, her husband ran away into the forest . . . she and the four children managad to hide, the baby began to cry, and the Indians easily found them. Killing and scalping three of the children, the Indians took her, with the baby, into their camp. forced her to mount a whild horse, which threw her . . ."

There are many other harrowing tales of bloody encounters. One tells of a young girl in the cabin with a crippled slave while her mother was out milking; the Indians surprised them. The mother ran for the cabin, but before she could close the door, one Indian slipped in. The young girl seized an axe and struck him several times and the journal says, "Whilst young Miss Woods dispatched his life, the Old Lady barrd the Door and kept it shut . . ."

A letter from the War office was reported in the Georgia State Gazette of December 9, 1786, (Continued on page 554)
The legal document drawn up in June, 1215, and sealed by the English King John is known as the Magna Carta. As a charter sealed by the king, it became the law of the land. That it was annulled a few weeks later by Pope Innocent III didn’t detract from its importance as a document, and over thirty reconfirmations sealed by John’s son, King Henry III, and Henry’s son, King Edward I, reconfirmed its value.

The Magna Carta can be read in two ways. Looked at for specific content, it lists means for the redress of grievances posited by the sizeable number of barons who felt their rights had been grossly violated by King John. If the content of the document is read at the present time by one who is not well-acquainted with the medieval period, the provisions of the charter sound amusing, confusing or meaningless. For this reason, there are those who say that the Magna Carta is worthless, or, at best, a curiosity.

If, on the other hand, the twentieth century reader disregards the specific provisions of the many clauses and searches, instead, for underlying principles, the Magna Carta reveals the ethical foundations of the British parliamentary system and our own republican form of government.

In order to clarify this dual nature of the Magna Carta, let us examine three of its most important clauses. First we shall look at the clause itself, then consider it in terms of its medieval implications, and finally examine the underlying principles that are as vital today as they were for thirteenth century man.

Clause 8 reads: No widow will be forced to marry as long as she wishes to live without a husband; yet so that she shall give security against marrying without consent if she holds of us, or without the consent of her lord if she holds of another.

While the part of this long sentence that falls before the semicolon is understandable to the modern reader, the part following the semicolon isn't. But read with an understanding of the period, the whole clause makes sense. To “hold of” meant to live on lands owned by someone else. Widows of noblemen lived
on lands directly owned by the king, overlord of all the lands. Frequently widows were forced to marry, whether or not they wished. And they were forced to marry men to whom the king owed favors. His interest was in repaying the favor by granting land. What easier way was there to do it? Also, we need to see the distinction between “hold of us” and “hold of another.” Royalty use the plural form; hence, “us.” “Another,” in contrast, refers only to the nobility because they constituted landholders other than the king. Widows on those lands were either the widows of knights or the widows of peasants. Therefore, widows didn’t need to remarry but if one were to, she must get permission. There was a good reason for that. If she were to marry someone who lived outside a particular holding, allegiance would become a problem. The feudal system was based on mutual support. Allegiance and service to one’s lord were given in exchange for his providing protection.

The same clause read to discover its underlying moral principle suggests that human liberties or freedoms must be tempered by restraint or responsibility. Freedom does not suggest freedom to do whatever one pleases.

Clause 12 of the Magna Carta has a message near and dear to the hearts of every American. This clause, too, sounds archaic, confusing and amusing. It is often overlooked as one that is essential to the groundwork of republican governments. It, too, suggests freedom and responsibilities, and much more. It reads:

Scutages and aids shall be levied in our kingdom only by the common counsel of our kingdom, except for ransoming our body, for knighting our eldest son, and for once marrying our eldest daughter; and for these only a reasonable aid shall be taken. The same provisions will hold in regard to the aid of the city of London.

First of all, definition of terms is in order. Nowadays the words, aids and scutages are unknown. They were both taxes, levied by the king against the nobility. During the years of King John’s reign, he’d levied ever higher taxes. The barons had bitterly complained. Angry, John had then found reason to exact even higher fees. Clause 12 limits the purpose for which the king could levy taxes. In each case, whether ransoming the king, knighting his eldest son, or once marrying his eldest daughter (for her dowry), the fee was to be “reasonable.” The term, reasonable, was not defined, but those who penned the Magna Carta could remember the exorbitant costs the nation had borne to ransom King Richard after he’d been captured in Austria on his way home from crusade. No one had any intention of paying out such fees for the hated King John.

Most notable in this clause is the provision that taxes were to be levied, with the exceptions stated, by “the common counsel of our kingdom.” This clause and a number of others in the Magna Carta make reference to the counsel, advisers to the king from among his barons.

The basic principle evident in Clause 12 is that those who pay the taxes should have their representatives determine how the monies should be spent. If we think back for a moment to our revolutionary ancestors’ reaction to the Stamp Act and the taxes
on tea, we understand why they cried, “Taxation without representation is tyranny.” To our ancestors the fact that the tax was to be used to protect the western frontier of America was irrelevant. The principle was what mattered. And when our ancestors framed the Constitution of the United States, they again put this principle to work. All money bills originate in the House of Representatives, the legislative body most representative of the people. And we can see how the common counsel, the representative body to advise the king, was the practical application of the principle that no one man has the wisdom to make right decisions. Gradually in England the counsel evolved into the Parliament, itself a model for our own bicameral legislature.

Another clause worthy of analysis is Clause 39. This is the one clause in Magna Carta that is usually cited when anyone makes reference to the Magna Carta as basic to our freedoms. However, what it says and what it seems to say are not the same. Clause 39 reads:

No freeman shall be captured or imprisoned or disseised or outlawed or exiled or in any way destroyed, nor will we go against him or send against him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

Considering this particular clause, we’ll first look at the basic principle which has been derived from it. Today, a man is considered innocent until proven guilty. Guilt or innocence is, for serious alleged offenses, determined by a jury of one’s peers. Those jurors make the decision. Such an idea never occurred to the framers of the Magna Carta!

To understand what the framers had in mind, we need, once again, to consider conditions under which they lived. First, the idea of “judgment of one’s peers” predated the Magna Carta by centuries. It was practiced by the Witan, the Saxon governing body. The idea of “judgment of one’s peers” was taken in its ancient sense, that is, when a peer of the realm (a nobleman) was accused of wrongdoing, his fellow-peers who’d seen conditions during the alleged infraction told what they’d seen. They were, in effect, witnesses, givers of testimony, not those who determined guilt or innocence. That was left to the judge who heard the case.

If this type of court was what the Magna Carta sought, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that judgment of one’s peers was not the prevailing practice. If not, what was?

Trials by fire and water, called “ordeals” were common. And ordeals they, indeed, must have been. A person’s guilt or innocence could be determined by the condition of his hand three days after carrying a red hot iron a considerable distance. If the hand were raw, he was guilty. A hand which showed no evidence of being burned indicated that the man was innocent. Ordeals by water were equally barbaric. If a man thrust into a deep pond sank to the bottom, he was innocent. If he floated, he was guilty and was then killed. Both types of ordeals were preceded by religious ceremonies. (The Lateran Council of 1215 outlawed the religious rites used with ordeals saying that such practices were not in accord with church teachings.)

(Continued on page 560)
MEDICAL DESTINY AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 509)

man. And also from this battle he gained practical military expertise. Our primary question is: Was this a medical destiny for one to be clearly in the midst of a dreadful chaotic battle and not be wounded? Because to be wounded or seriously injured in military battle in the 18th century meant certain death. Dr. James Craik called it "Divine Intervention." Three years later George Washington again participated in a campaign to capture the same French Fort. This time the battle was successful and again George Washington was neither wounded nor injured.

EVENT NUMBER FOUR: The year is 1776. The Revolutionary War is happening and will last for another seven years. General Washington's army has sustained 1,200 wounded and 1,000 killed in action. But those dying of smallpox total 10,000. It is still twenty years before Edward Jenner will discover the safe type of vaccination now used for smallpox. Innoculations can only be done at this time by making a small cut in the surface of the skin and introducing a tiny amount of pus or scab from an actual smallpox lesion. Using live virus is dangerous. An inoculated person may achieve the hopeful immunity or may actually develop the disease. Of great importance for the cause of American freedom is that George Washington had already achieved immunity at age nineteen in Barbadoes.

During the Revolution General Washington made three historically important decisions relating directly to smallpox: (1) He used 1,000 immune men who were visibly immune because they were pox marked to take Boston from the British. Boston had been ravaged by the smallpox and the British were threatening to burn it down if General Washington endeavored to gain control of it. If he promised not to approach Boston, the British intended to evacuate the town rather than burn it. In a brilliant military strategy General Washington was able to take over the evacuated town with his immune troops and still survive the smallpox epidemic. (2) He was the first to use isolation as means of stopping the spread of smallpox among his troops. Anyone with the slightest symptom was ordered to report to a smallpox hospital. (3) He was the first to give orders that his troops be innoculated efficiently and expeditiously at intervals of five to six days over a period of a fortnight. As this great experiment progressed, Washington was able to announce that the troop inoculations had been an amazing success. Because of this daring but correct decision to innoculate his men, the fear of smallpox was eradicated from the colonial army. Recruitment of colonial volunteers for the Revolutionary War was no longer a desperate problem. And the previous alarming death rate from smallpox declined rapidly.

EVENT NUMBER FIVE: The year is 1783. The Revolutionary War has ended victoriously for the Americans. It is four years before our Constitution will be written. George Washington has served as the Commander-in-Chief for eight long physically
demanding years. And during all this time, he was never hurt, wounded nor ill. Was this itself another medical destiny for a young struggling nation whose very existence depended upon General Washington's leadership?

EVENT NUMBER SIX: The year is still 1783. It is spring and still four years before the Constitution Convention will be called. The Articles of Confederation are in effect. Congress is weak and without funds. The Continental Army has not been paid for months. Congress continues to refuse the petitions from the officers for their remuneration pay. Anger and resentment within the Army mounts to a danger point. Washington realized that the officers are planning to achieve their demands from the Congress and the State Legislatures by force. Quickly he calls a general meeting and speaks eloquently against any ideas to use military force against the new Congress. However, he senses the mood of the men and realizes that words are not convincing them as he had hoped. Therefore, in conclusion, he reaches into his pocket and pulls out a letter from one Congressman who is endeavoring to help the officers received their rightful pay. And then he brings out a pair of spectacles which only a very few men had ever seen him wear. Casually he explains:

"Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray but almost blind in the service of my country. This simple statement proved to be so powerful and effective that the hostile mood among the army officers was immediately defused. The men were suddenly 100% with him. Any plans for using military force against the Congress completely collapsed. This event has been suggested as one which saved America in perhaps her most dangerous hour.

Without these medically related events progressing throughout the course of our colonial history as they did, we can ponder such questions as:

1. Would there have been a Revolutionary War?
2. Would there have been a victory?
3. Would the new weak little nation have survived?
4. Would there have been a brilliant document written called the Constitution of the United States of America?
5. Would there be Daughters of the American Revolution?
6. Would we be celebrating the Constitutional Bicentennial in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and eighty-seven?

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OF THE UNITED
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Lisa Katarynick

Grateful recognition to Kalamazoo Banner Works, Michigan.
The Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788 been ratified by the necessary number of states. The inauguration of the first President under that Constitution took place on April 30, 1789.

In looking back at these bare facts that took place nearly 200 years ago the temptation is to think that the whole process went smoothly, without controversy, without many doubts. The reality is to the contrary.

The Constitution was not a document that was created by miraculous inspiration, put together on the spot, and blindly approved by the people of each state. Rather, it was the product of grinding work and endless compromise. It was written in the face of threatening disunion and anarchy. It was adopted only after scrutiny by the people who had suffered from tyranny and who feared that another government might be set up to tyrannize them again. And only after receiving assurance that the Bill of Rights would be added did the people of several states agree to ratify the Constitution.

In effect, the Constitution is a living document that declares to Congress, Presidents, and States: “Thus far shall thou go, and no further. WE THE PEOPLE forbid you to touch the rights of a free American.”

The framers of the Constitution were 55 delegates meeting in Convention at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, during the summer of 1787 (from May 14 to September 17). Working in private discussions, in special committees, and in formal convention meetings on 87 days, the delegates wrote and negotiated the provisions of a document that would take effect as soon as the people (not the legislatures) in nine states had approved it. Of the 55 men who were at the Convention as delegates, only 41 remained to be counted at the end, and three of those 41 refused to sign the final document. The Convention President and Delegate from Virginia, George Washington, signed the Constitution which recites that it was “done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present.” His signature,
attested by Convention Secretary William Jackson, was affixed on September 17, 1787. His signature was followed by the personal signatures of 38 delegates as being “in witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.” The Convention submitted the signed document to Congress. And Congress then (on September 28, 1787) submitted it to conventions of the people in the states for their approval and ratification.

The Constitution was a “bundle of compromise. . . . a mosaic of second choices accepted in the interest of union.” How the people would react to it was uncertain. For example, George Washington returned to Mount Vernon when the Convention’s work was finished and wrote to his long-time friend, Henry Knox, that “the Constitution is now before the judgment-seat. It has its adversaries and supporters. Which will preponderate is yet to be decided.” And in sending a copy of the document to Patrick Henry, George Washington spoke of the fundamental bargain reached: “I wish the Constitution which is offered (to the people for approval) had been made more perfect. But I sincerely believe it is the best that could be obtained at this time.”

The ratification process began and Delaware’s convention unanimously approved the Constitution on December 7, 1787. Five days later, Pennsylvania added its name. New Jersey’s convention ratified without dissent on December 18, 1787. Georgia was next on January 2, 1788 and Connecticut added her approval just a week later. Things were going well: there had been one large state, two small states, and two mid-sized states that had given their approval. No state had voted to reject the Constitution. But then came the Massachusetts convention, which produced a real battle.

The dispute had many facets: state rights and sovereignty; concern for the liberties of the people under a strong central government; class prejudices and sectional antagonism; the desire to avoid making written commitments and obligations; and the basic fear of anything new and untried. There were powerful leaders on both sides and the opponents often argued that the signers had been deceived, and, any claim of their continuing support for the document was misleading to the people.

As the ratification process continued, it became apparent that one compromise was essential. A Bill of Rights (technically the first ten amendments) must be added. When assurance of such a Bill of Rights was given, Massachusetts ratified the Constitution on February 6, 1788 by a vote of 187 to 168. Maryland ratified it on April 28, 1788 by a vote of 63 to 11. South Carolina approved on May 23, 1788 by a vote of 149 to 73. New Hampshire became the ninth state to ratify when its reconvened convention finally gave approval on June 21, 1788 by a vote of 57 to 47. The Constitution was then legally in effect.

As a practical matter, however, the approvals of Virginia and New York were considered essential for the new government to begin with any real chance to function successfully. Virginia voted on June 26, 1788 to ratify; the vote was 89 to 79. So, the document that delegates Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and George Mason had refused to sign was approved by the people. Thanks were due to the efforts of James Madison, John Marshall,
and Edmund Randolph and to the immense prestige of George Washington. A month later, New York ratified the Constitution by a vote of 30 to 27.

Soon after New York had ratified the Constitution, George Washington wrote to Thomas Jefferson that "the merits and defeats of the proposed Constitution have been largely and ably discussed. For myself, I was ready to have embraced any tolerable compromise that was competent to save us from impending ruin." 7

North Carolina and Rhode Island were hold-outs. North Carolina had wanted a second national convention to be called to consider a long list of amendments. By vote of 184 to 83, North Carolina took the position that unless the amendments were adopted, it would not ratify. Rhode Island refused to even call a convention to vote on ratification. But later, after the new government was in place and operating and these two states realized that they were in danger of being treated as foreign countries, they voted to approve the Constitution. North Carolina voted on November 21, 1789. Rhode Island voted on May 29, 1790 with a very close 34 to 32 in favor of ratification.

Despite the difficulties involved in writing a document and getting it approved by the people in each state, the Constitution of the United States is a miraculous document. It is the foundation upon which the United States is established. It allowed the American citizen of the 1790s, and his posterity, to be "master of his fate, captain of his soul, and sovereign over his government." 8

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2Our Heritage, page 373.
3The Constitution, Article VII.
4The Constitution, Article VII.
8Our Heritage, page 261.

LETTET
OF HIS EXCELLENCY
EDMUND RANDOLPH, ESQUIRE,
ON THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

RICHMOND, OCTOBER 15, 1787.

SIR,

THE Constitution, which I inclosed to the General Assembly in a late official letter, appears without my signature. This circumstance, although trivial in its own nature, has been rendered rather important to my self at least, by being misunderstood by some, and misrepresented by others. As I decline to conceal the reasons for withholding my subscription, I have always been, am, and ever shall be, ready to proclaim them to the world. To the legislature, therefore, by whom I was deputed to the Federal Convention, I beg leave now to address them, alleging no indifference to public opinion, but resolved not to court it by an unmanly sacrifice of my own judgment.

As this explanation will involve a summary, but general review of our federal situation, you will pardon me, I trust, although I should transgress the usual bounds of a letter. Before my departure for the Convention, I believed, that the confederation was not so eminently defective, as it had been supposed. But after I had entered into a free communication with those, who were best informed of the condition and interest of each state; after I had compared the intelligence derived from them, with the properties which ought to characterize the government of our union, I became persuaded, that the confederation was destitute of every energy, which a constitution of the United States ought to possess.

For the objects proposed by its institution were, that it should be a shield against foreign hostility, and a firm resort against domestic commotion; that it should cherish trade, and promote the prosperity of the states under its care.

But these are not among the attributes of our present union. Severe experience under the pressure of war—a ruinous weakness, manifested since the return of peace—and the con;

HOW NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTION WAS SPREAD
(Continued from page 541)

which states: “intelligence of the hostile intentions of the Indians in the western country . . . plainly indicates the hostile disposition of a number of hostile Indian nations, particularly the Shawnees, Pawtucket, Chippewas, Tawas and Twilighters . . . assembling for the purpose of war and plunder.”

With such reports recorded frequently in the papers of that era and in letters, it is easy to understand how the people on the frontier were too preoccupied to be concerned, informed or even interested in what happened in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787. They were living constantly on the edge of danger and were mainly alert to save their scalps and their produce and property.

The economic status of 18th century American citizens affected their attitude toward the Constitution. Although there may not have been “classes” distinctly noted in the struggle for survival at Jamestown or Plymouth, as time marched on cleavages became distinct. Laborers and seamen were on the low end of the social and economic ladder and, as a result, usually did not openly express opinions. They could, however, expect to rise out of this group with ambition and hard work. No one really considered what slaves thought or felt concerning the new document. Their status had been a sore point during the convention deliberations, but no action was taken. The many indentured servants of the time were much like slaves. If they
completed their indenture, however, they did have hope for life as a free man and a part in government.

Artisans and mechanics were a step up: respected as wage earners and belonging to the middle class. Millers, farmers and those engaged in commerce formed the backbone of the middle class. Since the United States was at this time largely an agrarian society, farmers and plantation owners could be counted on to represent their fellowmen and to be elected or selected for governing bodies. During this period it was the man of property who was entitled to vote.

