Celebrate a century of service to our nation with fine commemoratives from J.E. Caldwell.

Century of Service Pin
A proud addition to your collection. Bright red, white and blue enamel sparkles on a beautiful gold-filled pin embossed with the official Centennial insignia*.
$35.00 each plus $4.00 shipping and handling.
(Pennsylvania residents please add 6% sales tax).

Centennial Plate
Limited edition of 500 china plates exquisitely hand-painted with the Centennial insignia* and rimmed in pure 24-karat gold.
Official D.A.R. emblem and special commemorative message inscribed on the back of each. $100.00 each plus $4.00 shipping and handling.
(Pennsylvania residents please add 6% sales tax).

*A WORD ABOUT THE CENTENNIAL INSIGNIA:
Designed by the D.A.R., the bold colors and lively graphics of this insignia symbolize our proud tradition and the exciting future that beckons the coming century.

For each purchase, J.E. Caldwell is pleased to contribute $5.00 to the NSDAR/J.E. Caldwell Scholarship Fund.
J.E. Caldwell Co. Official jeweler to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, since 1892.
A Century of Service to a Nation of Immigrants 1891-1991" is the theme for the Centennial Celebration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice. President Benjamin Harrison signed the legislation creating this service on March 3, 1891.

Originally under the Secretary of the Treasury, the INS has been a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Labor. In 1940, it was moved to the Department of Justice as a result of a reorganization plan based on concerns for national security.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has a long history of service to immigrants and to new Americans. More than 12,000,000 DAR Manuals for Citizenship have helped those preparing for the naturalization process. DAR Chapters throughout the country continue to attend Naturalization Ceremonies to welcome those taking the oath of citizenship with Flags and refreshments.

The cover photo, by Ellen Harrington, was taken in 1988 during a special Naturalization Ceremony at Ellis Island.

CHAIRMEN
Mrs. John M. Buckner
Mrs. John D. MacKenzie

STAFF
Mary Rose Hall
EDITOR
Oretha Barbour
CIRCULATION DIRECTOR
Bertha Hale
CIRCULATION STAFF
Dorothy Dunleavy
DEPUTY EDITOR

FEATURES
171 President General's Message
172 Ellis Island,
Joy Effron Adams
195 Mary Draper Ingles,
Adelaide M. Cole

DEPARTMENTS
177 Women Worthy of Honor
178 National Defense
186 Centennial Charmers
187 With the Chapters
194 Necrology
198 The Continuing DAR Legacy
206 Tips on PR
203 More Genealogy
232 States Sponsoring Ads

SPECIAL TOPICS
183 Therefore: Be It Resolved,
Dorothy Ward
185 The Tie That Binds
200 100th Continental Congress,
Schedule
207 DAR Library, Special
Procedures

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine ISSN-0011-7013 is issued monthly except July, August and September (1990 only) by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: 1776 D Street, Washington, DC 20006. Signed articles reflect the personal views of the author and are not necessarily a statement of DAR policy. Products and services advertised DO NOT carry DAR endorsement. The National Society reserves the right to accept or reject content of any copy. Current single copy, $2.00 plus $1.00 postage (earlier issues higher). Centennial Issue $15.00. Yearly subscription, $12.00. Send check payable to Treasurer General to DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Second class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing office. Copyright 1991 by NSDAR. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.
Resolution

Whereas, The President of the United States, George Bush, worked long and diligently on a peaceful solution to the withdrawal of the Iraqi armed forces from Kuwait; and

Whereas, The United Nations passed a Resolution calling for this action; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States voted to give the President the authority to use military force, if necessary, to achieve this objective; therefore be it

Resolved That the National Board of Management of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution strongly supports the President's decision to commence "Operation Desert Storm" in cooperation with other United Nations countries to remove Saddam Hussein's Iraqi forces from Kuwait and

Resolved That every member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution be encouraged to support our military personnel and give comfort to their families in every possible way.

Unanimously adopted on this First day of February, 1991.

Nancy P. Finnen
Recording Secretary General

Walter D. Blair
First Vice President General

Jerry B. Roberts
Chaplain General

Kathy M. Drees
Corresponding Secretary General

Sandra Williams Finnen
Organizing Secretary General

Jan T. Rothe
Treasurer General

Marie N. Yoshin
President General

Roberta A. Stimpson
Registrar General

Alice Rose B. Skitch
Historian General

Majorie L. Stiles
Librarian General

Polly E. Bloodson
Curator General

Marguerite L. Schnars
Reporter General
Dear Members,

March is State Conference time for many Daughters. I have been privileged to make my official visit to 17 states last year. This year will end with 22 states visited, including 10 during this month of March. Your President General enjoys visiting with you and hearing of your accomplishments during the past year.

The interest shown by your generous donations to the President General's Project "Ties That Bind" is deeply appreciated. We are grateful to you. We are working very hard to complete the restoration of our DAR buildings.

Our lovely Constitution Hall was made available for public use 60 years ago. Many of the world's illustrious personages in all fields of endeavor have appeared on the stage. Our Hall is privately owned and maintained and was originally built for our Continental Congresses.

Next month Daughters will be arriving in Washington from every state and from our Units Overseas chapters to attend meetings in our Constitution Hall. This will be our 100th Congress and it will be very special. It is my hope that we will have the largest attendance in history. Special features have been planned in observance of our Centennial Jubilee Congress. Let's make it one that will long be remembered.

On March 20, 1891, 100 years ago, the first NSDAR chapter was organized, Chicago Chapter in Chicago, Illinois. The total number of chapters now is 3,091.

Looking forward to seeing you in April. For those who will not be able to come we will miss you.

With Ties of Friendship,

[Signature]
From its beginning, America has been a nation made up of many peoples. As newcomers arrived, they put forth much effort, they achieved and then they renewed themselves. This is the line which ties us through the generations to a new beginning in America. The immigration movement in the United States from the 1600s until the 20th century was a unique event in world history. As early as 1831 Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman, in his Democracy in America, recognized the uniqueness of what America had to offer.
His Island was first a 3-acre mud flat in New York Harbor, barely visible at high tide, and home to sea gulls. Its name changed through the years from Gull Island to Oyster Island to Gibbet Island in the pre-Revolutionary period, where traitors and pirates were hanged on its shores. A man by the name of Sam Ellis bought the island in 1780 hoping to make his fortune from the shellfish which were plentiful in its waters. By 1808, disappointed, his heirs sold it to the government for $10,000, but his name remained on the property to this day—Ellis Island.

It was then used as an arsenal in the War of 1812, then a hospital, then a prison. By 1855, before Ellis Island opened as the United States Immigration Station, immigrants were processed at Castle Garden on Manhattan Island on a narrow strip of landfill in the East River on the Southwest tip of the Battery. However, by 1890, and incidentally the same year that the DAR was organized, the U.S. government needed a way to control the droves of people immigrating to America to escape European poverty, famine, religious and political oppression, forced conscription, and crop failures. The first immigration station was built on Ellis Island, opening on New Year's Day 1892, just two years after the founding of the DAR. It was called by many immigrants the Gateway to America, if they were admitted, but the Isle of Tears, if for some reason they were rejected.

Upon its opening, 700 immigrants a day were passing through Ellis Island. As the first year ended, the number of individuals processed rose to one-half million which created the need for more space.

As the Immigration station grew, so, too, did Ellis Island. Through land fill, much of it from the ballasts of ships trading in the port of New York, and also dirt from the New York City subway excavation, the island expanded from a mere three-acre plot to its current 27-1/2 acres with 35 brick buildings and one greenhouse.

At its peak, 12,000 immigrants were processed in one day. Close to 900,000 came through Ellis Island in 1907, its peak year. As time passed, this massive influx of immigrants slowed, particularly after the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952. Immigration numbers trickled to a mere handful. The Golden Door was slammed shut. By 1954, the Ellis Island Immigration Station closed down for good. The magnificent structure that once symbolized a transition to a new life for so many was declared surplus federal property, was vacated, and left to the seagulls and vandals. The brick and mortar tumbled, the interior walls molded, and the structure rotted.

The period from 1892 through 1954 which witnessed the U.S. population swollen by 17 million newcomers, mostly from Eastern and Southern Europe, had come to an end. Thus, along with the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service in the mid-60s. Part of the island was opened as a tourist site in 1976. But, it wasn't until 1982 when President Reagan asked Lee Iococca, head of Chrysler Corporation, to spearhead the restoration of these two national monuments that things began to happen. This was the most ambitious project and the largest of its kind ever in American history. A two million dollar bridge was first constructed for the restoration, since without it, all materials would have had to be transported to Ellis Island by boat. This bridge was completely removed when the restoration was completed.

The first phase of the restoration culminated in the 1986 centennial celebration of the Statue of Liberty. Just recently, in September 1990, was Ellis Island dedicated in its grand restored state. And in 1992, Ellis Island will celebrate its centennial.
Most of the immigrants who came to America could not afford to pay for 1st or 2nd class quarters; they came with steerage-class tickets, which cost around thirty-five dollars, a huge sum in those days to these poor people. Children paid half price and infants traveled free. Steerage class presented unbelievable hardships. Contrary to shipping-line advertisements in Europe which promised a six-day trip on a fine ship, "including a plentiful supply of cooked provisions," often a week passed before the ship managed to labor halfway across the Atlantic, and the cooked provisions were scarcely edible; soggy rye bread and a barrel of herring for the Slavs, Swedes, Germans, and Jews traveling on the northern routes; sardines and soggy wheat bread for the Italians, Greeks, and Armenians who came via the Mediterranean.

Steerage quarters below deck were horribly crowded with hundreds, sometimes even thousands, of immigrants in a room only six or eight feet high, divided down the middle by a blanket hung on a rope to separate the men from the women and children. With no portholes, little ventilation, and skimpy and carelessly maintained toilet facilities, the smell was appalling. Most passengers didn't wash; the few who did had to brave the cold ocean water that ran from faucets in the steerage washroom. Many passengers believed that eating garlic on bread warded off seasickness. That made steerage even smellier. Even on easy passages—and most journeys took place during the calm spring or summer months—many were seasick. In good weather the children could play on deck, but when so often happened, the weather turned bad, and the immigrants were indeed tempest-tossed. In stormy weather, the steerage hatch door was locked and tied shut as well, to make sure that no passenger reached the deck and got swept overboard. Since the only drinking water available was on deck, stormy weather brought thirst as well as seasickness. In the steerage cabins, there were bunks, two or three tiers high, equipped with meager mattresses populated by lice. Beneath them the noisy engine was constantly pounding.

Finally they arrived in New York Harbor. To prepare for landing, steerage passengers got dressed in their finest clothes. If they had two coats, they wore them both. That made less to carry. Women wore embroidered peasant costumes with three or four petticoats underneath, and men put on the derby hats they had purchased especially for the journey. Once dressed, steerage passengers hurried up on deck—all eager to catch their first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty and the new land.

When the steamships such as the Susquehanna, the La Acaquitaine or the Gripsholm sailed up the Hudson River, to a pier, the first and second class passengers debarked and went through immigration quickly and courteously, while the steerage passengers were kept waiting and waiting. When the steerage passengers finally did debark, they were harshly commanded to hurry. Bulky in their layers of clothing, carrying infants, bedding, pots and pans, even cuttings from a home vineyard to transplant in America, they scrambled from the ship onto the barge or ferry to transport them to Ellis Island. But then, before the barge moved, they were required to wait again, in rain or snow or heat. What did the immigrants feel when they arrived in America? Well, to say the least, their first sight of the Statue of Liberty and the new land was unforgettable.

"You're looking at it and you're saying, 'Thank God, I'm free. I'm coming to a place where I can be free,' " said one grateful man. One Armenian immigrant later recalled, "You really have to live through this to be able to realize what goes through your mind." What he had lived through before coming to America was the murder of his parents, the kidnapping of his sister, and his own kidnapping and circumcision by the Turks who intended to raise him as one of their own.

And here is another first impression of America: A young teenage girl, Renee Berkoff, from Hungaria who came in 1922 had this to say:

When we got towards Ellis Island the boat slowed down and oh, I felt better and I was happy. When we saw Miss Liberty, I can't tell you the feeling that we had. We were so happy, we started to sing. We sang Hungarian, but I'll translate it into English: "In America life is golden. In America it's never dark. In America there's lots of money. In America the girl is happy. In America the flowers are more beautiful. In America the world is much better. In America living is golden. And that's where I am longing to be."
So the newcomers got on the ferry or barge and soon landed on Ellis Island to be processed. Once landed, what did the immigrants see? They saw a handsome brick and limestone Beaux Arts structure with French Renaissance trappings. It had four Byzantine domed towers with copper-capped turrets. The newcomers were lined up in front of the main door to stand under an enormous metal canopy that was about fifty feet wide.

Then they were formed into groups by the ship’s manifest number, thirty at a time since each manifest contained thirty names, and they were tagged with labels bearing their manifest numbers. Inside, the ground floor was the baggage room where immigrants would leave heavy baggage while they went upstairs for processing. They deposited their belongings with a prayer for its safety, for robberies had been known to occur. At one side of the baggage area was a grand staircase which rose to the second floor Registry Room, or Grand Hall, as the immigrants called it, with 60-foot high vaulted ceilings lined with thin interlocking glazed terra-cotta tiles.

The rich architecture so impressed Sicilian farm boy, Giuseppe Santiaiano, that he would later tell his grandchildren, "If they let the poor into such a gorgeous hall, I knew it was possible to be rich in America." Yes, they came from all points—farmers and fruit merchants, students and servants, their skills were as diverse as their speech. But here their ethnic heritages and their very uniqueness would be welcomed as alloys to strengthen the American melting pot.

As all these newcomers ascended the grand staircase to the second floor Registry Room, inspectors standing at the top of the stairs were carefully watching them every inch of the way. If they breathed with difficulty, that meant heart trouble or tuberculosis, and they would be pulled from the line for a closer exam. Reaching the Registry Room, they were shoved into one of the iron-railed aisles, where they moved slowly along to the head of the line. Upon reaching the front of the line, the men and women were separated into examination rooms so doctors could check them for what were described as "loathsome and contagious diseases:" tuberculosis, measles, or, most dreaded of all, the trachoma eye infection which caused blindness if untreated. As they moved through the various doctors' inspections, clothes were marked in code to indicate medical problems: a chalked "L" indicated lameness; an "E" signaled eye defect, an "X" meant mental disability, a "K" meant hernia; a "SC" meant scalp disease; and an "H" meant heart disease. The mental ability was largely determined by the newcomers solving a series of simple math problems and some wooden puzzles. Those who passed all this, then went on for legal scrutiny answering 30 questions about job prospects, living arrangements, and relatives already in America. And of course, those who needed it, were deloused and their clothes washed and returned to them from the laundry. An Armenian boy George Mardikian, loved the hot shower so much, he recalled, "I began to sing."

Eventually the would-be Americans found themselves at the other end of the hall, facing what came to be called the "Staircase of Separation." There they divided. Eight out of ten immigrants cleared all examination hurdles within five hours time, departing with waiting kinsmen, or leaving to purchase transportation for destinations near and far. One third of all who passed through Ellis Island ventured no farther than New York City itself. A hapless third group, the two out of 10, were diverted to detention rooms on the island. They were the "detainees" and had to have special help before their release, either into America or deported. Typically held back were unescorted women and children, individuals with medical problems, men suspected of being contract laborers, those who had poor vocational pros-
New Americans take the oath of Citizenship at Ellis Island.

pects, stowaways, those with false passports, those who broke the law, those being smuggled in, and those who were not met at the dock and who didn’t know where or how to find their sponsor. In cases of sickness, when one member of a family became ill, the whole family was detained until the sick one recovered or died. These detainees were held on Ellis Island from one half hour to many months, depending on the case. A large problem soon developed among those who were detained: resentment and unrest and quarreling because of their being unable to immediately enter America. In 1922 the United States Congress gave the DAR permission to work in the women’s detention room to attempt to provide relief for the unrest which was so rampant. DAR was the only outside organization permitted to work on Ellis Island. DAR has one directive: provide the immigrant detainees work to relieve the mental strain they were suffering. The DAR was, therefore, given a room which connected to the main detention room only by a window, “Window of Hope,” as it came to be known. Through this opening was distributed the fabric, yarn, crochet cotton, and embroidery thread which kept the women busy. They were taught by two DAR hired social workers who came every day to teach them how to make coats, trousers, shirts and knitted socks, sweaters, and scarves, which when finished, they could keep for themselves. Soon the DAR was also asked to work with the male detainees; the men did the same work for themselves as did the women. This program of keeping idle hands busy brought law and order out of strife and conflict. Every DAR chapter throughout the land sent boxes of materials, fabric, yarn, thread, and needles to help keep the detainees busy. Also a 5-cent per capita fee was collected from each DAR member to pay the two social workers and to buy needed extra materials. Sometimes there were as many as 400 women plus countless children detainees being helped. And through this program the DAR became instrumental in the birth of occupational therapy, then unknown. For 30 years, from 1922 until 1954 when Ellis Island closed, DAR provided a positive introduction to the newcomers of the kindness of Americans.

Much, much later, after World War II, service men who were recuperating at Ellis Island’s Marine Hospital were also given occupational therapy programs by the DAR.

For countless other immigrants, in all ports of entry, the The DAR Manual For Citizenship has been an invaluable guide to those wishing to become an American. Since 1921, the DAR has distributed more than twelve million handbooks in more than 20 foreign languages. Today, every year in Federal Buildings throughout the country the DAR sponsors Naturalization ceremonies, offers refreshments, and distributes these Manuals of Citizenship to the newly Naturalized citizens. In addition, countless numbers of DAR members have taught English language and American history classes helping newcomers to become citizens.

(continued on page 208)
WOMEN WORTHY OF HONOR

Mrs. Rice M. Youell, Jr., National Vice Chairman, DAR Magazine

WOMEN WORTHY OF HONOR was the heading of Mary Smith Lockwood's Letter to the Editor of The Washington Post, 13 July 1890. She referred to heroic women of the American Revolution, and earned the title "Pen Founder." During the Society's Centennial Year, this page will be devoted to members from the DAR's past rolls who are also considered "Women Worthy of Honor."

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT WHITNEY
Sculptor and Art Patron
NSDAR #5451—Life Member

Gertrude Vanderbilt was born 9 January 1875 in New York City. Her parents were Cornelius, who headed the giant railroad empire founded by his grandfather "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Alice Claypoole (Gwynne) Vanderbilt.

Brought up in the lap of luxury, Gertrude was privately tutored at home and then attended Brearley School of New York. Perhaps influenced by her father's art collection, she took an interest in sketching and watercoloring at an early age. Love of art would dominate her life.

She once said, "In art, man has always found the comfort and joy, relaxation and aspiration which help to take away heartache. It is music, rhythm of line, color, words, drama, which bring refreshment and which keep alive our trust in human nature and our belief in the future."

Her marriage in August 1896 to Harry Payne Whitney made her one of the wealthiest women in the country. But she continued to devote herself to art, particularly to sculpture. "There is possibly something symbolic about Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney's leaning toward marble, for she had all of its strong-mindedness and authority." (1) Among her teachers were Hendrik Christian Andersen, James Earle Fraser and, later in Paris, Andrew O'Connor.

Mrs. Whitney's first public commission was for a life-size figure. "Aspiration" was shown at the Buffalo Exposition of 1901, but the artist remained anonymous. For a decade, she exhibited under an assumed name, fearing her own name would cause skepticism and prejudiced judgements.

When she moved her studio from the family estate in Long Island to Greenwich Village in 1907, she took an interest in young American artists, providing exhibit space and financial assistance. Through the years, Mrs. Whitney acquired much of the work of these artists and, years later, offered her impressive collection of contemporary art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. When her gift was rejected, she founded the Whitney Museum of American Art.

In the meantime, her own work was being recognized. In 1910, her statue, "Paganism Immortal," won a distinguished rating from the National Academy of Design and she allowed her name to be used. Two years later, she designed the terra-cotta Aztec Fountain for the Pan American Building in Washington. Her El Dorado Fountain for the San Francisco Exposition of 1915 earned a bronze medal.

World War I had a tremendous impact upon her sculpture as her work became more realistic, less sentimental. "The same simplicity distinguishes her later commissions, such as the 'Spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution' (1917) on the grounds of Constitution Hall in Washington." (2)

During the 20's and 30's, she worked in her studio in Paris. There Mrs. Whitney met the French sculptor Auguste Rodin, whose influence is often noted in the symbolism of her Titanic Memorial at Potomac Park. But possibly her most heroic conception is the Columbus Monument, completed in 1929, which dominates the port of Palos, Spain.

"For her the human figure was the principal vehicle of ideas, containing all possible intimations of human thought and feeling ... Her belief in the work of her contemporaries, as well as her belief in the potentialities of American art at a time when public taste was primarily directed to European art and the old masters, was of inestimable value in turning the tide of neglect." (3)

Her final years brought the recognition she deserved, including four honorary degrees and election as an Associate of the National Academy of Design. This practitioner and patron of the arts died 18 April 1942.

