A Spoon
Full of History.

Our heart-shaped DAR spoon. With a handle of distaff and flax, graced by a vignette of a colonial woman at her spinning wheel, crowned by 13 stars for the original States of the Union.

On the back, an eagle bears the olive branch of peace.

In silver plate, $30; sterling silver, $70; with $4 for shipping.

Exclusively for DAR members, exclusively from J. E. Caldwell.

Please Remember: your purchase of a Century of Service commemorative pin contributes five dollars to The J. E. Caldwell Scholarship Fund, administered by the National Society of the DAR.
Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia was the meeting site of the First Continental Congress—the first organized attempt by the then thirteen colonies to establish for themselves a form of government independent of the British Crown. During the tenure of the Continental Congresses, fourteen men served as its President. The Constitution of the United States of America established George Washington as the first President of the United States.

Carpenters' Hall was constructed ca. 1770 as a meeting hall by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. The Guild was organized in 1724 by the master craftsmen responsible for much of the city's early design and construction. The First Bank of the United States was a tenant during the 1790s along with other organizations. Today it is included within Independence National Historical Park but is still owned and used by the Carpenters' Company.

The cover photo of Carpenters' Hall is through the courtesy of Independence National Historical Park. NTS photo by Thomas L. Cavies.
One of the highlights of the recent DAR celebration in Philadelphia honoring the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution was a reception hosted by the DAR official jeweler, J.E. Caldwell. The President General is pictured at the end of the red carpet placed for the guests. Caldwell's was decorated in DAR blue and white with displays featuring DAR pins, ribbons, etc.
Dear Friends,

"Rejoice, give thanks and sing."

How blessed we are to have so many opportunities for service to others—through our schools, our students, veterans, new citizens, our library and museum.

"Rejoice, give thanks and sing."

How blessed we are to live in America, have freedom and our Constitution.

"Rejoice, give thanks and sing."

How blessed we are to have our families and friends. May we appreciate our opportunity to serve, our freedom and our friends.

Happy Thanksgiving to all.

Sincerely,

Ann D. Flesh

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE
The President General, Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, and the National Chairman, Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America Committee, led the DAR group at the Philadelphia parade. All photos by S.A. Jacob.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1987: Oh how I have waited for this trip to Philadelphia and all the excitement that has been promised. Arrived at the Valley Forge Sheraton and was happy to attend the welcoming reception. There are almost one hundred of us on this journey and we all received tote bags filled with interesting items but of course the best part was my copy of the DAR Magazine. It is a special issue for this anniversary of the Constitution and it is wonderful. Our first evening proved to be a time for getting acquainted, enjoying each other, the dinner and entertainment.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1987: Breakfast at 6:30 a.m. in order to board the buses at 7:30 a.m. and arrived at Independence National Historical Park at 8:20. Oh my what a feeling! Just to stand in the park with the morning sun streaking through the giant trees and looking upon Independence Hall where it all happened. I just can’t explain the intensity of the wonder I felt. There it stood where those miracle workers of ’87 had brought their views, concerns, and determination to establish our government. Here I was two hundred years later. . . .! As I was daydreaming, an enthusiastic park guide approached our group to take us on a special private tour of the Hall. We entered and again the feeling of reverence came over us. Our guide was very knowledgeable and we were enthralled with the history (most of which we had heard before but perhaps without the impact it had this morning). We were led upstairs to the rooms which the DAR had furnished in 1976. In viewing all that had been done to enhance this historic building by our Society, we were reminded of the many services we have given to our nation in grateful appreciation of the liberty gifted to us by our forefathers. This very special tour was a most fitting beginning to our Philadelphia pilgrimage for the Bicentennial of the Constitution.

10:00 a.m.: The unveiling of “The Signing of the Constitution,” Louis S. Glanzman, Artist. We were welcomed by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Miss Marguerite L. Flounders. The presentation of the painting to Independence National Historical Park was made by Mrs. Harold W. Roberts, State Regent of New Jersey. Mr. Hobart G. Cawood, Superintendent, accepted the painting and our President General, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, unveiled it. Mrs. James B. Homan, State Regent of Delaware, gave concluding remarks.

Words can’t possibly do this historical accurate and beautiful painting justice but knowing that it will hang in Independence Hall gives some indication of its quality. Our group was invited to greet Mr. Glanzman, Mr. Cawood and Mrs. Fleck.

Louis S. Glanzman has been an artist since a young boy, portraying the drama, humor and interested events—historical and current—in a manner which is delightful and understandable. Americans will long remember his “Time” Magazine covers, particularly his portraits and “Neil Armstrong’s first landing on the Moon, 1969.”

11:00 a.m.: We viewed an Introductory film at the Independence National Historical Park Visitors Center.

11:30 a.m.: Following a brief walk to the DAR Rose Garden, which by the way is a delightful spot near the park, we attended the dedication of an English Oak tree given by NSDAR in honor of the thirteen states which ratified the United States Constitution. Mrs. John P. Fixmer, III, National Chairman of the Conservation Committee, gave the dedication and the
President General watered the tree. The water container was a drum!

I cannot end this segment without writing my sincere thanks to Lois Wilson, Bi-centennial of the Constitution Chairman for Pennsylvania and member of the National Steering Committee; Cornelia Olde, State Chairman of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles Wilson and Mrs. Ralph Hevalow, Delaware co-chairmen; the Vice Regents of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Miss H. Elizabeth Hancock, Mrs. Thomas G. Burkey, and Mrs. Frederick S. Yeiter; the pages and the many members of the Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Societies that made this day a very meaningful and special one for our Society.

12:30 p.m.: Lunch at Old Original Bookbinder's - a real Philadelphia treat. Just can't believe that I ate the 'whole thing' especially that famous whipped cream strawberry cake. I don't believe I have ever seen such a big portion of desert served anywhere.

2:30 p.m.: We walked to the Second Bank of the United States of America to see, "Miracle at Philadelphia," a powerful educational exhibit of the Constitution.

4:00 p.m.: Mellon Bank Reception and Presentation of the NSDAR Covenant of Freedom Awards. We entered the Mellon Bank complex and went to the 37th floor of their building where we enjoyed a magnificent view of the city and a beautiful reception.

The ceremonies began at 4:45 with a welcome by Mr. Edward A. Montgomery, Jr., Chairman of Mellon Bank, East. The winners of the NSDAR Banner Brigade Contest were introduced, followed by the presentation of the Covenant of Freedom awards. Mrs. Fleck introduced the Governors of Delaware, Pennsylvania and the representative of the Governor of New Jersey, the Attorney General, W. Cary Edwards. Each of the gentlemen was most gracious in his acceptance of these tributes. There was wide press coverage of this event as well as the dedication of the painting.

The awards were handsome bronze statues of the three "leading lights" of the Constitutional Convention: Washington, Franklin and Madison. The presentation included a certificate with the following inscription:

Two hundred years ago our Founding Fathers set forth a document which would establish a government of, by and for the people. Following the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, where the plan was adopted, it was incumbent upon the states to ratify this blueprint of Liberty for the good of all. Leading in this giant effort were the states of Dela-
ware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
The National Society Daughters of the
American Revolution, in commemora-
tion of the Bicentennial of the Constitu-
tion of the United States of America,
presents the Covenant of Freedom
Award to the Governors of Delaware,
Pennsylvania and New Jersey signifying
the leadership taken by their states in
the ratification of the Constitution.
This Award recognizes and celebrates
this solemn compact between “We the
People” and the elected officials to
maintain this Nation under God and its
government free with Liberty and Justice
for all.
Daughters from Delaware, Pennsylvania
and New Jersey joined with the members
of the tour at this event. We are very
grateful to Anne Roberts Peck, Assistant
Vice President, Mellon Bank, East and a
member of the Jeptha Abbott Chapter, for
making it work and introducing us to the
Mellon Bank for this honor.
5:30 p.m.: Dinner at Philadelphia’s hon-
ored Union League where few visitors to
the City of Brotherly Love have the oppor-
tunity to dine. The majesty of its hand-
some interior, the precision of the service
and the delicious dinner was a real treat for
our weary group. We were entertained by
very talented and accomplished musicians
led by Timothy Schwartz. These young
people played the harpsicord, violin and
cello with a flair and enthusiasm that del-
ighted their audience.
7:00 p.m.: Pennsylvania Ballet’s presenta-
tion of “Stars and Stripes.” As the program
stated, “It is only fitting, as we prepare to
observe the birth of our Nation that the
Pennsylvania Ballet Association and our
beautiful dancers show us the way to put
our best foot forward and that we find our-
selves here in The Grand Old Lady of Lo-
cust Street, our Academy of Music, as she
proudly celebrates her one hundred and
thirtieth year. We are indeed honored.”
The familiar notes after the music by John
Philip Sousa led to a grand finale with red,
white, and blue balloons being released
from the rafters of the magnificent hall.
What can I say about the thrill of the mu-
sic, the dancers and the moment . . . a su-
The Philadelphia celebration was enjoyed by 100 DAR members from throughout the country plus members from the local area. The Pages, as always, were helpful and willing and provided the support so necessary to making the trip a success. Members thoroughly enjoyed the J.E. Caldwell reception featuring DAR pins and ribbons. Pennsylvania Daughters arranged the moving service at Valley Forge Memorial Chapel.

We boarded the buses but before we left for the hotel, we took an evening look at the Liberty Bell. What a day it had been and I wondered, how could anything possibly top this!


7:00 a.m.: Our two buses departed, one bound for the parade start and one for the reserved seating area. We left early because we anticipated traffic problems but fortunately we didn't encounter them. I happened to be with the parading group which was led by our President General, Mrs. Fleck. Our bus traveled to the river front where we waited with 20,000 other marchers for the parade to begin. Although the skies opened up with rain on our 52 DAR marchers, after what seemed like an endless wait, we began to march and at that precise moment the sun peeped out its welcomed rays and we were on our way!

Just a short mention of how we looked... terrific! Dressed in red, white, and blue with ribbons, medals and white gloves, we provided a stark contrast to many of the paraders surrounding us. The biggest thrill was the warm and enthusiastic reception we received along the parade route. Our lovely pages dressed in white carrying flags led the delegation and our energetic and determined leader, Mrs. Fleck, greeted the people with a flair for which she is noted. Also in our group were the winners of the NSDAR Banner Brigade contest carrying their colorful flags. It was truly an unforgettable and rewarding experience. Four miles later we arrived at the end of the parade route, the Philadelphia Art Museum, and the welcomed sight of our cheering group whose zealous reception per star-spangled evening!
was truly appreciated. Just the memory of marching in the Grand Federal Parade for the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America will be something to ponder for all the years to come. I did it and I'm glad!

None the worse for wear, we went to the Hershey Hotel for a delicious meal. I hesitate to call it lunch but whatever, it tasted great! The staff of the hotel could not have been more cordial or accommodating considering we had kept them long after their quitting time.

5:30 p.m.: "We The People 200 . . . The Constitutional Gala." The familiar voice of Walter Cronkite filled the Philadelphia Civic Center as he welcomed us and the program began with "Fanfare for Trumpets and Piano" conducted by Peter Nero with the Philly Pops, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and the spectacular Constitution Bicentennial Fanfare Unit. What an opening!

Sandi Patti sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in a heart rendering style. The program spotlighted many stars in a tribute to the Constitution and included remarks by the Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

I was very impressed by the Constitution Bicentennial Fanfare Unit. It is a group of the finest college musicians from all fifty states, brought together especially to participate in the Constitution celebration. The unit included more than fifty trumpets, twenty mellophones, twenty euphoniums, twenty basses, and thirty percussion instruments. They certainly made an impact. Of course it was a thrill to hear Barry Manilow sing "Let Freedom Ring," his own composition.

As we walked back to the buses amid thousands of celebrants, we reflected on a day of celebration that will long be remembered and our hearts we were totally joyful, content and at peace.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987: What can today possibly bring after the two days of honoring and celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution? I was soon to appreciate that this was the nation whose God is the Lord. If ever there was a gathering more humbled or more grateful at this celebration, I was not aware of it. It was truly a very inspired ceremony. We are all grateful to Mrs. James Warren, Valley Forge Chapter, a member of the NSDAR Steering Committee and her committee for their hours of planning and facilitating these magical moments.

The Service of Prayer and Thanksgiving was followed by a Carillon Concert from the DAR Bell Tower. The Carillonneur was Frank Della Penna. Some of us, led by the President General, climbed the tower to see Mr. Della Penna play. I made that jaunt and as the bells rang out and I looked out of the tower window and down on the crowd gathered below, I knew I was experiencing a little bit of heaven.

We left the chapel and toured Washington's headquarters and the visitor's center which featured a Junior American Citizens Display and a beautifully planned exhibit for the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution by the Great Valley Chapter of Pennsylvania.

The pages processed the flags, the congregation sang "God of Our Fathers," the President General led the Pledge and the Preamble of the Constitution and the Rev. Sheldon M. Smith gave a thought provoking address. The Pennsylvania State Society DAR Chorus moved the congregation with their powerful and reverent presentation of "America-Our Heritage." As I looked around there was not a dry eye in the chapel on this morning and a very electrifying glow and spirit prevailed. One very special moment was the singing of Psalm 33:12 by soprano, Joan Rice Rollins of the General Richard Butler Chapter, Pennsylvania, whose voice was as pure and blessed as the words she sang. The music had been composed by Henrietta Landis Jahnson, a member of Pennsylvania's Tockhickon Chapter and the organist for the Service. We all knew that indeed, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." If ever there was a gathering more humbled or more grateful at this celebration, I was not aware of it. It was truly a very inspired ceremony.

We all were appreciative of the morning we had spent. It was a relaxed time and we needed it.

3:30 p.m.: A special DAR tour at the Philadelphia Museum of Art of the "Federal Philadelphia 1785-1825: The Athens of the Western World" exhibit. We all re-

(Continued on page 802)
President James Monroe once said that "national honor is national property of the highest value." He bequeathed to us a property that is part of our national honor. The Monroe Doctrine is a doctrine for all seasons; it is just as timely and important today as when it was first announced.

The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed in President Monroe's message to Congress on December 2, 1823. It was a response to an attempt by Imperial Russia under Czar Alexander I to colonize our Pacific coast, from Alaska to San Francisco. History teaches that sometimes, the more things change, the more they remain the same.

The essential part of the Monroe Doctrine is contained in these words: "The political system of the allied powers is essentially different from that of America. We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The "allied powers" were defined as Russia and other European governments.

President Monroe's courageous statement was made at a time when America had no standing army and only five sailing ships in our navy. But we had a proud sense of national identity. His statement was enthusiastically supported by Congress and the American people. His Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, advised: "There can, perhaps, be no better time for saying, frankly and explicitly, to the Russian government that the future peace of the world cannot be promoted by Russian settlements on any part of the American continent."

The Marquis de Lafayette immediately called the Monroe Doctrine "the best little bit of paper that God ever permitted any man to give to the world."

Daniel Webster later called it a bright page in our history.

The Monroe Doctrine was never limited to preventing territorial aggression. The key word is "system"—it prohibits extending the "system" of Russia or other European powers to the Western Hemisphere. Furthermore, Monroe said, we can't believe that our friends to the south would ever voluntarily adopt the Old World system. The Monroe Doctrine thus declared the fundamental difference between our republic and Old World empires or dictatorships. The Monroe Doctrine does not define our relationship with Latin America, but states our policy toward aggressive governments of the Old World. It originated as a policy of U.S. national security, and this rationale of self-defense has been reaffirmed many times in the 20th century.

Throughout the 19th century, the Monroe Doctrine was successful as a deterrent. Even though we were a small nation of only ten million people, European nations didn't want to tangle with us.

Before Soviet boss Nikita Khrushchev moved his offensive nuclear missiles into Cuba in 1962, he taunted us: "Now the remains of this Monroe Doctrine should best be buried, as every dead body is, so that it does not poison the air by its decay." News of its death was premature, as Mark Twain would have said.

The support the American people gave to President John F. Kennedy in removing those missiles is evidence that the Monroe Doctrine is not only part of our national heritage, it is part of our national honor. The American people gave similar support to President Dwight Eisenhower in 1954 when he authorized American aid to an anti-Communist force which overthrew a Communist regime in Guatemala.

THE LIBERATION OF GRENADA.

Likewise, the American people overwhelmingly supported President Reagan’s dramatic rescue of Grenada in 1983.

On April 28, 1987, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of the little Caribbean country of Dominica spoke on the Monroe Doctrine at a dinner at the U.S. State Department. It was her telephone call to President Reagan at 3:30 a.m. that impelled him to give the pre-dawn order to our Marines to liberate Grenada in 1983 from its then Communist bosses. Here are Madame Charles' words:

"The underlying precepts of the Monroe Doctrine's principles have not changed at all. In the pronouncement that the United States was declaring a special interest in this region, your President Monroe was proclaiming that the United States had accepted the responsibility of seeing to it that countries in this region maintain the freedom that they wanted and had gained. This has not changed and cannot change.

The Monroe Doctrine was applied fittingly by President Reagan in Grenada. Foreign countries, through their
THE CURRENT TIMELINESS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

representatives inside Grenada, were manipulating acts of aggression which could not be tolerated. Our islands were threatened with indirect attacks of aggression.

The Monroe Doctrine survives and has survived for 164 years by whatever name it has been called. It declared the Americas (and that includes the Caribbean) to be one region deserving of protection by the United States in order to ensure that our freedoms and sovereignty are maintained.

We in the Caribbean, who see ourselves as allies of the Americas, wish to maintain that tradition and uphold the Monroe Doctrine as it has developed through the ages.

The Symms Amendment, passed by big majorities in Congress in 1982 and again in 1984, reaffirms our commitment to the Monroe Doctrine. President Reagan recognized this in his 1987 State of the Union Message when he reminded us that his commitment to stop Communism in the Western Hemisphere did not start by spontaneous generation on the day he took office. "It began," he said, "with the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 and continues today as our historic bipartisan American policy."

James Monroe established a cornerstone of American foreign policy, and he planted it firmly in our national consciousness. The Monroe Doctrine is the principled policy which validates our support of the Contras in their efforts to win back freedom in Nicaragua.

A VOICE FROM CASTRO'S PRISON. Armando Valladares is a very brave man. He survived 22 years in Castro's prisons. When he tells the world what it was like, it sounds very similar to Alexander Solzhenitsyn's descriptions of the Soviet Gulag. Only Cuba is a lot closer to America.

A one-time supporter of Castro, Valladares was imprisoned in 1960 because he criticized the dictator's growing dependence on the Soviet Union. He was released in 1982 as a result of French and Spanish intervention in his behalf.

Some of the most interesting of Valladares' revelations are his descriptions of the "new class" in Castro's Cuba which lives "a way of life completely unknown to the Cuban people." The "new class" is a favored group of government and police officials and Communist Party dignitaries.

The "new class" has access to "special" stores and products, exclusive homes which were confiscated from the middle class in pre-Castro Cuba, travel privileges, and a favored brand of justice. For example, a professional boxer, Jose Gomez, got away with committing murder without any punishment, but the possession of a Bible can land an average citizen in jail. In Communist Cuba, he says, "equal justice does not exist."

"In the first days of the Revolution," Valladares said, "Castro promised that the beaches would become the property of the people and that he would abolish private beaches. However, he has done nothing about this." Valladares says that the Club Biltmore, where the well-to-do gathered in prerevolutionary Cuba, is today exclusively reserved for colonels of the political police and other officials of the Ministry of the Interior. Other beaches are similarly barred to the Cuban people, notably Jibacoa, where access is limited only to Soviet personnel and other foreigners.

Valladares says that there are 24,000 to 30,000 Soviet personnel in Cuba. He says that Soviet officials control the Cuban economy and industry (including the sugar industry), as well as the military. He says that "the Soviets have total control of the Cuban equipment, weapons, and transportation systems. The Cuban military does not even have access to its own bases."

Essentially, all important decisions and operations are controlled by Soviet officials. Soviet "specialists" run the prisons with an iron hand. When political prisoners chanted: "Soviets, go home!" in an incident known as "Black September," they were given "the harshest of floggings."

Castro has 140,000 political and criminal prisoners in 68 Cuban penitentiaries. Havana province alone has 48,000 prisoners out of two million residents. For a quarter of a century, Castro has used the penitentiary system to carry out a ruthless system which he calls political and social "rehabilitation." It is quite different from anything in American prisons.