People in the professions: doctors, lawyers, ministers, tended to be at the top of the economic and social ladder along with innkeepers, shopkeepers and traders. They were all considered prosperous and leading citizens. Printing was an honorable work which was sometimes money-making and often diversified. It was from this group that leaders and representatives were most often chosen.

What was the reaction to the proclamation of a new form of government? Since the Constitutional Convention had agreed to work in secret, it was a real surprise to the populace to receive word of a new form of government not amendments and adjustments to the Articles of Confederation. The letter sent over George Washington’s signature proposed an entirely new charter of governing, which, if ratified, would replace the Congress then sitting. A clever arrangement specified that ratification be the result of state conventions selected by the people in special elections.

New York City, in the Independent Journal or the General Advertiser, of October 6, 1787 reported from Philadelphia that on October 3rd the: “General Assembly on Saturday, September 29, 1787 in the AM Resolved: that 3,000 copies of the Resolutions which the House have this day adopted calling a Convention on the Federal Constitution recommended to them by Congress, be struck off and transmitted by the Clerk to the members of the City of Philadelphia and the different counties of this state, 2,000 of said copies to be in English, and 1,000 in the German language.”

There followed resolutions to the citizens of Pennsylvania entitled to vote to take steps to meet as soon as possible to deliberate and determine the merits of the proposal. Those elected were to meet on the third Tuesday of November at the State House in Philadelphia.

The Connecticut Courant of December 10, 1787, quotes Dr. Franklin, “I confess that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present - but Sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it, for having lived long I have experienced many influences of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinion even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is, therefore, that the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others... this Constitution, with all its faults, if they are such - because I think a general government necessary for us, and there is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people, if well administered... I doubt too whether any other Convention we can obtain, may be able to make a better Constitution.”

Reaction in the Augusta, Georgia paper of October 27, 1787 carried these words: “The House proceeded to take into consideration the recommendation of Congress relative to the Federal Constitution, and thereupon came to the following resolutions.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled on Friday the 28th day of September 1787 having received the Report of the Convention lately assembled at Philadelphia did resolve unanimously that the said report, with the resolutions and letters accompanying the same, be transmitted to the federal Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case therefore:Resolved that a convention be elected on the day of the next General Election and in the same manner as representatives are elected; and that the said Convention consist of not more than three members from each county; Resolved that the said Convention shall meet at Augusta on the fourth Tuesday in December next and as soon thereafter as may be convenient proceed to consider the said report, letter and resolutions and to reject or adopt any part or the whole thereof; Resolved, that any member of the Executive Council, or of this
Legislature, or other person holding any office of honor or profit under this state may be elected of the said Convention. ..."—Extract from the minutes, James M. Simmons CGA

Subsequent issues of the Georgia State Gazette brought reader response. Even with Christmas preparations the following writer was not too busy to compose his thoughts which were printed on page one of the December 22, 1787 issue:

"A Constant Reader: Having been favored with the perusal of Mr. Wilson's (from Penna.) speech on the subject of the Federal Constitution. ... I do myself the pleasure of handing it to the public through the channel of your paper... wishing the matter contained may have the desired influence over the minds of those lukewarm... who hesitate adopting the Constitution lest they be robbed of all their consequence pride and ambition. ... Mr. Wilson's statement was... Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: Having received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the last Convention, it is perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of several gentlemen... who have urged that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information that will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the Constitution that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition, but insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defense; and the impression of four months constant attention to the subject has not been so easily effaced as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper, however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alleged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions and the constitution of the United States. ... Another objection that has been fabricated against the new Constitution is expressed in 'trial by jury is abolished in civil cases'. ... This constitution it has been urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace. ... I do not know a nation in the world which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season. ... nor is it a novelty with us under the present Articles of Confederation. Congress certainly possesses this reprobated power. ... that power is proved at this moment. When we reflect how various are our laws, commerce, habits, population and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concelion [sic.] and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment in beholding so perfect a system, formed from such heterogeneous materials. ..."

All did not uniformly approve the proposal, however. In a Philadelphia paper of October 24, 1787, ran the following: "As long as... the people have the right of expressing and publishing their sentiments. ... it is next to impossible to enslave a free nation. ... the state of society must be very corrupt and base indeed, when the people in possession of such a monitor as the press, can be induced to exchange the heaven born blessings of liberty for the galling chains of despotism, men of aspiring and tyrannical disposition. ... the opposition is not so partial as Mr. Wilson asserts. It consists of a respectable yeomanry throughout the union, of characters far removed above the reach of his unsupportable assertions. ... Are Mr. Wilson and his coadjutors in the late Convention disinterested patriots they would have us believe? Is their conduct any recommendation of their plan of government? View them the foremost and loudest on the floor of Congress preventing investigation and discussion and in the most despotic manner endeavoring to compel its adoption. ... precipancy as to preclude the possibility of a due consideration and then say whether the motives of these men can be pure. ..."

Another Philadelphia paper on March 8, 1878 carried this letter to the Editor from Philodemos: "...at this time when the preservation of the rights of the press forms a part of the interesting objects of a most critical juncture Dangers of very opposite natures are said to compass it on every side. While
some of the opposers of the new Constitution require that a declaration on the subject should be introduced among the articles of a federal compact, some equally ardent friends of liberty tremble for the danger with which this instrument of freedom is threatened from itself. . ."14

With freedom of the press there was open debate in Connecticut. Immediately after the draft Constitution was published Richard Henry Lee swung into action opposing ratification. In the Hartford press of December 24, 1787, there was printed an open letter: "To R.H. Lee, We have by several conveyances received your laboured essay against the form of government proposed by the convention entitled 'Letters from a Federal Farmer'. . . your comments and explanations of the new form of government are such as would be proper were you addressing the people of New Zealand. . . We admit that the adoption of a new form of government is a matter of great importance. . . Your essay on the new constitution. . . may possibly alarm the timorous and those unacquainted with the nature of government. . . but it will not. . . gain our confidence. . . people of New England."15

The next week another response from 'A Freeman' was addressed to: "The people of Connecticut: This is a day. . . for political deliberation, and we are amused with reasons against and reasons for the new constitution, from one part of the continent to the other. . . our printers keep their presses open to all (Mr. Gerry, George Mason, a New York genius). . . and opportunity now presents of realizing the richest blessings

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**FEDERALIST:**

*A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS, WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, AS AGREED UPON BY THE FEDERAL CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 17, 1787.

*IN TWO VOLUMES.*

NEW-YORK: PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND A. McLEAN, No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE. M, DCC, LXXXVII.
the new Constitution holds out to national dignity, respectability and an energetic form of government. That provided for us by the concerted wisdom of the states, secures all our liberties that ought to be secured."16

As discussion proceeded in town meetings, on street corners, taverns and living rooms, people were pulled one way and then the other. The fact that Dr. Franklin had spoken in favor weighed heavily, as did the fact that George Washington had been the presiding officer during the four months in Philadelphia. The Hartford paper of Nov. 26, 1787, reported, "When the illustrious Washington was called on by the Convention to ratify the Constitution as its President, holding the pen, after a short pause, he pronounced these words, too remarkable to be forgotten, or unknown - 'should the states reject this excellent Constitution the probability of an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace - the next will be drawn in blood! Great heaven, avert the direful catastrophe! But may the rising glories of this country gild his declining horizon, and her smiling prosperity cheer his heart'. . ."17

Some thought should be given to other considerations: "The extent of the discussion on ratification might give the impression that is was a subject for every tongue in the thirteen states. Actually, the situation was quite different. It is safe to say that a goodly number of Americans, at that time, heard little of the Constitution and that most did not read it. The document was discussed extensively in the country's ninety-three newspapers, but these circulated largely in the cities. In New Hampshire only 400 copies of the Constitution were printed; in Maryland, with 25,000 voters, only 2,000 copies were printed. As a result only 6,000 voted in that state, and of these about 4,000 were from the more populous sections."18

Often those in power did not want to give up any of that power in the state to the federal government. There was conflict between the small states and larger states; among the churches that saw nothing said in the document about religion; because sound money was advocated, those who had debts were often opposed to the new charter; others feared that the central government would become too powerful and arbitrary; some worried about a standing army or that the Presidency would turn into a monarchy. Because most state constitutions contained a bill of rights which spelled out protection of individual liberties, there was an increasing clamor for these guarantees. Wilson of Pennsylvania argued that they were not needed specifically because every power not granted to Congress is reserved to the people. Wilson had long previously been recognized as championing the rights of the people.

Within three months after the Philadelphia convention Delaware became the first to ratify. After considerable arguments Pennsylvania ratified on December 12, 1787, but when the news reached the back country of Carlisle it caused a riot. There was relatively little disturbance when six days later New Jersey ratified followed by Georgia on January 1, 1788. Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman were well organized and worked so effectively that Connecticut ratified January 9, 1788. There were problems in Massachusetts with John Hancock being an unknown quantity and Sam Adams having Antifederalist ideas. Amidst confusion about the proposed bill of rights amendments, ratification was voted by Massachusetts February 6, 1788 by the close call of 187 to 186. Although there were the strong voices of Samuel Chase, Luther Martin and William Paca, they failed to generate excitement and opposition, so on April 28th Maryland voted 63 to 11 to ratify. Because of the slavery situation, a bill of rights discussion was quickly dismissed and South Carolina ratified by 149 to 73 in May 1788.

Three states were considered pivotal for ratification: Massachusetts, New York and Virginia. As eight states had voted approval (among them Massachusetts) it became most crucial to wage a vigorous campaign for a favorable vote in New York and Virginia. George Mason fought for the addition of a bill of rights, but it was Patrick Henry who led Virginia's opposition along with Richard Henry Lee. It was the convincing arguments and logic of James Madison that brought the votes necessary to support his position and on June 25, 1788, 89 for, and 79 against ratification. Virginia sent a list of proposed amendments, including a bill of rights patterned after those in her state constitution. At the same time as heated debates were stirring Virginia, those attending New York's meeting in Poughkeepsie heard Antifederalists from upstate led
by Governor Clinton.
Federalists spokesmen were eloquent Alexander Hamilton and John Jay (authors of many of the convincing Federalist papers) and Robert Livingston. Skillful strategy led to a 30 to 27 victory for Hamilton and his cohorts who had seemed to be outnumbered.

Just a few days before New York ratified, New Hampshire did so on June 21, 1788 with reservations about a standing army and religious tolerance. Finally the hold-out joined. North Carolina in a second convention ratified 194 to 77 on November 21, 1789. It was not until May 29, 1790, that Rhode Island approved. But Congress had moved ahead without them. The new Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789 when George Washington was sworn in as the first President of the United States at a ceremony in New York City.

It was John Adams who said that the Constitution “was extorted from the gringing necessities of a reluctant people.”

What a blessing this magnificent document has proven—a model for many and a time-tested, flexible instrument.—JRS, DAR Staff.

Footnotes
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2. Connecticut Courant, Hartford, Connecticut, October 1, 1787
3. Ibid., September 17, 1787
4. Georgia State Gazette, Augusta, Georgia, December 2, 1786
5. Ibid., October 20, 1787
7. Ibid., p. 10
8. Georgia State Gazette, Augusta, Georgia, December 9, 1786
9. Independent Journal or the General Advertiser, New York, October 6, 1787
11. Georgia State Gazette, Augusta, Georgia, October 27, 1787
12. Ibid., December 22, 1787
15. Connecticut Courant, Hartford, Connecticut, December 24, 1787
16. Ibid., December 31, 1787
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Equally oppressive to the barons were King John's practices. At will, he stripped barons of lands and imprisoned them if he thought they were plotting against him. (No doubt some were.) Two of the men who were most active in the drive to limit King John's power were Eustace de Vesci and Robert fitzWalter. Several years before the Magna Carta was sealed, John became suspicious that the two were plotting his overthrow. Hearing that John had sent out troops to capture and imprison them, the two men fled the country. Vesci, who was Earl of Northumberland, fled to Scotland and the protection of his father-in-law, the Scottish king. fitzWalter, a younger son of the House of Clare and a wine merchant, fled to France. John took both mens' properties and ordered their ancestral homes demolished. Another instance of John's taking the law into his own hands occurred when he ordered a son of William de Broise be given as hostage. deBroise's wife is reported to have said that no son of hers would become hostage to a king that had murdered his own nephew. Her reference was to the disappearance of Arthur, Prince of Brittany, son of John's deceased brother Geoffrey. William de Broise, long in favor with John, had been with the king when the lad disappeared. Again, sending out troops to capture and imprison the family de Broise, John was foiled—temporarily. The wife and son were hidden by friends. William de Broise escaped to France where he soon died. His wife and son were found, taken to Windsor Castle, placed in a dungeon and starved to death.

Events such as these made Clause 39 a highly essential part of the Magna Carta.

Other clauses could be analysed. The possibilities are many, considering the breadth of topics which document addressed. However, the three cited here seem to pinpoint the most basic principles of our form of government: individual freedom within limits, just taxation and fair treatment under the law.

Selected Bibliography


"Miracle at Philadelphia"
A Constitutional Quiz

By Minnie and Norman Hickman

Questions

1. From what is the title of the quiz taken?
2. What unusual distinction does the book have?
3. Which three statesmen used the phrase "Miracle at Philadelphia"?
4. Where in Philadelphia did the Constitutional Convention meet?
5. What is the only piece of the original furniture that remains in Independence Hall?
6. When the Convention concluded, what did Benjamin Franklin have to say about this motif?
7. Agitation for a stronger Federal government, because of increasing conflicts between the states, led to the U.S. Constitution which superseded what?
8. Who was unanimously elected president of the Convention?
9. What was the average age of the delegates?
10. Although diminutive in stature ("no bigger," someone said, "than half a piece of soap") James Madison is known as the "father of the Constitution." What unusual ability did he possess?
11. How did the clergyman Thomas Hooker help Connecticut earn itself the right to call itself the Constitution State?
12. Why and by whom was the Federalist Papers written?
13. Give the first three words of the U.S. Constitution.
14. What phrase comes after "We the People of the United States," and why was it included?
15. What humble but important part did convicts play at the Convention?
16. What was the Great Compromise?
17. Who has the "power of the purse" and why?
18. Who were the "people" whose rights the Constitution was interested in protecting?
19. Why was the observation that "mosquitoes were uncommon numerous" significant?
20. Who alone has the power to declare war?
21. The name of which type of legislator derives from the Latin word for old man?
22. How old must a senator be and how long must he have been a citizen of the United States?
23. What is the only Federal charge where the accused has no right to a regular jury?
24. Name the common food that became popular during the Convention.
25. Who is the only nationally elected legislator?
26. The Virginia Plan called for a highly centralized government with what three branches?
27. The power of which branch of the U.S. Government has increased the most since the writing of the Constitution?
28. Why was Jefferson annoyed after reading the final draft of the Constitution?
29. How was this matter handled?
30. Which amendment is frequently invoked in court cases and Congressional hearings, and why?
31. Describe the "residual powers."
32. Is, or are, the United States an "it" or a "they"?
33. Which amendment, ratified in 1919 and repealed 14 years later, encouraged the general public to break the law and started the gangster era which evolved into organized crime?
34. The ratification of how many states was required for the establishment of the Constitution?
35. Why is Boston so proud of the Constitution?
36. Which part of the Constitution appears to contradict itself?
37. Besides women what group is not mentioned in the Constitution?
38. Where did the Constitution spend World War II?
39. Where can the original signed U.S. Constitution be seen?
40. On September 17 how will the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution be celebrated in Philadelphia?

Answers on page 646
The dream of a museum for Phoenix originated in 1919 with Maricopa Chapter. Thirty local organizations joined with the DAR to establish The Arizona Museum as a non-profit corporation in 1923. The adobe building was completed and dedicated in 1927, the first building in Arizona to be constructed as a museum.
ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Honors and Endorses
With Love and Affection Our

STATE REGENT 1986–1988
MRS. JOHN T. BERRY
(Carolyn Jane Carpenter Berry)
As a Candidate For
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1988
CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
Commemorates the Bicentennial of
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA
and reaffirms it as
The Greatest Historical Document ever struck by Man

First row, left to right: Mrs. Jim L. Selby, State Chaplain, Mrs. Jerry Jon Strayer, State Regent; Mrs. Starr A. Deuel, State Vice Regent. 2nd row: Mrs. Robert A. Nelson, State Treasurer; Mrs. Kenneth E. Thomas, State Historian; Mrs. John B. Hanley, State Registrar; Mrs. Willie Marvin Harris, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Donald P. Wood, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George A. Hopiak, State Librarian; Mrs. James Derrell Smith, State Parliamentarian; Mrs. Harry F. H. Jones, State Organizing Secretary.
California State Society
Children of the American Revolution

Proudly Presents Dedicated

Mothers and Daughters

Grandmothers and Granddaughters

From the Golden State of California

All Rebecca Scales
State President
Captain Matthew Ramsey
C.A.R. Society

Mrs. William F. Scales
Senior State President
Gabilan
DAR Chapter

Mrs. Donald C. Veronda
Senior State Vice President
Jose Maria Amador
DAR Chapter

Jennifer Ann Veronda
Honorary State President
National Merit Award Chrm.
"Captain" Molly Corbin
C.A.R. Society

Mrs. Harry F. H. Jones
Senior State Historian
Commodore Sloat
DAR Chapter

Melanie R. Coffin
State Historian
Captain Matthew Ramsey
C.A.R. Society

Mrs. Kenneth E. Thomas
Sr. State Magazine Chrm.
Peralta
DAR Chapter

Jessica Thomas
State Magazine Chrm.
"Captain" Molly Corbin
C.A.R. Society
MRS. RAYMOND FRANKLIN FLECK
President General
and
THE DAR MEMBERSHIP COMMISSION
SALUTE

THE COMMISSION MEMBERS

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Mrs. Elliott M. Todd  Adviser
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The “WE THE PEOPLE” Administration
“...do ordain and establish this
Constitution for the United States of America.”

this page sponsored by El Redondo Chapter, California State Society NSDAR
"We The People"
A Century of Service to the People by the Colorado Daughters

COLORADO EMBLEMS

COLORADO SPRINGS
- Pueblo
- Las Animas
- La Junta
- Lamar
- Holly
- Wootton
- Alamosa
- Summit Springs Indian Memorial, Columbian Park, tells the Indian side of the story.

Atwood
- Summit Springs Indian Memorial, Columbian Park, tells the Indian side of the story.

Alamosa
- Pikes Stockade, designated a National Historic Landmark.

Boulder
- FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN COLORADO, built in 1860 at a cost of $1200, raised by subscription.

Colorado Springs
- Ute Trail, Trail used by Plains Indians to Ute Pass. They came from Templeton Gap to the springs of Manitou.

Denver
- Marker placed on the restored girlhood home of Mamie Doud Eisenhower, also where she married Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Denver
- Auraria Marker, at mouth of Cherry Creek where Denver had its beginning.

Golden
- FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL OF COLORADO.

Montrose
- Ouray and Chipeta Memorial Marker, site of the permanent home of Chief Ouray and Chipeta, both highly respected as peace makers by the white man.