Footnotes
(1) Quoted from articles in "Fortune" magazine, Current Biography (1941), p. 914
(2) Article by Lillian B. Miller, Current Biography, Supplement III, 1941-1945, p. 819
seven years and $25 billion after President Reagan summoned America’s incomparable scientists and engineers to develop the first ever space defense against nuclear missiles, the historic project is in danger of being destroyed. The Strategic Defensive Initiative, or “Star Wars” as it’s commonly mislabeled, is threatened not by hostile foreign forces but by misguided critics here at home. Ignoring the mounting missile arsenals of would-be aggressors, U.S. lawmakers voted to slash SDI’s 1991 budget of $4.7 billion nearly in half. This threatens to confine the program to the laboratory to wither away. The action came even as SDI’s dedicated technicians were within months of completing the first phase of a space shield—and as the need for strategic defense never was greater.

Pentagon sources have revealed that the Soviets, for all of Mikhail Gorbachev’s talk of peace and disarmament, are about to deploy a new intercontinental ballistic missile, the SS-18 Mod 7, that can pack over ten tons of nuclear explosives, or more than three times that of America’s largest ICBM.

According to U.S. intelligence, fuel-air explosives are stocked not only by Iraq but by a number of other Third World countries, as well as by the Soviet Union, China, France, Germany and Israel.

Supporters of the Strategic Defense Initiative are convinced that a near-ready SDI system known as Brilliant Pebbles could provide protection against enemy missiles from whatever source. Brilliant Pebbles are small, computer-guided minirockets capable of destroying incoming missiles by colliding with them. Retired U.S. Army General Daniel O. Graham, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency who now heads High Frontier, an organization of space experts, says: “If the U.S. had deployed even a small constellation of the Brilliant Pebbles defenses, we would be able to defend our troops and our allies from Saddam Hussein’s missiles. The system was designed to cope with Third World countries as well as Soviet and Chinese threats.”

RISKS TO SURVIVAL. Not long ago, the experts were assuring us that the Cold War was over and that peace was breaking out everywhere. Unfortunately, in the summer of 1990 Saddam Hussein wasn’t listening. Instead, the Iraqi dictator may have been watching Congress as it slashed U.S. defense spending and busied itself with domestic politics. In any event, Saddam decided it was an opportunistic time to acquire some additional real estate.

Stopping Saddam alone would not guarantee peace and security. The world will remain a dangerous place. There are other Saddams out there, plotting new acts of aggression against America and its friends. They are sworn enemies of the West. Their allies are the terrorists whose murderous networks encircle the earth. And their weapons are sophisticated instruments of destruction and annihilation.

A report from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, dated May 22, 1990, spells out the escalating peril:

“Even as the United States and the Soviet Union are improving East-West relations and cooperating where possible in dealing with troublespots around the world, the threat of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons and missile proliferation continues to grow, increasing instability in regions of tension, such as the Middle East.

“In 1984, when then-Vice President Bush presented at the Conference on Disarmament a draft treaty proposing to ban chemical weapons (CW) from the world’s arsenals, only five states were estimated to possess such weapons. Today, approximately 20 countries are capable of producing CW. Many of the countries are in unstable regions of the world. Today, at least 16 Third World countries possess ballistic missiles or are striving to develop them. It is predicted that by the year 2000 at least 15 developing countries will be producing their own ballistic missiles (other experts put the projected total at 20 nations or more). The genie is long gone out of the bottle.”

The ACDA report continued:

“Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries has been a fundamental national security and foreign policy objective of the United States for more than 40 years. Today, the nuclear proliferation threat
is greatest in regions characterized by a history of conflict and tension."

JOINING THE NUCLEAR CLUB. Iraq is among the 140 signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, but since 1980 Saddam Hussein had striven to equip his burgeoning armed forces with a nuclear capability. Other rogue nations sought the bomb, including Muammar Qadhafi's Libya. Rafsanjani's Iran, Kim Il Sung's North Korea and Hafez al-Assad's Syria. Also in the running to develop nuclear weapons were: Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, South Africa and Taiwan. Israel and India (as is widely believed) already possess nuclear weapons. And still additional "developing countries" were secretly attempting to join the nuclear "club."

No one sought entry into that "club" with greater fervor and cunning than Saddam Hussein.

After Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the Soviet Union joined the U.S. and other nations in condemning Saddam's aggression and claimed it was cutting off further arms shipments to Baghdad. But Soviet military advisors and technicians remained. And Saddam already had enough Soviet armor and ammunition to wage war for months without a single additional bullet.

WESTERN HELP TO SADDAM. The West also once helped provide Saddam with sophisticated weapons systems. For example, the Atlanta, Georgia, branch of Italy's biggest state-owned bank, Lavoro, extended more than $1 billion in credit for Iraqi arms in an intricate paper-trail reaching around the world. Also, a Canadian ballistics and rocket expert named Gerald Bull was helping Saddam build the world's biggest gun when he was mysteriously murdered in Brussels in March, 1990. The supergun, code-named "Big Babylon" by the Iraqis, was to have been 512 feet long—nearly the height of the Washington Monument—with a bore wider than three feet. The project was discovered only after European customs agents seized 300 tons of massive steel tubes headed for Iraq, presumably part of "Big Babylon's" gun barrel.

In a book he wrote in 1988, Gerald Bull boasted that his gun could fire a rocket-propelled projectile 112 miles high and at targets 5,000 miles away. Although "Big Babylon" never was built, Saddam did acquire hundreds of tons of a chemical used to make mustard gas from a manufacturer in Baltimore before U.S. Customs agents discovered and squelched the deal.

In March, 1990, British customs foiled an attempt to smuggle 40 U.S.-made nuclear-trigger components, called capacitors, to Iraq via London. Five days later, Saddam appeared on Baghdad TV holding in his hand another capacitor, one of several that he said had been built by Iraqi scientists and engineers. In yet another remarkable episode in 1990, only a last-minute tip to the Pentagon prevented the sale to Iraq of state-of-the-art "skull" furnaces designed to burn high-purity metal of the kind used to make nuclear weapons parts.

How many other such transactions eluded detection could only be imagined. But in 1982, with the approval of the U.S. Commerce Department, Hughes Aircraft Company sold Iraq 60 bubble-topped helicopters for $25 million. And in one of the most devious schemes of all, in 1989 a London company that supposedly specialized in exporting mini-hamburgers to the Middle East tried to buy high-energy nuclear-weapons parts from a California electronics firm, presumably for shipment to Baghdad. The company owner alerted U.S. customs and the smuggling ring was broken up.

But in a particularly bizarre deal that did go through, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta sent three shipments of something called "West Nile Fever" virus to Iraq. CDC officials said they had OK'd the virus shipment because they knew the Iraqi doctor that requested it and believed it would be used for research. The CDC since reexamined its criteria for filling such requests. Meantime, Iraqi scientists were said to be hard at work developing biological, or germ, weapons.

In June, 1990, an article in U.S. News & World Report warned: "Iraq is reaching out to companies all over the globe. Yet in all of Maryland, with the bustling ports of Baltimore and Baltimore-Washington International Airport, there are only five customs export
investigators.” And this despite the fact that “Iraq’s vast arms effort is built around an international network of middlemen who will sell anything for a buck.”

In an attempt to stem the eastward flow of Western technology with military potential, the NATO members plus Japan and Australia some years ago set up what was called the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls, or COCOM. But in June, 1990, the U.S. and other COCOM members agreed to de-control 30 categories of strategic equipment, including many items on the “dream list” of Third World bomb makers, to quote Gary Milholland, a University of Wisconsin law professor who directs a project on nuclear arms control. And on July 1, 1990, said Milholland, COCOM “lifted export controls on the very nuclear weapon triggers (called krytons), that Iraq had tried to smuggle out of the U.S. four months earlier.” According to Milholland, “COCOM also decontrolled spin forming machines (which U.S. officials earlier tried to stop Iraq from getting from West Germany). The machines are used to make uranium gas centrifuges . . . With fewer than 1,000 centrifuges, Iraq can produce enough weapons-grade uranium for one Hiroshima-size bomb per year.”

In the wake of the Iraqi crisis, it could only be hoped that COCOM, as well as all other Western agencies, now were listening. And that they would at last plug the gaping holes that, in Gary Milholland’s words, were “making it easier for the Third World to get the bomb.”

THE THREAT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS. It’s already too late to put a cap on the proliferation of chemical weapons, sometimes called “the poor man’s atomic bomb.” The technique can be frighteningly simple. As one expert explained: “All one need do is take a 20-year-old Soviet SCUD missile, readily available on the world arms market, drill some tiny holes in the empty warhead and fill it with a compound of off-the-shelf chemicals timed for release over the intended target.” The result is nerve gas—cheap, invisible and lethal. Obviously, there are now more sophisticated and even deadlier techniques. As the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said in a 1990 report on chemical weapons proliferation:

“A number of factors have facilitated the spread of CW: they are relatively inexpensive; require little technological sophistication to produce; and generally are produced from chemicals and technology which also have legitimate industrial uses. The widespread availability of such dual-use chemicals and equipment has simplified the acquisition of CW and increased the difficulty of controlling their proliferation.

“Proliferation of chemical weapons greatly increases the risk that they will be used in violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting such use. Both Iran and Iraq used chemical weapons during the Gulf War. In addition, in 1988 Iraq used chemical weapons against its own Kurdish citizens. Despite the current cease-fire, both states are continuing their CW programs. The problem, however, goes beyond Iran and Iraq. With the assistance of Western firms and workers from the developing countries, Libyan leader Muammar Qadafi has built the largest single chemical weapons production facility in the developing world. (Intelligence sources say the plant, at Rabta in the desert near Tripoli, already is producing mustard gas, and that a second such plant is being built.) Unfortunately, Libya is not the only country with secret chemical plants hidden in the desert or remote areas.”

As for the means to deliver this “poor man’s A-bomb,” ACDA said:

“Within the Third World, missile proliferation continues. Several Middle Eastern countries are pursuing indigenous military missile development programs, including Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Libya and Syria. In South Asia, India has tested its short-range Prithvi and medium-range Agni, and Pakistan is developing the Hatf I and II, short-range ballistic missiles. In South America, Brazil’s missile development programs continue to be of concern, particularly because of that country’s aggressive export policies. The Argentine government has publicly stated that its Condor II program (the Condor II is a two-stage, solid propellant missile capable of delivering a 500-kilogram payload up to 900 kilometers), originally a joint effort with Egypt and Iraq, has been discontinued. But the pursuit of programs that serve as a ‘cover,’ or supporting effort for missile development in several of these countries, has complicated the problem.”

Indeed, more and more so-called “developing” nations, in collaboration with greedy multimillionaire arms merchants, already are pushing the world down a slippery slope toward mutual assured destruction—the appropriate acronym of which is MAD. Mutual Assured Destruction was that naive, immoral and suicidal policy enunciated in the mid-1960’s by our then Defense Secretary, Robert Strange McNamara, and that, incredibly, still enjoys support in Congress and among members of the anti-defense lobby. MAD left the U.S. deliberately undefended against the risk of nuclear devastation on the assumption that the Soviets would do likewise. Sort of like a “High Noon” standoff between two adversaries holding a gun at each other’s head and daring the other to “Go ahead, make my day.” The Soviets are still laughing over this crazy scheme, for which there’s another more appropriate name: “Russian roulette.”

Meantime, in our accustomed way, we have gone on wishfully believing that peace and good will are triumphing everywhere, while blinding ourselves to the ugly realities of an ever more dangerous world.

THE CASE FOR SPACE DEFENSE. On January 8, 1990, the New York Times, in its lead editorial posed this question: “National Defense—Against What?” “As the Soviet threat recedes,” said the Times, “the President and Defense Secretary (Dick) Cheney will have to make deeper cuts” in the Pentagon budget. Nowhere in its editorial did the Times refer to the warnings of our professional intelligence experts that the Soviets, glasnost and perestroika notwithstanding, are continuing to modernize and strengthen their offensive strategic-missile forces. And there was just a passing reference in the Times editorial to what is called “lesser contingencies . . . like instability in Eastern Europe and the Third World.”

World Wars I and II and the Korean
By the year 2000, at least six developing suppliers of missile proliferation in the Third World, we should not ignore the continuing threat posed by the Soviet Union's massive strategic forces. Republican Congressman Jon Kyl, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, has stated the facts squarely. "Despite conventional force reductions in Eastern Europe and the easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union," said Kyl, "the Soviets still possess the only strategic force that can totally destroy the United States in one hour. And no responsible American planner can ignore that—especially since we cannot predict what will happen to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the Soviet Union."

CIA Director William Webster, in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee on March 1, 1990, echoed this point, saying: "...the Soviets are pursuing a broad-based strategic modernization effort. They are protecting, and in some ways improving, the overall capabilities of their strategic forces."

This modernization includes the fielding of a brand new generation of weapons: the very accurate, first-strike SS-18 ICBM's; the difficult to locate SS-24 rail-mobile ICBM's and SS-25 road-mobile ICBM's; new, quieter, Typhoon-class strategic ballistic missile submarines and Bear H and Blackjack strategic bombers equipped with 3,000 kilometer-range, air-launched cruise missiles.

In 1989 alone, the Soviets deployed 140 new ICBM's, compared to only 12 by the U.S. According to Ambassador Edward Rowney, Special Assistant to the President for Arms Control Matters: "The bottom line is that the Soviet strategic force that would remain after START reductions . . . , while smaller, (would) be a completely modern, formidable nuclear force." (Under the START, or Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, both the U.S. and Soviet Union would reduce their ICBM deployments by 50 percent.)

A related issue concerned the stability of the Soviet Union. By all accounts, the Soviet empire was crumbling. To quote CIA Director Webster's assessment in early 1990: "The long-term outlook for the present leadership, and for the Soviet Union itself, is uncertain. Ethnic and other tensions will persist. . . . Instability will be fueled by serious and still mounting economic problems. . . . We can be no more certain than Soviet leaders themselves about how the current upheaval in the U.S.S.R. will evolve over the longer term. Thus, although many positive developments have stirred considerable optimism, we must remain realistic and vigilant."

Crumbling empires are not stable. Said French philosopher and world traveler, Alexis de Tocqueville, a century and a half ago: "The most dangerous time for a bad government is when it starts to reform itself." Could we be absolutely sure that every Soviet who controlled nuclear missiles would act rationally and predictably, especially as increasing numbers of the Soviet republics try to break away from Moscow? Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze himself expressed fear that ethnic strife in the U.S.S.R. could ignite what he described as "giant stockpiles of nuclear and chemical weapons."

THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE. Amid today's many uncertainties, can we safely remain defenseless in the belief there never can be an accidental, unauthorized or terrorist attack? Retired U.S. Army General Daniel O. Graham, now director of High Frontier, the Washington-based think tank that pioneered U.S. space-defense efforts, says the dangers are real. Notes General Graham: "We have seen the Chernobyl disaster; a fire aboard a Soviet submarine off our East Coast with 16 nuclear missiles pointed at us, and at least two unarmed Soviet missiles go astray and hit other countries (Finland in 1985 and Manchuria in 1986). We have seen Gaddafi launch ballistic missiles from Libya at the Italian island of Lampedusa. Nine countries now have nuclear weapons and six have long-range missiles. This threat is growing. Only the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), not more offensive missiles and not arms-control, can cope with it."

"Brilliant Pebbles" is a promising first-stage SDI system designed to protect the world's skies. It would consist of several thousand small, space-based interceptors to track the fiery plume of an ascending ballistic missile. Within seconds, the interceptors would zero in and destroy the missiles with the simple...
future with fear and dismay, the primary threat of nuclear devastation?

Congressman Jon Kyl, "SDI research would comprise no more than three percent of the defense budget; less than one percent of the total federal budget. It is a fraction of the total strategic offensive expenditures we will make in the same period."

"Through the period 1990-95," said Congressman Jon Kyl, "SDI research expenditures will make in the same period."

We must ask of Congress—and of ourselves—just how much is it worth to protect our country from the continuing threat of nuclear devastation?

There's no escaping the fact that the rapid proliferation of missiles and the weapons to go with them threaten peace in the world as never before. Yet, even though many observers view the future with fear and dismay, the primary architect of America's H-bomb, nuclear physicist Edward Teller, sees reason for increased hope. Addressing the American Civil Defense Association's annual meeting in Chicago in August, 1990, Dr. Teller said there are signs of "unprecedented cooperation" by responsible world powers to create effective defenses against nuclear destruction.

Dr. Teller said the scientific world now has a challenge and an opportunity to use the technological wonders of our day to protect mankind against what he called "unnatural" catastrophe, meaning nuclear war.

Along this very line, the Israelis in August, 1990, conducted a successful first test of a defense system designed to destroy short-range missiles of the type possessed by Iraq, Libya and other regional enemies of Tel Aviv. The system is called "Arrow," and it is a joint U.S.-Israeli program, with the U.S. providing most of the $158 million annual cost. Judging by the progress so far, "Arrow" could answer critics who contend that, while America's Strategic Defense Initiative might destroy intercontinental missiles after launch, there is no defense against lightning strikes by short-range missiles.

Defense Secretary Cheney has said that SDI's proposed Brilliant Pebbles system "will be able to give worldwide protection against all but the shortest range missile." And he added, "against shorter range missiles, our defense can provide valuable information to local defense units." Secretary Cheney clearly was referring to the potential of the joint U.S.-Israeli Arrow program, a program that one day could protect all nations against the threat of short-range missiles fired by terrorist aggressors.

It is worth remembering the words of Winston Churchill shortly before World War II when Britain was debating the value of air defenses. Said Churchill: "I think it would be a great mistake to neglect the scientific side of purely defensive action against aircraft attack. Certainly, nothing is more necessary, not only to this country but to all peace-loving . . . powers in the world than that the good old earth should acquire some means of destroying the sky marauder."

Britain was saved by radar and the brave pilots of the R.A.F. Our Free World may one day give thanks to Ronald Reagan's SDI and to the incomparable American scientists and engineers who seek to safeguard our skies with defenses that defend.

Philip C. Clarke is a veteran journalist whose career with the Associated Press, Newsweek and the Mutual Broadcasting System spanned 35 years in the United States and overseas. He now serves as Editorial Director of America's Future, Inc.

100th Continental Congress Events

CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S PILGRIMAGE: Arlington Cemetery, Mount Vernon and Vietnam Memorial, Sunday, April 14, 8:30 am. Reservations: $20.00, Mrs. Dorothy Yon, 7512 Salem Road, Falls Church, VA 22046.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Address correction: Mrs. Ferris O. French, 3305 Prince William Drive, Fairfax, VA 22031.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB DIAMOND JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP: Presentation, Friday, April 12, 2:30 pm, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.


PROGRAM COMMITTEE: Meeting, Monday, April 15, 1991, 12:00-2:00 pm, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall.

REGISTRAR GENERAL: Forum with Question and Answer Period, Monday, April 15, 1991, 8:00-10:00 am, National Officers Club Room, Second Floor, Constitution Hall. Bring brief questions.
THEREFORE, BE IT
RESOLVED

By Mrs. Erwin Connell Ward National Resolutions Chairman

Because of the possibility of nuclear attack on the United States, NSDAR has supported, through its resolutions, the development and deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a defensive system that would permit this nation to intercept deliberately or accidentally fired ballistic missiles before they reach the boundaries of the United States.

And because of other grave concerns on matters affecting our defense capabilities and issues of national importance, NSDAR Resolutions have provided the "voice" of our Society in addressing these vital issues.

National Resolutions have stated the NSDAR position on the potential dangers of a proposed United States Constitutional Convention, the giveaway of the Panama Canal, the declining quality of public education, irresponsible government spending and monetary problems, illegal immigration, the folly of participation in the United Nations, the dangers of ERA, and the ever expanding plague of drugs, pornography, and crime.

These and many other issues addressed in Resolutions, are an important educational tool to provide Daughters with factual information on current affairs, as well as serving as an effective method to express these concerns publicly.

Historically, resolutions date to the passage of the first NSDAR Resolution adopted by the first NSDAR Continental Congress in 1892. This resolution was adopted to encourage respect for the Flag of the United States of America and to stress the importance of teaching the STAR SPANGLED BANNER in all public schools.

It was not until October, 1930 that the NSDAR Resolutions Committee was made a standing committee.

The Committee is made up of thirty Daughters from all sections of the country who are appointed by the President General. Prerequisites for appointment include a record of patriotic loyalty to the ideals and policies of the National Society and an understanding of national, international and domestic issues confronting our nation.

The Committee chairman, vice chairmen, and members, accept the appointment as a serious and responsible obligation. Their time, labor, and thoughts are conscientiously and unselfishly given. Each member must agree to attend the annual meetings of the national committee held in Washington, D.C., one week prior to each Continental Congress.

The Committee considers resolutions submitted by individual members, chapters and state societies. From among the resolutions received by April 1 of each year, the committee selects twenty topics from which twelve resolutions will be written.

The twenty topics initially selected by the Committee, are determined by the number of resolutions received on each issue as expressed by NSDAR membership as being of greatest concern.

The list of twenty topics selected has, in the past, been included in the packet of each delegate registering for Continental Congress. This year, in an effort to reduce paper work and cut expenses, the practice will be discontinued.

From the topic list of twenty resolutions, the committee votes by paper ballot for a final number of twelve subjects that will be developed into resolutions.

Once a subject is voted within the committee to be presented as a resolution, sub-committees begin the arduous task of researching and documenting supporting facts. The Committee pools information from the documentation submitted with resolutions received. Additional checks and verifications are made by the committee members from Congressional offices, governmental agencies, from material available in the National Defense Office and from the latest publications gathered by Committee members on each issue incorporated into the final twelve resolutions.