Valladares and his fellow prisoners were encouraged to "reform" by such inducements as systematic beatings, mutilation, starvation (in his case, for 46 days), and hard labor. Those who refused to cooperate with this rehabilitation program were gagged and murdered.
The strictest penal institution is located on the Isla de Pinos, an island south of Cuba made famous as Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson. Valdareas says that the conditions there are "identical to those of the Soviet concentration camps under Stalin." Castro and the Communists have converted Treasure Island into what Valdareas calls the "Siberia of the American continent."

For the "free" citizens of Cuba, the Castro regime has restructured the work week. "Occupational work" is required on Mondays through Saturdays, while "voluntary work" is expected from all on Sundays. Those who choose not to "volunteer," or who attend church services, are subject to public humiliation and investigation as revolutionaries.

The Castro regime enforces its work demands on all starting at any early age. Some young students are taught manual labor at youth "camps" before entering the factories, and uncooperative youths are sent to specially designed adolescent concentration camps.

Cuban officials apparently thought that, if they released Valdareas, he would drift into obscurity among other Cuban refugees. Although he must know how vindictive the Communists are against defectors who tell the truth about Communism, he has chosen to give the world his authentic first-hand information.

"After almost a quarter of a century of Communism in Cuba," he says, "no one can continue to excuse its crimes by talking of the immaturity of the political process. No philosophy, no symbol, can justify the impunity with which Castroism kills its enemies."

COMMUNISM IN NICARAGUA. After the Sandinistas overthrew Anastasio Somoza in 1979 and captured Nicaragua, I asked a friend living in that country, "Are they Communists? She replied, "only 100%." But somehow the liberal intellectuals and politicians were fooled. In 1979 the Sandinistas wrote a letter to the Organization of American States promising free elections, freedom of religion, free trade unions, a free press, civil rights, human rights, and a just judicial system. The liberals believed, or pretended to believe, that the Sandinistas were merely agrarian reformers or democratic do-gooders.

So the OAS expelled the government of Somoza. The Carter Administration withdrew U.S. aid from Somoza, and gave economic aid to the Sandinistas while the Soviet block armed them with weapons.

During the first year and a half after the Sandinistas took over, the Carter Administration sent them $118 million in U.S. aid. In addition, the Carter Administration actively supported loans to the Sandinistas from international lending institutions, helping them to get $262 million from the InterAmerican Development Bank. The Sandinistas received three times the economic assistance that Somoza got in the previous 40 years.

So the Communist Sandinistas grabbed the power, the police, the military, the radio station, the information ministry, and the foreign ministry. They filled all positions of power with Communists and squeezed out the non-Communists. The Sandinistas persecuted the church, wiped out the Jewish religion, attacked the Indian tribes on the northeastern coast and relocated them, closed down the trade unions, suppressed the newspapers, and carried out a methodical murder campaign.

The cutting edge of the Sandinistas' atrocities is their treatment of the Miskito Indians. The Miskitos supported the Sandinistas against the previous ruler, Somoza, but that didn't save them from becoming victims of Communist brutality after they resisted Marxist indoctrination.

The Miskitos were then labelled "bourgeois" and "enemies of the people." The Sandinistas began to arrest the Miskito Indian leaders, torture and murder them. Eyewitnesses have told about massacres, Indians buried alive, 10,000 force-marched to relocation camps, their villages burned down, bombed and shelled. Tens of thousands of Miskitos have fled the Nicaragua where they've lived for more than a thousand years.

Liberal friends of the Sandinistas have propagated the myth that they enjoy popular support in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas sustain their support by such methods as confiscating ration cards for non-attendance at Sandinista meetings. Talk of inflation is branded a "Purge trials? Economic disaster? All those things do happen, but the most predictable result is the river of refugees who run from slavery to freedom.

That elementary truism is the most compelling reason for supporting President Reagan's program to prevent the Communists from taking over any other country in the Western Hemisphere. Millions of refugees would walk north across our borders, and there would be no practical way to stop them.

Since 1945 some 20 million people have fled from countries taken over by Communism. Two and a half million of them now live in the United States. Here is the count, as detailed by H. Eugene Douglas, our U.S. Ambassador for Refugee Affairs.

From Eastern Europe, the United States received one-fifth of the 2,015,000 refugees. From the Soviet Union, we received one-fourth of the 400,000 refugees. From the Baltic Nations, we received 40% of the 200,000 refugees.

From Vietnam, we received 40% of the 1,000,000 refugees. From Laos, we received almost half of the 282,000 (Continued on page 816)
NSDAR CHARTER MEMBERS

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

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

415. Miss JUNIA MCKINLEY
   William McKinley (PA), Served with the Virginia troops.

416. MRS. MARIA E. ADDISON
   John Addison (MD), Lieutenant Colonel of the Maryland Flying Camp.

417. MRS. SARAH BERRIEN CASEY MORGAN (Thomas Saunders Morgan)
   Brigade Major John Berrien (NJ), Was in the Battle of Monmouth.

418. MRS. MINNA BLAIR RICHEY (Dr. Stephen Olin Richey)
   Nathaniel Gist (VA), Brigadier General of the Virginia Line.

419. MRS. MARTHA CUSTIS WILLIAMS CARTER (Admiral Carter)
   Col. John Parke Custis (VA), Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

420. MRS. SUSAN Y. P. McLAREN (Rev. Malcolm Neill McLaren)
   Hannah White Arnett (NJ), Held the representative men of Elizabethtown, NJ to their allegiance to the US.

421. MRS. GERTRUDE VAN COURTLANDT HAMILTON
   (Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.)
   Lieut. Gov. Pierre Van Courtland, Member of NY Provincial Congress.

422. MRS. LOUISE ALLAN PRYOR (Wm. Rogers Pryor)
   John De Hart (NJ), Member of the Committee of Correspondence of NJ.

423. MRS. MARY GORDON PRYOR RICE (Henry Crenshaw Rice)
   Richard Bland (VA), Member of the Convention of 1776.

424. MRS. HATTIE GORDON MURRAY (Logan C. Murray)
   Judge Cuthbert Bullitt (VA), Member of the Virginia Convention of 1776.

425. Miss PRISCILLA BULLITT MURRAY
   Gen. Benjamin Logan (KY), Commanded many expeditions against the Indians.

426. Miss ANNA EWING MURRAY
   Gen. Benjamin Logan (KY), Commanded many expeditions against the Indians.

427. MRS. MELUSINA FAY PEIRCE (Charles Saunders Peirce)
   Samuel Howard (MA), Threw the tea into the Boston Harbor.

428. Miss LUCY DALRYMPLE ROGERS
   William Nelson (VA), Colonel of Infantry at the Siege of Yorktown.

429. Miss ADELINE WHITTEMORE TORREY
   Capt. William Torrey (MA), Lieutenant in Hazen’s “Congress Own” Regiment.

430. MRS. HARRIET HOWARD POMEROY THOMPSON (W. Gilman Thompson)
   Samuel Howard (MA), Threw the tea into the Boston Harbor.

431. MRS. MARY NORTON THOMPSON (Rev. M. L. Thompson)
   Jonathan Hale (CT), Captain of a Connecticut Company.

432. MRS. JULIA D. FAY WALDENBURG (William Waldenburg)
   Dr. Jonas Fay (VT), Active patriot.

433. MRS. SUSIE MATTHEWS FAUST (John Armstrong Faust)
   Capt. John Spotswood (VA), Served in the 10th Virginia Regiment.

434. MRS. MARY AUGUSTA LATHROP (Charles Christopher Lathrop)
   Nathaniel Andruss (NJ), Minute Man, 1776.

435. Miss EMMA GOBLE LATHROP
   Rev. Zebulon Ely (CT), Aided in the defense of New Haven.

436. MRS. MAUD MARSHALL (Thomas Marshall)
   Dr. Elihu Griswold (CT), Surgeon in the Continental Army.

437. MRS. JUDITH CRITTENDEN COLEMAN ADAMS (Charles Henry Adams)
   Major John Crittenden (VA), Officer in the Continental Line.

438. MRS. LILLIAN E. VAN DE WATER HESTER (W. B. Van de Water Hester)
   Dr. William Lockwood (MA), Chaplain of the 1st Massachusetts Brigade.

439. MRS. ROSA WHITE ELMES (Webster Elmes)
   Capt. William White (VA), Joined the Army under Washington.

440. MRS. MARGARET McLAREN NELSON (Robert A. Nelson)
Isaac Arnett (NJ), An Associate. 441.

Mrs. Hannah Thatcher Otis Staples (Rev. Moses W. Staples)
John Otis (CT), Patriot from Colchester. 442.

MRS. HANNAH THATCHER OTIS STAPLES (Rev. Moses W. Staples)

441.

Miss Jane Mead Welch
Eleazer Welch (CT), Cornet in the Light Horse. 443.

Miss Cornelia (Nina) Gray Hunt
General Joseph Vose (MA), Brigadier General. 444.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LEONARD KELLOGG (Frank Kellogg)

442.

Israel Hicks (RI), Captain of Militia.

443.

Miss Jane Mead Welch
Eleazer Welch (CT), Cornet in the Light Horse. 444.

Miss Cornelia (Nina) Gray Hunt
General Joseph Vose (MA), Brigadier General. 445.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LEONARD KELLOGG (Frank Kellogg)

442.

John Otis (CT), Patriot from Colchester. 445.

444.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LEONARD KELLOGG (Frank Kellogg)

442.

Dr. Henry Collins Flagg (RI), Surgeon and Department Apothecary General in the South. 446.

Miss May Flagg
Dr. Henry Collins Flagg (RI). Surgeon and Department Apothecary General. 447.

MRS. MARGERY A. V. CARHART (Albert Carhart)
Samuel Smith (PA), Captain 5th Pennsylvania Battalion. 448.

Miss Keziah L. Carhart
Cornelius Carhart (NJ), Major in the Continental Army. 449.

Miss Keziah L. Carhart
Cornelius Carhart (NJ), Major in the Continental Army. 450.

MRS. JANE STEVENSON MARSHALL (James William Marshall)
George Stevenson (PA), 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment. 451.

Miss Daisy Brown
Col. Daniel Brown (CT), Deputy Commissary. 452.

MRS. ELEANOR L. STEVENSON (R. W. Stevenson)
Abraham Duryea (NY), Member of the Committee of Fifty Of the Province of NY which called the Continental Congress of 1774. 453.

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Abraham Duryea (NY), Member of the Committee of Fifty Of the Province of NY which called the Continental Congress of 1774. 461.

MRS. LAURETTE DE TOUSARD PRIME (Frederick Prime)
Col. Louis de Tousard (Paris, FR), Aide-de-Camp to General Lafayette. 462.

MRS. ELIZABETH LOUISE HAMMOND WILLIS (Edward Willis)
Col. Samuel Hammond (VA), Fought at Point Pleasant. 463.

MRS. ELIZABETH LOUISE HAMMOND WILLIS (Edward Willis)
Col. Samuel Hammond (VA), Fought at Point Pleasant. 464.

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HONOR ROLL ’86–’87

Rose E. Bell, National Chairman

The Honor Roll Questionnaire is designed to encourage chapters to strive for a well-balanced program of DAR work. In reporting, the Questionnaire helps chapters evaluate their efforts in carrying out specified activities and enables them to determine how successful they have been in fulfilling the objectives of the National Society. Honor Roll awards publicly recognize those chapters which attain the highest standards of achievement.

The questionnaires of 2,840 of the 3,140 chapters were received and graded by this chairman. Honor Roll status was earned by 1,784 chapters, with 484 chapters receiving Gold award. Congratulations to Abram Morehouse Chapter (LA) for its eleven stars.

States reporting 100% were Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The areas of most challenge are, again, payment of ALL dues by the deadline, attaining a NET increase in membership, and having a minimum of 25% of the chapter’s membership count credited with DAR Magazine subscriptions.

The cooperation of the state chairmen, state treasurers, and the national vice chairmen is acknowledged with sincere appreciation. Special thanks are also extended to the personnel in the Office of the Committees and offices of the Treasurer General and DAR Magazine, and especially to those ladies who served so faithfully in the distribution of the certificates during Continental Congress.

The objectives of the National Society and the accomplishments of this “We The People” Administration are reflected in the Honor Roll program. During this coming year, may each chapter strive to reach its highest potential, thereby honoring “God, Home, and Country” with its DAR efforts.

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Candler; Edmund Burke; Elijah Clarke; George Walton; Governor David Emanuel; Governor George W. Towns; Governor Jared Irwin; John Ball; John Floyd; Joseph Habersham; Lyman Hall; Mary Hammond Washington; Nancy Hart; Oliver Morton; St. Andrews Parish; Stephen Heard; Sunbury; Thronateeska; Tomochichi; Kettle Creek; Augustin Clayton; Mineral Springs; General Josiah Tattnall; Captain Edward Hагin.

HAWAI'I (100% Reporting)
Silver: (1) Aloha.

IDAHO (100% Reporting)
Gold: (1) De-dah-how.
Silver: (4) Alice Whitton; Dorton; Pioneer; Wyeth

ILLINOIS (100% Reporting)
Gold: (14) Benjamin Mills; Cahokia Mound 1°; Carroll; Eli Skinner 4°; Farmington; Kankakee; Mildred Warn Washington 1°; Mount Carmel; Pierre Menard; Rochelle; Stephen A. Douglas; Stephen Defatator; Signal Hill; Amaquonapii.
Silver: (39) Alida C. Bliss; Ann Crooker St.; Lawrence Van Hook.

INDIANA (100% Reporting)
Gold: (12) Agnes Pruyin Chapman; Alexander Hamilton; Captain Jacob Warrick 9°; Christopher Harrison 10°; James Hill; John Conner; Kik-tha-we-nund; Major Hugh Dinwiddie Nineteenth Star 2°; Timothy Ball; Vanderburgh 8°; Mary Bryan.
Silver: (17) Fort Vallonia; Fowler; Frances Slocum; General James Cox; General John Gibson; Lafayette Spring; Mary Mott Greene; National Old Trails; Sarah Winston Henry; Ten O'Clock Line; William Tuffs; Antoine Rirvare; Horseshoe Prairie; Metamongen; Captain William Wells; Eagle Creek; Francois Godfrey.

HONORABLE MENTION: (26) Brandywine Creek; Captain Harmon Aughe; Colonel Augustin de la Balme; Cradle of Liberty; Dr. Manasseh Cutler; Dubois County; Fort Harrison; Irvington; Julia Watkins Brus; Kentland; Mary Anthony McGary; Mary Penrose Wayne; Miriam Benedict; Potawatomi; Richmond-Indiana; Rushville; Samuel Huntington; Spier Spencer; Twin Forks; Wa-pe-ke-way; Winchester; John Houlton; Major Abraham Owen; Old Ridge Road; Ouiska Run; William Clenny.

IOWA
Gold: (2) Grinnell; Nathaniel Fellows 1°.
Silver: (8) Abigail Adams; Ashley; Clinton; Council Bluffs; Jean Marie Cardinell; Nancy McKay Hash; Luch Standish; Lawrence Van Hook.

Honorble Mention: (16) Algonia; Cedar Falls; Francis Shaw; Glenwood; Hannah Lee; Log Cabin; Marion Linn; Mary Brester; Mary Knight; Open Fire; Pilot Rock; Priscilla Alden; Shenandoah; Solomon Dean; Stars and Stripes; Van Buren County.

KANSAS
Gold: (12) Abilene; Good Land 1°; John Athey; Martha Loving Ferrel 1°; Randolph Loving; Sagamore; Sarah Steward; Shawnee Mission 1°; Tomahawk; Wichita 1°; Prairie Rose 2°; Little Arkansas.
Silver: (13) Byrd Prewitt; Eunice Sterling; General Edward Hand; Isabella Weldin; John Hapt; Kanza; Neodesha; Newton; Oceanus Hopkins; Peleg Gorton; Polly Ogden; Wyandot; Cimarron River Valley.

Honorble Mention: (19) Arthur Barrett; Co-fiauchic; Courtly Spalding; Desire To-bey Sears; Dodge City; Emporia; Flores del Sol; Fort Larned; James Ross; Lois Warner; Mary Wade Strother; Mission Hills; Nathan Edson; Ninnescab; Samuel Linscott; Topeka; William Wilson; Lone Elm; Little Osage Trail.

KENTUCKY
Gold: (7) Samuel General Hopkins; John Marshall 5°; Polly Hawkins Craig; Rebecca Bryan Boone 1°; Somerset 1°; William Whitley; Pine Mountain 1°.
Silver: (16) Ambrose Meador; Boone County; Bryan Station; Captain John Lizard; Allen; Elisha Witt; Isaac Shelby; Jane Lampont; Jane McAfnee; John Fitch; Mary Ingles; Simpson County; St. Asaph; Simon Kenton; Susannah Hart Shelby; Governor James T. Morehead.

Honorble Mention: (9) Berea Laurel Ridges; Bland Ballard; Captain Abraham Hite; Cynthiana; John and Mary Jackson; Kentucky Path; Louisa; Poage; Jacob Flournoy.

LOUISIANA (100% Reporting)
Gold: (4) Abram Morehouse 11°; Acadia 4°; Bayou Coteille; Boeuf River; New Iberia 7°; Oakley; Pelican 1°; Robert Harvey; Sabine 9°; Shreveport 1°; Spirit of '76 1°; Francois DeLery 1°; Bruin-Vidal 1°; Kisatchie.
Silver: (13) Attakapas; Avoyelles; Bayou St. John; Bistineau; Francis Rebecca Harrison; General William Carroll; Long Leaf Pine; Louisiana; Opelousas; Oushola; St. Denis; Live Oak; D'Arbonne.

HONORABLE MENTION: (14) Baton Rouge; Bayou Lafourche; Caddo; Calcasieu; Dorchester; Fort Miro; Galve; Halimah; Metairie Ridge; New Orleans; Pointe Coupee; St. Tammany; Vieux Carre; Loyalty.

MAINE
Gold: (5) Amasagoggin; Eunice Farnsworth; Lydia Putnam; Penobscot Expedition 1°; Mount Desert Isle.
Silver: (6) Elizabeth Wadsworth; Kossinoc; Mary Dillingham; Mary Kelton Dummer; Patience Stanley; Ramassac.

HONORABLE MENTION: (10) Burnt Meadow; Colonel Dummer Sewall; Esther Eyares; Fort Halifax; Hannah Weston; Old York; Samuel Grant; Silence Howard Hayden; Topsham-Brunswick; Molly Ockett.

MARYLAND
Gold: (12) Bottomy Cross; Carrollton Mountain; Colonel John Streett 1°; General Levin Winder; Goshen Mills 3°; Jane Frazier; Janet Montgomery; John Eager Howard; Marlborough Towne; Maryland Line; Nanticoke; William Winchester.
Silver: (11) Brigadier General Perry Benson; Chevy Chase; Erasmus Perry; Francis Scott Key; Frederick; Head of Elk; Hungerford's Tavern; Peggy Stewart Tea Party; Pleasant Plains of Damascus; Fort Totten; Washington Curtis.

HONORABLE MENTION: (12) Ann Arundel; Colonel Thomas Dorsey; Commodore Joshua Barney; Fort Severn; General Smallwood; Major William Thomas; Mary Carroll Ca-ton; Old Kent; Samuel Chase; Soldiers Delight; Thomas Johnson; Toaping Castle.

MASSACHUSETTS
Gold: (3) Colonel Timothy Pickering; Hannah Goddard; Aaron Guild 1°
Silver: (9) Boston Tea Party; Cape Ann; Contentment; Eunice Day; First Resistance; General Ebenezer Learned; Lucy Jackson; Margery Morton; Submit Clark.

HONORABLE MENTION: (18) Amos Mills; Attleboro; Betty Allen; Brigadier General James Brickett; Captain John Knapp; Colonel John Robinson; Dolly Woodbridge; Faneuil Hall; Jonathan Hath; Joseph Coolidge; Lexington; New Bedford; Old Colony; Old Concord; Old Newbury; Old State House; Peace Party; Captain Samuel Wood.