Platteville
- Fort St. Vrain, 8 miles NW of Platteville, and US 85, where General Fremont reorganized his historic expedition in 1843.

Pueblo
- Fort Pueblo Marker, Site of Indian Massacre, 12/25-1854.

Sterling
- Irrigation Tablet: Dedicated to settlers, who by introducing irrigation, began the transformation of the Buffalo Range into the present day fertile farms.

Wheat Ridge
- Soddy House Project, tree marker at 46th Avenue and Robb Street, in yard of the Soddy house. Few soddies stood for more than a dozen years; this one stood for almost a century.

Colorado Springs
- Zebulon Pike Marker, west of Antlers Plaza Hotel in recognition of notable career of Zebulon Pike. 120 miles in Arkansas Valley, Pike first saw Pikes Peak.

Lamar - La Junta - Las Animas
- Restored Old Bent's Fort, opened as a museum and contributed 5 acres, with water rights.

Denver
- Bird Sanctuary Marker, placed near Second Avenue and Bellaire Street. Grove of trees planted in honor of 200th anniversary of George Washington's birthday.

Colorado & Wyoming Line
- Overland Stage and Express, at Colorado and Wyoming line.

Lamar
- Colorado's Madonna of the Trail, in memory of the pioneer mothers of the covered wagon days.

Ault - Roosevelt National Forest
- Crow Valley Education Site, (Pawnee National Grasslands) Colorado Daughters initiated development of this conservation-education project. Friends contributed plant material for landscaping and wildlife habitant enhancement.

Longmont
- Robert A. Hauck Milkhouse, originally located on land given to Mr. Hauck by the Arapahoe Indians. It was moved to Old Mill Park by the Territorial and Colorado Daughters.

Santa Fe Trail
- In 1907 a Colorado Act appropriated $2000. to pay expenses of survey of the Santa Fe Trail in Colorado. 27 Markers mark the trail in Colorado. It was one of the most important accomplishments of the Colorado Daughters.

COLORADO HISTORICAL MARKERS, was compiled by the Colorado State Society NSDAR and published in 1978.

Colorado Daughters have marked over 200 historic sites.
PORTRAIT OF
OLIVER and ABIGAIL WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH
BY RALPH EARL
OLIVER ELLSWORTH
A FRAMER OF THE
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
“It is sufficient that God governs
the world, and that His purpose of
Grace will be accomplished.”
OLIVER ELLSWORTH
LIVED AT “ELMWOOD”
WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT
OWNED AND MAINTAINED AS A MUSEUM
BY THE
CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MRS. HAROLD S. HEMSTREET, STATE REGENT

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTING
COURTESY WADSWORTH ATHENEUM
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

THIS ADVERTISING PARTIALLY FUNDED BY A GRANT FROM THE
NORTH CENTRAL TOBACCO VALLEY CONVENTION AND VISITORS DISTRICT
In this Bicentennial Year of the Constitution, we honor Connecticut's signers, Roger Sherman and William Samuel Johnson, and framers Oliver Ellsworth.

ROGER SHERMAN (1721-1793) b. in Mass., walked 150 miles to New Milford, CT with his cobbler's tools on his back. He became a merchant, a lawyer by extensive reading, and New Haven's first mayor. He was the only man in American history to sign all four of these documents: Articles of Association (1774), the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation (1778) and the Constitution. He was author of the Great Compromise which broke the impasse of choosing representatives to Congress after it was adopted in July 1787 at the Constitutional Convention. It provided for House of Representatives to be elected based on populations in the states and the Senate members elected on an equal number from each state.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON (1727-1819) attended Yale, he became a lawyer, and received an honorary doctorate from Oxford University in England. An orator of great repute, he was President of Columbia University from 1787 to 1800. On September 8, 1787 he was chosen one of a “Committee of Style” (along with Gouverneur Morris, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and Rufus King) to revise the language of the Articles which had been approved and to arrange the Articles in the proper order to compose the Constitution as we know it today.

Don’t just drive through Connecticut! Stop and visit us or one of the lovely homes owned and operated by the CT DAR Society: the Governor Jonathan Trumbull House in Lebanon, CT and the Oliver Ellsworth Home in Windsor CT (Open 1-5 P.M., Tues.-Sat., May 1-Nov. 1 or by appointment). All fifty-five DAR chapters in Connecticut welcome you!

CT Town, Chapter Name Regent CT Town, Chapter Name Regent

Berlin, Emma Hart Willard Mrs. Sebastian Mesenti Berlin, Emma Hart Willard Mrs. Sebastian Mesenti
Bridgewater, Mary Stillman Mrs. Maurice Alford Bridgewater, Mary Stillman Mrs. Maurice Alford
Brookfield, Katherine Cayford Mrs. Andrew McKnight Brookfield, Katherine Cayford Mrs. Andrew McKnight
Cheshire, Lady Fenwick Mrs. Henry Seffin Cheshire, Lady Fenwick Mrs. Henry Seffin
Collinsville, Phoebe Humphrey Mrs. Peter Bunting Collinsville, Phoebe Humphrey Mrs. Peter Bunting
Danbury, Mary Wooster Mrs. Walter Lynch Danbury, Mary Wooster Mrs. Walter Lynch
Darien, Good Wife’s River Mrs. Richard Stalker Darien, Good Wife’s River Mrs. Richard Stalker
East Haddam, Nathan Hale Memorial Mrs. George Boyd East Haddam, Nathan Hale Memorial Mrs. George Boyd
East Hartford, Martha P. Wolcott Mrs. John Williams East Hartford, Martha P. Wolcott Mrs. John Williams
Enfield, Penelope Terry Abbey Mrs. Joseph Kyc Enfield, Penelope Terry Abbey Mrs. Joseph Kyc
Fairfield, Eunice Dennie Burr Mrs. Arthur Briggs Fairfield, Eunice Dennie Burr Mrs. Arthur Briggs
Glastonbury, Eunice Cobb Stocking Mrs. Harry Kaufman Glastonbury, Eunice Cobb Stocking Mrs. Harry Kaufman
Greenwich, Putnam Hill Mrs. Royal Scott Greenwich, Putnam Hill Mrs. Royal Scott
Groton, Atarah Warner Bailey Mrs. Ralph Anderson Groton, Atarah Warner Bailey Mrs. Ralph Anderson
Guilford, Agnes Dickinson Lee Mrs. Joseph Church Guilford, Agnes Dickinson Lee Mrs. Joseph Church
Hartford, Ruth Wyllis Mrs. Stuart Holland Hartford, Ruth Wyllis Mrs. Stuart Holland
Jewett City, Annie Brewer Fanning Mrs. Robert Kae nemerlen Jewett City, Annie Brewer Fanning Mrs. Robert Kae nemerlen
Lebanon, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Mrs. Walter Hebert Lebanon, Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Mrs. Walter Hebert
Litchfield, Mary Floyd Tannadice Miss Jean McArthur Litchfield, Mary Floyd Tannadice Miss Jean McArthur
Manchester, Orford Parish Mrs. Charles Allcroft Manchester, Orford Parish Mrs. Charles Allcroft
Meriden, Ruth Hart Mrs. Harold Maher Meriden, Ruth Hart Mrs. Harold Maher
Meriden, Susan Carleton Clarke Mrs. Russell Burgess Meriden, Susan Carleton Clarke Mrs. Russell Burgess
Middletown, Wadsworth Mrs. Walter Dabar Middletown, Wadsworth Mrs. Walter Dabar
Milford, Freelove Baldwin Stow Mrs. Albert Schwantor Milford, Freelove Baldwin Stow Mrs. Albert Schwantor
New Britain, Esther Stanley Mrs. Kent Newton New Britain, Esther Stanley Mrs. Kent Newton

Connecticut Daughters are dedicating this page with love to Mrs. Robert H. Dains, NSDAR Vice President General, of Seymour, CT (Left) and Mrs. Harold S. Hemstreet, CT State Regent, of 33 Blasking Ridge Rd., Wilton, CT 06897 (Right).
U.S. CONSTITUTION:
We The People...
Article I Section 8

The Congress shall have power... To raise and support armies... To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union... suppress insurrections and invasions.


THE MIRACLE OF OUR CONSTITUTION
(Continued from page 534)
souls—bind them for signs upon your hands, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes—teach them to your children, speaking of them when sitting in your houses, when walking by the way, when lying down and when rising up—write them upon the doorplate of your houses, and upon your gates—cling to them as to the issues of life—adhere to them as to the cords of your eternal salvation. So may your children's children... after another century of experience under our national Constitution, celebrate it again in the full enjoyment of all its blessings.

That is not just an old-fashioned view from the last century. Listen to the words of one of the most popular contemporary authors, James Michener: "The writing of the Constitution of the United States is an act of such genius that philosophers still wonder at its accomplishment and envy its results... They fashioned a nearly perfect instrument of government... "What this mix of men did was create a miracle in which every American should take pride. Their decision to divide the power of the government into three parts—Legislative, Executive, Judicial—was a master stroke... The accumulated wisdom of mankind speaks in this Constitution."
Leading his people through the wilderness, Thomas Hooker (1586-1647) founded Hartford, Connecticut, in June 1636. Two years later he preached an historic sermon, which inspired the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut of 1639, which has been called the “first written Constitution known to history that created a government.”

Any person shall be eligible for membership in the Society provided he be descended from an ancestor who settled in Hartford before February 1640, as evidenced by the Book of Distribution of Land.

HARTFORD FOUNDERS:


This Society proudly supports the NSDAR
HONORS ROGER SHERMAN
Patriot and Statesman

Roger Sherman is the only individual signatory to four historic documents:

☆ The Articles of Association
☆ The Declaration of Independence
☆ The Articles of Confederation
☆ The Constitution of the United States

He served as first mayor of New Haven, in the House of Representatives and United States Senate, and as Treasurer of Yale College.

FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER
MILFORD, CONNECTICUT
Honors Revolutionary Prisoners Who Died Here in Milford of Smallpox

Joseph Arnold
Thomas Wright
Simeon Elwell
Abel Hart
Constant Turner
John -
Robert Calkingham
Benjamin Frisby
Abram Beach
Asa Ladd
Samuel Whitney
Elisha Bronson
John Pomeroy
Joseph Mansier
Stephen -
Richard Minot
Sargent Smith
Daniel Benedict
Sargent Wright
Serg't Geo. Milburn
Daniel Farnham
Josiah Colman
Ebenezer Upham

Chatham
Simsbury
Mass.
Farmington
Middletown
Penn.
Cape Ann
Harwinton
Goshen
Haverhill
Stratford
Litchfield
Northampton
Middlebury
Penn.
Mass.
Mass.
Harwinton
Bolton
Salem
Windham
Sharon
Killingly

John Smith
Antonio Gomez
John Clements
Richard Drake
Samuel Fuller
Amos Smith
John Snow
Richard Holden
John Biddle
John White
William Thomas
Ebeneser Loveman
Hezekiah Lee
Joseph Trowbridge
Stephen Brown
Benjamin Pease
Samuel Everett
Samuel Gale
Richard Polsev
Nathan Welton
Elijah Gregory
Thomas Madison
Solomon Jackson

Chatham
Spain
Middlebury
Mass.
Norwich
Conn.
Chatham
No. 4
Glastenbury(sic)
New London
Mass.
Rocky Hill
Harwinton
Norwalk
Killingly
Mass.
Attleborough(sic)
Wrentham
Penn.
Conn.
Mass.
New London
Middlebury

Freelove’s husband, Captain Stephen Stow, nursed the prisoners, also died and was buried with them.
Roger Sherman
(1721-1793)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
of the Roger Sherman Chapter
New Milford, Connecticut
proudly honor
ROGER SHERMAN
Signer of the Constitution from Connecticut

He believed in the rights of states. He proposed an important compromise at the Constitutional Convention. This compromise set up two lawmaking groups: one based on population (the House), and the other based on the equal number of members from each state (the Senate).

He was the only signer in the thirteen colonies to sign the Articles of Association in 1774, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the Articles of Confederation in 1777.

Sponsored by Scott C. Hasday, Woodlands, Texas

CONNECTICUT - THE CONSTITUTION STATE
WE THE MEMBERS OF
STAMFORD CHAPTER NSDAR, STAMFORD, CT.
PROUDLY HONOR A HOMETOWN PATRIOT

ABRAHAM DAVENPORT
1715 - 1789

Abraham Davenport was born in Stamford, Ct. the eighth child of Rev. John Davenport. He graduated from Yale University in 1732 and went on to become a great leader. During the Revolutionary War he was Judge of the Maritime Court of Fairfield County. Although appointed a Colonel in the State Militia, his fame was not based on a military career. Abraham Davenport was a Statesman. During the formulation of the Constitution he continued to preside over local courts. He is well remembered in John G. Whittier’s poem about an episode known as The Dark Day, which in part is as follows:

Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts,
Sat the lawgivers of Connecticut,
Trembling beneath their legislative robes.
"It is the Lord's Great Day! Let us adjourn," Some said; and then, as if with one accord, All eyes were turned to Abraham Davenport. He rose, slow cleaving with his steady voice The intolerable hush. "This well may be The Day of Judgment which the world awaits; But be it so or not, I only know

My present duty, and my Lord's command To occupy till He come. So at the post Where He hath set me in His providence, I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face, — No faithless servant frightened from my task, But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls; And therefore, with all reverence, I would say, Let God do His work, we will see to ours. Bring in the candles." And they brought them in.

With appreciation to The Stamford Historical Society and R. Bromley

Sponsored by Scott C. Hasday, Woodlands, Texas
We, the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our
conscius consideration the Federal Constitution proposed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States in a General
Convention held at the City of Philadelphia on the seventeenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and
eighty, have approved, adopted, ratified, and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do, in virtue of the Power and Authority to us gi-
gen for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our Conununities, fully, freely, and entirely, approve of, adopt to, ratify and confirm
the said Constitution.

Done in Convention at Dover this seventh day of December in the Year aforesaid, and in the Year of the Indepen-
dence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Testimony whereof We have hereunto Subscribed our Names.

Compliments of
Delaware State Society, C.A.R.
Dickinson Medical Group, P.A.
Kent Sussex Tire Service
Wharton and Barnard, Inc.

Saline County
John Jones
Mary Green

Kent County
Hannah Holle
Rebecca Jones

New Castle County
James White
Thomas Green

This is where it All Began
RICHARD ARNOLD CHAPTER
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DAR
with love and appreciation
HONORS

its member
MRS. BENJAMIN J. FISHER
State Chairman
Bicentennial of the
Constitution of the
United States of America
1986–1988

and

GRAHAME THOMAS
SMALLWOOD, JR.
For 33 consecutive years
served on the NSDAR
Congressional Committee as
Chairman, Men’s Dinner,
from the administration of
Miss Gertrude S. Carraway
through that of
Mrs. Walter Hughey King

Ad Courtesy of Richard Arnold Chapter, D.C. DAR
The District of Columbia
Daughters of the American Revolution
Have the Honor to Present
Mrs. May Day Taylor
State Regent
for the
Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Mrs. Taylor is pictured in the District of Columbia Period Room, DAR Museum.

The State Regent's Theme
"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."
Isaiah 40:31a KJV
District of Columbia Daughters Distribute "Rising Sun" Posters in honor of U.S. Constitution Bicentennial

Presenting the NSDAR "Rising Sun" Poster to the Chevy Chase Branch of the District of Columbia Public Library are (left to right) Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor, Librarian General, Mrs. May Day Taylor, State Regent and on the right, Mrs. William E. Clark, State Librarian. Recipient of the poster (second from right) is Library Information Officer Mrs. Tuna Aktulga, a Naturalized American Citizen.

Wearing the "Rising Sun" pins in support of the State Regent’s Project to honor the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial and to secure an object of the Constitutional Period for NSDAR Headquarters, the District of Columbia Daughters enthusiastically celebrate the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial. With emphasis on all 27 public libraries in the District of Columbia, D.C. DAR funds were appropriated to purchase NSDAR "Rising Sun" Posters for a complete distribution so that displays could widely call attention to bicentennial celebrations.

The emphasis on the importance of public libraries continued when the District of Columbia Daughters presented copies of the newly published biography Abraham Baldwin: Patriot, Educator and Founding Father by Dr. E. Merton Coulter to the District of Columbia Public Libraries. Abraham Baldwin is the only signer of the Constitution buried in the District of Columbia and, not since 1926 has there been a biography of Abraham Baldwin, making the publication of this definitive biography especially significant. Baldwin’s contributions as Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, as founder of the University of Georgia and as delegate to the Constitutional Convention are but a few of the reasons to know more about this Founding Father who shaped the world we live in.
District of Columbia Daughters Celebrate Their Constitutional Connections

In 1788 there were many parades celebrating the new Constitution and in Philadelphia, leading the silversmiths, "John Germon carried a white silk banner... (on which) the genius of America was depicted holding in her hand a silver urn with the motto 'the purity, brightness and solidity of this metal is emblematical of that liberty which we expect form the new Constitution'."

This report from *Early American Silver* by Martha Grands Fales (Excalibur Books, 1970) gives us the background for further appreciating our heritage and adds significance to our DAR Museum collection of decorative arts. The genealogy of the users of the objects and, in this case, the genealogy of the maker of 6 silver spoons in the DAR collection connected the past to a present D.C. DAR member Miss Mildred A. Thompson.

Miss Thompson tells us further that John Germon, the Philadelphia silversmith had a son John Germon, whose son was Vincent Germon, a tanner in Georgetown who had two daughters. Lola Virginia Germon married Constantino Brumidi, the artist who painted many of the frescoes in the U.S. Capitol. Miss Thompson remembers visiting with her before her death in 1918 and can point to her likeness in Brumidi's work at the Capitol.

Connections with the past sometimes seem trivial, for certain they are fragile, but "connections" are the stuff that life is made of. The District of Columbia Daughters celebrate their Constitutional connections and support the historic, educational and patriotic efforts of the DAR, especially the efforts of the DAR Museum.
The Dolley Madison Chapter
District of Columbia
Daughters of the American Revolution
Salutes
The United States Constitution Bicentennial

Representing Dolley Madison Chapter at the Annual George Washington Birthday Celebration are four chapter members. Pictured (left to right) are Mrs. O. Harold Folk, Past State Chaplain, and her daughter, Mrs. May Day Taylor, State Regent, with her sons Thomas Taylor, colonial gentleman, member of the George Washington Society and Endowment Fund Chairman, D.C. C.A.R., and Scott Shewmaker, member of the George Washington Society and State Treasurer, D.C. C.A.R. Michael Guidotti, colonial gentleman, member of the Mount Vernon Society and Promoters and Patriots Chairman, D.C. C.A.R., is standing in front of his mother, Mrs. Gary L. Guidotti, Chapter Regent, and her mother, Mrs. Joseph D. Fretz, State Chairman of the Calendar of Events Committee. Mrs. Folk, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Fretz are all past Regents of Dolley Madison Chapter. All pictured are wearing Endowment Fund pins in support of C.A.R. and "Rising Sun" pins with pineapple ribbons in support of the D.C. DAR State Regent's Project and the Abraham Baldwin biography, available through the District of Columbia DAR as a United States Constitution Bicentennial Project.
THESE CHAPTERS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
HONOR
Mrs. John E. Droshagen, State Vice Regent
Mrs. Lawrence E. Hartley, State Second Vice Regent
Our Patriot Ancestors

ALAFIA RIVER
Brandon
Mrs. James L. Cast, Regent

BALDWIN, SIMON-CT
Jasiah Baldwin Reynolds (Mrs. W.C.)

