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COVER STORY

A very special project of the Centennial Administration is the Yochim Study Gallery. Located on the lower level of Memorial Continental Hall between the North Carolina and Louisiana Period Rooms, this is the DAR Museum's newest exhibition space. New lighting, paint and carpeting have given the area a revitalized appearance which serves as a backdrop for the Museum's finest furniture, paintings and miniatures.

The concept underlying the Yochim Study Gallery is to exhibit objects which have great intrinsic merit artistically, are of scholarly importance, or can serve as educational tools for the public. Study of these pieces can take place on many intellectual levels.

The Yochim Study Gallery is another means used by the DAR Museum to pursue its mission: to protect and preserve relics of the American past and to use them to educate the members and the public. The cover photo is by Jon David Struck, Virginia.

FEATURES

235 President General's Message
236 A Cloister in the Nation's Service, Georgia Witt
244 Battle of Cooch's Bridge, Edward Cooch, Jr. and Barbara C. Bannowsky

DEPARTMENTS

240 National Defense
249 More Genealogy
252 Junior Journal
254 State Activities
255 With the Chapters
304 States Sponsoring Ads

SPECIAL TOPICS

243 Reporting to the Smithsonian
248 101st Continental Congress, Junior Events, Letitia Puckett
251 101st Continental Congress, Schedule
254 101st Continental Congress, Events, Corrections and Additions
286 NSDAR Library, Special Procedures
The President General, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, was privileged to greet Linda Carter, television personality, at the Department of Interior's Take Pride in America ceremony in Constitution Hall.

Mrs. Yochim: Thank you for taking pride in America! 

[Signature]

Photo by Tony A. Hernandez, Dept. of Interior
When you read this Message, your President General will be visiting the final States of her term of office.

The first year seventeen States were visited—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia.

The second year Canada was visited—and twenty-one States—Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

This final year includes—the United Kingdom, France, Mexico—and thirteen States—District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Due to the economic situation in Australia—the two Chapters there felt that only three or four members could attend a meeting. Since it is a very expensive trip, the President General decided to forego her visit to Australia. Therefore, the President General has visited all fifty States, the District of Columbia, all Units Overseas except Australia.

In the month of March, we commemorate the 61st anniversary of the adoption of "The Star Spangled Banner," our National Anthem, by an Act of the United States Congress on March 3, 1931.

On March 20, 1891, the Chicago Chapter in Illinois, was confirmed as our first Chapter.

On March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry addressed the Virginia Convention and made his famous remark, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Several Presidents were born in March—James Madison, March 16, 1751; Andrew Jackson, March 15, 1767; John Tyler, March 29, 1790, and Grover Cleveland, March 18, 1837.

Five States entered the Union in March—Florida, March 3, 1845; Maine, March 15, 1820; Nebraska, March 1, 1867; Ohio, March 1, 1803 and Vermont, March 4, 1791. On March 30, 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from Russia.

It has been a real pleasure for this President General to visit with the members throughout the country and abroad during the Centennial Administration. I have listened with interest to the reports given by the State Officers, State Chairmen, Chapter Regents and District Directors. I have been impressed by the scope of your activities, the dedication of the members and the enthusiasm shown for our future goals as we go forward together in our Second Century of Service to the Nation.

It will be the greatest pleasure to this President General to see our wonderful members at the 101st Continental Congress.

With Ties of Friendship,

[Signature]

DEAR MEMBERS,

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S MESSAGE
A CLOISTER IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

By Georgia Strong Witt

Princeton Chapter, New Jersey
The Cloister's clock, still ticking.

As you enter the grounds of the Protestant Cloister built in 1732 at the village of Ephrata, in the heart of Pennsylvania Dutch country, you feel its aura of peace and serenity all around you. If it's late summer, the sturdy little trees you walk past are displaying tiny green apples and the nearby fields are drifted white with Queen Anne's lace. It's hard to believe that this place played a part in the bloodshed of the American Revolution.

In fact, your first sight of the buildings shows them to be different from what one usually thinks of as Colonial architecture. Rather, the many-storied gable ends, the shed-roof dormers on the steep sun-silvered roofs, and the small casement windows with wide intervening wall spaces are medieval German; the builders came from the Rhenish Palatinate, a region in the west of Germany bordering France and Luxembourg, south of the city of Mainz. As early as 1685 William Penn, who was granted a vast tract of land, "Penn's Woods," in 1681 by King Charles II (in payment of a debt to Penn's father), was traveling up the Rhine River, stopping to speak in barns around Worms and Mannheim about his new free and tolerant land to the war-weary, impoverished, religiously persecuted farmers and villagers, who in turn began the first emigrations out of Germany to London and thence to America and Pennsylvania. A sect of Seventh Day Baptists, composed of Pietists, Dunkers, and Inspired, settled in Ephrata to devote their lives to God, good works and charity, and the arts. At its peak, 1750-1770, the community numbered some 300 souls.

In the little museum, the first building on your right, you see the 1735 tower clock with big bell, pendulum and ornate rusted hands, still ticking. There are music books, samples of exquisite frakturschriften (very decorative Pennsylvania-Dutch-style calligraphy), a hand-lettered alphabet book, and clothing: a beige linen shoe, worn and frayed, found under the meeting house stairway, and a white cowl from a sister's habit. There are bits of pottery, a pipe, and buttons from Revolutionary uniforms.

Now you step into the four-story Saron (or sisters' house). On each floor was a central kitchen and sleeping cells to which the sisters were assigned depending on their individual skills: weavers and spinners together, for example. The Community's three orders—a brotherhood (the Bethania, or brothers' house, was razed in 1908), a sisterhood, both of which practiced celibacy, and a married order of "householders" who had their own cabins—lived lives of austere self-denial and pious simplicity. The doors to their sleeping...
cells were cut low so they had to bow in humility as they passed through. They slept on board benches with wood blocks for pillows, and ate one meal a day with all-wooden implements. The meal might consist of “pearled barley boiled in milk, with bread broken into it,” “pumpkin mush,” “cabbages, roots, greens, also milk, butter, cheese, and good bread always.”

Ephrata Cloister, on the banks of the Cocalico Creek, was founded by a German Pietist mystic, Conrad Beissel, who didn’t intend to! Thomas Mann in his great classic, Dr. Faustus, tells how Johann Conrad Beissel had been born in 1690 of very poor parents at Eberbach in the Palatinate, about thirty miles east of Mannheim, and was orphaned early. He had learned the baker’s trade and through it met Pietists who “awakened in him slumbering inclinations towards a freely arising conviction of God”—a conviction heretical enough to cause him to flee at age thirty to America. A weaver at first in Germantown, just north of Philadelphia, he soon chose to be a hermit, a solitary, out in the wilderness by the Cocalico, living only for God. But there he soon found himself “surrounded by a troop of admiring followers and imitators of his way of life, and instead of being free of the world, he had unexpectedly become the head of a community . . . He commanded them the more absolutely in that he had never sought the leadership but was rather called to it against his intention and desire.”

He lived in his own cabin, made, like the other buildings, of logs filled in with stone and clay, with inner walls of clay and outer sheathings of wide hand-split clapboards. Besides the Saron and Bethania there was a weaver’s shop, bakery, candlemaker’s, the householders’ cabins, an academy, a stable for small livestock and farm implements, an almonry where visitors were lodged (and there were some prominent ones including Proprietor Thomas Penn and Lady Juliana, Nicolaus Ludwig Count von Zinzendorf, signer George Ross, David Rittenhouse, and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt), and the print shop, functioning from 1743 to 1830 and containing the oldest American-made printing press in operation. There was a paper mill, a tannery, sawmill, flaxseed oil mill, fulling mill, a bark mill, and looms for weaving woolen and linen cloth. The upper floors of the meeting house, or Saal, were devoted to the singing and writing schools. The Solitary revived the medieval art of illumination, at first to provide manuscripts for the choirs but later as a spiritual exercise with mystical significance. On the walls of the Saal still hang faded fragments of frakturschriften, each perfect letter an expression of discipline and inspiration. Completing the 28-acre complex were tilled fields, orchards of apple, peach, and cherry trees, and the burying ground with its worn headstones carved in German: “Hier liigt . . .” (“Here lies . . .”) and the name, including that of Beissel.

Beissel had taught himself to read and write, and at Ephrata, where he was known as Father Friedsam Gottrecht, he “filled his office as writer and poet and fed the souls of his flock” including writing the words of 770 hymns, all in German and “some with an enormous number of stanzas,” to be sung to European choral melodies. Then he
Wooden communion service, gift of George Washington in thanks for care given soldiers wounded at Brandywine; hourglass used to time the minister's sermon.

decided to learn how to compose, gradually setting to music everything he had written, creating a hymnal, the Paradisisches Wunderspiel, and composing a number of longer chorales with texts taken directly from the Bible—all with such success that by age fifty he had made music the most important element in the religious community.

The music of Ephrata was unique. "The tones coming from the choir," wrote Mann, "resembled delicate instrumental music and evoked an impression of celestial beauty and piety in the hearer. The whole was sung falsetto, and the singers scarcely opened their mouths or moved their lips. . . . The sound was thrown up to the rather low ceiling of the hall, floated down thence, and hovered angelically above the heads of the assemblage." Listening to it was so moving it brought tears to one's eyes; it was "a foretaste of Heaven."

But in the late summer of 1777 the guns of war—of the American Revolution—sounded just fifteen miles southeast of the Cloister. In a landscape of gentle hills and valleys around Chadd's Ford, against the muted bitter-greens and beiges and burnt umbers immortalized also by the paintings of Andrew Wyeth, the regiments of Commanders-in-Chief General George Washington and British General William Howe clashed at the Brandywine Creek, in "the great heat" of September 11, "after the morning fog burned off." With the "infernal fire of cannon and musquetry," the "incessant shouting of 'Charge!', 'Halt!', 'Incline to the right!', 'Incline to the left!', with trees cracking, their branches riven with artillery, leaves falling and cannon balls plowing up the earth," the British took the ground. Their victory was due to out-maneuvering Washington, who was hampered by faulty intelligence; however, Washington sent a column north under General Nathanael Greene which prevented an American rout—even though the casualties were heavy—and allowed the men to retreat in an orderly fashion with morale preserved. Though Howe won, it was called "a Pyrrhic victory": a success gained at great cost, with 543 killed, wounded, and missing.

Within two days the Continental Army pulled itself together, crossed the Schuylkill River to Germantown, and stood once more between Howe and the capital, Philadelphia. Several hundred men wounded at Brandywine were taken on the old stage route (now Route 322) to the Ephrata Cloister. There the large buildings on Mount Zion, the hill rising above the Cocalico, were turned into a military hospital. Here members of both solitary orders nursed and tended the wounded. The soldiers who died lie buried there, on Zion Hill. As typhus fever set in, many of the Solitary also died, and the buildings themselves had to be burned to avoid the spread of the contamination (which, along with the eventual deaths of Beissel and other leaders, and the childlessness, contributed to the decline of the Cloister.

(continued on page 266)
By Christina Hoff Sommers

Not long ago, I published an article called "Ethics without Virtue" in which I criticized the way ethics is being taught in American colleges. I pointed out that there is an overemphasis on social policy questions, with little or no attention being paid to private morality. I noted that students taking college ethics are debating abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment, DNA research, and the ethics of transplant surgery while they learn almost nothing about private decency, honesty, personal responsibility, or honor. Topics such as hypocrisy, self-deception, cruelty or selfishness rarely came up. I argued that the current style of ethics teaching which concentrated so much on social policy was giving students the wrong ideas about ethics. Social morality is only half of the moral life; the other half is private morality. I urged that we attend to both.

A colleague of mine did not like what I said. She told me that in her classroom she would continue to focus on issues of social injustice. She taught about women's oppression, corruption in big business, multinational corporations and their transgressions in the Third World—that sort of thing. She taught about hypocrisy, self-deception, cruelty or selfishness rarely came up. I argued that the current style of ethics teaching which concentrated so much on social policy was giving students the wrong ideas about ethics. Social morality is only half of the moral life; the other half is private morality. I urged that we attend to both.

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A HOLE IN THE MORAL OZONE.

There have been major cheating scandals at many of our best universities. A recent survey reported in the Boston Globe says that 75 percent of all high school students admit to cheating; for college students the figure is 50 percent. A U.S. News and World Report survey asked college-age students if they would steal from an employer. Thirty-four percent said they would. Of people forty-five and over, six percent responded in the affirmative.

Part of the problem is that so many students come to college dogmatically committed to a moral relativism that offers them no grounds to think that cheating is just wrong. I sometimes play a macabre game with first-year students, trying to find some act they will condemn as morally wrong: Torturing a child. Starving someone to death. Humiliating an invalid in a nursing home. The reply is often: "Torture, starvation and humiliation may be bad for you or me, but who are we to say they are bad for someone else?"

Not all students are dogmatic relativists; nor are they all cheaters and liars. Even so, it is impossible to deny that there is a great deal of moral drift. The students' ability to arrive at reasonable moral judgments is severely, even bizarrely, affected. A Harvard University professor annually offers a large history class on the Second World War and the rise of the Nazis. Some years back, he was stunned to learn from his teaching assistant that the majority of students in the class did not believe that anyone was really to blame for the Holocaust. The graduate assistant asserted that if these Harvard students were sitting in judgment at Nuremberg they would have let everyone off. No one was to blame. In the students' minds, the Holocaust was like a natural cataclysm: it was inevitable and unavoidable. The professor refers to his students' attitude about the past as "no-fault history." One philosopher, Alasdair MacIntyre, has said that we may be raising a generation of "moral stutterers." Others call it moral illiteracy. Education consultant Michael Josephson says "there is a hole in the moral ozone." What should the schools be doing to make children morally literate, to put fault back into no-fault history, to mend the hole in the moral ozone?
HOW ETHICS COURSES HAVE CHANGED. First, a bit of history. Let me remind you of how ethics was once taught in American colleges. In the nineteenth century, the ethics course was a high point of college life. It was taken in the senior year, and was usually taught by the president of the college who would uninhibitedly urge the students to become morally better and stronger. The senior ethics course was in fact the culmination of the students' college experience. But as the social sciences began to flourish in the early twentieth century, ethics courses gradually lost prominence until they became just one of several electives offered by philosophy departments. By the mid-1960s, enrollment in courses on moral philosophy reached an all-time low and, as one historian of higher education put it, "college ethics was in deep trouble."

At the end of the '60s, there was a rapid turnaround. To the surprise of many a department chair, applied ethics courses suddenly proved to be very popular. Philosophy departments began to attract unprecedented numbers of students to courses in medical ethics, business ethics, ethics for everyday life, ethics for lawyers, for social workers, for nurses, for journalists. More recently, the dubious behavior of some politicians and financiers has added to public concern over ethical standards which in turn has contributed to the feeling that college ethics is needed. Today American colleges and universities are offering thousands of well-attended courses in applied ethics.