MICHIGAN (100% Reporting)
Gold: (7) Job Winslow; Martin Van Buren; Mecosta; Nance De Graff Toll 1°; Qua-kertown 5°; River Aux Sables; Ottawa.
Silver: (13) Abi Evans; Abiel Fellows; Alexander Macomb; Captain Felt; Ezra Parker; General Josiah Harman; Isabella; Louisa
<table>
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<th>State</th>
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<td>(27) Anne Helm; Armstrong; Charity Stille Langstaff; Elizabeth Randolph; Hardin Camp; John Sappington 7'; Joplin; King's Highway; Lucy Jefferson Lewis; Nesho; Niangua 9'; Olive Frindle; Osage; Pike County; Platte Purchase 1'; Saint Louis 1'; Tabitha Walton; Marguerite McNair; Prairie 1'; Hannibal Heritage 1'</td>
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<td>(17) Joshua Huddly; Chinkchewunksa; Crane's Ford; Cranetown; Eagle Rock; Elizabeth Parcells DeVoe; Francis Hopkins; General David Forman; General William Maxwell; Great John Mathis; Mathias Joseph Bloomfield; Matichoschin; Moores-town; Old White House; Penelope Hart; Valley Of The Delaware; Old Barnegat</td>
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<td>(21) Alexander Doniphan; Allen-Morton-Watkins; Bowling Green; Cornelia Greene; Jefferson; Luisiana Purchase; Mexico-Missouri; Nodaway; O'Fallon; Rachel Donelson; Sarah Lewis Boone; Susannah Randolph; Virginia Daughters; Westport; Valley of the Meramec; Mary Sibley; Clay County; Anthony Thomas; Ozark Spring; Thomas Hart Benton; Wyota</td>
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<td>(3) Beaverhead; Milk River; Powder River</td>
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Moravian Trail; Moses Cleaveland; New Connecticut; Oxford Caroline Scott; Pet- Ton-I-Que of Tawa; Piqua; Rebecca Griscorn; Return Jonathan Meigs; Steu- benville; Susanna Russell; Urbana; Zane's Trace; Plain City; The Great Trail.

Honorable Mention: (20) Bethia Southwick; Canton; Cincinnati; Coshocton; Eliza- beth Sherman Reece; General Horatio N. Curtis; Hannah Crawford; Hannah Emer- son Dustin; John Reily; Lagonda; Mary Chesney; Massillon; Mount Sterling; Na- than Perry; Old Northwest; Olentangy; Rebecca Galloway; Scout Davis Williams; Wauseon; William Horney.

Oklahoma

Gold: (14) Abraham Coryell 1'; Ardmore; Captain Peter Ankeny; Duncan; Indian Spring 1'; Mary Quisenberry; Okemah 1'; Pawhuska; Ponca City; Cherokee Capiti- tol; Fourteen Flags 1'; Malcolm Hunter 2'; Verdigris Valley; Talking Leaves.

Silver: (8) Cimarroll; Colonel John Starke, Sr.; Council Grove; High Plains; Tonkawa; Woodward; Osage Hills; Asa Alexander.

Honorable Mention: (11) Anne Lee; Black Beaver; Cushing; Lawton; Muskogee Indian Territory; One Hundredth Meridian; Rev. John Robinson; Tulsa; Kiliihot; Kiamichi Country; Oklahoma Prairies.

Oregon

Gold: (2) Mount Hood; Yamhill.

Silver: (5) Cape Sebastian; Chemeketa; Lake View; Yaquina; Anna Maria Pittman.

Honorable Mention: (7) Ualolona; Malheur; Mount St. Helens; Oregon Louis and Clark; Oregon Trail; Susanna Lee Barlow; Willamette.

Pennsylvania

Gold: (9) Conrad Weiser; General Richard Butler; James Alexander; Jeptha Abbott 4'; Lansdowne; Mahanatavvny; Renoval 1'; Gwynedd 2'; Octonara 1'.

Silver: (16) Colonel Andrew Lynn; Colonel John Chatham; Delaware County; Done- gal; Fort Gaddis; Great Valley; Lebanon; Massy Harbison; Phoebe Bayard; Ti- dioute; Tohickon; Triangle; Valley Forge; Wellsboro; William Penn; National Pike.

Honorable Mention: (33) Bellefonte; Bethlehem, Pa.; Bradford; Bucks County; Can- onsburg; Colonel Henry Bouquet; Colonel Hugh White; Colonel James Smith; Colonel Richard McCalister; Colonel William Wallace; Flag House; Fort Ligoni- er; Franklin County; George Clymer; George Taylor; Gettysburg; Great Meadows; Greene Academy; Independence Hall; Indiana County; Jacob Ferree; Ly- coming; Merion; Monongahela Valley; Philadelphia; Presque Isle; Robert Morris; Thomas Leiper; Towamencin; Witness Tree; Yorktown; Castle Finn; Pennsylvania '76.

Rhode Island

Gold: (3) Pawtucket 2'; Rhode Island Independent; Major William Taggart 1'.

Silver: (3) Bristol; Captain Stephen Olney; Petaquamscutt.

Honorable Mention: (1) Moswansicut.

South Carolina

Gold: (6) Captain William Hilton 1'; Drowning Creek; Fort Sullivan; Margaret Gregg Gordon; Martinsville Road; University of South Carolina.

Silver: (9) Beethland Butler; Daniel Morgan; Eunice Laurens Pinckney; General John Barnwell; Henry Middleton; Long Cane; Mount Ariel; Peter Horney; Walthal- la.

Honorable Mention: (7) Blue Savannah; Granby; Hobkirk Hill; Joshua Hawkins; Rebecca Motte; Thomas Woodward; Trenton.

South Dakota

Gold: (2) Captain Alexander Toford; Har- ney Peak.

Silver: (5) Daniel Newcomb; John Kerr; Mac Pherson; Mary Chilton; Osage Hills; Asa Alexander.

Honorable Mention: (7) Green Mountain; Mount St. Helens; Oregon Louis and Clark; Volcano; Watauga 1'; Chucalissa; King's Mountain Messenger; Great Smokies; Stones River; Travellers Rest 5'.

Tennessee

Gold: (16) Andrew Bogle; Colonel Hardy Murfree 2'; Colonel Jethro Sumner; Gen- eral Francis Nash 1'; General William Lee Davidson; Hatchie; Hiwassee 1'; Nancy Ward 3'; Robert Cooke; Tullahoma 1'; Watauga 1'; Chucalissa; King's Mountain Messenger; Great Smokies; Stones River; Travellers Rest 5'.

Silver: (24) Admiral David Farragut; Cap- tain William Edmiston; Chickasaw Bluff; Clement Scott; David Craig; Fort Blount; Fort Nashborough; French Lick; John Babb; John Sevier; Judge David Campbell; Moccasin Bend; Old Glory; Rel- foot; Rock House; Simon Harris; Spencer Clark; Volunteer; Glover's Trace; Old Reynoldsburg; James Buckley; Ephraim McLean; Henderson Station; Coyte.

Honorable Mention: (22) Adam Dale; Belle Meade; Captain William Lytle; Chicka- mauga; Chief John Ross; Jackson—Madison; James White; Jane Knox; Long Is- land; Lydia Russell Bean; Nolachuckey; Ocoee; Old Walton Road; Robert Lewis; Samuel Frazier; Sarah Hawkins; Shelby; Thomas McKissick; General Daniel Smith's Rock Castle; Reverend Philip Ausmus; John Nolen; Colonel John Montgomery.

Texas

Gold: (21) Anthony Smith 1'; Captain William Buckner; DuBois-Hite; Fort Worth; Lady Washington 10'; Major Thaddeus Beall; Mary Tyler; Nacoglo- ches; San Antonio de Bexar 1'; Silas Morton; Major Jarrell Beasley 4'; Mary Ralph Marsh 5'; Michael Stoner; Mary Shirley McGuire; El Paso Del Norte 2'; Fort Velasco 1'; White Oak; Green Mountain Boys 2'; Samuel Maverick 1'; Spring Creek; Richard Bard.

Silver: (38) Ann Poage; Austin Colony; Captain William Sanders; Daniel Coleman; Daniel Witcher; Esther McCrory; General Levi Casey; George Washington; Guadalupe Victoria; James Billingsley; John McKnight Alexander; Margaret Montgomery; Martha Laird; Martha McCraw; Mary McCoy Baines; Nancy Horton Davis; Nathaniel Davis; Ol Sha- vano; Pocahontas; Prudence Alexander; Thankful Hubbard; Colonel Theunis Dew; Texas Bluebonnet; Ensign Thomas Huling; James Tull; Arredondo; Captain Da- vid Phillips; San Jacinto; Major James Kerr; Ephraim Andrews; Old Chisholm Trail; Rock Wall; Beazos Valley; Captain John Sale; Captain James Jack; John B. Denton; Sarah Maltes; Drucilla Pitts.

Honorable Mention: (29) Aaron Burleson; Alexander Love; Betty Martin; Captain William Young; Corpus Christi; Daniel McMahon; Henry Downs; James Campbell; John Lewis; Las Pampas; Lieutenant William Brewer; Mary Isham Keith; Thomas Shelton; William Findley; Wil- liam Scott; William Diamond; Jane Long; Comanche County; Balcones; Elizabeth Gor- don Bradley; Cherokee Trace; James Har- dage Lane I; Francis Lightfoot Lee; Colone- nel George Dashiell; Chouhätti Trace; Atascosa; Sabinal Canyon; Palo Duro; Highland Peak.

Utah

Gold: (4) Salt Lake Valley 1'; Sego Lily; Uintah 1'; Vernal.

Silver: (1) Golden Spike.

Virginia (100% Reporting)

Silver: (3) Cavendish; Heber Allen; Seth Warner.

Honorable Mention: (2) Green Mountain; William French.

Virginia (100% Reporting)

Gold: (38) Alleghany; Appalachian Trail; Arlington House; Bill of Rights; Blue Ridge; Botetourt County; Chancellor Wythe 1'; Colonel Charles Lynch; Colonel William Allen; Colonel William Preston; Culpeper Minute Men 2'; Fairfax Country 6'; Falls Church 9'; Floy Court House 1'; Fort Chiswell; Fort Loudoun; Freedom Hill 9'; General Joseph Martin; Hampton; Henry Clay 2'; Hicksford; Irene-Wells; Joseph Gravel; Mount Vernon; Point of Fork; Rainbow Ridge 1'; Sarah Constant 1'; Scotttown 1'; Wil- derness Road 2'; Williamsburg 5'; Chan- tilly 5'; Charles Parish 1'; Narrow Pas- age 1'; Sarah Murray Lewis 1'; Cameron Paris 2'; Fauquier Court House 1'; Fran- cis Land 1'; Carter's Fort.

Silver: (48) Adam Thoroughgood; Alber- marle; Amherst; Berrymann Green; Blacks Ridge; Boone Trail; Borough of Norfolk; Captain John Smith; Colonel Abram Penn; Colonel Frances Mallory; Count Pulaski; Dr. Elias Dick; Elizabeth McN- tosh Hammill; Frances Blind Randolph; Free State of Warwick; General James Breckinridge; Golden Horsehoe; Great Bridge; Henricopolis; James River; John Alexander; John Rhodes; Kate Walker Barrett; Ketocin; Lovelady; Major George Gibson; Massanutton; Nancy Christian Fleming; Natural Bridge; Mont- pelier; Patrick Henry; Peaks of Otter; Providence; Roanoke Valley; Shadwell; (Continued on page 810)
Fourteen men had the distinction of serving as the first presidents of the United States, yes, even before George Washington! Washington was the first president to serve after the adoption of the Constitution, but he did not take office until March 1789, thirteen years after we declared our independence. From 1781 until the Constitution was ratified, we operated under the Articles of Confederation. The first Continental Congress met as early as 1774.

A degree of executive authority was exercised by the President of the Congress from the first session in September 1774 when Peyton Randolph was unanimously elected to the post. He was a delegate, and therefore, had the power to vote and to serve on committees. He handled correspondence for the Congress and drafted resolutions and addresses on behalf of Congress. Even when others wrote them, they were always issued under his signature. He was in effect the administrative head of state although executive powers were never formally conferred on him. He was also the one who received official guests and gave dinners and balls. This aristocratic gentleman set a high tone for the office.

All the men served brief terms, the longest being two years and five months. Since the average term was only one year, it allowed most of the states to be represented. Only New Hampshire, Georgia, Rhode Island, and North Carolina were not represented by these early office holders.

The first President, Peyton Randolph was born at Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Virginia, September 1721. He was privately tutored, then was graduated from the College of William and Mary. He studied law at the Inner Temple, London.

His political career began at the age of 26 when he was appointed King's attorney for Virginia. He was a member and speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, chairman of the committee of correspondence and president of the Virginia conventions of 1774 and 1775. He was a member of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia which opened September 5, 1774, and was elected President. He resigned October 22, 1774, to attend the state legislature. Reelected to Continental Congress in 1775, he later resigned because of ill health. He died in Philadelphia October 22, 1775, and is interred beneath the chapel of the College of William and Mary.

Henry Middleton was born at "The Oaks" near Charleston, South Carolina in 1717. He was educated at home and in England. He had many political appointments including one as a member of Continental Congress from 1774 until he resigned in 1776. He served as President of that body from October 22, 1774 to May 10, 1775. He was a member of the council of safety 1775-76, and a member of the provincial congress of South Carolina 1775-76 and, as its delegate to Congress, received the thanks of that body for his service in the cause of liberty. He held other offices in South Carolina as well. He was a large landowner and planter in Berkeley, Colleton, and Granville counties. He was probably the wealthiest man to hold the office of President. He owned two estates: "The Oaks" and "Middleton Place." He died in Charleston June 13, 1784, and is buried behind the chancel of the Church of St. James Parish, Berkeley County, South Carolina.

John Hancock, who was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12, 1737, pursued a course of classical studies and was graduated from Harvard College 1754. He was a member of the provincial...
legislature and was active in pre-Revolutionary movements. He and Samuel Adams were exempted from pardon in Governor Gage's proclamation of June 12, 1775. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1775-80, 1785, 1786, and was President May 24, 1775—October 1777. He was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. No one else affixed his signature for more than a month. He was Governor of Massachusetts 1780-1785. Hancock was again elected President November 23, 1785, but he resigned May 29, 1786 because of illness. He did not serve a single day of his second term. He became Governor of Massachusetts again in 1787 and served until his death in Quincy, October 8, 1793. He is buried at the Old Granary Burying Ground, Boston.

While Hancock was President the Declaration of Independence was adopted, George Washington was commissioned as Commander in Chief, the military was established, a committee to secure aid abroad was established and a call for the colonies to organize state governments was issued. He did not initiate any of these actions, and would have preferred to have been the commanding general of the Army even though he was inexperienced militarily, but they were all taken in his name. Even today the Congress often takes action without the President's initiative, but he still must sign.

Hancock was also the first to issue a farewell address. This was in 1777, after which Congress voted him thanks for his services and replaced him with Henry Laurens.

Henry Laurens, born March 6, 1724, in Charleston, South Carolina, was educated in Charleston, but went to England in 1744 to acquire a business education. He returned in 1747 to engage in business as a merchant. He was a member of the commons house of assembly beginning in 1757. Laurens became a delegate to the Continental Congress January 10, 1777, and served as President from November 1, 1777 to December 9, 1778. Elected Minister to Holland by Congress on October 21, 1779, he set sail in early 1780, only to be captured by the British and held prisoner in the Tower of London for 15 months. He was exchanged for Cornwallis December 31, 1781. As a peace commissioner, he signed the Treaty of Paris November 30, 1782. Returning to the United States August 1784, he retired to his plantation "Mepkin" on the Cooper River. He was elected to several offices which he declined, and died at "Mepkin" December 8, 1792. His was the first recorded cremation of a white man in America.

Laurens was of the opinion that the executive powers needed strengthening. He made little attempt at partiality and frequently angered members of Congress. Shocked by evidence of graft in the administration of the war, he compiled a file on graft and grafters, but never released it and it remains today in his unpublished papers. He aligned himself with Samuel Adams and Richard Henry Lee, and was a leader in the faction critical of the French alliance. He was determined to prevent implementation of the Saratoga Convention, the surrender agreement which General Horatio Gates granted Burgoyne. Laurens, bedridden with gout, was carried to the House to debate the issue and was primarily responsible for having the treaty abrogated. Because of this, Burgoyne's army was not allowed to sail for England but was kept in captivity until the end of the war.

The Silas Deane affair caused the resignation of Laurens. Probably the greatest scandal of the war, numerous charges and counter-charges were made over his handling of the purchase of supplies from Europe. Deane was the government's agent in Europe and was recalled to face charges including treason. The accusations were three-fold: converting a gift into a private commercial transaction; being in private trade while conducting public business; and committing treason by writing friends urging reconciliation with Britain. Laurens was convicted of Deane's guilt. Deane took his case to the press. Laurens then moved to suspend hearings on charges against Deane pending an investigation by a special committee. When his motion did not carry, he resigned as President, then took up the fight from the floor. Congress chose in his place a supporter of Deane—34 year old John Jay.

John Jay, born December 12, 1745, in New York City, attended boarding school in New Rochelle, New York and was graduated from Kings College (now Columbia University) in 1764. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was a member of Continental Congress 1774-1777, 1778, 1779. He helped write the New York Constitution. He was Chief Justice of New York when he resigned to become President of the Continental Congress. He served in that capacity December 10, 1778 to September 28, 1779.

While Jay was serving as President, Thomas Paine, then serving as Secretary to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, disclosed secret information about French aid to the United States prior to the formal alliance in 1778. This was considered an embarrassment to France and a reflection on the French king's honor. Paine was dismissed from office and Congress repudiated his statement. In anticipation Paine had already submitted his resignation.

Jay, a Nationalist, asserted fundamental
tenets of national sovereignty. When Pennsylvania refused to accept Congress's jurisdiction over cases of admiralty, Jay stated "Congress is by these United States invested with the supreme powers of war and peace." He also dealt with problems of price inflation caused by the war. After serving as President, he was appointed to Spain in September 1779 and was one of the ministers to negotiate the peace with Britain. Jay served as Secretary of Foreign Affairs 1784–1789. Along with Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, Jay authored the Federalist Papers urging adoption of the U.S. Constitution. Jay was the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1789 until 1795 when he resigned to run for governor of New York. Appointed Minister to Great Britain 1794–95, he returned to serve as Governor of New York 1795–1801. He retired to his farm at Bedford, near New York City, where he died May 17, 1829. He is buried in the family cemetery at Rye, New York. Jay proudly claimed to have no English blood in him.

After Jay, the office began to diminish as new departments were created, and their heads asserted authority.

Samuel Huntington, the next President, was born in Windham, Connecticut, July 3, 1731. He attended the common schools and learned the trade of a cooper. He later studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1758, and commenced practice in Norwich, Connecticut. He was a member of Continental Congress 1776–1784, and was President from September 28, 1779 to July 6, 1781 when he retired, receiving the thanks of Congress. He complained that he found the expenses of the social position burdensome. He did return to Congress for a short time in 1783. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lieutenant governor of Connecticut in 1785, and governor from 1786 until his death in Norwich January 5, 1796. He is buried in Norwichtown Cemetery. Huntington was president when the Articles of Confederation were adopted March 1, 1781.

Thomas McKean represented Delaware, although he was born in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania on March 19, 1734, and a fair amount of his political life was spent there. He was admitted to the bar in 1755 and began his practice in New Castle, Delaware. He resigned as deputy attorney general of Sussex County, Delaware to go to England to resume the study of law at the Middle Temple in London. He was a member of the Stamp-Act Congress of 1765 and a member of Continental Congress 1774–1783, serving as President in 1781. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and served in the Revolutionary War. He was President of the State of Delaware in 1777. He then returned to Pennsylvania and became Chief Justice 1777–79 and Governor 1799–1808. He then retired from public life and died in Philadelphia June 24, 1817. He is buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

John Hanson, of Swedish descent, was the first to start his term under the terms of the Articles of Confederation. He was born at Mulberry Grove, near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, April 3, 1715. He pursued an "academic course" and engaged in agriculture. A member of Continental Congress 1780–83, he was elected President November 5, 1781, serving one year. While in that capacity, he tendered to George Washington on November 28, 1781, the thanks of the Congress for the victory at Yorktown. He was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. When he retired from public life he "sought seclusion and rest." He died at the residence of his nephew at Oxon Hill, Maryland, November 15, 1783, and is buried there.