BARKLEY, JAMES-NC
Lillian Clark Higgins Wallace (Mrs. S.K.)
Sally Smith Sanders (Mrs. J.P.)
Nancy Smith Grover (Mrs. S.)

BRECKENRIDGE, ALEXANDER-VA
Lillian Curtis Rowley (Mrs. W.W.)

CARLTON, THOMAS-NC
Anna-Ruth Marshall-lessman (Mrs. C.W.)

DeVANE, JOHN Jr. -NC
Rebecca Susan Rich, Regent

BARKLEY, JAMES-NC
Lillian Curtis Rowley (Mrs. W.W.)

SPENCE, NATHAN -DE
Alma Cone Craft (Mrs. E.)

JUDD, ROLAND-NC
Anne Elizabeth Wright

SEBRELL, FREDRICK-MD
Mary Patricia Hill (Mrs. W.S.)

DURHAM, ABRAHAM -VA
Dorothy Page Warden (Mrs. W.H.)

GLADNEY, RICHARD-SC
Margaret Marshall Mitchell (Mrs. P.S.)

KEMP, JOHN-VA
Rebecca Susan Rich, Regent

KING, GIDEON-CT
Mary Elizabeth Potter Koerner (Mrs. P.C.)

WETMORE, INCREASE-CT
Marian Wright

PENLEY, JOSEPH -ME
Edith Wright Hartley (Mrs. L.E.)

CREEL, GEORGE -VA
Edith Wright Hartley (Mrs. L.E.)

SAXON, AARON-VT
Rebecca Susan Rich, Regent

SAXON, AARON-VT
Rebecca Susan Rich, Regent

SCHULTZ, Rev. CHRISTOPHER-PA
Louise Highfield Breck (Mrs. J.G.)

SHARP, ANDREW-PA
Barbara McClelland Andrews (Mrs. H.)

SIMPSON, THOMAS-PA

GLADYS, M. Bomier

STODDARD, JOHN-CT

Lillian Curtis Rowley (Mrs. W.W.)

STROUD, JOHN-NC

FREDERICK, JOHN-NC

YERKES, JOSHUA, JR.-PA

Lindsey Moore Frank

BARRY, JACOB-PA

BREWER, ELISHA-MA

Winfred Gray Bowker (Mrs. I.R.)

CLINE, MICHAEL-MA

Anne Elizabeth Wright

COVER, JACOB-PA

CONÉ, CAPT. WILLIAM-MA

ALEXANDER, JOHN-MA

CONE, WILLIAM-NC

Barkley, James-NC

ANDREW-PA

Amelia Cone Craft (Mrs. E.)

JUDD, ROLAND-NC

SESARELL, FREDRICK-MD

DURHAM, ABRAHAM -VA

GILDER, JAMES-MA

KEMP, JOHN-VA

KING, GIDEON-CT

WETMORE, INCREASE-CT

PENLEY, JOSEPH -ME

CREEL, GEORGE -VA

SAXON, AARON-VT

SCHULTZ, Rev. CHRISTOPHER-PA

Louise Highfield Breck (Mrs. J.G.)

SHARP, ANDREW-PA

Barbara McClelland Andrews (Mrs. H.)

SIMPSON, THOMAS-PA

GLADYS, M. Bomier

STODDARD, JOHN-CT

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DO SALUTE THE SIGNERS AND HONOR THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THIS TWO HUNDRETH
ANNIVERSARY OF IT'S SIGNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1987.

"SCENE AT THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES"
September 17, 1787

Presented by Florida State Chapters

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Designated by noted Jacksonville architect, H.J. Klutho, this stately Neo-Classical Revival style building was constructed in 1902 to serve as the residence of the Thomas V. Porter family. The construction cost was $25,000.00, a most substantial sum at that time.

Klutho came to Jacksonville to help with rebuilding after the great fire of 1901.

In 1925, the mansion was sold to the First Christian Church. The house was relocated from facing on Church Street to an adjacent lot facing on Julia Street. In 1928, a brick educational wing was added to the rear of the building.

The mansion remained basically unchanged until 1981 when purchased by KBI Architects, a 41-year old Jacksonville firm with currently sixty employees. Since a strong company value is historic preservation (KBI also oversaw the restoration of the Florida Theater in 1983), the move for KBI was ideal.

The restoration concept was to preserve the original architectural features of the interior spaces, including decorative cornices, moldings, grand mahogany doors and heavy brass hardware. Beveled glass, stained glass and light fixtures which remained were all restored.

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<td>Mrs. David R. Taber, Jr.</td>
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Tampa, Florida

Honor Our Revolutionary War Ancestors on the Bicentennial of the Constitution

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<td>Gove, Elijah</td>
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<td>**Past Chapter Regent</td>
<td>Christine H. McCinnis</td>
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<td>Gregg, Matthew</td>
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<td>Patricia J. Bridges</td>
<td>NC</td>
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STATE RECORDING SECRETARY

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Send inquiries to
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Nina Bell Whitaker (Mrs. Cole)
Coree Jinks Robertson (Mrs. John)
Margarette Phillips Drummond (Mrs. A. P.)
Dorothy Alice Halsey (Mrs. Leo)
Martha Coleman White (Mrs.}
Louise Tompkins Wynn (Mrs. C. A.)
Carlton Tompkins Price (Mrs. Charles)
Margaret Hutchison Stover (Mrs. C. G.)
Louise Tompkins Wynn (Mrs. C. A.)
Madge Riddick Gardner (Mrs. Carl)
Mamie Destree Boyd (Mrs. Willis)
Mamba Harris Lewis (Mrs. E. C. III)
Glady McCracken Thompson (Mrs. Eddie)
Margaret Hutchison Stover (Mrs. C. G.)
Pauline Walker Schlichting (Mrs. A. G.)
Margaret Land Benton (Mrs. Daniel)
Margaret Dunckle (Mrs. William)
Louise Olliff Smith (Mrs. Thomas)
Patricia Patton Carson (Mrs. Robert)
Emma Speight Hopkins (Mrs. William)
Dorothy Atwood Hinkle (Mrs. Henry)
Lillian Dalton Miller (Mrs. Robert)
Dorothy Atwood Hinkle, (Mrs. Henry)
Judith Helms Grom (Mrs. R. C.)
Ruth Sturling Glen (Mrs. C.D.)
Cynthia Earl Perslow (Mrs. James)
Lilly Willert Leary (Mrs. Lamar)
Catherine Martin (Miss)
Annie Feah Kennedy (LeCol)
Cieile Delcomy (Miss)
Ruby Fenton Delemy (Mrs. John)
Mildred Penrose Richmond (Mrs. A. L.)
Judith Williams Hamil (Mrs. William)
Barbara-Anne Wilson (Mrs. B. T.)
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Judy Williams Mers (Mrs. Donald)
Dorothy Lallae Daffin (Mrs. Charles)
Georgia DeMilly Merriman (Mrs. Laurene)
Mildred Hall Harlson (Mrs. Lowery)
Frances Harbeson Locke (Mrs. E. R.)
CAROLINE BREVARD CHAPTER, NSDAR
Tallahassee, Florida

Proudly Commemorates the Bicentennial Of
The Constitution of the United States of America
by honoring

JAMES MADISON
"Father of the Constitution"

Sponsoring Chapter Members:

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Ancestor: John Satchwell (MD)

PARLIAMENTARIAN ............. Helen Sinkler Jones
(Mrs. Franklin C. Jones)
Ancestor: James E. Finley (SC)
We the People HOLD THESE TRUTHS:

That all mankind shall be free.
'Tis the right of everyone
That none shall ever in bondage be
But to our God in Heaven alone.

'Twas for this that our forefathers fought and died
To stem forever the despot's crimson tide.

BERTHA HEREFORD HALL CHAPTER
No. 3-005 FL
NSDAR
LEESBURG, FLORIDA

PITHLOCHASKOTEE CHAPTER NSDAR, NEW PORT RICHEY, FLORIDA
OBSERVING OUR 10TH ANNIVERSARY 1977-1987
WITH PRIDE WE PRESENT OUR OFFICERS FOR 1986-1988

FRONT ROW: Mrs. Robert Bridges, Parliamentarian, Mrs. Edward Nixon, Regent, Mrs. Nathan Abbey, Director, Mrs. Thomas Hopkins, Chaplain.
SECOND ROW: Mrs. Edward Bahr, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Theowald Meichner, Registrar, Mrs. Ollie Fulenwider, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carlton Smith, Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Coyne, Historian, Mrs. John Wilson, Director, Mrs. William Toscano, First Vice Regent.
Fort Peachtree was the first non-Indian settlement in Atlanta, erected at the point where Peachtree Creek empties into the Chattahoochee River which separated the Creek and Cherokee Indian nations. In Georgia during the War of 1812, the Creek Indians sided with the British and the Cherokees were in alliance with the American troops under the leadership of General Andrew Jackson. The Fort was to protect the frontier of Georgia and prevent raids upon the white settlements by the Creek Indians. On July 14, 1814 Fort Peachtree was completed under the command of Lt. George Rockingham Gilmer, a twenty three year old in the 43rd United States Infantry, who later became Governor of Georgia. Today atop the hill, stands a replica of Fort Peachtree built by the city of Atlanta Bureau of Water as part of the Bicentennial celebration.

Fort Peachtree Chapter, NSDAR was organized December 11, 1964 and the name was selected to reflect interest in this historical site. The following have served the Chapter as Regent:

Mrs. Alvin G. Turley
Mrs. John I. Bell, Jr.
Mrs. Robert S. Innes, Sr.
Mrs. Howard Parris
Mrs. Orbie Bostick
Mrs. Lee M. Clarkson, Jr.
Mrs. Theodore C. Whitson

Mrs. Elyea D. Carswell, Jr.
Mrs. Carroll L. Crowther
Mrs. John I. Bell, Jr.
Mrs. Sumter S. Powell
Mrs. Enver B. Hoff
Mrs. Spencer W. Closson

Drawing by Chapter member: Mrs. W. Frank Chastain, National Vice-Chairman American Heritage, Field of Art
Although Georgia had elected six delegates to attend the Continental Congress, only two were there to represent Georgia at the signing of the Constitution of the United States in September 1787—Abraham Baldwin and William Few.

Abraham Baldwin served the State of Georgia in two very important events. First, Baldwin was one of the signers of the Constitution and second, he played a key role in establishing the University of Georgia. Abraham was born in North Guilford, Connecticut on November 22, 1754 the son of Michael and Lucy Baldwin. In 1772 Abraham graduated from Yale College and in 1775 he became a licensed minister of the Congregational Church. Baldwin served as a Chaplain in the American Army. After leaving the army, he studied law and in 1783 was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. In 1784 Abraham moved to Georgia and the next year, he was elected to the House of Assembly and began his public career. In 1785, he was elected as a delegate to the Continental Congress. Mr. Baldwin never married. He died, March 4, 1807 in Washington, the day after the last session of the Ninth Congress adjourned, and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery.

William Few was born just outside Baltimore on June 8, 1748 the son of William and Mary Wheeler Few. His father moved the family to North Carolina in 1758 and they lived there until moving to Georgia. William became a Lieutenant Colonel during the Revolutionary War. During the late 1770's Few served twice as a member of the General Assembly of Georgia. He was on the Executive Council and served as a Commissioner to the Indians. From 1780 to 1782 Few was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and after the war, he was re-elected to the General Assembly and was sent once more to the Continental Congress. In 1799, Mr. Few decided to move to New York City. There he was elected to both State and City offices. From 1804 to 1814, he was on the Board of the Manhattan Bank and later served as its President. On July 16, 1828 he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Chrystie in New York. In October, 1973 Few's remains were brought back to Georgia and are buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Augusta.
Solution
SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION
WORD PUZZLE
Retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger says of the Constitution:

"Every time I look at it, I think that as an expression of the finest instincts of man it is second only to the Bible—and by the Bible I mean the written expression of any religious faith. I just stand there and I marvel. What else can anyone do?"
INDIANA DAUGHTERS
REMEMBER
THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK MEMORIAL
AND
THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE (1787)

401 South Second Street, Vincennes, IN 47591
Open daily 9-5 except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year.

This National Historical Park commemorates the winning of the old Northwest. The Northwest Ordinance, enacted in 1787, provided for the organization of the northwest territory and the subsequent creation of the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.
HOW TO CELEBRATE 200 YEARS OF FREEDOM:

Read The Constitution

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Wichita, Kansas
Honors with Pride and Affection
Kathryn Kehoe Compton (Mrs. Bill P.)
Vice President General, NSDAR

Sponsored by Chapter Members

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Mrs. L.A. Armstrong
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Wichita, KS 67217

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*Mrs. M.P. Wright
"WE THE PEOPLE"

of

JOHN HAUPF CHAPTeR, NSDAR

Organized November, 1949
Honoring Our Ancestors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestor</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrett,</td>
<td>PA</td>
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<td>Barbara Stodddell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Send inquiries to: Mrs. Harry J. Carpenter
913 SW 4th St., Topeka, Kansas 66606

DISTRICT VI
EASTERN KENTUCKY DAUGHTERS
Presents
MAYO MANSION
Paintsville, Kentucky

Home of John C.C. Mayo, financier, teacher, and mineral industrialist, who married Alka Meek, and founded Mayo College, currently Mayo Vocational School.

SIXTH DISTRICT DIRECTOR: Mrs. Cordell Martin

Sponsoring Chapters:
Governor James T. Morehead
Harman Station
Hazard
John Graham
Louisa
Morgan County
Pine Mountain
Poage
Troublesome Creek

Location
Morehead
Paintsville
Hazard
Prestonsburg
Louisa
West Liberty
Whitesburg
Ashland
Hindman

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Mrs. Clyde Blevins
Mrs. Robert D. Cisco
Mrs. Carl R. Horn
Mrs. Nell Vinson Terry
Mrs. Jacob Henson
Mrs. Marvin J. Holbrook
Mrs. Fred E. Grossl
Mrs. J. Robert Morgan
In 1787

Walnut Hill Church was established in 1786 on land donated by Levi Todd. He was the first Court Clerk of Kentucky County. Major Todd was in the battle of Blue Licks and was the ancestor of Mary Todd Lincoln, a Lexington Native.

In April, 1779, Ensign Robert Patterson was ordered to lead a party to establish a garrison. The site chosen was Lexington, named for the first battle of the Revolution, The Patterson cabin is located near downtown Lexington and is typical of a hewed log house of the period.

The first issue of the Kentucke Gazette, Kentucky's first newspaper, was published August 11, 1787. Editor John Bradford was so eager to publish that part of the type for the first issue was set as the press came down the Ohio River from Pittsburg. Kentucky petitioned Virginia and asked for separation as a state on the same day the United States Constitution was ratified, September 19, 1787.

MRS. TRACY WALLACE NEAL, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
National Vice Chairmen, East Central Division:
Miss Sara M. Hall, American Heritage Committee
Mrs. Daniel D. Stewart, Jr., Morton Picture, Radio and Television Committee
Mrs. James M. Todd, National Defense Committee
DISTRICT II LOUISIANA

Honors the Constitution of the United States

CHAPTER
1. Avoyelles
2. Bayou Coteille
3. Bruin Vidal
4. Catahoula
5. Loyalty
6. Sabine
7. St. Denis
8. Spicer Wallace

PARISH
Avoyelles
Rapides
Tensas
Catahoula
Rapides
Sabine
Natchitoches
Winn

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Mrs. James G. Willis
Mrs. Richard Fulton
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Mrs. Robert U. Parrott
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Mrs. William Crews, Jr.
Mrs. Hiram J. Wright

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Mrs. T. Clayton Price

DAR 87 SEP
596
We The...
Daughters of the Long Leaf Pine Chapter, NSDAR
Honor
The 200th Anniversary of the
Constitution of the
United States of America

"A nation of well informed men who have been taught to know and prize the rights which God has given them cannot be enslaved. It is in the region of ignorance that tyranny begins."
—Benjamin Franklin
BRUIN VIDAL CHAPTER

Ferriday, Louisiana

HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION

Mrs. Henry F. Butts
Reporter General
1986–1989

MEMBERS OF THE JOHN EAGER HOWARD CHAPTER
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION THEIR MEMBER

MRS. ROBERT F. AWALT
(Jane Kreite)

National Vice Chairman, Eastern Division
Bicentennial of the Constitution
Past Maryland State Historian
Past Regent, John Eager Howard Chapter
The Honorable Harry Hughes, Governor of Maryland, presented The Maryland Constitution Week Proclamation in the State House, Annapolis, Maryland, to Mrs. David S. Hawkins, State Regent, Maryland State Society, NSDAR (l) and to Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Vice President General, NSDAR (r).
Carrollton Manor Chapter
HONORS
Congresswoman Beverly B. Byron

Who Ably

Represents

We the People...

MARYLAND SIXTH DISTRICT

sponsor
J.J. Crewe, & Son, Inc.
ST. JOHN CHAPEL
Replica of original chapel built on the Silver Spring, Maryland, property and home of Eleanor Darnall Carroll, the mother of Daniel Carroll and Archbishop John Carroll.

Bottomy Cross
Col. Tench Tilghman

Erasmus Perry
Hungerford’s Tavern
Janet Montgomery

Pleasant Plains of Damascus

JOINT COUNCIL OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY DAR MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Mrs. Eric G. Hook, State Regent
HONOR THE MASSACHUSETTS SIGNERS of the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION during this THE BICENTENNIAL YEAR

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

NSDAR Centennial
Mrs. William M. Hultman
President General’s Project
Mrs. Eric C. Hook

President’s Book
Mrs. James J. Lucas

Public Relations
Mrs. Charles J. Klein

Resolutions
Mrs. Edward B. Oakey

Statue of Liberty Restoration
Mrs. William J. Sen

Transportation & Safety
Mrs. Vincent C. Dwyer, Jr.

DAR 87 SEP
601
The USS Constitution, nicknamed “Old Ironsides” during the War of 1812 when British cannon balls were said to have bounced off her sturdy sides, is the oldest commissioned warship in the world. The bolts that fastened her timbers and the copper sheathing were made by Paul Revere. One of the first frigates built for the US Navy, she was launched on October 21, 1797 in Boston and is berthed there today.