I too have been teaching applied ethics courses for several years, but my enthusiasm for them tapered off when I saw how the students reacted. I was especially disturbed by comments students made again and again on the course evaluation forms: "I learned there was no such thing as right or wrong, just good or bad arguments." Or: "I learned there is no such thing as morality." I asked myself what it was about these classes that was fostering this sort of moral agnosticism and skepticism. Perhaps the students themselves were part of the problem. Perhaps it was their high school experience that led them to become moral agnostics. Even so, I felt that my classes were doing nothing to change them.

The course I had been giving was altogether typical. At the beginning of the semester we studied a bit of moral theory, going over the strengths and weaknesses of Kantianism, utilitarianism, social contract theory and relativism. We then took up topical moral issues such as abortion, censorship, capital punishment, world hunger, and affirmative action. Naturally, I felt it my job to present careful and well-argued positions on all sides of these popular issues. But this atmosphere of argument and counterargument was reinforcing the idea that all moral questions have at least two sides, i.e., that all of ethics is controversial.

Perhaps this reaction is to be expected in any ethics course primarily devoted to issues on which it is natural to have a wide range of disagreement. In a course specifically devoted to dilemmas and hard cases, it is almost impossible not to give the student the impression that ethics itself has no solid foundation.

THE "PLAIN MORAL FACTS." The relevant distinction here is between "basic" ethics and "dilemma" ethics. It is basic ethics that G. J. Warnock has in mind when he warns his fellow moral philosophers not to be bullied out of holding fast to the "plain moral facts." Because the typical course in applied ethics concentrates on problems and dilemmas, the students may easily lose sight of the fact that some things are clearly right and some are clearly wrong, that some ethical truths are not subject to serious debate.

I recently said something to this effect during a television interview in Boston, and the skeptical interviewer immediately asked me to name some uncontroversial ethical truths. After stammering for a moment, I found myself rattling off several that I hold to be uncontroversial:

It is wrong to mistreat a child, to humiliate someone, to torment an animal. To think only of yourself, to steal, to lie, to break promises. And on the positive side: it is right to be considerate and respectful of others, to be charitable.
and generous.

Reflecting again on that extemporaneous response, I am aware that not everyone will agree that all of these are plain moral facts. But teachers of ethics are free to give their own list or to pare down mine. In teaching ethics, one thing should be made central and prominent: right and wrong do exist. This should be laid down as uncontroversial lest one leaves an altogether false impression that everything is up for grabs.

It will, I think, be granted that the average student today does not come to college steeped in a religious or ethical tradition in which he or she has uncritical confidence. In the atmosphere of a course dealing with hard and controversial cases, the contemporary student may easily find the very idea of a stable moral tradition to be an archaic illusion. I am suggesting that we may have some responsibility here for providing the student with what the philosopher Henry Sidgwick called "moral common sense." (Sometimes he spoke of "established morality" as it is commonly understood and accepted.) More generally, I am suggesting that we should assess some of the courses we teach for their edificatory effect. Our responsibility as teachers goes beyond purveying information about the leading ethical theories and in developing dialectical skill in moral casuistry. I have come to see that dilemma ethics is especially lacking in edificatory force, and indeed that it may even be a significant factor in encouraging a superficial moral relativism or agnosticism.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF VIRTUE. If one accepts the idea that moral edification is not an improper desideratum in the teaching of ethics, then the question arises: What sort of course in ethics is effective? What ethical teachings are naturally edifying? My own experience leads me to recommend a course on the philosophy of virtue. Here, Aristotle is the best place to begin. Philosophers as diverse as Plato, Augustine, Kant and even Mill wrote about vice and virtue. And there is an impressive contemporary literature on the subject. But the locus classicus is Aristotle.

Students find a great deal of plausibility in Aristotle's theory of moral education, as well as personal relevance in what he says about courage, generosity, temperance and other virtues. I have found that an exposure to Aristotle makes an immediate inroad on dogmatic relativism; indeed the tendency to dismiss morality as relative to taste or social fashion rapidly diminishes and may vanish altogether. Most students find the idea of developing virtuous character traits naturally appealing.

Once the student becomes engaged with the problem of what kind of person to be, and how to become that kind of person, the problems of ethics become concrete and practical and, for many a student, morality itself is thereafter looked on as a natural and even incapable personal undertaking. I have not come across students who have taken a course in the philosophy of virtue saying that they have learned there is no such thing as morality. The writings of Aristotle and of other philosophers of virtue are full of argument and controversy, but students who read them with care are not tempted to say they learned "there is no right or wrong, only good or bad arguments."

At the elementary and secondary level students may be too young to study the philosophy of virtue, but they certainly are capable of reading stories and biographies about great men and women. Unfortunately, today's primary school teachers, many of whom are heavily influenced by what they were taught in trendy schools of education, make little use of the time-honored techniques of telling a story to young children and driving home "the moral of the story." What are they doing?

VALUES CLARIFICATION: NO RIGHT OR WRONG. One favored method of moral education that has been popular for the past twenty years is called "Values Clarification," which maintains the principle that the teacher should never directly tell students about right and wrong; instead the students must be left to discover "values" on their own. One favored values clarification technique is to ask children about their likes and dislikes: to help them become acquainted with their personal preferences. The teacher asks the students, "How do you feel about homemade birthday presents? Do you like wall-to-wall carpeting? What is your favorite color? Which flavor of ice cream do you prefer? How do you feel about hit-and-run drivers? What are your feelings on the abortion question?"

The reaction to these questions—from wall-to-wall carpeting and to hit-and-run drivers—is elicited from the student in the same tone of voice—as if one's personal preferences in both instances are all that matters.

One of my favorite anecdotes concerns a teacher in Newton, Massachusetts who had attended numerous values clarification workshops and was assiduously applying its techniques in her class. The day came when her class of sixth graders announced that they valued cheating and wanted to be free to do it on their tests. The teacher was very uncomfortable. Her solution? She told the children that since it was her class, and since she was opposed to cheating, they were not free to cheat. "In my class you must be honest, for I value honesty. In other areas of your life you may be free to cheat."

Now this fine and sincere young woman was doing her best not to indoctrinate her students. But what she was telling them is that cheating is not wrong if you can get away with it. Good values are "what one values." She valued the norm of not cheating. That made this value binding on her, and gave her the moral authority to enforce it in her classroom; others, including the students, were free to choose other values "elsewhere." The teacher thought she had no right to intrude by giving the students moral direction. Of course, the price for her failure to do her job of inculcating moral principles is going to be paid by her bewildered students. They are being denied a structured way to develop values. Their teacher is not about to give it to them lest she interfere with their freedom to work out their own value systems.

PREFERENCES OVER PRINCIPLES. This Massachusetts teacher values honesty, but her educational theory does not allow her the freedom to take a strong stand on honesty as a moral principle. Her training has led her to treat her "preference" for honesty as she treats her preference for vanilla over chocolate flavored ice cream. It is not (continued on page 270)
On Thursday, December 12, 1991, the Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution made a special presentation of the Proceedings of the 100th Continental Congress to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, as the Society's charter requires it to do every year. The Recording Secretary General is responsible for preparing the annual Proceedings and the Reporter General is responsible for presenting the Society's annual report to the Smithsonian. These two documents, the Proceedings and the annual report, are now one and the same, but it was not always so. The history of the DAR's annual report to the Smithsonian is an interesting one.

On December 2, 1895 an Act of Incorporation for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was sent before the United States Congress. The Act was approved by Congress on February 20, 1896 and included a charge to the DAR to report yearly on the work of the Society. Section 3 of the Act of Incorporation states, "That said Society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance."

The first DAR report which fulfilled the requirement of the Act of Incorporation was prepared by the Committee on Report to Smithsonian Institution; it covered seven years of DAR work, from October 1890 to October 1897. The report was sent to the Secretary of the Smithsonian in 1899 and subsequently published by the Government Printing Office. In that same year, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Assistant Historian General and a member of the Committee on Report to Smithsonian Institution, made a recommendation to Continental Congress concerning the office she held which would make the work of the compiler and editor of the reports to the Smithsonian much easier.

The report to the Smithsonian, being an official and detailed account of the work of an organization with chapters throughout the country, necessarily included information about the work of each chapter as well as summaries of the work accomplished at National Board meetings and Continental Congress. In order to gather information regarding chapter activities, the compilers of the first two reports to the Smithsonian had to write letters to each Chapter Regent and search through back issues of the Magazine, which printed (continued on page 274)
The only battle fought during the American Revolution in the State of Delaware between the British and the American armies occurred at Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware, on September 3, 1777. Tradition and persuasive evidence indicate that the new thirteen-star flag (the Stars and Stripes), adopted by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, was first flown in this battle.

Early in the summer of 1777, General William Howe, the commander of the British forces in America, planned his campaign for the capture of Philadelphia, at that time the seat of the Continental Congress, intending to divide the colonies and thereby end the war.

General Howe chose not to proceed directly over land from his headquarters in New York but to send his army by way of sea. This decision probably resulted from the fact that Washington's army was at Morristown, New Jersey, just north of Philadelphia, and Howe did not wish to risk a land battle with Washington's army in a well-fortified position.

General Howe's army—consisting of about
18,000 British and Hessian soldiers, horses, cannons, and all the supplies of battle—was loaded on board an armada of 265 ships. He sailed down the New Jersey coast, stopping briefly at the Delaware Capes. The ever-cautious General Howe did not choose to enter the Delaware River, as he believed the American defenses posed too great a threat to his forces. He then continued down the coast to the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, where he turned northward through the Bay to the upper reaches of the Chesapeake and anchored his fleet at the Head of Elk (near Elkton, Maryland).

In late August, upon learning of the British landing at the Head of Elk, General Washington issued an order to form a corps of light infantry. His order read:

A corps of light infantry is to be formed to consist of one field officer, two captains, six subalterns, eight sergeants and 100 rank-and-file from each brigade.

Washington placed one of his most trusted generals, William Maxwell of New Jersey, in command of the new corps. Washington once wrote to Congress that "the merits of this general are well known. I believe him to be an honest man, and a warm friend to his country." The men of this corps were also hand picked: 10 men from each of the 72 regiments, 100 men from each brigade. This was the unit that fought at Cooch's Bridge. Immediately after being organized, this corps of approximately 700 men departed from Washington's headquarters for Delaware. This was the famous march of Washington's army through Philadelphia as he proceeded southward to Wilmington. Accounts indicate that the men of the light infantry corps, in addition to the Continental Army units, marched through Philadelphia in single file in order to give a show of strength, which the American Army simply did not have. Reliable historical accounts estimate that approximately 11,000 men were in the march through Philadelphia.

Lafayette, in his memoirs, described this parade as follows: "The men," he wrote, "had long walked through their boot soles, their clothes were in rags and tatters, but each man was carrying a sprig of green."

A British historian, Sir Otto Trevelyan, wrote about the parade as follows: "The drums and fifes did their utmost, and the Stars and Stripes in their regimental flags were, to many of the spectators, a new and deeply moving sight."

Major Baurmeister, a Hessian officer with the British Army, reported in his journal, "Revolution in America," that it was General William Maxwell's corps of 700 light infantry that was the vanguard—the unit in front—of the American Army in its march through Philadelphia.

When General Washington reached Wilmington, he set up his quarters, and on August 26, 1777, with the Marquis de Lafayette and General Nathanael Greene, reconnoitered first from Iron Hill (near Cooch's Bridge) and then from Gray's Hill (near Elkton, Maryland).

The British were aware of Washington's presence on Iron Hill. An aide to General Howe wrote on August 28 in his diary:

"We observed some officers on a wooded hill opposite us, all of them either in blue and white or blue and red, although one was dressed unobtrusively in a plain grey coat. These gentlemen observed us with their glasses as carefully as we observed them. Those of our officers who knew General Washington well maintained that the man in the grey coat was..."
Washington. The hills from which they were viewing us seemed to be alive with troops."

Meanwhile, after disembarking from their ships, the British and Hessians, after resting a few days and foraging in the countryside for food and horses, began their march northward toward Philadelphia, arriving at Aiken's Tavern (now Glasgow, Delaware) about two miles south of Cooch's Bridge on September 2, 1777. Early in the morning of September 3, 1777, the British and Hessian troops began their march toward Philadelphia. The British had advanced scarcely a mile north of Aiken's Tavern when the Americans, posted along the old road to Cooch's Bridge, opened fire. The outnumbered Americans retreated along the old road and the Christina Creek to Cooch's Bridge, where a determined stand was made. A flour mill stood then just north of the bridge near the stream at the edge of the woods. Several accounts of the Battle mention fighting at Cooch's Mill as well as Cooch's Bridge. British and Hessian reinforcements were called up, and these additional troops, together with artillery, drove the Americans from Cooch's Bridge northward along the Christina Creek to the Old Welsh Tract Church, about two miles north of Cooch's Bridge. From there, Maxwell's corps rejoined the Ameri-
The Battle was not intended by General Washington to be a major engagement—rather, a testing of strength, a delaying action—yet the battle must have been quite a fight. Washington's direct instructions to Maxwell were to “give the British as much trouble as you possibly can.” In his account of the Battle to the Continental Congress, Washington read:

This morning the enemy came out with a considerable force and three pieces of artillery against our light advance corps and after some pretty smart skirmishing obliged them to retreat, [they] being far superior in numbers and [we] without cannon.

A Lieutenant Colonel Von Wurmb, a Hessian who was in the forefront of the battle, reported that “after the enemy had shot themselves out of ammunition, the fight was carried on with the sword.”

Accounts vary as to the number of British and Americans killed or wounded: It seems likely that the British suffered heavier losses—about 30 to 40 killed and wounded—than the Americans, although an aide to General Howe wrote in his diary that the British “buried 41 of the rebels among them several officers.” The Americans carried away their wounded, and British set up their hospital in the old Presbyterian Church at Aiken’s Tavern, Delaware.

After the battle the British took command of the area and posted their troops on both sides of the Christina Creek in lines extending from Iron Hill on the north to Aiken’s Tavern on the south. Lord Cornwallis, Commander of the British column, set up his headquarters for five days from September 3–8 in the house that was the residence of Colonel Thomas Cooch, who had settled there upon his arrival from England in 1746 with his wife and two children. Colonel Thomas Cooch abandoned his home just before the arrival of the British. Family tradition says that Cornwallis had plundered horses from the countryside and quartered them in the parlor of the house. The British burned the mill which stood in front of the house and which had supplied flour to the Americans.