Elias Boudinot, a delegate from New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, May 2, 1740, and received a classical education. He studied the law and was admitted to the bar in 1760. He commenced his practice in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a member of the board of trustees of Princeton College 1772–1821. He was Commissary General of prisoners in the Revolutionary Army 1776–1779. He served in the Continental Congress 1777, 1778, 1781–1783, and was its President 1782 and 1783. In that capacity he signed the treaty of peace with Britain. He then resumed the practice of law. He was elected to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Congresses (March 4, 1789–March 3, 1795). He was Director of the Mint October 1795–July 1805, when he resigned. He was the first president of the American Bible Society, 1816. Boudinot died October 24, 1821, in Burlington, New Jersey, and is buried in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a close friend of George Washington.

Thomas Mifflin, born Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1744, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia in 1760. A member of Continental Congress 1774–77 and 1782–84, he served as President in 1783. He assisted in organizing and training troops for service in the Continental Army. He held the rank of major and was chief aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington and became Quartermaster General of the Continental Army in August 1775. He received several other promotions culminating with Major General in February 1777. He resigned as Quartermaster General November 1777 and as Major General in February 1779. A Quaker, he was ousted by the thankless Congress for the "wise and salutary plans recommended." He was Governor of Pennsylvania 1790–99. Mifflin died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania June 19, 1800 and is buried at Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster.

Richard Henry Lee, born at "Stratford," Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 20, 1732, was privately tutored. He then attended Wakefield Academy, Yorkshire, England, returning to Virginia in 1751. He was a member of Continental Congress 1774–1780 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He introduced the Virginia Resolution, "that these united colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent states." He was author of the first Thanksgiving Day proclamation issued by Congress at York, Pennsylvania on October 31, 1777. He was again a member of Continental Congress 1784–87 and was President 1784. He was elected to the U.S. Senate and served March 1789–October 1792, when he resigned. Lee then retired from public life and died at his home "Chantilly" in Westmoreland County, Virginia, June 19, 1794. He is interred in the old family cemetery at "Mount Pleasant" near Hague in Westmoreland County.

Lee was an anti-Nationalist. He was aware of the deficiencies of the Articles of Confederation, but feared a stronger central government. He was opposed to an independent congressional income, feeling that the ability to tax would make Congress too powerful.

Lee was also opposed to discouraging foreign shipping. This position set him opposite northern merchants, who felt he was against them.

Nathaniel Gorham, born Charlestown, Massachusetts, May, 1738, attended the public schools. He was apprenticed to a merchant as a child and later was engaged in the mercantile business. He was a member of the Board of War 1778–81 and Member of Continental Congress 1782, 1783, 1785–87. He served as President June 6, 1786 to February 2, 1787. He served in many other capacities before and after his congressional service. He was interested in the purchase and settlement of lands in the Genesee Valley of New York. Gorham died in Charlestown, Massachusetts June 11, 1796, and is interred at Phipps Street Cemetery in Charlestown.

An advocate of a strong central government, Gorham did something startling if it is true. James Monroe is said to have charged Gorham with inviting Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II of Prussia, to become King of the United States if the considered constitutional changes followed the British lines. Gorham apparently acted entirely on his own in this matter.

General Arthur St. Clair, delegate from Pennsylvania, was the only non-native born President. He was born March 23, (Continued on page 802)
WITH THE CHAPTERS

SAN MIGUEL (National City, CA) voted to hand-embroider a queen-size quilt, featuring the 50 states with their birds and flowers, as their 1986 Liberty Centennial Year project. Mrs. George S. Moore accepted the committee chairmanship and it was she who embroidered the Nebraska block and the large block displaying the United States; she also sewed the blocks and borders together.

One of the members, Mrs. Percy R. Tyler, who was from Georgia wanted to make sure the states of the Confederacy were well represented so she volunteered to be responsible for Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. In addition she sewed the blocks of Delaware and Rhode Island. Most members chose states in which they had been born or from which their Patriot Ancestor had joined the forces of the Revolution. Mrs. H. F. Hiles was one of the project's best friends as she embroidered the blocks representing Oregon, Virginia, Montana, New Mexico, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nevada, California and Vermont.

A professional quilter, Oleta Highsaw of San Diego, was chosen not only because of her excellent craftsmanship but also because she had a warm spot in her heart for NSDAR. In 1983 when she, her husband and daughter were touring Washington, DC, they complained to a guide at the Smithsonian because its doll exhibit was so disappointing. It was suggested that they call National DAR Headquarters to make an appointment to see the dolls in "The Attic." They still remember the large array of dolls and their visit which was made most pleasant by an unhurried volunteer guide who never reminded them that she was staying 1½ hours overtime. Mrs. Highsaw hopes this gracious lady reads this article as she wants her to know how much they appreciated her thoughtfulness.

Mrs. Highsaw used a cross hatch design and small stars in the blue binding strips and larger stars in the red border. Mrs. Highsaw's husband cut an original template for an oval feather wreath which was quilted in the two white blocks of the upper corners. The quilt was displayed at the 1986 San Diego Quilt Show held in the San Diego Scottish Rite Auditorium.

Mrs. Howard C. Linke, Regent, supervised the drawing on Nov. 20, 1986, and Mrs. Bernhard W. Helfers walked off with the quilt. The second ticket drawn was one held by Mrs. Harry D. Lovelady (Mrs. Helfers' sister) who received an oil painting. The third ticket for figurines had the name of Mrs. Edwin A. Perry, Oceanside on it. All three winners were members of San Miguel Chapter.

The proceeds from this money-making event will help support NSDAR projects including American Indian and DAR schools.—Bernice Moore.

MALCOLM HUNTER (Moore, OK). Hilda Patti Howells, Chairman of both the Bicentennial of the Constitution and Constitution Week Committees, planned a simultaneous celebration of the two for September 1986, and will repeat that in 1987.

A Bicentennial reading was added to the chapter's ritual opening. It includes Howell leading the Preamble with another member reading the chosen portion of the Constitution, until it is completed in September 1987.

"Parliamentary Procedure and the Constitution," the chapter program included a history of parliamentary law and a mock club meeting, pointing out correct procedures.

The chapter's Sixth Annual Community Constitution Celebration at Crossroads Mall in South Oklahoma City was held on Constitution Sunday. A soloist, girl's trio, concert pianist, teen puppet group and sixty-two voice choir, combined from three churches, presented the two-hour show for more than 1700 appreciative shoppers. The thundering ovation for the grand finale's special rendition of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" expressed the crowd's delight in the cooperative spirit that provided the special celebration.

More than 1100 pieces of educational and patriotic literature was distributed, some 170" of news space given and ten copies of the program video donated to the participating groups.

1987 plans include a naturalized citizen, public reading of the Constitution itself and a band concert for the Two Hundredth Birthday Party of the Constitution of the United States of America.

EAGLE ROCK (Montclair, NJ). Jerry Alice Hoyt Hagerty, Historian, placed marker in Crossroads Cemetery, McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio to honor her ancestor Nicholas Smith Hoyt.

Nicholas Smith Hoyt born June 14, 1763, Exeter, NH, died May 25, 1834, Centre Township, Morgan County, Ohio; enlisted May 5, 1781 in the American Revolution. He served at West Point under the command of Gen. Benedict Arnold. Arnold dismantled some of the cannons and left Nicholas Hoyt and other soldiers with one cartridge each which they carried until all were nearly used up. When Benedict Arnold deserted, Nicholas Hoyt was stationed in a redoubt with thirteen men and a sergeant. He saw Gen. George Washington with a body of guards as they came onto the Point. General Washington rode around some ten minutes and rode off to the house which was Gen. Arnold's quarters. "Arnold has just escaped," shouted Washington. The above quoted from Nicholas Hoyt's deposition.

In 1794 Nicholas S. Hoyt received a donation land deed from the Ohio Company in Washington township, Washington County, Ohio. He had to protect the Muskingum River. Waterford was then wilderness and there were still hostile Indians. He remained there for some years. August 8, 1818, James Monroe, President of the United States, awarded and personally signed a deed giving Nicholas Hoyt military land in Morgan County, Ohio. He became one of the most prominent men in Morgan County.—Jerry Alice Hagerty.

FRESNO (California) celebrated its 65th Anniversary with a tea at the Woodward Executive Estates, 315 East Nees, Fresno. State Historian, Mrs. Kenneth E. Thomas; four members from the Yosemite Chapter; Fresno Chapter members; prospective members and guests attended, even though it rained most of the day.

Mrs. Raymond Piacentini,
Mrs. Philip O. Rhu and Mrs. Harold V. Thompson served as hostesses. Chapter Regent, Mrs. Frank O. Hand, greeted members and guests while Mrs. Thompson was in charge of the guest book.

Fresno Chapter was organized 23 March 1922. Our Charter was exhibited, which has been put into a lovely frame and glass by Mrs. and Mr. Barton S. Black (Mary Belle) who recently have moved to Fort Worth, Texas.

The Charter National Number 1589 was signed by 22 members: Grace Allen; Florence App; Marjorie App (Historian); Nancy Margaret McGinittie Beebe; Mary Katherine Hopwood Boyer (Recording Secretary); Alethe Safford Bailey; Clara Irene Brink Harcourt (Corresponding Secretary); Margaret Bradfield Hopwood Hubbard; Leona Heaston Jakobsen; Mrs. Zane Holland; and Mary Kaunicka. Booklets were autographed by all of the members and sent as momento to Zana and Mary.

We honored three Good Citizen Winners. They were Bill Stanley, Des Moines Christian School; Caren Robey, Speedway High School; and Curtis Phelps, Johnston High School.

At that time Lora Hawai Cook, was President General; Alice Lye Briggs, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. A. Walker, Organizing Secretary General; Alice J. Mannhart, was the California State Regent.

The Fresno Chapter has had 39 Regents. At the present time Fresno Chapter has 58 members and two more are being processed at National.

JEAN MARIE CARDINELL (De Moines, IA). Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General, was a special guest at the Eighty-Eighth Annual State Conference held at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines, Iowa. She stressed that an increase in membership was needed. Our Chapter motto is “100 by 100.” Our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Janet Markley, is well on the way to seeing that we will have 100 members by 1990.

Mrs. Cynthia Fisher, our Past Regent, served for the sixth consecutive year as State Page chairman. She also is serving as the Southwest District Director for the State of Iowa. Our Junior member, Susan King, Daughter of Mrs. Margaret King, served as a page for the State Conference.

Mrs. Vergie Welch has been a volunteer at the Des Moines Veteran’s Medical Administration for the past 41 years. She was nominated for the NDSAR Outstanding Service to Veteran’s Patients Committee Award. She won the State and the North Central division.

The Thatcher Award was presented to Mrs. Mabel Klobnak by Mrs. Wanda Kelley for her work in JAC. Mrs. Klobnak is the State Junior American Citizen Chairman.

Our chapter observed its 45th Anniversary with a coffee. Our two charter members are Mrs. Zana Holland and Mrs. Mary Kaunicka. Booklets were autographed by all of the members and sent as momento to Zana and Mary.

We honored three Good Citizen Winners. They were Bill Stanley, Des Moines Christian School; Caren Robey, Speedway High School; and Curtis Phelps, Johnston High School.

At the signing of the proclamation for the American History Month in Missouri, thanks in large part to the efforts of Marjorie Raymer, Chairman of the American History Month Committee for the Louisiana Purchase Chapter.

A kindergarten teacher in the Dunklin R-5 school district at Herculaneum, Mrs. Charles Raymer led the effort that resulted in Missouri’s Governor John Ashcroft signing the proclamation for this special month.

The governor’s proclamation stated, in part, “Many solutions to America’s problems today can be found by looking back to the lessons of our forefathers and the difficulties they overcome in establishing this great nation. … It is important for Missourians, and all Americans, to learn about and appreciate the story of this yet young republic.”

A similar proclamation was issued by DeSoto Mayor Dennis Hovis. Mrs. Raymer’s initiative at both the county and state levels encourages us all to seek every opportunity to reach the public during this historical era. In Mrs. Raymer’s own words, “This year we will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the writing of the Constitution of the United States. There is no better time to renew or return to a truer love of country.”

At the signing of the proclamation for the American History Month in Missouri are, from left: Governor John Ashcroft, State Representative Mark Abel of Festus, Marjorie Raymer of the Louisiana Purchase Chapter DAR, and State Representative William Lewis of DeSoto. —Becky Kirkpatrick.

SPOON RIVER (Williamsfield, IL). The oldest house in Williamsfield was willed by Pearl Shipley, charter member, to the Spoon River Chapter. It has been a labor of love and has made “dream come true.” —Clara Mount.

YE TOWNE OF BATH (Berkely Springs, WV). 1987 marks the chapter’s 55th birthday. Membership is 48, five juniors two charter.

Pearl Shipley, charter member, has been regent (chapter treasurer, 15 years) and registrar. She was sponsored by the chapter at a Volunteer Day Luncheon. Her work spanned 50 years in Red Cross, Cancer and Veterans.
Patriotic days are celebrated by members at appropriate historical monuments with a grapevine wreath. July 4 was celebrated at an 1830 restored home. Good Citizen program is well organized by Martha Ann Kerns, National Defense Chairman. Recipients are feted at Christmas dinner with birthday and Christmas cards sent to honorees.

Six members belong to a historical society. They, with others have written five books: 1850 Census of Morgan County, 1860 Census of Morgan County, Graveyards of Morgan County, History of Morgan County and Its People. Kathern Allemon has written and published the *Ruppenthal History* which has been given to the DAR Library.

Three members belong to a quilting club, preserving tradition of quilting. Regent and her husband planted four acres of trees and built two farm ponds. Birdseed and cracked corn was bought and used by members. From gardens planted, food was canned or frozen.

The chapter was honored to have State Regent, Mrs. Gary Gess, present a slide program of the period rooms in the DAR Museum.

Our most interesting program was *In The Good Old Days, Grandma’s Quilts*, where members brought quilts and related history.

Alice Wildmeyer visits nursing homes with birthday gifts for shut-ins, takes senior citizens to doctors, assists with the cancer luncheon and the Red Cross blood bank.

Ama Catlett and Mary Martin visit regularly Newton D. Baker Veterans Hospital with gifts.—Mrs. Ronald Reeder.

**ANTHONY SMITH** (Lufkin, TX) had the Honorable Charles Wilson, United States Congressman, Second District, Texas, as their guest speaker for the March meeting. Congressman Wilson is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, and has been appointed to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Congressman Wilson spoke on National Defense, and his talk was informative and outstanding, making this meeting one of the highlights of the year.

*He allowed time for questions at the close, and members and guests participated wholeheartedly.*

At the October meeting, guest speaker was Mary Ellen Shoop, Executive Director of “Keep Texas Beautiful.” She is the daughter of one of our members, past-Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Alexander. Mrs. Shoop’s presentation was another highlight for us.

Coming up is a trip to Millard’s Crossing, a settlement of historical interest near Nacogdoches, home of Mrs. Branch Patton, State Chairman Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, who spoke to us on “Americanism” at the January meeting.

During the course of the year, Mrs. Alexander’s lineage research turned up the fact that she shares common Revolutionary ancestry with the Regent and Vice Regent!

The photograph shows, left to right, Mrs. Loyd E. Richardson, Chapter Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. W. D. Thames, Jr., Regent; Congressman Wilson, and Mrs. Wiley D. Kirkland, Vice Regent.

Other chapter officers are Mrs. Thomas A. Nicholson, Chaplain; Mrs. Woodrow Scott, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert C. Hicks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. S. L. Schulze, Treasurer; Mrs. Paulene Barbay, Registrar; Mrs. James B. Powers, Historian; and Mrs. Clarence W. Alexander, Parliamentarian.—Margie Kirkland.

**ELIJAH CLARKE** (Athens, GA). Abraham Baldwin, one of two Georgia signers of the U.S. Constitution, was the subject of an address given by Dr. Albert Saye to Elijah Clarke Chapter in Athens, Georgia. Dr. Saye is a University of Georgia professor emeritus of political science, and is the editor of a recently published biography of Baldwin by Dr. E. Merton Coulter.

Saye credits Baldwin with preventing a delegate walk-out at the Constitutional Convention. A crisis occurred over the basis for representation in Congress. Large states wanted a number of representatives based on population. Small states held out for each state to have one representative, in accordance with the Articles of Confederation.

The convention approved a plan for representation by population for the lower house of Congress, Saye said. A motion that in the Senate the states should be represented equally resulted in bitter debate. Small-state delegates threatened a walk-out if the motion was defeated. The customary voting procedure was by roll call in geographic order, beginning with Massachusetts and ending with Georgia.

When Georgia’s time came, the vote was tied 5-5. William Houston voted as usual with the large states against the motion. But Abraham Baldwin deliberately voted on the side of the small states, thus tying the vote and gaining time for a compromise to be reached. Scholars now accord him the status of hero of the convention, Saye said.

Abraham Baldwin immigrated to Georgia from New England in 1783. He had obtained an A.B. degree from Yale College at age 18, studied for the ministry, and served as an army chaplain in the Revolution War. Subsequently, he had studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Georgia legislature in 1784, and in 1785 he authored the charter for the University of Georgia. He served as university president from 1785 to 1800, but had been elected to the U.S. Congress in 1799.

A large portrait of Baldwin, which belongs to the Georgia Museum of Art, has been lent for display in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington for the observance of the U.S. Constitution Bicentennial anniversary. The portrait is by Charles Frederick Naegele.

Shown in the photograph with the portrait of Baldwin are: (left to right) Mrs. E. N. Kinne, Second Vice Regent; Dr. Albert Saye; Mrs. Harry Page, Regent; Mrs. Anthony LaCavera, First Vice Regent.

**SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT** (Pennsylvania). Pennsylvania State Regent, Miss Margaret E. Flounders, (left) accepts a floral money arrangement from Mrs. James R. DeLong, Regent, Bucks County Chapter (right).
DIARY OF A DAUGHTER
(Continued from page 785)

received “Acoustaguides” and followed the tour at our own pace. The display was exquisitely and our group appreciated the fine furniture, artifacts and portraits. The grandeur of the Philadelphia Museum of Art was overpowering, especially when we gathered on the front steps to have our picture taken. The overview of Philadelphia struck a special chord of reverence for where we were and why.

6:00 p.m.: J. E. Caldwell Reception in honor of the DAR Celebration ’87. Actually a whole book could be written about this experience but I will try to record it in a brief synopsis: SENSATIONAL!

The red carpet was in position and blue and white ribbons decorated the entire store amid the jewels, silver, works of art and flags of the nation and of DAR. Caldwell’s mounted an exhibit of pins, artifacts and correspondence that would have taken hours to thoroughly view. Their windows were dressed for the celebration and the food and music were tailored to reflect 1787. Miss Meyer, President of J. E. Caldwell, graciously welcomed us and Mrs. Fleck responded with words of appreciation for our association of almost one hundred years. We were all happy to see Mr. Johnson, our faithful friend and the loyal staff who help us to order our DAR pins, plates, spoons, etc. Our time at the reception seemed to fly by and in spite of the downpour which developed while we were celebrating, our sun surely did shine!

8:30 p.m.: The Farewell to Philadelphia Dinner at Dickens Inn at the New Market Area: with a choice of trout or prime ribs accompanied by a host of excellent fare served on pewter and in an atmosphere of old Philadelphia. We lingered over desert and coffee and reminisced about our trip. I think we all agreed that it would take weeks to sort out where we had been and the full extent of our time spent together.

Midnight: Goodnight and for some of us good-bye.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987:
Breakfast and departure for either home or for an added tour of Longwood Gardens and lunch at Minden Hall Inn.

For those of us going to Longwood, the excursion provided a time of quietness and a return to the beauty of nature and the magnificence of creation. The beautifully planned and maintained conservatories reminded us once more of the generosity of those giants who have fared well in the free enterprise society established by those brilliant men who met together to form our republic. The DuPounts have assured us of this lasting tribute to God’s gifts of beauty and wonder. We had a wonderful lunch and then returned to the hotel.

REFLECTIONS: I can’t help but reflect on these days and how they seemed to dovetail into three specific activities: commemoration, celebration and thanksgiving. Yes, it was a full schedule but in all respects it was glorious and a fitting tribute to the revered blue print of Liberty, realized through the valiant efforts of our Founding Fathers. May God continue to bless this nation with a spirit of thanksgiving and peace for the freedoms with which we have been endowed and continue to enjoy.

My Diary would be incomplete without a sincere word of appreciation to my very close friends who helped me to make this trip a very pleasant one for everyone.

