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The winds that fan the flowers,
And with their welcome breathings fill the sail,
Tell of serener hours—
Of hours that glide unfelt away
Beneath the sky of May. .
Fairer and blighter spreads the reign of May;
The tresses of the woods,
With the light dallying of the west-wind play;

And the full-brimming floods,
As gladly to their goal they run,
Hail the returning sun.—James G. Percival.

The cover photo is by Barbara Hilton, Personnel Assistant, NSDAR.
EXHIBITION PREVIEW

“General George Washington” — the Father of Our Country is the subject of the DAR Museum’s major 1994 exhibition. From intimate objects cherished by Washington and his family to magnificent portraits such as this of the young General by Jean-Baptiste Le Paon, the DAR Museum and the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association are assembling an exhibition that will give members and Museum visitors an extraordinary glimpse into George Washington’s daily life. Call (202) 879-3241 for more information about “George Washington: the Man Behind the Image” and how you can be a part of this joint adventure.
Dear Daughters,

As I listened to the reports to the 102nd Continental Congress, I was proud of the magnificent contributions our Society has made toward preserving and promoting those ideals which have made the United States of America such a great force for good in the world.

Imagine, for a moment, a few examples of how things might be in our country were it not for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The high ideals and great sacrifices of our founding fathers might be little known or largely forgotten by a citizenry which had been denied the opportunity to study American history in its fullest scope. The glory of our country’s beginnings, from the deeds and sacrifices of its patriot citizens, to the inspiration of its foresighted leaders, and to the principles of self-reliance might be dim memories in only a few of our citizens today.

The gravesites of our brave Revolutionary War heroes might lie undetected and unidentified throughout this land of ours. The days of our veteran patients might be a little longer and a little lonelier. Our inspiring historical monuments across this land might not be as well known and as well preserved as they are now.

Because of the contributions and programs of our Society, however, our country is a much better place than that. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of our children and youth of today have been encouraged to become knowledgeable of those high ideals and accomplishments of our revolutionary forebears. DAR Good Citizens and American History Essay Contest participants are spreading the word of those marvels of mankind—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America. You have, indeed, been performing meaningful and badly needed services to our country.

But, let’s not bask in the warmth of our accomplishments. As wonderful as they have been, there is much, much more to be done. Thousands of schools fail to offer their students the encouragement to learn and appreciate the broad scope of early American History. Too many educators give short shrift to those principles and events which set this Nation on the right course from its very beginnings. Too many of our DAR prizes and incentives to participate in our programs are distressingly modest in today’s inflated society.

Too few talented, energetic young women are encouraged to join our ranks and to promote our ideals. We are often hesitant to speak out on behalf of the principles of freedom and self-reliance and we are often lax in our demands that our elected officials give meaningful support to the promotion of those ideals which so motivated our Revolutionary ancestors.

I am confident that our Society is capable of meeting the challenges of tomorrow, and, with your support, is going to make even greater contributions to our Nation.

We are rapidly approaching our Nation’s celebration of Memorial Day, Flag Day and the Fourth of July. Plan now for your Chapter’s active participation in these American holidays.

Sincerely,

Wayne S. Blair
It is such a lovely spot, a sanctuary in the middle of the river. Even the name is harmonious...Blennerhassett. It rolls as delightfully off the tongue as the waters of the Ohio roll past its banks, split by this piece of tranquility. But while the island lies serenely now, its dark past suffers a tragedy that all its brightness cannot overcome.

In 1798, a young man brought his bride to the island, hoping to make it their home. First surveyed in 1784 and listed on a 1786 patent issued to Alexander Nelson of Richmond and signed by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, the upper end of the island was purchased by the young man from Elijah Backus for $4,500. The man’s name was Harman Blennerhassett and the island would...
be called Blennerhassett Island. It was first known as Belpre Island.