The house which Lord Cornwallis occupied and used as his headquarters was built in 1760 by Colonel Thomas Cooch, who was at the time of the battle about 80 years of age but still serving in the Delaware militia. Interestingly, the house built by Colonel Thomas Cooch has been contin-

(continued on page 268)
JUNIOR EVENTS

Letitia Teague Puckett, National Vice Chairman, Junior Events

JUNIOR BREAKFAST

You need not be a Junior to attend! ALL Daughters are invited to the Junior Breakfast on Monday, April 20 at 7:30 in the South American Room of the Capital Hilton Hotel. The Division and State winners of the 1992 Outstanding Junior Member Contest will be introduced, but the National Outstanding Junior will remain a secret until opening night. National Junior Membership Committee awards will be presented.

Please return the reservation form below with a check for $20.00, made payable to the Junior Membership Committee, NSDAR. Nancy Riley will be accepting reservations until April 1st. Please use one form per reservation. Pick your ticket up at the door. Chapters wishing to donate door prizes are asked to bring them to the breakfast.

JUNIOR FORUM

The Junior Forum will begin immediately following the Junior Breakfast. The National Junior Membership Chairman, Mindy Kammeyer, and her Vice Chairmen in Charge of Bazaar, Contest, Events, and Sales will be available to answer your questions. This is the perfect setting for exchanging ideas and talking out problems.

JUNIOR BAZAAR

The Junior Bazaar will open Monday, April 20th at noon. The Bazaar will be open daily from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM during the rest of Continental Congress.

A wide selection of DAR Insignia Stationery, notebooks, and patriotic jewelry, as well as handmade items will be available for purchase. Alicia Caltrider, Vice Chairman in Charge of National Bazaar, and Diane King, Vice Chairman in Charge of Sales, welcome volunteer sales staff of all ages. The Bazaar is located next to the J. E. Caldwell booth in Constitution Hall.

When sending your Chapter's donation to the National Junior Bazaar, be sure to mark the box FOR INSIDE DELIVERY and mail early enough to ensure April 17th arrival. Please put your name, address, and Chapter name inside the box as well as on the outside. Donations brought to the Bazaar during Congress are always welcome.

1992 NATIONAL JUNIOR DOLL

The Virginia Daughters are pleased to present “Miss Marie”, honoring our President General, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim. “Miss Marie” is a 24” all porcelain Lady Anne doll made by the Williamsburg Doll Factory. Besides her wardrobe, “Miss Marie” has a four-poster canopy bed, hand-painted chest of drawers, a Chippendale blanket chest and courting mirror, quilts and quilt rack, needlepoint rug, cross-stitch sampler and bell pull and an original oil painting.

Carol Coleman will have “Miss Marie” on display at the Junior Breakfast and at the doll table across from the Junior Bazaar. Voices are $1.00 and will be available at the doll table or in advance of Congress from Mrs. Edward L. Coleman, Route 2 Box 58 A-2, Beaverdam, VA 23015.

The President General will announce the name of the lucky Daughter Friday morning prior to the adjournment of Congress.

Mrs. Kirk D. Riley, Breakfast Chairman
121 Aberdeen Drive, Aiken, South Carolina 29803

Name ____________________________________________
Address __________________________________________
State ___________ Chapter ___________________________
I am a National Officer ___________ 1992 Outstanding Junior from ___________
State Regent of ___________ State Vice Regent of _________________________
National Chairman of ______________________________
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 acknowledgment that we have received your query please enclose a self-addressed stamped postcard along with your copy and payment.

BUCKLES: Need information on parents of Abraham, b. 16 Feb 1811 Shady Valley, TN, m. Amelia Feelnor. Abraham d. 22 Nov 1893 Russell Co., VA.—Alice Buckles, R3, Box 229D, Alva, OK 73717.

CORY: Have data base with over twelve thousand names. Book now in print.—Marilee Cory, 11056 Orange Cart Way, Jacksonville, FL 32223.

SCOTTISH NOBILITY: Seeking descendants of: Neal Carrick, d. 1256, Walter Stewart, d. 1326, Elizabeth de Burgh, William Lanvallei, Hugh Bigod, d. 1225, Gilbert de Clare, d. 1229, Isabella Marshall, William Marshall, Robert the Bruce, d. 1329, King Robert II, d. 1390, Isabel of Mar, King Robert III, d. 1406, Anabella Drummond, Gilbert Kennedy, killed 1513, Isabel Campbell, Arch. Campbell, k. 1513, Saire de Quincy, d. 1219, John Stewart, d. 1495, L. T. C. Alex Agnew, d. 1695, New York Livingstons, Hays, Stewarts, William Sutherland, husband of Princess Margaret, dau. of King Robert I, King Duncan I, King Malcolm III, Ada or William de Warenne, Mary Queen of Scots, King David I, Prince Henry or David of Huntingdon, or wives of any of the above, giving you a line to Pepin or King Louis I, sons of Charlemagne and back to Queen Boadicea, b. 20-25 A.D., d. 62 A.D.—H. G. C. Hill, SAR, Founder the Bruce Society, P.O. Box 716, Banner Elk, NC 28604, after Nov. 1st 320 N. Madison Ave., Clearwater, FL 34615.

BUGBEE/BUGBY: Have genealogical data of interest to descendants of early Bugbee/Bagby settlers.—Jane F. Burgess, 11700 Dinwiddie Dr., Rockville, MD 20852.

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

GASTON: Have genealogical data of interest to descendants of early Gaston settlers.—Jane F. Burgess, 11700 Dinwiddie Dr., Rockville, MD 20852.

HARMON: Seeking info. on families of (1) Jerusha Harmon who m. 31 Jan 1775, Sandisfield, MA, to Jonas/James Powers (2) Mary Tryon who m. Jonas Powers (3) Edith Adams who m. Jacob Powers (4) Trial Shepard, d/o Ralph Shepard, who m. 1661 Walter Powers.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

BERRY: Seeking any info. about Augustine Berry (Rev. Soldier) and Mary Short, parents of Lucy Berry, d. 1822, Scott Co., VA, m. 1798 Abraham Compton, Jr.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

CARHART: Seeking any info. about Robert Carhart of NJ and Lydia Franz (m. 2nd John Compton), parents of Mary Carhart who m. 1st 1771 NJ Abraham Compton, Sr.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

ADKINS/ATKINS: Seeking any info. about Henry Adkms/Atkins and Evelyn Hill, parents of “Totty” John Wesley Adkins/Atkins 1850-1928.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

POWERS: Seeking any info. about parents of Elizabeth “Betsey” Powers, b. 1835-8 VA m. Robert “Robin” Vance Rose, b. 1830 NC.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

SPENCER: Seeking any info. about parents of (1) Sarah Rachel Spencer b. 1786, Grayson Co., VA, m. Michael Reedy (2) Nancy Jane Adams b. 1820 NC m. 1840 Peter Reedy.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

BELLAUX: Seeking info. about Julia Bellaux who m. Matthew Haile Johnson b. 30 Aug. 1848. Need parents, birthdate and place, anything.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

HAMILTON: Seeking info. about Mattie Caroline Hamilton b. 21 Aug 1854, m. Ze eles Denton Marchbanks, b. 1855 TX, d. OK. Need parents, birthplace, and place, anything.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

CROSSNO: Seeking info. about Nancy Ann Crossno, b. 1847 TN, d. 1883 AR, m. Francis Marion Parker. Need parents, birthdate and place, anything.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.
KINGSOLIVER: Who was Alice Kingsoliver, 3rd wife of Robert Bishop, b. 1854 Hawkins Co., TN, d. Grainger Co., TN? Any available info. will be appreciated.—Gwen R. Blair, Rt. 1, Box 6105, Bean Station, TN 37708.

EDWARDS: Seeking information concerning William Edwards, or possible sons: John, Thomas, Isham or James. They lived in a section of Henry County, VA, along Taoclout, Matrimony and Shooting Creeks, between the years 1747-1800. Portions of this area were taken into Franklin County, VA, in 1785. Could Thomas Edwards, who died in 1751, Luenburg County, VA, be the father of William?—Bobby R. Edwards, 1059 Johnstown Road, Thomasville, NC 17360.

ERRICK/EARICK/IHRIG/ERIEG: Seek father or grandfathers of Jane Errick, b. 1774 in Virginia. Family stories say Jane’s father died during their Atlantic voyage. Her mother, Chlornana Linderman/Lindaman Errick. George Errick signed for Jane’s marriage to William Chesnut, January 1799 in Berkeley County, VA. He also signed for marriage of Elizabeth Errick to Danl Welsmans, Jr., in November 1807; same county record. John Errick m. Susanna Price January 1803; same county record. Seek information about THIS George Errick.—Joan C. Davis, H.C.R. 32, #136, Uvalde, TX 78801.

PATTERSON/JUNG/YOUNG-SHOOK-SCHAFFER-MITCHELL-ENGELMANN-WOLF: Want desc. Henry Patterson (1756-1819) m. Eva Elisabeth Jung (1762-1840), Northampton Co., PA. Children: William (1786-1823) m. Catherine; John Matthew (1788-?) m. Elisabeth; Susanna (1790-?) m. Peter Shook, res. Seneca Co., OH, 1841; Henry (1792-17857), m-2 Maria Elisabeth Schaeffer, res. Luzerne Co., PA, 1820; Ludwig/Lewis (1794-?) m. Elisabeth, res. Crawford Co., OH, 1841; Catharina (c1790-?) m. David Mitchell; Maria Magdalina (1798-?) m. Abraham Engelmann; Elisabeth m. Samuel Wolf, res. Luzerne Co., PA, 1841; Abraham (1784-1840) m. Sarah.—Ellen Benedict, 8106 S.E. Carlson St., Portland, OR 97206.

HOLLAND-MORROW: Elvira/Mary (Polly) (Holland) Morrow, b. ca 1774/8, Rutherford Co., NC, m. Jesse Morrow, 1799. Moved to TN/KY area around Logan Co. Who were her parents?—Margaret H. Van Eck, 1215 Betty Avenue, San Leandro, CA 94578.

HAMNER: Seeking parents of James Hamner, b. ca 1822 KY, d. ca 1862-65 (died/disappeared Civil War, Confederate), m. Sarah Gabbert ca 1847 Buchanan Co., MO. Sarah b. 27 Mar 1828 Bartholomew Co., IN, dau. of George Gabbert, b. VA 1782, d. Buchanan, MO, 1855. Possible that James Hamner’s parents lived in Bartholomew Co., IN, in 1820-1830s. James Hamner family moved to Denton Co., TX, ca 1858.—Mrs. Charlotte Jackson Miller, 1499 West 83rd St., Hialeah, FL 33014.

GREEN(E): Seeking info. on Ulysses Greene b. 14 Apr 1843-44 OH; m. Prudence Widgeon 4 Jul 1872, ch.: Earl M. Greene b. 1873, Grace A. Greene b. 1877.—Rosemary Kraft, P.O. Box 43, New Washington, OH 44854.

BENTLEY-BRAINERD-HESS-HULL-JARRIL: Seek information on parents of Benjamin Smith Hull, b. Nov 1805 CT, m. Mary Brainerd. Family moved near Columbus, OH, and then to Aurora, IL. Did Benjamin’s parents move with them? Any help appreciated. Benjamin and Mary had following children all born in Ohio. Maria married Bentley, Morton married Mary Hess, Ellen married Reuben Jarril. Also Leander and James.—Doris M. Walker, 1700 Pine Ridge Dr., Leavenworth, KS 66048.

BRAINERD-GALPIN-HULL-IVES-SIZER: Seek information on following sisters and brothers, all born in Connecticut. Salmon Hull born 1796; Asa Hull born 1798; Lois Hull born 1800, married Charles Ives; Lucius Hull born 1802, Jason Hull born 1804, married Elizabeth ?; Benjamin Smith Hull born 1805 married Mary Brainerd; Joel Hull born 1807, married Polly Galpin; Esther Merriman Whitmore Hull born 1809; Valerie Elizabeth Hull born 1811; Hannah Hull born 1814 married Amasa Sizer; Daniel Hull born 1820. What was maiden name of their mother?—Doris M. Walker, 1700 Pine Ridge Dr., Leavenworth, KS 66048.


ST. JULIAN-PUGH-CLARK-ROOT: Seeking information on family of Ruth St. Julian m. Elijah Pugh (Rev. Soldier), lived in Jackson Co., GA, and part of SC which borders on northeast GA where the Pughs lived. Seeking info. on Lucinda Clark who m. a Root; both lived in Hartford, CT.—Myrtle R. Murray, 537 S. Bernard Road, Broussard, LA 70518.

SQUIRES: William Alonszo Squires b. 2 Feb 1839/40 in Royal Oak, Oakland Co., MI? Son of Rufus Squires listed on 1850 census, p. 239? Where is the rest of family? WAS m. Alma Hilton, dau. of James Hilton, ca 1865 in Niles, MI. WAS moved to TX to become four-time mayor of Henrietta, (continued on page 266)
### 101st Continental Congress Schedule

**SATURDAY, April 18—12:15 p.m.**
- Dedication of Centennial Administration plaque
- Unveiling of Yochim portrait
- 2:00 p.m.: Dedication of Arizona Lounge

**SUNDAY, April 19—12:30 p.m.**
- Dedication of Florida Cases
- 1:00 p.m.: Dedication, Georgia Room
- 2:00 p.m.: Memorial Service
- 3:15 p.m.: Dedication, Colorado Room
- 8:00 p.m.: Band Concert, Constitution Hall

**MONDAY, April 20—8:00 p.m.**
- Opening Night, 101st Continental Congress

**TUESDAY, April 21—9:00 a.m.**
- Reports of Executive Officers; Presentation of American History Teacher
- 2:30 p.m.: Resolutions Forum, Constitution Hall
- 4:00 p.m.: Presentation, Texas Room
- 7:30 p.m.: Reports of State Regents

**WEDNESDAY, April 22—9:00 a.m.**
- Reports of Youth Committees; Winner, NSDAR American History Scholarship; 1992 DAR Good Citizen; American History Essay Winners
- 2:00 p.m.: Special Entertainment; Voting on Resolutions
- 8:00 p.m.: National Defense Evening; Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award Winner; 1992 Outstanding Veteran-Patient; 1992 Outstanding Youth Volunteer; 1992 Outstanding VAVS DAR Member; nominations for National Office

**THURSDAY, April 23—8 a.m.—2 p.m.**
- Voting in O'Byrne Room
- 9:00 a.m.: Reports of Committees
- 2:00 p.m.: Special Entertainment; Reports of Committees
- 8:00 p.m.: Special Evening; introduction of newly elected National Officers

**FRIDAY, April 24—9:00 a.m.**
- Completion of business of Continental Congress; installation
- 7:00 p.m.: NSDAR Congress Banquet, Capital Hilton Hotel

All DAR members may attend all of the above activities in Constitution Hall
GUESS WHO?!
Do you recognize anyone in the pictures?
The National Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. Calvin C. Kammerer (Mindy), and the National Vice Chairman in Charge of the Outstanding Junior Contest, Mrs. William F. Scales (Jan), had fun showing the President General, Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, the additions to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith that the Helen Pouch Memorial Fund provided in her honor in 1991. Mindy, Jan, and Mrs. Yochim helped with the ironing in the new Yochim Laundry Room at Tamassee! The refurbished Outdoor Basketball Court at KDS was a fun place to be as the President General attempted a few free throws. Did she wear those high heels on the high school team? The National Chairman was pleased to dedicate both the Laundry Room and the Outdoor Basketball Court in honor of Mrs. Yochim. Both will be well used and appreciated. These are YOUR Helen Pouch dollars in action for the benefit of the children. Thank you!

CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE
Several years ago, Robert Morris Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, had a program on the Veterans' Hospitals. The Juniors thought the chapter should be serving the veterans instead of observing them in a film. The Juniors convinced the chapter to visit the Veteran's Hospital of Philadelphia. The Regent appointed one of the Juniors as Chairman of Veteran Patients. The Chairman arranged a visit for all the chapter members who wished to participate. Other chapter members were asked to donate items to give to the veterans. The first visit took place close to St. Patrick's Day. This was used as the theme for the visit. The Juniors chose to visit the patients who could not participate in group activities in the main activity room. Green and white balloons and flowers were given to all patients, so even those with diet restrictions could participate in the fun. Baked goods and fruit were also given to those who wanted them. A wrapped personal care item was given to every patient, as well. Every effort was made to include all patients and make them feel appreciated. The visit was moved to Valentine's Day in the following years. The theme was changed to red and white, but the intent of the mission stayed the same. This past year they were asked to visit the two locked wards of the hospital. These included the Detoxification and Psychiatric Wards. This proved to be most rewarding because these patients do not receive many outside visitors. The chapter Juniors have continued to encourage other chapter members to donate to and participate in this worthy service project. The Robert Morris Chapter Juniors will continue to share their Valentine love with our veteran patients.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS REMINDERS
It's almost here! Next month Daughters will be converging on our National Headquarters from all parts of the country. Don't forget to include the Junior Breakfast in your plans (see the February issue for more details). Also, the Junior Bazaar can use your help, as well as your donations (send the unsold items from your State Conferences!). These can be mailed directly to National. Include your chapter’s name and location, and the name and address of someone to whom a thank you can be sent inside the box. Lastly, remember to buy voices on “Miss Marie”, in honor of our President General. Do you think the Virginia daughters have included a basketball uniform in light of the hidden talents we discovered?
STATE ACTIVITIES

Indiana

The Indiana Daughters held their 91st Annual State Conference at the Indianapolis Marriott, September 29–October 1, 1991 with Miss Mary M. Morgan, State Regent, presiding.

Pre-conference activities included a morning worship service led by the State Chaplain, Miss Lucinda Newby. The Rev. James A. McKinney spoke on “Roots and Wings.” In the afternoon the Junior Club met, the Pages held a training session, and the State Chaplain conducted an impressive memorial for 114 deceased Indiana Daughters. Mrs. Jim Williams and Mrs. Willard M. Avery, accompanied by Miss Holly Jester, provided beautiful music.

Mrs. Arthur Bieneke, President, presided at the Indiana Officers Club meeting and dinner. For those members present but not attending the Officers Club, a dinner and program were provided.

Monday morning, the State Chairmen’s Association Breakfast met with Mrs. John Fane presiding. The program was given by Miss Vicki Overley regarding consumer responsibility. Pianist for the Conference was Mrs. Morris F. Conly. After the opening ceremonies and the posting of colors, Mrs. Robert D. Zuverink, Southern District Director and the hostess for the conference, welcomed members and guests. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Dawson C. Souder, responded. The State Regent presented Mrs. Robert P. Rehl, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Tom Werner, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Other Indiana Honorary State Regents recognized were: Mrs. Richard O. Creedon, Past First Vice President General and Past Treasurer General; Mrs. Arthur F. Bieneke, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Past Vice President General; and Mrs. Marion H. Miller, Past Vice President General. The State Regent introduced her guests: Mrs. Betty P. Swenson, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Wilfred A. Lorio, Jr., State Regent, Louisiana; Mrs. John A. Collins, State Regent, Michigan; and Mrs. James A. Richardson, State Regent, South Carolina. Reports of State Officers and State Chairmen were given.

At Monday’s luncheon Mrs. C. Nicholas Bloom, State Registrar, introduced Mrs. Ann Wellhouse, the National Society’s Genealogy Division, who spoke on “Documenting Applications.”

Monday evening Miss Morgan welcomed Members and guests to the formal banquet. Indiana’s Honorary officers and the guest Regents brought greetings, as did Mrs. Russell Kay, Indiana’s Outstanding Junior; Mr. John M. Hayes, State President, Indiana Society Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Milton E. Bridgewater, Senior State President, Indiana Children of the American Revolution; and Mr. Richard Otten, President Indiana Children of the American Revolution.

Pennsylvania


The 93rd State Conference was held at King of Prussia with 394 attending, 317 being voters. Mrs. Yochim, President General, was our honored guest through the Conference and was the speaker for the State Dinner. Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, Reporter General and Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, was present as well as out-of-state guests: Mrs. Roger W. Carroll, State Regent, MD; Mrs. Gary R. Meeds, State Regent, DC; Mrs. Edward A. Molteni, State Regent, NJ; Mrs. Ben M. McKenzie, National Chairman, Membership.

The State Regent’s Project for 1989–92, replacement of the electrical service and heating/cooling unit for the Pennsylvania Log Administration Building and repair of the automatic tape system and keyboard in the Bell Tower at KDS DAR School, was approved.

Presentation of the “Outstanding Chapter for Junior Support” Silver Bowl Award was made to the State Regent who was to display it during her travel about the state and to explain how it could be won by a chapter at the next State Conference. During the Conference enough items were purchased from the Crossnore exhibit to place Pennsylvania first in Sales Proceeds at any State Conference Crossnore had ever attended.

At the Pennsylvania Luncheon during Congress, April 1990, a fine art, signed and numbered print of the Louis S. Glanzman painting, “The Signing of the Constitution,” was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States. The painting now hangs in the Chief Justice’s reception area. A Special Meeting of the State Society was convened and the restoration and preservation of Pennsylvania’s Madonna of the Trail was approved as a Special Centennial Project. Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, Past Historian General and Honorary State
Regent, was named State Chairman of this project.

Saturday, May 19, 1990 was the beginning of a seven day State Bus Tour as State Officers and Chairman traveled to each of the six Districts presenting plans and information. The State Regent entertained the group for supper at her home on the last evening of the tour.

Many Pennsylvania Daughters, family and friends, including the President General, Mrs. Yochim; Miss Marguerite Flounders, Reporter General, and ten State Officers gathered on June 23, 1990 at the Madonna of the Trail on Rt. 40 near Beallsville to rededicate this special "Lady.” Enthusiastic support through donations from chapters and sale of related items had made the project a success. A luncheon at near-by Century Inn completed the occasion.

During the 1990 State Conference at Harrisburg we were honored to have Mrs. Raymond Franklin Fleck, Honorary President General and National Chairman of the Centennial Jubilee, with us. As the speaker for the State Dinner Mrs. Fleck inspired and challenged each member and Chapter to set goals high for a second century of Service to the Nation. Other special guests were: Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, Reporter General and Honorary State Regent; Miss Elizabeth Hancock, State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. Fred W. Krueger, State Regent, New Mexico; Mrs. James Otto Warren, Jr., State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. Henry T. N. Graves, State Regent, Virginia. Mrs. Burkey presided during all Conference sessions. Robert Morris Chapter became the first annual winner of the Junior Silver Bowl Award. Total registration was 389 with 289 voters.

The project of placing “The Signing of the Constitution” print into every Courthouse in the State continued under the guidance of Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, State Chairman of the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States Committee. Federal Courthouses in Erie, Williamsport, and Pittsburgh as well as schools, libraries and individuals were also presented with the framed print. Chapters throughout the State used a variety of occasions and means to observe the NSDAR Centennial Jubilee. During the 200th Anniversary Tour of the Bill of Rights stop in Harrisburg our State Regent was a Guest Hostess and participated in the impressive ribbon-cutting ceremony. Several members also attended the dinner that evening.

The 100th Continental Congress brought a record number of delegates from Pennsylvania to attend the special events of that week. We were pleased that among other awards received Mrs. William P. Hortion was named Eastern Division Outstanding Junior and Mrs. D. Bruce Richards was the very first recipient of the Outstanding State Junior Membership Chairman Award.

July found State Officers and members, as they do each summer, travelling to take part in the Chautauqua DAR Circle Day in Chatauqua, NY.

National Officers and many out-of-state members as well as Pennsylvania Daughters attended the very successful NSDAR Columbus Quincentennial Day in Boalsburg, PA in August. Miss Karin J. Lund of Pennsylvania is the National and State Chairman of this Committee.

We gathered in Pittsburgh on Sept. 30–Oct. 2, 1991 for our 95th State Conference at which we also observed the 100th Anniversary of our State Society's organization. Distinguished guests were: Miss Marguerite L. Flounders, Reporter General; Mrs. Donald Hankinson, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. Richard M. Finn, State Regent, Vermont; Mrs. Jack R. Adams, State Regent, West Virginia. Major business of the Conference was the election of the 1992–1995 State Board of Management. Mrs. Leonard V. Foerschner of Triangle Chapter was elected State Regent for that term. With a champagne toast and a candlelit cake those attending the State Dinner celebrated 100 years of service by the Pennsylvania State Society to NSDAR.

Just two weeks after the State Conference twenty-four PA and two MD DARs boarded a bus in Harrisburg for a ten day trip to Tamassee, Berry College, KDS DAR School and Hindman Settlement School. Tour Director was Mrs. Benjamin Catchings, State Chairman for DAR Schools. Many boxes of clothing were taken along for the DAR School Thrift Shops.

Mrs. Burkey's Theme for 1989–1992 was based on a quotation from Edward Everett Hale which centered the word "Together." As this Administration draws to a close in April 1992, Pennsylvania Daughters have proved that “Together is one of the most inspiring words in the English language; coming together is the beginning, keeping together is progress and working together is success.” —Lorraine K. Prutzman

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**CORRECTIONS**

**101st Continental Congress**

**ALL-AMERICAN CHORUS:** Order music from: Mrs. Anson H. Russell, IV, 32484 Lake Road, Avon Lake, OH 44012. Enclose check for $6.00.

**AMERICAN CENTRAL LUNCHEON:** IA, NE, ND, SD: Price, $25.50; Reservations during Congress: Mrs. Ron Gottschalk, Capital Hilton.

**ALABAMA:** Tea, 4:00–5:30 pm; deadline for reservations: April 1st.

**DAR SERVICE FOR VETERAN-PATIENTS COMMITTEE:** Luncheon, Wednesday, April 22, 12 noon, PRESIDENTIAL BALLROOM, Capital Hilton.

**DEDICATION:** Wall of Honor, Saturday, April 18, 1:45 pm, South Corridor, Administration Building

**NEW JERSEY:** Dedication, Wednesday, April 22, 8:30 am, New Jersey Room, Second Floor, Memorial Continental Hall
WITH THE CHAPTERS

JUDITH ROBINSON (McComb, MS). Family members attending the gravesite ceremony commemorating Ella Quin Alford Mixon, chapter member, with a grave marker are shown left to right: her granddaughters, Stephanie Alford Mixon and Janet Houk Ridgley, and daughter, Marion Mixon Houk, Hollywood Cemetery, McComb, October 13, 1991.

OLATHE (Kansas) celebrated the 70th anniversary of its founding with a tea honoring the tea service that had originally been presented to the memory of Mrs. Pendleton. Tea was served from 2 to 4 p.m. by Mrs. Gordon H. Robertson, Mrs. Joseph Ziemba, VADAR State Recording Secretary, and representatives of Quivira, Prairie Rose, Tomahawk, Wyan- dot, Sagamore, James Ross and Mission Hills chapters and chapter members and special guests and pending new members.—Patrick Martin

LOANTAKA (Madison, NJ). The Medal of Honor of the National Society was awarded to Frederick R. Parker of Florham Park by Loantaka Chapter. The ceremony took place on October 29, 1991 at the Autumn State meeting of the New Jersey DAR at the Somerset Hilton. Mrs. Paul Hammann, Regent of Loantaka Chapter, made the presentation.

Mr. Parker's mother was a DAR member. Both he and his son are members of SAR.

Mr. Parker was instrumental in starting a First Aid Squad in New Providence. Since October 1945 he has been a volunteer at Morristown Memorial Hospital, where he started as a member of the Hospital Corps, later known as the Senior Corps. At that time volunteers worked nights for 12 hour shifts from 7 p.m.—7 a.m. They went out on the ambulance on accident and maternity calls or were in the hospital preparing patients for surgery, changing bandages, managing the information desk or working any area where they were needed. Since the hospital was understaffed, the volunteers filled in for men who had been drafted.

The Senior Corps went out of existence in 1986 when it merged with other volunteer services. Parker has continued to serve as a volunteer once or twice a week. At a recent ceremony he was awarded a plaque for service in the Senior Corps and a pin for serving 15,000 hours as a volunteer.—Dorothy Ellen

ROCK WALL (Texas) conducted a ceremony at the Camp Ground Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the Poetry Community near Terrell, Texas on the afternoon of November 2, 1991. After a brief business meeting conducted by Mrs. C. Walter Trawler, Regent, a large number of members and guests processed behind the Flag of the United States of America to the cadence of a drum roll for the NSDAR sponsored marker dedication ceremony honoring Elizabeth Garrett Andrews Noe, a daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier. Ten years ago Mrs. Charles N. Wetzel of Terrell, Texas discovered the gravesite of Elizabeth. The scourge of the elements and the passing years had extracted their toll of the original sandstone marker placed at the burial site of Elizabeth in the year 1859. When a new grey granite marker was placed by Noe descendants at the grave of Elizabeth in 1954, it proclaimed that Elizabeth was the daughter of Sergeant William Andrews who was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine, a Revolutionary War battle that took place in 1777.

Mrs. Wetzel, nurturing her deep sense of faith, patriotism, and love of history, began her extended but arduous task when she consented to serve as Historian for the Rock Wall Chapter, Mrs. Wetzel set out in her pursuit to learn the identity of the Andrews and Noe descendants which eventually culminated in the significant historical grave marker dedication of Elizabeth Garnett Andrews, daughter of the Sergeant William Andrews, who fought in the Revolutionary War.

