Begin your DAR pin collection with these fundamentals from J.E. Caldwell.

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J.E. Caldwell & Co. Official jeweler to the National Society of the DAR since 1892.
November 1992 again offers concerned citizens their opportunity to elect a President of the United States along with Senators and Congressmen. This right granted by the Constitution of the United States is each citizen's most sacred trust. America's future is in your good hands.

The cover photo features "The County Election, 1852," oil on canvas by George Caleb Bingham. The election-day party features a campaigner's last-minute pitch as voters stand in line to cast their ballots. The banner on the pillar reads, "The will of the people, the supreme law."

The painting is from the Art Collection of The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri.

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Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine ISSN-0011-7013 is issued monthly except July, August and September (1990 only) by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: 1776 D Street, Washington, DC 20006. Signed articles reflect the personal views of the author and are not necessarily a statement of DAR policy. Products and services advertised DO NOT carry DAR endorsement. The National Society reserves the right to accept or reject content of any copy. Current single copy, $2.00 plus $1.00 postage (earlier issues higher). Centennial Issue $15.00. Yearly subscription, $12.00. Send check payable to Treasurer General to DAR Magazine Office, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Second class postage paid at Washington, DC, and additional mailing office. Copyright 1992 by NSDAR. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.
Once again the season of the year has come where, in accordance with the custom of our forefathers for generations past, we are called upon to give praise and thanksgiving to God.

—Theodore Roosevelt

Photo: John Wright
Stanley House,
Historic New Bern, NC
November is a special month for all members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution with our dedication to God, Home and Country. I wish all of you the happiest of Thanksgivings as we enjoy the fruits of peace across this great land of ours. But for the sacrifices of those brave Americans who gave so unsparingly of themselves on our behalf during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Cold War, and Desert Storm; the United States of America would not be the world's most desirable place to live and raise a family.

All state regents have received informational packets for the Commemoration of major World War II events. We encourage all Daughters to take part in our Society's promotional efforts honoring the women of America who contributed so much to our country's successes in that crucial conflict. This could be a particularly appropriate area for your Chapter's involvement in community celebrations this Veterans Day.

This November you also have the right, indeed the duty, to cast your vote in support of American and DAR ideals during local, state, and national elections. Your vote does make a difference. Encourage your friends and neighbors to vote as well.

Copies of the official 1993 NSDAR calendar have been mailed to those Daughters who have shown interest in this program to raise funds for the President General's Project. If you have not received a calendar and would like one, or if you wish additional copies of this lovely and useful planner as gifts, contact the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Progress continues on those priority programs; paperwork reduction, membership enhancement, and expanded educational programs, which we have chosen to emphasize during this first year of "Challenging the Future."

We look forward to your ideas and your support.

Sincerely,

Wayne G. Blair
... were the first of European stock to view the interior of the vast western area that became the United States from California to the Kansas Plains. True: Native Americans were there to meet them. The time was 1540—48 years AFTER Christopher Columbus discovered the New World and 48 years BEFORE the defeat of the Spanish Armada which opened the way to the New World exploration and colonization by the English.

It was 30-year-old Francisco Vásquez de Coronado who led this Spanish Entrada north out of New Spain 80 years before the landing of the Pilgrims on the east coast of North America. The Expedition lasted into 1542, so this 450th anniversary stretches over the three years from 1990 to 1992 and to the beginning of the Columbus Quincentenary.

Columbus had caused great consternation in Portugal when he claimed for Spain his discovery of new lands. This resulted in these two naval powers meeting in 1494 to divide the unknown world between them by the Treaty of Tordesillas. The imaginary line or Line of Demarcation was west of the Cape Verde Islands, roughly along the 50th meridian.

When South America was discovered by Columbus in 1498 on his third voyage to the New World, under the Treaty, Portugal became the possessor of the eastern part of this continent while Spain received the rest. This explains why Portuguese is spoken in Brazil and Spanish in the rest of the South American countries.

In 1499, the navigator Alonza de Ojeda, in the service of Spain, explored the coast north of the
Amazon River and established a colony in 1509 in what became Columbia. By the end of the 16th century, most of the great South American cities had been founded.

Columbus had sailed along the Caribbean coast on his last voyage in 1502. Hernando Cortez sailed with Velasquez to conquer Cuba in 1511. Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1513. Cortez (or Cortes) conquered Mexico in 1519-21, sending back to Spain vast treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones. He had been picked by Velasquez to establish a colony there, so he spent the next seven years establishing peace among the Indians and developing mines and farm lands. By 1524, the Spanish colonies were ruled by the Council of the Indies in Seville, Spain. Mining was the chief occupation with agriculture supplying little more than local needs. Cortez went home to Spain in 1528 but returned to explore Lower California in 1534-35.

In 1535 a new Viceroy, Antonio de Mendoza, was sent to Mexico. The fabulous fortune plundered by Pizarro in Peru was only a year or two past. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, a younger son of noble parentage, accompanied the Viceroy. It was in the New World that younger sons hoped to make their fortunes.

Along the border between Mexico and Southern Arizona, on the United States side, there is a Coronado National Memorial. In the Visitor's Center there is a little museum in recognition of the importance of Coronado's Entrada. Pictures and panels tell the story:

Four shipwrecked Spaniards aimlessly wandered through the Southwest for eight years. The castaways finally stumbled into Mexico and reported seeing Cities of Gold.

Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza sent Fray Marcos de Niza to verify these and other stories. The priest returned in less than a year with a glowing story. He saw cities larger than Mexico City, streets lined with goldsmiths' shops and doorways studded with emeralds and turquoise! Or so he thought. Unfortunately, Fray Marcos had seen "the Cities of Cibola" only from a distance. Viceroy Mendoza trusted the padre and began planning an expedition.

The legendary location of this fabulous wealth was alleged to be north of Mexico City some 40-50 days travel. To lead this expedition, Mendoza chose Coronado whom he had earlier appointed Governor of the province of New Galicia. Coronado had married an heiress and thus had the means to help finance a large exploratory party.

Volunteers began departing Mexico City in November 1539 to rendezvous at Compostela, capital of Coronado's province. A final muster of soldiers in February 1540 came to 339, plus wives and servants. Several hundred Indians also accompanied the expedition. Approximately 1500 animals—horses, mules, cows, goats and sheep—completed the assembly. Two ships of supplies commanded by Don Hernando Alarcon sailed along the coast.

Alarcon's ships failed to make contact with the expedition. Coronado and his men near their destination starved, bruised and travel weary. Cibola at last! They had reached their goal.
What a shock! Instead of a great city sparkling with jewels, they beheld a little mud and stone pueblo, all crumbled together.

The inhabitants of Hwíkúb, first of the ‘seven cities,’ greeted them with hostility. A battle broke out. However, in a short time peace was restored and the Indians shared their food.

Coronado and his subordinates, Díaz, Cárdenas, Tovar and Alvarado, then explored northern and western Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

Hardships of frontier life and an injury—falling from a horse—convinced Coronado to return. His expedition was deemed a failure. Yet the discoveries—the mouth of the Colorado River by Alarcón, the Hope villages, the Grand Canyon and pueblos along the Rio Grande—proved more valuable than the gold and silver which eluded him.

The next expedition into this area came 40 years later, led by Franciscan priests over a different route. Famous Spaniards such as Padre Kino and Don Juan Oñate, followed and founded missions and forts near villages.

Centuries of Spanish influence and marriage created a new culture...part Spanish, part Indian...the culture we know as Mexican.

The Coronado Memorial is part of the National Park System and is located about 20 miles south of Sierra Vista, Arizona, at the south end of the Huachuca Mountains. From the high Pass, one can view the San Pedro Valley and imagine Coronado's great mass moving northward. Coronado's precise geographic route is unknown or disrupted in many areas but it is generally accepted that he entered what became Arizona along the north flowing San Pedro River. It is assumed that he turned northeast when the San Pedro turned northwest, arriving in the Zuni Pueblos near present day I-40 and the Arizona-New Mexico state line. The sun reflecting off the adobe mud structures does create a golden appearance. As Coronado continued to seek the legendary riches, his travels took him to the Palo Duro Canyonland of Texas, with intrigue playing an important part.

Then northward he went with a small selected group on his quest for Quivira—an Indian settlement of reputed wealth and splendor. Gold was rumored to be always just ahead somewhere else.

Coronado reached the area of Kansas near present day Lindborg before retracing his way back to Mexico City where he died in 1554.

A Coronado Trail Association has been formed and a symposium was held at the Coronado-Quivira Museum, 105 W. Lyon Street, Lyon, Kansas 67554, on April 18-20, 1991. Here scholars, authors, archaeologists, other experts and the general public examined various aspects of Coronado’s Expedition, particularly the proposed routes of his Trail.

Gracias, Coronado, though you had no idea what you REALLY had accomplished! It is up to us, during the 450th anniversary of your Entrada, and, incidentally, the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service, to read all we can about your exploits and to honor your courage and initiative. The Spanish Colonies in this country made contributions to the American cause in the Revolutionary War. But that is another story in itself.

Edward Lopez, Superintendent of the Coronado National Memorial, invites you to visit or write: RR2 Box 126, Hereford, AZ 85615.

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By Stewart Udall

Coronado National Memorial Brochure

Illustrations and accompanying provided through the courtesy of the Coronado National Memorial
STATE ACTIVITIES

Arkansas

The Eighty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Arkansas State Society was held March 19–21 at the Excelsior Hotel, Little Rock, Arkansas.

A pre-conference Memorial Service was held where respects were paid to our 76 members that had died during the past year.

The opening session of the conference began with a procession of pages with chapter banners, state officers and distinguished guests at 8:00 p.m. in the Ballroom of the Excelsior Hotel with State Regent, Mrs. Allen J. Bush, presiding. Mrs. Bush reemphasized that her theme, “Alert, Aware, Active,” describes what Daughters should be, especially in this election year.

Mrs. Reginald Eilbott, Jr., District Director of Wataseka District, the hostess district for the Conference, introduced the regents of the Hostess Chapters: Arkansas Post, Mrs. John Simpson; Champaignolle, Mrs. H. L. Kjelgaard; Colonel Frances Vivian Brooking, Mrs. Herman Hamilton, Jr.; Chicot Trace, Mrs. Don Wright; Captain Robert Abernethy, Mrs. Floyd Richardson; General Henry Lee, Mrs. Floyd E. Jones; Grand Prairie, Mrs. Gilbert Fread; John McAlmont, Mrs. James McBryde; Old Military Road, Mrs. J. W. Kretzinger; Pine Bluff, Mrs. W. W. Doak, Jr.; Tate’s Bluff, Mrs. Alfred Smith; Robert Rosamond, Mrs. H. C. McKinney, Jr.; and Colonel David Love, Mrs. Levin Johnson. Mrs. Jess T. Bagwell, Jr. was introduced as Conference Chairman and her daughter, Miss Cindy Bagwell as Co-Chairman.

Honored guests introduced were: Mrs. Margaret DeMoville, Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson, Regent of Illinois, and Miss H. Elizabeth Hancock, Regent of Delaware.

Mrs. William Barton Holt was recognized as Arkansas’ Outstanding Junior. The speaker for the evening session was Jim Burnett, Clinton, Arkansas, a former Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board. His subject was “Is America Declining?”

Following the opening session, a Columbus Quincentennial Reception honoring our special guests was held in the State Regent’s suite, hosted by the Arkansas Post Chapter.

To celebrate Columbus Quincentennial, Mrs. Bush had asked each chapter to design and piece one quilt block depicting the life and times of Christopher Columbus. A committee had put the quilt blocks together and the quilt top was hung as a backdrop for the conference. After it has been quilted it will be given away at the 1993 State Conference.

At the Friday morning session Joseph H. Mitchell, Executive Director, Crossnore School, spoke. At the National Defense luncheon Colonel McLyce G. Zumwalt, retired U.S. Air Force, spoke on “U.S. Defense, A Changing Scene.”

The Ballroom at the Excelsior Hotel was the setting for the banquet held Friday evening. Following the ritual, the meal and introductions, the State Historian introduced the Arkansas Outstanding American History Teacher for 1992, Frank Dalmut, Jr. of Prairie Grove High School. A brilliant musical program was then presented by John Dresbach, Jonesboro, entitled “Musical Moments With John.”

The Saturday morning session recognized the youth that had won the State Society’s youth contests. Gene Larson, introduced as “The Mountain Man,” entertained and informed the group. He was dressed as a 19th century pioneer, and he demonstrated how people lived as the country was being opened for exploration across the Appalachians and further west. The annual Arkansas scholarship award winners were Renea Ann Hufford, Siloam Springs and Roy Aaron Hutchinson, Corning. James Johnson, a student at McClellan High School, Little Rock, was named Arkansas’ Good Citizen.

Mrs. John T. Berry was introduced as a candidate for Chaplain General at the 101st Continental Congress and Mrs. Allen Bush as a candidate for Vice President General. Mrs. Bush was elected an Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Bush presented commemorative plates to the two regents of Captain Nathan Watkins Chapter for the greatest reduction in the average age of members during this administration.

At the conclusion of this final session, Mrs. John T. Berry installed the new State Officers: Mrs. John Hampton Pugh, Regent; Mrs. Maurice D. Kellogg, Vice Regent; Mrs. Randle Yarberry, Chaplain; Mrs. Russell D. Huntley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Channel, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Susan Douglas, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. James S. Pollard, Treasurer; Mrs. McDowell Turner, Registrar; Mrs. Gary Bronson, Historian, and Mrs. William B. Holt, Librarian.—Bennie Burkett

Colorado

The early spring sun was bright as travelers arrived at the Red Lion Hotel in Colorado Springs on Sunday, March 15, 1992 for the eighty-ninth Annual State Conference of the Colorado State Society. The sunshine foretold a gathering with new ideas, new friendships, and new dedication to meeting the objectives of the National Society.

Special guests welcomed to the conference were Mrs. Charles Bloedorn, Curator General; Colorado’s own Vice President General, Mrs. James T. Golden, Jr.; Mrs. George T. Froehr, State Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. James E. Haynes, Jr., Arizona State Regent; and State Regent of Wyoming. (continued on page 734)
I
n 1965 I accompanied my father, who was then a senior United States Senator, and a delegation from the U.S. Senate to a meeting of the inter-parliamentary union in Denmark. Part of our journey took us into the city of Berlin. I’ll never forget that moment when I went to the Berlin Wall and stood there at the shrine of a young man, 19 years old, who had attempted to flee Communist tyranny by crossing that ugly, awful wall. While he gained access to the top, he became entangled in the barbed wire. The search lights fell on his struggle. The East German guards rushed out and opened fire with automatic weapons, and then left him wounded, bleeding, and screaming for help.

When the Americans and the West Berliners tried to assist him, the East German guards lowered their weapons and said, “If you move any farther we'll open fire.” So they had to stand in shocked amazement while this young man, whose only crime was a love of freedom, screamed out his last breath.

I knew in my heart then, as I have known all along, that Communism had to fall. Communism was contrary to human nature, it was a failed economic system, and above all else it was based on atheism and a profound hatred of God. I knew one day it would come free from East Germany. I remember standing, not too long after that, in a place called Timisoara in Romania. There in the city square, people gathered and began to sing a song, “He is alive. God is alive.” They gathered, first a few thousand, then ten thousand, then a hundred thousand, packed into the square and shouting, “God is alive. God is alive.”

The security forces of Nicolae Ceausescu, the dictator of Romania, positioned themselves on the rooftops overlooking the square, and on a signal they opened fire into the crowd of innocent civilians. They killed women, they killed children, they killed men. They massacred about two thousand people. The word spread like wildfire all over the country that this assault on human freedom had reached a proportion that was so repugnant the people couldn’t stand it.

Ceausescu mounted the balcony of the Communist party headquarters in Bucharest, speaking to what he thought was a packed crowd of his own supporters in the square. There may have been three or four hundred thousand people. He began a typical Communist harangue until one older lady in the huge crowd shouted, “You are a liar.” The people next to her took it up. “You are a liar.” And then more of them, and more of them, until the entire crowd was shouting, “You are a liar.”

Remember those pictures? Ceausescu was saying, “No, no, no, that’s not the script, you don’t understand.” He fled the platform. He was captured and he was executed for his crimes against humanity. Suddenly all over that area, the word came forth, freedom was alive, Communism was dead.

The Soviet Union folded, a new commonwealth of independent states came forth, and we in this country said, “America has triumphed.” The values we believe in—of patriotism, of faith in God, of free market economics, of a strong military, the things that we have been willing to sacrifice for—all those values triumphed. Our enemy, the sworn enemy of our nation for so many years, that has had us in a terrible nuclear embrace, was collapsing and America seemed to be the leader of the world.

DANGER IN THE MIDDLE EAST. Hardly had we finished applauding when another dictator came on the scene, not from Europe, but from the Middle East, where the world’s oil is located. He arose where the jugular of the industrial nations of the world is centered. Saddam Hussein began to mass his forces on the Kuwaiti border. But something was happening to this great nation of ours which should give us all, as patriotic Americans, some serious pause.

First of all, an assistant secretary of state whose name is Kelly appeared before a committee of the House of Representatives and said, “We do not have any special treaty with Kuwait of mutual defense.”
Kelly privately, however, had gone to Secretary of State James Baker and warned him that the Iraqis were massing troops and equipment on the border of Kuwait and it was a very dangerous situation. We have spy satellites that can read a license plate on a car, and can read the brand name of a pack of cigarettes if somebody holds it up. We knew exactly what was going on over there and Saddam Hussein knew we knew. But nothing was said.