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Mrs. Harry L. Walen

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Betsy Ross  
Brig. General James Brickett  
Cape Ann  
Colonel Timothy Pickering  
General Israel Putnam  
Old Newbury  
Samuel Adams

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**District II Co-Directors**

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**CHAPERS**

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Colonel Thomas Gardner  
Committee of Safety  
Deane Winthrop  
Paine Hall

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Joseph Coolidge  
Old State House  
Old Redding  
Paul Revere  
Sarah Bradlee Fulton

**REGENTS**

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Mrs. Chester A. Kunz  
Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams  
Miss Marion Shea  
Mrs. Guy M. Rupright
MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Mrs. Eric G. Hook, State Regent
Honor with Pride and Affection
Our Distinguished Daughter

MRS. RAYMOND FRANKLIN FLECK
President General
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
WE THE PEOPLE of the Seventy-Four Massachusetts Chapters
Celebrate the BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Aaron Guild
Abiah Folger Franklin
Agawam
Amos Mills
Attleboro
Aucarumnoog
Betsy Ross
Betty Allen
Bostom Tea Party
Brig. Gen. James Brickett
Cape Ann
Captain John Knapp
Captain John Joslin, Jr.
Captain Joshua Gray
Captain Samuel Wood
Chief Justice Cushing
Colonel John Robinson
Colonel Thomas Gardner
Colonel Thomas Lothrop
Colonel Timothy Bigelow
Colonel Timothy Pickering
Colonel William McIntosh
Committee of Safety
Contentment Chapter
Deane Winthrop
Deborah Sampson
Deborah Wheelock
Dolly Woodbridge
Dorothy Bevers
Dorothy Quincy Hancock
Duxbury
Eunice Day
Faneuil Hall
First Resistance
Fort Massachusetts
Framingham
Franklin Bicentennial
General Ebenezer Learned
General Israel Putnam
General Rufus Putnam
General Sylvanus Thayer
General William Shepard
Hannah Goddard
Hatt Young
Jedediah Foster
Jonathan Hatch
Joseph Coolidge
Lexington
Lucy Jackson
Lydia Cobb
Lydia Partridge Whiting
Mansfield
Margery Morton
Martha's Vineyard
Mary Mattoon
Menotomy
Mercy Warren
Molly Varnum
New Bedford
Old Colony
Old Concord
Old Newbury
Old State House
Olde Redding
Paul Revere
Peace Party
Prudence Wright
Quequechan
Samuel Adams
Sarah Bradlee Fulton
Sea Coast Defence
Submit Clark
Suzannah Tufts
Wayside Inn
MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Mrs. Eric Gustaf Hook — State Regent

District VI Chapters celebrate the Bicentennial of The United States Constitution and honor our two Massachusetts signers Nathaniel Gorham and Rufus King

* Dedham — Contentment
  * Framingham — Framingham
  * Needham — Colonel William McIntosh
  * Newton — Lucy Jackson
  * Newton Highlands — Lydia Partridge Whiting
  * Norwood — Aaron Guild
  * Waltham — Dorothy Brewer
  * Wellesley — Amos Mills
  * Wayland/Sudbury — Wayside Inn

Co-District Directors
Mrs. Oscar W. Harp — Mrs. Theodore W. Wood
MASSACHUSETTS DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONOR
OUR PATRIOT ANCESTORS
We, the People celebrate
the Bicentennial of the Constitution

District III
General Sylvanus Thayer
Old Colony
Chief Justice Cushing
Susannah Tufts

District IV
Lydia Cobb
Attleboro

District V
Captain Joshua Gray
Hiat Young
Jonathan Hatch

CELEBRATING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1787-1987
MASSACHUSETTS DAR DISTRICT VII
Mrs. Eric G. Hook, State Regent
Co-Directors: Mrs. Donald B. Nelson, Mrs. Norman A. Stumpf

PRESENTING THE JUDGE TIMOTHY PAINE HOUSE,
"The Oaks", built in 1774

The oldest house on its foundation in Worcester and
home of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, it is now
under restoration.
for the Constitution. In the evening a black tie dinner for thousands will be held at the JFK Stadium followed by an evening of entertainment and fireworks to be televised throughout the world.

Celebration and appreciation must be accompanied by a keen sense of awareness. This article would be remiss if it did not point out that powerful forces intend to use these Bicentennial years as an occasion to rewrite our Constitution. Their tribute to the 200th anniversary is to offer certain “reforms” and “reappraisals” of the document which has secured the blessings of liberty for two centuries. Under the guise of calling for a balanced budget amendment, the Committee for a Constitutional System among others, is mounting a concerted drive for a Constitutional Convention at which a wholly new constitution may be presented.

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 was not called to write a Constitution, but was held for the express purpose of revising the Article of Confederation. Several legal safeguards required the convention to keep to its specified agenda. And yet, even this august body of patriots and statesmen lost sight of its original assignment.

After seeing how easily conventions of this sort can “run away,” we should count our blessing that the first turned out so well for our nation, but, like Madison warned, “tremble for the result of a second.”

Thirty-two of the required thirty-four states have, at this writing, passed resolutions mandating Congress to call a Constitutional Convention. Similar resolutions are pending in several of our states. Daughters throughout our nation can play a vital role in defeating these resolutions and rescinding legislations already enacted.

If your state has taken action or is about to, won’t you become involved? Remember, freedom is fragile. Each of us bears a responsibility to protect and preserve our Constitution. Preservation requires dedication. The price of liberty is still eternal vigilance.
Daniel Shays (1747 - 1825) became the leader of a large group of angry farmers, protesting their state's law which required payment of debts, which they acquired while serving in the American Revolutionary War, in cash. Farmers, unable to pay in the depreciated money of the time, were forced into debtor's prison with no hope of working off the debts.

Across the state farmers gathered together to prevent the sitting of local courts. They attempted to seize the United States Arsenal at Springfield, and tried to intimidate persons with Federalist views in the Western counties. Daniel Shays with about 1,100 men assaulted the Springfield Armory on Jan. 25, 1787. Repulsed by General William Shepard the "Regulators" fled. The state militia, under the command of General Lincoln, routed another group and they fled to Northampton and Amherst.

The last of the rebels at this point were gathered in the Berkshires. Shays' men fought their last battle in Sheffield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1787. They were met by a group under the command of Maj. Gen. John Ashley with a well directed attack the rebels fled in disorder.

Although the battle was lost the "War" was successful in drawing attention to the financial plight of the farmers as well as to the need of a more responsible government and system of law to protect debtors and had an affect on the final form of the Constitution of the United States in 1789.
The Catholic Church of Ste. Anne founded in Detroit July 26, 1701 by Father Nicholas Constantin Del Halles, Recolet Priest, and Father Francis Valliant De Gueslis, a Jesuit, at the behest of Antoine Laumet De La Mothe Cadillac is the third oldest parish still active in the United States.

Marked by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, NSDAR, July 1984
MICHIGAN CELEBRATES
THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES
CONSTITUTION
and
THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHWEST
ORDINANCE

The Northwest Ordinance has been called the third great document in American history, after the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Its passage by the Confederation Congress in July 13, 1787 turned 6½ million square miles of land in the Midwest into U.S. Administered Territory, and led to the inclusion of Article IV in the Constitution and guaranteed the systematic and orderly migration of American homesteaders westward and orderly mechanism for new states to enter the union.

SAGINAW INDIAN TRAIL

With the establishment of Fort Pontchartrain on the Detroit River in 1701, Indian trails crisscrossed Oakland County, becoming major arteries of commerce as the Indian carried furs to Detroit and returned to his native village with trade goods. The Indians who were the first inhabitants of southern Michigan were the Potawatomi, Ottawa, Chippewa and Wyandot. All members of these tribes undoubtedly passed this way at various times between the 17th and 19th centuries while making the trip from the Detroit River to the Saginaw area. The Indian paths were along sand ridges because of the swamps and heavy woods around what is now Royal Oak. There is no other known place in Michigan where the actual Indian trail is still in evidence.

First marked by the Lexington Alarm Society Children of the American Revolution sponsored by the Ezra Parker Chapter, the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1939, planted an oak tree on the grounds of the Almon Starr House, built in 1868, by one of Royal Oak’s pioneer families, to mark the depressed stretch of land that was once part of the Saginaw Indian Trail.

In celebration of the Michigan Sesquicentennial 1837-1987 the Friends of the Almon Starr Historical House placed a bronze plaque affixed to a boulder with a brief description of the site.
"We the People" of Historic Marshall, MI

City of Hospitality

Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution

Honolulu House

Governor's Mansion

Marshall Historical Museum
Annual Historic Home Tour
1st weekend after Labor Day

Home of Mary Marshall
Chapter DAR

McCarthy's Bear Creek Inn
GRACIOUS COUNTRY LODGING

National House Inn

Marshall Town Hall

Michigan's Oldest Operating Inn

Modern, up-to-the-minute merchandising
is available in a beautifully restored downtown setting.
WE THE PEOPLE, THE MISSISSIPPI DAUGHTERS,
CELEBRATE THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State Regent and State Board of Management

State Regent, State Chairmen and District Directors
WALTER LEAKE CHAPTER
NSDAR
CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI
PROUDLY CELEBRATES THE
BICENTENNIAL OF THE AMERICAN
CONSTITUTION BY HONORING ITS
MEMBERS AND THEIR ANCESTORS

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MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE
MISSISSIPPI'S OLDEST COLLEGE—1826
FIRST CO-ED INSTITUTION OF HIGHER
LEARNING IN THE U.S. TO GRANT
DEGREES TO WOMEN—1831
HONORS ITS FIRST LADY
Mrs. Lewis Nobles, Regent
and Past Regents:
Mrs. C. L. Deevers: Organizing Regent
Mrs. R. L. McLemore d
Mrs. E. K. Clayton and Miss Estelle O'Brien

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Sponsored by
Dairy Queen
United Mississippi Bank
Madame Hodnett Chapter was organized on October 10, 1916. For 71 years the chapter has promoted patriotic education. One of the early chapter projects was the establishment of the first public library in Bolivar County. The Cleveland area population is 16,000 with 5,000 pupils grades K-12, and 3,000 in Delta State University. Within recent years the chapter has promoted the work of eleven NSDAR Committees in these schools, and in 1986 added the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the USA. The chapter members appreciate the dedication and patriotism of the teachers and administrators in the schools.

OUR CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI SPONSORS

CLEVELAND STATE BANK
CLEVELAND FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK
BANK OF CLEVELAND  FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOLIVAR COUNTY
KOSMANN'S INC., CADILLAC, BUICK, PONTIAC and GMC TRUCKS
WILLIAM P. NEAL CPA  W. FRANK WOOD, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
THE VALLEY BANK
### Ancestors and Members

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<td>Annelle Lipsey West</td>
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<td>*Sallie Dye Jenkins</td>
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<td>Joy Moore Tindall</td>
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### Direct Inquiries

**Registar, Mrs. James H. Lear**

200 East Parkway, Indianola, MS, 38751

**COMPLIMENTS OF**

Delta Catfish Processors, Inc.—Indianola, MS
Delta Western—Indianola, MS
Duncan Gin—Inverness, MS
Gresham-McPherson Oil Co.—Indianola, MS
Indianola Motor Co.—Indianola, MS
Moak Bottling Co.—Indianola, MS

**Modern Line Products—Indianola, MS**
**Peoples Bank of the Delta—Indianola, MS**
**Planters Bank & Trust Co.—Indianola, MS**
**The Lewis Grocer Co.—Indianola, MS**
**Wade, Inc.—Indianola, MS**
**Zero Butane Gas, Inc.—Inverness, MS**
Grass Lawn is an original and typical Southern home, built in 1836 by Dr. and Mrs. H.A.G. Roberts of Port Gibson, MS—named "Grass Lawn" because of no grass anywhere around the house. Second owners, in 1904, were Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy Milner, Gulfport, Mississippi.

The wood-pegged construction consists of six rooms—three downstairs and three upstairs, four fireplaces—two black marble and two white marble, 20 original solid wood columns around the house support ten foot wide porches upstairs and downstairs which surround the entire structure with outside stairways leading down to the spacious grounds.

Grass Lawn has seen days of fame, fortune and tragedy with the hosting of presidents to the visits of pirates.

Grass Lawn is now owned by the Grass Lawn Association of Gulfport and is open to the public for viewing through-out the year.

Compliments of

A. G. Edwards
Bank of Mississippi
Gulf National Bank
Hancock Bank

Merchants Bank
Merrill Lynch
Security Savings
Southern Federal Bank

Friends of the DAR

WE THE PEOPLE
ASHMEAD CHAPTER, VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI MARKS THREE GRAVES IN MS AND NC

Descendants of Thomas Archibald I, Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot, at his grave in Old Fourth Creek Burying Ground, Statesville, NC. The Port Dobbs Chapter, NSDAR conducted the ceremony. Doris Bell of Sarah Randolph Boone Society, NSCAR, Jessie Bell, Ashmead Chapter, both of Vicksburg, and Mrs. Bell's grandson, Alan Hazard McDonald, Adam McDonald, Matthew McDonald, Melissa Archibald and Leonard Archibald of Archibald, LA, Mrs. L.S. Gilliam, Jr. and Mrs. Andrew Cowles, Vice President and Chaplain, respectively, of Port Dobbs Chapter, participated in the Grave marking.

(Above) Ashmead Chapter marks the grave of Sarah B. Scott, DAR and mother of Regent Carolyn Kitchens. At the ceremony were Leabehth Alford, front; second row, Mrs. Kitchens, Sarah Alford and Alicia Kitchens. Third row, Carolyn Alford and Allen Kitchens, Jr.

(Above) Mr. John Scott stands at the grave of his mother, Sarah Scott. He is holding the DAR emblem to be placed on her tombstone. With him is Allen Kitchens, Jr., her great grandson.

(Left) Ashmead Chapter memorializes beloved member Kay Compton Kimball with a DAR emblem on her tombstone. Pictured are; Mesdames, Beatrice Ford, Ruby Kassner, Carolyn Kitchens, Martha Leese, Dannie Weatherly and daughter, and Rosemary Brown. (Right) Pictured in historic St. Alban's Episcopal Church after the grave marking; front row: Linda Kitchens, Mary Bradway, Delma Kilpatrick of Neshoba Chapter, NSDAR, and Mrs. Kitchens. Second row: Susan Price and Eleanor Price. Third Row: Carolyn Alford and Beth Guynes.
ASHMEAD CHAPTER CELEBRATES THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION WITH A MEMORY CONTEST

Dr. L. Joe Gabbard, Ed.D., Academic Dean of All Saints’ School, stands with Mrs. Beatricia Ford, Ashmead Magazine Advertising Chairman, after she had presented a check as first prize in the Bicentennial of the Constitution contest to Mary Katherine Williams. Unknown to Mrs. Ford or to the other DAR who acted as judges in the finals of the contest, Mary Katherine is a member of a Little Rock, Arkansas chapter of N.S.C.A.R. It was a pleasant surprise to learn that the winner is a C.A.R. The prize was made possible by Mr. Bruce Farnsworth of the Perry Lumber Company of Vicksburg.

ALL SAINTS’ EPISCOPAL SCHOOL
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180
601-636-5266
Established 1908

- Co-educational boarding school, grades 8-12
- College preparatory curriculum with individualized approach
- Structured, caring environment
- Diverse student body of 200, average class size 15
- Educational Evaluation Center identifies capabilities and needs
- Individualized program designed to achieve appropriate goals
- Comprehensive P.E. and Recreation program

Fully Accredited, MS State Dept. of Ed. Southern Assoc. of Colleges and Schools

Sponsors:
The Vicksburg Bank Association, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Varner, Mr. Bertrand H. Lindley, Sr., Biedenharn Candy-Coca Cola Museum, Ted Sturgis’ Big Wheelie, Delta Point Restaurant, and Vicksburg-Warren County Economic Development Foundation. Thank you!
Ashmead Chapter Salutes Thomas Jefferson, Third President to Serve Under The Constitution of the United States

Simplified Branch Pedigree of Thomas Jefferson
From 15th Century England to His Virginia Grandmother

John Braunche (fl. 1437-c. 1488)
John Braunche (fl. 1488-1521)
Richard Branche
William Branch (buried 1601/2)
Lionel Branch (baptized 1566, d.c. 1605)
Christopher Branch (b.c. 1601, d. 1681/2)
The Virginia Emigrant
William Branch (b.c. 1625; d.c. 1676)
Mary (Martha) Branch (Jefferson's grandmother) (b. 1660; d. post 1697)
m. Avise (fl. 1437-c. 1490)
m. Margaret Edwards
m. (3) Elizabeth Beauforest (buried 1556)
m. Katherine Jennings (buried 1597)
m. Valentina Spark (M. July 8, 1596)
m. Mary Addie (M. 1619)
m. Jane Hatcher (b.c. 1640; d. 1710)
m. Thomas Jefferson (Jefferson's grandfather) (d. 1697; was left hogsheads of tobacco to provide Christopher Branch's funeral feast)

And a Mississippi cousin, the former Ruby Greet Branch, MSCAR Senior State President, 1975-77. Ruby has served Ashmead Chapter in various capacities—she escorted a bus tour to Yorktown in 1981 and other buses to Continental Congress and the MSCAR national convention.

Interesting Notes: Through the Branch Family, Thomas Jefferson is descended from a lieutenant of William the Conqueror—John—listed in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and from at least 14 of the sureties of the Magna Carta.

SPONSORED BY THE WARREN COUNTY TOURIST COMMISSION
Inquiries To: Mrs. Beatricia Ford or Mrs. Ruby B. Kassner, 4916 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180
With deep gratitude

WE THE PEOPLE...

celebrate

THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and pay tribute

to those who did “...ordain and establish this Constitution...”
and to those who have preserved the freedoms guaranteed by this historic document
for these two hundred years
September 17, 1787 – September 17, 1987

JOHN ROLFE CHAPTER
NORVELL ROBERTSON CHAPTER   TWENTIETH STAR CHAPTER
Marion Mead Bynum, in memory of her husband, Gus A. Bynum, M.D.

RALPH HUMPHREYS CHAPTER, NSDAR
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Salutes the 200th Anniversary of the Constitution
and Continues to Strive for
Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness
for Ourselves and

Children, Grandchildren, and Great-Grandchildren
of Ralph Humphreys Members—Photographed at the
Davis Planetarium, Jackson, Mississippi.