DISTRICT V (Virginia) observed the Bicentennial of the placing of the fourteen District of Columbia Boundary Stones in Virginia and their inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmark Register on May 25, 1991. The event took place at the West Cornerstone Park, a site where Falls Church, Fairfax County and Alexandria converge.

In 1988 a special District V Boundary Stone Committee was appointed with the express purpose of documenting the historical importance of the Stones. At the observance, Mrs. Michael J. Hynak, committee chairman, outlined the activities which culminated in the recognition of the Stones as the “first National American monuments.” Committee members represented six District V Chapters. The project was funded by all 22 District Chapters.

Mrs. Joseph Ziems, VADAR State Recording Secretary, narrated the origins and history of the Boundary Stones and efforts made since 1914 for their preservation by Virginia and District of Columbia Daughters.

Special guests included Mrs. H. T. N. Graves, VADAR State Regent; Mrs. Charles R. Haugh, Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Honorary Vice President General; and Mrs. William E. Clark, District of Columbia State Regent, plus representatives from the surrounding jurisdictions.

Mrs. Graves accepted congratulatory proclamations for the VADAR from Alexandria, Falls Church and Arlington County. (continued on page 272)
Maryland State Society  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Honors  
with Admiration and Pride  
three outstanding Maryland Daughters  
Mrs. Ray R. Potter, Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn and Mrs. Reece V. Hensley

Maryland Constitution Week Proclamation  
September 17–23, 1991

Governor William Donald Schaefer presented the Maryland Constitution Week Proclamation in the State House in Annapolis to Mrs. Ray R. Potter, State Second Vice Regent (1), Mrs. Charles A. Bloedorn, Curator General and State Constitution Week Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Reece V. Hensley, State Regent (r).
MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY
HONORS WITH PRIDE AND ADMIRATION
MRS. ROGER WRENN CARROLL
(EMMA MOSNER CARROLL)
CANDIDATE FOR CURATOR GENERAL
with the BLAIR ASSOCIATES

Pictured during the Maryland State Society Reception held in honor of Mrs. Carroll at the Maryland Chapter House, Baltimore are Mrs. Reece V. Hensley, State Regent; Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, President General; Mr. Barrett L. McKown, President Maryland Society, SAR; Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. H. Kenneth Daly, State Vice Regent.

Sponsored by:
The Maryland State Society
MARYLAND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ENTHUSIASTICALLY SUPPORT
MRS. ROGER WRENN CARROLL
(Emma Virginia Mosner)
CANDIDATE FOR CURATOR GENERAL—April 1992
with the BLAIR ASSOCIATES

In recognition of her dedication, loyalty and service for 25 years to the National Society, the Maryland State Society and the Maryland Line Chapter

Sponsored by:
Maryland State Society Members
### Ancestor | State | Member
--- | --- | ---
Ady, Jonathan | MD | Eleanor McIntyre Sybert
Ady, Jonathan | MD | Mary Margaret Day McIntyre
Anderson, Abolom | NC | Margaret年报
Arnold, John | NC | Bessie O'Dell Dunning
Barclay, James | VA | Margaret L. Benner
Bean, Nicholas | NC | Erta Reid Lyles
Bennett, Joseph | VA | Helen Birely Delawyer
Birely, Jacob | MD | Mildred Delevett Marshall
Bosom, William | MS | Dorothy Borgia Castagna
Bosom, William | MS | Margaret Bosom Castagna
Braxton, Carter | VA | Margaret Elizabeth Simmons
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Bull, Edmund | MD | Mildred Horace Marshall
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Charlton, Thomas | SC | Phyllis Douglas Allen
Charlton, Thomas | SC | Margaret Griffith Martin
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Cooffroth, Conrad | PA | Anita Elizabeth Anderson
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Cromwell, Stephen | NC | Dorothy Robinson Milisolar
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Dent, George | NC | Norway Lau Neisenter
Dent, George | NC | Ruth Crouch Naylor
Diehl, Frederick | PA | Shirley Myers Johnson
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Dowling, William | PA | Clarinda Harris Raymond
Dowling, William | PA | Margery Willis Harris
Dowling, William | PA | Patricia Willis Castillo
Duvall, Lewis | NC | Louis Malcolm Strong
Duvall, Mareen | MD | Patricia Duvall Olson
Engelstone, Abraham | MD | Jean Kolb Brandau
Edgery, James | NH | Jeanne Lockwood Dickey
Edgery, James | NH | Jenifer Johnson
Edgery, James | NH | Jocelyn Dickey McEnthar
Edgery, James | NH | Lora Round Dickey
Felt, Samuel | CT | Carol Fel Feat Carroll
Guthart, Ephraim | VA | Dorothy Margaret Brownhart
Gist, Joseph | MD | Ida Virginia Jefferson
Healey, Thomas | VA | Nancy Sanford Saunders
Heard, Nathaniel | NJ | Mary Katheryn Heard Smith
Heard, Nathaniel | NJ | Nancy Lee Smith Vitteroe
Heath, Wilson | MD | Adelaide Johnson Mayo
Hedrick, Jacob | PA | Louise Wentz Beekstrand
Hedrick, Jacob | PA | Kathryn Wentz Sievert
Hibbard, Isham | CT | Jacques Wray Wagner Spurrer
Hutcheson, James | CT | Margaret Skinner Varga
Jackson, Robert | MD | Azale Hardrey Evans
Jones, Roger | NC | Marie Moller Foot
Kerr, David | NC | Mary Ainsworth Saltman
Kinter, John | PA | Glenna Pearson Dorsey
Lowry, John | MD | Nicole Medinger Engleman
Lyle, Robert | PA | Margaret White McCance
McElwee, James | SC | Victoria Hazel Perkins
McGuire, Hugh | MD | Nanette Trott Berberich
McJunkin, Samuel | SC | Elizabeth Heinitah Broden
McKinley, Abiel | PA | Jean Starr Donovan
Mallory, Uriel | VA | Anna Bradley Hancock
Mason, John | VA | Margarette Bosley Pilling
Maxwell, Hugh | MS | Edna Hocky Pyne

### Ancestor | State | Member
--- | --- | ---
Merrick, Daniel | MD | Linda Merrick Mushkin
Merrick, Daniel | MD | Margaret Merrick Messina
Merrick, Daniel | NC | Alice Jones Turen
Midgett, Samuel | NC | Roslyn Ballard Cassell
Middleton, James | PA | Elizabeth McIntyre Terrence
Montgomery, Joseph | PA | Mary L. Terrence Martin
Montgomery, Joseph | PA | Marianne Quaustin Riding
Moran, Gabriel | MD | Mary Kronau Quaustin
Moran, Gabriel | MD | Priscilla Goodwin Blum Hill
Morgs, William | VA | Mildred Summer Van Arter
Morgs, William | VA | Yvonne Van Arter Majewski
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Miriam Morrison Patterson
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Helen Baker Le Sueur
Morrison, Samuel | NY | Alexandrina R. Onderdonk
Morrison, Samuel | NY | Barbara Onderdonk Hare
Morrison, Samuel | NH | Priscilla Ellen Griffith
Morrison, Samuel | NH | Rachel George Griffith
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Doris Pendleton Gassinger
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Michelle Hanson Benjamin
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Nancy Jo Messick
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Virginia Kennerly Tilton
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Grace Hubley Krauss
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Carol Honore White
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Rebecca Magliett Mead
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Frances Barnes Mornmann
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Nannette Roche Seitz
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Jane Roberts Stine
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Vickie Stinson
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Ann Crawford Fleming
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Jane Bieseker McLean
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Anne Bieseker Galloway
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Elizabeth Carr Ammer
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Kathryn Woods Knott
Morrison, Samuel | MS | Laura Stone Wacker
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Emilie Blackford Johnson
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Madeline Jenkins Rods
Morrison, Samuel | CT | Joyce Adams Moberg
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Dorothy C. Weisskittel
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Lois Byrd Woodwood
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Jane Price Bense
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Susan Carroll Price
Morrison, Samuel | NY | Joan Rothery Soelleners
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Ann Fry McCarthy
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Mandel Elizabeth Cook
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Elizabeth Sands Cook
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Gladys Miller Maglaid
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Morrison, Samuel | SC | Dorothy Toma Aumir
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Mary Patton Robertson
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Nancy Weaver Saunders
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Alice Maria Carbon
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Anne Morgan Carbon
Morrison, Samuel | PA | Kathryn Ann Cascom
Morrison, Samuel | MS | Avis Moore Reither
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Ann Norman Bose
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Elizabeth Brown Tympl
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Elizabeth White Hurley
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Stephanie White Trivas
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Virginia Brown Bosse
Morrison, Samuel | CT | Alina Burgess Goetsch
Morrison, Samuel | CT | Beth Ann Goetsch Waters
Morrison, Samuel | CT | Karen Smith Minton
Morrison, Samuel | CT | Roberta Akin Smith
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Mary Robertson McKee
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Mary Smockes
Morrison, Samuel | MD | Margaret Almonmy Cameron
Morrison, Samuel | VA | Louella Kelly Myers
Morrison, Samuel | NC | Cassandra Clarke Van Waveren

Regent, Miss Mary Margaret Neal
Registrar, Mrs. Jean Brandau, 3603 Monterey Rd., Baltimore Md. 21218-2134
In Appreciation
For her Service to God, Home and Country
as Vice President General
During the Centennial of the National Society
The Daughters of the District of Columbia express appreciation for the leadership of our State Regent BERTHA CLARK during her friendship administration 1990 – 1992

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." — Psalm 133:1

The above scripture has been the motto of Bertha Clark's two years as State Regent for the District Daughters. The violet has been her logo. Both are symbols of her quiet, low-key style of leadership.

The results of that leadership are told in the reports of regents and committee chairmen at State Conference: more than $50,000 in cash given to DAR approved educational projects during her two-year term; more than $5000 in support of the DAR magazine; 2000 flags given to schools and new citizens; annual presentations of Medal of Honor, Americanism Award and special awards to veterans; encouragement and support of CAR and juniors; numerous plaques installed to recognize and help preserve our nation's history.

Bertha has attended countless receptions, luncheons and teas to represent our state, to lend encouragement and show her support. She has celebrated with us our small triumphs in life and mourned with us our losses. Through it all she has always been available to advise and counsel — or just to listen. But her term hasn't been all work! During her tenure we've laughed together, played together and grown together through our shared experiences in her "friendship administration."

We're the Daughters of THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Birthplace and home of NSDAR
50 YEAR CLUB NSDAR

Continuing service to the nation by dedicated members of more than 50 years. Pride in their heritage to join others who are members of our distinguished organization.

Officers pictured are: Mrs. Herbert F. Perry, Historian, Mrs. Douglas G. Dwyer, Treasurer, Mrs. C. Snowden Conkey, President, Mrs. John T. Berry, Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. O’Neall, Vice President and Mrs. Frank V. Davis, Chaplain.

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY NSDAR

Honors

JENNIFER ANNE BALTROTSKY

Pleasant Plains of Damascus Chapter

1991 MARYLAND OUTSTANDING JUNIOR
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS
ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE

DAMITRA COOK MEEDS
(Mrs. Gary Robert Meeds)

Candidate for the Office of Corresponding Secretary General with the Blair Associates
101st Continental Congress, April 1992

Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future
THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY
PROUDLY ENDORSES
MISS H. ELIZABETH HANCOCK
Candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April, 1992

Libby Hancock
State Regent 1989-1992

Presented with Pride and Appreciation by Delaware's Nine Chapters

CAESAR RODNEY • COLONEL HASLET • COOCH'S BRIDGE
COL. ARMWELL LONG • MARY VINING • CAPT. WM. MCKENNAN
CAPT. JONATHAN CALDWELL • COL. DAVID HALL
MAJ. NATHANIEL MITCHELL • STATE OFFICERS CLUB
MRS. JOHN THOMAS BERRY
Candidate for the Office of
Chaplain General, NSDAR

With the Blair Associates
at the 101st Continental Congress, April 1992

Carolyn Carpenter Berry
Honorary State Regent of Arkansas
Past Vice President General

Presented with Pride and Love by Chapters of Wataseka District
Arkansas State Society, NSDAR

Arkansas Post Captain Robert Abernethy
Chicot Trace Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking
General Henry Lee Grand Prairie
Old Military Road Pine Bluff

Champagnolle Colonel David Love
Tate's Bluff John McAlmont

Robert Rosamond
CLOISTER (continued from page 239)

and its demise in 1934). One of the soldiers who recovered wrote a letter which bears witness to the devotion of the brothers and sisters:

"I came among these people by accident, but I left them with regret . . . They all acted the part of the Good Samaritan to me, for which I hope to be ever grateful; and while experiencing the benefits of their kindnesses and attentions, witnessing the sympathy in their faces, and listening to the words of hope and pity with which they consoled the poor sufferers, . . . their uncouth garments appeared more beautiful in my eyes than ever did the richest robes of fashion, and their cowls more becoming than head-dresses adorned with diamonds . . ."

What mattered it to a poor wounded soldier that their words were couched in an unknown dialect? He could read their meaning in their eyes. (And fortunately the Prior, Onesimus, could converse in English.)

"Vorspiel der Neuen Welt" ("Prelude to a New World"), a musical historical drama performed on summer Saturdays (and some Sundays) at dusk in the outdoor amphitheatre (or in case of rain by candlelight in the Saal) depicts the way of life at Ephrata in the 1700s. The drama unfolds as the wounded Captain Hale of the Revolutionary Army is nursed back to health by the white-habited sisters, and in particular, Sister Anna, with the music of Conrad Beissel sung and played throughout. There is also a Christmas music program at the Cloister, a non-denominational community event held on the second Monday and Tuesday of December: songs, the bell choir, and a Christmas Kitchen offering refreshments. These programs and the tours with guides in costume, sponsored jointly by the non-profit Ephrata Cloister Associates and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, continue to bring back to life the cloister which served our new nation in the American Revolution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Mann, Thomas, Doctor Faustus: the Life of the German Composer Adran Leveriahm as Told by a Friend, translated from the German by H. T. Lowe-Porter. N.Y., Random House, 1941. 510 pp.


MORE GENEALOGY (continued from page 250)

TX.—L. P. Truax, 1710 Beaver Trail, Harker Heights, TX 76543.

PAULDING: Joost Paldinck/Palden arrived from Holland about 1664, at Tarrytown, NY. Was he really the ancestor of all Pauldings in America? Trying to find relation to family in Plymouth Co., MA.—L. P. Truax, 1710 Beaver Trail, Harker Heights, TX 76543.