April Glaspie, our ambassador to Bagdad, went to Saddam Hussein and said we have no special treaty with Kuwait.

Margaret Tutweiler, in a press conference at the State Department, said it again, a third time. We have no special defense treaty with Kuwait.

Now if you were a Middle East dictator, and you knew every move that you had made had been monitored by the greatest power on earth, and not one word was mentioned to tell you to stop, what would you conclude? You would conclude that you had a green light to invade, and that is precisely what Saddam Hussein did in August of 1990. He massed his forces and invaded this tiny little neighbor to seize its oil, gold and riches, because they were very rich.

Then suddenly, from the White House of the United States, came this cry of alarm. An innocent nation has been invaded. We must march to the United Nations and draw together all the free nations on the earth to stand against this naked act of aggression.

Indeed, the United Nations gathered together and, in the first time, to my knowledge, in the history of mankind, virtually every nation on the face of the earth gathered together in solemn conference and said we are united against this aggression of Iraq against Kuwait.

AN HISTORIC MOMENT IN HISTORY. When that declaration became official, the national security advisor of the President of the United States, General Brent Scowcroft, in an interview with CNN, from Kennebunkport on a Saturday afternoon, said, “This action of the United Nations is the beginning of the New World Order.”

It wasn’t long before everybody in Washington was talking the New World Order. The President of the United States finally was able to move that great armada against Iraq. I don’t want, as a former Marine Corp officer, in any way to denigrate the bravery of our men over there, or the excellence of their leadership, or the superiority of our weapons, but folks, it was a turkey shoot against a third-rate power with the armada of the greatest nation on earth. Yes, it was over quickly and we were all justifiably proud, but it wasn’t anything like taking on Nazi Germany, Japan, or Russia, because there was no naval engagement, there was little or no air power from the other side, and we had a clear field of action.

Then the President of the United States, addressing the United States Congress, said very clearly on September 11, 1990: “A new partnership of nations has begun. We stand today at a unique and extraordinary moment. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, also offers a rare opportunity to move toward an historic period of cooperation. Out of these troubled times, our fifth objective, a New World Order, can emerge—a new era, freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace. An era in which the nations of the world, east and west, north and south, can prosper in harmony.”

How can anybody find fault with that? Except this phrase, “New World Order,” which Scowcroft used, and which the President himself used many times, and which generals of the army used, and which other officials used. I’m sure that Phyllis Schlafly, who’s been studying this thing for many years, and I, who have studied this for many years, began to say, it seems like we’ve heard that phrase several times before.

WHAT’S NEW IS REALLY OLD. This isn’t something new. This thing has been around for a long time. To tell you how long a time it is, I want to take you back in history. This concept, this phrase, “A New World Order,” didn’t emerge with Saddam Hussein. For example, Walter Millis in Road to War, America 1914-17, wrote: “Colonel Edward Mandel House’s sole justification for preparing such a bath of blood for his countrymen was his hope of establishing a new world order of peace and security.
as a result." That's at the time of World War I.

The New York Times reported a July 26, 1968 address to the International Platform Association at the Sheraton Park Hotel, in which New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller called for the creation of "a new world order."

"National socialism will use its own revolution for the establishing of a new world order." Those are the words of Adolf Hitler in 1938.

And it goes on. Richard Gardner, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, wrote in Foreign Affairs, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, April, 1974: "In short, the house of world order will have to be built from the bottom up rather than the top down. An end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece, will accomplish much more than the old-fashioned assault."

And listen to this one. "We must replace balance-of-power politics with world-order politics." That was said by none other than President Jimmy Carter in 1976.

Listen to this one: "We deplore the division of humankind on nationalistic grounds. We have reached a turning point in human history where the best option is to transcend the limits of national sovereignty and to move toward the building of a world community, a system of world law and world order based upon transnational federal government." That is from the atheistic-inspired Humanist Manifesto II, 1973. Walter Mondale's brother was one of the signers and drafters.

Wait a minute! Suddenly we fight a war and we're told it's the beginning of what all these people, some of them dictators, some of them occultists, some of them madmen, some of them members of the ruling elite of our nation, have been calling for decades, as a matter of fact for centuries. Then we were told that we must now submerge the national interests of the United States of America into the United Nations. As the Washington Times said so poignantly, the U.N. has been a joke for 25 years and suddenly it's going to rule the world. What accounts for that transformation?

What is this new world order? I wrote a book, entitled The New World Order. It was on the New York Times best-seller list for about seven weeks. I'm glad to see a number of people reading it because it's time to blow the trumpet and sound the alarm. In 1780 there was a different world order than there was, for example, in 1917. In 1938 there was certainly a different order than there was in 1917. In 1968 Nelson Rockefeller found a totally different world than the world of Hitler in 1938. In 1976 Jimmy Carter found a totally different world than the world of Nelson Rockefeller. And now Scowcroft and President Bush have found a totally different world in 1990 or '91 than existed in 1976. Yet everyone has used the same phrase.

WHAT DOES NEW WORLD ORDER MEAN? If New World Order means a time of universal peace and love and brotherhood, that isn't necessarily a bad deal. Who can be opposed to a time when we don't fight and kill each other? When we live in universal harmony and everybody gets along well together, and we have benevolent laws by enlightened leadership, democratically chosen, nobody can object to that.

But my research found something much more sinister, if I can use that term. This term New World Order was a code word, and it had the same meaning, over and over again. As a matter of fact, a leader of the World Health Organization not too long ago reinforced these precise concepts.

First of all, the New World Order meant the destruction of all existing government. In the beginning it meant the destruction of monarchy. World War I pretty much took out the major monarchies, the Austro-Hapsburg empire, the Romanoffs in Russia, and leveled the playing field.

The second thing that it was intended to do was destroy existing religious beliefs: any structured religion, especially Christianity in whatever form it found itself, including the Roman Catholic church.

The third thing was that it meant the abolition of private property and the establishment of some kind of a socialist system in which a privileged elite would govern everybody else.

And of course, the last thing was the rule of the enlightened ones, or the financially privileged, the people who thought they were qualified to be in charge of the world and to make decisions about everybody else, including how many babies they could have, what kind of jobs they could have, and how much money they could have. This was the sort of society envisaged by Plato.

You may say, "You can't be serious." But the answer is yes, I am serious because I have done an enormous amount of research and these themes keep coming up over and over again. And this is what there was in the Soviet Union. This is what the Soviets set out to do. They wanted to abolish religion, they wanted to abolish the rule of the Czars and the Romanoff dynasty, they wanted to abolish all private property, they wanted to put people essentially into one vast slavery system where the nomenklatura, the 200,000 or so of the elites, would run everything and make all the decisions in a central command economy.

Now we know that doesn't work. We know it created misery. We know it brought about the suffering and the murder of tens of millions of people. It has been the most awful blight that has been visited on mankind in its history, and yet it followed right down the line with the ones who talked of a utopian one world government.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INNER CIRCLES. A professor at Georgetown University, named Dr. Carroll Quigley, wrote a book called Tragedy and Hope. His concept was that there was great hope and promise because he had gotten to the inner circles of those who would like to rule the world. The tragedy was that people wouldn't accept the view of these enlightened people who were trying to make this a better world.

Cecil Rhodes made enormous amounts of money from his virtual monopoly on African diamonds and gold. The country known as Rhodesia, which we now call Zimbabwe, was named after him. Before he was finished he had an income of one million pounds sterling a year, which would be the equivalent of about $100 million a year in America. He gave all that money away to political causes that would further his concepts.
MORE GENEALOGY

Nancy Garrison Hemmrich, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

QUERIES

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

KERR/CARR: Names sought for major database of over 750 family lines in US/Canada. Need group sheets or pedigrees, but can use bits and pieces. Will advise of connections made. Project of Kerr Family Assn. of North America, nonprofit organization.—A. Hub Kerr, PO Box 811, Monroe, NC 28111-0811.

BLAIR: Request any information on the relationship between Joseph Blair and Charles Blair of Henry County, VA 1770s-1780s. Also, Lee County, VA and Sullivan County, TN. Request any militia list listing Joseph or Charles in VA or NC. Joseph was in Continental service 1778-1783. Please reply.—David E. Blair, 10741 Queen Ave., South Bloomington, MN 55431.

STEPHENS-GIPSON: Seeks ances. of Sarah Stephens and Abram W. Gipson who m. in Tallapoosa Co., AL, 1852. 1850 Tallapoosa census lists: Joshua Stephens, 56; Elizabeth, 56; Mary, 31; Nancy, 22; Sarah Ann, 18; Adeline, 16; Lucinda, 14; Elvira, 12; Henry, 8; and Joshua, 6.—Mary Christian, 2424 Holt Rd., Paducah, KY 42001-9812.

SNOW: Seek parents of John Snow b. 1802 in VA on a plantation on James River, m. Malinda Robinson. Had 5 children, Chiswell, John C., Churchwell, Ludwell, Frances, Joana L. Corley, and Franklin M. Any info on any of these families would be greatly appreciated.—Jennie Wenzel, 6624 S Inkster Rd., Romulus, MI 48174.

BISSELL-BARTON: Need xeroxed validation of the birth, death, and marriage of Betsy Bissell to John Barton, approximately 1776.—Dr. Ruth G. Boyer, 1091 Cheltenham Court, Longwood, FL 32750.

HODGES: Need proof William Hodges, b. 27 Oct 1734, New Haven, CT, d. 1779, in Rev. War. He m. 12 June 1755 Lucy Smith. All data taken from Jacobus.—Virginia Kohl, 307 N Goodhope Ave, San Pedro, CA 90732.

WALLING-ASHBY-DOBYNS: Seek information on Abram Walling (b. ca 1807 NY) and his wife Mary Jane Ashby (b. Nov 1819, Hopkins County, KY, daughter of Absalom Ashby & Sarah Dobyns). In 1839 Abram attended medical school at what is now the University of Louisville. In 1840 they married with bond in Caldwell County, KY. By 1842 they were in Carrollton (Carroll County), MO where Abram practiced medicine until about 1858. They then moved to TX, probably around Ft. Worth. In 1860 Abram died in TX. Mary Jane returned to Carrollton and lived there until her 1909 death. Abram and Mary Jane had four children: Ophelia, b. 1842, married William Winfrey; Croel Scott, b. 1847, married Savannah Tennessee Verney; Edmonia, b. 1853, married R. Finley Smiley; and Vasco, b. 1855. Who were Abram's parents? Was Abram related to Dr. Willoughby Walling or Dr. George Walling (sons of Henry Walling) or to Dr. Croel Walling who married Margaret Stanton in 1853 in Platte County, MO? Where in TX did Abram and Mary Jane live? Where are the descendants of Ophelia Walling Winfrey? Is there an obituary for Mary Jane's mother, Sarah Dobyns Ashby, who died 30 Aug 1883 in Morganfield (Union County), KY?—Judith M. White, P.O. Box 637, Chugiak, AK 99567 (907) 688-4547.

ROBINSON: Dr. John Robinson b. 26 Apr 1792 (prob Fauquier Co.) VA, son of John Robinson and ? BENSON?, served in War of 1812 from KY, m. at Greenville, SC 3 Sept 1818 Eliza Blassingame; d. 4 Sept 1841 Pendleton SC survived by widow, daughter Elizabeth Caroline wife of W. E. Holcomb, and 9 children who were minors on 22 July 1844: Ann L., John B., Wm. W., Esther, Mary A., Jane A., Sarah C., Julia V., and Mildred Robinson. How will I prove that John B. Robinson (above) is our Dr. John Blasingame Robinson, b. SC, who m. Elizabeth Ann Clingman 5 Nov 1850 Clark Co., AR, d. Mt. Ida, Montgomery Co., AR 14 Sept 1852 in the 28th year of his age?—Lila Niemann Garner, 211 North F Street, Route 1, Milford NE 68405-9606.

GALLOWAY: Desire information on parents of John Galloway, b. ca 1740, d. 1808, m. ca 1780 to Mary (Frazier) Shanklin. Children: Robert, William, Katherine, Joseph, and Mary. Lived in the vicinity of Owingsville, KY from about 1780 until his death in 1808. I believe him to be the son of George and Rebekah Junkin Galloway, but need proof of this. I also think that he served in the Revolutionary War (Pennsylvania) and received a land grant in Kentucky as a result of (continued on page 709)
Sybil Ludington
By
Kelly Anne McCullough,
Fifth Grade,
Brinckerhoff Elementary
School,
Sponsored by
Melzingah Chapter,
New York

Everyone has heard of Paul Revere. He rode about ten miles alerting minutemen of the approach of the British on April 18, 1775. Someone else did do something similar to his ride. That someone was Sybil Ludington. At sixteen years old, on April 24, 1777, Sybil rode about thirty miles on horseback, alerting the colonists that the British were burning Danbury, Connecticut.

Sybil Ludington was born on April 5, 1761 of Colonel Henry Ludington and his wife Abigail. At the time of her famous ride, Sybil was the oldest of eight children. In times after the revolution, she became the oldest of twelve children.

At nine o'clock on April 24, 1777, a tired messenger arrived at the Ludington’s farmhouse in Putnam County, New York, announcing that the British were burning Danbury. The Colonel had just come back from a long and rough journey commanding his troops and was very tired. The question was, who would ride to alert the rest of the troops? “I’ll go Daddy,” said Sybil. It is not known whether Sybil asked to go or her father asked her to go, but she went.

Sybil jumped onto her horse “Star” and started off west on Horse Pound Road to cross the present Route 52. At the

(continued on page 694)

Deborah Sampson Leads The Way
By
Brandon Alan Cook,
Sixth Grade,
Briarwood Christian
School,
Sponsored by
General Sumter
Chapter, Alabama

Dharan, Saudi Arabia
January 15, 1991

Dear Mom,

By the time you receive this, we could be at war. I know you are frightened that I am stationed here, especially since I’m a woman. Let me explain to you why I feel I should be fighting for my country. Mom, do you remember the book you used to read to me about Deborah Sampson, the woman who masqueraded as a man to fight in the American Revolution? Well, her story has always inspired me.

In 1775, when Deborah was just fifteen, the Revolutionary War broke out. What a perfect chance for a young person to join the Army and see the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. I, too, wanted to join the Army for adventure and travel. I wanted to see distant parts of the world before settling down as a wife and mother.

Also, Deborah wanted to enlist in order to help bring independence to the colonies and freedom from English

(continued on page 694)
The Topic for the 1992 Contest was “Famous Women of the American Revolution”

Lydia Barrington Darragh
By
Bob Gienko,
Seventh Grade,
Barrington Middle School,
Sponsored by
Signal Hill Chapter,
Illinois

George Washington, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry... Everyone recognizes these men for their heroic actions during the Revolution. But, “Were there no mothers of the Revolution?” asked Mary Smith Lockwood, co-founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution. “Were these sires without dams? I trow not.” With all that women did during the Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the document on which our nation was founded, never once mentioned women.

Men alone could not have won America’s independence. Women were also necessary. How did women help? Some helped by boycotting British goods. Others founded patriotic organizations, like the Daughters of Liberty, where they spun cloth for soldiers’ uniforms and collected lead for bullets. Women cared for the sick and wounded and started the first hospitals in America during the Revolution.

Women went to all lengths to help win the war. Because women were not allowed to fight, some disguised themselves as men to join the army. Under the name Robert Shurtleff, Deborah Sampson fought in several battles. Wounded at least (continued on page 694)

The Diary of Margaret Corbin
By
Stacie Haskins,
Eighth Grade,
Thomas J. Rusk Middle School,
Sponsored by
Nacogdoches Chapter,
Texas

December 10, 1774

Today Jon enlisted as an artillery private in the war. He doesn’t know it yet, but I am going to go with him. The camps are in need of help with the wounded. I will also be with Jon during the hardest of times.

The Revolution has begun and many men are fighting for their country’s independence.

December 25, 1774

We are celebrating Christmas like never before. I think this is the best holiday we have ever had. It has started me worrying, though. Will Jon and I spend Christmas at our home next year, or at camp? Will Jon still be with me at this time next year, or will I be a widow?

I ponder over these questions.

I will begin packing next week for our “retreat” to the army.

November 13, 1775

Jon and I arrived at camp today. The men are in need of a fresh pair of clothing and clean bandages. After only several (continued on page 695)
McCULLOUGH  
(continued from page 692)  

Ludingtonville Baptist Church Site, she turned south up a steep hill past what is now the Kent School. Then, she went west for a half mile to what is now Lake Carmel. In Carmel, Sybil met a man who offered to accompany her for the rest of the journey. She refused the offer, but did send him east to the Town of Brewster where he alerted the colonists. Sybil continued south and west to Mahopac, Red Mills, and toward the Mahopac Mines area. All this time, she was stopping at farmhouses to alert the minutemen.

Sybil turned north and rode into Dutchess County on her journey home. When she reached Stormville, Sybil was surprised to find that a rider her father sent out after her reached the hamlet before her. Sybil had been riding all night when she finally arrived home, her mission complete.

The British won the Battle of Danbury, but because of Sybil’s ride the minutemen were able to defeat the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut.

When she was twenty-three, Sybil married Edmond Ogden, a lawyer from Catskill, New York. Sybil and Edmond had six children, four sons and two daughters. After her historical night, Sybil lived a quiet life as a wife and a mother.