Our Posterity.
HONORING THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

DAR CHAPTERS
Chief Red Jacket, Brandon, MS
Fort Rosalie, Jackson, MS
James Foster, Jackson, MS
Magnolia State, Jackson, MS
Rebecca Cravat, Jackson, MS

REGENTS
Mrs. Leo T. Landry
Mrs. Cullen G. Reeves
Mrs. Mary Sue Maisel
Mrs. Eugene S. Berry
Mrs. C. Ray Phillips

1787-1987
We the People of PONTOTOC, MISSISSIPPI
SALUTE the BICENTENNIAL of the
CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA
Sponsored by:
THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS
THE BANK of PONTOTOC, FDIC
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FDIC
Celebrating the Bicentennial of the Constitution
MISSOURI DAR SPONSORS

"CONSTITUTION OLYMPICS"
A HISTORY AND CIVICS LESSON
FOR THE
YOUTH OF MISSOURI

"CONSTITUTION OLYMPICS" DAY
MAY 2, 1987

HARRY S TRUMAN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
Independence, Missouri

★ COMPETITION IN A COMPREHENSIVE CONSTITUTION TEST
★ TOUR OF THE HARRY S TRUMAN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, FORT OSAGE AND OTHER LOCAL HISTORIC SITES
★ BANQUET FEATURING OUTSTANDING STATE LEADERS
★ PRESENTATION OF $1000 FIRST PRIZE TO THE WINNER OF THE "CONSTITUTION OLYMPICS" TEST

COMMEMORATING THE WORDS WE LIVE BY.... OUR NATION'S CONSTITUTION

MRS. K. CLARK FORMAN, State Regent of Missouri
DR. BENEDICT K. ZORBRIST, Director, Harry S Truman Library and Museum
MRS. ROBERT M. NEUBERT, Missouri State Chairman, Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America Committee
Committee Members: MRS. JOE H. CAPPS, Vice-President General, NSDAR
MRS. JOHN W. MALLINSON and MRS. MERLE L. SHAFER,
Independence Pioneers, DAR, Independence, Mo.
MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors with Love and Affection

MRS. JOSEPH W. TOWLE
(PATIENCE ELLWOOD)
Curator General NSDAR
National Chairman DAR Museum NSDAR

This stately Victorian mansion located in Boonville, Missouri, is the State Headquarters for the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution. These headquarters were purchased when Mrs. Joseph W. Towle was State Regent of Missouri.
PRESENTATION OF THE NSDAR MEDAL OF HONOR

to JUDGE WILLIAM WEBSTER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
at the Missouri Athletic Club, Saint Louis, Missouri, on May 2, 1986

JUDGE WEBSTER

Mrs. Earle Clifford, Regent of the Jefferson Chapter NSDAR, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. William E. Short, National Chairman of Membership, NSDAR; Mrs. Arthur Randall, Treasurer, Jefferson Chapter; Mrs. Joseph W. Towle, Curator General, NSDAR

WE......The Nebraska Daughters
Salute
The Bi-Centennial of the Constitution
of the United States of America
SEPTEMBER 17, 1787. On this date a convention representing the original states, presented to congress their proposed constitution. It has been described as the "Miracle of Philadelphia" and as "The Most Wonderful Document Prepared by Man". The 7th article stated that when it had been approved by 9 states, it would become the law of the land.

JUNE 21, 1787, when New Hampshire became the 9th state to approve and thus cast the deciding vote to make the Constitution the basic law of the United States.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION ON THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION — AND THE — OFFER THIS HISTORIC MEDAL

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

To: N. H. BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION ON THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
Room 210B-LOB State House, Concord, NH 03301

NAME ____________________________

ADDRESS ____________________________

Please send: ______________ MEDALS @ $7.25 EACH

Checks to: TREASURER, STATE OF NH

THE GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER DAUGHTERS of THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HONORS with PRIDE and AFFECTION its

REGENT

MRS. ROBERT A. ABRAHAMSON
ELAINE CONOVER ABRAHAMSON

New Jersey State Chairman,
Constitution Week, Sept. 17-23rd
NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HISTORIC PLACES

ANN WHITALL HOUSE
NATIONAL PARK, NEW JERSEY
built in 1748

The farm of James and Ann Whitall was the site of the historic battle of Fort Mercer on October 22, 1777. While bullets flew and cannons roared Ann, a staunch Quaker lady, chose to ignore the fierce fighting and continued with her spinning. She remarked, “God's arm is strong and will protect me. I may do good by staying.”

Sure enough—at the end of the skirmish the wounded American and Hessian soldiers were brought into her home for her to nurse.

The ANN WHITALL CHAPTER DAR, Woodbury, New Jersey, took the name of this Revolutionary War heroine and on occasion hold chapter meetings there.

ELIAS VAN BUNSCHOOTEN
MUSEUM
Wantage Township,
Sussex County, New Jersey

This beautiful house, built in 1787, was once the residence of the Reverend Mr. Elias Van Bunschooten. Dominie Van Bunschooten was 37 years old when he came to the area and served his flock faithfully until his death 40 years later.

In 1971, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ramsey, the CHINKCHEWUNSKA CHAPTER of Newton, received a deed for the property. In addition to the mansion there are 6 1/2 acres of land, a barn, ice house, wagon house and restored privy. During the restoration some of the original furniture was returned by descendants and other pieces were gifts from chapter members.

The entire property is totally maintained by the CHINKCHEWUNSKA CHAPTER DAR.

SCHUYLER-HAMILTON HOUSE
Morristown, New Jersey
18th century home of
Dr. Jabez Campfield ca. 1760

Alexander Hamilton's tempestuous courtship of Betsey Schuyler took place here during the terrible winter of the 1779 encampment at Jockey Hollow. Hamilton was quartered at the nearby Ford Mansion as part of General Washington's staff.

Betsey, the daughter of General and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, was visiting her aunt, the wife of Dr. John Cochran, Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Continental Army, who was quartered at the home of Dr. Campfield.

The house is solely owned and maintained by the MORRISTOWN CHAPTER DAR.

“ROCKINGHAM”
Rocky Hill, New Jersey
Old Berrien Mansion

Supreme Court Judge John Berrien's sudden death came as a shock to his family and friends. It is rumored that on a spring day in 1772 he invited Richard and Samuel Stockton to his home for dinner and to witness the signing of his Will. Following their meal and business discussion he strolled with them to the foot of his garden where flowed the Millstone River. When they reached the banks he announced that this was where he would make his grave and, to their astonishment, leapt into the rushing waters and was carried away.

In the fall of 1783, with Congress in session at Princeton and no local house available, the Berrien home in nearby Rocky Hill was rented to General Washington while he awaited the completion of peace terms with England. Many fetes and magnificent balls were held there during the following weeks—the termination of the war being at high pitch and Washington the idol of it all.

It was here that the General penned his “Farewell Orders to the Armies”, first presenting it to his men from the upper porch of the mansion and, again, on December 4th at Fraunces Tavern, in New York, where he met with his officers for the last time.

During the restoration period the PRINCETON CHAPTER DAR furnished the parlor with period pieces including a spinet once in the home of Lord Sterling, and met in this historic mansion for many years.
PARKER’S TAVERN (once Vealtown Tavern) Bernardsville, New Jersey
present home of Bernardsville Library

Do "...Things go bump in the night" at the Tavern? The lore of the sturdy clapboard building has endured through more than two centuries along with the mysterious whispers, soft foot-falls and rustling sounds heard in the dark of the night.

From the beginning the Inn was a stop over for the weary and thirsty. During the Revolutionary War it became a haven for the officers and men billeted in the vicinity.

There is a tale of sorrow haunting these four walls. Legend has it that in the summer of 1776 a handsome young bachelor, a certain Dr. Byram, arrived at the Inn requesting lodgings on a more or less permanent basis. He explained that it was his intention to establish a practice before putting down permanent roots. During the ensuing year he became a well-liked and trusted physician and the affianced of Phyllis, the beautiful young daughter of Captain John Parker, the tavernkeeper.

In the fall of 1777 valuable documents began disappearing from dispatch cases of American officers stopping at the Inn. When General Anthony Wayne, who was headquartered at Jockey Hollow, learned of the thefts he immediately demanded a search for the culprit. Physical descriptions of several men, including the "doctor" were given to the General who recognized at once the nefarious and clever Tory spy, one Aaron Wilde, known locally as Doctor Byram.

A search party was sent out post-haste and Wilde was taken captive just outside of town at Blasure’s Corner. The trial was conducted on the spot and the evidence heard proved, without a doubt, that Wilde took note of everything of interest overheard at the Tavern as well as anything picked up on his extensive “sick visits” relating to troop movements and activities in nearby camps. Since farms were far flung it was not unusual for a doctor to be away a night or two on calls so that the frequent absences of the "Doctor" were never questioned.

He was hanged from the tree under which he was convicted and his body placed in a rough pine case and taken to the Tavern. Every effort was made to keep this dire news from Phyllis but, somehow, she learned that the executed spy was none other than Doctor Byram. She was so distraught that during the night, unable to believe this frightful tale, she crept down the stairs and opened the lid of the make-shift coffin—only to find that it did, indeed, contain the body of her beloved. Early in the morning she was found lying on the floor alongside the box sobbing helplessly. It simply broke her heart and caused such mental anguish and grief that she became hopelessly insane.

To this day it is said that on some still nights faint sounds of weeping may be heard emanating from the walls of this ancient landmark. Is it true that the ghost of Phyllis does cause "...Things to go bump in the night" at Parker’s Tavern?

Listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places.
NEW MEXICO UNIQUE IN - ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

STATE CHAPTERS

Butterfield Trail
Col. Edward Lacey
Dona Ana
Mary Griggs
Stephen Watts Kearny
Valle Grande

Caprock
Coronado
Jacob Bennett
Roswell
Thomas Jefferson
White Sands

Charles Dibrell
Desert Gold
Lew Wallace
Sierra Blanca
Tucumcari
El Portal
HONORING with PRIDE and AFFECTION
Two Special Friends

NANCY SCHIRM SHORT (Mrs. William E.)
National Chairman Membership Committee

and

JANET WRIGHT COOK (Mrs. Henry B., Jr.)
National Vice Chairman Membership Committee

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER NSDAR
Staten Island, New York
Site of the First Peace Conference
September 11, 1776

In observance of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America, and in honor of its ancestors, salutes the “We The People…” Celebration.

Ancestor
John DeRonde
Abraham Woglom
Capt. Alexander Thomas
Major Peter Hallock
William Thomas
Capt. Jesse Halley
George Pearse
Abraham Woglom
Lt. Col. Denadam Gallup
William Thomas
John Cook
Martin Fry
Abraham Woglom
Col. John Seward
John Wilkinson
James Mellon
Capt. David Ostrander
Major Peter Hallock
Abraham Cole
Richard Bland
Hans G. Hubner
Rev. Christopher Schultz
George Ostrander
William Henry
William Henry
Samuel Ellison
Member
Miss Adelaide Armstrong
Miss Muriel H. Bedell
Mrs. Robert E. Braine (Valerie Stratton)
Mrs. Bryant Britt (Christine Kirkmyer)
Mrs. Nicholas Bruno (Debra Powell)
Miss Nellie F. Burnett
Mrs. Bruce Craig (Frances Pearse)
Miss Jane De Puy
Miss Helen E. Derickson
Mrs. Robert B. Dolan (Sandra Powell)
Mrs. Edward Fischer (M. Irene Walker)
Miss Ruth Frey
Miss Gertrude Gale
Mrs. William Gayler (Margaret Chisholm)
Mrs. Kirby Holloway (Roberta Thompson)
Mrs. Carl Jung (Elise Ostrander)
Mrs. James Keboe (Pauline Jung)
Mrs. Raymond Kirchynny (Elizabert Lee)
Mrs. Charles Kohler (Eerna Slaight)
Mrs. Ronald Grifenhass (Margaret Jones)
Mrs. Robert McVicker (Lois Johnson)
Mrs. Arthur Muller (Gertrude Yenkel)
Miss Nancy Myers
Miss Eleanor G. Nutschke
Miss F. Grace Nutschke
Mrs. Harold Olsen (Gladys Ellison)

Ancestor
Garrett Vanbenschotzen
Capt. Charles Foster
Capt. David Ostrander
George Pearse
Capt. William Pryor
George Pearse
Johannes Blauvelt
Lt. Col. James Mellon
Henry Coon
Col. Cornelius DuBois
Abraham Cole
Capt. Alexander Thomas
William Pilisbury
Barry DuPuy
Joseph Christopher
Daniel Corson
Sgt. John Stowe
Capt. Nicholas Terhune
David Emsry
Capt. John Vansant
Richard Bland
Barnett DuPuy
Barnett DuPuy
Cornelius White, Jr.
James Morrison
Member
Mrs. Edwin Olsen (Lillian Lackey)
Mrs. Sydney Ogood (Margaret Hill)
Miss Martha Ostrander
Mrs. Mary F. Pease
Mrs. Catherine Pennington
Mrs. Patricia Pease-Ramsay
Mrs. George Schneider (Carol Jung)
Mrs. Harold A. Sheldon (Rachael Cole)
Mrs. Lillian Shields
Mrs. Valerie Peknom Shouldis
Mrs. William Stratton (Bertha Ludwig)
Miss Eunice True
Mrs. William Vandell Hewel (Geraldine DuPuy)
Mrs. Carolyn Watson
Mrs. Anselm Webster (Ellen Mary Corson)
Mrs. Charles Wilksren (Claire Stowe)
Mrs. Louis Wilbur (Cernrede Terhune)
Mrs. Fred Williams (Berty L. Emsry)
Mrs. Raymond Williams (Marian Bailey)
Mrs. Donald Willis (Alice Jones)
Miss Isabel G. Wilson
Miss Jeanette A. Wilson
Mrs. George Wood (Lucille Clark)
Mrs. Clarence Woods (Virginia Ketty)
The Regents’ Round-Table of District X & XI, New York State, honors RUFUS KING, SIGNER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mrs. Rufus King
Mary Alsop, daughter of eminent merchant, financier and statesman, John Alsop of New York City, married Rufus King in 1786. Her youth, beauty and fortune had made Mary a great belle. Though fitted by personal beauty, attractive manners and dignified carriage to adorn society... she was a rare helpmeet... her life was that of the home circle where she was happiest.

Rufus King
Born in Maine, graduated Harvard, King was but 32 years old in 1787; the most eloquent orator, an uncommonly handsome man in face and form, he had a powerful mind, was well cultivated, a dignified and graceful speaker. Served on committees to “revise style” and to “fix the number of representatives from each state.” An outstanding public servant all of his life.

Rufus King, a Signer of the Constitution representing Massachusetts, in 1788 took up residence in New York City; in 1805 in Jamaica, Queens, New York at a 1750 home, now King Manor, an historic landmark, presently closed for refurbishing by the City of New York. Senator and Mrs. King are buried in the churchyard of nearby Grace Episcopal Church.

From “Rufus King and His Times” by Edward Hale Brush

1787 CONSTITUTION CONVENTION QUIZ
Match column 1 with answer in column 2

1. Original name of Independence Hall
2. Initially they met to rewrite
3. Age 81 and senior statesman.
4. Elected President
5. Refused to send delegates
6. James Madison and Edmund Randolph presented
7. Those who opposed the constitution
8. Letters written by supporters
9. ...presented by Connecticut’s Roger Sherman
10. Presenter of the New Jersey Plan
11. Basic Freedoms
12. Number of states needed in order to ratify
13. A nation where voters elect representatives to govern
14. Signer from Maryland
15. States and national government sharing power
16. First state to ratify on December 7th
17. Secretary who attested the signatures
18. Born in Charleston, both he and his cousin Charles were signers
19. In 200 years how many amendments have been made?
20. Georgia statesman and later senator in 1789-1793
21. Alexander Hamilton and Hugh Williamson are buried
22. Total number of signers
23. Wrote the style and form of the constitution
24. Represented by legislator and diplomat Rufus King
25. Signer from New Hampshire and later governor
26. This ship boomed its cannon in the Philadelphia harbor after ratification

A. Trinity Churchyard, New York City
B. William Few
C. Bill of Rights
D. William Jackson
E. Massachusetts
F. Republic
G. Rising Sun
H. The Great Compromise
I. Pennsylvania State House
J. Benjamin Franklin
K. George Washington
L. The Articles of Confederation
M. Federalism
N. Gouverneur Morris
O. Rhode Island
P. The Virginia Plan
Q. 9
R. William Patterson
S. Daniel Carroll
T. 39
U. Delaware
V. Antifederalists
W. Charles Cotsworth Pinckney
X. 26
Y. John Langdon
Z. The Federalists Papers

4/87/Sue Beth Carter, NY
Left to right: Mrs. M.T. McKinney, Chapter Chairman; Mrs. Leon W. Robertson, District VIII Director; "Chet" Mottershead; Miss Laura E. Boice, Chapter Regent.

This United States Marine Corps veteran survived a helicopter crash on April 3, 1961 while stationed with the Third Marine Division on Okinawa. His injuries included bi-lateral hip-leg amputations and severe burns over ninety percent of his body. Extensive plastic surgery required over two years hospitalization.

With a B.S. degree from Duke University and a M.A. degree from the University of Illinois, Mottershead taught five years at North Carolina Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount. For many years he has been President of the large Tri-County Industries which is one of the top work oriented rehabilitation facilities in the nation for disabled people.

"Chet" married his former navy nurse, and they have four children. Actively involved in community and state affairs, his life has been one of inspiration and challenge reaching out to help others.

Congratulations to Cheston V. Mottershead!

Sponsored by: Planters National Bank of Rocky Mount
America began in North Carolina. That was 400 years ago when a sturdy band of English men, women and children came to our shores. They were to fulfill the dream of Sir Walter Raleigh. They mysteriously disappeared, but the dream lived on. They were the forerunners of a great nation.

North Carolina patriots marched shoulder-to-shoulder with Americans in the name of freedom. From Kings Mountain to Guilford Courthouse. And when the war was over at Yorktown, North Carolina troops were there. Today North Carolina is proud of a history that goes back four centuries to Roanoke Island. That history includes signers of the Declaration of Independence and framers of the Constitution 200 years ago. It also includes the people who fought to preserve those great achievements.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina is pleased to join in the celebration of two special birthdays. North Carolina's 400th, and the 200th of our Constitution. May the celebration never end.
I. SELF-GOVERNMENT. The Ordinance ensured that Ohio would enjoy self-government as an equal member of the Union of States.

II. LIBERTY THROUGH LAW. The ordinance secured liberty by means of law. Laws are needed for the "prevention of crimes and injuries," and those subject to them are afforded the guarantee of due process.

III. HUMAN FREEDOM. The Ordinance forever prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory.

IV. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP. The Ordinance took measures for the "just preservation of property" and also for wide distribution of property among the people, understanding that to be a condition of a republican government.

V. RELIGION AND LIBERTY. The Ordinance protected religious liberty, while looking with favor on religion's contribution to good government and the "happiness of mankind."

VI. EDUCATION FOR CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY. The Ordinance encourages education in order to promote the "morality and knowledge" needed by a self-governing political society.
THE NORTHEAST DISTRICT
OHIO SOCIETY DAR

PROUDLY PRESENTS
THE FIRST FEDERAL LAND OFFICE
IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BUILT IN 1801
by DAVID HOGE
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO

Mrs. Robert R. King — State Regent
Mrs. William T. Hoppe — N.E. District Director

NORTHEAST DISTRICT CHAPTERS

Aaron Olmstead
Akron
Bethia Southwick
Canton
Childs Taylor
Congress Lands
Cuyahoga Falls
Cuyahoga Portage
David Hudson
Elijah Wadsworth
Elizabeth Harper
Fort Laurens
James Fowler
Jane Bain
Lakewood
Martha Devotion Huntington
Mary Chesney
Mary Stanley
Massillon
Molly Chittenden
Moses Cleaveland

Nathan Perry
New Connecticut
Old Northwest
Phoebe Fraunces
Poland-Canfield
Rebecca Griscom
Shaker
Steubenville
The Great Trail
Western Reserve
Wooster-Wayne
Anna Cleves Symmes Harrison, wife of the ninth president of the United States and mother of nine children was the daughter of John Cleves Symmes. John Symmes, a leader in the Revolution, member of Continental Congress and Judge of the new Northwest Territory. He was the leader in the Miami Purchase. Symmes owned over 5000 acres of land between the Big Miami River and the Little Miami River in Southwestern Ohio.