Georgie Anderson, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and the National Chairman of Insignia, provided encouragement, organization, and vitality. Jean Middleton, Florence Michaelash, Guion Taylor, Grace Sisson, Sarah Connor, Mary Connor, Louise Gruber and Alma Fricke were there when the need was great and the way was weary. Also a particular thank you to Mrs. Raymond F. Fleck, President General, her Executive Committee and staff for their support and cooperation during the year of planning. There aren’t enough words of praise for the pages who persevered through thick and thin. Also a special note of appreciation for our excellent and patient bus drivers from the Martz Bus Co; our talented photographer, Jake; the staffs of the hotels, restaurants, clubs and companies that we visited and to the National Park Services for the courtesies extended to all of us during a very busy time.

Last but by no means least, the tour participants who came to Philadelphia in a spirit of good will with happy faces, a sure step, a song in their hearts and prayers from their lips. Bless you all.

PRESIDENTS BEFORE GEORGE WASHINGTON
(Continued from page 798)

1736, in Thurso, Caithness, Scotland. He attended the University of Edinburgh and studied medicine under Dr. John Hunter. He purchased a commission as ensign and came to America with Admiral Boscawen’s fleet about 1758. After service here, he resigned in April 1762, and settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania where he erected mills. He held various public positions. He became Brigadier General of the Continental Army in August 1776, and Major General in February 1777, serving until the close of the war. He became Commander of the U.S. Army in March, 1781, being the only soldier from Pennsylvania to attain that rank during the Revolution. He resigned one year later. St. Clair was a member of the Continental Congress from November, 1785 to November 1787 and was President in 1787. He was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory upon its formation in 1789 and served until November 22, 1802. Since the Northwest Ordinance was passed during a period of his presidency when he was absent, there has been some speculation over his role in the establishment of the territory. Some think he became governor in return for support of the territorial organization and the type of government installed.

Cyrus Griffin was the last President under the Articles of Confederation. Born in Farnham, Richmond County Virginia, July 16, 1748, he was educated in England. He studied law at the University of Edinburgh and the Middle Temple in London, then returned to Virginia where he was prominent in pre-Revolutionary movements. He was a member of Continental Congress 1778–81, 1787, 1788, and was President in 1788. Griffin was the President of the Supreme Court of Admiration, commissioner to the Creek Nation 1759, and a judge of the U.S. District Court of Virginia from December 1789 until his death December 14, 1810 at Yorktown. He is buried in Bruton Churchyard, Williamsburg, Virginia. As President he was instrumental in smoothing the transition to the new Constitutional government. He was followed in office by fellow Virginian George Washington.

America revels in its diversity, but the Presidency has not really reflected that diversity. From Washington through Reagan, most of the presidents under the Constitution have come from British or Germanic stock. Most have been well educated by the standards of the times, and nearly all were men of wealth even though they were not always portrayed that way.

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North Carolina

Despite the cold weather outside, the 550 North Carolina DAR members gathered for their 87th annual State Conference at the famed resort Hotel Pinehurst in Pinehurst, enjoyed the warmth of good fellowship and the satisfactory feeling of having accomplished much work during the past year. Add to this the presence of our President General, Mrs. Raymond Fleck, who gave a stirring patriotic speech, “We the People,” the viewing of an outstanding film, “Portrait of a Daughter,” the thrilling concert presented by the 82nd Airborne Division Band, the lovely reception honoring State Officers, distinguished visitors and guests, and the Conference becomes an even more significant one.

The smiling faces of the State Officers and their guests in the accompanying picture attest to the happy time during the three day conference. Distinguished guests other than Mrs. Fleck included (seated, left to right), Mrs. Howard Lee, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. Billie Joe Lovett, Texas State Regent; Mrs. Joseph K. Showfety, hostess and North Carolina State Regent who presided for the meetings; Mrs. David S. Hawkins, Maryland State Regent; and Mrs. Marian H. Miller, Indiana State Regent; standing, North Carolina Officers, left to right, Mrs. Joe M. Dietzel, Vice Regent; Mrs. George Earl Thompson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. T. Marion Hunter, Treasurer; Miss Anne Katherine Bland, Chaplain; Mrs. Rhoderick T. Williams, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. William Nixon, Librarian; Mrs. John G. O'Keefe, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. John T. Oxford, Historian.

A special event was the lovely memorial service for the 130 Daughters who had died during the year, with special tributes being paid to Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, past National and State Parliamentarian, by Mrs. C. 0. Jeffress, and to Miss Josephine Valentine Smith, a past State Treasurer, by Mrs. Leon Robertson.

Winners presented during the Conference included Outstanding Junior Member, Beth Briley Winstead (Mrs. Dennis), Greenville, sponsored by Susannah Coutanch Evans Chapter; Outstanding History Teacher, Mrs. Ruth Clark Saunders, Lumberton, Colonel Thomas Robeson Chapter; State DAR Good Citizen, James Eric Dishman, Charlotte, Jane Parks McDowell Chapter; and American History Essay awards, 5th grade, Kimberly Joy Hipp, Hickory, Hickory Tavern Chapter; 7th grade, William Chadwick Jones, Elizabeth City, Betsy Dowdy Chapter; and 8th grade, Malcolm Charles Watson, Red Springs, Upper Cape Fear Chapter.

A nominating committee to serve during the coming year was elected as follows: Mrs. Cleo P. Stapleton, Chairman; Mrs. Coleman Gentry; Mrs. J. B. Ebert; Mrs. T. J. Burns; and Mrs. Stephen Conger.

Three new District Directors were installed at the final business session. They are Mrs. George H. Hembree, Hendersonville, District I; Mrs. Perry M. Starnes, Hickory, District II; and Mrs. Wilson Ray, Red Springs, District VII.

Mrs. Leon Robertson, District VIII Director, issued the invitation to the 88th State Conference to be held in Pinehurst in March, 1988, with the ten chapters in District VIII to serve as hostesses.

Conference adjourned with the singing of the traditional “Blest Be the Tie that Binds.” —Jane W. Kellett.

Florida

The Eighty-Fifth Annual Florida State Conference, Florida State Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Marriott Airport in Orlando, Florida, with Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, State Regent, presiding. Hostesses for the event were Mrs. J. Vernon Hinley, General Conference Chairman, and Mrs. T. C. Blow, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Orlando.

Mrs. Dobrzanski introduced honored guests: Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General; Mrs. Alex White Boone, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, Honorary Vice President General from Florida; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Mrs. Richard Morgan Jones, Mrs. John Dean Milton, Mrs. Joseph Robert Tracey and Mrs. John Marshall Buckner, Honorary State Regents from Florida. Visiting State Regents were: Mrs. Harold Hemstreet, Connecticut; Mrs. James J. Leitch, Georgia; Mrs. Robert R. King, Ohio.

Following the Board of Management meeting, members and guests attended the Memorial Service honoring Florida’s deceased Daughters under the direction of Mrs. William H. Vining, State Chaplain. Mrs. Richard Morgan Jones, Honorary State Regent, presented a Special Tribute to Miss Eleanor Town, Honorary State Regent. The Memorial Cross was placed at the Veterans Memorial Monument in Eola Park, Orlando.

The Orlando Naval Training Center Color Guard led the Opening Session processional and the Eighty-Fifth Florida State Conference was called to order by Mrs. Dobrzanski, State Regent. Greetings were read from the Office of the
Honorable Bob Martinez, Governor of Florida, A Welcome was brought from the Orlando Mayors' Office by Mrs. Glenda Hood, Orlando City Commissioner, and Mr. Ron Mann, Marriott Manager, extended a cordial Welcome to all guests. Mrs. T. C. Blow, Oklahoma Chapter Regent, brought Greetings and Mrs. John E. Drolshagen, State Vice Regent, responded.

Greetings from F.S.C.A.R. were brought by Mrs. Joyce R. Blackburn, Senior State President, and by Miss Julie Schuler. Flowers were presented the State Regent by Tamara Langford, John and Adam D'Zurilla of Thomas Creek Society, F.S.C.A.R.

Mr. Edward S. Hoyt, President, Florida State Society, Sons of the American Revolution brought greetings.

Mrs. Dobrzanski introduced our distinguished honored guest, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General. Her address, "We The People," brought her a standing ovation from the assembly.

Miss Karen Sutton, John MacDonald Chapter, was presented as the Florida Outstanding Junior; the Florida Outstanding Teacher of American History, Mrs. Heidy E. Marcincak was awarded a plaque; State DAR Good Citizen, Tyler Gordon Trimmer, was present to receive his awards; the American History Month Essay Contest State Finalists were announced, as well as the Southeastern Division Finalist in Grade Six, Robert W. Riechmann.

Following the Morning Business Session, members attended the DAR School Luncheon, Mrs. Lawrence E. Hartley, State DAR School Chairman and Second Vice Regent, presiding. Guest speaker, Mr. H. Dean Bare, Administrator at Tamassee School, gave an inspirational message about Tamassee.

At the Evening National Defense Banquet, Mrs. John E. Drolshagen, Vice Regent and National Defense Chairman, presented Admiral James H. Flately III, USN, whose message centered around the defense of our Nation by the United States Navy. After the Banquet, the State Regent introduced the Florida Chapter Regents who gave their Annual Reports.

Individual Greetings were brought from the out of state honored guests at the Closing Session. Final registration for the Conference was 478. After the traditional singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," the Colors were retired and the Service was paid to Mrs. George E. Fluke, the designer of the American's Creed was led by Mrs. John W. Sterling, State Recording Secretary. Messages of greeting were read from the Governor of Oklahoma, the Honorable Henry Bellmon; the President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and the Mayor of Tulsa, Richard Crawford. A Welcome to the Conference was given by Mrs. Briggs, and the Response was given by Mrs. R. Keith Brewer, State First Vice Regent.

Mrs. Creedon spoke on "Do You Know the DAR" in a manner attracting the attention of all present with the humorous incidents involving the early years of the organization. Many guests from the other patriotic organizations were in attendance on the opening night. Oklahoma's Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Terry Lee Hosmy, was announced by the Junior Membership Committee, Mrs. Wilson R. Cypert.

Tuesday morning the official business of the Conference was begun with the invocation and the Pledge of Allegiance. Mrs. Bellatti again led in The Preamble to the Constitution which was used in all opening ceremonies during the Conference. Our State Regent's Theme, "Onward We Go," was used by several of the State Officers and Chairmen in their reports.

The Youth Awards Luncheon was held in the Grand Ballroom with Mr. Lee Fleming, Tahlequah, playing a piano medley during the luncheon. Following the luncheon, Mr. Kenneth W. Meridith, State Historian, named Mr. Ralph Bullard as Oklahoma's Outstanding History Teacher. Mr. Bullard is Headmaster and Administrator of Christian Heritage Academy, Oklahoma City who was the entry of the Col. John Starke Sr. Chapter of Oklahoma City. Mr. Bullard received a $75.00 check from the Oklahoma State Society for being the honored history teacher.

Mrs. William J. Polson, American History Month Committee Chairman, presented the American History Month awards and Mrs. John L. Kennedy awarded the DAR Good Citizens awards. Mrs. Clifford R. Strider, State Scholarship Chairman,
presented the State Scholarship award to Jeff Cline in the amount of $500.00. Mrs. Gabriel O. Saavedra, National Chairman, DAR School Committee brought greetings after she was introduced by Mrs. David Albertson, Oklahoma Chairman of the DAR Schools Committee. The winners and their parents were introduced.

Mrs. Robert L. Tayar, National Vice Chairman in charge of contests for the Junior American Citizenship Committee, presented the report of the JAC Committee Chairman and introduced Mrs. Spencer W. Closson, National Chairman. Mrs. Closson challenged each parent, grandparent, or members present who loved children with a golden opportunity to invest in our youth, the leaders of our country tomorrow! Mrs. Fred Dunn gave the DAR Service for Veterans Patients Report.

The Regents Regalia Banquet, honoring the Chapter Regents, was preceded by the photographers taking the group pictures. Many new ideas and approaches to doing the DAR Committee work were given by these chapter regents. These are the results of a well planned State Workshop where information was given to the chapters. Wednesday morning was the final session with the Press Book and Scrap Book winners being recognized. An invitation was extended by Mrs. Denzil E. Gates, Vice Director of the Great Plains District, to hold the 79th State Conference in the Great Plains District. The Oklahoma Daughters joined hands and sang “Blest Be The Tie That Binds.”

California

“Open Up That Golden Gate” was the theme of California’s 79th State Conference at San Francisco Airport Marriott Hotel in Burlingame. Pre-conference activities included a tour of “Acres of Orchids” in South San Francisco and a luncheon at the Allied Arts Guild in Menlo Park.

Magnificent military music by the United States Navy Band, Treasure Island, set the mood for Opening Night. The Color Guard was provided by San Francisco State University Air Force ROTC Unit. Assembly Call Signaled the Procesional, which ended with Mrs. Jerry Jon Strayer, State Regent, entering the hall to the lively tune of “California, Here I Come!”

Greetings from Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General, and Governor Deukemjian were read. Mayor Gloria Barton welcomed the assembly to Burlingame. Also extending greetings were Mr. Stephen Landt, State President, and Mrs. William F. Scales, Senior State President, C.A.R. Nosegays were presented by members of C.A.R. to Mrs. Strayer and the distinguished guests: Mrs. Richard Osborn Creedon, First Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Keil Kemper, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Donald Douglas Duncan, Vice President General from California; and Mrs. Gabriel Omar Saavedra, National Chairman DAR School Committee.

Enthusiastic applause greeted the winners of special State Awards: Mr. James L. Lunsford, 1987 Outstanding Teacher of American History—San Joaquin Chapter; DAR Good Citizen—San Andreas Lake Chapter; and Irene Park—D’Innocenti, San Andreas Lake Chapter Regent, honored as California and Southwestern Division Outstanding Junior Member.

Following a musical interlude, Mrs. Creedon told of “Little Known Facts of the DAR,” and a reception honoring distinguished guests ended the evening.

Business sessions included: Reports; Resolutions; Credentials—478 registered; and a $100 Life Membership Fund established to benefit the California Room, NSDAR Museum. On Saturday, Chairman of Tellers reported that Mrs. Jerry Jon Strayer, State Regent, was endorsed as candidate for Vice President General at the 1988 Continental Congress.

Mrs. Richard Powell Taylor, Librarian General, was welcomed to Conference upon arrival from Washington.

The National Defense Luncheon featured Professor A. James Gregor, University of California, Berkeley, who spoke on “U.S.-Asian Policy Unmasked.”

At the DAR Schools’ Banquet, we were pleased to have Mrs. Saavedra, National Chairman DAR School Committee, present a vivid slide show. Another highlight was the presentation of six C.A.R. debutantes, who, with their escorts, promenaded throughout the ballroom and were greeted by Mrs. Strayer and Mrs. Creedon. The Vietnam Veterans’ Chorus from Palo Alto VA Hospital received a standing ovation and $1000 donation from the appreciative audience for their program of patriotic songs.

Sunday’s Memorial Service for deceased members was conducted by Mrs. Jim L. Selby, State Chaplain.

Awards presented at the C.A.R., Pages Luncheon included: American History Scholarship, Daina Starratt—General John A. Sutter Chapter; Essay Contest—Southwestern Division winner, Kathleen Kwong, 6th grade—San Andreas Lake Chapter; Overall State winner, John Rokdan—8th grade—Kaweah Chapter; NSDAR Conservation Medal, Mrs. HuIda Degl’Innocenti, San Andreas Lake Chapter Regent, and Outstanding Veteran—Patient, Mr. Ramon J. Reevy—San Joaquin Chapter.

Special appreciation was expressed to Mrs. Nelson R. Williams, Conference Chairman, her committee and the pages, who all helped “Open Up That Golden Gate!”—Joy Thomas.

New York

The Holiday Inn, Genesee Plaza, Rochester, New York was the setting for the 90th State Conference of the New York State Organization. There were over 400 attending. Mrs. Frederick W. Rohrs, State Regent, presided. “Knowledge Inspires Growth” was the Conference theme.

Mrs. Ruth O. Serafini was General Chairman while Mrs. Robert Herron, Director District VIII, served as Vice Chairman and Mrs. David C. De Forest, Advisor.
The 16 chapters of District VIII served as hostesses. Honored guests included Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, President General; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., Honorary President General, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, Registrar General; and the Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., past Vice President General; Mrs. James E. Clyde, past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, Conference Parliamentarian; and Mrs. Doris H. Diebold. DAR guests Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, National Chairman, Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States of America. Also attending, Mr. Alfred O. Ginkel, President Bacone College, Oklahoma, and Tamasee students, Sophia Kinney and Hope Meadows. Formal opening preceded by Lineage Research Workshop conducted by Mrs. Robert Goerlich, State Chairman; a DAR Magazine Breakfast with Miss Sue Beth Carter, State Chairman, presiding; and, Parliamentary Proceccure class with Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, State Parliamentarian.

The order of business was suspended so that action could be taken on a recommendation of the State Board of Management, that the State Regents Project be: to determine the feasibility of the complete renovating of the New York Cottage at Tamasee or the building of a new structure and to proceed with fund raising for the alternative deemed most advisable. The State Regent’s Project was unanimously approved and a pledging period followed.

A Membership Luncheon, hosted by Mrs. Richard J. Grousset, State Chairman, featured an Address by Mrs. Donald D. Zimmerman, Registrar General, followed by a State Regent’s Advisory Council, and Roundtables by State Officers and State Chairmen.

The highlight of the Conference was the Wednesday evening Banquet, featuring an Address by the President General, Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck. A reception followed honoring the State Regent, the President General and Honored Guests.

After the Thursday morning New York Cottage Breakfast featuring the students from Tamasee DAR School, the meeting was called to order. The Resolution Committee presented their report and State Chairmen Reports were given. Polls were opened to vote for the endorsement of Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald for Vice President General and the seven-member nominating committee.

A National Defense Luncheon chaired by Mrs. Robert Griffith, State Chairman of National Defense, presented the speaker, Assemblyman John R. Kuhl, representing the 127th District. Thursday afternoon the State Chairmen reports were concluded and tellers report given.

During a Memorial Service, planned by Mrs. Phillip Parks, State Chaplain, tribute was given to 289 deceased Daughters. Following the State Family and Members dinners, the Guest Night program included the Empire State Chorus and a speech by Mrs. Gavin Barr, Chairman Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States Committee and the DAR film “A Portrait of a Daughter.”

The final report of the Resolution Committee and unfinished business was presented Friday morning. An invitation to the 91st State Conference was extended by Mrs. Harold A. Newlander, State Regent, presided over the New Mexico sixty-seventh annual state conference held at the newly renovated Holiday Inn-Midtown in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The theme “At the End of the Rainbow,” was depicted at each social function using colorful dolls, rainbows, pots of gold and balloons. Music preludes were played by Mrs. Leland Randall and Mrs. W. W. Darr. The Del Norte High School ROTC led the procession, presented, and posted the colors for the opening of the conference. Invocation was given by Rev. Brian Taylor, St. Michael and All Angels Episcopal Church located in Albuquerque. Ms. Kate J. Kuligowski from the Office of the Mayor/CAO welcomed all to the city. Mrs. Julian Olmsted, Regent, Lew Wallace Chapter in Albuquerque, extended a welcome to the assembly from the Northwest Delta, the hostesses for this conference. Greeting given by Mrs. Douglas Griffin from the Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Joseph Massara, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution; Col. Llewellyn T. Boalracht, Jr., Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. A. A. Nelson, Mayflower Society; Mrs. Blanche Goldsmith, State President Colonial Dames XVII Century; Mrs. Ivan Teeter, Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Charles Klingman, Huguenot Society; Mrs. Robert Wheeler, Daughters of the American Colonist, and Mrs. Boone, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Reports from the Nominating Committee, Officers, Regents, District Directors, State Chairmen of National and Special Committees and State Chairmen of Committees were read. Following the first day’s meeting, a beautiful Memorial Service was conducted by the Chaplain, Mrs. Carl H. Lindahl, in memory of the twenty-four daughters lost during the year.

During the Awards Luncheon the Outstanding Junior for the state was announced and presented: Mrs. Jerome Kolar. Mrs. Kolar will attend the Continental Congress in April to represent New Mexico. Others honored were State American History Essay Winners: Grade 5: Raj K. Wahi, Albuquerque, sponsored by Charles Dibrell Chapter; Grade 6: Ryan H. Harrigan, Albuquerque, sponsored by Lew Wallace Chapter; Grade 7: Paul A. Melendres, Albuquerque, sponsored by Lew Wallace Chapter, and Grade 8: Kimberly Franklin, Las Cruces, sponsored by Dona Ana Chapter. Each winner read his essay to the enjoyment of all.