Each sub-committee presents a proposed draft of its assigned resolution to the full Committee for consideration and final approval. Before a resolution can be submitted to Continental Congress, it must be approved by at least a two-thirds vote of the entire Resolutions Committee and then be approved by the NSDAR Executive Committee.

The twelve resolutions, in finalized form, are distributed to all delegates in attendance at the Tuesday morning Business Session of Continental Congress. The official presentation and voting is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon.

This allows delegates a minimum of twenty-four hours to study and familiarize themselves with the proposed resolutions before the formal presentation and vote.

This year, a Resolutions Forum has been scheduled for Tuesday, April 16, from 2:30 until 4:00 pm in Constitution Hall to provide additional information and to answer questions on any resolution under consideration.

To be adopted as a National Resolution, resolutions must pass by a two-thirds vote of the Continental Congress.
Once adopted by the Continental Congress, a resolution becomes the official policy statement of the National Society on the issue addressed therein. Members, chapters and state societies have the authority to make public any resolution or may use the information contained in an adopted resolution to support the expression of personal concerns or to "develop an enlightened public opinion".

No delegate is pledged or pre-committed to vote either for or against any resolution and should cast her vote as she so determines.

Ideally, it would be worthwhile to have all proposed National Resolutions distributed to the chapters for discussion and approval before adoption. However, there are obvious reasons why this would be impossible.

The workload, time, and expense of a mailout of resolutions to all chapters prior to adoption would be prohibitive. It would also place a burden on chapters of added paper work and chapter business.

The National Resolutions Committee members would have to meet several months before Continental Congress in order to select and develop resolution subjects.

This would mean two trips to Washington for Committee appointees. Each member pays her own expenses. An additional Committee meeting would thereby place an added financial burden on these committee members as well as adding a much greater work load and time commitment.

Additionally, many state societies adopt state resolutions at state conferences held in the Spring—especially during the month of March. If the present schedule for submitting resolutions is altered, many of these state organizations would no longer have any prior input to the National Committee with current information about issues of concern.

Any altered schedule from the current one would deprive the National Resolutions Committee of the excellent information and documentation provided by these state societies.

By meeting in Washington the week prior to Continental Congress, the Committee can address issues with the very latest information available. Issues vital and relevant to current affairs in January of any given year, may have become moot by the time Continental Congress convenes in April and new issues may develop after January that may need to be addressed at Continental Congress in April.

Approximately two hundred resolutions are received each year from individual DAR members, chapters and state societies. This "grass roots" input is vital in ultimately producing the most effective policy statements of the National Society. This procedure also enables the Committee to address those issues of most concern to DAR members.

NSDAR Resolutions are truly "grass roots" opinions; they are not just the isolated ideas of any one individual who serves on the National Resolutions Committee.

No resolution topic should be foreign to the members of the NSDAR. Most issues addressed in National Resolutions have been previously covered by information provided in national Defense articles in the DAR MAGAZINE, source material from the National Defense Committee, chapter National Defense reports, and earlier adopted resolutions from state societies.

While no two individuals can be expected to ever totally agree on every issue (and we wouldn't want it any other way) resolutions are adopted by the most democratic process possible.

Voting delegates have the opportunity to reject or amend any resolution submitted to Continental Congress by the Resolutions Committee. Some questions have been hotly debated before final adoption with amendments proposed. If a resolution is not acceptable to at least two-thirds of the voting delegates, it is defeated.

Once adopted, however, NSDAR Resolutions, according to Article XIV of the Bylaws of the National Society, should be fully supported by state societies, chapters, and individual members.

While the procedures for adopting resolutions is far from perfect and subject matter does not always express the views of every member of the National Society, resolutions provide the means by which each individual member can reflect, evaluate and formulate her own opinions and stay abreast of issues that should be of interest and concern to all Americans.

DAR's policy statements have always been conservative. The conservative position of the Society is clearly evident in its 100-year history as expressed through NSDAR Resolutions. Any person seeking DAR membership should know the Society's positions on issues and be able to generally support the DAR's basic philosophies.

Today, our nation is faced with a myriad of complex issues. It is therefore important that we have members well versed in a variety of subjects. This can be achieved by a study of NSDAR Resolutions.

All members should have a voice in the resolutions of our Society and input is always welcomed by the Resolutions Committee. Daughters are encouraged to become involved in the policy statements of the Society by participating in writing and submitting resolutions for consideration.

If you are interested in learning more about issues, why not volunteer to be the resolutions chairman for your chapter or serve on your state's resolutions committee?

NSDAR Resolutions have withstood the test of time and in a surprising number of instances, have been uniquely prophetic in scope. Resolutions have always addressed grave issues before our Republic and have addressed them with foresight and without timidity.

A 1927 resolution should remind us anew of the heritage handed down to us from the founders and preservers of our Republic—a heritage which summons us to reverence God, uphold the Constitution of the United States, honor the flag, defend the institutions of government, venerate our national patriots, respect the tradition of nationalism, perfect our citizenship, and observe law and order.

These are the guidelines by which National Resolutions are written, proposed and adopted. As we enter into a second century of service to our nation, we will not shirk from our duty in adhering to the objects of the Society—"to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to develop an enlightened public opinion; and to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."
The Tie That Binds
"Blest Be The Tie That Binds"

The little Yorkshire village of Wainsgate near Hebden Bridge had never witnessed such a strange and pathetic scene. Outside the house of the Baptist minister stood several wagons loaded with furniture and boxes of books. The minister and his wife and family were about to leave for London after serving their flock for seven years. But men, women and children clung around them, heartbroken to see them go.

Finally, the wife could bear it no longer, "Oh, John," she said, "I know not how to bear this. I know not how to go." "Nor I, either," replied her husband, "nor will we go. Unload the wagons and put everything back where it was before." Thus did the Rev. John Fawcett turn his back on a call that he had already accepted to a big London church. He chose to remain with the little country church at a salary of less than $200 a year until his death fifty-four years later. It was after this experience that he wrote his moving hymn on Christian brotherhood.

John Fawcett was a true Yorkshire man having been born on January 6, 1739, at Lidgett Green near Bradford. At the age of twelve he was left an orphan and knew what it was to work in a "sweat shop" for fourteen hours a day on a small wage. But the boy was ambitious to be a student in a day when education for the poor was hard to get. He learned to read by the flickering candle and studied hard to improve himself. When a lad of sixteen he was converted under George Whitefield, a colleague of John Wesley and the most eloquent preacher of his time. Fawcett became a member of the Methodist movement, but three years later joined a new Baptist church in Bradford.

As an eager young Christian, he now began to preach, and seven years later was ordained as the minister of the Baptist Church at Wainsgate that had a hundred members. There he gave himself, together with his equally devoted wife, in ardent service to the needs of his flock and won the deep affection of his people. He and his wife had a struggle, however, to manage on the small salary which the members of the little church were able to pay. After seven years he wrote in his diary in the summer of 1772: "During these years our family has increased faster than our income." It seemed like a providential opening when not many weeks later a messenger came with an invitation to the pulpit of the Carter's Lane Baptist Church in London. Its famous minister, Dr. Gill, had recently died, and the growing reputation of the young Yorkshire minister had led the elders of Carter's Lane to extend him the call.

With a larger field of service and an increased salary to meet the needs of his growing family, the young man sent back an acceptance. On the following Sunday he told his congregation of the call that he had accepted, and although they did not wish to stand in the way of his advancement they were heartbroken at the thought of losing their beloved minister and his wife.

Busy days followed with the packing of furniture, dishes and books, and with members of the church helping, although their hearts were heavy at the thought of the separation. Between pastor and people there developed during the years a deep feeling of loyalty and affection. And then came the day when the wagons arrived early and were loaded for the two-hundred-mile journey.

It was then that Mrs. Fawcett could not restrain her emotion at the thought of the parting, as she saw the deep distress of the people. The joy of their flock and their own deep satisfaction as her husband made the momentous decision to stay, proved that they had acted rightly. They wrote to the London church explaining the situation and asking to be released from their promise, and remained to make history in the annals of the British pulpit.

He died on July 25, 1817, after nearly sixty years in the ministry, leaving behind a gracious and fragrant memory and the most beautiful hymn ever written on Christian brotherhood:

Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.

Before our Father's throne
We pour our ardent prayers;
Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one,
Our comforts and our cares.

We share each other's woes,
Each other's burdens bear;
And often for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.

When for awhile we part,
This thought will soothe our pain,
That we shall still be joined in heart
And one day meet again.

One glorious hope revives
Our courage by the way;
While each in expectation lives
And longs to see the day.

When from all toil and pain
And sin we shall be free,
And perfect love and friendship reign
Through all eternity.

Robert Harvey

Reprinted with permission from The Family Album.
FAMILY TIES. The New York State Society certainly knows how to do things right! They consider attending State Conference a family affair, as was demonstrated this past September. Three sets of sisters paged—Kim and Cherie Grousset, twins Barbara Coonradt and Michelle Schultz, and Lori McHoul Cassidy, Bonnie McHoul Wiegard, Heather McHoul, and Marianne McHoul (four sisters!). Lori was named the Outstanding Junior for the state of New York. Marianne was a Junior Page and is a member of the C.A.R. To make this even more of a family event is the fact that their mother is the State Treasurer. She must be a very proud mother!

NEW CHAPTER. The 21st DAR Chapter in Arizona has just been organized with younger members in mind. The Junior Committee applauds the Organizing Regent, Lou Ebinger, who says, “We need to update some if we’re going to maintain young people.” The Glendale Chapter will meet on Saturdays and have programs of interest to all. Mrs. Ebinger, a seventh grade science teacher, and her daughter, Megan, a Junior member and senior at Arizona State University, gave the Christmas program entitled “DAR Joining the Next Century.”

MOTHER-DAUGHTER ACT. This may be a hard act to follow! We have learned that Karen Landers Jones, the Outstanding Junior of Virginia in 1989, is the daughter of Jeanne Miller Landers, the Outstanding Junior of California in 1964, 25 years apart. They are members of the Outstanding Junior Club. Karen paged for over 15 years at Continental Congress and will be a Vice Chairman of Corridor Hostesses this year. Jeanne is Chairman of the Marshal Committee at Continental Congress. Are they the only mother-daughter team of Outstanding Juniors? Please let us know!

AND WHILE YOU HAVE YOUR THINKING CAPS ON . . . Rumor has it that there are several sets of sisters who have been State Outstanding Juniors. Who are they? If you know, write and tell us!

CENTENNIAL “CLUE” Which member of our Executive Board was not only a former Junior, but a member of C.A.R. for 11 years prior to joining DAR? She continues to be a State and National C.A.R. promoter and is a “Patriot”.

LAST CALL! Continental Congress is right around the corner. Are all of your plans made? Are you already half-packed? Add two more items to your list—1) don’t forget to bring something to sell at the Junior Bazaar (National Vice Chairman Alicia Caltrider invites you to stay and help awhile too!) and 2) buy voices for the beautiful doll the Indiana Juniors and Seniors have worked so hard on! Voices may still be obtained by mail before April 1 from Chairman Nancy Garbe, 2930 Beverly Drive, Gary, IN 46408, (219) 887-1248. Also, plan on having lots of fun. See you there!

MISS “DAR.” If you want to look like a Junior who is very together and in the know while attending Continental Congress, try to keep a pair of gloves with you at all times. If you are paging this shouldn’t be a problem. At nearly any reception or tea you may attend, it is considered correct to wear gloves when going through a receiving line. Won’t you look prepared when you have your gloves and someone else forgot!

LET’S GET TO KNOW . . . You! This page is for and about Juniors, past and present. We appreciate the responses we are receiving and would like even more! If you know the answers to any of our questions, or if you know interesting or unusual information about a particular Junior or chapter, please share it with us. We want the entire country represented!

(Mrs. Donald D. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, is a California C.A.R. Patriot.)
WITH THE CHAPTERS

Six chapters in the surrounding area had received special invitations, and there were visiting Daughters from all but one of them. As this occurred just prior to election, there were many political candidates there to shake hands and mingle with the crowd. All-in-all the afternoon was a very successful celebration.—Charles Smith

BLACK HILLS (South Dakota). Johanna (Meier) Della Vecchia, Spearfish, internationally known opera star, recently presented Black Hills Chapter with a check for $2,500. The money was given to Della Vecchia as an honorarium for singing at the opening ceremony of Continental Congress, Washington, DC. The gift will be used for music scholarships.

Della Vecchia and her mother, Mrs. Clare (Hume) Meier, Spearfish, are long-time chapter members.

Black Hills Chapter, which meets in Rapid City, a centrally-located destination, is comprised of members from Lead, Deadwood, Spearfish, Rapid City and Hot Springs, SD, Reva Maas, Hot Springs, is Chapter Regent.—Mary Frederickson

GENERAL DANIEL SMITH'S ROCK CASTLE (Old Hickory, TN) honored Miss Glenna May Dailey for her 50 years in the DAR on October 13, 1990, with a meeting and lovely luncheon co-hosted by Mrs. Granville Barnes and Mrs. Lucile Rizor at the home of Mrs. Barnes. The program, entitled "This Is Your DAR Life, Glenna May," was given by her niece and past Regent, Mrs. Alton Knight, with highlights of her years of service to the DAR and offices held, after which the Regent presented Miss Dailey with her 50-year pin as a gift from the membership.

Miss Dailey was 18 when she was proposed for membership in her mother's DAR Warioto Chapter in 1940 and they met under a tree to vote her into membership. She served as Treasurer in that chapter before it was disbanded, after which she was a member-at-large for several years. She remained a member-at-large until she became one of the 12 founding members of our current chapter in 1966. She served as Corresponding Secretary in 1966-67 and was the first elected Regent of the Chapter, a responsibility she carried for four years, 1967-71. Miss Dailey served as Regent of the Davidson County Council of Regents in 1968 and in 1969 as Vice Regent of the Council. She was Tennessee State Scrapbook Chairman from 1971-74 and served her Chapter as Chairman of various committees until 1980, at which time she was elected Treasurer of the Gen. Daniel Smith's Rock Castle Chapter, an office she has held to the present time. In 1990, she was appointed State Chairman of the 50-Year Club. Her service to the DAR has been long and faithful and this chapter has found her to be truly the "Tie That Binds" us together. Her knowledge, experience and energy is unbounded. She is every Regent's dream, but for the interest, dedication and energy she has put forth to the DAR, she is every Regent's dream. She is every Regent's dream, the DAR motto, God, Home and Country.—Willene H. House

MELZINGAH (Beacon, NY). On Wednesday, November 7, 1990, the Madam Brett Homestead was the site of a joyful occasion. It was the Centennial Jubilee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the 95th Anniversary of Melzingah Chapter, and the dedication of the "Marion Fleming Roosa" room.

Mrs. Peter Cassidy, Regent, opened the program for the afternoon. Mrs. Douglas McHoul conducted the dedication of the Marion Fleming Roosa room, (Mrs. Roosa was Regent of Melzingah Chapter 1959-1962). The family was thanked not only for refurbishing the "Drawing Room," but for the interest, dedication and financial help over the years to our chapter. Mrs. John Wiegard read the minutes of the first meeting. Our new Historian, Mrs. Blair Surber, read a synopsis of Melzingah Chapter, 1895-1921.

On November 14, 1895, the chapter was organized with 12 members and on June 4, 1896, there was a formal presentation of the Charter by the State Regent at the Teller Homestead, (later to be known as the Madam Brett Homestead).

One of the noted members of Melzingah Chapter was Count-
Presentation and retirement of the colors was carried out by members of the University ROTC Color Guard.

Commander Aline Arceneaux, United States Navy, retired, and Galvez Chapter member, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States.

Yellow ribbons, girding prominent live oaks at the USL gate and in Martin Hall Circle, were presented by Mrs. Edward Villemez, Galvez Chapter member. The ribbons, to remain for the duration of the Middle East crisis, honor all veterans as well as University affiliates who are presently serving in the armed forces, especially in the Operation Desert Shield.

Dr. Ray Authement, president of USL, accepted the ribbons and thanked the members of DAR for their expression of patriotism on Veterans Day.

In another brief ceremony, Mrs. Reneau and Commander Arceneaux presented Mayor Bud Lastrapes yellow ribbons to tie at City Hall and the Vietnam Memorial Plaque at Cajundome. Mayor Lastrapes, on behalf of the citizens of Lafayette, expressed appreciation of the patriotic gesture extended by Galvez Chapter.—Judith M. Herbert

REGENTS COUNCIL (Florida) for chapters in the Upper Pinellas and West Pasco Counties of Florida opened the 100th Anniversary Celebration of our National Society with two special events: one on Constitution Sunday and the other a Jubilee Luncheon.

Chapter members of the Council—Caladesi, Cary Cox, Clearwater, Pithlochskotee, Princess Chasco and St. Helena Plantation—plus the Clearwater Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, meet each year on Constitution Sunday to worship at a different church in the peninsula. This year was especially important due to the Bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. So, on September 16th, sixty DAR and SAR members met in Fellowship Hall of the First Presbyterian Church of Dunedin and then went in procession into the church, where the front four rows of pews were being reserved for us. It was a most impressive service, since the minister had structured her sermon around the U.S. Constitution and the ideals which formed our nation.

One month later, on October 19th, the Jubilee Luncheon was held at Belleair Country Club in Clearwater. Invitations had been sent to the many DAR Chapters in the Tampa Bay area and 177 members accepted. Arrangements were smoothly done, in part to a team of hostesses who greeted guests and ushered them to pre-arranged tables in the beautifully-decorated dining room. Mrs. Donald Shattuck Blair, Vice President General, was the honored guest speaker, and she captivated the audience with her talk, "Each Shining Spoke Tipped with a Star." Her vivid picture of DAR activities during its 100 years of existence brought a standing ovation. Other distinguished guests were Mrs. Lawrence E. Hartley, Florida State Regent, Mrs. Joseph R. Tracy, Honorary State Regent, and three State Officers. Council President, Mrs. A. Visbana, presided and the six hostess Regents each took part in the meeting.

Enthusiasm was evident throughout the afternoon and it clearly demonstrated the "ties that bind" our Society together.—Mary Emma Curtis

COMMODORE PREBLE (Eaton, OH) hosted a joint meeting including Fort GreeneVille, Jonathan Dayton and Oxford Carolyn Scott Chapters, held at the Antiquity Inn in Eaton, on Tuesday, October 23, 1990. The event was in observance of the Centennial Jubilee and also honored our Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn.

Pictured left to right, seated: Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, OSDAR Regent Eaton City Mayor, Gen Acheson; Standing left to right: Mrs. Edgar Meadows, Commodore Freble Chapter Regent; Mrs. Harold Thompson, Fort GreeneVille Regent; Mrs. Arthur Etter, Jonathan Dayton Regent and Mrs. John A. Crum, Oxford Carolyn Scott Regent.

The receiving line included Mrs. Alan Mehl, Oxford Carolyn Scott Chapter as Page; Mrs. Edgar Meadows; Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, OSDAR Regent; Mrs. Charles F. Jones, State Librarian; Mrs. Harold Thompson; Mrs. Arthur Etter and Mrs. John A. Crum. Mrs. Meadows presided over the meeting.

Mrs. Leona Unger gave the devotions, followed by the luncheon served to seven members from Jonathan Dayton Chapter; 13 from Fort GreeneVille Chapter; 12 members from Oxford Carolyn Scott Chapter, and 33 members of Commodore Freble Chapter, and guests.

Each chapter Regent participated in the Opening Exercises. Mrs. Gerald Monceaux, chapter chairman, reported on plans for Dayton Veterans and presented Mrs. Horace Winkelman, State DAR Service for Veteran—Patients Chairman from Jonathan Dayton Chapter.

Mrs. Margaret Constrable, First Vice Regent, introduced Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, OSDAR Regent, who presented a most interesting program "A Century Of Service To The Nation." Having just returned from attending the opening of the year long celebration of the Birthday of DAR her enthusiasm was contagious as she reported on several of the events which she had attended. It was a brief review of the first hundred years of this National Society Daughters Of The American Revolution to which we are proud to serve.

ANNE HUTCHINSON (Bronxville, NY) made its annual Constitution Week Pilgrimage and traveled to the 1649 Pieter Cleres Wyckoff House and Museum in Brooklyn. Our visit recalled days when New York City was Dutch in language, spirit, and settlement. A farm that served as a stopping place for travelers on the Indian Road Carnes, the Wyckoff House is a prime example of Dutch Colonial architecture. Its lovely bell shaped roof, wattle insulation, and double doors attests to early construction. Antique tiles decorated the jambles heart and old glass seems to reflect the past. We saw how careful restoration and collected furnishings gave the house a welcoming sparkle. This house, hardly known outside New York City, is often host to the local community. Last fall, Wyckoff holiday workshops featured our heritage in action, as one million viewers watched on local TV.

Our chapter's luncheon was held at the 1762 Fraunces Tavern in Manhattan, famed scene of George Washington's Farewell to his Officers. We learned that Fraunces played host to three Departments of the new Government from 1785 to 1787, while the Treasury Department was attempting to solve debts from the Revolutionary War.