Sybil Ludington died at age seventy-seven in 1839. She is buried at the Patterson Presbyterian Church, Patterson, N.Y., next to her father, who died in 1817 and her mother, who died in 1825. Her gravestone reads:

In Memory of
Sibbelle Ludington  
Wife of Edmond Ogden  
Who Died Feb. 26, 1839  
Age 77 yrs. 10 mos. 13 ds."

Historical markers are located throughout Dutchess and Putnam Counties, NY to commemorate Sybil’s famous ride. They can be found at Ludingtonville on Route 52, on Route 6 along Lake Gleneida, in Mahopac and Mahopac Falls, in Stormville and Kent Cliffs, and at her burial place in Patterson.

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COOK  
(continued from page 692)  

oppression. Just as Deborah wanted to fight the Redcoats, I want to fight Iraqi oppression and restore independence to Kuwait. Some things are worth fighting for.

Unfortunately for Deborah, women in her day were expected to mind the homes during the war and to send supplies to men in the field. But Deborah didn’t let that stop her. For several months, Deborah practiced talking and acting like a man. She made herself a man’s uniform. When she was finally ready, Deborah walked many miles in the dark to enlist. It was a rigorous ordeal, but she did not quit. Amazing isn’t it? Deborah loved the United States enough to dress like a man so she could fight.

Using the name of Robert Shurtleff, she went through strenuous training at West Point, where she learned marching and shooting. Boy, do I know what training is like, we drill on the desert floor every day. When I get tired, I look to Deborah Sampson’s determination to inspire me. At least I don’t have to pretend I’m a man to serve my country.

Before this war is over, I hope to fight as well as Deborah did. Often she was able to save lives on the battlefield, although suffering from a gunshot wound herself. She did so well that she was selected as the personal orderly to General Patterson. When Patterson finally found out that Robert Shurtleff was really Deborah Sampson, he was not angry. Instead he was full of admiration. If I keep working hard, maybe I can earn that kind of admiration, too.

Finally, Mom, I’m here to learn more about the world and why we can’t live in peace. As Deborah Sampson wrote in her diary, “My young mind wanted to understand why man should rage against his fellow man, to butcher or to be butchered.”

Mom, I hope you understand a little better now why I am here: for adventure, for understanding, and most of all for freedom. By the time Deborah was discharged from the Army, her story had spread far and near. I may not be honored or remembered as much as Deborah Sampson, but I also play an important part in American history. By following in her footsteps, I can still make Americans, both men and women, proud to wave the red, white, and blue.

Deborah Sampson led the way for the enlistment of women in the Armed Forces. I think that if she were here now, she would be proud of the role women play in the fight for freedom.

Love,
Your Daughter,
Private Mary Hower

BIBLIOGRAPHY


GIENKO  
(continued from page 693)  

twice (even digging out a bullet herself to keep her secret), Deborah’s true identity was finally discovered after being hospitalized.

Many women accompanied their husbands to army camps. They cooked, did laundry, and helped defend camp during British attacks. Mary Hays was one such woman. During the Battle of Monmouth, in scorching heat, Mary brought pitchers of water to exhausted soldiers, earning the nickname “Molly Pitcher.” Later, when Mary’s husband collapsed from
heatstroke, she took his position at a cannon, bravely fighting
the British for the remaining of the battle.

One unidentified woman is accused of starting the Great
Fire in New York City and doing what 100,000 men could not
do—slowing the advance of invading British troops.

These women were not alone in their heroism. They
represented all women who fought the British. Because these
deeds were performed by women, did they have less impact on
the war? I trow not!

While many women contributed to the Revolution, one
may have altered history.

**PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE**

**BRITISH SURPRISE AMERICANS**

**WASHINGTON CAPTURED—REVOLUTION CRUSHED**

British Redscoats, led by General Howe, surprised American forces at
Whitemarsh. Most Americans were killed or captured. Among those
captured was General George Washington who will be taken to England
and hung for treason. This is the turning point for the victorious British.

Now, with the freedom bell silenced, all hopes for the Revolution have
dwindled. We will again be forced to live under British rule.

Of course, that did not happen. This battle was to have
been the turning point for the British. Thanks to one brave,
cunning spy, the Americans learned of the plans, forcing the
British to retreat. You might think of this person as a James
Bond type. Instead, this small, soft-spoken woman was Lydia
Barrington Darragh.

Lydia was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1729. She married
William Darragh and moved to America, settling in Philadelphia. They had nine children, but only five lived to adult-
hood.

After the British invaded Philadelphia in 1777, General
Howe used a room in Lydia's home for British conferences.
One day, after learning of troop movements, Lydia had an
idea. Her son John lost a button sneaking through British lines
to visit his brother Charles in the American army. While their
Quaker religion forbade participating in violence, it also said
To be true to your beliefs. Because Charles felt strongly about
American's independence, he joined the army. Lydia also
wanted to help. She had William write about the British troop
movements in shorthand, then cleverly hid the message inside
a button she sewed on John's coat. John left early the next
morning, arriving home late that night—missing a button!
The message was delivered to the Americans! Many times
John visited Charles, each time “losing a button.” Lydia
displayed tremendous love for America by allowing John to
risk his life at fourteen. I'm twelve and my mom worries when
I ride my bike outside our neighborhood.

On December 2, a British officer visited Lydia and told her
they needed the room for an important meeting. Lydia’s family
should be in bed when they arrived. They arrived at 8:00 p.m.
and went straight to the council room. Sensing danger, Lydia
got up and tiptoed to a closet next to the council room. She
heard the British officer say, “The forces will march out late
Thursday night. Washington's troops at Whitemarsh are
disorganized. They will be totally unprepared for our attack.
With our superior forces, victory is certain.” He also de-
scribed what would be included in the attack.

This was the most important information Lydia ever re-
ceived. She herself had to get this news to the Americans.

Lydia left early Thursday morning for the Rising Sun
Tavern, an American headquarters, eight miles away. It was
bitter cold. The wind cut through her like an icy knife. On the
way she encountered American Colonel Thomas Craig. After
telling him her story, he took her to a farmhouse to rest and
went to warn George Washington. Still Lydia worried. What
if Thomas did not get the information to Washington? She
decided to get the information to the Rising Sun also.

Later, a woman, who may or may not have been Lydia
herself, entered the Rising Sun. She passed this message to the
commanding officer: “Howe to Whitemarsh, December 4,
5,000 men, 13 cannon, baggage wagons, 11 boats on wagon
wheels.” The rest is history. Washington’s army was prepared
for the British attack. The British were forced to retreat.
Lydia’s efforts may have saved the Revolution.

Many women gave everything they had for the Revolution,
even their lives. The desire for freedom burned so strongly in
the hearts of women and men that, when combined, they had
a courage that could never be overcome. The men of both
sides fought hard, but what the British lacked was the
patriotism of the American woman. Women helped turn the
American dream into reality. They were the decisive factor for
victory.

**NOTES**


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**HASKINS**

(continued from page 693)

hours, I have become accustomed to the sounds of firing
artillery and the cries of wounded soldiers.

Our sleeping quarters are dirty, but I will get used to it, I'm
sure, along with the awful odors, noises, and terrible food. I
feel badly for the pitiful soldiers and only wish there was more
I could do for them.

My only fear is for the life of my beloved husband Jon.

November 25, 1775

I have seen more than I wish to see. I have heard more than
I wish to hear. The cries of agony awaken me from my sleep
and send me rushing toward the tent full of wounded soldiers.
I cannot shake the feeling that one night when I go to the tent
I will find Jon, wounded and near death. Each and every day
(continued on page 730)
SPOTLIGHT ON JUNIORS

Our spotlight this month falls on Cristy Trembly, Organizing Regent of the Malibu Chapter, California Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cristy has been a State Chairman of Motion Picture, Radio and Television, Junior Membership, Literature Sales, and DAR Scholarship. She is a past Regent of the Rancho Palos Verdes Chapter before she moved to Malibu, where she saw a need for a new chapter and organized the Malibu Chapter. She is also involved with Units Overseas, where she serves as State Chairman of Motion Picture, Radio and Television in Mexico. Cristy also serves the Children of the American Revolution as Senior State Organizing Secretary and she also plans to organize a C.A.R. society in Malibu.

Cristy uses her ability as a Manager of Field Operations for CBS in her DAR work as well. She has made several videotapes for the National Society, winning many awards. She has worked in television for 17 years being one of only two women to hold her current position. She is responsible for the technical crews that bring you the riots, fires, floods and other news events that CBS broadcasts from Southern California. She has won an Emmy and a Golden Mike for her work.

Cristy is a member of the Tamassee DAR School Advisory Committee and made the trip to the five schools this past spring and developed programs on the schools for chapters in California. She is also a member of the DAR Speakers Staff spreading the DAR word wherever she goes.

Cristy got involved in DAR while traveling in New Zealand where she met Mrs. Walter Hughey King, in a hotel lobby and attended a chapter meeting. That's what you call "Reach Out and Touch".

Cristy, we salute your efforts on behalf of DAR and the Junior membership committee. You are committing to the challenge and making the future stronger for all junior members. Keep up the great work!

Cristy's story was sent to me by her Vice-Regent, Harriet Rogers. Thank you Harriet, for such an inspiring story of juniors in action.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Can anyone beat Oklahoma? During this administration, six junior members are serving as Chapter Regents. They are: Judith Krivanek, Council Grove Chapter; Carrie Cook, Lake O' the Cherokees Chapter; Susan White, Mary Quisenberry Chapter; Mary Duffe, Oklahoma Prairies Chapter; Najla Kutait, Rev. John Robinson Chapter; Pam Conger, Verdigris Valley Chapter.

Ohio has two juniors serving their chapter as Regents-Rebecca Miller of the Piqua-Lewis Boyuer Chapter and Diane King, Joel Frost Chapter.

TRIVIA

Nobody has come forward with the other 20-year pin for paging at National. Linda Knows . . . who else does?

FROM THE CHAIRMEN

Division Vice Chairmen
Northeastern
Mrs. Peter Ranieri (Bonnie)
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Liverpool, NY 13090

Southeastern
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Mrs. James Putman, Jr. (Lyn)
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Southwestern
Miss Susan Montgomery
1536 Ladd Road
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REMEMBER THOSE OUTSTANDING JUNIOR CONTEST FORMS MUST BE COMPLETE AND RETURNED TO MARTHA JACOBS-VICE CHAIRMAN IN CHARGE OF CONTEST BY DECEMBER.

Also remember the Junior Bazaar—it's not too early to be getting your box ready to be sent to headquarters if you had a fall state conference. Remember to mark the box for Junior bazaar-inside delivery. Please include your name and state or chapter.

REMEMBER—TELL ME AND I'LL TELL THE WORLD.
WITH THE CHAPTERS

JAMES McHENRY (San Antonio, TX). Our Columbus Quincentennial Chairman, Lynnette Ripley Faulkner, has a very personal interest in this Committee. Mrs. Faulkner's mother, Lennis-Walton Ripley, Historian of Sam Houston Chapter, TX, was born in Chicago, IL then moved to and married in Columbus, OH where Lynnette was born. When accepted into DAR in 1975, Lynnette was the financial secretary of Columbus High School in Marshfield, WI. She was the only Texas Daughter to attend the NSDAR "Discover Columbus-Discovery America" kick-off to the Quincentennial on August 10, 1991, in Boalsburg, PA. Her daughter, Carolyn Faulkner-Beitzel, Registrar of Robert Morris Chapter, PA, was Chairman of Pages for this event, where they met Christopher Lee, a 17th-generation direct descendant of Christopher Columbus. Lynnette has presented the "Columbus Family Chapel and Boal Mansion" program to five area Chapters, including James McHenry.

In a three-generation and combined chapter effort to recognize the accomplishments of this NSDAR Special Committee, a 1893 silver Columbus Half Dollar was presented by Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Ripley to Miss Karin Lund, National Chairman, during the Columbus Quincentennial festivities in Columbus, TX on May 9, 1992. This historic coin was the very first United States commemorative coin, minted in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1892-93, and celebrated the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discoveries. It features the Santa Maria ship and two hemispheres with dates 1492 and 1893 on one side and a bust of Christopher Columbus on the reverse.—Shirley Roper

KACHINA (Sedona, AZ). At the 50th Annual Arizona State DAR Conference Board of Management Dinner in Phoenix on 5 March 1992, Columbus Quincentennial Chairman, Mrs. Thron (Iva) Riggs exhibited her collection of Nineteenth Century U.S. Coins representative of those shown at the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois in 1893.

The Exposition was in celebration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World. Featured at the Exposition was the U.S. Mint exhibit in celebration of the first one hundred years of that agency's operation. The Mint exhibit displayed the nation's first commemorative coin, the 1892 and 1893 Columbian Exposition Silver Half Dollar among other U.S. coins minted from 1792 to 1893.

The Columbian Exposition Silver Half Dollars were available for sale as souvenirs and to help defray the cost of the exposition. Also available was the 1893 Isabella Commemorative Quarter Dollar. The Isabella Quarter was authorized by the exposition's Board of Lady Managers due to the lobbying efforts of Susan B. Anthony.

The collection consists of both the observe and reverse of twenty-nine silver coins, including three types of half-cents, the Coronet Large Cent, Flying Eagle Small Cent, Indian Head Small Cent, Two Cent Piece, Silver and Nickel Three Cent Pieces, the Capped Bust series, Liberty Seated series including the rare Liberty Seated Twenty Cent Piece, Barber or Liberty Head series and the 1873-1885 Trade Dollar, minted for our oriental trade.

Each year since organization in 1974, Kachina Chapter has awarded a bronze medal, campaign bar and certificate to an outstanding cadet in the Tuba City, AZ High School Marine Corps JROTC. On 14 May, Regent-elect, Mrs. Thron Riggs presented the DAR awards to Capt. Byron Huskie, Logistics Officer JROTC, in the first annual "Mess Night" ceremony held at Little America in Flagstaff.

Under the capable direction of Senior Marine Instructor, Major James Miller, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps (Ret), the Tuba City JROTC has earned numerous awards and gained national recognition for special service in emergency and crowd control situations throughout northern Arizona.

Kachina Chapter plans to continue participating in the colorful Tuba City High School Marine Corps JROTC Change of Command and Award "Mess Night" with the tradition of honoring one of the outstanding students.—Iva Riggs

SARAH PLATT DECKER (Durango, CO) honors its Past Regent, Mrs. Willard (Helen) Croonenberghs, for being the recipient of the Liberty Bell Award, May 1, 1992 at the Law Day Ceremonies at the La Plata County Courthouse. The award was presented by Tim LaFrance, president of the Southwest Bar Association of Colorado.

The Liberty Bell Award recognizes and honors community service by a nonlawyer who has worked to strengthen the American system of freedom under the law by promoting a better understanding of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Mrs. Croonenberghs, a forty-two year member of Sarah Platt Decker Chapter, has chaired committees on American History, American Heritage, naturalization of new citizens, flags, Constitution Week, Bill of Rights, as well as holding nearly every office in the chapter. She is active in all phases of community affairs, originating the Community Picnic celebrating the Bicentennial of the Constitution, securing an across the street banner which is displayed each year during Constitution Week. She has presented many flags to area schools even sending an American flag to Czechoslovakia, to a small village that wanted it to celebrate its liberation by American forces in 1945.

Mrs. Croonenberghs' husband was a member of the liberating team.

Mrs. Croonenberghs was born on Constitution Day. She and her husband celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary this (continued on page 710)
Abraham Baldwin is the only signer of the Constitution of the United States buried in the District of Columbia, in fact in Rock Creek Cemetery. Abraham Baldwin was the brother of Ruth Barlow who was the wife of Joel Barlow.

Joel Barlow (1751-1812) was a politician who was a leader of the anti-Federalist party, a diplomat who was from 1795 until 1797 was American consul to Algiers where he negotiated a treaty with the Barbary pirates, the American ambassador to France from 1811 until his death in 1812, and the poet, a member of the Connecticut Wits, who wrote "The Hasty Pudding" and The Vision of Columbus (1787) that he considerably revised, enlarged and subsequently published in 1807 as The Columbiad. The topic occurred to me as a poet and a scholar was the question of how Joel Barlow reconciled the factual and the fanciful, history and poetry, the practical needs of the young republic and what some have considered and continue to consider to be the frivolous attractions of the imagination. Why would someone who was so involved in the establishment of this new republic divert his attention to writing poetry?

Did Barlow perceive his poetry, particularly The Columbiad, as serving a socially beneficial function in a society that was sickly and boundless appetite for the reading of the poems which now the rickety nation swarms withal1 Even the much less religious and more secular Benjamin Franklin gave this quintessentially Yankee advice in 1722 in one of the Dogood Papers

To America, one schoolmaster is worth a dozen poets, and the invention of a machine or the involvement of an implement is of more importance than a masterpiece of Raphael. . . . Nothing is good or beautiful but in the feature that it is useful.2

Why would Barlow, prepared for college, like the other Connecticut Wits, at the knee of a Connecticut minister3 and trained at Yale when it was "an orthodox religious institution,"4 ignore Cotton Mather's advice about the needs of a "rickety nation"? Did Barlow intend for The Columbiad to be useful in its beauty? In short, did poetry have a social function?