Mrs. Robert Boerger, Southwest Director

CHAPTERS PARTICIPATING

Beech Forest  George Clinton  Oxford Caroline Scott
Catharine Greene  Gov. Othniel Looker  Piqua
Cedar Cliff  Indian Hill  Plain City
Cincinnati  John Reily  Rebecca Galloway
Clough Valley  Jonathan Dayton  Taliaferro
Col. Jonathan Bayard Smith  Lagonda  Turtle Creek
Commodore Preble  London  Urbana
Daniel Cooper  Mariemont  Washington Court House
Fort Greeneville  Mount Sterling  Waw-Wil-A-Way
William Horney
The journey into the Ohio Country was an opportunity for a fresh start in a new territory under their new government. These veterans formed the Ohio Company of Associates and the adventure got underway late in the year 1787. General Rufus Putnam was in charge, and he carefully selected the men who would make the journey with him—to claim their purchase: 1,500,000 acres. After a long and difficult trek across the Alleghenies, they reached Summit's Ferry and began building the boats to carry them and their supplies the rest of the way down the Ohio River. On April 1, they launched these sturdy vessels into the Youghiogheny, pushed down that river to the Monongahela, where they swung out into the swift current of the rain-swollen Ohio. The long journey was almost at an end. A noisy and enthusiastic welcoming party waded out into the river, to tow the newcomers back upstream and into the shelter of the Muskingum.

The Delaware Indians in the vicinity who had been trading at Fort Harmer watched the excitement as the newcomers leaped ashore. Around them, miles of seemingly endless forest breathed and brooded—the great Northwest Territory waited. The huge trees would soon be cleared away, and the deep topsoil of the Ohio country would grow orchards and yield crops for the families that were soon to follow. It was April 7, 1788; the settlement that was to be known as Marietta had begun.

**OHIO COMPANY LAND OFFICE**

This oldest standing building in Ohio and the Northwest Territory is located on the terrace at the rear of Campus Martius Museum, Marietta, Ohio. Rufus Putnam used this building when he was Superintendent of The Ohio Company of Associates and Surveyor General of the United States. It is closely associated with the beginnings of permanent settlement in Ohio.

**MONUMENT TO THE START WESTWARD**

Erected in Muskingum Park, Marietta, Ohio, for the 150th anniversary of the Northwest Territory. Gutzon Borglum was the sculptor.

**SOUTHEAST DISTRICT DIRECTOR MRS. ROBERT B. MOSER**

Sponsoring Chapters and Regents

<table>
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<th>Amanda Barker Devin</th>
<th>Mrs. Bernard F. Shivers</th>
<th>Marietta</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ann Simpson Davis</td>
<td>Mrs. William B. Wilt</td>
<td>Mathias Ridenour</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert L. Key</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Bainter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Carol B. Miskimen</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Sherman Reese</td>
<td>Mrs. Richard B. Babcock</td>
<td>Nathaniel Massie</td>
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<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Mrs. Ray W. Kennal</td>
<td>Pickaway Plains</td>
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<td>Mrs. B. B. Mathews</td>
<td>Return Jonathan Meigs</td>
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<td>Mrs. Walter H. Seidel</td>
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<td>Joseph Spencer</td>
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<td>Mrs. Richard Ullman</td>
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<td>Mrs. Wilbur Shode</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Hargrove</td>
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<td>Mrs. Georgia Dore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Marshal F. Spott</td>
<td>Mrs. Ronald Reynolds</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gary D. Beougher</td>
<td>Mrs. Park D. Rogers</td>
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Delaware City Chapter honors Nathan Carpenter – one of the first settlers in Delaware County, who built this two-story springhouse, the first permanent home in Delaware County on the Olentangy River in May 1801, on what is now Marycrest Farms. The family burial ground is located nearby. A new marker was placed during the Bicentennial Year.

CHAPTER DESCENDANTS OF NATHAN J. CARPENTER

CYNTHIA ANN DOMINY
SARAH JAYCOX DOMINY
MYRTLE GOODING SMITH (deceased)

RUTH GOODING JAYCOX
DOROTHY JAYCOX STERNISHA
We the People of the 46th State

OKLAHOMA

Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution

State Constitution Week Chairman, Mrs. J.R. Bellatti, the Honorable Henry Bellmon, Governor of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Cecil R. Lee, Oklahoma State Regent, share the Seventy-Eighth Annual State Conference Program dedicated to the Constitution of the United States.
We the People of Oklahoma Celebrate the Constitution


The Chapters of Northeastern Pennsylvania
Salute
The 200th Anniversary of The Constitution of The United States of America

Bradford
Mrs. Charles Bowers Regent
Dial Rock
Miss Laura M. Lewis Regent
Fort Lebanon
Mrs. Guy W. Pfluager Regent
George Clymer
Miss Ellen J. Franklin Regent
George Taylor
Mrs. Gilbert E. Doan Regent
Jacob Stroud
Mrs. Russell C. Albert Regent
Mach-Wi-Hi-Lusing
Mrs. Robert Biggins Regent
Mahantongo
Martha J. Burke Regent
Scranton City
Mrs. Robert L. Cornell Regent
Tioga Point
Mrs. Nicholas Piccolo Regent
Tunkhannock
Mrs. Paul Lyne Regent
Wyoming Valley
Mrs. Arthur R. Borchert Regent
Mrs. Fred Scott Director
PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGENT—MISS MARGUERITE L. FLOUNDERS
Invites you—Join "WE THE PEOPLE"
To CELEBRATE THE

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION of the
UNITED STATES in PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania South Eastern District Chapters
Berks County
Bethlehem, Pa.
Bucks County
Chester County
Delaware County
Dr. Benjamin Rush
Flag House
Germantown

Great Valley
Gwynedd
Independence Hall
Jeptha Abbott
Lansdowne
Liberty Bell
Mahanatawny
Merion

Mrs. Alton W. Fly, Director

SEE AND VISIT

Liberty Bell
Betsey Ross House
Independence Hall
Valley Forge
Washingtons Crossing

"You Have a Friend in Pennsylvania"

One Nation Under God

Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.
Psalm 33:12

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

BELLEFONTE
Mrs. Robert Weir, Regent
BIG LEVEL
Mrs. Frank Stevens, Regent
COLONEL HUGH WHITE
Mrs. William Welch, Regent
COLONEL JOHN CHATHAM
Mrs. Samuel Brungard, Regent
CONRAD WEISER
Mrs. Chester Rowe, Regent

FORT ANTES
Mrs. Arthur Wilkinson, Regent
FORT AUGUSTA
Miss Susanne Lehman, Regent
FORT McCLURE
Mrs. David Reese, Regent
JAMES ALEXANDER
Mrs. Clair Lewis, Regent
LYCOMING
Mrs. Glen Russell, Regent

MRS. EDWARD K. STOVER, DIRECTOR

MOSHANNON
Mrs. John Graffius, Regent
RENOVO
Mrs. Eric Lucas, Regent
SHIKELIMO
Miss Thelma Showalter, Regent
SUSQUEHANNA
Mrs. Joseph Peters, Regent
WELLSBORO
Mrs. King G. Rose, Regent
PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, NSDAR
PROUDLY HONORS ITS REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS TO
COMMEMORATE THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE SIGNING
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AT
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Regent, Jane A. Porter Hughes

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FRANCIS HOPKINSON SOCIETY, C.A.R.

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Information:
Contact, Mrs. Jack Growe, Magazine Chairman
5 Kolb Court, Box 581, Dublin, PA 18915
TENNESSEE STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
APPALACHIAN DISTRICT
HONORS

WILLIAM BLOUNT
1749–1800
SIGNER OF THE
CONSTITUTION

Governor of the
Territory of the
United States
south of the
river Ohio.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION CELEBRATION
SPONSORED BY APPALACHIAN DISTRICT
TENNESSEE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Tennessee State Regent ......................................... Mrs. Frederick William Briggance
District Director ...................................................... Mrs. Charles M. Daughterty
District Secretary .................................................... Mrs. James T. Killian

Admiral David Farrague
Mrs. Donald D. Ward
Andrew Bogel
Mrs. Richard D. Seagren
Ann Robertson
Mrs. George D. Sells
Bonny Kate
Mrs. J. Howard Collett
Captain Thomas Amis
Mrs. Edgar N. Arnett
Cavette Station
Mrs. N.B. Wilhite
Clinch Bend
Mrs. Robert W. Webster
Great Smokies
Mrs. Thomas G. Mitchell
James White
Mrs. Bathurst L. Meek, Jr.

John Carter
Mrs. Harry C. Scott
John Sevier
Mrs. Ronald Miller
Julius Dugger
Mrs. David Shultz
Long Island
Mrs. DeLeon Fields, Jr.
Lydia Russell Bean
Mrs. James W. McCulla
Mary Blount
Mrs. Duane A. Peters
Mossy Creek
Mrs. Halqua E. Hinton
Mountain City
Miss Frances Nelle Shuman
Nolachuckey
Miss Dixie Juanita Blake
Reverend Phillip Ausmus
Mrs. Merle M. Houser

Samuel Doak
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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS
THE SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION
REPRESENTING
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

George Clymer
1739-1813

Thomas Fitzsimons
1741-1811

Benjamin Franklin
1706-1790

Jared Ingersoll
1749-1822

Thomas Mifflin
1744-1800

Gouverneur Morris
1752-1816

Robert Morris
1734-1806

James Wilson
1742-1798
FRANKLIN COUNTY CHAPTER NSDAR
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Celebrates
The 200th Anniversary of the
SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION
of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY HONORING OUR 50 YEAR MEMBERS

Nat'l. #  | Name                                | Date Admitted      |
----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
152042    | Mary L. Thrush Markley (Mrs. Raymond L.) | 5 February 1920    |
165984    | Sara Bossert Rumler (Mrs. Daniel W.)  | 16 April 1921      |
206562    | Dr. Jean Downey Amberson             | 31 January 1925    |
239764    | Martha Gourley Baylor (Mrs. Robert S.) | 1 February 1928    |
245189    | Mildred Beck Kisecker (Mrs. J. Paxton) | 21 June 1928       |
264685    | Esther Stoff Brakke (Mrs. Jacob L.)  | 15 October 1930    |
266204    | May H. Miller Moore (Mrs. Earl O.)   | 10 December 1930   |
267958    | Helen D. Buse                        | 28 January 1931    |
278581    | Marguerite Emmert Whitaker (Mrs. C.L.)| 26 October 1932    |
282673    | Gail Walker Shearer (Mrs. Fred W.)   | 25 October 1933    |

WE THE PEOPLE of
the Pennsylvania Dutch Country
commemorate the
Bicentennial of the Constitution
of the United States
of America
by
the Col. James Smith Chapter
York, Pennsylvania
sponsored by
FAMILY HEIR-LOOM WEavers
R.D. 3, Box 59E, Red Lion, PA 17356 (717) 246-2431

Weavers of fancy personalized jacquard coverlets and ingrain carpet in the tradition of the Pennsylvania German weavers of the early 1800's. “We did the carpet in the current restoration of the Lincoln home in Springfield, Illinois.”
Jacquard table runners are for sale in the DAR Museum shop in Washington, DC.
Rhode Island became the thirteenth state to ratify the federal Constitution at a convention held May 29, 1790, at Newport’s Old Colony House. The staunchly independent Rhode Islanders, jealous of any interference, particularly with their trade, and fearful of losing the religious freedom established by Roger Williams, held out until they were assured that the other states were willing to amend the Constitution and add the Bill of Rights.

Contributed by RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution
Pawtucket Chapter, NSDAR
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

PROUDLY JOINS IN CELEBRATING THE
BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

Daggett House—Built in 1685. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Maintained as a museum, open to the public by the members of Pawtucket Chapter NSDAR.

Answers to Constitution Quiz

1. The bestselling book by Catherine Drinker Bowen, a remarkable account of the men and issues at the Federal Constitutional Convention held from May to September in 1787.
2. It is the only title that has been a Book-of-the-Month Club Main Selection twice—in 1966 and 1986.
4. At the Pennsylvania State House, now called Independence Hall.
5. The chair in which George Washington sat. On the chairback is a carved sun halfway up or down on the horizon.
6. Franklin did not know whether it was a rising or a setting sun. At the end, he knew it was rising.
7. The Articles of Confederation, ratified in 1781.
8. Not surprisingly, it was George Washington.
9. Despite Franklin’s 81 years, their average age was only 43.
10. Madison could write equally well with both hands which enabled him to keep detailed notes of the proceedings.
11. In 1639 Hooker helped draft the Fundamental Orders, the first written constitution known to man that actually started a new government and marked the beginning of American democracy.
12. The brilliantly polemical papers of The Federalist were written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison, under the pseudonym Publius, to urge the adoption of the Constitution by the various states.
13. “We the People…” (The only phrase in the whole document which is in large type, to mark the solemn authority which ordains it.)
14. “in order to form a more perfect union…” was intended to address the inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation.
15. Because of his gout, Franklin imported the first sedan chair and convicts were assigned to carry him about.
16. The Great Compromise resolved the division of power between the large and small states, whereby each state would have equal representation in the Senate. The number of representatives in the House would be based on the state’s population, as determined every ten years.
17. All revenue bills must originate in the House as its members were the only ones elected by the people in the original Constitution. The Founding Fathers were fearful of having the “power of the purse” removed from the people.
18. The “people” were property-owning white males.
19. Slaves— an omission for which later generations bore a bloody burden and paid a bloody price.
20. War can only be declared by Congress.
22. Thirty years and nine years respectively.
23. Impeachment, where the House indicts and the Senate acts as a “jury of his peers.”
24. Ice cream, introduced by a local chef, was in great demand during the steamy summer of 1787.
25. The Vice President, in his capacity as President of the Senate, has the right to vote if there is an equal division.
26. Executive, legislative and judicial—each structured to check the others.
27. The Office of the President.
28. Jefferson wanted the inclusion of a Bill of Rights to ensure sufficient guarantees of individual liberties, such as freedom of speech and of the press.
29. The first ten amendments to the Constitution were proposed by the first Congress under the new government in 1789 and ratified in 1791. They are known collectively as the Bill of Rights.
30. Madison could write equally well with both hands which enabled him to keep detailed notes of the proceedings.
31. Madison could write equally well with both hands which enabled him to keep detailed notes of the proceedings.
32. Apparently a “they,” according to the Constitution.
33. The 18th Amendment, generally referred to as Prohibition.
34. Nine out of thirteen.
35. The U.S.S. Constitution, the oldest fully commissioned warship in the world and still a part of the U.S. Navy, is now tied up at the Charlestown Navy Yard in Boston.
36. The 25th Amendment, providing for the succession to the Presidency, Section 4, paragraph 1, refers to “executive departments,” while paragraph 2 says “executive department.” Clearly Washington needs proofreaders.
37. Slaves—an omission for which later generations bore a bloody burden and paid a bloody price.
38. At Fort Knox, the U.S. Military reservation in Kentucky, where the bulk of the nation’s gold bullion is stored.
39. At the National Archives in Washington, DC, along with the signed copy of the Declaration of Independence.
40. The largest parade ever mounted in the U.S. with over 50,000 participants will wind its way from four points in the city to converge on Independence Hall. President Reagan, former Chief Justice Warren Burger and leading members of Congress will attend the ceremonies.
In this building the United States Constitution, framed in Philadelphia, was ratified by the representatives to the Convention of the State of South Carolina on May 23, 1788 in Charleston, South Carolina.

Building on National Register
Completed 1771
Owned by South Carolina State Society NSDAR
Open daily to the public • Admission

MRS. LANGDON BARMORE DUNN
State Regent

Honoring the Four Signers
South Carolina's Delegates to the Constitutional Convention
May 25 - September 17, 1787

Pierce Butler  Charles Pinckney  Charles Cotesworth Pinckney  John Rutledge
Aladdin Resources, Inc. and Fountain Square proudly salute the Bicentennial of the United States constitution and the Cumberland District TSDAR

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Captain William Edmiston
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Colonel John Montgomery
Colonel Thomas McCrory
Cumberland
Duck River
Ephrain McLean
Fort Nashborough
French Lick

General Daniel Smith's
Rock Castle
General Francis Nash
General James Robertson
General William Lee
Davidson

Gideon Carr
James Lawson
Jane Knox
John Nolen
Margaret Gaston
Montgomery Bell
Old Glory
Old Reynoldsburg
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The Chapters of the Chickasaw District of West Tennessee celebrate the Bicentenary of the United States Constitution

Bolivar: Hatchie
Brownsville: David Craig
Dyersburg: Key Corner
Henderson: Henderson Station
Humboldt: Clement-Scott
Jackson: Jackson-Madison
Martin: James Buckley
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Alexander McCullar
Chucalissa
Fort Assumption
Watauga

Trenton:
Elizabeth Marshall Martin
Union City: Reelfoot
District Dir: Evalyn Harris

Our Members of the DAR serve their community as volunteers at the Historic Mallory Neely House, operated in Memphis' Victorian Village by the DAR, SAR, C.A.R. Chapter House, Inc. The mansion is open to the public daily from 1 until 4 PM.

Address:
652 Adams Avenue
Memphis, TN 38105
Phone: 901-523-1484
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The Mallory Neely House
York is one of the few cities that can say its proudest moment has lasted 209 years.

On November 15, 1777, delegates from the Continental Congress gathered at York’s Colonial Courthouse. Representing the thirteen newly independent colonies, they were determined to bring together their views. That determination resulted in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the forerunner to our U.S. Constitution.

For years, York, Pennsylvania has been called the Birthplace of Democracy. At Pfaltzgraff, we’re honored to call it home.

The Pfaltzgraff Company salutes the city of York and the 23 DAR chapters of South Central Pennsylvania. Mrs. Archie E. Chronister, South Central District Director & Chapters. Adam Holliday, Bedford, Castle Finn, Colonel James Smith, Colonel John Proctor, Colonel Richard McCalister, Cumberland County, Donegal, Forbes Road, Franklin County, General Thomas Mifflin, Gettysburg, Great Crossings, Harrisburg, Kishacoquillas, Lebanon, Octorara, Perry County, Quemahoning, Standing Stone, Swatara Pine Ford, Witness Tree, Yorktown.