Dr. Don Shockey was guest speaker for the formal banquet. Dr. Shockey was a member of the 1984 expedition to Mount Ararat searching for evidence of the Ark of Noah. During his lecture he presented slides of this trip depicting the villages, terrain, etc. Room decorations and favors were complimentary of his talk using a smaller version of Noah’s Ark, miniature animals and a large pinata rainbow.

Newly elected officers (with the exception of the Regent and Vice Regent) were installed and the conference was adjourned. Officers elected to serve the 1987-1989 term were: Mrs. Blanche Goldsmith—Regent; Mrs. Fred Krueger—1st Vice Regent; Mrs. Herbert Dumas—Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Wilton Schonig-Chaplain; Mrs. Charles Bowen—Recording Secretary; Mrs. Victor L. Gallivan—Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Glass—State Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Gordon Burroughs—Treasurer; Mrs. Kurt Tief—Registrar; Mrs. R. C. Pennington—Historian; and Mrs. Donald Smithburg—Librarian.

Pages for this conference were Miss Jenna May Wiley, Mrs. Mark Anderson, Mrs. Kurt Tiefa, and Miss Nina Petrylyak. Hostess for this conference was the Northwest District, consisting of Charles Dibrell, Col. Edward Lacey and Lew Wallace Chapters of Albuquerque and Desert Gold Chapter of Farmington.
MARTIN: Susannah and David Martin of Camden area (near Granby) SC, had issue: William, Sherwood, Francis A., Green, Betsey, and John T., b. 21 Nov 1775, d. 29 May 1842. Susannah's will of 28 May 1814, Kershaw Dist., SC, named all their children except Green. John T. Martin's headstone states he was born in Granby, SC, and died in Bellefonte, AL. He m. Rachel Burns, dau. of John Burns. Her headstone states she was b. in 1780, Kershaw Dist., SC, and d. 20 Mar 1842 in Bellefonte, AL. Need proof that David is John T. Martin's father, also birth and death dates for David. All help appreciated and all responses answered.—Carolyn Martin Cole, 803 N. Union, Natchez, MS 39180.

PATTERSON-HOOKER: Seek parents and ancestors of George Robert Patterson, b. ca 1825 AL; m. Mary Louise Hooker, b. ca 1830 AL. Both died in Hico, TX, 1915, 1920. He claimed to be 1/8th Choctaw Indian. Would appreciate any info. on Patterson or Hooker.—Frances Holmes, 1450 Mesquite, Palm Springs, CA 92263.

TUCKER-IRVINE: Seek parents and ancestors of William Henry Tucker, b. 1825 VA; m. Martha Jane Irvine (Erwin, Ervin), b. ca 1832 AL. Both died in Cameron, TX, 1888, 1876. Lived in Madison County, AL, before Civil War. Need any info. on parents, and county birthplace of each.—Frances Tucker Holmes, 1450 Mesquite Ave., Palm Springs, CA 92263.

PACKER: Seeking descendants of William Fisher Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1858-61.—Mrs. Neal Davis, 1103 Camelot Drive, Boise, ID 83704.

WHEELER: Need info. Thomas Madison Wheeler b. 1810 in KY. Mother was Nancy B.  , b. 1776 VA. Thomas moved to TN with parents at early age and to Franklin Co., AL, as young man; m. Sarah Peersall ca 1839, d. 1893 Huntsville, AL.—Mary W. Traumann, 2080 Cornell Rd., Middleburg, FL 32068.

SELFridge: Need info. on parents, brothers, sisters of Eunice Smith Selfridge b. 1 Jan 1811 in NY; m. Alvin Ball 28 Feb 1833, NY. Lived in NY, IL, and NE.—Doris G. Vogel, 305 N. 1st St., Holcomb, IL 61043.

SCHROYER: Need info. on parents, brothers, sisters of Catherine Schroyer b. 1806 in NY; m. Jacob Middaugh, NY; lived in NY, IN, and IL.—Doris G. Vogel, 305 N. 1st St., Holcomb, IL 61043.


KOHLMANN (COLEMAN)-SIPE-FRITZLER: Would like to hear from desc. or any info. on Katherine, Susannah, and Anna Maria Kohlmann (Coleman), dau. of the emigrant Valentin Kohlmann (Coleman). Lived in York Co., PA, from Holland 1753. Had bro., Valentine, who served in American Revolution. Katherine m. a Sipe; Anna Maria m. #1 Nicholas Sipe, #2 George Fritzler.—Doris G. Vogel, 305 N. 1st St., Holcomb, IL 61043.

FINK (FINCK): Need parents of Jacob Fink, b. 1820 in Germany, d. 1889, NJ; m. Anna ? 1848, b. 1823 in Germany, d. 1864, NJ. Had children Margaret, Anna, John, Matilda, Henry.—Mrs. Walter L. Fyfe, 2008 Scotland Drive, Clearwater, FL 34623.

BENNETT: Seeking parents of Aquilla Bennett b. 1769, d. 6 Oct 1839 at Ashland, OH. Ch.: John, Peter, Abraham, Michael, and Elizabeth.—Connie Hecht, 906 Cedarberry Rd., No. Platte, NE 69101.

CARTER: Seeking parents, grandparents, dates of their birth, death, and places of each of Robert Carter b. 1 Jan 1769, d. Mar 1801, m. Jane Crockett b. 5 Sept 1772, d. 11 Nov 1844 the dau. of Col. Walter Crockett, Rev. Soldier. Proof needed on parents and grandparents on Carter line.—Elizabeth E. Hale, Box 364, Galax, VA 24333.

BERRY: Need info. on antecedents of Francis Berry b. 1754, Pvt VA, of Augusta Co., VA Berry family. His wife Sarah Sharp is well documented. Have nothing on lineage for Francis.—Judi Miller, 4404 Brewer, Bakersfield, CA 93306.

EARLY: Robert Early m. Elizabeth Dryden d. ca 1850 Whitley Co., KY. Need info. on parents of brothers Robert,


SMITH-NORTON: Need info. on William Smith b. CT ca 1770s, m. Cordelia (——) 1790s. Their son William Mervin Smith b. CT or NY Dec 1796, m. as his 2nd wife Myrtle Norton (she b. ca 1814 NY) in Oswego, NY, 18 Sept 1836, Presbyterian Church. William M. Smith d. Spring Lake, MI, 16 Oct 1877.—Catherine M. Newell, 2350 Sixth Avenue, 5-B, San Diego, CA 92101.

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


CLARK: Seek data on Ebenezer Clark III b. 1774, m. Lora Wales, grdua. of Lt. Col. Miles Powell, 1796.—K. Harrington Post, 3419 Irwin Ave., Bx, New York, NY 10463.

LAUGHRIDGE: Seek any information, particularly all ancestry and place of birth, Robert R. Laughridge, Presbyterian minister in Texas and Oklahoma. B. 24 Dec 1809, d. 8 July 1900, bur. Marlin, TX.—L. L. Williams, Rt. 2, Box 2399, Belton, TX 76513.

DREYDEN: Need parents of Mills Dryden b. 1766/7, d. 13 June 1836, m. Elisabeth (Betsy) Winder Murray 14 Nov 1798; also children of William Dryden (Dredden), b. 23 June 1740, m. Sarah ____? Somersett Co., MD.—Rosalie Petrol, 219 Lafayette Ave., Swarthmore, PA 19081.

COONS: Seek info. on parents and ancestors of Henry Coons. Married Sarah who m. Mary Grimsley. A son, Joseph F. Coons, was born 11 Apr 1819 in Bourbon Co., KY. He m. Catherine Gaines and emigrated to Platte Co., MO, arriving there 10 Nov 1842.—Mrs. Robert S. Coons, 2-627 Table Rock Heights, Hollister, MO 65672.

WILSON-POTTS: Need parents of Jenkins Wilson, b. ca 1775 SC, d. Oct/Nov 1844 Jasper Co., GA, m. Elizabeth Lovejoy (dau. Edward Lovejoy and wf Jemima Mobley of Fairfield Co., SC), d. 25 Mar 1864 Troup Co., GA. 8 ch; 3 ch stayed in GA. Alfred m. Eveline Walker 3 Apr 1845 Jasper Co., GA; Jemima m. ____ Potts, GA; Sally m. ____ Potts, GA. Need date of b. and m. of Jemima and Sally and first names of husbands. 5 ch migrated to TX.—Lorraine F. Ward, 6504 Ellis Road, Ft. Worth, TX 76112.

BLAKE-BALL: John Blake (1) arrived America 1653, lived VA, m. ca 1657 Jane! d. 1744. His son George b. 18 Mar 1661 probably Middlesex Co., VA, m. Elizabeth? Apr 1690. His son John (2), baptized 11 May 1698, Middlesex Co., VA, wife Johannah Ball b. 14 Apr 1699. Need John (1) service. Was he soldier, servant, planter, gentleman? Wife's last name, parents, children, any information.—Mrs. Richard R. Bloomer, 1141 Elmwood Drive, Abilene, TX 79605.

SMALLEY: Michael Smalley's will was written in Halifax Co., NC, 3 Oct 1769, was in court Feb 1770 and showed heirs wife Ann, children Michael, Nancy, William, James, Patty, John, Mary Williams, and "child my wife now goeth with." Could this "child" be Levi Smalley who drew a blank #531 in the 1805 GA Land Lottery (Columbia Co.) after Michael Smalley drew two blanks as #530? Who was Levi Smalley who died ca 1828 in Madison Co., AL, leaving children John (b. 1805 GA), Billington, Mary Ann, Franklin, and James?—Pat Vincent, 212 W. Sycamore St., Bolivar, TN 38008.

Pierce: I need the names of the parents of Samuel Pierce b. 10 Mar 1827 Edmonston Co., KY. Father b. MD, mother b. Germany. M. Ann Eliz. Johnson 1847 Grayson Co., KY. Child: Sarah b. 1848 KY; Eliz. E. b. 1850 KY; Anna M. b. 1852 KY; Susan A. b. 1854 KY; Mary F. b. 1857 KY; Margaret C. b. 1859 KY; John A. b. 1861 KY; Martha M. b. 1864 IL; Laura B. b. 1866 MO; Came Josephine b. 1868 William II b. 1871 KS; Teresa A. b. 1873 KS.—Cherry Pierce, 1726 D St., Bakersfield, CA 93306.

WHITE: Need name of Jane White's husband. She was b. 1758, dau. of Justus White, descendant of Mayflower Resolve
SHINGLEDECKER-HOOVER: Abraham Shingledecker, son of Jacob and Abigail, b. 1786 PA. War 1812. OH 1812 m. Rebecca Hoover, dau. of Israel Hoover. Need info. on parents and siblings of Israel Hoover.—Elsie Hedrick Ferguson, 3000 Drakestone, Oklahoma City, OK 73120.

SEELYE (SEELY-SEELEY-SALEY-SEaley-SEALY-CeLE-SELE): Desire info. on Stephen Seelye who deserted at Reading, from Col. Canfield's Militia Regt., West Point, NY, Sept 1781. May have been from Fairfield, CT. Will exchange.—Miss June B. Barekman, 2905 N. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, IL 60641.

HAUSER-HOUSER: Seek info. on Mary Hauser Leiser (Maria Hauser), b. 1 Apr 1834, d. 1921. Married Nathan Hoover, dau. of Israel Hoover. Need info. on parents Drakestone, Oklahoma City, OK 73120.

SEELYE (SEELY-SEELEY-SALEY-SEaley-SEALY-CeLE-SELE): Desire info. on Stephen Seelye who deserted at Reading, from Col. Canfield's Militia Regt., West Point, NY, Sept 1781. May have been from Fairfield, CT. Will exchange.—Miss June B. Barekman, 2905 N. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, IL 60641.

LEISER-LIESE-CHUMAKER-SHOEMAKER: Seeking parents, brothers, or sisters of John Schumaker and Susanna Kunze.—E. M. Stoll, P.O. Box 5134, Toledo, OH 43611.

LARRIMER - WRIGHT - POOL - WILLIAMS - MASON - VAN AUSDAL(E) - BORAH - Aumiller - Wilson - LAUDENSAYER: Seeking parents, aces. info. on Thomas Matthew Larrimer, b. (?) OH, d. 1858, m. (?) Mary Wright (PA)? John Palmer Pool, b. 1831, NC (I), m. 1857 Mary Williams (NC), d. 1867 (?); Rice Claborn(e) Mason, b. 1783 Charlotte Cty., VA, d. 1828, Butler Cty., KY, m. 1810 Eliz. Elenor Borah (1793-1844) of Northumberland Cty., PA, dau. of Jacob Borah (1765) and Abigail Aumiller and grdua. of Peter Borah and Margaret Laudenslayer; John Cornelius (or Cornelius John?) Van Aulsdal(e), b. (?) 1852 Mary Frances Tomlinson, d. 1925, Crawford Cty., KS; Eliz. Ann Wilson, b. 1829/30 (?), d. 1899, Crawford Cty., KS. Family “rumors” that Eliz. A. W. related to Woodrow Wilson, and that Rice C. descended from George Mason, b. 1629 Pershore, England, d. 1686, VA, m. Mary French, (2) Frances Norgrove, but neither connection documented. Will happily pay for postage, copying expense, etc., and share any info. I have.—J. Larrimer, 1669 Nordic Trace, Marietta, GA 30067.

MORLAN-GARDNER: Want descendants of Aaron Morlan, b. 1808 Columbiana Co., OH, m. Mary Gardner, moved to Parke Co., IN. They lived in Macon Co., IL, 1850, 1860. He d. in the army hospital in KS in 1862.—Subrina Morlan Hecht, 616 E. Wayne St., Wichita, KS 67216.

KELLY: Seek parents and birthdate William Kelly, Bucks Co., PA, b. ca 1775, d. 1840, m. Mary Barnsley of Bensalem, PA, moved to Mo. Co., MD 1806. Children: John, Naomi, Moses, Ann Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, and Wm.—Doris Mossburg, 310 Laura La., Rockville, MD 20850.

CUMMINS: Need info. on Isaac Cummings. Info. on James Walton Chenoweth, son of Isaac Chenoweth, d. Marengo, IA. (Ancestor had land grant from Lord Baltimore.)
ROBINSON-SHEPHERD: Beverly Robinson married Joanna Shepherd 1800 per "Joseph Robinson Journal." If someone has a copy of it, would you share info? I need to know if Malinda b. 1803 was their child, also names of other children.—Maryellen Simpson, 1914C Peach, Lee's Summit, MO 64081.

PHELPS-ANDREWS-SPENCER: Need proof Hannah Phelps b. 1787 Windsor, CT, was dau. of Jacob and Abigail Williams Pryor Phelps and sister of Clarissa Phelps who m. Joshua Austin Spencer. Hannah m. Ambrose Andrews ca 1806. He was b. 1779 Stockbridge, MA. Several children b. in Madison Co., NY, before moving to OH and IL. Hannah d. 1839, Vermillion Co., IL.—Irene Palmer, 409 West Loren, Springfield, MO 65807.

BRIZENDINE-BARNES: Need information about Leroy and Lucy (Barnes) Brizendine. VA 1789.—Beverly Kilpatrick, 912 Lombardo, Plano, TX 75023.


DURDEN: Need parents, bros & sisters of Thomas J. Durden children: Andrew, Lizzie, Charles; another not listed was Edna Durden, my mother (b. 8-25-1886).—Mrs. Morris E. Shoop, 241 Amy Drive, N.E., Marietta, GA 30060.


STUCKEY: Need p. and siblings of Wm. Stuckey, b. 1798, SC, w. Susan. (Pipkin?). Moved to AL 1820. Ch. Stephen John, Nathan Pipkin, Phareb, John M., Margaret, Lucinda, Wm. W.—Mrs. Doris Hauser, 4407 University Dr., Wichita Falls, TX 76308.


FERGUSON: Seek information on Nancy Ferguson listed in 1850 Hamilton County, TN, census, age 95, born in VA, living in Samuel Green household. Samuel Green m. Martha (Patsy) Ferguson 7 Oct 1819 in Knox County, TN.—Mrs. Richard Doerner, 5205 South Columbia, Tulsa, OK 74105.

CHAFFIN: Seeking information on Robert Chaffin living in Washington County, VA, in 1798, d. in Lawrence County, TN, in 1834.—Mrs. Richard Doerner, 5205 South Columbia, Tulsa, OK 74105.

JORDAN: Seek information on parents, ancestors, or relatives of Frederick Jordan (m. Winniford) and his brother James. Located in Northampton, Co.-Dobbs Co., NC; will 1791.—Martha Hill, 214 Walnut Creek Dr., Goldsboro, NC 27530.


HONOR ROLL

(Continued from page 795)

Thomas Carter; Thomas Lee; Washington-Lewis; William Pitt; William Taylor; New River Pioneer; Colonel James Patton; Rockfish Valley; Red Hill; Royal Oak; Anna Maria Fitzhugh; Chesapeake; Shenandoah River.

Honorable Mention: (25) Augustine Warner; Bermuda Hundred; Cobbs Hall; Colonel John Banister; Comte de Gruasse; Constantia; Dorothea Henry; Fort Maiden Spring; Fort Nelson; George Pearis; Jack Jouett; James Allen; Margarete Lynn Lewis; Nathaniel Bacon; Newport News; Northampton County; Old Donation; Poplar Forest; Princess Anne County; Stuart; Thomas Nelson; Virginia Frontier; Lynnhaven Parish; Front Royal; Falls of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON STATE
Gold: (5) David Douglas; Elizabeth Bixby; Elizabeth Ellington; Lakota 1*; Mary Lacy.
Silver: (10) Admiralty Inlet; Ann Washington; Columbia River; Fort Vancouver; Jonas Babcock; Michael Trebert; Narcissa Prentiss; Rainier; Sacajawea; Sarah Buchanan.
Honorable Mention: (9) Cascade; Eliza Hart Spalding; Esther Reed; Lady Stirling; Mary Ball; Peter Puget; Spokane Garry; Tahoma; Tillicum.

WEST VIRGINIA (100% Reporting)
Gold: (3) Charleston; General Andrew Lewis; West August 1*.
Silver: (8) Anne Royall; Captain James Allen; Fort Lee; Matthew French; Mondongacha; Mound; Wheeling; Westmoreland.
Honorable Mention: (15) Anne Bailey; Barbourville; Blennerhassett; Colonel John Evans; Colonel William Lowther; Colonel Zackquill Morgan; James Barbour; John Chapman; Kanawha Valley; Major William Haymond; Nathan Davis; Pack Horse Ford; Shenandoah Valley; South Branch Valley; Elk River.