Indeed, Barlow attempted to write a poem that by definition has a social function. Barlow conceived The Columbiad as an epic, and a literary epic is a long narrative poem treating a great or serious subject, written in an elevated style, centering on a national hero or demigod whose actions determine the fate of a tribe, nation, or the human race.5 The social function of the literary epic is indeed quite prominent, probably reflecting the origin of the epic as a bardic recitation before a campfire. It can be said of the epic that it is deliberately conceived . . . to give meaning to the destiny of a people, asserting the implications of their history and recognizing the significance of contemporary events in relation to the past.6

Certainly the literary epics we studied in grade school, high school, and college have all the characteristics I just mentioned: the Iliad and The Odyssey are literary epics of Greek society; Vergil's Aeneid reflects Roman society; and Milton's
Paradise Lost is a Christian epic. The fact that we readily perceive how representative in their interests and values these epics are of the societies and times that produced them substantiates the assertion critics have made that “the epic poet speaks for his own time, sometimes for a people, sometimes for a whole age; he does not speak for all time.” In other words, the epic poet, by definition, has a social function, and thus Barlow’s endeavor in The Columbiad by definition has a social function—to mold the consciousness of a nation.

Myth: Classical and Christian

Because epics serve to mold national or tribal character, they are closely allied to myth, the stories that a people tell and choose to believe about their origins, their heroes, and their deities. An epic can incorporate or allude to several myths, and mythic figures can appear in epics. The gods and demigods of Greek myth appear in the Odyssey, and the angels and devils of Christian myth appear in Paradise Lost. To engender and encourage the identity of our young nation, Barlow draws upon both Classical and Christian myth in The Columbiad.

As Columbus languishes in his cell after his death of his patroness Queen Isabella and well after his trips to the Americas, a figure appears to him, as the following lines indicate:

Thus mourn’ed the hapless man: a thundering sound
Roll’d thro the shuddering walls and shook the ground;
Robed in radiance, moves a form serene,
Of human structure but of heavenly mien;
Near to the prisoner’s couch he takes his stand
And waves, in sign of peace his holy hand.
Tall rose his stature, youth’s endearing grace
Adorn’d his limbs and brighten’d in his face;
Loose o’er his locks of evening hung,
And sounds melodious moved his cheerful tongue:
Rise, trembling chief, to scenes of rapture rise,
This voice awaits thee from the western skies;
Indulge no longer that desponding strain,
Nor count they toils nor deem thy virtues vain.
Thou sees in me the guardian Power who keeps
The new found world that skirts Atlantic deeps;
Hesper my name, my seat the brightest throne
In night’s whole heaven, my sire the living sun.
My brother Atlas, from his birthright boast,
Claims the wild wave, but mine the solid coast.

Barlow elaborates in a note that Atlas and Hesper were of the race of Titans. They were sons of Uranus . . . Hesper frequented the mountains in the study of astronomy, till one evening he disappeared, and returned no more. He was then placed in the western heaven, and, having been a beautiful young man, he became a beautiful planet, called the evening star. This circumstance gave his name to the western regions of the earth indefinitely. Italy was called Hesperia by the Greeks, . . . Spain was called Hesperia by the Romans . . .

If the nations which adopted this fable had know of a country west of the Atlantic, that country must have been Hesperia to them all; and pursuing this analogy I have so named it . . . (p. 420)
And reach the confines of their promised land,  
Forbid to enter, but from Pisgah's height;  
On fruitful Canaan feasted long his sight;  
View'd unborn nations from his labors blest,  
Thus o'er thy subject wave shalt thou behold  
Far happier realms their future charms unfold (p. 422)  

If Columbus were Moses and if the Americas were the promised land, then the residents of Hesperia were the chosen people, with all the mythic significance that implied. From the founding of the New England colonies, the colonists there had referred to the land as a New Canaan and as a New Eden and had referred to themselves as the "elect" or as "Israel." In a drawing upon this Old Testament imagery Barlow was using language with which residents of the fledgling republic were used to describing themselves. Barlow reinforces the image of Columbus as Moses and enhances Columbus's stature as an epic hero appropriate for epic treatment by referring to him several times as a "patriarch" (pp. 470, 559, 561) and as the "father of this new world" (p. 470).  

There is much in The Columbiad to remind us of how another epic hero is treated, namely, Adam in Paradise Lost. By some accounts Milton's 1667 effort to justify the ways of God to man was almost as widely read in the colonies as the Bible. In Books 11 and 12 of Paradise Lost the Angel Michael presents fallen and despondent Adam with a panorama of human history from the expulsion from the Garden through the coming of Christ. The central narrative device of The Columbiad is a striking similar panorama of the future that the supernatural being Hesper evokes for the imprisoned and discredited Columbus. The similarities in narrative devices and situations would not be lost on Barlow's readers, and his readers would attribute the same significance to Columbus that they had attributed to Milton's Adam. On the basis of Hesper's panorama Columbus could well exclaim as Adam does  

O goodness infinite, goodness immense!  
That all this good of evil shall produce,  
and evil turn to good (PL, Book XII, 469-471)  

If Adam's transgression was a fortunate fall as Milton has him exclaim, then for Barlow's readers who were quite familiar with Paradise Lost, Columbus's misfortune was equally fortunate, and American history was a working out of God's providence just as surely as history until the birth of Christ was. Barlow returns to his theme of Hesperian history being the realization of God's will when he has Potomac, the river god of the Chesapeake area, observe to Columbus  

Then shall your federal towers your bank adorn  
and hail with me the great millennial morn  
That gilds your capitol. Thence earth shall draw  
Her first clear codes of liberty and law;  
There public right a settled form shall find,  
Old Afric's sons their shameful fetters case [shed];  
Our wild Hesperians humanize at last . . . (p. 555)  

The "millennial morn" upon which the U.S. capital will arise would someone familiar with Christian mythology mean the dawn of the thousand year period of holiness during which Christ rules on earth, as described in Revelations [20:1-5], and thus, by metaphor extension the hoped-for period of joy, serenity, prosperity, and justice. Barlow then equates the rise of the United States with Christ's second coming. For any of his compatriots who wondered what role their society was to play Harlow makes his point clearly by resorting to the Christian myth of the millennium.  

By using myths with which his readers would be familiar and some of which his readers had already appropriated, the Classical myth of Hesper and Hesperia and the Christian myths of Moses as patriarch, of the promised land, and of the millennium, Barlow asserted the implications of Colonial and Revolutionary history as an epic poet should.  

One critic has wittily remarked that "For a man in the state of nature," Milton's Adam "displays a fine command of medieval theology." That comment serves to remind us that the social function of an epic is twofold. Not only does the epic mythologize the history of a people, as we have seen that Barlow does with Classical and Christian myth, but also an epic seeks to incorporate and perhaps even reconcile contemporary theories and philosophies about the nature of society, man, and the universe. It is the effort to incorporate and reconcile these belief systems that gives an epic its contemporaneity, its inescapable character of a particular people and place. As the epic poet should, Barlow "speaks for his own time," place, and people, when he wrestles with the topical issues of post-Revolutionary America. I will touch upon two of these topics:  

1. the appropriateness of the Americas to be an environment for an advanced civilization [Buffon];  
2. the humanity of the native peoples of the Americas, particularly as compared with Europeans.  

As you know these were issues that Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Adams, and Franklin, among others, had labored over in print, in state houses, and in constitutional conventions. It is Barlow's effort to engage these issues that makes The Columbiad a document of its times.  

You may remember that for several decades after the Revolutionary War the young republic engaged in a rather heated discourse with England, as well as the rest of Europe, about whether this land and these peoples could sustain civilization as Europeans defined it. This period of the republic's virtual adolescence was spent establishing that this country had an identity and a validity fully comparable to any European nation, just as adolescents go through a similar process of establishing their majority. Unfortunately for the Americans, one of the most widely read and influential European theorists was the Comte Georges Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1707-1788), a naturalist, who was one of the first to discuss the history of the world in terms of success geologic stages. Franklin, Jefferson, and other scientist-statesmen chaffed mightily under Buffon's pronouncement in his ongoing Histoire naturelle that the Americas provided an inferior environment that inevitably would produce inferior plants, animals, peoples, and societies. Buffon cited the lives and societies of American Indians as proof of the degenerative influence of America. Franklin and later Jefferson engaged in correspondence with Buffon to dissuade him from the opinion that the Americas were an inferior environment. Based upon what he called "the respectable testimony of the famous Dr. Franklin," Buffon in a 1778 supplement to the Histoire later reversed his judgment of the American climate and soil,
reasoning "In a country where immigrants from Europe multiply so rapidly, where longevity is greater than elsewhere, it is scarcely possible that men should degenerate." 14

Buffon's reversal was probably also due to Thomas Jefferson who, while minister to France [circa 1784], presented Buffon with specimens demonstrating the superior size of American elk, moose, and panthers. Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia [London, 1787], completed while Jefferson was minister to France and documenting the superiority of American plants and animals, represents part of the American rebuttal of Buffon and others. 15

Barlow did not close ranks with Franklin and Jefferson in rebutting Buffon. In fact, The Columbiad fails to engender the national spirit that an epic should precisely because Barlow does not contest and often, indeed, adopts Buffon's theory of degenerative America. It is true that Barlow mentions "The condor frowning from a southern plain" (p. 504), but when Barlow elaborates, as follows, in a note, he equivocates and thus fails to accomplish his epic purpose of stimulating national pride and, thus, establishing national character:

The Condor is supposed to be the largest bird of prey . . . and is supposed by some authors to be peculiar to the American continent. Buffon believes him to be of the same species with the laemer-geyer (lamb-vulture) of the Alps. The similarity of their habitations favors this conjecture; but the truth is, the Condor of Peru has not been well examined, and his history is imperfectly know. (pp. 815–816, n. 26)

The stultifying influences of Buffon is especially apparent in the discussion of Native Americans that Columbus and Hesper have. During one of their panoramic excursions when Columbus sees the peoples of South America, he asks

Can these be fashion'd on the social plan, 
Or boast a lineage with the race of man? (p. 454)

Hesper's response, as follows, is vintage Buffon, attributing the inferiority of the Indians to their environment:

. . . Unnumbered causes lie
In earth and sea, in climate, soil and sky,
That fire the soul or damp the genial flame
See beauty, form and color change with place
The soul too, varying with the change of clime,
Feeble or fierce, or groveling or sublime,
Forms with the body to a kindred plan
and lives the same, a nation or a man. (pp. 456–457)

Regarding the Indians, Columbus asks Hesper the question that preoccupied American settlers and Europeans:

Why the wild woods forever must they rove,
Nor arts nor social joys their passion move? (p. 462)

Hesper responds that the Native Americans had been spoiled by the veritable paradise:

By nature formed to rove, the human kind,
Of freedom fond, will ramble unconfined,
Till all the region fills, and rival right
Restrains their steps and bids their force unite;
When common safety builds a common cause,
Conforms their interest and inspires their laws,
Their fields bloom joyous and their walls ascend. (p. 463)

Barlow has a more serious problem here than his unexamined adoption of Buffon's early, unmodified theories. Barlow makes the Americas' Edenic environment responsible for the absence of European-style civilizations in parts of the Americas. By making this assertion Barlow creates a logical contradiction that runs like the Grand Canyon though this work. On one hand Barlow has said that the Americas are the classically fabled Hesperia, the land to the West, but on the other hand Barlow asserts that the Americas are a degenerative environment. Barlow images the Americas as the New Canaan, the promised land, the land where the millennium will be realized but, at the same time, he says that very idyllicism has made Native Americans slothful and uncivilized. If Barlow had been as facile with the philosophy of his age as Milton was with Medieval philosophy, then perhaps Barlow could have written himself out of this impasse.

What is important to the discussion of The Columbiad as literary epic is that Barlow attempted to wrestle with these contemporary issues. To the extent that he made the attempt he fulfilled the other social function of the epic, to "speak for his own time."

Conclusion

You will remember the dilemma that was the stimulus of this paper was the question of how Joel Barlow could reconcile the pragmatic needs of the young republic for science, governance, and history with the seeming frivolities of the imagination.

What Barlow perceived far better than Cotton Mather or Benjamin Franklin was that the "rickety nation" that he as a diplomat and lawyer was helping to form needed both history and poetry, both the practical and the imaginative arts. Yes, the young nation needed tools and machines, but that nation also needed a vision of itself that would motivate it to use those tools and machines. Franklin and Jefferson attempted to supply that identity in their scientific work. In his speaker in 1783 and in his American Dictionary of the English Language in 1828 Noah Webster helped establish the American identity by espousing what he called "Federal English," the yeomanly English of America rather than the affected English of Britain, because Webster believed that "America must be as independent in literature as she is in politics, as famous for arts as for arms. 16 It is unfortunate that Barlow's capability did not match his conception, but like the actual Columbus and the Columbus character in Barlow's epic, the poet's vindication came when subsequent generations of American poets followed his general outlines to write successful American epics. Like Columbus, Barlow was a visionary, and by imaging Columbus as such, Barlow has helped us to think of ourselves as visionaries.

NOTES

2. Pearce, p. 55.

(continued on page 746)
An organization is PEOPLE. The organization has specific goals for which the people work. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization of women who volunteer their time to achieve goals and objectives. The enthusiasm and dedication of volunteers is necessary for success. Doing things for others makes our lives fuller and more exciting. We do believe we can make a difference and change things.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT will help us, as DAR members, achieve our goals. Last year my 15 year son volunteered me to teach a genealogy merit badge course for his Boy Scout troop. With much trepidation, I accepted this challenge! Just imagine facing 26 boys and young men ages 11 through 18—none of them very interested in genealogy! I did my homework and came prepared with lots of books and handouts. The boys came alive with wonderful stories of their families and teaching the course turned into one of the best experiences of my many years in scouting. As I told them of my membership in DAR, I suddenly realized what a great opportunity this was to be involved in a community interest—in the name of DAR. The boys learned of their heritage through working on their merit badge and I received three calls for information on requirements for joining DAR and C.A.R.!

Each of you will have an opportunity to tell the DAR story at some time. Take advantage of it and see the rewards your chapter can reap!

Editor: Mrs. Steve Young, 856 Augusta Drive, Houston, TX 77057
The Honor Roll Questionnaire is designed to encourage chapters to strive for a well-balanced program of DAR work. In reporting, the Questionnaire helps chapters evaluate their efforts in carrying out specified activities and enables them to determine how successful they have been in fulfilling the objectives for the National Society. Honor Roll awards publicly recognize those chapters which attain the highest standards of achievement.

The questionnaires of 2,899 of the 3,083 chapters were received and graded by this chairman. Honor Roll status was earned by 1968 chapters, with 826 chapters receiving the Gold award.


The areas of most challenge are once again, payment of ALL dues by the deadline, attaining an increase in membership, and having a 20% minimum of the chapter's membership count credited with DAR Magazine subscriptions. We are most grateful to the National Board of Management for abolishing “star status” this year as this system had indeed outlived its usefulness within the National Society.

The cooperation of the State Chairmen, State Treasurers, and the National Vice Chairmen is acknowledged with sincere appreciation. Special thanks is also extended to the personnel in the Office of the Committees and offices of the Treasurer General and DAR Magazine, and especially to those ladies who faithfully served in the distribution of the certificates during Continental Congress.

The objectives of the National Society and the accomplishments of this “Centennial” Administration are reflected in the Honor Roll program. During our Centennial year, each chapter strived to reach its highest potential, thereby honoring “God, Home, and Country” with the “tie that binds” our National Society. It is with grateful appreciation that this chairman acknowledges and thanks Mrs. Eldred M. Yochim, for the privilege of serving as the National Chairman of Honor Roll during the Centennial Administration. The friends and Daughters we have met during the past three years shall always remain fond memories within our service to the National Society, as it is only through service and honor that our National Society ties and binds each member and chapter to one another.

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ALABAMA 100% Reporting
Gold: (0) Silver: (4) Alaska, Col. John Mitchell, Sleeping Lady, Natalia Shelikof.
Honorable Mention: (0)

ARIZONA 100% Reporting
Honorable Mention: (1) Agua Fria.

ARKANSAS 100% Reporting
Honorable Mention: (6) Arkadelphia, Gen. Henry Lee, Marion, Harrison Colony, Old Military Road, Tate's Bluff.

CALIFORNIA 100% Reporting

COLORADO 100% Reporting

CONNECTICUT 100% Reporting

Delaware 100% Reporting
Gold: (1) Cooch's Bridge.
Honorable Mention: (0)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 100% Reporting
Honorable Mention: (2) Columbia, Susan Riviere Hertz.

Florida

(continued on page 706)
Illinois State Organization, NSDAR

Honors

The State Regent and State Officers

1992–1993

Front row center: Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson, Regent; (L) Mrs. Lyle Hinshaw, Vice Regent; (R) Mrs. Victor G. Marty, Chaplain;

Back row: (L–R) Mrs. Joseph B. Organ, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Arthur S. Rakestraw, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Samuel Scarpone, Librarian; Mrs. Wayne W. Marquart, Historian; Mrs. Richard L. Volpe, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Gene A. Bork, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph W. Lofthouse, Registrar.
HONOR ROLL
(continued from page 704)

GEORGIA
100% Reporting

HAWAII
100% Reporting
Gold: (1) Aloha.

IDAHO
100% Reporting
Gold: (1) Alice Whitman.
Silver: (2) Ee-Dah-How, Wyeth.
Honorable Mention: (1) Lt. George Farragut.

ILLINOIS
100% Reporting

INDIANA

IOWA
Gold: (12) Ashley, Council Bluffs, De Shon—Boone, Hannah Caldwell, Mayflower, Mercy Otis, Open Fire, Open Prairie, Pilgrim, Pilot Rock, Solomon Dean, Spinning Wheel.
Silver: (11) Algona, James Harlan, Log Cabin, Mary Knight, Mary Marion, Nancy McKay Harsh, Nathaniel Fellows, Oskaloosa, Priscilla Alden, Washington, Lawrence Van Hook.
Honorable Mention: (12) Abigail Adams, Candlestick, Glenwood, Jean Espy, Julien Dubuque, Marion-Linn, Mary Ball Washing ton, Mary Brewster, Stars and Stripes, Sun Dial, Van Buren County, Lucy Standish.