PFALTZGRAFF
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and
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STATE REGENT

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FORT BLOUNT
KING'S MOUNTAIN MESSENGER
LT. JAMES SHEPPARD
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ROCK HOUSE
SHELBY
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THE CRAB ORCHARD
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WE THE DAUGHTERS OF JAMES BUCKLEY
CHAPTER, NSDAR
WEAKLEY COUNTY, TENNESSEE
Proudly Honor
Our
Native Son, The Great, Great, Great Grandson
of James Buckley
THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE
NED RAY MCWHERTER

Left to right:
Aline Gray Roberts, Past Regent, Patsy Glass Duncan, Chairman of Bicentennial of the Constitution Comm., Governor Ned R. McWherter, Shirley Gray Buckley, Organizing Regent, June Pitts Simmons, Regent
Mayor William Brakebill
Athens, Tennessee

Mayor Gene Roberts
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Chattanooga and Athens have been designated as two of the first fifty Bicentennial communities by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Location
Athens
Chattanooga
Greenback
Lenoir City
Loudon
Chattanooga
Chattanooga
Cleveland
Sweetwater

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Mrs. G. Melvin Cooper, District Director

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Jeanne Jordan Tabb (Mrs. William H.) organizing member Nancy Horton Davis Chapter, Dallas, Texas.
Chapter Regent 1973–75; 1978–80; Past Texas State Chairman Insignia, By-Laws.
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George Bilger, Pvt, PA
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Charles Jordan Tabb, Asst. Professor of Law, University of Illinois, father of Rebecca and Natalie.
Robert Tabb, CS, VA
Robert Black, PS, NC
Elizabeth Elliott Tabb, PS, VA
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John Homer, PS, PA
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Timothy Thompson, PS, NH

Inquiries to: Mrs. William H. Tabb, 6458 Lavendale, Dallas, TX 75230
Chapter credit to Nancy Horton Davis Chapter, Dallas, TX 6-081-TX
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JESSICA BECK PETRUCHA JECMENEK ............ 1980–1982
DONNA MCCROSKEY JOHNSON .......... 1982–1985
MARGARET GILMORE SEERDEN ........ 1985

COL. THEUNIS DEY CHAPTER
NSDAR
MIDLAND, TEXAS

"WE THE PEOPLE" . . .

honor our forefathers who through their courage and determination made this Constitution possible

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Preakness Valley Park, Wayne Township, New Jersey
Restored and maintained as a museum by
The Passaic County (N.J.) Park Commission

Four generations of Dey descendants
treasure the memory of the military and patriotic services of

Colonel Theunis Dey and his wife, Hester Schuyler
that helped to gain the independence of our country that made possible the republican
form of government set out in the written Constitution which we now commemorate in
this year 1987, the 200th year of its adoption

ALVA DEY BUTLER
(Mrs. John P.)

JANE BUTLER McABEE
(Mrs. L. Kimble)

GORDON BUTLER ARNOLD KATHERINE ARNOLD MANROE
ANDREA ARNOLD HATTEBERG HENRY MAHLON ARNOLD
JOHN RYAN HATTEBERG AARON KIMBLE ARNOLD
We the People...

We the daughters of the Nacogdoches Chapter NSDAR
Nacogdoches, Texas
Celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

JAMES McHENRY CHAPTER, NSDAR
Organized December 5, 1986—San Antonio, Texas
CELEBRATES THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HONORS WITH PRIDE THE SIGNER FOR WHICH WE ARE NAMED, AND PRESENTS WITH AFFECTION OUR NATIONAL APPOINTEES:

JAMES McHENRY (1753–1816)
Born in Ballymena, Ireland; served as secretary to General George Washington, On Marquis de Lafayette's staff, and as a surgeon during Revolutionary War; was Maryland delegate, Congress of Confederation from 1783–1786 and Constitution Convention of 1787; Signer of United States Constitution; Secretary of War (1796–1800) under Presidents Washington and John Adams.

Organizing Regent, Mrs. George M. Roper (Shirley M.), National Vice Chairman, DAR Speakers Staff (seated); and First Vice Regent, Mrs. Virgil W. Faulkner (Lynnette R.), National Vice Chairman, DAR School Committee.
ANTHONY SMITH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
LUFKIN, TEXAS

is proud of their community benefactor

MRS. IRMA NEWSOM FRANKLIN
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD for LUFKIN COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY, carries on the family tradition of the Company's operation. Her father, the late W. D. Newsom, founder of the local company in 1905, is shown in the portrait. "His heritage of strength and courage gives us the guidelines for today."

National Number 691039
ARREDONDO CHAPTER
Amarillo, Texas
ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 15th ANNIVERSARY
SALUTES
ARREDONDO’S CENTENNIAL
HONORS ITS PAST CHAPTER REIGENTS
1972–1973 Jan Thornton Scott
1973–1975 Judith Hanner Upchurch
1975–1977 Margaret Morris Dempsey
1977–1979 Florence True Ekel
1985–1987 Joe Smith Hardcastle

THE STATE VICE-REGENT — JUDITH HANNER UPHURCH
AND ITS MEMBERS AND ANCESTORS

Send inquiries to: Mrs. Joe Hardcastle, 1213 Florida, Amarillo, TX 79012
DANIEL McMAHON CHAPTER NSDAR, ATHENS, TEXAS
IN CELEBRATION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY 1937–1987
HONORING ITS ORGANIZING REGENT, MRS. W.R. BISHOP
AND THE CHARTER MEMBERS

First Row: Miss Mamie Pinkerton, Mrs. C.J. Crane, Mrs. W.R. Bishop, Regent, Miss Marion Mullins, State Regent; Second Row: Mrs. W.F. Love, Miss Doris Robinson, Mrs. Dan C. Williams Jr., Mrs. Tom Towns, Mrs. Frank L. Ru, Miss Elizabeth Kelton; Third Row: Mrs. W.C. Richards, Miss Florence Robinson, Miss Emma John Pinkerton, Mrs. Hamp Hanks, Mrs. A.F. Wood Sr., Mrs. Adeian Ford, Mrs. W.H. McDonald, Mrs. J.T. L. Ru; not in picture: Mrs. E.P. Miller, Mrs. W.E. Henry and Mrs. Inez Neff. The following were added in the year 1937–38: Mrs. Willie Bishop, Miss Sislie Curtis, Mrs. Frank Johns, Mrs. H.C. Moseley, Mrs. J.P. Pickens, Mrs. E.N. Robinson, Mrs. Maude W. Talley, Mrs. Jack Tindle and Mrs. W.E. Whitesides.

MEMBERS 1986–1987

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DANIEL McMAHON CHAPTER # 6-030 TX
SILAS MORTON CHAPTER
GRAHAM, TEXAS

Daughters of the American Revolution
PROUDLY PRESENT WITH
PRIDE AND AFFECTION

Mrs. Tommie D. Hofmann
(Lillian Harris Hofmann)

Compliments of First National Bank in Graham, Graham National Bank,
Graham Savings & Loan and Olney Savings Association
THE TEXAS SOCIETY

salutes

The Bicentennial of the Constitution
of the United States of America
Responsible leadership with strong roots.

The Frost Family of Banks has been an integral part of San Antonio's growth since many of our great oaks were just acorns. With strong, deep roots in our South Texas soil, The Frost Banks have grown with our customers, providing a source of security and stability for families and businesses.

Today, after more than a century of financial leadership, The Frost Banks stand tall as the place where South Texans put more trust and more money than anywhere else in the region.

Put the strength, experience and stability of The Frost Family of Banks to work for you today.

The Frost Family of Banks
San Antonio, Texas
More than a century of responsible leadership.

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100 West Houston Street
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Fredericksburg Road at NW Loop 410
Colonial Frost Bank
1-10 West at Wurzbach
Members FDIC
Liberty Frost Bank
Blanco Road at West Avenue
North Frost Bank
NE Loop 410 at Nacogdoches

Members FDIC
WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty, to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Lakeside National, Rockwall
First State Bank, Rockwall
Sunbelt Savings, Rockwall
1st Garland Savings, Rockwall
American National Bank, Terrell
Terrell Savings & Loan, Terrell
1st State Bank, Wylie
Citizens State Bank, Royse City

Rock Wall Chapter proudly celebrates the Bicentennial of our Constitution.

Historic Home of the Lee Family
Built 1725-1730 by Thomas Lee. Born here were the only two brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, as well as General Robert E. Lee.
The Original Great House and four dependencies are over 250 years old. Facilities include a Reception Center with slide presentation and museum.
1600 acre plantation open every day except Christmas. Plantation Lunch served April through October — 11:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
Stratford Hall is located just off of State Route 3 on State Route 214, six miles northwest of Montross, Virginia, in Westmoreland County and 42 miles southeast of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Write for free brochure:
Robert E. Lee Memorial Association
Stratford Hall Plantation
Stratford, Virginia 22558 (804) 493-8038

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Kelly Field National Bank
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Continental U.S.
In Texas Call Toll Free 1-800-221-6581
In the HOUSE of DELEGATES,

 Thursday, the 25th of October, 1787.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Federal Convention transacted in the month of September last, be submitted to a Convention of the people for their full and free consideration, ballot, and decision.

Resolved, That every citizen being a freeholder in this commonwealth be eligible to a seat in the convention, and that the people, therefore, be not restrained in their choice of Delegates by any other than legal or constitutional restrictions, which restrain them in their choice of members to the Legislature.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each county, to elect two Delegates, and to each city, town, or corporation, entitled to a representation in the Legislature, to elect one Delegate to the said Convention.

Resolved, That the qualifications of the Electors be the same with those now established by law, for the choice of representatives to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the elections for Delegates as aforesaid be held at the several places appointed by law for holding the elections for Delegates to the General Assembly, and that the same be conducted by the officers who conduct the elections for Delegates, and conformably to the rules and regulations therein.

Resolved, That the election for Delegates be held in the month of March next, on the first day of the month; and that the persons chosen shall assemble at the time and place where the General Assembly convenes, to be held in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in June next.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of these resolutions be forthwith printed, and dispersed by the members of the General Assembly among their constituents, and that the Executive transmit a copy of them to Congress, and to the Legislatures and Executives of the respective states.

John Beckley, C.H.D.

1787, October 25th. Agreed to by the House.

W. Brooke, E.S.

As far as the Virginia Historical Society can ascertain, the original broadside in their possession is the only known existing copy.

REGENT’S CLUB OF RICHMOND

Bermuda Hundred Chapter
Chancellor Wythe Chapter
Commonwealth Chapter
Henricopolis Chapter
Nathaniel Bacon Chapter
Old Dominion Chapter
Scotchtown Chapter
William Byrd Chapter
God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

Daniel Webster

John Alexander Chapter NSDAR Alexandria, Virginia

"WE THE PEOPLE" OF LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN "ORDAINED AND ESTABLISHED" BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONS, AND INDUSTRIES SALUTE THE LOVELADY CHAPTER, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OF PENNINGTON GAP, VIRGINIA, ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND HONOR WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION

MRS. JAMES E. LANINGHAM
(ANNE WYNN LANINGHAM)
FIRST CHAPTER REGENT (1947–1950)

LEE BANK & TRUST CO.
BLACK DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK
PROVINCE FUNERAL HOME
SERGENT-HYDEN CHEVROLET-CHRYSLER

POWELL VALLEY NATIONAL BANK
FARMERS & MINERS BANK OF LEE COUNTY
STURGILL FUNERAL HOME
POPE'S WEST END GROCERY
In Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the United States Constitution
THE VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HONORS ITS SIGNERS

General George Washington
1732 – 1799

James Madison 1751 – 1836

John Blair 1732 – 1800

On June 26, 1788 in Convention at Richmond, Virginia, Virginia was the tenth State to ratify the Constitution.
89 Votes For – 79 Votes Against

Engraving of George Washington and James Madison: Courtesy of Prints Collection, Manuscripts Department, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.
Engraving of John Blair: Courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia.
DISTRICT I
VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Honors
THE VIRGINIA SIGNERS of the U.S. CONSTITUTION

GEORGE WASHINGTON
JOHN BLAIR
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Sponsoring Chapters

Adam Thoroughgood
Borough of Norfolk
Charles Parish
Chesapeake
Colonel Francis Mallory
Colonel William Allen
Comte de Grasse
Constantia
Eastern Shore of Virginia
Fort Nelson

Mrs. William Mahlon Collins, District Director

DISTRICT VI CHAPTERS
VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
welcome the opening of
MONTPELIER
recently acquired National Trust property located within District VI on Constitution Route 20 in Orange County

MONTPELIER
Home of James Madison
"Father of the Constitution"
From the Prud'homme engraving after J. G. Chapman:
"Montpelier, Va., . . ." (ca. 1836)

District VI Chapters
Golden Horseshoe
Jack Jouett
John Rhodes
Louisa Court House
Massanutten
Montpelier
Narrow Passage
Natural Bridge

Point of Fork
Rainbow Ridge
Rockfish Valley
Sarah Murray Lewis
Shadwell
Shenandoah River
Virginia Frontier
FREEDOM HILL CHAPTER
McLean, Virginia
Honors its Mothers & Daughters

Seated: Leslie Mayer Psaltis, Margaret Quinn Snider, Nancy Morris Quinn, Barbara Park Cantus, Kathleen Mayer Rugh, Regent; Virginia Quinn Lawson, Virginia Hearn Kulik, Anne Beatrice Allen.

Mary Wing Kingman
Martha Robinson Wing

Not Pictured:
Maryellen Rogers Brown
Jan Brown Tomkov
Dolores Fox Frazier
Veronica Therese Frazier
Ceres Gaskins Schroer
Catherine Marie Schroer
Martha Cox Poteat
Sara Elizabeth Poteat-Mull
Mary Ann Poteat

Ceres Hadcock Gaskins

MaryAnne Brown Stewart
Anne Theresa Stewart

Anne Hungerford Johnson
Anne Johnson Graf
Dawn Kneip Epson
Kathleen Epson McDaniel
Helen Tappan Shaddix
Diana Tabler Forbes
Jane Slack Keblusek
Mary Ella Keblusek
Patricia Quinn Jones
Chancellor Wythe Chapter NSDAR
Richmond, Virginia

We honor the 176th Engineer Group, which is headquartered in Richmond. This unit traces its origin to 1628 when the Virginia House of Burgesses organized the Virginia Militia, the first military unit in our country.

Colonel George Washington became commander of the First Virginia Regiment in 1754. Many others have led this unit in the defense of our country in each of our wars and in peacetime.

Under the present direction of Major General John G. Castles, the Virginia Army National Guard, and the 176th Engineer Group, have achieved a rating of first in the nation. During this Bicentennial year of our Constitution we proudly honor the men and women who comprise the 176th Engineer Group.

Mrs. Robert S. Lewis, Regent
Mrs. S. L. Bolton, Vice Regent

WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY DAR
JOINS IN
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FEBRUARY 20-21, 1987 IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE STATE CAPITOL

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The 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States is, indeed, a reason for celebration. But to extol it, to revere it and to eulogize the men who wrote it are not enough for responsible citizens. We should read it carefully and understand what those who wrote it meant by the words they used. The best method of doing that is to study the “Federalist” that series of articles written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, to inform and persuade the people that this recommended form of government should be adopted.

How was it that, in 1787, there was such literate political leadership and people worthy of them? As with everything else in human affairs, there was a beginning. That was the founding of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay 157 years before.

Our Constitution is the culmination of and the inevitable result from what was begun in the Bay Colony. First there was the Royal Charter, under which the government was to be in the Colony rather than in England. It provided freedom unknown until then in the empire. Then there was the congregational church, at first linked strongly with the state, gradually becoming separate, but always a strong influence. Finally, there was the emphasis on education. The Puritans of the Colony were lead by college-trained gentlemen who knew the value of education. In 1635 the first free public school in any colony was opened in Boston. In 1636 Harvard College was established. Within a few years many of the political leaders were graduates of the college, thus carrying on the tradition of the earlier settlers. This continued for many generations and was a principal source of the progress made.

FREEDOM, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION. These were the basics on which our country was built. We owe a large debt of gratitude to the Puritans who, by their lives, ideals, character and intellectual leadership laid the foundation for our Constitution.

The Hereditary Order of The First Families of Massachusetts is a national organization of descendants of the Puritans. For information about the Order write to:

Dr. Roswell Levi Atwood
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“WE the PEOPLE . . .” in 1987 at this Bunge Corporation Elevator, Salina, Kansas
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The last picture shows the Bunge Corporation Elevators, bathed in the color of the golden wheat stubbles, left behind the two combines in a wheat field by the elevators.

“We the People . . .” in 1987 at Bunge Elevator at Salina, Kansas, proudly present our warehouse storage elevators, towering in all their strength above the wheat fields.

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“We the People . . .” at the Salina, Kansas Bunge Corporation Elevator endeavor “to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity” bestowed upon us by the Constitution of the United States of America.

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Page presented by the NSDAR Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America Committee, South Central Division, Virginia E. Weisgerber, National Vice Chairman of the committee.
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As the 100th anniversary of the Constitution was celebrated in Philadelphia, most looked upon the occasion as just a celebration of a very important date in history. Parades, music and speeches filled the majority of the three-day event. While the nation was busy celebrating the successful completion of its first 100 years, however, there was one man farsighted enough to be looking ahead to the Bicentennial of the Constitution. On September 17, 1887 John A. Kasson, president of the Constitutional Centennial Commission responsible for the occasion, sent these words to us across the decades:

As we look down the past century to the origin of our Constitution, as we contemplate its trials and triumphs, as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national peril and every national need, how devoutly should we confess with Franklin, "God governs in the affairs of men"; and how solemn should be the reflection that to our hands is committed this ark of the people's covenant, and that ours is the duty to shield it from impious hands. We received it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past; and in all the future years it will be found sufficient, if the American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come, and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their Constitution. God grant that they may find it unimpaired; and as we rejoice in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived a hundred years ago, so may others who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and in our jealous love of constitutional liberty.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been most instrumental in helping to make Mr. Kasson's prayers and predictions come true. Since before the beginning of this century the Daughters have accepted as a sacred duty the preservation and teaching of the tenets of the Constitution. Very few such ambitious endeavors have survived as long, or have been found to be as adaptable, but the Constitution survives. The world we live in today is vastly different from the one shared by the delegates gathered together in Philadelphia that summer of 1787.

As we gather in nearly every city and town to celebrate this September we should be aware of our close relationship to those brave men selected by their country to preserve the ideals on which the government was to be based. Like them, the National Society has charged us with the responsibility of carrying out the objectives of the DAR:

• Historical—to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence;
• Educational—to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion...
• and Patriotic—to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The DAR Magazine is visible proof that these objectives are being met. Each issue brings to its readers a wealth of information—historical, educational and patriotic. Even the advertising often reflects our commitment to those objectives. This "We The People" issue is a shining example of the creative ways in which the Constitution is honored and perpetuated. While special prizes and certificates have been awarded to some chapters and states for presenting their tributes in exceptional ways, it should be remembered that thousands of other men and women participated to bring to you their own celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

Sincerely,

Miss Marjorie Giinther  
National Chairman  
DAR Magazine Advertising

Congratulations to our contest winners!

Greatest page count of camera ready ads submitted by a chapter:
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