STATLER: Need war records for John Statler, b. 1759 Germany, d. 30 Jun 1856 near Lovettsville, VA, m. Pricilla Vincil, b. 1767. John, Jacob & George came together from Germany. Like to hear from descendants of any children.—Mrs. J. B. Sharritts, 1313 26th St., NW Winter Haven, FL 33881.

DUBOIS-BILLEW/BOILEAU: Have genealogy to Charlemagne and Crusaders from Pierre Billiou; Francoise, Louis, Jacques DuBois; Esther DuBois Delameter and allied families. Send SASE.—Matthew Hilt Murphy, P.O. Box 453, Claverack, NY 12513.

WILSON: Seeking parents of William Snodgrass Wilson, b. 22 Nov 1808 in Dauphin Co., PA; cr. 2 Mar 1809 in Derry Presbyterian Congregational Church. Siblings may be Lydia, Elizabeth, Susanna, Elanor Jane, & Moses Wilson, all cr. in same church.—Lucy Radoff, 755 Greenville Ave., Glendale, OH 45246.

COOCH'S BRIDGE
(continued from page 247)

uously occupied by the Cooch family to this day. Mr. Edward W. Cooch, a seventh generation descendent of Colonel Thomas Cooch, is the present occupant-owner.

The house was originally of brick and two stories high; it is now covered with yellow stucco. A third story was added to the front of the house about 1822. The columns of the side porch, which was originally the front porch, were cut from old ship masts; those of the present front porch were made by an itinerant Irish carpenter before the Civil War. The house contains some of the original woodwork.

General Washington expected the British to move from Cooch's Bridge by way of Christina to Stanton. On September 6, 1777, he and his field officers held a council of war at the Hale-Byrnes house just east of Stanton. Reports indicate that at Stanton the Continental Army had brought up cannon that stood wheel to wheel facing the road leading to Christina and Cooch's Bridge.

The British, however, took another route when they left Cooch's Bridge. On the morning of September 8, they broke camp and marched over Cooch's Bridge up the old road to Main Street in Newark, Delaware, then east on Main Street to Chapel Street and north into Mill Creek Hundred. It must have been an exciting scene to see on the morning of September 8 the entire British army of 18,000 men in their brilliant uniforms break camp, form their lines and march in column, the band playing, flags flying as they crossed Cooch's Bridge and left the area.

Washington regrouped his troops in a vain attempt to make a defense before Philadelphia, but three days later on September 11, 1777, at the Battle of the Brandywine near Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, he suffered a severe defeat. General Howe went on to occupy Philadelphia, which caused much elation among the Tories and British. However, General Howe's occupation of Philadelphia was devastating to General Washington and his troops who had to weather the terrible winter of 1777–1778 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

Were the Stars and Stripes first unfurled in the Battle of Cooch's Bridge? Let us review briefly the evidence we have.

The new flag—the Stars and Stripes—was adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. There can be no doubt General Washington, who was then camped north of Philadelphia, would have been the first to have been supplied with the new insignia.

In Sir Otto Trevelyhan's account of the march through Philadelphia, he noted that the Stars and Stripes were to many spectators a "new and deeply moving sight." Nor is there any doubt that the Stars and Stripes were carried in the Battle of the Brandywine, which took place eight days later. There would seem to be no question that the new flag accompanied the American Army from Philadelphia to Wilmington.

The troops that fought at Cooch's Bridge were commanded by a Brigadier General (a field officer), and the troops that fought with him here were hand picked from the entire army: 10 men from each regiment. They were regarded as the elite corps of troops. If General Maxwell and his men were the vanguard, as Baurmeister claims, did this elite corps march at the head of the army without a flag? Or if they carried one at the head of the American Army in the march through Philadelphia, the seat of the Continental Congress, would it not have been the Stars and Stripes? And even if this unit did not lead the parade, it is difficult to believe that a field officer, a Brigadier General in command of a special unit, would not have had the American flag when Washington directed him to proceed to Cooch's Bridge. And as other historians have often stated, it is highly unlikely that troops selected from a Maryland Regiment would fight under a Rhode Island flag when there were only a few chosen men—10 in number—from each of those regiments. It must be remembered that the first time that Maxwell's brigade encountered the enemy was at Cooch's Bridge on September 3, 1777.

A number of eminent authorities believe that the flag was first unfurled in this battle!

At the gateway to the Cooch property is a large granite monument memorializing the site of the only military engagement of the Revolution on Delaware soil, erected by numerous historical and patriotic societies. The formal transfer of the deed for the Cooch's Bridge monument site was given by Mr. J. Wilkins Cooch on September 3, 1901.

(continued on page 274)
A Tribute to
Beth Jordan Haynes
(Mrs. James Earl Haynes, Jr.)
State Regent of Arizona
Candidate for
Vice President General
April 1992

&

Andrew Jordan Haynes
Honorary President
The Elisha Battle Society
C.A.R.

This tribute is given with pride and love
by their SAR - DAR family
Mr. Jim Haynes
Mr. & Mrs. Leslie Maurice Jordan
Mr. Les M. Jordan, III
Petty Officer Eli Jordan, USN
hard to see how this doctrine is an egotistic variant of ethical relativism. For most ethical relativists, public opinion is the final court of ethical appeal; for the proponent of values clarification, the locus of moral authority is to be found in the individual's private tastes and preferences.

How sad that so many teachers feel intellectually and "morally" unable to justify their own belief that cheating is wrong. It is obvious that our schools must have clear behavior codes and high expectations for their students. Civility, honesty and considerate behavior must be recognized, encouraged and rewarded. That means that moral education must have as its explicit aim the moral betterment of the student. If that be indoctrination, so be it. How can we hope to equip the students to face the challenge of moral responsibility in their lives if we studiously avoid telling them what is right and what is wrong?

The elementary schools of Amherst, New York provide good examples of an unabashedly directive moral education. Posters are placed around the school extolling kindness and helpfulness. Good behavior in the cafeteria is rewarded by being able to sit at a "high table" with a tablecloth and flowers. One kindergarten student was given a special award for having taken a new Korean student under her wing. But such simple and reasonable methods as those practiced in Amherst, New York are rare. Many school systems have given up entirely the task of character education. Children are left to fend for themselves. To my mind, leaving children alone to discover their own values is a little like putting them in a chemistry lab and saying, "Discover your own compounds, kids." If they blow themselves up, at least they have engaged in an authentic search for the self.

CAN THERE BE GENUINE MORAL EDUCATION? Ah, you may say, we do not let children fend for themselves in chemistry laboratories because we have knowledge about the chemicals. But is there really such thing as mental knowledge? The reply to that is an emphatic "Yes." Have we not learned a thing or two over the past several thousand years of civilization? To pretend we know nothing about basic decency, about human rights, about vice and virtue, is fatuous or disingenuous. Of course we know that gratuitous cruelty and political repression are wrong, that kindness and political freedom are right and good. Why should we be the first society in history that finds itself hamstrung in the vital task of passing along its moral tradition to the next generation?

Some opponents of directive moral education argue that it could be a form of brainwashing. That is a pernicious confusion. To brainwash is to diminish someone's capacity for reasoned judgment. It is perversely misleading to say that helping children to develop habits of truth telling or fair play threatens their ability to make reasoned choices. Quite the contrary: good moral habits enhance one's capacity for rational judgments.

The paralyzing fear of indoctrinating children is even greater in high schools than it is in elementary schools. One favored teaching technique, allegedly avoiding indoctrination, is dilemma ethics. Children are presented with abstract moral dilemmas: Seven people are in a lifeboat with provisions for four—what should they do? Or Lawrence Kohlberg's famous case of Heinz and the stolen drug. Should the indigent Heinz, whose dying wife needs medicine, steal it? When high school students study ethics at all, it is usually in the form of pondering such dilemmas or in the form of debates on social issues: abortion, euthanasia, capital punishment and the like. Directive moral education is out of favor. Storytelling is out of fashion.

Let's consider for a moment just how the current fashion in dilemmas differs from the older approach to moral education which often used moral tales and parables to instill moral principles in students in the primary grades. Saul Bellow asserts that the survival of Jewish culture would be inconceivable without the stories that gave point and meaning to the Jewish moral tradition. One such story, included in a collection of traditional Jewish tales that Bellow edited, is called "If Not Higher." I sketch it here to contrast the story-approach with the dilemma-approach in primary and secondary education, but the moral of the contrast also applies to the teaching of ethics at the college level as well:

There was once a rabbi in a small Jewish village in Russia who vanished every Friday morning for several hours. The devoted villagers boasted that during these hours their rabbi ascended to Heaven to talk with God. A skeptical newcomer arrived in town, determined to discover where the rabbi really was.

One Friday morning the newcomer hid near the rabbi's house, watched him rise, say his prayers and put on the clothes of a peasant. He saw him take an ax and go into the forest, chop down a tree and gather a large bundle of wood. Next the rabbi proceeded to a shack in the poorest section of the village in which lived an old woman and her sick son. He left them the wood which was enough for the week. The rabbi then quietly returned to his own house.

The story concludes that the newcomer stayed on in the village and became a disciple of the rabbi. And whenever he hears one of his fellow villagers say, "On Friday morning our rabbi ascends all the way to Heaven," the newcomer quietly adds, "If not higher."

In a moral dilemma such as Kohlberg's Heinz stealing the drug, or the lifeboat case, there are no obvious heroes or villains. Not only do the characters lack moral personality, but they exist in a vacuum outside of traditions and social arrangements that shape their conduct in the problematic situations confronting them. In a dilemma there is no obvious right and wrong, no clear vice and virtue. The dilemma may engage the students' minds; it only marginally engages their emotions, their moral sensibilities. The issues are finely balanced, listeners are on their own and they individually decide for themselves.

As one critic of dilemma ethics has observed, one cannot imagine parents passing down to their children the tale of Heinz and the stolen drug. By contrast, in the story of the rabbi and the skeptical outsider, it is not up to the listener to decide whether or not the rabbi did the right thing. The moral (continued on page 272)
Friends in Georgia
*Proudly Honor and Endorse*

**MRS. DONALD DEAN HANKINSON**

STATE REGENT 1990–1992
Candidate For The Office of

**VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL**

APRIL 1992
message is clear: "Here is a good man—merciful, compassionate and actively helping someone weak and vulnerable. Be like that person." The message is contagious. Even the skeptic gets the point.

Stories and parables are not always appropriate for high school or college ethics courses, but the literary classics certainly are. To understand King Lear, Oliver Twist, Huckleberry Finn or Middlemarch requires that the reader have some understanding of (and sympathy with) what the author is saying about the moral ties that bind the characters and that hold in place the social fabric in which they play their roles. Take something like filial obligation. One moral of King Lear is that society cannot survive when filial contempt becomes the norm. Literary figures can thus provide students with the moral paradigms that Aristotle thought were essential to moral education.

I am not suggesting that moral puzzles and dilemmas have no place in the ethics curriculum. To teach something about the logic of moral discourse and the practice of moral reasoning in resolving conflicts of principles is clearly important. But casuistry is not the place to start, and, taken by itself, dilemma ethics provides little or no moral sustenance. Moreover, an exclusive diet of dilemma ethics tends to give the student the impression that ethical thinking is a lawyer’s game.

THREE STEPS TOWARDS VIRTUE.
What I am recommending is not new, it has worked before, and it is simple:
1. Schools should have behavior codes that emphasize civility, kindness and honesty.
2. Teachers should not be accused of brainwashing children when they insist on basic civility, decency, honesty and fairness.
3. Children should be told stories that reinforce goodness. In high school and college, students should be reading, studying and discussing the moral classics.

I am suggesting that teachers must help children become acquainted with their moral heritage in literature, in religion and in philosophy. I am suggesting that virtue can be taught, and that effective moral education appeals to the emotions as well as to the mind. The best moral teaching inspires students by making them keenly aware that their own character is at stake.

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Christina Hoff Sommers is an associate professor of philosophy at Clark University in Massachusetts. She is the creator of Virtue and Vice in Everyday Life (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1989) and Right and...
THE ARIZONA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Proudly Honors and Endorses
With Love and Affection Our

State Regent 1990 - 1992
MRS. JAMES EARL HAYNES, JR.
(Beth Jordan Haynes)

As a Candidate For
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
April 1992
SMITHSONIAN
(continued from page 243)

reports from some of the chapters in each issue. The office of Assistant Historian General was created in 1895, but had never been assigned any permanent duties; it was up to each woman who held the office to decide what she could do to best serve the Society. The recommendation which Mrs. Hatcher made in 1899 was that the Assistant Historian General should be responsible for collecting and filing reports from the chapters so that they would be easily accessible for anyone who needed them including the compiler and editor of the report to the Smithsonian Institution. The suggestion seems to have been well received, for at the ninth Continental Congress in 1900 the Assistant Historian General stated in her report that collecting chapter reports was the duty of her office.

The reports to the Smithsonian continued to be compiled by a committee which was aided in its duties by the work of the Assistant Historian General until 1903 when Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General, took on the job of editing the annual report to the Smithsonian. Combining her duties as a national officer with editing the report to the Smithsonian seems to have been something that Mrs. Lockwood chose to do rather than something she was expected to do, for the sixteenth Continental Congress in 1907 asked her to continue as editor of the report to the Smithsonian for the next year, despite the fact that her term of office as Assistant Historian General was over. By 1909, the job of editing the report to the Smithsonian was back in the hands of the Assistant Historian General, where although the name of the office changed several times, it remained until 1975.” In 1914, the office of Assistant Historian General was changed to Director General in charge of the reports to the Smithsonian. In 1919, the name was changed to Reporter General to the Smithsonian, and in 1977 it was changed again to Reporter General.

Over the years, the editors of the reports to the Smithsonian have continued to try to convince the chapters of the necessity and the importance of sending information on their activities to be included in the report. The reports are necessary because the government requires them as a condition of the Society's Act of Incorporation, and they are important because they give the Society a chance to share its accomplishments with non-members.

At first, the reports were rather long affairs, full of information and photographs from national headquarters and the chapters. Around the year 1910, the Smithsonian Institution began to request reports that were more concise, more accurate, and more national in character; so, the editors of the DAR reports to the Smithsonian requested the same of the chapters and began to send detailed questionnaires to help the Chapter Regents organize their information. Eventually, the section concerning chapter work changed its format to one more similar to that of the annual Proceedings—from separate chapter reports relating the activities of each chapter to reports of various committees and areas of work which included the contributions of the chapters.