KANSAS
100% Reporting

KENTUCKY
100% Reporting

LOUISIANA
100% Reporting
Gold: (20) Abram Morehouse, Atchakapas, Metairie Ridge, Boeuf River, Caddo, Cad- casieu, Ft. Miro, Frances Rebecca Harri son, Heiroime Gaines, Louisiana, New Iberia, Robert Harvey, Sabine, St. Tam (continued on page 712)
The Illinois Organization NSDAR
and Illinois Junior Membership Committee
Proudly Present
The 1992 Illinois State Conference Pages

Mrs. Glendon D. Gustafson—State Regent
Mrs. Mark Gerardot—State Chairman Junior Membership
Miss Gwen Smith—1992 Illinois Outstanding Junior
Standing as a sentinel, high on a hill, in Peoria, is this Giant Burr Oak Tree, estimated to be 300 years old. It was small when the French established a settlement here on the Illinois River in 1691. It was here during the Revolutionary War and when the first American pioneers settled in 1819.

It has been a Tricentennial project to develop seedlings from acorns of the tree and to distribute them to school children for planting. These seedlings honor 300 years of growth for the Giant Oak and the Peoria area.

PEORIA CHAPTER, ILLINOIS DIVISION NSDAR

QUERIES
(continued from page 691)

**military service.**—Deanne McKeown, P O Box 1388, Sedona, AZ 86336.

**DUNWORTH-PORTER:** Need parents of Aaron W. Dunworth b. NY state about 1830, and parents of Susanna Marie Porter Dunworth b. CT and VT. Susanna b. PA 22 Apr 1832. Aaron worked for the railroad. 1880 census was in Youngstown, OH. Died 1881-1882? Lived in Huntington, PA. Susanna later married Algeron S. Holden, 22 Apr 1886, from Bloom Twp., Clearfield, Co., PA. Raised his children and hers were farmed out, Adaline, Alice, Ida, Harry, AnnaieMay, Ira, John W. Gertrude Dunworth.—Mrs. Ed. H. Dunworth, 4207 W Stella Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85019-1450.

**SICKLES/SICKELS:** Need information on the parents of Henry Sickles of Fayette Co., PA—b. 1805, d. 1852, m. Mary Rabe. Father came from NJ to PA in late 1700s, possibly named Daniel or John.—Martha Neal, P O Box 989, Washington, PA 15301.

**KAHL/KAHLE-DECHART:** Need any info on John Dechart Kahl (son of George) b. ca 1830 near Chambersburg, PA, d. 16 Jan 1912 in Washington Co., PA, m. Mary Nixon. Mother's maiden name Dechard.—Martha Neal, P O Box 989, Washington, PA 15301.

**HANDLEY:** Seeking parents of John P. Sherrod Handley, b. 17 May 1818, NC or AL, m. 14 April 1842 to Myra Jane Gardner, b. 12 Dec 1825. Parents thought to be Isaac Handley m. Mary C. Sherrod, Wayne Co., NC, then moving to Wilcox Co., AL. Need proof.—Sue Handley Johnson, P O Box 28, Star City, AR 71667.

**ORVIS:** Who are parents of Eliphas Orvis who m. Patty Savage in Mexico, Oswego County, NY on 17 Oct 1820? Patty d. 5 Dec 1822, 6 1/2 mos after giving birth to son Stebbins Roderick Orvis. Believe Eliphas remarried. Is Eliphas related (e.g. son) to Oliver Orvis who appears in 1820 US Census in town of Mexico? Oliver’s wife’s maiden name is Patty Stebbins.—Richard C. Clark, 1458 Sugar Maple Lane, Lexington, KY 40511-1369.

**PAGE:** Seeking parents of Frederick Page, b. 1815 in VA or NC, m. to Rhoda Heathcok. Known children: Laura, Aaron, and Nancy (my grandmother). Frederick died and was buried in NW GA in the part of Cass County now Bartow County, GA.—Virginia W. Walker, 4740 NW 20th Pl, Gainesville, FL 32605.

**GATEWOOD-McDONALD:** John F. Gatewood m. Nancy McDonald 15 Nov 1840 Hardeman Co., TN, and J. Foster Gatewood was a volunteer age 18-45 in the Civil War listed on TN State Microfilm taken April 1862 Hardeman Co. Was (continued on page 745)
A Few of the Many Historic Sites in Division I
Illinois Society NSDAR
being preserved for
"GOD, HOME and COUNTRY"

*This Eastlake style Victorian structure was built in 1887 by W. S. Bailey, founder and first president of Union National Bank, Macomb. Owner since 1982 has been the McDonough County Historic Preservation Society. Commercial offices are located in the basement and on the second floor. Open for self guided tours weekdays, 9:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m.

*Cornerstone for the Hancock County Courthouse, Carthage was laid July 30, 1907. Built of Bedford limestone, it is considered one of the most outstanding and beautiful courthouses in Illinois.

*Registered National Historic Landmark
Mrs. Stanley Speer, Division I Director

*The Jail, on North Market Street, Knoxville was completed in 1845 and used as the county jail until 1873. A second story room currently houses reminders of the old railroad station in Knoxville.

*The Knox County Courthouse, Galesburg was erected 1884-1886, more than a decade after the removal of the County Seat from Knoxville in 1873.

Pope's River Presbyterian Church. Organized October 14, 1837 in Section 7 of Ohio Grove Township, Mercer County, IL. It was the western most Presbyterian Church in the United States. (Photo taken 8/91)

On October 28, 1858, Abraham Lincoln visited LaHarpe in the course of his famous contest with Stephen A. Douglas for the United States senatorship on the evening of that day he spoke in the Methodist Episcopal Church the structure in which the meeting was held stood on this site and was the predecessor of the present building." Rene Cossitt, Jr. Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1858

Hillcrest, for more than 60 years the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline was built in 1892. Mrs. Butterworth was a granddaughter of John Deere, founder and first president of Deere and Co. Hillcrest, remodeled and altered by the Butterworths many times, is now used extensively as a meeting place for not-for-profit community organizations. Free guided tours weekdays by appointment.
ILLINOIS STATE ORGANIZATION, NSDAR
DIVISION II

Honors

Illinois
Outstanding Junior
and
Divisional Winner

GWEN SMITH

Chapter Reports
(continued from page 697)

past year. She is a graduate of Mercy Hospital School of Nursing in Denver, Colorado and was operating room supervisor for many years at Mercy Hospital in Durango.—Glady's McBee

RICHARD ARNOLD (Washington, DC). At the DCDAR State Conference on March 28, 1992, two members of the chapter made surprise presentations to the State.

At the Saturday morning session, Mrs. Julius Castigliola, Honorary Chapter Regent, presented to Mrs. Gary R. Meeds, Honorary State Regent, one of the original Gold American History Medals for the State Archives. This medal was conceived and designed by her mother, Mrs. Robert Powell Sweeny in 1919 as an incentive to Georgia students to study American History. In 1921 the NSDAR Executive Board adopted the program, with Mrs. Sweeny solely handling. In 1968 the responsibility was returned to NSDAR Headquarters. The

medal presented to Mrs. Meeds was given in 1960 to Richard Arnold Chapter by Mrs. Sweeny. Well over 100,000 Gold Medals have been presented since 1919. Today a Silver Medal goes to the State winner, and a Bronze to the Chapter winner.

Saturday evening at the Banquet, Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, presented to the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. E. Clark, the official DCDAR State Regent's Pin and insignia, a gold jeweled Official NSDAR Insignia. This pin is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Niebell to the DCDAR to be used by all future State Regents as their official State Regent's Pin and Insignia.—Mary Ann Freer

LITTLE RED RIVER (Heber Springs, AR) and Fort San Luis Chapter, Tallahassee, Florida have joined hearts and hands reaching over a thousand miles to work on a common project. One chapter had the information, the other the situation, and they played into each others hands.

Fort San Luis Chapter was having a tea on January 26, 1991, honoring all past DAR Chapter Regents in Tallahassee. Edith Hartly (Mrs. Robert), State Regent of Florida, was to be a guest. Charlotte Palmer (Mrs. George), Regent of Fort San Luis Chapter, knowing Nadia Strid (Mrs. Oscar), a member of Little Red River Chapter, would be visiting in the area on that day, invited Mrs. Strid to be a guest at the tea. Mrs. Strid had previously mentioned to Mrs. Palmer, she would like to propose an idea for a joint project on which the two chapters could cooperate. When Mrs. Strid met Mrs. Hartly at the tea, she mentioned that her great great grandfather, Robert Raymond Reid was a Territorial Governor of Florida, 1839-1841, and that he was buried on private property belonging to descendants of the only other Florida Governor, Millard Caldwell, who was buried in the same plot. This private cemetery has been used only by the Reid and Caldwell families and is now in the city limits.

At the present time, nearby properties are being sold to various individuals, is the concern of the Reid family and will happen to Governor Reid's and Governor Caldwell's grave sites, if property keeps changing hands in years to come, as has previously happened.

During her talk, Mrs. Hartly mentioned Mrs. Strid's proposal and chapter members who were present at the meeting received the idea enthusiastically. After talking about this, chapter members thought it was a good idea if an interested organization could look into the feasibility of preserving this historical ground.

Upon her return home to Heber Springs, Mrs. Strid presented to the Little Red River Chapter the idea of working with Fort San Luis Chapter. The Little Red River Chapter members voted unanimously to cooperate with Fort San Luis Chapter.

Little Red River Chapter and Fort San Luis Chapter are happy to be working together on this project. Tracy Lawson (Mrs. Robert), Fort San Luis Chapter, volunteered to work with Mrs. Strid who is Chairperson of American Heritage Committee, (continued on page 716)
Discover Historic Illinois

With Division II Illinois Daughters
At the Danish Lutheran Church in Sheffield

St. Peter’s Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Sheffield, Illinois, was founded October 25th, 1869, by 23 members whose motto was “Justification by Faith.”

Their building was constructed in 1880 in the true old country style. It stands today as a symbol of the first organized group of this denomination within the United States.

When, by 1950, the original membership had diminished, the building became used by the Wesleyan Church, then by the Asbury Holiness Church. By 1973, it was deeded to the Sheffield Historical Society, which has faithfully restored the building and its furnishing, and accepts contributions toward its maintenance.

The church was reconsecrated by Her Majesty, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, on May 15th, 1976, and was honored by the Danish Government Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs who attended the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the church in 1980.

The church is listed in the National Register of Historic Buildings and Sites of the United States. Although the building no longer serves a congregation, each year on the third Sunday in Advent the historical society invites the public to a Christmas program in the church with a traditional tree and services.

One of the members of the early church was a young man named Hans Peter Bertelson who became an inspiration for a well-known poem. It happened that Hans, one day as he was doing farm chores for a nearby farmer, Mr. Curtis, was noticed by Mr. Curtis’ guest, John Greenleaf Whittier. Whittier was so impressed by the serenity of the barefoot lad in homespun that he composed the poem “The Barefoot Boy.”

Mr. Bertelson grew up to be a minister, scholar, and teacher in Blair, Nebraska.

Restoration was begun by Mrs. Peg Schmitt of Sheffield in October 1967. The Illinois Daughters plan to place an historical marker at the church site on Sunday, October 18, 1992, to which all are invited.

Mrs. Lawrence Bruckner, Division Director

SPONSORING CHAPTERS AND REGENTS

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HONOR ROLL
(continued from page 706)

many, Spirit of '76, Vieux Carre', Brunan—Vidal, Catahoula, Iberville Parish, D'Arbonne.
Honorable Mention: (8) Acadia, Avoayelles, Dorcheat Bistineau, Chief Tusquahoma, John James Audubon, Shreveport, Kistachie, Live Oak.

MAINE
100% Reporting
Gold: (8) Burnt Meadow, Elizabeth Wadsworth, Eunice Farnsworth, Lydia Putnam, Mary Kelton Dummer—Patience Stanley, Old York, Ramasse, Molly Ockett.
Silver: (8) Amariescoogin, Col. Dummer Sewall, Frances Dighton Williams, Hannah Weston, Koussimoc, Mary Dillingham, Samuel Grant, Katahdin Valley.
Honorable Mention: (4) Pemaquid, Ruth Heald Cragin, Penobscot Expedition, Mt. Desert Isle.

MARYLAND
Honorable Mention: (4) Francis Scott Key, John Eager Howard, Mary Carroll Caton, Washington—Custis.

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN
100% Reporting
Honorable Mention: (13) Algonquin, Anne Frisy Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Coldwater, Lansing, Mecosta, Piery Hill, Rebecca Dewey, Saray Ann Cochrane, Sarah Caswell Angell, Sophie de Marsac Cam pau, Ypsilanti, Elizabeth Bienaine.

MINNESOTA
Silver: (3) Anthony Wayne, Capt. John Holmes, Maria Sanford.
Honorable Mention: (4) Ft. Snelling, Grey-solon du Lhut, Nathan Hale, Rochester.

MISSISSIPPI
Silver: (19) Biloxi, Cotton Gin Port, David Holmes, Deer Creek, Duchess De Chaumont, Gulf, Hic-a-sha-ha-ha, James Gillam, John Rolfe, Judith Robinson, Na houla, Nanib Waiya, Norvell Robertson, Pathfinder, James Foster, Annandale, Chiquastochnee, Betsy Love Allen, Itawamba.

MONTANA
Gold: (1) Mt. Hyalite.
Silver: (2) Beaverhead, Bitter Root.
Honorable Mention: (2) Powder River, Shining Mountain.

NEBRASKA
Gold: (3) Otoe, Point of Rock, Sioux Lookout.
Honorable Mention: (9) Deborah Avery, Lone Willow, Nancy Gary, Ouiesta, St. Leger Cowley, Sand Hills, Shelton, 37th Star, Ash Hollow.

NEVADA
100% Reporting
Gold: (4) Francisco Graces, John C. Fremont, Nevada Sagebrush, Valley of Fire.
Silver: (1) Washoe Zephyr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Gold: (2) Else Gilley, Mary Butler.
Honorable Mention: (1) New Boston.

NEW JERSEY
(continued on page 714)
Dr. Hiram Rutherford came to Oakland, Illinois, in 1840 and established his practice after graduation from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He was the town's first physician. In 1843 he returned to Pennsylvania and married his sweetheart, Lucinda Bowman. They had one son, John. In 1845, Lucinda died during the flu epidemic. By 1846, Dr. Rutherford had become a community leader and friend of Abraham Lincoln, then a circuit judge. In 1847, Dr. Rutherford became involved in the famous Matson Slave Trial, the only known case in which Lincoln represented a slave owner. A family of slaves belonging to Robert Matson sought help from Dr. Rutherford and Gideon Ashmore. Matson, a Kentuckian, had brought the slaves North to work on his farm. While the slaves where sheltered in Ashmore's Tavern, Matson obtained a court order to have them jailed. Rutherford and Ashmore then procured a writ of habeas corpus for their release. Matson hired Lincoln to represent him. The circuit court, after a hearing, freed the slaves. During the trial, Dr. Rutherford met Harriet Hutcherson whom he married in 1848. They had nine children and he continued to practice in Oakland until his death in 1900. The house, still on its original site, was built in 1846-'47 for the then exorbitant sum of $1600. It was owned by the Rutherford family until 1947 when it was deeded to Oakland Landmarks, Inc. The house is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Miss Edna Meadows, Division Director

SPONSORING REGENTS AND CHAPTERS

Mrs. Clay P. Whiteford – Alliance
Mrs. T. Keith Hicks – Barbara Standish
Mrs. Raymond L. Johnson – Chief Pontiac
Mrs. Timothy Wylder – DeWitt-Clinton
Mrs. Neal Meinart – Governor Bradford

Mrs. Leo Nelson – Governor Edward Coles
Mrs. Dean Lindholm – Governor Thomas Ford
Mrs. Dale Smith – Kuikka
Mrs. Elmer Hilton – Letitia Green Stevenson
Mrs. Warren D. Coughlin – Madam Rachel Edgar

Mrs. Telvin Tuggle – Remember Allerton
Mrs. Jerry L. Buffenmeyer – Sally Lincoln
Mrs. Harold L. Hooe – Stephen A. Douglas
Mrs. Robert Hoaglin – Stephen Decatur
Mrs. Steven Benner – Princess Wach-e-kee
HONOR ROLL
(continued from page 712)


New Mexico
Gold: (4) Jacob Bennett, Lew Wallace, Tucumcari, Desert Gold.
Silver: (5) Coronado—Caprock, Charles Dibrell, Dona Ana, Sierra Blanca, Valle Grande.
Honorable Mention: (2) El Portal, Thomas Jefferson.

New York

North Carolina

North Dakota
100% Reporting
Gold: (1) Dacotah.
Silver: (0)
Honorable Mention: (1) Minishoshee.

Ohio

Oklahoma
100% Reporting
Honorable Mention: (6) Capt. Peter Ankeny, Chickasha, Cimarron, Ponca City, Cherokee Capital, Ass Alexander.