The Constitution Preamble was read that day during our chapter's bus trip, and a report given regarding the Document replacing the ineffectual Articles of Confederation. We were accompanied by three chapter members, descendants of Pieter Wyckoff, whose house we had visited. This year we are celebrating our chapter's seventh decade.—Dorothy Domshe

NANCY GREEN (Sapulpa, OK) spent the entire year celebrating the Centennial Jubilee.
First in anticipation of our Bus trip to Continental Congree, we held a workshop in March on Research in the DAR Library. In April, we sponsored an 11-day Bus Trip to Washington. In addition, we toured Washington, Statue of Liberty, Philadelphia, and Valley Forge; with special emphasis on the sites where the DAR had contributed large sums of money. This for the benefit of new DAR members.

In May the chapter finished our other project of marking all the graves of eligible past Regents who were buried in this area. In total we marked 19 Regents' graves, dedicated a large DAR marker in our DAR Exhibit in the Sapulpa Historical Society, which had been installed in 1975. We also acknowledged the marker, set in 1975 at the chapter owned "Chief" Sapulpa Cemetery; and the Oklahoma State Historical Marker, set in 1976, on the Highway leading to the Cemetery.

Our last big event, was the "Centennial Jubilee" Tea held at the Sapulpa Historical Society, on the 11th of October 1990. We entitled it an "Old Fashion Tea." The members looked through old cook books. Cookies and finger foods of that era were served. The hostesses dressed in clothes of the 1890s. Singing, dancing and recitations of the times were on the program. The guests from all across Oklahoma, in addition to the local towns people, toured the three floors of the Museum. This included Nancy Green's 1890 Kitchen, Constitution Week display and a display of the chapter's mementos, of their 87 years of work.

The City issued a Proclamation, making Oct. 11th, DAR Day in Sapulpa. The local newspaper gave us a full page spread of National and Local DAR activity. The DAR Club threw the tea. We also had a display in the Public Library, and one in a downtown store window. Comments from everyone were that "this was probably the largest and best activity of its kind ever held in Sapulpa." Our year had been full, but we feel gratified with the work accomplished.—Jean Brown

JOHN ROLFE (Hattiesburg, MS) began a successful year by being awarded three national awards in 1990 for the Mississippi Society. We also were awarded fourteen places within the MSSDAR. Our Constitution and Bill of Rights program was given by Mississippi Supreme Court Judge Michael Sullivan. 2,769 pieces of literature on the Constitution were distributed to area schools. An Americanism Award was presented to a lady from San Salvador. Our JAC Club now totals thirty-four members. A flag was presented to a newly formed "Boys and Girls Club of America." Addresses to members not receiving mail or packages in the armed forces stationed in the Middle East were given to members of our chapter along with several other organizations. Four programs have been presented on American Heritage outside the chapter.

Our three city DAR Chapters joined for a Centennial Luncheon. This was the first time that these chapters have formed as one. John Rolfe was in charge of arrangements and assignments were made so that total participation was possible for all three chapters. Mrs. William J. Demo- ran, Southern District Director, MSSDAR, gave a talk on "The History of the NSDAR." We have assisted Federal Court with the induction of 36 naturalized citizens. Our Literacy program was given by Mrs. Ray (Julie) Mabus, wife of the Governor of the State of Mississippi. John Rolfe salutes its own Vice President General, Mrs. D. Kelly Love, and continues with pride "A Century of Service to the Nation."—Bettye W. Holmes

RACHEL CALDWELL (Greensboro, NC). For its opening event to celebrate the first 100 years of DAR, the chapter recently dedicated a bronze marker to honor the Revolutionary soldiers and patriots buried in the famous old Buffalo Presbyterian Church Cemetery. The ceremony attracted State DAR officers including Mrs. Joe M. Dietzel, Lumberton, State Regent; Mrs. Robert Gibson, Monroe, State Historian; Mrs. James W. Gillespie, Burlington, District V Director; Mrs. Bill E. Holland, State Librarian, Mrs. A. J. Potter, Asheboro, Past State Regent; members of chapters in High Point, Burlington, Winston-Salem, as well as Greensboro chapter members; members of the congregation of Buffalo Presbyterian Church, and interested citizens from Greensboro and surrounding vicinities.

Mrs. Carl O. Jeffress, Past Regent of Rachel Caldwell, Mrs. Moir Ayers, Chapter Chaplain, and Mrs. W. Ellison Smith, Regent, took part in the dedication and presentation ceremony. Mr. Otis Osborne, Chairman of the Buffalo Presbyterian Church Cemetery Trustees, accepted with appreciation the marker for the congregation of the Church. The Marker, which is 2 feet by 3 feet, is mounted on the church wall just at the entrance of the cemetery. The DAR symbol occupies a space at the center top of the marker which reads: BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH / CEMETERY / THE RACHEL CALD- WELL CHAPTER NSDAR / HONORS THOSE WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY / DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR / AND WHOSE REMAINS ARE BURIED HERE / PLACED OCTOBER, 1990.

In addition to Mrs. Jeffress, Mrs. William S. Howard and Mrs. Harry D. Kellett both past chapter Regents, planned and made the arrangements for the placement of the marker. Immediately following the ceremony, everyone present was invited to the Church Fellowship Room for a reception to meet the guests. Mrs. H. W. Pearce served as chairman of hostesses.—Jane W. Kellett

JOHN KENDRICK (Wenatchee, WA) observed the Centennial of NSDAR by holding a public tea at the North Central Washington Museum on October 11, 1990.

The program for the afternoon was a showing of "Portrait of a Daughter," which was enjoyed by all. A lighted display case containing many DAR items was of great interest to our guests and afforded the members an opportunity to discuss the many projects and also the history of the National Society. The display was in place in the museum for one week prior to the tea, during which time 911 persons visited the museum.

The Mayor of Wenatchee was in attendance and presented a proclamation designating October 11, 1990 to October 11, 1991 as the DAR Centennial Year.

The chapter also has a display case in the Chelan County Court House lobby which contains a Centennial display containing many items pertinent to the Centennial as well as a display of dolls dressed in the fashion of the 1800s and early 1900s. The dolls were dressed by Mrs. Charles Garrett, Chapter DAR Centennial Chairman.

CHILDS TAYLOR (Chardon, OH) celebrated the National Society's 100th Anniversary of "service to the nation" with the presentation and dedication of two, four-foot granite monuments in the Geauga County Courthouse on October 21, 1990. Inscribed on these monuments are the names of 20 Geauga County young men, who gave their lives, in the name of freedom, in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

There could never be monuments great enough to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to these American Patriots and their families, but they shall not be forgotten.

MAJOR JOHN BOWIE (ABBEVILLE, SC) had a unique experience when it participated in the Twentieth Century Fox filming of "Sleeping With the Enemy." Dressed in authentic costume of the Revolutionary War period they led the Independence Day parade sequence as the "Spirit of 1776." Pictured are L to R: Heather Anne Speer, C.A.R. Fort Charlotte Chapter, Greenwood; Barbara Lewis Choiniere, Organizing Regent, past Regent; Mary Choiniere: Organizing Junior member; Frances Pursley Hall: Organizing member; Judy Hall Seigler: Organizing Junior member; Betty Huston Goin: Organizing member, Regent—Barbara Choiniere

FORT WORTH AREA REGENTS CLUB (TEXAS) held a Centennial Celebration luncheon October 17 at Ridges Country Club, attended by 120
early 20th century artist Fred Blampney had been stored in the archives of the Colorado Historical Society Museum for more than 30 years, and was finally restored and cleaned as a special service to the people and state of Colorado in celebration of the NSDAR 100 years of service to the nation. The project took almost a year to complete.

Mrs. James (Mary) Grant was Colorado Chapter's first Regent in 1904 and later served the National Society as a Vice President General. While an active DAR member Mrs. Grant was very involved with not only NSDAR national activities, but also with the early development of Denver. Minutes of old Colorado Chapter meeting indicates that she truly believed one also served his nation through volunteer work within the local community. When Mrs. Grant passed away in 1941, the Denver newspapers described her as "a courageous human being who did much to enrich through constructive service and personal example our way of living today."

Approximately 80 DAR members and guests attended the formal presentation by Regent Mrs. Ronald A. Westwood to Mr. Kevin Gramer, Colorado Historical Society Administrator. Descendants of Mrs. Grant were also invited. The Colorado Historical Society prepared a special plaque which credits Colorado Chapter NSDAR with the restoration of the portrait. This plaque will accompany the portrait as it hangs in the Mansion.

Colorado Chapter hopes to continue working with the Colorado Historical Society with future projects for this beautiful Mansion and home of the chapter's first Regent.

The Quassaick (Bloomingburg, NY) celebrated its 97th Birthday and the NSDAR Centennial Jubilee at the Officers' Club on the Army Sub Post at Stewart Airport in Newburg on October 16th. Eighteen chapters were represented.

A DAR trivia questionnaire was given on the History of the NSDAR. Mrs. Robert H. Tapp, Chairman of the National Long Range Planning Commission, helped us look ahead with the NSDAR by mentioning some of the areas which need attention in our Society. Some of her recommendations were that we need to get back to basics, trim the paper work, be flexible and plan for our financial security. Other points she made were for us to see ourselves as others see us and that we need better Public Relations. Mrs. Tapp ended her address by challenging each of us to become "Activist for the DAR. After all our Society is a "Grand old lady... who needs a face lift."

The members of the Quassaick Chapter and took a moment to look at their own beginning.

In a house built in 1709 by Jonathan Hasbrouck which later became known as Washington's Headquarters was where the chapter began. On September 4, 1893 the chapter was organized; the Charter was granted October 9th with National #56.

The Organizing Regent was Maria Hasbrouck, no known relation to Jonathan Hasbrouck who built the house. Miss Hasbrouck and the other members laid the cornerstone which marked the beginning of the chapter's work and goal to fulfill the objectives of the National Society. That very foundation on which the chapter was founded continues to be the goal of the members of the chapter today "To Perpetuate A True Spirit of Loyalty, Democracy and Service."

One member in particular exemplified that characteristic, Mrs. Marjorie Reese Manlove, became New York State Regent in 1941 and then went on to be KINNIKINNIK (Colorado Springs, CO) is very proud of four members who have written books which were donated to the NSDAR Library in 1990. Picture (left to right) are Doris Goodrich Barber (Goodrich Gleanings—A Profile of a Nebraska Family); Emily Brown Johnson (The White House Ranch); Alice Ruth Earl Marks (Roses in December); and Susanne Drysdale Rising (Family History of the Reverend John Hunter Morrison, D.D.). These books were sent to the Library through the Genealogical Records Committee in order to obtain credit for many pages of original genealogical records.

The chapter celebrated the NSDAR Centennial in three special ways. First, on June 18, 1990, we planted a NSDAR Centennial White Fir tree on the Pioneers Museum Square. Second, the chapter placed a full-page ad in the Centennial Issue of the DAR Magazine honoring the National Society and our revolutionary ancestors. Third, members and HODARs enjoyed a Centennial Jubilee Luncheon on October 9, 1990, at Peterson AFB Officers' Club. Members of the State Society and local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution joined in our celebration. Mrs. G. Franklyn Brown, Colorado State Vice Regent and past Regent of Kinnikinnik, provided a most interesting, entertaining and educational program on "DAR—The First One Hundred Years."

NORWOOD (Massachusetts). The Centennial of the National Society was celebrated recently by members of the Centennial, Aaron Guild, and Col. William McIntosh Chapters with a dinner at the Endicott House in Dedham. Two birthday cakes, one for the centennial and one for the fifteenth anniversary of the Aaron Guild Chapter, were served. A slide program depicting the many "Remarkable Women" active in the National Society during the past 100 years was enjoyed.

A display to celebrate this Centennial was arranged at the Morrill Memorial Library in Norwood by Mrs. Margaret Holmes, a member of the Aaron Guild Chapter. The picture shows several past Regents with this display. They are (left to right): Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Bettina Cottrell, Mrs. Madeline Pond, present Regent Mrs. Trudy Duvall, past Regent Mrs. Evelyn Jurgelewicz, and Honorary President General Mrs. Raymond Fleck.

President Bush commented in his salute to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution on its Centennial.
"For a century, your members have played an important role in carrying out the shining legacy of those who fought in the Revolutionary War. Through a variety of historical, educational, and patriotic activities, you have not only provided a window on our past but also opened the door of learning for young Americans."

The Society is resolved to continue in the future in this same spirit its dedication to preserving our Nation's rich heritage.—Betina S. Cotrell elected Recording Secretary General.

The wish for the 97th Birthday was that the work and dedication of the current members inspire that the chapter will celebrate its Centennial and continue to fulfill the National Society's objectives of Patriotic Endeavor, Historic Preservation and Promotion of Education.

WICHITA (Kansas) was honored and excited to present the NSDAR Conservation Medal to our candidate, Margaret Miller, at our November 1990 meeting. From the energy-efficient refrigerator in her kitchen to the recycling bins in her garage, every thing in Margaret Miller's life is marked by an instinct to conserve.

"In the depression, I learned not to waste anything," said Miller, whose environmental and consumer activism earned her the NSDAR award. She said the throwaway lifestyle of post-World War II touched off her environmental outrage. She was horrified that we could be so wasteful. Her concern and convictions have literally led our community into an awareness of the problem and also into the area of potential solutions.

In the past two years, Miller's attention has turned to recycling. As one of the founders of Citizens for Recycling, she helped push Wichita-wide collections. When the volunteers could no longer handle the large amounts of recyclables, she lobbied the city to begin its own collections.

We are proud of this native Kansan, educated at Pittsburg State University and Wichita State University. She has taught in our Public School system and at Wichita State. Her commitment and tenacity make her a veritable dynamo. And best of all, her sincerity and enthusiasm are so contagious that those around her want to be a part of the solution. We are so proud of our uncommon Wichita citizen, Margaret Miller, who so richly deserves the NSDAR Conservation Medal.

CADDIO (Shreveport, LA). Many weeks of planning and anticipation culminated in a magnificent celebration of Caddio Chapter's 75th Anniversary with a reception held in the stately home of Mrs. James Patrick Beard, who was the hostess for this special event.

The original Charter on sheepskin displayed on an antique easel held a place of honor near the guest book. An exhibit of scrapbooks prepared by Mrs. R. L. French and memorabilia provided by Mrs. Walter Colquitt, past Regent, who holds longevity in membership, proved interest to all.

Caddio Chapter was organized March 3, 1915 with Mrs. Taliarro Alexander as Organizing Regent. Serving as State Regents were Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. C. A. Crawford, Regent, who was joined by eight past Regents.

Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Norbert W. Johnson, Honorary State Regent, state officers and chairmen, present and past. Mrs. J. R. Mayeaux, Registrar, represents us at state level.

Serving as Chairman was Mrs. Stanford Whately. Mrs. J. T. Danbreun, present Regent, has continued commemorating this anniversary through the year.—Aimee Whately.

WESTMORELAND (Ceredo, WV) presented Braille flags to the Cabell-Wayne Services for the Visually Impaired during the Agency's Christmas dinner.

Mrs. Betty Belcher, also State Flag Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Avis Marcum, who made the flags, presented two 50-Star flags and one "Betsy Ross" 13-Star flag to Ms. Joan Powers, President of the Cabell-Wayne Association of the Blind. Ms. Powers, who is blind herself, said the flags felt like silk. "It's nice that they (DAR) were thoughtful enough of people who can't see that they wanted to do this," she said, "Some people who have been blind from birth have never seen the flag, and now they can get a sense of what it's like."

Distinctive seams on both sides of the fabric outline the stripes. Fabrics with different textures delineate red stripes from white, and the stars are embroidered so the blind can feel their placement on the blue field.

Ms. Kathryn Wiedenfield-Smith, Executive Director of the Cabell-Wayne Agency, expressed appreciation stating, "We were deeply moved that the Daughters of the American Revolution considered our Agency worthy of this honor." She further stated that "through the tactile flags, our visually impaired clients will also have the right of enjoying our country's flag and the freedom it symbolizes."

The flags will be on display at the CWSVI Offices. They will be used during peer support group sessions and available to any consumer group who may want to use them.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD (Danville, IL). Mr. John Coyle Sanders, retired Chairman of the English Department, Danville High School, was the guest speaker at the November 7, 1990 luncheon meeting of Governor Bradford Chapter. In a surprise presentation after his speech, Mr. Sanders was the recipient of the DAR Medal of Honor. Presentation of the award was made by Mrs. Neal Meinart, Regent. Guests present for the event: Mr. Sanders' wife, Judith; the Honorable Robert E. Jones, Mayor of Danville; Dr. David Fields, Assistant Superintendent for School District 118; and Mr. R. Thomas Byrket, President/CEO of the Danville Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Sanders speech and the presentation of the DAR Medal of Honor was videotaped and later shown on Public Access/School television channel.

Although recurring heart problems forced his early retirement he has never stopped teaching or learning. In 1986, as a Fulbright Scholarship recipient, a dream to study in Israel was fulfilled. Presently he is president of the Vermilion Heritage Foundation working to restore a century old Opera House. He also serves Leadership Danville as their director. This is an organization committed to building leaders for the Danville community. Recently he was honored by the American Business Club, Danville chapter as 1st Citizen. In speaking of John Sanders, the AMBUC President remarked, "John always went above and beyond when he was a teacher. He stayed however long it took to help students—academically, socially and morally. He has gone far out of his way to give something back to this community."

Mr. John Coyle Sanders loves teaching and has the trust and respect of students, parents and educators. He believes in service to the community as demonstrated by his willingness to be involved in different types of organizations. He is a patriot by heart, and understands when a Fulbright scholar. Mr. John Sanders exemplifies all that is right and good in our country.

ALBUQUERQUE (New Mexico). The three Albuquerque Chapters, Charles Dibrell, Lew Wallace and Zia (formerly Col. Edward Lacey), joined forces to celebrate "A Century of Service to the Nation" by holding a Centennial Jubilee Tea on October 11, 1990.

The site of this celebration was the historic old William
Cutter Memorial Building, erected in the 1930s as the first permanent terminal building at the Albuquerque Airport. Made of adobe blocks, hand-hewn vigas (ceiling beams) and flagstone floors, this was an ideal setting for our unique and historic events, since it reflected the blending of the area's three main cultures, the Indian, the Hispanic and the Anglo.

A Proclamation, signed by New Mexico's Governor, Garrey Carruthers, was prominently displayed at the Tea, together with the “Century of Service” poster furnished by NSDAR Headquarters.

Chamber music was played throughout the afternoon by a duet, courtesy of the New Mexico Symphony Orchestra.

Invited guests were all New Mexico Chapter members, the New Mexico Congressional Delegation, State, County and City Officials, as well as State Presidents of all patriotic and lineage societies, the Superintendent of Public Schools, the VA Medical Center Director, the Base Commander, Kirtland Air Force Base, the District Judge who presides over Naturalization ceremonies, and many other dignitaries.

The receiving line was composed of Mrs. Fred W. Fricke, New Mexico State First Vice Regent; Mrs. R. C. Pennington, Regent of Lew Wallace Chapter; Mrs. Nancy Carter, First Vice Regent of Charles Dibrell Chapter; and Mrs. E. S. Wald, Regent of Zia Chapter (formerly Col. Edward Lacey).

Mrs. Fred W. Krueger, New Mexico State Regent, and Mrs. Melvin S. Falck, Regent of Charles Dibrell Chapter, had the privilege of participating in and enjoying the week-long festivities in Washington, DC, arranged by the Centennial Jubilee Committee, under the guidance of Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, President General.—Jean Falck

REPRISAL (Newport, NH) held a memorial ceremony in September at the gravesite of a newly-confirmed Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot, Capt. Samuel Gunnison, Sr., in the North Cemetery, Goshen. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gunnison of Wrentham, MA, participated in the wreath-laying ceremony for which three Junior Members, Wendy Bayles-Dazet, Mary Gere and Laura Kessler, and a C.A.R. Member, Amy Jacobsen, served as color guard.

Samuel Gunnison was Captain of the 100th Company, 16th NH Regiment under Col. Bells, and was Selectman of the town of Saville (now Sunapee) 1775-1786. This secluded burying ground lies beside historic Province Road, commissioned by Royal Governor Benning Wentworth and the Provincial Assembly in 1786, to connect the harbor city of Portsmouth and the important Fort #4 in Charlestown. Capt. John Stark's troops marched past this spot on their way to engage in the Battle of Bennington.

The Centennial Meeting was held in October with the Regent, Mrs. Richard Perkins, as hostess. The luncheon table was decorated with red, white and blue ribbons and candles. The floral centerpiece was flanked by handpainted Centennial logos, and the favors featured the numeral 100 in gold. The program, "The Four Founders and Their Service to NSDAR," was presented by Mrs. John Newman. At the end of the presentation, Mrs. Robert Jacobsen read her original poem, "Centennial Service," which she had written for this occasion. It was reported at this meeting that several members had sent for the NSDAR Centennial Postcard in time for the First Day of Issue cancellation, and are also participating in the Operation Desert Shield program of letters to servicepersons in the Persian Gulf. It was announced at this meeting that three of our recently confirmed new members are descendants of charter members. We were excited to learn that the DAR mother of another new member had served as a house mother for a period of time at Hillside School in World War II.