One of the reasons that the Smithsonian Institution, as well as the Government Printing Office, wanted more concise reports from the DAR, was a matter of finances. As early as 1906, Mrs. Lockwood reported to Continental Congress that “they have really been having a spasm of economy up there [on Capitol Hill], so much so that we have been called upon to make our reports as brief as possible to the Smithsonian Institution.” Mrs. Lockwood also spoke with the chairman of the Printing Committee in the U.S. Congress who asked her why the DAR did not print the reports to the Smithsonian itself. She replied, “This is something that you commanded us in our charter to do, and you told us that if we did not do it we would thereby lose our charter. We are punctilious in sending it every year, and we are going to do it until they release us from the command to report annually the work of the society to the Smithsonian Institution.”

The government has not released the DAR from the requirement to submit an annual report of its proceedings to the Secretary of the Smithsonian, but it has stopped printing those reports at government expense. On November 3, 1975 the chairman of the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration informed the DAR that “in the interest of cutting costs of government,” the Government Printing Office would no longer print the annual report to the Smithsonian. The Secretary of the Smithsonian, Dr. S. Dillon Ripley, agreed that the annual Proceedings, compiled by the office of the Recording Secretary General, would qualify as the annual report to the Smithsonian. From that date on, the Proceedings have been presented to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution as the DAR’s annual report of work, required by the Act of Incorporation.—From the Office of the Recording Secretary General

(continued from page 268)
The original inscription read in part, “The Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in Battle at Cooch’s Bridge, September 3, 1777.”

Finally, the only other place that has ever laid serious claim to the honor of having the Stars and Stripes first unfurled in battle was Fort Stanwix, New York, where a battle took place August 3, 1777. However, the War Department, through Secretary of War Davis by letter dated May 27, 1927, to the late Senator Thomas F. Bayard (of Delaware) advised the Senator that “the War Department had reached the conclusion that the flag that was unfurled at Fort Schuyler (formerly Fort Stanwix) on August 3, 1777, was not the Stars and Stripes.”

So if not here, where? We are convinced that it was Cooch’s Bridge.

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The Federal Union, A History of the U.S. to 1865—John D. Hicks

At General Howe’s Side 1776-1778—Diary of Captain Friedrich Von Muenchhausen. Philip Freman Press—1974

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ARE PLEASED TO HONOR

MRS. LAWRENCE E. HARTLEY
CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

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HOSTESS CHAIRMEN OF FALL FORUM 1991

ALLAPATTAH  MANATEE  MYAKKA  OSCEOLA  SARA DE SOTO
MRS. LOUIS VAN WYE  MRS. JOSEPH SZOBOSCAN  MRS. BRIAN JOHNSON  MRS. MINNIE WOOD  MRS. ELISHA N. GALL
Patriots (Sebring, FL).

Myrtle Rath who celebrated her 99th birthday on November 4, 1991, has been an active member of Patriots Chapter since the 1960s. She transferred her membership from the Queen Aliaiquippa Chapter in Pennsylvania having been a member there since 1948.

Patriots Chapter honored Mrs. Rath at its regular meeting which fell on her birthday. A special poem written by Jo Allen, a member of Mrs. Rath’s bridge club, was read by Susan Smoak, also a DAR member, a long-time friend and a member of her bridge club.

Kathryn Ireland, Historian, compiled a personal history from Mrs. Rath’s memoirs and presented it at the meeting. There were many memories of her childhood: “My sisters and I attended school in a one room schoolhouse a mile from the family home. We went to church at a local Presbyterian church in East McKeen’sport, Pennsylvania, where the pews were logs placed across two stumps, and the itinerant preacher invoked the “Word of God” from a perch up in a tree,” she said.

Mrs. Rath continued, “Sometimes I would go into the mines with my father to hold the lantern while he chipped pieces of coal with a pick. We used the coal for the kitchen stove and the fireplaces that were in each room of our house.

“Two big days on the farm were threshing day and butchering day. On threshing day, the men separated the grain from the straw, and on butchering day, all the neighbors got together and slaughtered the hogs.

“My sisters and I would take the horse and buggy and deliver the meat. It was one of these trips that I met my future husband, William Newton Rath.” They were married on June 19th, 1912.

The Raths had one son, William Michael, and lived happily in Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania until 1931, when the elder William died.

Mrs. Rath took in schoolteachers to supplement her income and provide a college education for her son.

Mrs. Rath drove her father to Florida each winter after her mother’s death, and during one of the winters she purchased a home on Hibiscus Avenue in Lake Placid which her sister and her husband had built. She lived in that home until moving to the Palms Retirement Center.

In addition to being among the oldest members in the nation, an active member of Patriots Chapter, making lap robes and various items for the veterans, she is still active in her bridge club, she is a member of the Lake Placid Garden Club, and the Lake Placid Presbyterian Church.

Lloyd Quint and Mrs. Joseph Bolton, attended the ceremony with Mrs. Mauezy. Mrs. Bolton, Bicentennial Chairwoman, read from the DAR ritual, concluding with “Teach us to plant living truths within our souls—to nourish them into larger growth and greater usefulness. And make our lives a blessing now, and in the years to come.”—Mariene Bolton

ANNE LOUCKS (Concord, CA). A Regiment’s most horrifying experience is a speaker canceling hours before (Nov. 11, 1990) a meeting, right? Wrong! It’s 54 ladies arriving and having no place to meet!! One-half hour prior to our Nov. 9th meeting, Home Federal Bank was robbed and because we meet adjacent, weren’t allowed to use it. Hastening to two nearby residential apartments, she pleaded an emergency, was informed rooms must be reserved at least a month in advance and that both were in use, and unsuccessfully called two other facilities. Undaunted, with Corporal Holmes in full dress Blues alongside, she approached a restaurant owner pleading a desperate situation. Immediately, “Joe” directed staff to relocate diners, set-up 54 chairs and tables for our celebratory 64th birthday luncheon. In unusual, somewhat noisy circumstances, we proceeded, honoring our Bill of Rights and installing eight new members (four are Juniors) amidst falling silverware, china and glassware. Joe received a “DAR Appreciation Certificate” and is still receiving DAR hugs, long distance, from this grateful Regent.—Pat Everett

AGUA FRIA (Sun City, AZ) has been honoring Arizona heritage for 30 years, beginning with its name Agua Fria, for “cool waters” that refreshed pioneers in the desert southwest. At Agua Fria’s 30th anniversary luncheon, November 12, 1991, one hundred and eighty guests were entertained by Mrs. Kenneth Lipp, Historian, told highlights: “In 1961, two pioneer neighbors in Sun City-Youngtown, reminisced over their DAR activities. They put an article in the weekly paper and twelve other Daughters responded, among them three former Regents, one Organizing Regent and a past State Treasurer. Agua Fria’s organizing members represented twelve chapters from ten States—all... (continued on page 280)
THE KENTUCKY STATE SOCIETY NSDAR

STATE OFFICERS 1989-1992

Proudly Present Our Centennial Regent

MRS. LEE DUNCAN STOKES
Candidate for

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
1992-1995

MRS. CHARLES F. GIBSON
Chaplain

MRS. RICHARD W. ARNOLD
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Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Presents
Mrs. Joseph L. Colburn
STATE REGENT
as a candidate for the office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL, NSDAR

KATHERINE LEE COLBURN

At the HEART of a DAR-SAR-C.A.R. Family
MRS. VIRGIL VINCENT CLARY
CANDIDATE FOR
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL
WITH THE BLAIR ASSOCIATES

Rosalie Brandon Stanton Clary served as Illinois State Regent with wisdom, enthusiasm, and skill from 1989 to 1991. In addition to many chairmanships her board positions included State Vice Regent and State Recording Secretary. She has a knack for developing participation and teamwork at all levels, and she recognizes and readily acknowledges the accomplishments of others. The officers and chairmen who served with her are proud to support Rosalie as a candidate for executive office.
THE CHAPLAIN (continued from page 276)

outside Arizona.

Of the twelve organizing members, Mrs. Daniel H. Hollo-
way, is still a member of today's 200-member chapter.

Agua Fria has grown with Sun
City's new community, continu-
ing to encourage elementary
school students, resulting in
many essay winners in history,
patriotism and Good Citizens
from the high schools. Sun
City's Chapter sponsors a nurs-
ing scholarship, honors ROTC
cadets and remembers U.S. vet-
erans at the national Veterans' Hospital in Prescott.

In 1965, then only four years
old, Agua Fria hosted the Ari-
tona State Conference. Later,
Agua Fria Daughters traveled to
Sпрingerville to take part in re-
dedication of the Madonna of
the Trail. The monument has
been renovated and moved to a
more prominent place in that
community.

Celebrating the American
Revolution Bicentennial, Agua
Fria planted a Canary Island
Pine on the original site of Mari-
ette, Arizona, now Sun City. And
on the Chapter's 30th an-
niversary, November 12, 1991,
over 100 Daughters and guests
heard Mrs. Robert McKenna,
Conservation Chairman, with
National, State Society and
Chapter dignitaries in atten-
dance, dedicate two Texas Eb-
ony trees at Bell Memorial Park.

Later that day, Mrs. Tiffin
welcomed over 100 to the anni-
versary luncheon, introduced
new members, and the speaker, Ariziona Regent, Mrs. James E.
Haynes, Jr.

Mrs. Luther A. Glenn, Sr.,
Honorary State Regent, and
Southwest Chairman for the
Centennial Jubilee, presented
National Conversation Award
medals to two Arizonas for
their work preserving and per-
petuating another American Revolution descendant—
an American Elm.

Agua Fria proudly awarded the
rare NSDA Conservation Medals to Donald E. Wommack,
PhD, Professor of Forestry at
Northern Arizona University,
and Bradford Blake, his former
student and assistant, now Man-
ger of NAU's new Research
Greenhouses in Flagstaff.

In 1987, Mrs. Glenn, then
Arizona Regent, learned of this
singular descendant of the origi-
nal American Elm where Gen.
George Washington assumed
command of the Continental
Army, July 4, 1775.

Today Wommack and Blake
are grafting slips from this rare
historical tree to sturdy Siberian
root stock to continue its living
heritage. "Further, with more
advanced facilities at NAU's
Greenhouse, we are taking tissue
from the Washington Elm's
growth chamber, reducing it to
simple undifferentiated cells,
feeding the cells hormones, with
a resulting healthy 'clone' for
future planting," Wommack
says.

Pictured, left to right, Mrs.
Glenn, Dr. Wommack, Mr.
Blake and Mrs. Tiffin, flank the
newest American Revolution de-
sendant, a grafted slip from The
Washington American Elm.—
Ruby Tiffin

EMPORIA (Kansas) partici-
pated in the dedication cere-
mony of the All-Veterans Mem-
orial at Soden's Grove,
Emporia, on May 26, 1991, by
placing a DAR marker dedicated

Official dedication of the
DAR marker was on October 14,
1991, by Vanetta Standlich,
State Historian, assisted by
Wanda Martin, Emporia Chap-
ter Regent. Other guests at the
dedication were Irene Marns,
State Treasurer, and Katherine
Campbell, Kansas' Southeast
District Director.

PORT WASHINGTON (Wis-
consin) honored Helen Frank
Zwickey with her Good Citizen
Pin which she had earned 50
years ago as a senior at Cedar-
burg High School in 1941. She
had been given her Certificate
and was honored by the Chap-
ter. Helen missed out on the
accompanying pin because it was
not available due to production
shortages during the World War
II.

Helen presented her Good
Citizen Pin as a surprise at her
50th class reunion. Her family
Janet Parker, Bonnie Wegner,
Jean Loepfe, Beverly Parker and
Barbara Kushner presented her
with her long overdue pin. Jane
Skogerod, Chapter Regent, was
also present. Her family had con-
tacted our chapter and records
were researched and found. The
pin was then ordered for her.

THOMAS LEIPER AND
WILLIAM PENN (Pennsyl-
vania) were represented at the Dis-
tinguished Daughters of Pennsyl-
vania Awards Presentation in

The bronze marker placed at
the site is shown by Agua Fria
Regent, Mrs. Lee D. Tiffin, prior
to dedication.

Harrisburg on November 13,
1991. Attending were Thelma V.
Karr, Regent of William
Penn Chapter of Glenside, and
Elizabeth Ann Kemner, Regent
of Thomas Leiper Chapter of
Philadelphia.

The chapters had jointly
-sponsored The Hon. Lisa A. Rich-
ette, Judge of the Philadelphia
Court of Common Pleas, for this
award because of her outstanding
achievements and contributions
to society. Judge Richette was
among nine women inducted into
the 1991 Distinguished
Daughters of Pennsylvania dur-
ing a luncheon hosted by First
Lady Ellen Casey at the Gover-
nor's Residence. Judge Richette
is a nationally recognized jurist,
author, lecturer, and activist for
human rights. Her concerns con-
sistently focus on children.
She pioneered with her book titled
"The Throwaway Children." Among her honors are the Pearl
S. Buck Award, the Gimbel
Philadelphia Award, the Alice
B. Paul Woman of Courage
Award, and the Medal of Honor
of the National Society Sons of
the American Revolution.

The Distinguished Daughters
of Pennsylvania Award was ini-
tiated in 1948 to honor the
women of the state by naming a
few women who had made out-
standing contributions to the
Commonwealth. The first
luncheon was held in 1949 and
has been carried on annually.
Nominations are made annually
by women's or men's organiza-
tions in the state. Those women
nominated do not have to be a
member of the sponsoring group.
Rules require that nominees be
legal residents of the state but
not necessarily native born.

The 1991 honorees were: Sis-
ter Joan D. Chittister, OSB,
PhD, of Erie, Julie Nixon Eisen-
bower of Berwyn, Marilyn P.
Hollinhead of Pittsburgh, Mar-
lyn Horne born in Pennsylvania,
Judge Lisa A. Richette of Phila-
delphia, Jean A. Robinson of
Pittsburgh, Rev. Doctor Joan
Salmon Campbell of Philadel-
phia, Susan Starr of Philadel-
phia, and Virginia Judson
Thornburgh, Past First Lady of
Pennsylvania.—Olga Y. Colo-
norius

JAMES ROSS (Kansas City,
KS). On December 14, 1991 the
(continued on page 282)
MRS. LEE DUNCAN STOKES
(Mary Ann Collins Stokes)
STATE REGENT OF KENTUCKY
CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
APRIL 1992

Presented with Pride and Affection by
JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER
CHARTER NUMBER 4 NSDAR
Louisville, Kentucky
in its
CENTENNIAL YEAR
CHAPTERS
(continued from page 280)

day before the anniversary of the ratification of "The Bill of Rights" two patriots of the Revolutionary War came to visit our chapter. They were dressed in their Revolutionary War uniforms. They walked in right out of the pages of our history books. They spoke of such people as Thomas Jefferson and George Washington as if they knew them personally.

They were confused as to just how they arrived here and they were amazed at the progress we had made. They were surprised at the number of stars in our Flag, they couldn't understand the operation of the television and the traffic really threw them.