Oregon
Gold: (5) David Hill, Mt. Hood, Susannah Lee Barlow, Cape Sebastian, Anna Marie Pittman.
Silver: (1) Yamhill.
Honorable Mention: (6) Belle Passi, Chemeketa, Crater Lake, Multnomah, Oregon Lewis and Clark, Oregon Trail.

Pennsylvania
100% Reporting

Rhode Island
Gold: (1) Beacon Pole Hill.

South Carolina

(continued on page 718)
In 1673 the French explorers Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette found the low divide separating the Des Plaines and Chicago Rivers. Jolliet could see the potential value of linking Lake Michigan with the Des Plaines and Mississippi Rivers, and in his report suggested building such a canal. This area is now designated the Chicago Portage National Historic Site and a large monument has been placed there.

Near the mouth of the Chicago River is a plaque commemorating the winter camp built in 1674 by Father Marquette and two voyageurs, the first Europeans to camp at the site of Chicago.

DISCOVERING HISTORIC ILLINOIS WATERWAYS

ILLINOIS DIVISION FOUR NSDAR

Director - Mrs. John P. Fixmer, III

Drawings and text by Jacquelyn Jones De Young

After much consideration and many delays construction of the Illinois Michigan Canal began on July 4, 1836. Starting at the south branch of the Chicago River it followed the Des Plaines and Illinois Rivers to Peru, where the Illinois River was navigable to the Mississippi.

The Canal was 60 feet wide at water level, 36 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet deep along the 96 mile route. This mammoth project required the construction of dams, bridges, aqueducts, tow paths and 15 locks to control water level.

After many difficulties and financial troubles the Canal was finished in April 1848. Mules or horses pulled the boats until later years when steam driven boats became available.

Bringing rapid growth and prosperity to the region, the Canal paid off its debts and was profitable to the state. Railroads and the size limitations of the Canal itself finally ended its usefulness in 1933. In 1984 by act of Congress the canal and surrounding areas were designated the first National Heritage Corridor, with plans to preserve and develop the historic and natural resources.
Little Red River Chapter, to present a plan to preserve the grave site.

This mutual project has created a great deal of interest in both chapters and all are looking forward to preserving this important site in Tallahassee, Florida.—Nadia Strid

RANCHO PALOS VERDES (California) has been furnishing the DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP booklets to Hamilton Adult School in Torrance, California, for more than five years. Instructor, Mrs. Pat Wright, has tried in vain to obtain instructional materials for the new citizen classes through conventional channels including the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Chaplain, Mrs. Ronald Maynes, has been visiting the classes each semester, distributing between twenty and thirty manuals to the class, and at the request of Mrs. Wright, discusses the Daughters of the American Revolution with the aspiring new citizens, explaining its origins, history, purposes and patriotic resolve. Mrs. Wright and her students have always received Mrs. Maynes with interest and appreciation.

It is not often that we are sought out by a new American citizen many months later, and profusely thanked for the manual. One cannot express in words what a fulfilling mission it is to assist our new citizens through the generosity of the Daughter’s program for new citizens.—Betty Maynes

MOUNT LOOKOUT (Golden, CO). DAR Good Citizens were honored in February, 1992 at Mount Lookout Chapter’s annual tea and book dramatization. A benefit for the Golden DAR Pioneer Museum, owned by the City of Golden and managed by members of the chapter, the sumptuous tea involved the community in a meaningful way.

By being given the opportunity to meet our DAR Good Citizens, residents of the area recognized dependability, service, leadership, and patriotism exemplified by our young people today. In supporting this benefit for the museum, the public took a part in the preservation of the history of this very interesting area.

Mount Lookout’s Good Citizens for 1992, presented by Mrs. Landon Bowers, committee chairman, are Michelle Ellis of Golden High School, Rendi Abbott, Bear Creek, and Victory Bowers, committee member, are Michelle Ellis of Golden High School, Rendi Abbott, Bear Creek, and Victory Moorehouse, Lakewood.

Good Citizens, their parents and counselors and other guests were welcomed by Chapter Regent Mrs. J. W. Crawford.

The book dramatization was given by Mollie Lee Berson who has been our guest for 31 years. Mrs. Bersons gives an entirely new focus to the art of book reviewing as she takes the role of the main character of the book she has chosen. Her selection this year was Doc Susie by Virginia Cornell, a true story of a country physician in the Colorado Rockies.

Tea arrangements were made by Mrs. Dale Moore, Vice Regent.

Our “Centennial Daughter,” Odette Whaithe Warren, died December 31 at age 100. She was the last remaining charter member of the chapter, and contributed much to Mount Lookout. We will remember her with love and admiration.—Dorothy Vest Hunter

INDIAN RESERVE (Tipton, IN) dedicated a NSDAR marker at the grave of charter member and first Registrar, Ruth Freeman, on Sunday, June 28 at Brookside Cemetery at Windfall, IN.

The ritual and dedication were performed by Carolyn Etchison, Regent, and Georgia Leach, Chaplain. Personal tribute from the chapter was given by Marietta Henry, member and friend.

Honoréd guests were Mary Morgan, Indiana State Regent, Nancy Featherston, Central District Director, and members of Mrs. Freeman’s family.

A reception followed the ceremony. Approximately 30 guests were present, including representatives of several Indiana chapters.—Virginia O’Malley

(continued from page 710)
L to R: Mrs. Roy J. McNeill, 4th Division American History Month Chairman and Regent of Ansel Brainerd Cook Chapter, Libertyville: sponsor of Matthew Vuturo (far right) 5th grade, North Central Division Winner. Mrs. Charles E. Jung, State Chairman, American History Month and Regent of Signal Hill Chapter, Barrington, sponsor of Robert Gienko (second from right) 7th grade, National Winner.

As we DISCOVER HISTORIC ILLINOIS, we honor these winners pictured in front of the Ivanhoe Congregational Church in Ivanhoe, Illinois, the oldest church in Lake County.
HONOR ROLL
(continued from page 714)

Honorable Mention: (7) Blue Savannah—Swamp Fox, Columbia, David Hopkins, Margaret Gregg Gordon, Star Fort, Sullivan Dunklin, Thomas Heyward, Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA
100% Reporting
Gold: (2) Bear Butte, Mac Pherson.

Honorable Mention: (2) Daniel Newcomb, Mary Chilton.

TENNESSEE


TEXAS


UTAH
100% Reporting
Gold: (2) Golden Spike, Salt Lake Valley.
Silver: (2) Princess Timpanogos, Uintah.
Honorable Mention: (1) Sego Lily.

VERMONT
Gold: (3) Cavendish, Green Mountain, William French.
Honorable Mention: (4) Brattleboro, Capt. Jedediah Hyde, Lake Dunmore, Thomas Chittenden.

VIRGINIA


WASHINGTON
Silver: (8) Admiralty Inlet, Cascade, Columbia River, Elizabeth Bixby, Esther Reed, Marcus Whitman, Michael Trebert, Peter Puget.

Honorable Mention: (3) John Kendrick, Mary Lacy, San Juan Islands.

WEST VIRGINIA

Honorable Mention: (9) Anne Royall, Blennerhasset, Buford, Elizabeth Ludington Hagans, John Chapman, John Young, Maj. William Haymond, Shenandoah Valley, Ye Towne of Bath.

WISCONSIN
Gold: (2) Fond Du Lac, Jean Nicolet.
Silver: (6) Ah-Dah-Wa-Gam, John Bell, Fort Washington, Stevens Point, Waupun, Nay-Osh-Ing.

(continued on page 749)
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Quincy and Adams County

This Greek Revival style mansion
was built in 1835 by John Wood,
Quincy's first settler, who erected
a log cabin in 1822 at Front and
Delaware Streets. The Society was
formed in 1896, acquired the manstion
in 1907, and maintains museum dis-
plays, loan collections and library
open at regular visiting hours.

"DISCOVER HISTORIC ILLINOIS"

CHAPTER
Abraham Lincoln
Apple Creek Prairie
Bekik-a-nin-ee
Christiana Tillson
Dorothy Quincy
Dr. Silas Hamilton
Macoupin

REGENT
Mrs. Leo Canfield
Mrs. Michael Edwards
Mrs. Harold Davis
Mrs. George Knostman
Mrs. William Altenhein
Mrs. William K. Wieland
Mrs. David Humphreys

CHAPTER
Nancy Ross
Peter Meyer
Pierre Menard
Rev. James Caldwell
Salt Creek Prairie
Sgt. Caleb Hopkins
Springfield

REGENT
Mrs. Noble Harrison
Mrs. Harold Henson Jr.
Mrs. Robert Ilsley
Mrs. Gerald Homann
Mrs. David Bergman
Mrs. Donald Raymer
Mrs. Louis Myers Jr.
When Rhodes died, he left his money in a charitable trust. Lord Milner succeeded him in managing that trust. Milner, in turn, recruited the editors of various leading newspapers. He encouraged the intellectuals of his time to get into this circle, and he formed several secret or semi-secret societies called the Round Table groups which included some of the most prominent figures in British finance and British government.

When the Bolshevik revolution took place in the Soviet Union, Milner sent large amounts of money to assist the Bolsheviks to overthrow the Czar and establish Communism in Russia.

Milner had an agent in the United States, Colonel Edward Mandel House, who happened to be the principal advisor to Woodrow Wilson during 1913-17, that very turbulent time in American history. House’s charge was to establish in the United States of America a central bank that was the equivalent of the Bank of England in the British Isles. His second charge was to put in place an income tax to pay for the interest that was going to be gained by the bankers who were now in charge of the Federal Reserve. In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson signed into law both pieces of legislation. We’ve just gotten through April the 15th. The serfs of the Middle Ages did not pay as much to their leige lords as Americans pay now in taxes. Did you know that?

The Federal Reserve Board is a private banking company. The shares are owned by privately held banks, including foreign banks. The Fed can set monetary policy for America just like the Bank of England can set monetary policy for the British Isles, and the Bundesbank can do the same thing in most of Europe.

Colonel House, at the end of World War I, went to Paris and in 1919 established a branch of the British Round Table or the International House of England called the Council on Foreign Relations. That organization has dominated the United States of America ever since, constantly pushing us toward a one world government. As a matter of fact, the current United Nations was a creation of 40 members of the Council on Foreign Relations who attended the San Francisco conference that established the United Nations.

The Bretton Woods monetary agreement was also a creation of the Council on Foreign Relations.

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. The U.S. Department of State has essentially been an instrument, if you will, of the Council on Foreign Relations. Of the various Secretaries of State since the 1920s, all have been members of the Council on Foreign Relations, including Robert Lansing, Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, and James Baker. CFR members also included most Secretaries of Defense, including Caspar Weinberger and Richard Cheney.

Now, we’ve got 250 million people in America. Surely there are some good folks out in Alton, Illinois, or Bentonville, Arkansas, or down in Virginia Beach, or out in Seattle. There have to be some people who are outside of this particular Nexus and worthy of appointment to high office. But the appointments made by virtually all our Presidents, whether Democrat or Republican, to key policy positions in the Defense Department, the State Department, the Export-Import Bank, the Federal Reserve System, and of course the Treasury Department, have been men who share the globalist point of view.

My family in America goes back to 1607, so that’s at least 12 generations. My ancestors came to Jamestown. I’m a successor member of the society of Cincinnati. I have a signer of the Declaration of Independence and two Presidents in my background, and I love America. I think this is the greatest nation that has ever been put on this earth.

The reason it is great is because we had people who were willing to sacrifice and to fight to hold high the torch of freedom. They did not want to be entangled with European monarchies and the feuding that went on in Europe. They did not want to give themselves over to some central bank that was controlled by bankers in Frankfurt or Zurich or London. They did not want to have our people enslaved to some influences of a globalist nature. They wanted to found a society where freedom reigned, where everybody was equal before God, and where they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS. They believed in God almighty. They believed in the principles of the Bible. George Washington said reason and experience forbid us to expect public morality in the absence of religious principle. They were strong for the private ownership of property. You read the Constitution and you see tremendous respect for the concept of the sacredness of contracts. The people should be as good as their word. The government could not interfere.

Then, when they set up the Bill of Rights, they made it very clear that the things that were not designated specifically to the federal government were reserved to the states or to the people. The idea of ordered liberty was that we took from God freedom, and then we gave certain duties to the federal government or to the state government, and they were not to exercise any more than what we had given them. Any thought that our citizens would be tried by a court in the Hague, or that they would be subject to some worldwide environmental law found in New Delhi or Bombay, or that we would have some Hindu mystic who would decide our religious belief—that does total violence to everything that our Founding Fathers believed in.

I would like to sound the alarm. We’ve been winning the struggle in America. But wouldn’t it be tragic if, at the moment of what seems to be the greatest triumph of our beliefs, we would voluntarily surrender the freedoms that our forefathers have fought, bled and died for. We must not surrender to a concept of globalism where the sovereignty of every nation, especially the United States of America, would be submerged into that weird body that sits on the East River in New York.

Yet, pushing this global agenda is an enormous amount of money. Several

(continued on page 722)
Elijah P. Lovejoy (1802–1837) was born in Albion, Maine and ordained a Presbyterian Minister. He began in the 1830’s to publish a religious newspaper in St. Louis, Missouri advocating the abolition of slavery. Angry slave-holders forced him to flee across the river to Alton in the free State of Illinois. There he continued to publish and argue for freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom from slavery, despite having three printing presses thrown into the Mississippi River. On November 8, 1837, he was shot to death while defending his fourth printing press from an angry pro-slavery mob.

In 1897, on the 60th anniversary of Lovejoy’s death, this tallest of Illinois monuments was dedicated in Alton Cemetery near Lovejoy’s grave. Flanking a 40-foot terrace stand two 30-foot granite sentinel columns supporting bronze eagles with an eight-foot wing spread. The 93-foot center spire of Barre Granite is topped by a bronze statue of Victory, 17 feet high. The Lovejoy Monument is dedicated to those principles of human liberty and freedom of the press for which Elijah Parish Lovejoy gave his life.

(Photo by Alton Telegraph)
I want to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, this isn't a time to temporize and have tea parties and cookies. This is a time to go to the mount and get involved. We have to have a United States Senate that understands what this thing is all about, and which will refuse to ratify the United Nations treaties that will impair U.S. sovereignty. Every time another U.N. Treaty is ratified, the liberties we have as America and the sovereignty of this nation are eroded. We need to be informed, we need to be active, and we need to let those who are our representatives know at the ballot box, in private conferences, and through the mails how we stand.

Right now we are facing a crucial battle over our nation, and it is being waged so subtly and quietly that the average person is not even aware of what the issues are. Haynes Johnson of the Washington Post last July ran a column indicating that a majority of American people said they would prefer to live under laws passed by the United Nations and would let those laws supersede the laws of the United States of America.

I'm not going to let that happen if there's any breath in me, and I hope that you feel the same way.

If people like you, and all of us together, are willing to join hands and hearts in the struggle, we will maintain for our children and our grandchildren our nation as strong and free and proud as it's always been. And we will give them the legacy that has been given to us.

I'm reminded of the words of Jesus who said, "Unto whom much is given, much will be required." Much has been given to us in this land, and much will be required from us. So these are the times to bring forth greatness and to bring forth those who truly are patriots who love this great nation.
Discover Historic "Little Egypt"
Illinois Division VII NSDAR

The Southern Most Counties Of Illinois Are Known As "Little Egypt"

According to tradition people of the prairie land to the north gave it this name in the early 1830s when weather forced them to drive wagons south for corn. This was the longest and most severe winter the settlers of Illinois had known. Snows came early and reached a depth of three feet or more, and remained until late in the spring of 1831. Severe frosts continued until May. Farmers were forced to seek corn for their livestock, for the staple corn meal, and for next year planting. Farmers driving these wagons were Bible readers who remarked that they, like the sons of Jacob, were "going down to EGYPT for corn."

Division Director - Mrs. Harold E. Orr
Chaplain - Mrs. Thomas Winn
Secretary - Mrs. Margaret Youngren
Treasurer - Mrs. David Whiteside

1. Albion Public Library, built in 1842, oldest building in Illinois used as a library. Bonpas Chapter, Mrs. Robert W. Howe, Regent.
3. Robinson-Stewart House, living museum, erected in 1814. This log structure served as the White County Court House 1817-1828. Carmi Chapter, Mrs. Harold Karger, Regent.
5. First county in the state of Illinois to support Abraham Lincoln. Wayne Prairie Chapter, Mrs. Donald Talbert, Regent.
6. Original Saline County Poor Farm Museum, restored complex of 3 acres. Michael Hillegas Chapter, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Regent.
7. Fort Massac State Park, 1st Illinois State Park through efforts of Illinois DAR. Fort Massac Chapter, Mrs. C.J. Foss, Regent.
8. Beal Woods Virgin Woodland, one of the largest single tracts east of the Mississippi, "Forest of the Wabash." Mount Carmel Chapter, Mrs. Richard Heater, Regent.
9. Appellate Court House, Jefferson County, Mount Vernon, built in the 1850s. Joel Pace Chapter, Mrs. Lester Keck, Regent.
10. Mill Creek Inn, 504 Mill Street, was a saltonbox built in 1865 by John Huegely, owner of a lumber and flour mill in Nashville. Trails Crossing Chapter, Mrs. William K. Auld, Regent.
11. Old Du Quoin, on road from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. In 1803 Jarold Jackson had a toll bridge over Little Muddy River. Beaucoup Creek Chapter, Mrs. Ralph Kane, Regent.
12. Trail of Tears, Cherokee Indians forced to move from Great Smokey Mountains followed this trace from Golconda on the Ohio to Willards Ferry on the Mississippi. 2,000 died in the bitter winter of 1838 waiting to cross the Mississippi. Daniel Chapman Chapter, Mrs. George Parks, Regent.
Miss June Barekman, Regent, General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Is A True Model for All DAR Women. She Has Always Been Dedicated to The Society and Its Ideals, and Has Worked Tirelessly to Put Them into Action.