WISCONSIN
Gold: (4) Gov. Nelson Dewey; John Bell; Joseph Marest; Kenosha 1*.
Silver: (11) Annis Avery Hill; Appleton; Beloit; Ellen Hayes Peck; Munedoo; Ste.-
Locating graves of Revolutionary Soldiers was started by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in 1897-98. A card file of these located graves is maintained in the Office of the Historian General. During the first year 32 graves were reported. This task is continued yearly through reports compiled by each State Historian and submitted to National Headquarters. This alphabetical list will be continued in subsequent issues. Between March 1, 1986 and March 3, 1987 NSDAR located 21 graves in 5 states. Data on those graves are provided in the following tabulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Soldier</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Buried</th>
<th>Service and Additional Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oglesby, Sabert</td>
<td>About 1740</td>
<td>4/19/1831</td>
<td>Hickman Cemetery, Green Pond, Bibb County</td>
<td>Soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champlin, Norman</td>
<td>10/8/1749</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Duck River Cemetery, Old Lyme, New London County</td>
<td>Sergeant, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffin, Peter</td>
<td>5/21/1722</td>
<td>12/15/1789</td>
<td>Central South Water Street Cemetery, Boscawen, Concord County</td>
<td>Captain, New Hampshire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Gideon</td>
<td>5/8/1757</td>
<td>8/11/1830</td>
<td>Wilbur-Blanchard Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin, Gideon</td>
<td>8/11/1831</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wilbur-Blanchard Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddlecome (Biddlecombe, Biddlecomb), Daniel</td>
<td>12/26/1838</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddlecome (Biddlecombe, Biddlecomb), Thomas</td>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, New York, Pensioner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biddlecome (Biddlecombe, Biddlecomb), William</td>
<td>5/28/1838</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burch (Birch, Burche, Burch), Robert</td>
<td>9/15/1762</td>
<td>6/26/1830</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hough (Huff), John</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/19/1832</td>
<td>Union Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther, Elisha</td>
<td>12/13/1755</td>
<td>6/25/1846</td>
<td>Union Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newland (Newlin), John</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>3/18/1809</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt, Paul</td>
<td>1713</td>
<td>3/19/1798</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roe, Jeduthan</td>
<td>12/18/1789</td>
<td></td>
<td>Union Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherwood, Squire</td>
<td>9/24/1822</td>
<td></td>
<td>Union Cemetery, Unadilla, Otsego County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
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<td>Spencer, Thomas</td>
<td>1753</td>
<td>4/14/1841</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong, Elnathan</td>
<td>8/-/1764</td>
<td>10/20/1839</td>
<td>Hillsdale Cemetery, Hillsdale, Columbia County</td>
<td>Private.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whipple, Otis</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>3/5/1821</td>
<td>Old Whitney Cemetery, Utica, Oneida County</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Daniel</td>
<td>1/19/1752</td>
<td>3/16/1840</td>
<td>Elk Creek Cemetery, Maryland, Otsego County</td>
<td>Private, New York, Pensioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBrier, Nathaniel</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>1/18/1835</td>
<td>Poke Run Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Apollo, Westmoreland County</td>
<td>Soldier, Pennsylvania.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THINKING
An issue of the magazine published by Air France carried an essay that began by saying that anticonstitutionalism was not only the longest word in the French language but also one of the most popular among French politicians. We Americans would find it strange that the French do not like their constitution because they have had a good deal of experience writing constitutions—this is, after all, France’s Fifth Republic. But whether the idea of a constitution is popular or unpopular, most governments have written constitutions. Of the 164 countries in the world today, at last count only seven do not have written constitutions.

Virtually every one of these constitutions, however, is of recent origin, and almost every existing government with a constitution has either scrapped or rewritten its constitution more than once since the Second World War. The problem seems to be that these documents do not allow some group in a country—the army, for example, or a presidential clique—to do what it wants to do, that is to exercise unlawful power. The operative word in the American press about what happens is “subverted”—that is what happens to constitutions in countries where presidents want life terms, or the army wants to oust a civilian government, or a radical political party wants to prevent an honest election, or a party in power tries to rule through terror tactics.

If Americans are mystified by such behavior they are equally astonished when they see constitutions of foreign governments that look like small-town telephone books because they are so long. Seemingly, other peoples have been unable to distinguish between writing a constitution and writing a national code of laws. Incidentally, the California State Constitution embraces this error. We Americans on a national level have not been totally immune from such behavior. We did try, through a constitutional amendment, to write a law to prohibit the ingestion of alcohol in certain circumstances. But by-and-large, we have stuck with the idea that a constitution should set out general principles about how the federal and state governments should be run and that a constitution should be a compact between the people and the government so the people will know what and what not to expect of government. At one time we also held that it should define the legal rules but not the social rules of the society but that line is now blurred. By-and-large, too, the constitution is a document that limits the powers of an office holder to write laws in conflict with the national temper or to exercise undue force.

Constitutions, including that of the United States, are based on the idea that government may be a necessary part of society, but that the power of government is so great that it may corrupt even the most honorable of men and women. No President of the United States was greater than George Washington. Not because he was the leader who won the Revolution, not because he was the first president and organized the government but because he voluntarily gave up power. He left the office
of the presidency. He understood that the love of power was the greatest threat to liberty. He declined to allow the army to make him a dictator; he would not consider being a king; and he left the presidency to return to his farm, establishing as a fact the myth of Cincinnatus—that great Roman general who would lead an army and surrender power to return to his farm. Of course, Washington was unpopular with some people when he left office; but whether we agree with his policies, even in retrospect, is unimportant. What is important is that there is no doubt about the legacy of his willingness to accept the idea that there are definite limits to the power of elected officials under constitutional government.

One cannot emphasize strongly enough the basic distrust that the authors of the Constitution had—not for government—but for the men who would administer it. Contrary to popular myth, this was not because they had experienced tyranny under the British crown. English rule in America had for the most part been lax. When it tightened they feared that they would face tyranny. Their thinking was not so much formed by the experiences of their time but by the knowledge of the seventeenth century, when the Puritan community and Parliament confronted the king. That conflict resulted in the English Civil War but it did not resolve for Americans the issue of how to govern a commonwealth. The English solution was to establish parliamentary government.

The trouble was that Americans had discovered on the eve of the American Revolution that Parliament could be as dangerous as a king. They had learned also to rely on the charters of colonies to place restraints on government officials. They had little fear of the government officials at the local level whom they could select: their fear was of distant government in the hands of distant men whom they could not select and who were not accountable to them. Those among the Founding Fathers who distrusted and opposed the adoption of the Constitution did not oppose constitutions in principle, they feared that one written in Philadelphia would leave too much power in the hands of office holders. In fact, the Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the constitution—was written because of this distrust, although the authors of the basic document felt that it was really unnecessary because, they argued, everyone already believed what was in the Bill of Rights and took it for granted. We know today, as the advocates of the Bill of Rights insisted, that we never take anything for granted when dealing with the government. The Constitution, we believe, stands between us and arbitrary and capricious government officials. We like to think that we know the rules of the game and that the system to make them work is in our hands.

But is this actually true? Yes and no. I say this because the purpose of the Founding Fathers was in part to keep the times in conformity with the Constitution, but, as times have changed, we find that the Constitution has been made in part to conform to the times. In saying this I mean that the Founding Fathers wanted the Constitution to remain an important factor in determining the character of American society. Therefore, parts of the Constitution are static—they mean today just what they meant in 1787—but in other instances we have a living constitution—a document that has been asked to respond to questions and problems that the Founding Fathers could never have anticipated. Thus, the Constitution has been made to change with the times. There is no doubt, for example, that only Congress can levy a tax (although we judge a little and allow the Senate to write a tax bill once in while, when the Constitution says that such measures must always originate in the House of Representatives). But who would have guessed in 1787 that the Supreme Court would have been asked to rule on state legislation dealing with abortion or to decide on whether a Christmas pageant could be produced in a state park or whether there should be prayer in a public school. Nor could anyone have imagined that the right to bear arms provision of the Constitution, which was intended to sanction an armed militia, is now construed by gun enthusiasts to allow for the sale of semi-automatic weapons.

Part of the reason that the Constitution has taken on life, even from the start, is that the Constitution tests the actions of the states and of persons through courts of law. The law is our machinery for determining who is right and wrong in their understanding of the rules of the game. Let me give you a few simple examples. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution protects Americans from unreasonable searches and seizures. Judges may not issue warrants without sufficient probable cause. The Founding Fathers had had experience with royal officials simply forcing their way into private homes and searching for evidence of wrong doing. It was not that the Founding Fathers were interested in protecting wrong doers but it was to keep officials from engaging in fishing expeditions for any evidence that could be construed against a citizen and to prevent a citizen from being harrassed by overly zealous officials that the amendment was approved. It never entered the mind of anyone in 1787 that a time would come when if a police officer who arrested a man for drunken driving happened to look at a package in his car and found a cache of stolen money that this evidence could not be used because there was no warrant and no probable cause.

The process of justice has fallen to the courts to define. The United States Supreme Court, for example, has been reviewing virtually every death sentence to see if the convicted person received a fair hearing and that every aspect of his contact with the criminal justice system has been in conformity with due process. The same kind of thing has taken place in reference to the Fifth Amendment, which was intended to prevent the torture or intimidation of witnesses, and certainly had nothing to do with sending people to jail for contempt of Congress because they claimed immunity under it. All of these cases have been heard in the courts where the judges and juries have tried to apply in a rational manner the rules of a game, which were drafted in the eighteenth century, to situations only possible in our time.

But of all the instances where the rules have been a source of controversy several currently stand out: the court’s ruling on abortion, the court’s ruling on prayer in the schools, the court’s rulings on pornography, and the court’s ruling on equal rights for women. The important thing to remember about these is that the decisions interpreting the Constitution are necessities not luxuries. We must have tests in our system to discover if the actions of state legislatures or the Congress are in conformity with the Constitution as interpreted by responsible, unintimidated, disinterested, knowledgeable judges. But one must always remember that the justices—whether John Marshall or Sandra Day O’Connor—are persons who read the Constitution in terms of their own experience. It is critical to remember that this system is far different from

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others where the people who exercise power are those who define who shall use power, as is true in the Soviet Union. The only other choice is to alter our system and allow the Congress total power, as exists in England, where they have parliamentary government with no written rules and the only defense against arbitrary government is the taught tradition of law, which can be a slim reed on which to build a case. Beyond that there is tyranny.

Those of us who hold to the basic ideas of the Founding Fathers—who believe that we are better off with a government under a Constitution, which minimizes our trust in men, have little choice but to put up with the changing interpretations that men and women make when they try to bring the Constitution in conformity with the times. We may not like the changes in public morality or popular culture that influence our judges but the choice is to become like the French or the others for whom anticonstitutionalism is a popular position or who are prepared to rewrite their document every few years. To put it bluntly, we risk throwing out the baby with the bath water. We have had only a few genuine constitutional crises in our history—the Civil War was the worst, although the fiscal measures during the New Deal should not be underrated, and the resignation of President Richard Nixon was the most serious test in our time. Yet there is no doubt that we have established not only the most stable government in the world but also, and even more significant, one that because it has a viable constitution affords greater liberty and protection of property than any other.

Of course, no piece of paper or parchment really determines the day-to-day relationship between people or between a people and their government. What has made constitutional government effective in the United States is the cultural tradition of the American people regarding private property, law, representative government, and self-discipline. The uniqueness of the American people has made our government work. The American Constitution, translated into Swahili, would not work in Africa. The American tradition, which evolved from the British experience in the seventeenth century and has been reinforced by our own Revolution, our Civil War, and our experiences in opening up and settling our great western frontier has made us a special people just as people of other nations are special.

We have been in the process of Americanizing people—whether they were born in the United States or came from abroad—for two hundred years. It has not been an easy task. School systems were built and paid for to teach children the discipline of free government. People must be taught that the answer to losing an election is not a pipe bomb but a more effective political party; and that the answer to winning an election is being prepared to lose one. The same may be said of the American judicial system. People must be taught that under the Constitution they must accept court decisions even if they do not like them. They must rely on the election process to replace government officials. And they must understand that they do not replace judges because they disagree with how they see the law. They must guard the liberty of others because liberty cannot be separated and to take it from others is to lose it for themselves. The American constitutional system balances a variety of interests—economic, geographical, gender, religious, and political—in a complex form to make it possible for people with diverse concerns to live together in harmony. This is something that everyone must understand or the system will not work.

On the two hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution we can say that not only the structure set forth in the document itself but also the spirit and tradition that undergirds it are as viable as ever. A politician who would attack the American Constitution would have a very limited political following. Even those people who favor a new constitutional convention to achieve a budget reform would limit what the convention would do. We do not pretend today that we could muster a roll of political leaders for a new constitutional convention to match the wisdom of Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Franklin or the Pinkneys. The Founding Fathers not only understood the theory of government but also the nature of man. They also read carefully the American tradition. He who would tamper with the Constitution should ponder this well. Anticonstitutionalism is neither the longest word in the English language nor is it an idea whose time has come.

Bibliography

refugees and from Cambodia one-third of the 224,000 refugees. From Cuba, we received five-sixths of the 1,250,000 refugees, and from Nicaragua 60% of the 100,000 refugees.

As many refugees come to the United States as possible get here. More than 640,000 refugees from Southeast Asia came all the way across the Pacific Ocean. They had to surmount overwhelming obstacles and endure the most hazardous circumstances.

Various reasons, especially geography and nationality prevented some of the largest groups of refugees from reaching our borders. Only a small percentage came to the United States from among the 6,500,000 East German refugees, 4,000,000 Chinese refugees, the 60,000 Tibetan refugees, the 3,300,000 Afghan refugees, the 1,000,000 Ethiopian refugees, and the 200,000 Angolan refugees.

The sufferings of those refugees who do not make it to the United States are horrible. At least five million refugees from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Southeast Asia have no legal residence in the country where they now are; they are living in the most abject poverty, hunger, and privation.

History teaches us that, when the Communist take over any country, the result is an immediate, massive exodus, and usually a continuing flow of refugees (depending on the efficiency of the barbed wire fences, mine fields, and border guards). The 30-year, worldwide experience is that 10% of the population emigrates as refugees any time the Communists take over a country.

The American people need to face up to the horrendous prospects of what can happen at our doorstep in Latin America. If El Salvador is taken over by the Communists, 10% of its population, 4,700,000, or 470,000 people, would become refugees and walk north.

Here are the 10%-of-population figures in the other countries in Central America: Costa Rica 240,000, Guatemala 750,000, Honduras 410,000, Nicaragua 260,000, and Panama 200,000. If there ever was a part of the world where we should guard against a “falling dominoes” effect, it is Central America.

It would be ridiculous to think that our neighbor to the south, Mexico, would or could absorb these refugees. Mexico already has tremendous unemployment and is in debt up to its ears. If Central America falls, Mexico could fall, too, and 10% of its population of 69,400,000 (that means 6,940,000 refugees) would walk north in addition to the two million from Central America.

Could we close our borders to neighbors who face certain persecution from new Communist dictators subsidized by Moscow? Could we accept the cost of this new influx of refugees—costs in social-program dollars and in domestic conflicts? How would we face the blurring of the difference between immigrants and refugees? If it were a simple matter of residence preference, much of the rest of the world would probably want to come to the United States.

HOPE FOR THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS. When individual Americans, who enjoy our freedom, security and comfort, voluntarily risk their lives and fortunes to help valiant Freedom Fighters in a foreign country to win their freedom, those Americans should be honored for their sacrificial efforts.

The United States won its freedom in our seven-year Revolutionary War in significant part because valiant men from other countries (notably Lafayette) were noble and generous enough to travel across the Atlantic and risk their lives fighting with the colonial Freedom Fighters.

When the Communists were trying to capture Spain in the 1930s, some U.S. citizens voluntarily joined what they called the “Abraham Lincoln Brig” in order to fight and die for Communism in Spain. Most of us would judge their goals as wrong, but their motives were sincere and they certainly placed their lives on the line to prove it.

We don’t hear any more about American citizens joining Communist military operations abroad. The evidence of Communist inhumanity to man, from the U.S.S.R. to Poland to Afghanistan to Cambodia, is too massive.

But there are valiant Americans who, from our abundance of freedom and plenty, voluntarily undertake dangerous missions to try to light the lamp of freedom in other lands. Americans have helped in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique and Ethiopia. That role is too risky and too costly for most of us, but we can salute the few who show such courage.

Others manifest their concern and caring by donating funds to help the Freedom Fighters, and they too, should be honored.

Most important, however, is the military aid that only Congress can give, and which is essential to our national security. Congress approved $100 million in aid to the Contras in 1986, and President Reagan is seeking $270 million in 1987.

On May 3, 1987, President Reagan said, “Make no mistake—the Soviets are challenging the United States to a test of wills over the future of this hemisphere.” He pointed out that the Soviet bloc assistance to Nicaragua last year totaled more than $1 billion.

President Reagan warned that, “If we cut off the Freedom Fighters, we will be giving the Soviets a free hand in Central America, handing them one of their greatest foreign policy victories since World War II.” He said that, “without the pressure of the Freedom Fighters, the Soviets would soon solidify their base in Nicaragua, and the subversion in El Salvador would reignite.”

President Reagan urged the Congress to continue the bipartisan consensus on foreign policy of the last 40 years, saying, “This is no time for either party to turn its back on that tradition or on the cause of freedom, especially when the threat to both is so close to home.”

Nicaragua presents Americans with the choice: American-style freedom or Soviet-backed tyranny. The Monroe Doctrine still is the lamp by which our policy should be guided.

HONOR ROLL
(Continued from page 810)

Von Point; Wau Bun; Waupun; Nokomis; Black Hawk; Nay-Osh-Ing.
Honorable Mention: (13) Eli Pierce; Elkhorn; Fond du Lac; Fort Crawford; Janesville; Samuel Phoenix; Lieutenant Nathan Hatch; Fort Washington; Racine; Waukesha Continental; Wausau; John Scott Horner; As-Sha-Way-Gee-She-Go-Qua.

Wyoming
Gold: (1) Indian Paint Brush 1st.
Silver: (1) Sheridan.

UNITS OVERSEAS
Gold: (6) Walter Hines Page (England); John Edwards (Mexico); Guadalajara (Mexico); Heritage (Canada); Captain James Cook (Australia); Bytown (Canada).
Silver: (1) Rochambeau (France).
Service Academy Awards 1987:
U.S. Military Academy, Cadet
Michael F. Garceau by Mrs.
Edgar F. Weir, Historian
General; U.S. Coast Guard
Academy, Cadet Eric C. Jones by
Mrs. Harold Hemstreet, State
Regent, Connecticut; U.S. Air
Force Academy, Cadet
Christopher R. Williams by Mrs.
P. W. Prior, Honorary State
Regent, Colorado; U.S. Merchant
Marine Academy, Midshipman
Robert Beaubien by Mrs. Henry
A. Klie, Treasurer General; U.S.
Naval Education and Training
Center, Midshipman Candidate
Jeri L. Smalley, AMS3 by Mrs.
Robert W. Causey, State Regent,
Rhode Island.
Honoring

MRS. RONALD LEE MORDHORST
State Regent of Illinois

PRESENTED WITH PRIDE, AFFECTION AND ADMIRATION
BY THE
Illinois State Organization
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
1987 ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE PAGES
Honor
MRS. HOWARD FLOYD LEE
and
MRS. RAYMOND FRANKLIN FLECK

Sponsored by
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION NSDAR
and
ILLINOIS JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
THE ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DIVISION I

We the People

United Under The Law

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature."

This oath is taken when becoming a naturalized citizen.

Pictured at right
Left to right Mrs. Terry Gottschalk, citizenship chairman, Peoria Chapter DAR, Saliba Shanine, son Sharbel, Judge Michael Mihm, Rosette Shanine and daughter Pholamina and Regent of Peoria chapter, Mrs. Robert Middleton. This family was among 76 others who became citizens of the United States of America in June at the Federal Court in Peoria.

SPONSORING CHAPTERS

Colonel Johnathan Latimer
William Dennison
Cambridge
Amaquonsippi
Shadrach Bond
Black Partridge
Farmington
Rebecca Parke
Geneseo

Kewanee
Lucretia Leffingwell
Rene Cossitt, Jr.
Thomas Walters
General Macomb
Mary Little Deere
Mildred Warner
Washington
Mrs. Robert C. Hartley, 1st Division Director

Puritan and Cavalier
Peoria
Fort Armstrong
Chief Shaubena
Daniel McMillan
George Sornberger
Spoon River
Judge Roszkowski has presided over the Naturalization Court of Northern District of Illinois since 1977 and since coming to this bench has continued the practice of granting members of the DAR the privilege of sitting in the jury box during the proceedings. Following the ceremonies a short receiving line is formed where a flag of the U.S. of America is presented to each new citizen and a personal word of welcome given by DAR members.

Judge Roszkowski's "charge" to the new citizens is most inspirational and covers the privileges of citizenship and the responsibilities attendant to those privileges. He personalizes his talk as he tells of the pride held by his parents in becoming naturalized citizens.

Judge Roszkowski received a B.S. Degree in Management from the University of Illinois and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Illinois College of Law, and was the senior partner of "Roszkowski, Paddock, McGrevy and Johnson" law firm for 22 years.

Volunteer services include work on: Board of Fire and Police Commission, Rockford, Illinois; Capital Development Board, State of Illinois; United Fund of Rockford Area; School of Hope, Rockford, Illinois Club and social memberships include Phi Delta Legal Fraternity, Lambda Chi Alpha Social Fraternity, University of Illinois Alumni Association, Dean's Club, University of Illinois, College of Law.

Judge Roszkowski is married and father of four sons.