However, they certainly understood the writings concerning the "Bill of Rights." One of our members, Imogene Banner, read each amendment then the patriots explained and discussed each amendment point by point. It was very informative and we learned much.

Betty Potter, a member, sang in Rap that our most valuable possession of all the sound and sights is the first Ten Amendments that we call "The Bill of Rights."

This was an outstanding program presented by Kes Keeler, Gordon Gray and Carl Holliday of the Shawnee Mission Sertoma Club.

ABIGAIL FILLMORE (Buffalo, NY) placed a bronze plaque detailing the history of Lake Erie near the lake shore at the end of Porter Avenue in 1935. As this marker, unfortunately, has disappeared the Abigail Fillmore Chapter in cooperation with the City of Buffalo Arts Commission rededicated a new "Historic Lake Erie" marker on Thursday, September 5, 1991.

Over 170 people were present at the formal dedication ceremony. Music was provided by the Amherst Symphony Quartette. Two Boy Scouts, grandsons of Mrs. Henry M. Wiser, Chapter Registrar, were the color guards. Mrs. Gene Gillmour, New York State Chaplain, gave the invocation followed by the Pledge of Allegiance led by Mr. Robert Bindig, Flag Chairman of the Buffalo Fillmore Chapter, and Mrs. William M. Hobba, New York State Corresponding Secretary, led the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

Mrs. Ethel Zybczynski, Regent of Abigail Fillmore, then cordially welcomed all members and guests and introduced city officials participating in the event. Mrs. Robert Smith, Historian of the chapter, gave a brief history of the contents of the marker beginning with the earliest mention of the lake in 1641 continuing down to the 1927 dedication of the Peace Bridge celebrating a century of unfortified peace between Great Britain and the United States. The formal presentation of the marker was made by Mrs. Zybczynski.

This dedication became a reality through the tireless efforts of the Regent and her board of directors. The Honorable James D. Griffin, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, accepted the marker and expressed his thanks to the chapter and the Arts Commission for their cooperation in selecting a site and consuming the many details involved in such an undertaking. David H. More, Executive director of the Buffalo Arts Commission, and David Smith, Deputy Erie County Executive, also expressed their appreciation. Mrs. Ralph Brown, Jr., Director of New York State District VIII, Regents and members of the 15 chapters of the district along with Arthur Metrow, Registrar of the Buffalo SAR, were present.

After the ceremony there was a special picnic lunch on the excursion boat, "The Miss Buffalo," which took the group on a tour of the Buffalo River and lakefront. Mr. John Conlin, Executive director of the Landmark Society, narrated the history of the harbor and passing landscape on a two-hour cruise.

Mrs. Clinton F. Ivins, Jr. was chairman of the event.

COLONEL JOHN GREEN (Hopkinsville, KY) and CHOC-TAWHATCHEE BAY (Fort Walton Beach, FL) dedicated a bronze DAR plaque in Riverside Cemetery, honoring Samuel McJunkin of South Carolina who died in Christian County in 1808. The service was held Saturday afternoon, October 12, 1991 on the lawn of the Chapel in Riverside Cemetery, Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The DAR plaque mounted on marble from Murphy, North Carolina is a gift to Christian County from the American McJunkin family group in memory of Samuel McJunkin, a Revolutionary War patriot buried somewhere in Christian County. The Colonel John Green Chapter conducted the ceremony. Regent Marion Lee Adams presided. Mrs. Floyd P. Van Boovan, Vice Regent and Mrs. Edward Patrick Freeman, Chapter Chaplain, assisted in the service. History of the Patriot was given by McJunkin's descendant Mrs. John W. Andrews, III of the Choc-tawhatchee Bay Chapter. Mrs. Charles Ira McJunkin of Seattle, Washington unveiled the marker assisted by her son Samuel E. McJunkin. Compatriots D. D. Cayce, III, David Smith, and Edward Patrick Freeman members of the John Manire Chapter, Kentucky Society Sons of the American Revolution participated in the ceremony. Reverend Dr. David Conley, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church gave the invocation. "Taps" was played by Danny Hoadley, Life Scout, Troop No. 123, Hopkinsville.

Martha McJunkin Rhyme, South Carolina presented a copy of her book McJunkin: A Family of Memories to be placed in the McCarroll Room of the Hopkinsville, Christian County Library.

Guests included Mrs. W. Paul Hale, past Vice President General and State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Robert Jones, Chapter Recording Secretary, Mrs. Cliff Clay, Chapter Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ruby Hancock, DAR Museum Chairman, represented the Col. John Green Chapter, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Wilson, is the President of the Christian County Historical Society, Mrs. Bewlye Steele Maney, Regent, and Mrs. Joe D. Nalley, Recording Secretary, represented the Chocotahatchee Bay Chapter, Mrs. Charles L. Cope, Regent, Decatur, GA and Mrs. Richard Lee Hunter, past Regent, Shreveport, LA.

A reception for those attending the ceremony was held at the Van Boovan home with Mrs. Van Boovan, Miss Adams and Mrs. Peter Van Boovan as hostesses. More than fifty descendents came from 11 states. Those attending discovered the "Ties That Bind" this family.—Betty C. Andrews

RUTH BREWSTER (Washington, DC) is proud to have among its membership a lovely centenarian—Blanche Wrenn Plummer, (Mrs. C. C.). She celebrated her one hundred and second birthday on August 17, 1989—she was born just three years before our National Society was begun. Mrs. Plummer has lived in Massachusetts, California and Virginia. She is restricted to a wheel chair due to a broken hip but has an eventful (continued on page 284)
MRS. HENRY THEODORE NORTHCOTT GRAVES
STATE REGENT OF VIRGINIA 1989–1992

Mrs. H. T. N. Graves
(Rebecca Jackson Graves)

Candidate for the Office of
VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL NSDAR
April 1992

Unanimously endorsed at the
95th Virginia State Conference, March 1991

Presented with respect and admiration by
The Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution
schedule—bowls (from her wheelchair), plays bingo, dominoes, enjoys current events forum, music, ceramics and Mary Kay makeup. She joined Ruth Brewster ten years ago and said at that time she was joining because of her posterity.

JOHN MARSHALL (Louisville, KY) combined its Centennial Celebration with its annual Christmas Tea at Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville on December 7, 1991, although it was not officially one hundred years old until January 11, 1992. Many of the chapter’s 309 members attended along with invited guests.

State Regent Mrs. L. Duncan Stokes brought greetings, as did Dr. Thomas L. Riley, President of the Kentucky Society, NS-SAR. Chapter Regent Mrs. Rodolphus W. Reeves introduced other representatives of NSSAR who were in attendance.

Miss Laura Dickenson, Honorary State Regent and past Vice President General, attended the Celebration, as did State Chaplain Mrs. Charles F. Gibson, State Recording Secretary Mrs. John E. Robinson, State Organizing Chapter Mrs. Samuel Gayhart, and State Treasurer Mrs. Francis L. Wortham.

Members given special recognition were Mrs. Howard Forman and Miss Ruth Lee Koch, fifty-year members in their nineties; fifty-year members Mrs. Howard Hansen and Mrs. Mary Herrington; and members in their nineties Mrs. J. Colgan Norman and Mrs. B. Russell Bryant. Ten past chapter Regents were introduced.

A brief program presented highlights from the chapter’s history, reconstructed from old minute books. On display was a copy of the original charter of the chapter, Charter Number Four in the nation, along with yearbooks, minute books, bound books of applications, and memorabilia from the early days of the chapter.

Shown in the church sanctuary are members Mrs. Francis L. Wortham, Mrs. Porter Harned, Mrs. Harry W. Neal, and Regent Mrs. Rodolphus W. Reeves.

EAGLE CREEK (Indianapolis, IN) is having an exciting and productive year. In August, members held a tree planting ceremony and unveiled a monument honoring Mrs. Patricia Baldwin’s conservation efforts.

October meeting focused on Literacy Challenge. Ms. Cindy Munner of the Greater Indianapolis Literacy League spoke about the need for tutors.

On October 29, members presented a U.S. Flag, previously flown over the U.S. Capitol Building, to the Indiana University School of Medicine. The flag was a gift from Congressman Andrew Jacobs. The ROTC color guard from IUPUI retrieved the tattered colors and posted the new flag. The 500 Port American Legion accepted the old flag for proper disposal.

The November meeting featured members’ favorite antiques and a DAR Museum State Room slide program given by the correspondent docent. Mrs. Linda Tuthill, the chapter’s nominee from Indiana University, won the Irene and Daisy MacGregor Memorial Scholarship.

In December, the chapter hosted a community Bill of Rights celebration, complete with visit from President George Washington (SAR member, Ted Williams). Dr. Gerald L. Bepko, Vice President of Indiana University, gave the keynote address. Following Bepko’s address, Miss Mary Morgan, Indiana State Regent, and Mrs. Eugene Schroeder, Eagle Creek Regent, presented him with the NSDAR Medal of Honor. Dr. Bepko was a FBI agent during the 1960s and has served on the Board of Directors of many Indianapolis community organizations. As an attorney he has served both the U.S. government and the State of Indiana.

COLORADO (Denver, CO).

An exciting bus trip September 27, 1991 took chapter members and guests to Fairmount Cemetery where Mrs. James S. Pollard, Regent, and Mrs. John K. Beumee, Chaplain, dedicated a DAR Insignia on the gravestone of Mary Matteson Goodell Grant. Mrs. Grant, Colorado Chapter’s First Regent, was the wife of Colorado Governor James Benton Grant and became a Vice President General in 1917.

Honored guests were Mrs. William F. Curtis, Colorado State Regent, and Mrs. George Brenkert, Colorado State Historian.

Next stop on our itinerary was in Idaho Springs where Mrs. Pollard and Mrs. Beumee rededicated a 74-acre forest that the chapter had given to the U.S. Government in 1930. The chapter had acquired the land in 1929 from Amos Alonso Stagg (that grand old man of football fame and head coach at the University of Chicago) for a nominal amount and paid $500 for over 5000 Douglas Fir, Blue Spruce and Pine seedlings to be planted on the land by the U.S. Forest Service.

The next stop took us to the DAR Pioneer Museum in Golden where Colorado State Regent, Mrs. William Curtiss, led the group on a wonderful tour of the museum.

Lunch at Hampton’s Restaurant, an old historic home, topped off a most enjoyable day for members and guests.

On December 13, 1991 dedication ceremonies were in order again. The Regent, Mrs. James S. Pollard, and Mrs. Carl Rondinelli, Chairman, Bicentennial of the Constitution Committee, dedicated the chapter’s “Bill of Rights Tree” (a Colorado Blue Spruce), site and marker at the Bowles Historical Home in Westminster in celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Ratification of the Constitution’s First Ten Amendments, which guarantee our most precious individual liberties.

Honored guests included Linda Herrington, President, Westminster Historical and Museum Society, Rich Dahl, Park Service Manager, and Keith Wood, Site and Forestry Technician. Nancy Heil, Mayor of Westminster, and City Manager Bill Christopher were unable to attend.—L. Ruth Pollard

CORRECTION

The article “Patriotic Female Ancestry of the American Revolution,” which appeared in the January 1992 issue of DAR Magazine, confused the two famous “Mollys” of the American Revolution: Molly Pitcher, real name Mary Hays, was with her husband in the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. Due to the extreme heat, she responded to the repeated calls for water by carrying her pitcher to those in need. She then substituted for her husband by firing his field piece after he was wounded. Margaret Corbin, “Captain Molly,” also followed her husband into battle. When he was killed at the Battle of Fort Washington, New York City, November 16, 1776, she took his place even though she herself had been wounded. She later received a pension for her heroic acts.
LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR

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MARY LEE LOVE LORIO

STATE REGENT 1989-1992

MRS. WILFRED A. LORIO, JUNIOR

ENDORSED BY THE 82ND LOUISIANA STATE CONFERENCE
MARCH 14, 1991
AS A

CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL
101ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 1992
NSDAR LIBRARY

Expanded Hours and Special Procedures for the Use of NSDAR Library from April 12 through April 26, 1992
Including Continental Congress

The NSDAR Library will be extremely crowded during Continental Congress as is always the case. We will be open to members only between April 12 and April 24, 1992 and closed the Saturday and Sunday after Congress. Remember that the library is open the weekend BEFORE Congress.

1. The Library is closed to all non-members from April 12 through April 24, 1992. 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, SR and CAR members are exempt from the fee only upon presentation of a VALID (1992) membership card.

2. Library Hours in mid-April:
   - Sunday, April 12: 1:00-5:00, Members only begins
   - Monday, April 13 to Friday, April 17: 8:30-4:00
   - Saturday, April 18: 8:00-5:00
   - Sunday, April 19: 1:00-5:00
   - Monday, April 20 to Friday, April 24: 8:00-5:00
   - Saturday, April 25: ***CLOSED***
   - Sunday, April 26: ***CLOSED***
   - Monday, April 27: regular hours resume, 8:30-4:00

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.

9. USE CAUTION WHEN WALKING IN THE BOOKSTACK AREAS AND NEAR TABLES. WATCH FOR CHAIRS AND STEP STOOLS.

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.

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Sarasota, Florida

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101st Continental Congress

Mrs. Blair (center) is pictured with Mrs. Harold F. Miller, Jr., State Chairman of Magazine Advertising and Mrs. Elisha N. Gall, Regent of Sara De Soto Chapter

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State Regent Bertha Clark, left, is shown with the American History Essay Winners and committee chairman Mrs. Carl T. Nuhn (right) at State Conference. Students (1 to r) are: Devades Vital of Phoebe Hearst Elem. School; Tiffany Thompson, Christ Episcopal School; Crish Nadine Weaver, Christ Espiscopal School; Alexis Koppins, Holy Trinity School.

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MARCH 1992

Dear Daughters,

In the February Issue we included a reminder to all State Regents and State Magazine Advertising Chairmen to review the annual computer print-out of Honor Roll credits which have been assigned for the 1991–1992 Honor Roll year. The Magazine Staff attempts to maintain scrupulously accurate records, but it is imperative that you verify and cross-check our records with yours in order to assure that every eligible chapter receives full credit for the awards and prizes offered by this committee. If you find that any discrepancies exist, it is extremely important that you notify us in writing no later than March 6, 1992, since the correct information must be available to the National Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee in time for distribution of the awards during Continental Congress.

State Regents, please confirm that the Magazine Office has the correct count of chapters.

State Chairmen, please confirm that every chapter in your state has been properly and accurately credited for the 1991–1992 Honor Roll year.

We must all take special pains to assure that each chapter will receive every credit to which they are entitled. Their enthusiasm, interest, and support are critical to our continued success and we must do everything we can to recognize and encourage their efforts in every possible way.

Best Wishes to you all,

Mrs. John D. MacKenzie
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