Women In Military Service for America Memorial Foundation.
Dept. 560 Washington, DC 20042-0560 (703) 533-1155 (800) 222-2294

Computer Register.
The heart of the Memorial, the Computer Register will put the names, records of service, photographs, and memorable military experiences of each registered woman at the public's fingertips. The registration process will make it possible for all servicewomen—past, present, and future—to have a permanent, visible place in America's history. All women registered prior to dedication will be listed as charter members.

A Living Memorial.
Contributions.
We urgently need donations from individuals, corporations, organizations, and state and local governments. For each $25 donation, you can honor a servicewoman, or sponsor a veteran who cannot afford to register. Contributions are tax-deductible to the full extent the law allows.
KASKASKIA CHAPTER

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

PROUDLY HONORS

OUR DISTINGUISHED MEMBER AND HONORARY CHAPTER REGENT IN GRATITUDE AND LOVE FOR HER YEARS OF DEDICATION AND SERVICE

Rosalie Stanton Clary
(MRS. Virgil Vincent Clary)

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL 1992–1995
MT. CARMEL CHAPTER RECOGNIZES TROVER TRIPLETS

From left Mrs. Paul Carter, Treasurer; Mrs. Ronald Kling, Mrs. John Ahlfeld, Mrs. David Beals, Mrs. Richard Heater, Regent

Mt. Carmel Chapter NSDAR is proud to recognize the Trover triplets-Katie, Mary Margaret and Georgia, who joined the chapter in December 1991. They are the nieces of Mrs. Paul Carter, member.

The Trover family has always been interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mary Trover Carter followed in the footsteps of her great aunt and mother and joined the organization at an early age. Her daughter and granddaughter are also members of Mt. Carmel Chapter, making them a five-generation DAR family.

The enthusiastic family interest in DAR guided the triplets to join Mt. Carmel Chapter.

Sponsors Who Appreciate the Objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution

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MRS. HARRISON YOUNGREN, REGENT
1990-92
IOWA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors

SARA JANE SHALER HARWOOD
(Mrs. Paul Eugene)
State Regent
1992 - 1994
THE IOWA SOCIETY DAR PROUDLY HONORS

Lucille Davison Watson

for 50 years of dedicated service

Chapter offices in Pilgrim and Ashley Chapters; Regent of Ashley

State offices: Chairman of Committees, District Director, Librarian, Treasurer, Vice-Regent, Regent, and currently Parliamentarian


National Director of seven School Tours and one Historical Tour

Member of many other National Committees
Museums of North Central Iowa

- **Kinney Pioneer Museum**
  Located at the Mason City Airport and features pioneer artifacts and Colby automobiles.

- **Mansion Museum**
  The home of the Winnebago Historical Society displays a collection of Ida Fuller's artifacts. She was a Forest City native and a celebrity during the early 1900s.

- **Armstrong Museum**
  Located in Britt and housed in an 1896 mid-Victorian home. The Hancock County Historical Society conducts tours.

- **Worth County Historical Museum**
  Includes an 1879 Italian Renaissance building, a one-room school, a log cabin and buildings housing farm machinery in Northwood.

- **Mitchell County Historical Museum**
  Located in Osage in Old Central Building, formerly of the Cedar Valley Seminary, and includes bells from the seminary and works by Hamlin Garland.

- **Franklin County Historical Museum**
  Preserves fossils, Indian articles, military items, and genealogical records in Hampton.

- **Charles H. MacNider Museum**
  Mason City
  Maintains a collection of American art, hosts traveling exhibits, and contains the famous Bil Baird puppets. The museum conducts art classes and holds annual festivals.

- **The Frank Lloyd Wright Stockman House**

- **Meredith Willson's "Music Man" Footbridge**

- **Van Horn's Antique Truck Museum**
  Has the largest collection of restored pre-1930s trucks in the country, plus gas pumps, tools and automobile items. Also in Mason City.

- **Timberland Museum**
  Preserves its Scandinavian heritage and also features Indian and pioneer artifacts, rocks, and minerals of Winnebago County.

- **Hobo Museum**
  Housed in the Old Chief Theatre in Britt and honors the railroad hobos who travel there to attend the annual Hobo Convention.

- **Grafton Heritage Depot**
  Serves as a heritage center and is part of the Worth County Historical Museum. Chapel Hill Cemetery near Fertile is also part of this museum.

- **Floyd County Historical Museum**
  Features a circa 1900 drug store, a history of gasoline tractors, and other historical artifacts; located in Charles City.

- **Bonebright Museum Complex**
  Includes the Hamilton County Courthouse, the restored Illinois Central Depot and Art Gallery and the Harmony School; located in Webster City.
I struggle with my fears and pray that some good will come out of all the bloodshed.

November 30, 1775
I cooked four pots of soup, treated twenty-three wounded soldiers, and watched as one life prematurely ended.

December 17, 1775
More soldiers are dying every day, and more are coming to be treated. The value of human life is becoming less and less to me as I see it ending everyday. This scares me. I am becoming cold and hardened. My emotions are like stone. I am beginning to think of Jon less as the days pass.

December 25, 1775
I have received the answer to my question. Jon and I are both doing well, but I must celebrate Christmas by myself. The fighting does not cease for holidays!

November 3, 1776
I am anxious for the end of the war so we can all go home.

November 16, 1776
Fort Washington, the location where Jon was stationed, was assaulted. I am told he sleeps a more peaceful sleep. How I loved him! I must not grieve about something that could not be helped, but help those who are in need. I must serve my country . . . Only the good Lord knows how many other women are finding out the same terrible fates of their husbands.

After Jon died, I had to make an important decision. I am paying for it now. My right arm is immobile. Writing is difficult.
I took Jon’s place at the cannon. I am wondering if the pain I now suffer is worth the glory in my heart.
I have had much time to think, being in the “hospital.” I remembered when I was five. My father, mother, brother, and I were out in the garden watching the new bean plants sprout. I remember screams. My father sent my brother and me inside. My mother would not leave him. We barely caught a glimpse of them, with their painted faces and tomahawks held high. When we heard them ride away, we returned to the garden. My father was lying dead on the ground. My mother had been captured. My uncle raised us from that time on.
I was married to Jon in 1772. I remember that all too well.

July 14, 1779
I received a military pension from the Continental Congress. I’m the first woman in the United States to receive such an award, so they tell me. I guess that is pretty good for a woman of twenty-eight!

October 9, 1779
The pain is greater somedays. This happens to be one of those days.

January 6, 1780
I have been formally enrolled in the Invalid Regiment. It was created for those of us wounded while fighting.
I only get one half the pay of a regular soldier, but that is better than nothing.

April 29, 1782
My petition for a full ration, including rum and whiskey, was granted. Most women are forbidden from the liquor, though.
I am unhappily unmarried and am trying to keep high spirits, but somedays it is more difficult than others.

August 26, 1786
I almost forgot about you, diary.
My useless arm hangs on me like a dead branch on a tree. Everyday I look at it I hear the shots ringing in my ears.
As I look back through your pages, I remember the pain and glory I have felt throughout the years of war and fighting. I especially remember the pain.

December 17, 1800
I look back now and realize what the bloodshed was worth. Only now am I beginning to realize where my values belong.
My forty-nine years have been good to me, and to think about it all, the pain was worth the glory.
It is time to say goodbye, so, Godbless and goodnight!

Margaret Cochran Corbin died at the early age of forty-nine. Her many accomplishments of the seventeen-hundreds should make us all stop to take time to think about all of the courage and bravery sacrificed to make this country what it is today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
THE MINNESOTA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HONORS
WITH PRIDE AND AFFECTION
DOROTHY BRUNN BENNETT
(MRS. WILLIAM BENNETT)

STATE REGENT
1992–1995
NEBRASKA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Honors with Affection and Appreciation

Left to Right
MRS. ELDRED M. YOCHIM
President General

MRS. BETTY JEANE SNELL
Katahdin Chapter, State Regent, 1992-1994

MRS. MELVIN L. BROWN
Katahdin Chapter Honorary State Regent, 1990-1992
NEBRASKA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Presents With Pride Their Living Honorary State Regents

Seated Left to Right:
MRS. ELDRED M. YOCHIM, President General
MRS. MELVIN L. BROWN, 1990-1992
Middle Row Left to Right
MRS. J. CARROLL BOBBITT, 1976-1978
MRS. PAMELIA N. LONG, 1980-1982
Top Left to Right
MRS. RICHARD C. SMITHSON, 1986-1988
MRS. HENRY WEHRMAN, JR., 1984-1986
MISS M. LILLIAN BEDELL, 1982-1984

STATE ACTIVITIES  
(continued from page 687)

Mrs. Byron A. Stogsdill. Eight of Colorado’s Honorary State Regents were present.

Pre-conference events opened with a special tea for all Daughters honoring new fifty-year members, hosted by Mrs. Francis X. Byrne. Mrs. Verl R. Jones, State Chaplain, led a touching memorial hour for deceased members. Special tributes were given for Mrs. Arthur L. Allen, Mrs. Walter D. Carroll, Mrs. Charles J. Hobson, and Mrs. Justin Jones.

In the evening, the State Officers Club dinner was a delightful formal affair with Mrs. Frederick O. Jeffries, Jr. presiding. The clever program, “Hats ’n History,” was presented by Colleen Estes Cassel of Cache la Poudre Chapter. At the same time an informal get-acquainted dinner for other conference attendees was hosted by Mrs. Harry F. Vaupel, Conference Vice Chairman. It featured the “Springs Transfer” quartet.

On Monday morning the Honorary State Regents gathered for breakfast with Mrs. George L. Miller as hostess.

Colorado State Regent Mrs. William F. Curtis presided at all sessions which were conducted efficiently and with humor.

Conference Chairman was Vice Regent, Mrs. Donald G. White. Hostess Chapters were Alamosa, Arkansas Valley, Fontaine-qui-Bouille, Fort William Bent, La Junta, Monte Vista, Rocky Ford, Sarah Platt Decker, and Sleeping Ute Mountain. The opening procession included the State Regent, National and State Officers, Honored Guests and Hostess Chapter Regents, escorted by Pages and Color Bearers.

The Awards and Honors Luncheon was held on Monday with Mrs. Curtis presiding. Mrs. Tom Griffith, State Chairman, introduced the DAR Good Citizen, Cyndi A. Jones, sponsored by Fort William Bent Chapter. Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, State Chairman, presented American History Month Essay awards to Tracy Lefferdink, fifth grade, Fort William Bent Chapter; Stacy Spencer, sixth grade, Fort Vasquez Chapter; Christine Ann Purdy, seventh grade, Centennial State Chapter; and eighth grade, Melanie Schnier, sponsored by Toll Gate Creek Chapter.

Colorado’s Outstanding Junior was Marcia Wyett from Zebulon Pike Chapter. Brian Ericson, sponsored by Denver Chapter, was awarded the Emily Gibson Braerton American History Scholarship and later was to be named the National winner! Nancy Ann Lohmeyer, a junior member of Mount Garfield Chapter, was the winner of the Colorado General Scholarship for Advanced Education. Both scholarships were presented by State Chairman Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Mrs. George Brenkert, State Historian, presented Melvin L. Bacon as outstanding American History Teacher. Bacon, sponsored by Fort Vasquez Chapter, was later to win Honorable Mention at Continental Congress. Mrs. Rex Garmes presented the Outstanding Veteran-Patient Volunteer, Mrs. Sarah Lester, and the Outstanding Youth Volunteer, Jonathan Weeks.

“Lil,” a peregrine falcon, was a surprise guest as State Chairmen of National Committees gave their reports. Mrs. Charles Morgan, Conservation Chairman, told about protected raptors as she and other State Chairmen used creative means to report the year’s activities.

Rear Admiral Frank L. Tillotson, Director of North American Aerospace Defense Command, spoke at the National Defense banquet. Admiral Tillotson explained the issues we must confront in a rapidly changing world. This affair honored Chapter Regents, attired in beautiful formal gowns and seated directly below the head table.

Resolutions presented by Chairman Mrs. Frank S. Crane and adopted by the Conference covered the U.S. Postal Service, Military Defense and the SDI, Border Control, the Deficit and the Economy, Preservation of Clear Creek Canyon, and a resolution entitled “It Starts With You.”

Mrs. Bloedorn was the speaker for the Tuesday luncheon and brought the group up to date on new developments at the DAR Museum. Mrs. Maleham C. Black, C.A.R. Senior State President, and Miss Laura Golden, C.A.R. State President, were introduced.

The State Regent’s Project for the Scholarship Fund totaled $2,608 at the close of the luncheon. Contributor Mrs. Mildred Watkins’ “voice” was chosen to make her the winner of a four day weekend in a luxurious condo in Beaver Creek.

State awards were presented for membership, public relations, genealogical records, and many other categories. Mrs. Donald K. Andersen, immediate past State Regent, was endorsed as a candidate for Vice President General in 1993.

At the conclusion of new business, all joined hands in singing “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” and the colors were retired after the eighty-ninth annual conference was adjourned by the State Regent.

Once again, conference participants were kept informed of activities by the “Colorado Conference Courier,” edited this year by Mrs. Danny Self, and the Colorado State Newsletter, edited by Mrs. D. R. Witherspoon.—Dorothy V. Hunter

Nebraska

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska held their Ninetieth State Conference April 2-4, 1992, at the Ramada Inn at Kearney. The theme was “Columbus Quincentennial.” Mrs. Melvin L. Brown, State Regent, presided and welcomed daughters and guests. Hostesses were the chapter members of District III. Mrs. E. W. Saltzgaber was Liaison Person.

The Nebraska Society was honored with the presence of Mrs. Eldred Yoshim, President General. Honored guests included Mrs. William Dimmitt, Nevada State Regent, Mrs. William Curtiss, Colorado State Regent, and Mrs. John Ivancevich, National Chairman, JAC Committee, from Texas.

A Memorial Service was held in the afternoon of April 3 remembering all departed Daughters of the past year.

At the present time Nebraska has 35 active chapters who reported with enthusiasm their activities of the past year.

(continued on page 738)
South Dakota Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
presents with pride

Mrs. Linfred Schuttler, State Regent
(Charlotte Bryant)

Chapters
Bear Butte, Sturgis
Betsy Hickok, Dell Rapids
Black Hills, Lead/Deadwood
Captain Alexander Tedford, Huron
Daniel Newcomb, Yankton
Harney Peak, Custer
John Kerr, Brookings
MacPherson, Aberdeen
Mary Chilton, Sioux Falls
Oahe, Pierre
Paha Wakan, Vermillion
Laura Ingalls Wilder, Clark
"A building is not just a place to be, it is a way to be," stated Frank Lloyd Wright, who is considered the greatest architect of the 20th century. Born in Richland Center, Wisconsin in 1867, he studied architecture at the University of Wisconsin in Madison and made his home on the ancestral farm in nearby Spring Green.

There, in 1911, he built Taliesin, a Welsh word for shining brow. This magnificent structure was his principal residence for nearly fifty years, until his death in 1959. He called it, "A house that a hill might marry and live happily with ever after." It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

Mr. Wright's philosophy that architectural design must blend with the natural landscape is clearly defined in Taliesin as well as in over 400 Frank Lloyd Wright structures around the world, 40 of which are in Wisconsin.

Visit Wisconsin, explore the rolling hills and valleys, the clear lakes and rivers, the stately forests...the landscape that inspired Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mrs. Kenneth Baumgartner
Wisconsin State Regent
Wisconsin,

the birthplace and long time home of Frank Lloyd Wright is the site of numerous Frank Lloyd Wright structures including this one, Wingspread. It was designed as a home for the H.F. Johnson family in Racine and now houses the Johnson Foundation, an international conference center. Mr. Wright also designed furniture for many of his clients' residences and these tables were among the pieces created for Wingspread. The originals can still be seen there.
STATE ACTIVITIES
(continued from page 734)

We all became more aware of what was being done for children in these schools and were proud we were contributing to their support.

In the morning session on April 4, State and National Committee reports were given. Resolutions on “New World Order,” “Economic Aid to Soviet States,” and “Border Defense” were adopted. Election of officers for 1992-94 was held.

The formal opening of the Ninetieth State Conference was at 8:15 p.m., April 4. The Kearney High School Madrigals presented a musical program. Mr. and Mrs. Willis Orr from Lakeside, Nebraska presented a slide program of Nebraska Wild Flowers.

The Conference concluded their three-day activities with a 7:00 p.m. banquet with the theme “Sailing the Ocean Blue.” A trio of ladies from Hastings, Nebraska sang several musical numbers. Mrs. Glenn Luce, State Historian, presented the Outstanding American History Teacher Award to Mr. Richard Warneke of North Platte, Nebraska. Mr. Warneke has been teaching for twenty-five years and was nominated by the Sioux Lookout Chapter.

Presentation of State DAR Good Citizen was made by Mrs. Merton Bowzer, State Chairman, to Sarah Johnson of Gering. Mrs. John Ivancevich, National Chairman JAC, gave a tribute in memory of daughter, Debbie Aerni, National Outstanding Junior member of 1984. Debbie was very active in Nebraska working with JAC. Mrs. Ivancevich presented a silver tray to the State Regent to be presented yearly to the chapter who was the most outstanding in JAC work for that year.

Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, President General, gave the keynote address on “Century of Service—Lest We Forget.” She related many accomplishments of the DAR in our first one hundred years.

New officers installed by the President General were: Chaplain, Mrs. Leland Greying; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Glenn Luce; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Woods; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Hutchinson; Registrar, Mrs. Wayne Esslinger; Historian, Mrs. Roy Williams and Librarian, Mrs. Wray Wehrman. State Regent-elect, Mrs. Betty Jean Snell, was installed at Continental Congress on April 24, 1992.

Invitation for the Ninety-First Nebraska State Conference was made by District IV and will be held at the Interstate Holiday Inn in Grand Island, Nebraska in March of 1993.

The Conference closed with all attending joining hands and singing “Blest Be The Tie That Binds.”

Following the adjournment of the Conference, a reception, hosted by Katahdin Chapter, was held in the Courtyard of Ramada Inn honoring Conference guests and Mrs. Betty Jean Snell, State Regent-Elect.—Edna B. Luce

Montana

Montana Daughters welcomed President General Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim to their 89th State Conference, held March 29, 30, and 31, 1992 at the Rainbow Hotel in Great Falls. Mrs. Yochim was available to the members from the moment she arrived on Sunday afternoon, greeting delegates as they registered, and granting interviews, together with State Regent Mrs. Philip Howard Gray, to local television news reporters, awaiting her in the hotel lobby. Events began with an Officers no-host dinner, with the President General, Montana’s own Honorary Vice President General, Marjorie Stevenson, and Honorary State Regents as special guests. Then members gathered for a Memorial Service with Mrs. Leland Garner, State Chaplain, presiding. A get-acquainted hour followed in the hotel lobby.

Early the next morning the Regent’s Council met for breakfast with the President General, who provided the guests and members with much-needed information about the affairs of the Society. The official opening began at 9:00 a.m. with Regent Gray, presiding. Greetings were read to the conference from Governor Stan Stephens. Mrs. Yochim brought personal greetings, as did members of various patriotic societies. The Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the management of the Rainbow Hotel, and the Co-host Chapter Regents of the Conference, Mrs. Arthur Marshall of Black Eagle/Assiniboine and Mrs. Richard Smith, Jr., of Oro Fino, welcomed the delegates to Great Falls. Mrs. Butler, State Vice Regent, responded to the welcomes. Reports of the Credentials and Standing Rules Committees, as well as adoption of the Conference Program, were followed by those of the State Officers, Chapter Regents, and State Chairmen. At 10 a.m. the State DAR Good Citizen, Miss Wardeh Bisharat, was announced.

Conference Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Marshall, presided at luncheon. The children of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind led the assembled guests, in sign, in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Mrs. J. Wallace Palm introduced a skit performed by the state officers, entitled “The Hats We Wear.”

The Conference reconvened at 2 p.m., followed by a report from the Resolutions Committee. Mrs. Philip Gray then presented certificates, designed by the State Regent, to 41 members of the State Society who had reached the Golden Age of 80+, and to whom the Conference Committee had dedicated the 89th Conference. The Chapter Regents received the certificates for those unable to attend. Chapter Regents also honored the 25-year, 50-year, and 60+ members with certificates from National Headquarters.

Awards for the Outstanding History Teacher, the Good Citizen, and the Outstanding Junior were given at the banquet Monday evening. Guests were met with a Receiving Line to afford the former the opportunity of greeting the President General, the State Regent, and the State Honorary Regents, Officers, and Conference Chairmen, before entering the banquet hall. Mrs. Vernon Starcher, State Historian, and Mrs. Christian Hansen, Shining Mountain Chapter, presented the Outstanding Teacher award to Wally Hunter, Billings Association “Teacher of the Year,” three-time nominee for the “Golden Apple Award,” recipient of the “Lewis and Clark Trails Foundation Youth Achievement Award,” and a member of the faculty at Billings’ Will James Junior High School. Mr. Hunter and his fellow teachers developed an “Interdisciplinary Unit: the Lewis and Clark Expedition,” (continued on page 746)
PALM BEACH CHAPTER, NSDAR

Palm Beach, Florida
Organized 1965

HOPING TO SERVE OUR CHAPTER, STATE AND COUNTRY WISELY AND GENEROUSLY

PALM BEACH CHAPTER OFFICERS

Mrs. Edward Lane—Chaplain
Miss Marcia Hiscock—Recording Secretary
Mrs. John K. Cross—Regent
Mrs. Ruth VanOtteren—Vice Regent
Mrs. Norma Allen—Registrar

Mrs. William Fleming—Librarian
Mrs. Daniel Townsend Shepherd—Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Sidney Price—Treasurer
Mrs. Leo Vecellio, Jr.—Historian
Mrs. Dorothy Jones—Parlimentarian
Chapter Reports
(continued from page 716)

SAN FRANCISCO (California, Polly Hatch Mosby, 50-year member, and Aileen (Mrs. Andrew) Ross, Charter member of San Francisco Chapter, received Honorary Doctor of Laws, Honoraria Causa, degrees "with all rights and privileges appertaining thereto, granted this sixth day of June Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-two at San Francisco, California," by Golden Gate University. The degrees were awarded at the Commencement Exercises held in the California Masonic Memorial Temple, San Francisco.

The degrees were conferred by the Board of Trustees of Golden Gate University, on the recommendation of Dr. Otto Butz, President of the University, in recognition of their efforts in building and maintaining the Huguenot Scholarship Endowment Fund sponsored by San Francisco Bay Area Chapter, the National Huguenot Society.

The Scholarship program was adopted by the chapter as its project in 1961. The first Grant was a modest $100. Three decades later, 1991, three $1,000 Grants were Awarded. The Endowment Fund has grown to over $50,000.

The enthusiastic support of members and friends of the chapter and their continuing generous donations have made this an outstanding accomplishment benefiting many deserving students pursuing goals in higher education leading to satisfying and fulfilling lives.—Aileen Ross

DAR-SAR-C.A.R. (Tennessee) Sarah Hull, President of the DAR/SAR/C.A.R. Chapter House, Inc. presented a check from the Chapter House for $6,000.00 to the Memphis Museum.

KETOCTIN (Bluemont, Loudoun County, VA) marked the grave of Dr. Cornelius Baldwin, Revolutionary War Surgeon, at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, on Sunday, June 7, 1992.

Taking part in the dedication were Mrs. Kenneth O. Shelton, Regent; Mrs. H. Rogers Thomas, Registrar, and Rev. Robert A. Davenport, descendents of Dr. Baldwin; Mrs. Eldred Martin Yochim, Honorary President General; Mrs. H. T. N. Graves, Vice President General; Miss Sarah Shelton and Timothy and Theodore Raabe, members of John Marks Society, C.A.R.; CAR; and Hon. Stewart Bell, Jr., former Mayor of Winchester. After the ceremony members of the chapter entertained at a reception held at the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1922, the State Regent of the Minnesota Society of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was Mrs. Marshall S. Coolidge. To honor Mrs. Coolidge, this chapter, the first to be organized during her term of office, was named for her Great Great Grandfather, Captain John Holmes of Colchester, Connecticut.

The new chapter needed a gavel and Mrs. Coolidge provided a very special copy of the gavel which had been used at the Conference on Limitation of Armament, 1921-1922, held at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington. She sent to the estate of her ancestor in Colchester, Connecticut, for some wood from the old black walnut tree on the grounds. When it arrived, she took it to a manufacturer who made the exact reproduction of the gavel which is now in the DAR Museum. The band of silver which encircles the mallet of the gavel was a pair of napkin rings used by her parents when they set up housekeeping.

Special guests attending the tea were the Honorary DAR State Regents of Minnesota: Mrs. Stephen R. Brodworth, Mrs. Royce B. Hansen, Mrs. Sidney D. Pidgeon, Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, Miss Anne E. Quiggie, Mrs. Charles J. Robinson, Mrs. C. Perry Schenk, and Mrs. Donald A. Olsen. It was a special honor to have Mrs. Stephen R. Brodworth, a DAR member for 78 years, who celebrated her 99th Birthday, July 8, 1992, attend the tea.

At present, Captain John Holmes Chapter has 80 members including eight new members this past year. Six have been members for more than fifty years, thirteen for over 25 years, and those attending were honored with a corsage. There are five who are over 90 years of age and nine who are Junior members. The Chapter is proud to have provided the State Society with four State Regents: Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison, Mrs. Stephen R. Brodworth, Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, and the present Regent, Mrs. William Bennett. Captain John Holmes has continued to grow, progress, and fulfill the goals of the National DAR (continued on page 742)
The first supplemental symposium to train volunteers for approving DAR Supplementals was held at the Louisiana State Archives in Baton Rouge. Pictured above are participants from Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana DAR State Societies.
Chapter Reports
(continued from page 740)

Society Daughters of the American Revolution.—M. Patricia Westberg

COMMODORE SLOAT (Pacific Grove, CA) is basking in the glory of member Ruth Jones who was installed as California State Regent at the 92 Continental Congress. Ruth is our Chapter Regent for Life, an honor bestowed upon her three years ago. As those chapters whose member has become a State Regent know, it is a very special time indeed. The chapter hosted a tea on July 18th at one of Monterey’s famous historic adobes, the Casa Serrano, to honor their favorite Daughter with all California daughters invited.

The year 1991–1992 was filled to the brim with interesting activities beginning with our participation in Monterey’s festive Fourth of July parade— in which our Sgt. John Emmons C.A.R. Society also marched. We held a summertime new member tea in conjunction with the local woman re-entering college and a Conservation Medal to Mrs. Judson Vandeveer, famed naturalist.

Our eleventh genealogy seminar was held at the local Mormon Family History Center. There was a highly successful offering as we offered workshops to over 200 attendees from the local community.

Our American History 8th grade essayist was a State and Southwest Division winner. She presented her DAR awards at school ceremonies in June. Other essay awards and 12 Good Citizenship medals were presented at our American History Month tea.

New Officers were elected and installed in May. We presented a JROTC Medal at school ceremonies in June and so another busy year closed for what is now the largest chapter in California. 205 members with 26 gold honor roll years to our credit and in September 1992 celebrated 70 years as a DAR chapter. —Alida Lehman

NEWPORT NEWS (Virginia) final project during the Centennial Jubilee Administration was the presentation of a plaque honoring the DAR Good Citizens winners at Menchville High School. This plaque will be permanently displayed in an awards showcase, and the names of future winners will be added to those who have already been recognized.

Mrs. Thomas W. Caldronen, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. John W. Ames, Jr., Chairman of the DAR Good Citizens Committee, presented the award during a special school assembly. According to Mrs. Emma Lou Hanks, Director of Guidance, the faculty, staff, and all of the students feel the award is very significant because of the attributes recognized in determining the winner. Mrs. Hanks said, “This award is of highest importance and is not taken lightly.”

Miss Amy Skorupa, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Skorupa, was this year’s winner, the fifth recipient to be honored at a chapter meeting. Amy, second in her class of 456, was recognized for her academic achievements by the National Honor Society and the Governor’s School for the Gifted. Community service included being a hospital volunteer and tutoring elementary school students. In other activities in and out of school Amy has demonstrated such qualities as generosity and humility in addition to the ones recognized by the Good Citizens award.

The Newport News Chapter also participated in district and state activities for the Centennial Jubilee of the National Society and the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution. —Ann Weldon Young

OKEMAH (Oklahoma). Mrs. Walter DeWitt (Jenny Elrod) Elrod was the Organizing Regent for Okmulgee (OK) Chapter in 1914. She was Oklahoma State Regent from 1916 to 1919. Okmulgee Chapter disbanded sometime in the 1940s and many members transferred to Okemah (OK) Chapter.

In her honor, Okemah Chapter arranged a ceremony on May 27, 1992, at the Okmulgee City Library where Mrs. Elrod served as Librarian for many years.

The chapter had the only known picture of Mrs. Elrod enlarged to portrait size, it had matted in DAR blue, and framed. The original Okmulgee Chapter charter was matted and framed identically. These, and a plaque with DAR insignia, were presented to the library in memory of Mrs. Elrod.

Attending the ceremony were State Regent Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr., State Corresponding Secretary Barbara Crew Hutton, Kiamichi Country District Director Mrs. Vestor Troxel, Okemah Chapter Regent Mrs. K. W. Merideth and members of the Okemah Chapter.

DESSERT GOLD NM (Farmington, NM) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary along with its Flag Day Luncheon at the Surf N’ Turf Restaurant at noon on June 13, 1992.

Honored guests were the Organizing Regent, Edna Novella Anderson Weing (Mrs. Arthur John II), Organizing Historian, Eileen Dial Stewart (Mrs. Eugene Harold), Organizing Librarian, Hester McClain Schmidt (Mrs. Henry B.), Charter Member, Lois Garber Crum (Mrs. Frederick Parks, Jr.) and former Regent, Josephine Clements Koogler (Mrs. Clare Vane).

Everyone was presented with a corsage with a silver 25 in the center and tied with a red, white and blue bow with patriotic figures on it.

The chapter presented Mrs. Weing with a Columbus Quincentennial Pin with her DAR number engraved on the back.

Mrs. Weing gave the program “Organizing Desert Gold Chapter February 1, 1967.” A note to Mrs. Weing and a congratulatory letter to the chapter from Mrs. Robert L. Jackson (Sarah), who was the State Regent when Desert Gold Chapter was organized, was read by Mrs. Ralph W. Johnson (Janet), Regent.

Scrapbooks from 1967 through 1992 were displayed for members to view. —Janet B. Johnson
Joy Linn’s outstanding achievements include serving her home chapter, Milk River, in Saco, MT, as Chapter Secretary for the past ten years. She has traveled each year to State Conference to serve as a page and coordinate junior membership activities. She has also served as a page and state delegate at Continental Congress on three occasions. Joy was honored this year as the First Runner-up National Outstanding Junior and is currently the Committee Chairman of National Junior Events. Joy is an inspiration to her community and to all who have served with her.
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QUERIES
(continued from page 708)

he a brother of Nicholas Gatewood, b. 1810 VA, in Hardeman Co., TN 1840 Census? Who were their parents? —Helen S. Hazelton, 524 Ridgeway, Bolivar, TN 38008.

LAZELL/LASSELL-RICHARDSON: Seek children of Rev. Ebenezer and Chloe Richardson Lazell, m. 15 Jan 1793 Attleborough, MA. Removed to Watertown, NY early 1800s.—Eleanor Stillman, 7456 Route 54, Bath, NY 14810.

OBOURN: Seeking information on the family of OBOURN from Sullivan County and Tioga County, PA. John S. Obourn (1827-1890) m. Etta Wanck on 10 Oct 1850 in Sullivan County, PA. Need parents and grandparents. Any relation to John O'Bourne of Sugar Ridge who settled in Overton in 1953. Also, Lewis Napoleon Obourn, owned toy company and wood products company in Manfield, PA in late 1800s.—Mary Gallither, 36 Ivanhoe Avenue, Somerville, NJ 08876.

ATWOOD-KITRIDGE-LONG: Need parents and birthplaces of John Atwood, probably b. ca 1800 and married ca 1822 to Sarah Kittridge. They lived in Amesville, Athens Co., OH in 1824 where their daughter Harriet Newell Atwood was born. Sometime after this they moved to Canada. Harriet was married to Joseph Long in Detroit in 1847.—Jane L. Beutkr, 3627 Mark Road, Waterford, MI 48328.

COLE: Need name, birthplace, birthdate, CW service if any, etc. on Daniel Cole, m. 1864 in Caroline Co., VA. Father of Sovilla. His marriage record states he was 25 years old, b. MO, father's name Enoch, mother's name not given. I cannot locate Daniel or Enoch in MO or VA in fed. censuses.—Irene Marie Covington Burness, P O Box 824, Spotsylvania, VA 22553.
which the awardee enthusiastically described to the banquet audience. Mrs. Lee Anderson, State Chairman, presented the Outstanding DAR Good Citizen, Miss Wardeh Bisharat, of Whitefish, sponsored by Chief Ignace Chapter of Kalispell. Montana's Outstanding Junior, Miss Joy Linn, was introduced by Mrs. Frank Pickett, chairman of the contest, who announced that Joy had just been named Division winner. Miss Linn was the President General's Personal Page during the conference.

State Regent Mrs. Gray, who presided at the banquet, introduced the Centennial President General, whose address outlined the achievements of the Society's 100 years and its goals for the next century.

The general business session began Tuesday at 9 a.m. with the reading of the minutes of the previous day's sessions, a final report from the Credentials Committee, a roll call of delegates present, and report from the Budget Committee. There were no Resolutions reported. Special committee reports included selection of future conference sites and revision of the State Bylaws. State Parliamentarian Mrs. J. Wallace Palm read the report of the Bylaws Committee and moved the adoption of the proposed revision. After the report of the Nominating Committee and the resulting election, the President General installed the new officers, with the exception of the Regent and Vice Regent who will be installed at Congress. Press book awards were presented and the invitation to the 1993 conference in Lewistown made by Mrs. Victor Farrar, Regent of Julia Hancock Chapter. Shining Mountain Chapter, Billings, will co-host.

The session closed with the assembly joining hands with Mrs. Yochim and the officers to sing "Blest Be the Ties That Bind."

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(continued from page 701)

15. Greene, p. 10.
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And never rested your tired feet
I can’t believe, I must remark
You placed flags until after dark
On veteran’s graves those flags stand
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You make sure the cemetery looks o.k.
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