Judge Roszkowski was with the U.S. Air Force from 20 Jan. 1943 to 20 Sept. 1945 and a veteran of 34 combat missions.
Livingston County and its county seat, Pontiac, celebrated sesquicentennials during 1987. The present courthouse, a brick and stone structure built in 1875 at a cost of $75,000, occupies the square in the town center. Its distinctive Second Empire style architecture featuring four mansard-roofed towers and tall central clock tower, gained the Livingston County Courthouse a place in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

THIRD DIVISION DIRECTOR—MRS. T. STEPHEN BALLANCE
SUPPORTING CHAPTERS AND REGENTS

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<td>Mrs. Jerry Buffenmeyer</td>
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<td>Stephen A. Douglas</td>
<td>Miss Martha G. Ewing</td>
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<td>Stephen Decatur</td>
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FOURTH DIVISION,
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION NSDAR

PROUDLY PRESENTS

MRS. HOWARD F. LEE
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR
United Under the Law
Celebrating the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

State of Illinois Center, Chicago

Fourth Division
Illinois State Organization NSDAR

Director - Mrs. Donald Halamka
Artist - Jacquelyn Jones DeYoung
THE ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
DIVISION 1
Honors With Pride
MRS. RONALD LEE MORDHORST
State Regent 1986-1987

Back row left to right: David Lee, Ronald Lee, and Robert Allen. Front row left to right: Mary Ellen and Mary Jo.

...and the leaves of the tree shall be for the healing of the peoples.
Revelation 22:2

FOURTH DIVISION ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
UNITED UNDER THE LAW
1787 1987
CELEBRATES THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

Alida C. Bliss
Anan Harmon
Ansel Brained Cook
Aurora
Captain Hubbard Burrows
Chicago
David Kennison
Dewalt Mechlin
Downers Grove
Elgin
Eli Skinner

Fort Dearborn
Fort Payne
General Henry Dearborn
George Rogers Clark
Glencoe
High Prairie Trail
Kankakee
Kaskaskia
Kishwaukee Trail
LaGrange-Illinois
LaPortage
Little Fort

Louis Joliet
Martha Ibbetson
North Shore
Perrin-Wheaton
Rebecca Wells Heald
Sarah's Grove
Sauk Trail
Signal Hill
Skokie Valley
Swallow Cliff
Twenty-first Star

DIVISION DIRECTOR
Mrs. Donald Halamka

CHAPLAIN
Mrs. George Worthington

RECORDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Edwin Murphy

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
Mrs. Paul Davenport

TREASURER
Mrs. Ralph Macdonald
"United Under the Law."

The Historic Court Houses In Illinois Division V

Peter Meyer Chapter
Christian County

Apple Creek Prairie
Greene County

Dr. Silas Hamilton Chapter
Jersey County

Abraham Lincoln Chapter
Logan County

Macoupin Chapter
Macoupin County

Salt Creek Prairie Chapter
Mason County

Pierre Menard Chapter
Menard County

Christiana Tillson Chapter
Montgomery Chapter

Reverend James Caldwell Chapter
Morgan County

Nancy Ross Chapter
Pike County

Old State Capitol, Sangamon County
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins and Springfield Chapters

Be-kik-a-nin-ee Chapter
Schuyler County
William Jennings Bryan was born March 19, 1860. He died February 26, 1925. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. Mr. Bryan was elected to Congress in 1890 and 1892. He was first nominated for the presidency in 1896 at Chicago and delivered his famous "Cross of Gold" speech. He was also nominated in 1900 and 1908 but was defeated each time. Mr. Bryan served his country as Secretary of State from 1913 through 1915. He was assistant prosecutor in the Scopes trial in 1925 but died before knowing the case had been won.
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
"UNITED UNDER THE LAW"
DIVISION VII SALUTES

FEDERAL COURT BUILDING
BENTON, ILLINOIS

Mrs. L. R. Paszkiewicz, Division VII Director
Supporting Chapters and Regents

Beaucoup Creek  Pinckneyville  Mrs. L. R. Paszkiewicz
Bonpas  Albion  Mrs. Robert W. Howe
Daniel H. Brush  Carbondale  Mrs. Charles Muchmore
Daniel Chapman  Vienna  Mrs. Samuel D. Ellis
Samuel Elder  Eldorado  Mrs. Evert McDermott
Fort Massac  Metropolis  Mrs. George Miller
Michael Hillegas  Harrisburg  Mrs. George Robertson
Mt. Carmel  Mt. Carmel  Mrs. Harold L. Smith
Joel Pace  Mt. Vernon  Mrs. John P. Carson
Shawnee Trail  West Frankfort  Mrs. Frank W. Kern
Trails Crossing  Nashville  Mrs. William Auld
Wabash  Carmi  Mrs. Herman Brisch
Wayne-Prairie  Fairfield  Mrs. Chester Maquire
A BIT OF MT. VERNON FOURISHES IN CHICAGO
PLANTED BY THE GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER

In 1932, as part of a national DAR project marking the George Washington bi-centennial celebration, General Henry Dearborn purchased and planted a seedling from Mt. Vernon's historic elm on the Campus of the University of Chicago.

Today a lovely, strong elm tree flourishes there. A bronze plaque commemorates the historic event.

How appropriate to recall the 1932 event this year when our Illinois DAR State theme is "and the leaves of the tree shall be for the healing of the peoples."
LINDA DIANE STAYNER STEWART
ILLINOIS OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION WINNER

Regent, Aurora Chapter

Celebrating it's 75th Anniversary
October 1912–October 1987

Presented with Pride and Affection by:
The Aurora Chapter
Her Family:
Mr. Wilbert Lee Steward, husband
Melissa & Charles, children
Col. & Mrs. Floyd L. Stayner, parents
Cahokia Mound Chapter
Belleville, Illinois
proudly honors their own

Mrs. Ronald Lee Mordhorst
Illinois State Regent
A Dedicated Daughter
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Macomb, Illinois
CONGRATULATES

MRS. JAMES C. GRAHAM
STATE TREASURER
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From
General Macomb Chapter
NSDAR
ILLINOIS SOCIETY C.A.R. PRESENTS

1987–1988 INCOMING STATE OFFICERS

Seated is, Mrs. John C. Hedley, Senior State President, Kathy Clary, State President, 1st row, Sarah Pearson, Historian, Arnie Henneman, Organizing Secretary, Angleia Lutrell, Chaplain, Heidi Henneman, Recording Secretary, Lisa Childs, Corresponding Secretary. 2nd row, Shawn Yomine, Librarian-Curator, Chris Bauer, Treasurer, Derek Ross, 2nd Vice-President, Ned Hedley, Registrar, and Andrew Flowers, 1st Vice-President.

PATRICIA WHITESIDE SAYERS

Member of Illinois Board of Management

DURING BICENTENNIAL OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

as State Historian
1975-1977

and

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION

as State Corresponding Secretary
1986-1988
IOWA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION

YVONNE SPANN BOONE
of Iowa
ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL 1987-1989
IOWA SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
PRESENTS WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
THEIR
STATE REGENT
AND STATE OFFICERS

Mrs. Edward Roustio
Vice Regent

Mrs. Edgar Riley
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Wayne Ebert
Regent

Mrs. Doyce Bailey
Organizing Secretary

Mrs. Ronald Marvin
Historian

Mrs. Malcolm Clowes
Registrar

Sara Ann Brown Ph.D.
Chaplain

Mrs. Arlen Elliott
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Ronald Gottschalk
Treasurer

Mrs. Ira Moller
Librarian
Iowa, the land between two rivers, for a fun-filled visit the whole family will enjoy. The Mississippi River with its house boats and paddleboats, tug boats and barges, cruise boats, to Carnival and Pageantry at the Sioux City Rivercade Festival, and dramatic Loess Hills on the Missouri River.

350 State and County parks to enjoy Iowa’s natural beauty.
Bicycle and hike on Cedar Valley Trail between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo.
More golf courses per capita than any other state.
Visit birthplaces of: John Wayne, Winterset; Mamie Doud Eisenhower, Boone; Herbert Hoover, West Branch; Buffalo Bill Cody Homestead, Le Claire.
Grant Wood Art Festival, Stone City.
Learn about our ethnic communities: Amana Colonies, German Foods and Custom-made furniture; Czech traditions in Cedar Rapids; Danish in Elk Horn; Dutch in Pella and Orange City; Amish in Kalona; Swedish in Stanton; Norwegian in Decorah.

Other interesting yearly events are: in Des Moines—Iowa State Fair in August; Living History Farms—shows change through the times; Iowa’s Capitol, Botanical Center, Terrace Hill, Iowa State Historical Building, Drake Relays and Festival of Bands, and Adventureland.

De Soto—National Wildlife Refuge—Photography unlimited, especially the Spring and Fall migrations.

Ames—Veisha, Second largest parade in the nation; Iowa State University

Indianola—U.S. National Hot Air Balloon Championship.

Sidney—Championship Rodeo.

Fort Madison—Tri-State Rodeo/Festival, one of top U.S. Rodeos.
Ida Grove—Aviation Expo. World's largest giant scale modelers displaying and flying aircraft of all eras of aviation.

Mount Pleasant—Midwest Old Threshers Reunion.

Boone—Pufferbilly Days, Scenic Valley railroad and Kate Shelly High Bridge.

Garrison—Old Creamery Theater Co. (theater plus courtyard and restaurant).

Dyersville—National Farm Toy Show, largest farm toy tractor show in the “Farm Toy Capital of the World”.

Iowa City—Old Capitol, University of Iowa.

Plum Grove—Home of Iowa's first Governor.

Hopkins—Civil War Days, Dicer Days.

Manchester—Steeple Art Bazaar.

Cedar Falls—Victorial House Museum (DAR Room in this museum), Wyth Home, Ice House Museum, College Hill Art Festival.

Waterloo—Star Clipper Dinner Train, Cattle Congress.

Grinnell—Historical Museum and Grinnell College.

Spirit Lake and Okoboji—Iowa's lake area with State Fish Hatchery.

To make arrangements for your stay in Iowa, we offer NSDAR Bed and Breakfast Program.

Please write or telephone your hostess requesting dates available and make your own arrangements, being sure you tell hostess length of stay desired, number staying and your expectations of the hostess. Be sure you know the charges for your accommodations before arriving.

If you wish to visit Iowa, write State Chairman, Mrs. Robert (Joyce) Stevens, RR#3, Clarion, IA 50525; Phone (515) 532-2032 for an update on accommodations available.

Mrs. Jack Bradley
508 E. Burlington Avenue
Fairfield, Iowa 52556

Mrs. Bonita (Edward) Kach
304 1st Ave. SE
Hampton, Iowa 50441

Mrs. Mary (Laurence) Nielsen
1105 9th St. South
Humboldt, Iowa 50548
(515) 332-3022

Mrs. Elmer B. Root
434 S. Willard
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
(515) 684-8840

Terra Verde Farm
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mark
R.R. #1, Box 86
Swisher, Iowa 52338
(319) 846-2478

Ehls, Dorothy McGuirk (Mrs. Fred)
524 South Maple St.
Monticello, Iowa 52310
(319) 465-3817

Robins Nest Inn
Dorothea Smith
327 9th Avenue
Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
(712) 323-1649

Mrs. Nick Schrup
695 Sunset Ridge
Dubuque, Iowa 52001
(319) 583-2689

Mrs. Elmer B. Root
434 S. Willard
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
(515) 684-8840

Mrs. Bertha Harten
R.R. 1, Box 246
Osgood, Iowa 50212
(515) 275-4364
Iowa's Big 10 Team is the Hawkeyes, from the University of Iowa.

Iowa is the only state bordered on both sides by navigable rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri.

Iowa's industrial production is three times greater than its agricultural production.

Of America's "Fortune 500" manufacturers, 118 operate 277 plants in Iowa.

Iowa's Big 8 Team is the Cyclones from Iowa State University.

Iowa ranks first in the country in production of corn, soybeans and pork.

About 130 years ago only 5% of Iowans lived in town, compared to today's figure of 58%.

Iowa is second in the nation in sale of farm goods. Receipts total $9.6 billion.

Dubuque was one of the first settlements west of the Mississippi, and an important source of lead shot during the Civil War.

More than 19,000 miles of fishing streams meander through Iowa.
In 1985, Iowa exported $2.47 billion worth of agricultural products, the second highest total in the nation.

Iowa's highest point—1,600 feet—is near Sibley in northwest Iowa. The low point—500 feet—is near the Mississippi in the southeast.

88% of Iowa's 17 and 18-year-olds graduate from high school, as compared to national average of 71.9%.

Mason City, Iowa, inspired Meredith Wilson's Broadway hit, "The Music Man."

Johnny Carson was born in Iowa. So were pianist Roger Williams, actors John Wayne and Cloris Leachman, and singer Andy Williams.

More than 132,000 students are enrolled in Iowa colleges and Universities.

Iowa's gross state product was $36.8 billion in 1985.

Our 31st President, Herbert Hoover, was born in West Branch, Iowa.

The dome of our state capitol in Des Moines is 275 feet high and covered with 22 carat gold leaf.

Iowa has one of the highest literacy rates in the nation.

Band leader Glenn Miller was born in Iowa.

Iowa has over 1.5 million acres of forest land.

The first digital computer was developed at Iowa State University by J. V. Atanasoff.

The original Delicious apple was propagated in Madison County, Iowa, in 1872.

The violent crime rate in Iowa is only 38% of the national average.

Iowa was discovered in 1673 by explorers Marquette and Joliet.

Mamie Dowd Eisenhower was born in Boone, Iowa.

Henry A. Wallace was born in Iowa and was Vice-President and Secretary of Agriculture.

Iowa meant "Beautiful Land" to our native Americans.

Terrace Hill, our Governor's mansion, is an Historical Site and open to the public.
NEBRASKA STATE SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Honors Its
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1986–1988

Back Row: Mrs. Earl Lincoln, State Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Frank Jones, State Treasurer
Mrs. Roger Cunningham, State Registrar
Mrs. Betty Jeane Snell, State Librarian

Front Row: Mrs. George Dittrick, State Chaplain
Miss M. Lillian Bedell, State Parliamentarian
Mrs. Richard Smithson, State Regent
Mrs. Robert Vohland, State Vice Regent
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Past Chapter Regent
and her niece
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DAR® NOV
855
200th Anniversary of The U.S. Constitution Commemoratives

The U.S. Constitution affects the lives of us all. September 17, 1987 started a year of celebration commemorating the 200th anniversary of this document of freedom. This is a significant event of a lifetime that bears remembering.

Liberty Mint offers you a choice of 200th Anniversary Commemoratives of the U.S. Constitution to remember this historical event. These commemoratives as pictured have been created exclusively for Liberty Mint by renowned sculptor, Norman Hines. The bon bon dish and coaster/ash tray are beautifully crafted of solid brass and overlayed with integral protective glass. The paperweight is pewter and the walnut finished bookends/plaque are available with your choice of pewter or brass medallion. Each item is the ultimate in quality and surely will become a family heirloom to be passed on from generation to generation. Each item is attractively gift boxed and comes with a guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

ORDER FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Item</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Price Ea.</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pair of walnut finished Bookends with brass medallion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$48.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair of walnut finished Bookends with pewter medallion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$54.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut finished Wall Plaque with brass medallion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$27.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnut finished Wall Plaque with pewter medallion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Bon Bon Plate</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Coaster/Ash Tray</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pewter Paper Weight</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$10.00 TOTAL for items

Add Ship. & Hand. $3.00

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY/STATE/ZIP

DAR 87 NOV

Dear Daughters,

As we bring our families together to give thanks on this special holiday we should be sure to extend our prayers to those who are not so fortunate. Many loved ones will be spending the holidays overseas, and I know I echo the thoughts of us all when I pray that they will be able to return home as soon as possible.

It doesn't seem possible, but the end of the 1987-1988 Honor Roll Year is fast approaching! Friday, February 5, 1988 is the final day on which ads received by the Magazine Advertising Office will be credited to the 1987-1988 year. Absolutely no ads received after that date will be credited to that year. Each State Regent and State Advertising Chairman will receive an Honor Roll report in late February and will be responsible for contacting the Advertising Office with corrections only. These corrections must be made promptly—this process went on entirely too long this past year, causing quite a bit of confusion.

Interest in Magazine Advertising as a communication medium for the National Society is growing! As a result, ads are more numerous and much more creative. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Marjorie Giinther
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

ILLINOIS—$8,086.50, 133 Chapters
*100% participation
State Regent—Mrs. Ronald L. Mordhorst
State Chairman—Mrs. Victor G. Marty, Jr.

IOWA—$2,595.00, 64 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Wayne E. Ebert
State Chairman—Mrs. William Baltisberger

MINNESOTA—$400.00, 23 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Donald P. Egert
State Chairman—Miss Lois M. Morlock

NEBRASKA—$1,345.00, 30 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Richard C. Smithson
State Chairman—Mrs. Maynard Lynch

SOUTH DAKOTA—$250.00, 12 Chapters
*100% participation
State Regent—Mrs. Mary M. Small
State Chairman—Miss Mary Greenwood

WISCONSIN—$750.00, 42 Chapters
State Regent—Dr. Marilynn R. Baxter
State Chairman—Mrs. R.A. Harmon

Miscellaneous ads for the November issue—$5,393.75
Total for the November issue—$18,820.25
DAR PIN & PENDANT
Brushed Background with Shiny Letters! Very Elegant! (Actual Size Shown)

- Sterling Silver: $150.00
- 14K Yellow Gold: $350.00
- 14K White Gold: $400.00
- 14K Yellow Gold with Small Cultured Pearls on Letters - DAR: $650.00

HODAR CLOISONNE LAPEL PIN. Expertly-crafted with eagle & 13 stars. Blue, gray & gold background. Handsome & elegant! For your favorite HODAR: $10.00

DAR RIBBONS
INNOVATIVE! Ribbons stay even with special backing and attach easily to clothing with our ribbon bars! Comes completely finished with ribbon, backing and ribbon bars! Just add your pins and our PIN SAFE-GUARDS:

- Single Width: $12.00 (6" long), $14.00 (8" long), $16.00 (10" long), $18.00 (12" long)
- Double Width: $24.00 (8" long), $26.00 (10" long), $28.00 (12" long)
- Triple Width: $31.00 (8" long), $33.00 (10" long), $35.00 (12" long)

WE MAKE CUSTOM-DESIGNED PINS! Information Sent Upon Request!

GARNAY® PIN
Order one for each pin on your ribbon

SAFE-GUARDS
REGULAR SIZE: $1.75 each
PETITE SIZE: $1.00 each
NO SEWING. Quick, Easy, Removable.
NSDAR RECEIVES 10% FROM EVERY SALE!

NSDAR EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS OF PIN PROTECTORS
818-985-6785

Check or money order enclosed, payable to GARNAY, INC., P.O. Box 1856, Studio City, CA 91604
Charge my — Visa — MasterCard
(minimum credit card order $10.00)

Signature — (required for credit card orders)

Phone:______________

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice
Shipping and Handling Charges
0-$10.00 ($1.00) $10.01-$20.00 ($2.00)
over $20.00 ($3.00)
CA ONLY—add 6% Sales Tax.
It's time to give your health insurance some help

In these times of fast-moving inflation and high medical costs, your family needs the supplemental protection of the NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan. Because even the best health insurance plans haven't been able to keep pace with hospital costs.

The NSDAR Plan doesn't replace your regular health insurance. It works with your other coverage, providing you with an extra financial cushion when an insured family member is in the hospital.

Daily benefits of $60, $80, $100, or even $120 a day (depending on the option you choose) are paid directly to you from the very first day of hospitalization for up to 365 days. You'll receive the benefits regardless of any other insurance you may have, and you decide how the money will be spent.

Use it to help pay the portion of doctor and hospital bills your regular insurance doesn't cover. Or the related personal expenses which can accompany a hospital stay: meals away from home, babysitters and housekeepers, prescription drugs, private nursing care. Whatever you need for full recovery.

This important benefit is available to all NSDAR members, their husbands, and dependent children, regardless of past health history. And no matter what your age, this protection can be yours at economical group rates.

For further information about the NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan, fill in the coupon below and mail it to the NSDAR Insurance Administrator. There's no time like the present to get valuable financial protection against today's high hospital costs.

The NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan

Sponsored by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

☐ YES. I want more information about the NSDAR Hospital Benefit Plan. I understand there is no obligation.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City ______________________________
State ____________________________ Zip Code ________

Mail to: Robinson Administrative Services, Inc.
135 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

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In IL, call collect: (312) 726-2575.