PATHFINDER (Port Gibson, MS) marked the grave of Joseph Benjamin Lewis, Revolutionary War soldier, at the Pine Bluff Cemetery at Dentville, Mississippi on Saturday, October 13, 1990. Mrs. Edgar Crisler Jr, Regent, carried out the ritual designed by the NSDAR with the help of Pathfinder Chapter members, Cherokee Rose members, Judith Robinson's Regent, and citizens of the Dentville community.

Descendants of Joseph Lewis who attended were Thelma Chapman Barland and Katie Nell Ogletree.

Mrs. Barland’s research revealed that Joseph Lewis joined the Revolutionary Army when he was 17. He was a member of the 3rd South Carolina Regiment under General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox."

Mr. Lewis married Sara Elizabeth Magee in South Carolina. After her death in 1828, he married Tabitha Morris. Mr. Lewis was the father of 15 or 16 children.

Joseph Erwin and Mr. Lewis organized the first Baptist Church in Louisiana on October 12, 1812. This was the Half Moon Baptist Church on the Bogue Chitto River four miles from Franklinton, Louisiana.

Pathfinder members also celebrated the NSDAR Centennial with cake and punch provided for all those attending the grave marking ceremony. The Centennial poster from National was displayed so that everyone could enjoy the art work that day.

Other descendants of Joseph Lewis who were unable to attend were Linda Ogletree Childers of Albany, Georgia; Brenda Ogletree Yarbrough of Whiteville, North Carolina; and Lou Catherine Sterns Seguin of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Central Chapter of the SAR was represented by Mr. William Wheatley.—Emma Crisler

CAPTAIN JOHN WALLER (Lexington, KY) observed Veterans' Day by serving refreshments to the ROTC Staff and Cadets of the University of Kentucky. Because our parking area was not within walking distance, we were met by one of their vans and taken to Buell Hall, the ROTC Headquarters.

This building is one of the last old buildings at the University. Consequently, a sense of the historical events of which Buell Hall has been a part was felt by all our members. Young people who had been trained here have become leaders and defenders of our Country.

Regent, Mrs. Irene Shelton, Jr., made arrangements to have the tables decorated in a Veterans' Day theme. And, the cadets did not have to be urged to serve themselves with cake, cookies, candy, mulled cider, and coffee.

Two extremely knowledgeable young officers were introduced to our members by the Regent, Teacher of Military History, Capt. Duncan, spoke to us on
the vital importance of General George Washington to the success of the Revolutionary War. General Washington's perseverance, tact, integrity, professionalism and personal courage made his success possible. Captain Gregory used films and slides to implement his talk on the awesome power of our modern Air Force. He emphasized its vital importance in today's operation Desert Shield. Following his remarks, there was a question and answer period in which all members participated.

Captain John Waller DAR Chapter members left Buell Hall feeling that we had gained more from the visit than the cadets and staff who had welcomed us so warmly. This Veterans' Day program was one of our best and will be repeated.

COLONEL JETHRO SUMNER (Gallatin, TN) was given its first chapter banner by Mr. Hobart H. Veteto, husband of the Regent, Norma Daughteet Veteto. Mrs. Veteto dedicated the banner to her DAR Ancestor, John Barbee and his family. John Barbee and Elizabeth Welch Barbee had six sons, Thomas, William, John, Joshua, Elias and Daniel. The father and all six sons served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The entire family left Virginia in the 1780s, and settled in Mercer County, Kentucky.

At the September meeting the Regent presented Certificates of Appreciation to Mrs. Benarr Cresap and Mrs. Porter Womack for their volunteer work at the Sumner County Archives. Also, there was a special celebration for Mrs. Thomas Boys, III, who celebrated her 90th birthday.

At the November meeting of the Sumner County Historical Society the Regent and the Chapter Historian, Miss Mary Webb Baker, presented the DAR History Award Medal to Mr. Stephen Driver, a teacher at Portland High School. Mr. Driver was runner-up in Tennessee in the Outstanding American History Teacher Contest, and he is active in many historical organizations.

Ashcrest, home of Mrs. Neil Chenault, Sr., was the setting for the November dessert meeting. Barbara Cooney, Chief of Voluntary Services at the Veterans Medical Center in Nashville, spoke to the Daughters about the many needs of the veteran/patients. The chapter devotes November to collecting gifts and money for the veteran/patients for Christmas and throughout the year.

MARY MARSHALL (Marshall, MI). An open house in celebration of the DAR Centennial was held on Oct. 14, 1990 at the Governor's Mansion which became the chapter house of Mary Marshall Chapter in 1966.

The Governor's Mansion is of Greek Revival architecture and was built in 1839 by James Wright Gordon who later became Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Michigan. At the time the house was built he and the residents of Marshall thought that Marshall would become the state capital. However, the vote was lost and Lansing became the capital.

It is still called the Governor's Mansion and looks out over an area known as Capital Hill. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the Library of Congress Historic American Buildings Survey.

Approximately 100 members and guests attended including State Representative Bill Martin, Mayor Joseph Schroeder, Mrs. James L. Reeves, DAR State Historian, Mrs. Donald F. Alsever, DAR State Chaplain, and Mrs. John R. Atley, DAR State Pressbook Chairman.

The guests toured the two story building and enjoyed the furnishings which are all authentic 19th Century pieces donated by members and friends of the society. The chapter's past press books were displayed for those who wished to read about the 86 years of Mary Marshall Chapter history.

Delicious desserts and beverages were served as well as a beautifully decorated birthday cake, ceremoniously cut by the Mayor of Marshall.

Pictured are Mrs. James L. Reeves, DAR State Historian, Mrs. John R. Atley, State Pressbook Chairman, and Mrs. Donald F. Alsever, DAR State Chaplain.

SOMER'S HOME (Sumter, SC) has had a very busy year. We started the year by trying to recuperate from Hurricane Hugo. We had a speaker from the Mental Health Dept. tell us what to expect from our emotions for a few years. This was most helpful. Because of Hugo, members have planted thousands of trees and flowers. Our civil defense director also spoke to us about the progress of our recovery and what we could do to help in this kind of emergency.

Sumter's Home Chapter celebrated the National Society's Centennial and the 90th birthday of the chapter with "An American Celebration." This was celebrated by presenting the distinguished Daughters of the American Revolution Medal of Honor to Mr. Victor C. Jones, Civil Defense Director. This impressive ceremony was held on October 17, 1990 at a regular meeting time. The accomplishments of Mr. Jones' entire career exhibit outstanding leadership, trustworthiness, patriotism, and community service.

Mrs. Drake Harden Rogers, Honorary State Regent, presented the Certificate and Mrs. Carlisle V. Livingston presented "The Memory Book." Mrs. Robert T. Mahon presented The Medal of Honor and Mrs. Victor C. Jones pinned the Medal on her husband. Mrs. Robert T. Mahon, Regent of Sumter's Home Chapter, nominated Mr. Jones to receive the award, and prepared and presented the qualifying information. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Jones' family, many friends, and coworkers.

Twelve of our members received twenty-five year certificates. Most of these recipients have been members for more than twenty-five years. Mrs. Richard Edward Lipscomb, Honorary State Regent, presented these certificates. A 50-year pin was presented to Mrs. Jennie C. Merritt, who has been a member for fifty-seven years. This was one celebrated event that we will not forget.

In August the Regent, Mrs. Mahon, attended the Naturalization Service for seventy-five new citizens in Columbia. She welcomed the new citizens by giving welcome cards from the Daughters of the American Revolution. Again on September 14, 1990, the Regent and Mrs. Carlisle V. Livingston, Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, attended a final hearing for naturalization at the Federal Court House in Columbia. It was indeed an honor to be present and introduced to twenty-eight new American citizens. We presented each new citizen with an American Flag lapel pin. The chapter has donated the DAR Manual for Citizenship to the libraries at Shaw Field and Sumter. They were also placed in the office of the Sumter Chapter of Commerce. We also gave twenty-five manuals to the Court Clerk to be given to prospective new citizens.

Members of Sumter's Home Chapter presented a skit, "The Four Signers from SC," at their regular meeting. The Preamble to the Constitution was on display and was read by the members.

October was a busy month—On Sunday, October 14, 1990, flowers were placed on the altars in several churches. A large patriotic piece was taken by Mrs. Edward Dallery to the funeral of Mrs. Daisy Cave, the sole surviving widow of a Confederate soldier in S.C. Mrs. Cave died at the age of 99 on October 13, 1990.—Helen D. Mahon

HARRISON COLONY (Harrison, AR) took part in the annual Sons of the American Revolution awards ceremony sponsored by Jordan Milam Chapter, SAR at Milam Cemetery, Sunday, September 23, 1990.

As part of the centennial celebration of the NSDAR, Arkansas chapters are placing wreaths at the gravesites of all known Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Arkansas. Jordan Milam
The National Society
Regrets to Report the Death of:

HELEN BEALE HENDERSON (Mrs. Glenn)
on September 17, 1990 in Lewiston, Idaho. A member of the Alice Whitmas Chapter, Mrs. Henderson served as Idaho State Vice Regent 1969-71 and as State Regent 1971-73.

NANNIE ARMSTEAD I’ANSON (Miss)
on December 25, 1990 in Sumner, Maryland. Miss I’Anson served as Maryland State Vice Regent 1973-76, as State Regent 1976-79 and as Vice President General 1979-82. She was a member of the Major William Thomas Chapter.

VELMAGENE MORGAN MARTIN (Mrs. Homer Paul)
on October 22, 1990 in Morgantown, West Virginia. Mrs. Morgan served as Vice President General 1980-83, as West Virginia State Regent 1977-80 and as State Vice Regent 1974-77. She was a member of the Colonel Zackquill Morgan Chapter.

CLARA TATOM ROWE (Mrs. Renford H.)

HELEN COTTON Selleck (Mrs. Herbert H.)
on October 31, 1990 in Alliance, Nebraska. Mrs. Selleck served as State Vice Regent of Nebraska 1960-62 and as State Regent 1962-64. She was a member of the Point of Rock Chapter.
MARY DRAPER INGLES:
PIONEER HEROINE

By Adelaide M. Cole, Ph.D.
Sarah Winston Henry Chapter, Indiana

According to definition, a pioneer is one of the first explorers, or settlers, of a region; or one who prepares the way. The term, heroine, describes a female who is distinguished for exceptional courage and fortitude. History has bestowed the title of "Pioneer heroine" upon Mary Draper Ingles. A personal conclusion may be drawn, however, from learning her story.

Mary Draper was the child of George Draper and Elenor Hardin Draper, Irish immigrants. She was born within the present site of Philadelphia in 1732. An older brother John was born in 1730. When Mary was between eight and twelve years of age, her family moved to Pattonsburg, Virginia on the James River.

George Draper later began a game and land seeking expedition westward. He never returned and it was presumed that he was killed by Indians. Following this incident, about 1748, Mrs. Draper and her son and daughter, Thomas Ingles and his three sons, and three others made the first settlement west of the Allegheny "divide" and the first on the waters of the New River. This area was named "Draper's Meadows." The new settlers immediately began to improve the land, build houses, and add to their supply of livestock.

Early in 1750, Mary Draper became the bride of William Ingles, son of Thomas Ingles, who was a good provider and skillful in the use of the bow and arrow. It was the first "white" wedding west of the Alleghenies. To this marriage was born two sons. Thomas and George. All seemed to indicate the growth of a happy family in a prosperous community.

On July 7, 1755, a party of Shawnees, from beyond the Ohio, attacked the Draper's Meadows settlement. Bettie Draper, John's wife, who was washing clothing by the spring, first saw the Indians running toward the cabins and killing enroute a resident before her eyes. Bettie sped to her house to give the alarm and to rescue her sleeping infant. As Mrs. Draper ran to the Ingles cabin with her child, the Indians fired and broke her right arm causing her to drop the baby. She was made prisoner and her infant was killed by an Indian who dashed his brains out against the corner logs of the cabin. Mary Ingles, meanwhile, tried to fire a flintlock, but it did not go off and she also was captured by the laughing, screaming Indians. Her two sons and another settler were captured. William Ingles and John Draper, who were working in a grain field, managed to escape. They had left their guns and their horses at the cabins and there was no hope of effecting a rescue. The remainder of the settlers were killed, goods were confiscated, and the buildings were burned.

The first horrors began for Mary Ingles, who was in full term of pregnancy, when one of the Indians threatened rape and another pressed a knife against her abdomen with the intent of ripping the unborn child from her womb. What delivered her from these situations she did not know, but she prayed and tried to calm her sons who were petrified with fear. At the first house on the escape route, an old man's head was cut off, it was put in a bag, and delivered to the next of cabin with the explanation that it was an "acquaintance." The tone of terror for the capture was set thusly.

The idea of ransom for Mrs. Ingles and her children might have been an important and saving factor. The women were permitted to ride horses and carry the children, although they were not allowed to stop enroute. On the night of the third day, Mary Ingles gave birth to a daughter. Had she not been able to travel the next morning, the Indians probably would have tomahawked her and the infant; but being a special person of courage and physically fit, Mary was able to resume the journey. In spite of her pain, misery, and emotional distress, Mary began to memorize the geographical features and the number of days and miles traveled.

For a practical reason, only one delay was made at a salt spring. Here, the Indians hunted, feasted, and rested while the captives were set to making a supply of salt. After several days, the party resumed the trek to the capital town of the Shawnees at the mouth of the Scioto River. The journey had taken one month from the date of capture.

Soon after arrival at the Shawnee village, there was a meeting of the Indians to divide the spoils of recent raids. The sons of Mary Ingles were taken from her. Thomas, age four, went with Indians near Detroit; and George, two years old, was taken to some unknown destination. Bettie Draper was claimed by Indians in the Chillicothe
area and Mary and her baby daughter, Bettie Elenor, was left in the Shawnee camp.

Following the division of goods and prisoners, some French traders came into the Indian camp with a large stock of shirting. Mary Ingles was a good seamstress and she was assigned to making shirts. Her proficiency in shirt production put her in good favor with both the French and the Indians, and trading and shirt making continued for two or three weeks in high spirits. This camaraderie led to a party of Indians and Frenchmen bound for a salt-making expedition to “Big Bone Lick” (located in present-day Kentucky). Mary Ingles, an old Dutch woman, and some other prisoners were forced to go along. The trip from camp before the sun went down.

and shirt making continued for two or three weeks in high spirits. This camaraderie led to a party of Indians and Frenchmen bound for a salt-making expedition to “Big Bone Lick” (located in present-day Kentucky). Mary Ingles, an old Dutch woman, and some other prisoners were forced to go along. The trip from camp before the sun went down.

and shirt making continued for two or three weeks in high spirits. This camaraderie led to a party of Indians and Frenchmen bound for a salt-making expedition to “Big Bone Lick” (located in present-day Kentucky). Mary Ingles, an old Dutch woman, and some other prisoners were forced to go along. The trip from camp before the sun went down.

The next morning, the women found an old horse sporting a bell on its neck. Although they could see Indians on the opposite side of the river, Mary and the Dutch woman managed to keep themselves and the horse concealed. Strengthened by the corn, and with a supply stored in a blanket and flung over the horse’s back, the women were ready to begin the next three or four hundred miles homeward.

The horse made travel much easier for Mary and the Dutch woman. One would ride and the other would lead the animal, and they would take turns. After several days of rambling in this manner, they narrowly, escaped a party of Indian hunters by hiding themselves and the horse in the underbrush.

With a dwindling supply of corn and only a few acorns to supplement it, the women ran into additional bad luck. They reached the mouth of another river which they were unable to cross. The women went a long way up the banks until they came to a driftwood bridge which extended all of the way across the river. They decided to ford the stream, although there was some doubt if the bridge would bear the horse’s weight. The travelers had gotten but a short distance when the horse slipped through the drift and was unable to extricate himself. Having left the horse to die, Mary and the old woman took their small supply of corn, the bell from the horse’s neck, and began to retrace their way to the Ohio. At this point they were feeble, scratched, and footsore, and the weather was turning cold.

As the women continued their journey, the Dutch woman became more disheartened and discouraged. She blamed Mary for urging her to leave the Indians. She further threatened to kill Mrs. Ingles and even attempted a physical attack upon her. Mary, being younger and more agile, managed to stay out of reach. The old woman, however, was larger and stronger than she.

Harshship seemed to follow hardship. The women had worn out their moccasins and their clothing was reduced to rags by the terrain through which they traveled. They took bark from trees and with it tied what was left of their dresses around their feet. When Mary and the woman failed to find berries or nuts to eat, they ate tree bark or the roots of plants.

Weary and hungry, in constant danger from wild beasts and Indians, and in the company of a companion who was a source of dread, Mary Ingles dragged on day after day. They went by the mouth of the Kanawa River, and trudged onward to the east. With each passing day, the weather grew colder.

The bone-tired travelers came to the mouth of the Coal River and had to go up its banks. This was done in order to find a place to cross as they had had to do with other streams. They moved out of the Kanawa Valley and entered the New River canyon where cliffs and mountains ranged from 1000 to 1500 feet in height. As the women shuffled, climbed, and crawled through the brush, briars, and hugh rocks their feet became bruised and bloody. They also were reduced to looking under rocks for beetles and grubs for food, yet they summoned enough strength to go on each day.

The women came to the mouth of the Blue Stone River and began the final leg of the homeward trek. Tragedy, however, had not ended. The Dutch woman became so crazed from starvation and exhaustion that she tried to kill Mrs. Ingles. She fully intended to use her companion as a source of food. Both of the women were so feeble that the life and death struggle ended without serious consequence. Mary managed to escape and hid near the river to elude the old woman.

Later that night, Mary Ingles found a canoe near her hiding place on the river bank. Using a small slab from a shattered tree, she paddled across the icy river leaving the crazed woman on the other side. Here, she found an abandoned cabin and burying herself in some leaves, which she raked from the floor, she spent the night.

The next morning, Mary searched a corn patch near the cabin for food, but wild animals had eaten all of the corn. Using a stick to grub in the ground, she was able to find two small turnips. It was a wonderful breakfast! Refueled, she resumed her journey homeward. A little later, she discovered her old companion...
across the river from her. The old woman shouted her regrets and begged to be united in order to continue the trip together. While Mrs. Ingles was sympathetic, she feared for her safety and each went her way on opposite sides of the river.

From the best estimate that Mrs. Ingles could make, she was within twenty miles of her home. The weather, however, was getting colder and it had begun to snow. The territory through which she had yet to go was one of the wildest in the area. The cliffs on either side of the river were composed of almost solid rock, and there was no way of going around their base. Although her own physical strength was waning, Mary encouraged her old companion upward. She, herself, slowly climbed and crawled hour after hour, resting from time to time. For the remainder of her life, she would always remember this November day as the most terrible one of her life.

Mary made it to the top of the cliff, and then painfully slid down the other side to the bottom. Within a short distance, she discovered a corn patch, and she called out for help. Adam Harmon and his two sons, who were gathering their corn, heard her cries. As they came toward Mrs. Ingles, they recognized her and, overcome with relief and joy, she fainted and fell to the ground.

The men immediately carried Mrs. Ingles to their cabin, bathed her swollen feet and legs, tucked her in bed under blankets, and built a roaring fire. Mary soon revived enough to take small amounts of venison and bear broth, and to ask questions about her family. Amid all of this new luxury, she fell asleep. It had been forty days since she had escaped from the Indian camp, and over four months since her capture.

The next morning, Mary Ingles woke greatly revived and rested. She told the Harmon the story of her adventure with the old woman, and entreated them to search for her. Feeling outraged at the treatment which Mrs. Ingles had received from the woman, the Harmon refused to make an effort in her behalf.

Within a few days, Mary had recovered sufficiently to travel. Riding horses, Tom Harmon and she started for her home at Draper's Meadows which was about twelve miles away. When they arrived at the settlement, there was an Indian alarm and all of the settlers had left for a fort at "Dunkard Bottom." Upon arrival at the fort, Mary had a joyful reunion with the friends who were present.

The next morning, Mrs. Ingles again begged Tom Harmon to search for the poor old woman. In the meantime the woman had fared well. A few miles after she last saw Mary, she came upon a recently abandoned hunter's camp. She found a kettle of meat still on the fire as well as some leather breeches. The old woman also located a horse which was left at the camp.

The Dutch woman remained at the camp until all of the food was eaten. She then fashioned a bridle of bark; caught the horse; put the bell, which she had carriedit throughout the journey, around the horse's neck; mounted the horse; and made her way toward the settlement.

Slowly trotting along and calling out from time to time, the Dutch woman was located by Adam Harmon. She was taken back to the fort where she and Mary Ingles were reconciled. They remembered only the common experiences and suffering which they had shared in their escape.

The old woman remained at the fort until she got an opportunity to return to her home in Pennsylvania. Before long, she got a wagon ride with a Dutch family heading in that direction. With her, she took the horse bell which reminded her of her terrible return to safety. It is not known if she was ever heard of again in the New River settlement.

The husband and brother of Mary Ingles, William and John Draper, had been gone for weeks in search of news about their family and wife. They went to the Cherokee Nation in Tennessee and Georgia seeking assistance to no avail. On the night that Mrs. Ingles came to the fort, they had returned to within a few miles.

The next morning, the men reached the fort early to learn that Mary had arrived the night before. It was a time of surprise and joy which defied description! Yet, despite the happiness which abounded, there was sadness for the three little children and the wife of John Draper who were still in the hands of the savages with fates unknown.

Mrs. Bettie Draper was adopted into the family of an Indian chief who recently had lost a daughter. Finding escape impossible, she taught the females how to cook, sew, and tend the sick. It was six years later that John Draper, who had never given up his search, met the old chief. After much negotiation and a large ransom, Bettie was released to her husband and they returned to Draper's Meadows.

William and Mary Ingles came back to their home and took up the routine of everyday life. They, however, often thought of their lost children. The first news which they received of these young ones concerned little George. He had died not long after he was taken from his mother. This fact Bettie Draper revealed upon her return from captivity. Nothing was ever heard of the infant girl who was left in the Indian camp. William, following several leads, finally located Tom in a Shawnee family near Detroit. After paying a big ransom, the boy returned home with his blood father. He was seventeen years old and had forgotten his native tongue.

The community of Draper's Meadows endured several additional Indian incidents. Mary Ingles recovered from her terrible ordeal. She bore three daughters and one son as she continued her family existence in the settlement. She lived an interesting and vigorous life until her death in 1815 at eighty-three years of age.

The story of Mary Ingles is but one episode concerning the pioneer mothers of our nation. They endured hunger, braved the elements, suffered physical exhaustion, and watched their children die, child after child. All of these hardships were in addition to constant danger from wild beasts and savage Indians—far from their earliest homes and on strange ground.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


THE MISSION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IS THAT OF RESTORATION, PRESERVATION AND EDUCATION.
That these graves never have been accorded the dignity of national respect and national care, and so seldom have received any visible expression of personal gratitude—the inheritance of successive generations, and embalmed in the remembrance of each, is one of those mysteries which only a student of human motive and action can fathom. The name of every Greek who fell at Marathon was engraved upon a monument. Where is the American monument, and where the engraved names of our sires who fell on battlefields, were starved in dungeon cells, or done to death on prison ships? Where the names of those who, returning wounded, or worn by those weary years of danger and suffering, of hope and despair, of victory or defeat, found the nation they had created in bankruptcy, their homes in ashes, and bitter poverty awaiting them?

It is not, however, the mission of the Daughters to arraign nor to criticize this long neglect of a sacred duty. But, because of this negligence, to us as an organization, pledged to patriotic action through our individual inheritance, is reserved the privilege of restoring to the nation the names, the deeds, and the graves of our Revolutionary ancestors which well nigh had been irrevocably lost to us and to the world.

Shall we not grasp this opportunity of accomplishing a task, the difficulties of which will require our most generous endeavor, uniting patients, personal sacrifice, and the limit of official influence; thus disproving any charge that, perchance, may be made by the unqualified and envious that our object is self-laudatory, our aim exclusiveness?

The result of this concerted action would be a valuable supplement to the public archives, already completed, or in process of preparation. For, if I am rightly informed, no official rostrum of the militia—often our bravest defenders—has yet been attempted. The task of locating the graves of all who bore arms in the common cause, and placing upon each an enduring tablet engraven with the name and Revolutionary record, would amply repay us by the object lesson such a memorial would present to our posterity. For upon it would the future student find corroboration of history, the philosopher his sequence, the patriot incentive, the poet his theme for noble song, and above all, the children who pore over the pages of the “Battle-fields and Camp-fires of the American Revolution” may verify the thrilling story, there find proof that it is not like an Arabian Night’s tale—interesting, but imaginary.

To the young people of Boston and vicinity “Paul Revere’s Ride” is a reality which only a very foolish and reckless person would deny in the presence of his grave, to which any one of them could pilot the way. And as for the battle of Bunker Hill—there is the monument, and any youthful and doubting Thomas can read for himself the names of all who fell with Warren while fighting for the principle—“No taxation without representation.”

It is also the mission of the “Daughters” to obtain facts in regard to all Revolutionary relics that have survived the risks of a century, and to influence the owners thereof to deposit them as permanent loans in fire-proof buildings, where they will be safe from any possibilities of accident; or, failing this, by active expression of appreciation, to enhance the value of the relic in the eyes of the possessor, and thereby ensure for it increased care and safety. A tender regard for what is valuable through association, a veneration for the links which “bind us to past generations,” is a sentiment allied only to refined natures, and the woman who professes to see nothing in an ancestral portrait save the effects of time, in a rare old book naught but its musty leaves, or in a silver heirloom any value beyond its weight in coin, confesses to far more than she intends. To such is due the loss of priceless mementoes of colonial years. In the hands of this type of woman was entrusted, recently, an old family Bible, containing the genealogy of three generations of its former possessors. She allowed her little children to amuse themselves with its curious, scriptural engravings, to use it as a footstool, or for any other service that occurred to them, until the venerable volume fell to pieces, whereupon she thrust it into the grate to kindle a fire. Who will disapprove that a little missionary work on the part of some local Chapter might not have made such an act of vandalism less liable, and even impossible?

It is the mission of our order to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors by educational methods and means. To us middle-aged Daughters of the American Revolution these memories were familiar in childhood. We learned the story of our country’s birth and infancy from text-books, at school, and its details were made living pictures by wise and patriotic teachers, until the lesson of freedom had sunk deep into our hearts and minds, making permanent impression. Are we certain that our children are receiving like instruction? Are we aware, and ready to take action upon the fact that, through lack of proper vigilance on our part, thousands of the pupils in our public schools, all over the land, are studying their way through the primary and grammar grades who never once hear there of Lexington and Valley Forge, of Bunker Hill and Yorktown, save through an occasional poem in their school readers? What are these American children, quite often of native parentage, doing meanwhile? Trying to master a foreign language. Is the study of our national laws, our national policy, the rights and duties of citizenship, the true meaning of a ballot, fittingly presented in our High Schools? Is it not time that there was more of Washington and less of Caesar, more of Jefferson and less of Goethe, and would not a study of those masterful letters by the Father of our Country be of more practical benefit to an American pupil than the memorizing of many heathen deities?

As Daughters of the Revolution, and others of future America, we cannot afford this great waste of opportunity. Let us then be active in molding popular opinion on the vital question of patriotic education, and never again be acquiescent or indifferent to its national need.
100th Continental Congress Schedule

**SATURDAY, April 13—2-4 p.m.**: Reception, DAR Museum Gallery

**SUNDAY, April 14—2 p.m.**: Memorial Service, Constitution Hall  
**8 p.m.**: Band Concert, Constitution Hall

**MONDAY, April 15—8 p.m.**: Opening Evening, 100th Continental Congress

**TUESDAY, April 16—9 a.m.**: Reports of Executive Officers; presentation of Outstanding American History Teacher; voting on Bylaw Amendments  
**2:30 p.m.**: Resolutions Forum, Constitution Hall  
**7:30 p.m.**: Reports of State Regents

**WEDNESDAY, April 17—9 a.m.**: Reports of Youth Committees; Winner of NSDAR American History Scholarship; 1991 DAR Good Citizen; American History Essay Winners  
**2 p.m.**: Voting on Resolutions  
**8 p.m.**: National Defense Evening; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award Winner; 1991 Outstanding Veteran-Patient; 1991 Outstanding Youth Volunteer; 1991 Outstanding VAVS DAR Member; nominations of Vice President General candidates

**THURSDAY, April 18—8 a.m.-2 p.m.**: Voting in O'Byrne Room  
**9 a.m.**: Reports of Committees  
**2 p.m.**: Winners of Constitution Week Essay Contest; reports of Committees  
**7:30 p.m.**: Centennial Evening—Premiere of Centennial video; band concert; introduction of newly elected Vice Presidents General

**FRIDAY, April 19—9 a.m.**: Completion of business of Continental Congress; installation  
**7 p.m.**: Centennial Congress Banquet
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, President General
and
Mrs. Charles August Bloedorn, Curator General
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
Saturday afternoon, the thirteenth of April
nineteen hundred and ninety-one
from two o’clock to four o’clock
Daughters of the American Revolution Museum
1776 D Street, Northwest
Washington, District of Columbia
TIPS ON PR
Mrs. John K. Harrell, National Chairman

100th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PUBLIC RELATIONS

CONGRESS HERALD, the in-house news bulletin, will greet Daughters attending the 100th Continental Congress in April. The Congress Herald will contain important and pertinent information about Congressional events and speakers.

Six issues of the Herald are planned for the 100th Congress. The Herald is free and may be picked up daily in the C Street corridor. Those wishing to order complete sets of the Herald may do so by completing order forms and remitting a $2.00 fee, per set, to cover the cost of postage.

Mrs. Joanne E. Zumbrun, 7423 Weatherhill Lane, Houston, Texas 77041 is Editor of the Congress Herald. Joanne welcomes news items sent to her home address prior to Congress.

PRESS RELEASES during Congress will be prepared for you by members of the Congress PR committee in the Press Room. Daughters wishing news releases prepared and sent to hometown newspapers are required to complete the “request for press release” forms and give the completed forms to the Congress PR committee. Before leaving home obtain the correct, complete addresses of your local newspapers and the names/titles of the persons at the newspapers to whom your news releases will be sent.

BRING THIS INFORMATION WITH YOU TO CONGRESS AS IT IS NEEDED TO COMPLETE THE “REQUEST FOR PRESS RELEASE” FORMS.

BULLETIN BOARDS during Congress will display your current chapter newspaper and magazine articles and published photographs if you send copies to the NSDAR Public Relations Office prior to Congress.

STATE PRESS BOOKS will be displayed downstairs during Congress Week. Mrs. James H. Elliott, Jr. is National Press Book Chairman.

PUBLIC RELATIONS FORUM will be held Monday morning, April 15th. Division and National PR awards, and Press Book awards, will be presented during the Forum. Helpful information and materials will be provided, and there will be a question/answer session. Mark your calendar and plan to attend.
MORE GENEALOGY

Mrs. James R. Greene, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of each 6½-inch typewritten line is $1. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with query to Genealogical Records Committee Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. All copy must be received at least two months prior to publication date desired. Please keep in mind that all words count, including name and address. Anyone doing genealogical research may submit a query for publication. If you wish an acknowledgement that we have received your query please enclose a self-addressed stamped postcard along with your copy and payment.

JANNEY: Have genealogical data of interest to descendants of early Janney settlers.—Jane F. Burgess, 11700 Dinwiddie Drive, Rockville, MD 20852.

GASTON: Have genealogical data of interest to descendants of early Gaston immigrants of MA, CT, PA, NJ, SC, and NC.—Jane F. Burgess, 11700 Dinwiddie Drive, Rockville, MD 20852.

BERRY: Seek information on Anderson and Polly Berry and their ancestors and where they lived prior to coming to Wilkerson Co., Woodville, MS, around 1806. Their son, Presley, married Irene White in this Co. in 1806. They moved to Calcasieu Parish, LA, in 1812, settling in Big Woods.—Mrs. Floyd Berry, P.O. Box 267, DeRidder, LA 70634.

SCOTTISH NOBILITY: Seeking a few more descendants of Mary Queen of Scots, James I to James VI, Princess Margaret m. Sir William Sutherland, John Knox, Rev. John or James Witherspoon, Col. Robert Livingston, King Duncan I and II, King Malcolm I to III, King David I, Prince Henry and David of Huntingdon, King Robert the Bruce, King Robert II and III (Stewarts), William Lanvallei, Magna Charta, Gilbert de Clare, M.C., Hugh or Roger Bigod, M.C., Saye de Quincy, M.C., Ada de Warenne or William de Warenne, or wives of any of the above.—H.G.C. Hill, SAR, Chairman, Family of Bruce Society, 320 N. Madison Ave., Clearwater, FL 34615.

FULLER-HALL: Capt. Edmund Fuller, served in the War of 1812, was b. in CT, m. Rachel Hall, moved to Southeastern NY, then to Oneida Co., NY, and then to Cattaraugus Co., NY, where he d. Sept 1851. He had 7 sons and 2 daughters, some of the names being Edmund, Howard, Levi, Simeon and Eunice. Would like to know the names of the parents of Rachel Hall.—Ione Paul, 1130 N.W. 53rd St., Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

PEARL-TIMASON/TYMERSON: Orange Pearl was born in 1801 in Western, Oneida Co., NY, and married Eleanor Timason/Tymer son. They had 5 children: John, Oakly, Sopyia, Harriet and Squire. His parents John and Mary (?) with 2 brothers Soloman and Simeon Oakly, 1 sister Jane who married James Goss. Would like to know names of parents of Eleanor Timason/Tymer son.—Ione Paul, 1130 N.W. 53rd St., Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

YATES: Seek information on Robert Yates of Loudoun Co., VA, father of Morris Yates, b. 1785, in VA. Morris Yates served in the Ross Co. Ohio Militia in the War of 1812.—Henrietta de Lorimier, 1064 Laurel Lane, Pebble Beach, CA 93953.

HARRISON-CLEVELAND: Who were parents of Pattie Harrison married 14 Nov 1782 Wilkes Co., NC, to Lt. Absalom Cleveland, son of Col. Benjamin Cleveland? Cleveland's originated in VA, later lived in GA and SC. Pattie said to be cousin of William Henry Harrison.—Mrs. Alexander Thomson, 1635 No. Formosa Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90046.

MOORE: Need parents and wife of Abram Moore, b. 1 Sept 1756 Lancaster Co., PA, d. Shelbyville, KY, after 1833. Also exact date of death.—Rosamund Haeberle, 3365 Watkins Lake Rd., #B-3, Waterford, MI 48328.

BINGHAM-TOOMBS-NICKERSON: Seeking parents and siblings of Adaline Bingham, b. 5 Jan 1842 Hardin Co., TN, m. (1) William Toombs ca 1858, (2) W. R. Nickerson 15 May 1872 in Washington Co., TX, d. 13 Jan 1929 Comanche Co., TX.—Della Mason Stair, 1215 Yale Dr., Roswell, NM 88201.

MASON-HARDWICK: Seeking proof Richard C. Mason listed on 1850 census of Morgan Co., AL, is the same as Richard C. Mason listed on 1870 census of Comal Co., TX, d. Wilson Co., TX 1876-1880.—Della Mason Stair, 1215 Yale Dr., Roswell, NM 88201.

BOLDING-SALMONS-CRANSTON-HOME-STEWARD-HAY: Seeking family of Ellen Bolding, married Phillip Stambaugh/Stumbo, lived at Cabel Co., WV, and Lawrence and Johnson Co., KY. Also, William Salmons married Delia Belcher or Waller, late 19th century, VA or KY. Need lines descending from Governor John Cranston; George Home of Culpeper Co., VA; William Stewart married Christian Hay (1524), daughter of John Hay, 2nd Lord of Yester, for
publication in genealogical quarterly.—Michael Bruce, Chairman, Royal Bruce Society, Box 724311, Atlanta, GA 30239.

HITE: Seek to exchange information with other descendants of Joseph Hite, Sr. (1731-1757) and Joseph Hite, Jr. (1753-1831).—Mary Christian, 2424 Holt Rd., Paducah, KY 42001.

HENDREN-TAYLOR: William Hendren, wife Lettie Taylor; need record proof on births, marriages etc. of their children (2d or 3rd wife Sarah). William b. 1741 VA, removed to NC.—Evelyn Hartung, 2779 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364.

COOLEY: Jacob Cooley; three of his children m. 1779 Pitts. Co., VA. Seeking his parents etc.—Evelyn Hartung, 2779 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364.

VINCENT-TATUM: David Vincent and wife Catherine Tannor Tatum; need their children's births etc. David m. 2 Apr 1805 Madison Co., KY.—Evelyn Hartung, 2779 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364.

FIELDER: Charles Fielder; seeking his parents. He was born 1810 Grant Co., IN. Was Runnell Fielder his father? Need proof.—Evelyn Hartung, 2779 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364.

VESTAL-LONG: David Vestal and Mary Long m. 11 Aug 1791 Surry Co., NC. Need children's names, births etc.—Evelyn Hartung, 2779 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364.


STAFFORD: Need info. on Dorabella Stafford b. ca 1760 Sussex Co., DE, m. Elizabeth b. NC. Both migrated to TN via NC, KY, 1787-1806. Rev. Service? Parents?—Donna Robinson, 2237 Flair Dr., Oklahoma City, OK 73159.

EAGLES: Need primary source proof that Leander Bartlett Eagles b. 1788 NY City, NY, d. 1859 Noble Co., IN, is the son of Thomas Eagles, Rev. War Patriot.—Jane Gardner Jones, HC 63, Box 480, Pee, AR 72669.


JONES: Seeking information on James H. Jones born ca 1755 and m. his second wife, Mary, ca 1808. Need his place of birth, death and name of his first wife. Ch: Isaac; James m. Peninah Jordan; Joseph b. 14 Oct 1785 in NJ, m. Sarah Trimble in Highland Co., VA, d. 14 Nov 1853 in Highland Co., VA; Henry m. Lucinda Hiner; John; Mary m. Sebastian Hoover.—Marlene Jones, 436 Wiley St., Fairmont, WV 26554.

SNOW-OLDS: All data needed on Mary Snow who married Abner Olds (intentions) 21 Dec 1767 Brookfield, MA. He died 29 Apr 1777, a casualty of the Revolution. Mary may have died before him, no record found of death or remarriage. Four children recorded in Brookfield: Joseph, Abigail, William and Elizabeth. Can Mary be child of Ebeneter of Bridgewater, MA?—Shirley M. Barnes, 20 Lobolly Lane, Wayland, MA 01778.

WAITE: Information wanted on Christopher B. Waite, listed as father of William A. Waite supposed to have been born 30 Aug 1800 in Exeter, RI. Ref: Descendants Thomas Waite of Portsmouth, RI (1904). Need proof on William A.—Shirley M. Barnes, 20 Lobolly Lane, Wayland, MA 01778.

OZEE: Peter Ozee (Ozelet?) b. Alsace Lorraine date unknown, came to Nova Scotia, fur trader, came down St. Lawrence and Mississippi, m. ____ Chouteau, died in KY 1838. Sons James, Luther, Michael, David and Joseph.—Mrs. Lowell L. Gruver, 77 S. Ringold St., Janesville, WI 53545.

HOLDER: Seek info. on family and ancestors of Thomas Holder, b. NC, liv. 1850 and 1860 Wilkinson Co., GA.—Helen Powell, PO Box 288, Pittsfield, MA 01202-0288.

HOLDER: Seek info. on family and ancestors of William Holder liv. Warren Co., GA.—Helen Powell, PO Box 288, Pittsfield, MA 01202-0288.

HOLDER: Seek parents and ancestors of James R. Holder, J. W. Holder, and Thomas H. Holder all living in Jasper Co., MS, in 1860.—Helen Powell, PO Box 288, Pittsfield, MA 01202-0288.

CURL/CURL-BROWN: Seeking ancestors of Susannah Curl b. 21 Feb 1841 in Logan Co., OH. Married Moses Johnston ca 1858. Died 19 Apr 1910 in Payne, OH. Susannah was the daughter of Wm. Curl. Believe Wm. Curl was the son of patriot Wm. Curl and Sarah Ball Brown of VA who settled in southern Logan Co., OH, in 1804. Would like to exchange info.—Terri Gorney, 4723 Barrington Drive, Fort Wayne, IN 46806.

CUNNINGHAM: Need parents, birthplace/date of George Cunningham b. 1790-1800 GA, d. 1 May 1845 Richland Co., IL, m. Jenett Calhoun b. 1790-1800 KY, ch: Ewin b. ?, d. 1857, m. Mary Bunch 1 Apr 1848 Richland Co., IL, dau. Martha Elizabeth; Eleanor Jane b. 19 Oct 1818 IN, m. 29 Mar 1838 Lawrence Co., IL, Robert Jordan Spencer, b. 28 Feb 1810 IN; Andrew Jackson, b. 1833 IL; Louisa b. 1837 IL; George Marion b. 1842 IL. Isaac Wood b. ca 1800 NC m. ?
CH: Anderson b. ca 1826 IN; Jane Elizabeth b. 21 Apr 1830; Henry Haynes: Seek proof that Ransom Haynes, b. ca 1788, m. Elizabeth St. John, 3 Mar 1817, is son of William and Philadelphia Haynes, Surry Co. (now Yadkin), NC. —Lenda Haynes McCain, P.O. Box 1139, Lynn Haven, FL 32444.

FULLER-TYLER-THOMPSON: Looking for information on the parentage of Waitstill Fuller, b. 27 Nov 1765, d. 7 May 1850. She married 6 Oct 1787 John Tyler, of the Branford line, b. 26 Sept 1764 Woodbury CT, d. 18 Mar 1840. He enlisted in Woodbury with his brother as a drummer boy and concluded service at Yorktown. He moved to Lennox, MA, where he and Waitstill were married. They became charter members of the Episcopal Church when it was reestablished there after the Revolution. After he died she moved to Jonesville, Lee Co., VA, with one of their sons where she died. Fullers are buried in the Congregational Church yard, Lennox, near John Tyler and I would like to correspond with any of their descendants or any Fullers from Fairfield Co., CT. Isaac Thompson, b. 1788, in PA, d. 20 Mar 1877, Clearfield Co., PA, he married Keziah , b. 16 Feb 1793, d. 25 Aug 1873, d. 16 Feb 1871. Isaac was a farmer, Methodist preacher. His son Robert P. inherited his farm. Robert's children were Mary b. 1861, Dora b. 1864, Elmer b. 1867, Laura b. 1868 and Hardman b. 1870. Isaac had a son, Isaac, who moved to Cashocon, OH. I would like to correspond with anyone connected with this family.—Judge Frederick Pfeiffer, 2659 Lake Shore Dr., Orlando, FL 32803.


SLADE: Peleg Slade b. 8 Dec 1729, d. 28 Dec 1813. LCol MA per DAR Patriot Index. Married Mary Mason Chase. Need parents and children of Peleg Slade.—Ann S. Ostrander, P.O. Box 214, Avoca, NY 14809.

MULLIKIN: Seeking names of parents or ancestors of Lewis Mullikin whose eldest son was John Mullikin, born in Prince George Co., MD, and baptized in St. John's church of Piscataway parish by Rev. Addison, 15 Mar 1751. He remained there with his parents until he reached maturity. After the war, he settled in Shelby Co., KY.—Alma J. Rayburn, 107 N. Elm Street, Park Pkice, Champaign, IL 61820.

VAUGHAN-HILL-JETER: Will exchange data with descendents of James Vaughan who served Rev. War. Married Ann Hill, Lucy Jeter, and Mary Unknown. Will dated 1801 Amelia Co., VA. Son Francis m. Magdalene Walker. Did son James, Jr., marry a Walker or a Mason? Was son William (Billy), who m. Martha Chappell, a doctor? Was he s/o Robert & Martha Vaughan?—Verna Banes, 120 Elmwood, Huntsville, TX 77340.

SYRING/SYRENE/SUHRING: Would like to exchange information with anyone researching the name Syring. Henry Syring, born 10 Jan 1816, supposedly came from PA to Greene Co., AL, after 1840 census. Unable to find him in PA, or any other place, until he marries in Greene Co., AL, 1845.—C. E. Riley, 3315 N. Hill St., Apt. 205, Meridian, MS 39305.

FALKENBERG: Seek info. on Christopher Christophal Falkenberg, and Estate/Plantation of Movebed, Greenwich Twp., Sussex Co., NJ, prior to 1762 and willed to Margaret Falkenberg Melick.—Jeanette Ruddy Krausz, 64 Mole Pl, Amityville, NY 11701.


WILSON: Need parents of Edward Wilson Sr., b. ca 1740, d. 1820, and maiden name and dates of wife Rachael. They lived “Hawfields,” Orange Co., NC, where he was Entry Taker in 1785-1794. He served in American Rev. Children were: William b. 1768; Mary b. 1770; Edward b. 1772; Nancy b. 1774 m. Brown; Mathias b. 1776-1811; Hugh b. 1778; Rachel b. 1780 m. Jones.—Eleanor W. Parker, 501 Sylvan Dr., LaGrange, GA 30240.

ADEN-DICKEY-VAN WINKLE: Seek information on parents, place of birth, etc. on Bennett Aden & wife Martha Dickey. Bennett b. 28 Nov 1771 VA, d. 1 Jan 1858 Williamson Co., TN, m. 3 Dec 1793 to Martha, b. 11 Dec 1773 GA/NC?!, d. 4 Aug 1850 TN. 1st son George, b. 1794 d. 1794. 2nd son Simeon Van Winkle, b. 14 Nov 1795 Pendelton Dist., SC. Who was Simeon named after, grandparents, etc? Have info. on other children to share. Dorian, Tolbert, Martha M.; Sidney Bennett; Harvey, Adolphus; Josephine, Susan E.; Lucinda.—Eugenia Glover Pace, 7621 Jean Ann Dr., North Richland Hills, TX 76180.

MORE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

This is a continuation of the listing of the most recent volumes of genealogical records available in the DAR Library.

LOUISIANA. Series 2, Volume 5. Richland Residents, Richland

DAR: 15 MAR 205
Parish, LA. Contents: Wynn Family and Allied Lines; Some Richland Parish Cemeteries.


MASSACHUSETTS. Series 2, Volume 2. Several Cemeteries, Barnstable County, MA. Cemeteries: Bass River Community Baptist Church, Beechwood, Chatham, Hall Family, Dennis Union Church, Harwich Center, Ancient (Yarmouthport).


MICHIGAN. Series 2, Volume 7. Miscellaneous Records. Contents: Personal Letters, 1937, Ella M. Kingsbury to Dorothy Hanna; Will of William Acer, Will of David Acer, son of William; Research on Maryette Hathaway, Obituary of Alonzo Rush, Winchester, Bedford County, PA; Records of Methodist Episcopal Church (Black), Charles County, MD.


MARYLAND. Series 2, Volume 5. Miscellaneous Records. Contents: Nichols Family Record; Paynter Family Records on Antique Sampler; Promissory Note - Morris Simpson; 1864 Letter Written by William Presley Morris; 1862 Letter Written by Capt. J. K. Kyle re Mr. Lewis, Confederate Soldier; Family record of Elijah P. Jenks; Court Records re Matney/Matney/Mattingly/Boling Families; George Bradford, Sr., Will; George Bradford, Jr., Will; Anne Arundel County, MD, Court Records; Prince George's County, MD, Court Records; Church Records - Buckeystown United Methodist Church, MD; History of Bayou Scie United Methodist Church, Sabine Parish, LA; Records of Jacob's Church, Leitersburg District, Washington County, MD; Records of Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Berlin, Bedford County (now Somerset County), PA; Records of Methodist Episcopal Church (Black), Charles County, MD.
NOTICE: Because of the tremendous growth in the size of the Library's book collection in the past few years, new book stacks were added in 1988. This has reduced the floor space for extra tables considerably. SPACE IS VERY LIMITED IN THE LIBRARY. Please note that the library is open only to members between April 7 and April 22, 1991. This includes the week and weekend before Congress week. IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE TRY TO VISIT THE LIBRARY BEFORE CONGRESS.

1. The Library is closed to all non-members from April 7 through April 22, 1991. Husbands and other non-member relatives of DAR members will be admitted only if space is available, and they will be charged the daily user's fee of $5.00 each. SAR members are exempt from the fee only upon presentation of a VALID (1991) SAR membership card.

2. For April 8–12 and April 22–26 the Library will be open from 9:00–4:00. During the week of Continental Congress hours will be as follows:
   - Saturday (April 13) 8:00–5:00
   - Sunday (April 14) 1:00–5:00
   - Monday–Friday (April 15–19) 8:00–5:00
   - Saturday (April 20) CLOSED
   - Sunday (April 21) CLOSED
   - Monday (April 22) MAY BE CLOSED

3. Book donations received during April will not be acknowledged and processed until after Congress.

4. Photocopying (During Congress: Regular procedures apply otherwise). ORDERS TAKEN AT LIBRARY REFERENCE DESK.
   a. Limit: 25 pages per day in one or several books per person.
   b. All orders should be presented with the book or file to be copied, and with order form and payment. PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS ON EACH ORDER YOU SUBMIT.
   c. All orders must be pre-paid; 20¢ per page. Double paging only if size of book permits.
   d. Orders may be picked up in the Library Office the following day. Arrangements can be made to mail copies to your home if we have your full address.
   e. Rare books and books in poor condition may not be photocopied. This decision will be made by the Library Director.

5. The stacks may be closed for a short period each day to enable the shelvers to replace books. This will be based on existing conditions. Please only take three (3) books from the shelf at a time.

6. Members returning Bookworm Project materials should give these only to Mr. Barker or Mr. Grundset to insure proper processing.

7. By order of the D.C. Fire Marshal there will be no sitting in the aisles between the bookstacks.

8. Volunteers are needed to help with various tasks, particularly book shelving and photocopying during the week of Congress. Please let the Library Director know if you will be able to help. Volunteers can earn Bookworm Credit for assisting during Congress.

If you have any questions regarding these procedures, please write to us and we will be happy to help you in any way we can. Our capable and courteous staff as well as volunteer library assistants look forward to your visit and will assist you in locating books and materials to facilitate your research.

MRS. JOSEPH P. STOIKOVIC
LIBRARIAN GENERAL
Healthy detainees on Ellis Island were housed in 14 dormitory rooms, each equipped with 50 canvas cots, men and women divided, of course. Ailing immigrants landed berths in a 275-bed hospital or contagious disease ward, where as many as 450 at a time were attended by a U.S. Public Health Service Staff of nearly 1000 doctors and nurses, matrons and interpreters.

Feeding the multitudes was not easy. They ate in a huge dining room, seating 1200 at a time, men and women separately. Scandinavians wanted dried fish; the Chinese, rice; the Italian, wine; the Jews, Kosher food. Meals were provided by New York concessionaires, and menus reflected typical American fare. A 1906 noonday dinner featured beef stew, boiled potatoes, and rye bread, with herring for the Hebrews who would not eat the beef, and crackers and milk for women and children. By 1917, meat was served at supper too. Myron Surmach tasted apple pie for the first time; others ate their first banana.

After a seven-year, 156 million dollar restoration, the most expensive single refurbishment in the nation's history, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum opened. The 100,000 square feet of space in the Museum houses innovative displays; dazzling exhibits; historic artifacts and photos; interactive devices; the American Immigrant Wall of Honor, 14 exhibit rooms; 2 theaters, which show Charles Guggenheim's film, "Island of Hope/Island of Tears," an immigration library; and an oral history studio with taped recollections of immigrants and former island employees.

The history of DAR on Ellis Island will be shown and illustrated throughout the Museum.

The New Americans' Gallery focuses on the assimilation process of both the immigrants and native-born Americans. Display cases of textbooks, citizenship guide books, photographs and many other artifacts are used to illustrate this assimilation process. Of particular interest in this Gallery are four interactive computer terminals that allow visitors to take a sample citizenship test using questions from the pre-1924 Manuals. Do you suppose you could pass the test if you took it today? The members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution contributed a total of $771,000 to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and the restoration of Ellis Island.

Of all the displays, THE AMERICAN IMMIGRANT WALL OF HONOR promises to be the museum's favorite feature. It is a massive copper panel, waist high, built along the seawall, east of the main building, on which the names of 200,000 immigrants are engraved at a cost to their families of $100 each to honor their ancestor. It is in alphabetical order and lists the names of immigrants who helped make America Great.

The Wall shines like a new penny and surrounds the island like a halo. So many requests for inclusion continued to come in after the first Wall was filled, that the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation decided to establish another section of the Wall, to be dedicated in 1992 at the island's Centennial Jubilee.

But no matter how they sign their names, or through what port of entry they came to America, all these people now call themselves Americans today. The trials and joy of starting a new life in a new country are almost impossible to imagine. Yet, the DAR understood and tried to ease these pains. We, the DAR, not only have a place in the Ellis Island history, but we also now have a place in Ellis Island's future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Books**


**ARTICLES**


**Attention State Regents**

The final Honor Roll Reports for Magazine Advertising and Magazine Subscriptions have been mailed to you. Please pass these reports to the appropriate Chairman and ask that she check all information. Please notify DAR Magazine immediately if you find errors or if you have questions. The Reports will be mailed to the National Chairman of Honor Roll early in March.
MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
HONORS THE MEMORY OF

NANNIE ARMISTEAD I’ANSON

52 Year Maryland Daughter
Past Vice President General
Honorary State Regent
State Vice Regent
State Registrar
State Parliamentarian
National Chairman, Bylaws Committee
Senior National Treasurer, N.S.C.A.R.
Regent, Major William Thomas Chapter, St. Mary’s City, Maryland
The *Maryland State Society*  
and the *Junior Membership Committee*  
proudly present Maryland's  
1990 Outstanding Junior  

Deborah Anne Robinson Pesce  
(Mrs. Dennis C. Pesce)  

Regent, Goshen Mills Chapter, 1984–1987  

Maryland State Conference *Page*, 11 Years  
NSDAR Continental Congress *Page*, 11 Years  
*Maryland Outstanding Junior*, 1984
MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
SALUTES
NATIONAL SOCIETY
CENTENNIAL
1890–1990

Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, President General, NSDAR receiving Certificate of Honorary Citizenship of Maryland by Governor William Donald Schaefer from Mrs. Roger W. Carroll, State Regent of Maryland during the Maryland Centennial Luncheon, October 16, 1990, the Elkridge Club, Baltimore.
HONORING

Susanne Files Flowers
(Mrs. Martin Scott Flowers)

State Editor of Maryland
and member of Carrollton Manor Chapter
and her Ancestors

John Bonnell, GA
David Caldwell, NC
James Caldwell, SC
John Caldwell, SC
John Conyers, GA
Thomas Hadley, NC
Thomas Farnsley Lovett, GA
John McKinley, SC
William McKinley, SC
Elisha Miller, GA
Richard Moseley, VA
John Parker, NC

John Smoot, VA

With Pride and Affection by
Martin Scott Flowers, her husband
and
Johnnie Caldwell Files (Mrs. W. T. Files), her mother
member Col. Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter, Arkansas
GOSHEN MILLS CHAPTER, NSDAR
Gaithersburg, Maryland
AND HER FAMILY
proudly honor
1990 MARYLAND OUTSTANDING JUNIOR

DEBORAH ANNE ROBINSON PESCE
(Mrs. Dennis C.)
ANCESTORS: JOSEPH CHURCHILL, CONNECTICUT
JESSE CARTER JR., VIRGINIA

PRESENTED WITH LOVE AND AFFECTION BY:
Goshen Mills Chapter Members; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Robinson Jr.; Mr. Dennis C. Pesce, Anthony & Nathan; Mr. and Mrs. John Pesce; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Carter Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Richard John Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey A. Eppley; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kassman; Mr. and Mrs. Steven Patsos.
District IX Alabama Society
Daughters Of The American Revolution
Honor

Mrs. Leo A. Dekle
Alabama State Regent 1988-91
Candidate For Vice President General

Coweta Town Chapter
Lewis Chapter
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter
Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter
Nehemiah Howard Chapter
Reuben Long Chapter
Tohopeka Chapter
ECOR ROUGE CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Daphne, Alabama
With Pride and Affection
PRESENTS

MRS. LEO A. DEKLE
State Regent
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
at the
One-Hundreth Continental Congress, April 1991
Candidate for the Office of Vice President General at the 100TH Continental Congress APRIL 1991

MRS. ROBERT HUNTER SWADLEY
HONORARY STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA

Presented With Pride and Affection
By Loving Friends
in the Following Chapters

Acalanes
Ann Loucks
Berkeley Hills
Edmund Randolph
Jose Maria Amador
Mount Diablo

Oakland
Ohlone
Peralta
Piedmont
San Joaquin
Sierra

(In lieu of mailing announcements to all DAR Chapter Regents, Mrs. Swadley has made a donation to the President General's Project "THE TIES THAT BIND")
MRS. ROBERT HUNTER SWADLEY
Honorary State Regent of California
CANDIDATE FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
AT THE 100TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Presented with pride and affection by the following friends in District IV

Mrs. John Adams  Mr. & Mrs. William Penn Mott  Mrs. Daniel Roads
Mrs. Charles Allen  Mrs. Eugene Krause  Mrs. Dorothy Selbach
Mrs. Melvin Austin  Mrs. Jerome Lanzit  Mrs. George Shaw
Mrs. Kurt Becker  Mrs. M. Bruce Lawler  Mrs. B. Slotemaker deBruine
Mrs. George Becker  Mrs. Christian LeBesque  Mrs. George Shaw
Mrs. Chester Bertleson  Mrs. E.J. LeMieux  Mrs. Sidney Sorensen
Mrs. Clifton Bowman  Mrs. Richard Lewis  Mrs. David Stevenson
Miss. Lois Bozant  Mrs. Thomas Lile  Mrs. Jerome Suich, II
Mrs. Clyde Brown  Mrs. Ronald Mayne  Mrs. Charles Sweeney
Mrs. Maurice Castle  Mrs. Jose Medeiros  Mrs. Viola Thomas
Mrs. Emil Cuellar  Mrs. Phyllis Meidlinger  Mrs. R. Throckmorton
Mrs. Reed Custer  Mrs. Martin Mepyan  Ms. Jennifer Veronda
Miss. Charleen Daefield  Mrs. Frederick Mohler  Mrs. Donald Verenda
Ms. Grae Davis  Mrs. Harry Moses  Mrs. Donald Westgard
Mrs. Dawson Dean  Mrs. Paul Norman  Mrs. Nelson Williams
Mrs. Kendrick French  Ms. Elaine Oldham  Mrs. Emmett Wilson
Mrs. Joseph Haney  Mrs. Roy Parkinson  Mrs. Charles Wilson
Mrs. John Harbell  Mrs. Donald Paukert  Mrs. H. Wolstenholme
Mrs. Raymond Herrmann  Mr. & Mrs. William Penn Mott  Ms. Beth Wolstenholme
Mrs. David Hodgson  Mrs. Cedric Petersen  Mrs. Joseph Won
Mrs. Byron James  Mrs. Russell Reed  Mrs. Edmund Young
Mrs. Colin Kelley  Mrs. William Renas  Mrs. Elizabeth Zilen
Mrs. Kent Kimball  Mrs. William Riggle

(In lieu of mailing announcements to all DAR Chapter Regents, Mrs. Swadley has made a donation to the President General's Project "THE TIES THAT BIND").
CELEBRATE NSDAR'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY AND THE STATE SOCIETY'S 95TH ANNIVERSARY

ARMSTRONG, Robert
DE
LYNAM, John
NY

BOCKMAN, Jacob
PA
MILLER, John
DE

BOCHMAN, Nichole
PA
DE LFORD, John
NY

BOUDINOT, Thomas (Capt.)
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

BOWSER, Frederick
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

BRADFORD, Zephaniah
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

BROWN, George
NY
DELFORD, John
PA

BROWN, William
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

BROWN, William
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

BROWN, William
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

CLARK, Benjamin
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

CLAYTON, John M.
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

CLEMENTS, Roger
NC
DELFORD, John
PA

GOODING, Edward
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

CONNER, Cornelius
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

CRESAP, John, Sr.
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

CRESAP, John, Jr.
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

DRUM, George
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

DUNTON, Richards (Maj.)
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

EDWARDS, James
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

EDWARDS, William
RI
DELFORD, John
PA

ELIUS (ALLEG), Johanne J.
LA
DELFORD, John
PA

EVANS, Jacob
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

FILSON, Robert
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

FOREM, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

FORREST, Jethadale
MA
DELFORD, John
PA

GOODRICH, David, IV
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

GRAVES, John
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

GRANGER, Stephen
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

HADDEN, John (Capt.)
NY
DELFORD, John
PA

HADDEN, Moses (Capt.)
RI
DELFORD, John
PA

HARDWICK, Samuel
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

HANCOX, Edward
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

HARMON, Aaron (Capt.)
LA
DELFORD, John
PA

HARLACH, Joshua
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

HARRIS, Simon
VA
DELFORD, John
PA

HATHAWAY, Philip
MA
DELFORD, John
PA

HAYMANSON, Matthew (Capt.)
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

HEFFNER, Jacob
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

HELM, Christian
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

HERDMAN, John
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

HUGHES, William
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

HUNTER, Henry
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

HYLAND, Hugh
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

IRWIN, Priscilla
VA
DELFORD, John
PA

JOHNSTON, Thomas
MO
DELFORD, John
PA

KEASEY, Edward
NJ
DELFORD, John
PA

KEISER, Henry
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

KING, Edward
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LATHROP, John (Capt.)
NH
DELFORD, John
PA

LAVAD, John
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LEAVITT, John
RI
DELFORD, John
PA

LEAF, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

LEIGHTON, John (Capt.)
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

LEFURT, John
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LEWIS, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

LIDDELL, Joseph
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LITTLE, James (Capt.)
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

LOCWOOD, Adam (Capt.)
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LOEHR (LEHR), Ulrich
CT
DELFORD, John
PA

LORD, John
DE
DELFORD, John
PA

LOUDIN, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MADISON, Joseph
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MADSEN, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MANNING, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MANNING, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MARSH, Ralph (Lt Col)
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MARSH, Ralph (Lt)
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MATTHEW, Paul
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MAYNARD, James
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MC CONNELL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MC DONOUGH, Thomas (Capt.)
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MC INTIRE, James
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MC NEAL, Thos
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MELLOTT, Obadiah Roy
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MENDON, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MILLER, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MOORE, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

MYERS, James
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEAL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA

NEILL, John
PA
DELFORD, John
PA
COLONEL THOMAS ROBESON CHAPTER
Lumberton, North Carolina
Endorses and Presents with Pride
FRANCES CALDWELL DIETZEL

N.C. STATE REGENT
Candidate for the Office of
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
100th Continental Congress, April 1991
Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter
Fort Walton Beach, Florida

AARON SNOWDEN
Born in 1765 in Virginia
Married Easter Webster in North Carolina
Served in the Cheraw Dist., S.C. W 9665
Died in 1845, buried in the Milton Cemetery, Milton, Florida

JOAB HORNE
Born in 1753 in North Carolina
Married Nancy Ricks in North Carolina
Children: Cullen, Eli, Elizabeth, Drucilla, Sarah
Served in North Carolina Militia S45844
Died in 1840, buried in the Stewart Cemetery, Laurel Hill, Florida
THE INDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PRESENT with PRIDE and APPRECIATION

Jane Haymaker Rehl
(Mrs. Robert Paul Rehl)

CANDIDATE for the OFFICE of VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
100th Continental Congress, April, 1991

Admitted 1960
THIRTY YEARS OF DAR DEDICATED SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER SERVICE</th>
<th>STATE SERVICE</th>
<th>NATIONAL SERVICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Vice Regent 1962-1964</td>
<td>State Vice Regent 1985-1988</td>
<td>National Vice Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District Director 1967-1970</td>
<td>Division Chairman DAR Speaker's Staff 1980-1983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHICAGO CHAPTER

ORGANIZED MARCH 20, 1891

HONORS ITS CHARTER MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effie Beulah Reeme Osborn</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances E. Willard</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Scott Block</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria C. Adams Barber</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances M. Stuart</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Welles Shepard</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Spalding Brown</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabelle A. Mason Galt</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. Jones</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara M. Jones Farson</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary H. Krout</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna W. Lawrence Kerfoot</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura C.S. Fessenden</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Armstrong Lyon Burke</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy J. Blodgett Hart</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Mason Bullock</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chara Conant Long Wait</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Marinda Hubbard</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Fairfield Corbin</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederica Ellsworth Marshall</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella Duffield Goodwin</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth Gore Miller</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannie K. Beckwith</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marian Allen Robins</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva Josephine Hopkins Hamilton</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebe Dake Cleveland</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen A. Martin</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josephine Nelson Manning</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma Nelson Manning</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelia Nina Gray Lunt</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annie Maria Yeager Reeme</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ludington Barnes</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Gertrude Abbot Cooke</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Wait Baldwin</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abby Farwell Ferry</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Carpenter Murphy</td>
<td>1439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah McKibbin Williams</td>
<td>1194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Weed Hopkins</td>
<td>1333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lora Campbell Marsh</td>
<td>1385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Starr Fogg</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Park Sherman</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lowrey Everhart</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet H. Leonard Stone</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide W. Ramage</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelaide Wheeler Simonds</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelia Augusta Tibbits</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Parkhurst Sinclair</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie M. Paul Smith</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte Stickney Everett</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvia M.I. McClintock Lewis</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte E. Woodward Coe</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Elizabeth Boyer Durborrow</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Dickinson Sherman</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeline Tait Walker</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Livingstone Steele Adam</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Mattocks Chapin</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances MacBeth Glessner</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alma Louise Kimball</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny J.H. Fogg Howe</td>
<td>817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Stone Knight Coffin</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mella D. Everhart</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances B. Smith</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josephine Mandeville Rozet</td>
<td>726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca M. Rozet Hunt</td>
<td>728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie J. Rozet</td>
<td>729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ida Stanley Goss</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Rountree Jewett</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret C. Wilson</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma K. Ogden</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Chew Hopkins</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Wheaton Abbot Cooke</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Hayes Fuller</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Edsall Kimball</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Booth Dickinson</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Corson Dainty</td>
<td>1118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel H. Eurich</td>
<td>1195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millie Stebbins Murphy</td>
<td>1335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Bird Claflin</td>
<td>1384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The South Carolina State Society, NSDAR
Endorses with Pride, Affection and Admiration
Mrs. James Otto Warren, Jr.

Mildred Jackson Warren
South Carolina State Regent, 1988-1991
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
100th Continental Congress, 1991
BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

to our beloved

Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr.
(Lonabess)

Honorary Vice President General for Life
From Missouri

From your DAR Friends
in our Centennial Year

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS

HONOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
WITH THE SIGNING OF THE PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR JUDD GREGG
NAMING OCTOBER 11, 1990 - OCTOBER 11, 1991, DAR CENTENNIAL YEAR.

Standing in the Governor's Office in the New Hampshire State House are Executive Councilor Ruth Griffin, Regent, Ranger Chapter; The Honorable Ednapearl Flores Farr, DAR National Chairman, Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States; The Honorable Judd Gregg, Governor, State of New Hampshire; Miss Julia Case, State Vice Regent and Mrs. John W. Baum, State Regent.
Fort Worth Area Regents Club

Texas Celebrates

The DAR Centennial
1890 – 1990

Honoring Regents of Sponsoring Chapters and Regents Club Officers

L to R, 1st Row: Miss Harriet Seaman (Lucretia Council Cochran), Mrs. Joye K. Evetts (President), Mrs. A. D. Hudson (Fort Worth), Mrs. R. Brien Koehler (Mary Isham Keith).

2nd Row: Mrs. Melba Howell Randolph (Six Flags), Mrs. Billy L. Smith (Captain Nathaniel Mills), Mrs. Joe Thompson (Major Francis Grice).

3rd Row: Mrs. Charles B. Gibson (Silas Morton), Mrs. Perry M. Vestal (Vice President), Mrs. R. E. Durham (Elizabeth Crockett).
THE EYES OF TEXAS ARE UPON
MRS. TOM UPCHURCH
STATE REGENT
Candidate for the honor of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR
100th Continental Congress April 1991

Mrs. Tom Upchurch, Texas State Regent 1989-1991
Fondly Presented by:

CHAPTER
AARON BURLESON
CHEROKEE TRACE
COL. GEORGE MASON
DRUCILLA PITTS
ELIZABETH DENTON ENGLISH
GEN. LEVI CASEY
GREATER DALLAS
HIGHLAND PARK
JANE DOUGLAS
LONE STAR
MARTHA McGRAW
NANCY HORTON DAVIS
OLD CHISHOLM TRAIL
RICHARD BARD
ROCKWALL
SAMUEL PAUL DINKINS
TEXAS BLUEBONNET
TITUS TRAVIS
TRAMMEL'S TRACE
WHITE OAK

REGENT
MRS. G. HERBECK
MRS. R. RODDY
MRS. L. L. DAVIS
MRS. G. FUCKETT
MRS. G. MILTENBERGER
MRS. W. EDWARDS
MRS. C. SMITH
MRS. W. GLEBOFF
MRS. R. McKISSACK
MRS. P. BROWN
MRS. G. RENO
MRS. T. BRISTOW
MRS. C. W. TRAYLOR
MRS. M. G. RUSSELL
MRS. H. WILLIAMS
MRS. R. BROCKIE
MRS. M. J. BROOKS, JR.
MRS. P. BAKER

DIVISION III

CHAPTER
CAPT. WILLIAM BUCKNER
COL. THOMAS DEY
EL PASO DEL NORTE
ELISHA MACK
LT. WILLIAM BREWER
MARY GARLAND
NATHANIEL DAVIS
POCAHONTAS
REBECCA STODDERT

REGENT
MRS. J. C. WILKERSON
MRS. M. JOLLY
MRS. C. R. McDALENE
MRS. S. REID
DR. DOROTHY WYVELL
MRS. T. M. MOORE
MRS. A. E. JANKE
MRS. R. M. MINTON, JR.
MRS. A. PRUETT

and

Mrs. John M. Ivancevich Co-Chairman Texans for Upchurch
Mrs. Ben M. McKenzie Co-Chairman Texans for Upchurch

Ad coordinated by: Susan Reno and Gwen Jolly
THE DAUGHTERS OF DIVISIONS II and VII TEXAS SOCIETY DAR ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT THE LONE STAR STATE'S BRIGHTEST LUMINARY

DIVISION II

CHAPTER
CAPT. NATHANIEL MILLS
CORYELL COUNTY
ELIZABETH CROCKETT
ELIZABETH GORDON BRADLEY
FORT WORTH
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE
HENRY DOWNS
LUCRETIA COUNCIL COCHRAN
MAJOR FRANCIS GRICE
MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH
MARTHY SMITH KEITH
Ralph RIPLEY
REBECCA CROCKETT
SILAS MORTON
SIX FLAGS
TEXAS LAMA

REGENT
MRS. R. J. PARKER
MRS. A. J. WEBER
MRS. E. R. DOUGLAS
MRS. C. G. EDDISON
MRS. A. D. EDISON
MRS. P. J. SHIPLE
MRS. G. CLARK
MRS. H. K. SEYMOUR
MRS. J. W. THOMPSON
MRS. T. G. MCGRAW, SR.
MRS. R. B. KOPSICH
MRS. A. K. RITTEY
MRS. G. JONES
MRS. C. B. GILMER
MRS. G. R. SPARKMAN

DIVISION V

CHAPTER
CAPT. GILBRETH FALLS
ABSOLUM HOOPER
ALEXANDER LOVE
ANN MOORE
BRASOS VALLEY
CAPT. WILLIAM SOUTHERN
COL. GEORGE MOFFETT
FORT BEND
FORT SELMA
FORT WALSACO
GEORGE WASHINGTON
GOOSE CREEK
JAMES HARDAGE LANE
JAMES TULL
JANE LONG
JOHN EVERETT
JOHN LEWIS
JOHN MCKINNITT ALEXANDER
LADY HOUSTON
LADY WASHINGTON
LIBERTAD
SAM HOUSTON
SALOMON SORREL
SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN
SIX FLAGS
TEJAS
WILLIAM DIAMOND

REGENT
MRS. J. R. PHILLIPS
MRS. S. J. MACKERER, JR.
MRS. M. HOOPER
MRS. A. H. MARSHALL
MRS. W. R. TSAISINS, JR.
MRS. A. SAILSHAMN
MRS. W. M. HOFMAN
MRS. J. W. EVANS
MRS. K. S. YATES
MRS. J. L. MOODY
MRS. V. L. RAY
MRS. E. C. KUHLMAN
MRS. L. RAU
MRS. S. GATES
MRS. D. L. TOOMBS
MRS. J. K. JAMES
MRS. M. R. GUNNISON
MRS. H. DANIEL
MRS. C. THOMPSON
MRS. A. V. O'NEAL
MRS. J. K. JACOBI
MRS. P. C. PRITCHARD
MRS. G. JOHNSON
MRS. M. DILBERT

MRS. TOM UPCHURCH
STATE REGENT
Candidate for the honor of VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR 100th Continental Congress April 1991

Ad coordinated by: Elizabeth Hutchins & Susan McRae
MRS. TOM UPCHURCH
Texas State Regent

Candidate for the honor of
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR
100th Continental Congress
April, 1991

Presented with love from
DEEP IN THE HEART OF TEXAS

Ad coordinated by: Betty Dodd, Mary Ruth Murray, & Sue Porter
50 YEAR CLUB NSDAR

Luncheon: Monday April 15th 1991
Pan American Room, Capital Hilton Hotel
$23.50 per person
To celebrate 100th birthday of the National Society.
Reception at 11:45. Meet our Curator
General, Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, who will
address members and guests on
“A Gift to Future Generations.”

Reservations must be made.
Chairman: Mrs. Leslie O. Carlin
2770 So. Garden Drive #209
Lake Worth, Florida 33461
407-965-5196
During Congress—Hotel Mayflower

50 YEAR CLUB NSDAR

DISCOVER YAZOO
IN MISSISSIPPI
•
COME ANYTIME
for a stroll or a ride back in
time. Visit the Yazoo Historical
Museum on the Triangle. Take
walk-by tours of downtown
residential district, historic
churches, business area. Ride
on historic Bell Road and pre-
Civil War route to Vicksburg.
•
COME APRIL 19 and 20
for Spring Spectacular 1991
with its Tours of Homes and
other activities. You’ll love the
history of the homes and the
hospitality of the people!

For more information about Spring
Spectacular, custom-designed tours of
homes, craft and agricultural tours,
and bed and breakfast at No Mistake
Plantation, call —
(601) 746-2088
or write
DISCOVER YAZOO, INC.
P. O. Box 1011
Yazoo City, Mississippi (MS) 39194

And your Earls and Viscounts. If you’ve
got royal ancestors, we have the noble
software that can help you trace
them down.

Family Roots and your Apple II (family),
Macintosh, IBM PC, Commodore 64/128*,
and many others, offer individual and
group sheets, charts, name indices, general
search and text capa-
bilities. Adapts to most
disk drives, printers,
and screens. You get
more utility programs,
plus lots of personal
control. A compre-
hensive manual is
included.

Write or call today
for free information.

Quinsept, Inc.
P.O. Box 206
Lexington, MA 02173
617-641-9290
(Mass. & Foreign)
800 637-ROOT
(U.S.A.)
American Express,
Visa, and MasterCard
gladly accepted.

* Trademarks for Apple
Computer Inc., International
Business Machines, CBM.

And your Earls and Viscounts. If you’ve
got royal ancestors, we have the noble
software that can help you trace
them down.

Family Roots and your Apple II (family),
Macintosh, IBM PC, Commodore 64/128*,
and many others, offer individual and
group sheets, charts, name indices, general
search and text capa-
bilities. Adapts to most
disk drives, printers,
and screens. You get
more utility programs,
plus lots of personal
control. A compre-
hensive manual is
included.

Write or call today
for free information.

Quinsept, Inc.
P.O. Box 206
Lexington, MA 02173
617-641-9290
(Mass. & Foreign)
800 637-ROOT
(U.S.A.)
American Express,
Visa, and MasterCard
gladly accepted.

* Trademarks for Apple
Computer Inc., International
Business Machines, CBM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLIMENTS</th>
<th>GREETINGS FROM FRANKLIN BICENTENNIAL CHAPTER FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS</th>
<th>Enthusiastically Supporting MRS. TOM UPCHURCH, JR (JUDY) Candidate for Vice President General PETERS COLONY CHAPTER Carrollton, Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CELEBRATING OUR 75th ANNIVERSARY June 24, 1915–June 24, 1990 EVE LEAR CHAPTER New Haven, Connecticut</td>
<td>Best Be The Tie That Binds Welcome Quequechan Chapter Lydia Cobb–Quequechan Chapter Merged on October 18, 1989</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLIMENTS of Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliments of Fort Prudhomme Chapter DAR Ripley, Tennessee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREETINGS</td>
<td>HONORING</td>
<td>MEMORIAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAJOR FRANCIS LANGLEHORNE DADE CHAPTER KENDALL, FLORIDA Honors With Pride and Affection Their Regent ROSEMOND MERIWETHER and All Past Chapter Regents</td>
<td>Honoring Our Oldest Members: Edith Whitlock 101 Ruth Hoffman 94 Clara Dey 90 GARCILASO de la VEGA Chapter Lake Worth, Florida</td>
<td>IN LOVING MEMORY OF JANE LOYD CHESHER (1937–1990) General Henry Lee Chapter Lake Village, Arkansas 71653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNA BANK OF MARISSA, NA honoring the Marissa Chapter In the Centennial Year of the NSDAR</td>
<td>Chief Justice Cushing Chapter honors its Fifty-Year Member Ruth G. Montgomery Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAR MAGAZINE BINDERS
Price Schedule

Magazine Cases Magazine Binders
1—$ 7.95 1—$ 9.95
3— 21.95 3— 27.95
6— 39.95 6— 52.95

Order directly from: Jesse Jones Industries
Dept. Code: DAR.
499 East Erie Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19134

Add $1.00 per case/binder for postage and handling. For credit card orders (American Express, Visa, Mastercard, Diners Club)
call toll free: 1-800-825-6690

DAR
Grave Markers
Trenton Flag Co.
P.O. Box #82
Pitman, N.J. 08071
609-582-9691

SPECIFICATIONS:
Solid Cast bronze 6 7/8" star tips, 10" distaff Complete with 20" brass rod or lug for stone mounting. Specify which is desired.
$22.00 per ea. for 6 to 11 incl plus $5.00 UPS

These states were inadvertently omitted from the list of states sponsoring the December 90 Issue.

ALABAMA—$935.00, 81 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Leo Dekle
State Chairman—Mrs. William Jordan

ARIZONA—$30.00, 18 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. James Haynes, Jr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Raymond Mulligan

HAWAII—$180.00, 1 Chapter
State Regent—Mrs. Ivan Bird
State Chairman—Executive Board Aloha Chapter

LOUISIANA—$570.00, 55 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Wilfred Lorio, Jr.
State Chairman—Mrs. Anthony Diamond

MONTANA—$360.00, 14 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Philip Grout
State Chairman—Mrs. Charles Chesbro

NEVADA—$250.00, 4 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. William Dimmitt
State Chairman—Mrs. Lawrence Lippold

OREGON—$1,035.00, 53 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Kenneth Vaughn
State Chairman—Mrs. Sylvester Smith

WISCONSIN—$400.00, 39 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Orville Roberts
State Chairman—Mrs. John Brandt

WYOMING—$400.00, 11 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Byron Stogsdill
State Chairman—Mrs. Warren Doolittle

HOUSE OF ESTE
Helen Estes Seltzer
Custom-made Crest Jewelry
NOTE: See our booth at Continental Congress
Bring a copy of your Coat-of-Arms
For Boys and Girls Crest Rings
(Also Girls’ Love Amulets)
Gentlemen’s Tie Chains
Ladies’ Lapel-Bar Pins
and
Your Coat-of-Arms in Leaded Glass
12 x 14—or replace a favorite window
Windows are reinforced with Copper
Write or Call for price information:
The House of Este
Suite 201, The Rittenhouse Claridge
Phipa., PA 19103-5919—Phone (215) 732-7680
We’re proud of our ancestor bars, Our ribbons and medals, But we’re not living in the past. Today’s District Daughters are working NOW for the FUTURE.

We support three local chapters of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
★ We’re teaching our CAR youngsters the lessons of responsible citizenship.
★ We’re giving them daily lessons and examples of service to God, Home and Country.
★ We’re teaching them to be tomorrow’s leaders.

This is no new activity. This year our District Daughters pay tribute to our faithful DAR member, Eva Robertson, for her twenty-five years of leadership and dedicated service to the C.A.R.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NSDAR.
Bertha Clark, Regent

MARCH 1991

Dear Daughters,

We are delighted to be able to invite each of you to a "Coffee" during the week of Continental Congress. We sponsor this event every year in hopes of meeting with you informally to discuss your questions and problems and to listen to your ideas of suggestions.

Virginia Buckner and I as well as all of the members of the DAR Magazine Staff look forward to seeing you.

DATE: Thursday, April 18th, 1991
TIME: 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM
PLACE: DAR Magazine Offices, 2nd Floor Administration Building
FOR: Coffee, Tea, and tasty Breakfast Pastries

Very Truly Yours,

Mrs. John D. MacKenzie
National Chairman
Magazine Advertising

DELAWARE—$360.00, 9 Chapters
State Regent—Miss Elizabeth Hancock
State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Balmer

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—$225.00, 33 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. William Clark
State Chairman—Mrs. Merle Werner

MARYLAND—$2,075.00, 50 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Roger Carroll
State Chairman—Mrs. Donn Aiken

Miscellaneous ads for
the March issue—$8,617.50

Total for the March issue—$11,277.50
GARNAY® PRESENTS

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 - 6" long = $14.00 ) 1 Ribbon bar
- 8" long = 16.00 ) Bar - TOP
- 10" long = 18.00 ) ONLY
- 12" long = 20.00 )

Double Width - 8" long = 24.00 ) 2 Ribbon bars - TOP
- 10" long = 28.00 ) Bars - TOP & BOTTOM
- 12" long = 30.00 )

Triple Width - 8" long = 32.00 ) 2 Ribbon bars - TOP
- 10" long = 35.00 ) Bars - TOP & BOTTOM
- 12" long = 37.00 )

GARNAY® creates custom-designed pins, totes, etc., offering excellent quality at competitive prices!

SAFE-GUARDS

REGULAR SIZE $1.75 each Fits ALL DAR Pins except smallest pins
PETITE SIZE $1.00 each ONLY for smallest pins

NO SEWING. Quick, Easy, Removable.
NSDAR RECEIVES 10% FROM EVERY SALE!

NSDAR EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS OF PIN PROTECTORS

SHIPPING & HANDLING CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to $10.00</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10.01 to $20.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $20.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CA ONLY - add 6% Sales Tax

FREE BROCHURE

Order one for each pin on your ribbon

Check or money order enclosed, payable to:
GARNAY, INC., P. O. Box 1856, Studio City, CA 91614
(818) 985-6786

Charge my □ Visa □ MasterCard Exp. Date □ □
(minimum credit card order $10.00)

Card # ____________________________

Signature ____________________________
(required on credit card orders)

Phone ____________________________
Insurance For Today...  
Financial Security  
For Tomorrow...  

The Low Cost NSDAR Travel Accident Plan

Accidents can happen at any time. And in today's fast moving world, your risk of having an accident goes up every time you leave your home.

If you should be injured as a result of a travel accident, you could face a lot of unexpected expenses, even if you already have health insurance. It could mean hospitalization far from home, with a lot of personal expenses like: long distance calls, travel back and forth, and hotel costs for other family members, for example.

You can help reduce your financial risk with the NSDAR Travel Accident Plan. This plan will pay you $150 for every day you are hospitalized as the result of a covered accident that occurs while a pedestrian, driving or riding in a motor vehicle, or a passenger in a commercial train, plan or ship. What's more, if death results from such an accident, your beneficiary will receive an accidental death benefit of $20,000.

You're covered 24 hours a day—worldwide—by the NSDAR Travel Accident Plan. And you can apply at any age without the need for a medical exam.

You owe it to yourself and your family to find out more about the NSDAR Travel Accident Plan.

MAIL COUPON TODAY WITH NO OBLIGATION

☐ Yes, please send me more information about the Travel Accident Plan sponsored by National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Name ____________________________________________

Address ____________________________________________

City/State/Zip ________________________________________

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

Or call toll-free: 1-800-621-1917  
(In Illinois, call collect: 312-726-2575)