Harman Blennerhassett was never quite sure how old he was because his parents “could never quite agree which year he had been born.” It is believed he was born around 1765 in County Hampshire, England, the youngest of three sons and six daughters of an old and wealthy aristocratic family whose home was Castle Conway in County Kerry, Ireland, a 7,000 acre estate. By the time Harman became an adult, his father and two elder brothers had died, leaving him the heir to the family fortunes as his sisters had already married men of title and influence. Harman had been educated at Trinity College and King’s Inns law school in Dublin, earning his law degree in 1790. One of his classmates was Robert Emmett, the noted Irish patriot.

Two events occurred before he graduated, however, that irrevocably set him on his path to America. In 1793, Harman Blennerhassett had joined the Society of United Irishmen, a secret organization dedicated to freeing Ireland from English rule. By joining this group, Blennerhassett was committing treason in the eyes of English law. The possible consequences of his act were fearsome indeed: forfeiture of his properties, jail and even execution were potential punishments if he were caught.

About this same time, Harman visited his brother-in-law Lord Kingsale in Ireland. While on this visit, he fell in love with his niece Margaret Agnew who was seven years younger than Harman. The chastisement and ostracization of his family and church over this act of incest was so severe that Harman decided to flee from both his political and personal problems by selling his properties in 1795 and immigrating to America in 1796.

Unafraid of the region’s undomesticated frontier, its wild animals and recent Indian wars, the Blennerhassett families exiled themselves to the wilderness of the Ohio River Valley. Upon discovering the large island in the middle of the river just south of where the Ohio meets the Little Kanawha, they immediately purchased the upper half and began construction on a home in 1798.

At first they lived in an abandoned blockhouse that had been built in 1792 as protection for the local settlers from the Indian attacks. It was to take two years and $40,000 for their home to be built.
This home was to become so grand that it would be called the most beautiful home in the Ohio Valley. Others simply called it “Eden” or “Paradise.”

For at a time when the average settler on the frontier crowded his entire family into a twenty foot square log cabin, the Blennerhassett manor had 7,000 square feet of interior floor space. There was a formal flower garden of two and one third acres and a one acre kitchen garden. Using the Italian Palladian style of architecture, it was laid out roughly in the shape of a horseshoe, the center of it a twelve room, two story “main” house connected to two wings, each a twenty-six-foot square two story building. The south wing housed the summer kitchen and servants’ quarters and the north wing held Harman’s office, library and laboratory.

Most of the furnishings were purchased in London, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the affluence was apparent throughout the house. The fireplaces were of marble and the clocks on the mantel were gold and marble. The alabaster lamps hung from
1877 Harper's Magazine artist's version of Mrs. Blennerhassett's ride to Marietta, Ohio from the Island.
Harman Blennerhassett (1764-1831). Miniature owned by the Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park.

silver chains. Irish crystal and silver pieces were on display in the dining room. Elaborate mirrors covered the walls and oriental carpets softened the floors. The gardener had been brought from England and the servants wore livery.

Harman was very musically talented and the room where he performed was designed for acoustical clarity. Harman also had a deep interest in science and carried out numerous experiments in his laboratory.

Margaret was known throughout the Ohio Valley as an exceptional hostess. Despite her aristocratic upbringing by two maiden aunts, she was a "cook of the highest calibre" and she "superintended her household affairs with remarkable judgement and was much beloved by her servants." A memoir written by a young visitor to the island noted that Mrs. Blennerhassett made most of the refreshments served at her parties and that she made artificial flowers for the decoration of her table "so natural in form and color that the girls carried them home as highly prized ornaments to be worn pinned in their hair or dresses at future parties."

It is no wonder then that the manor seemed like Paradise. For the average neighbor on the mainland probably lived hand-to-mouth, subsisting on whatever they may have dug up from their garden that day, laid on a coarse wooden table, eaten with their hands or rough-hewn wooden spoons. The marble, gold and silver of the Blennerhassett mansion dazzled even the titled and cultured visitors who learned of the island by word of mouth. The Blennerhassett's enjoyment of entertaining and strong sense of hospitality allowed them to turn away no guest who came to call.

One of those guests was to change their lives forever. Having lost his chances of further political advancement due to his duel in 1804 with Alexander Hamilton (in which Hamilton was killed), Vice President Aaron Burr traveled down the Ohio River on his way to New Orleans in 1805. Stopping to rest on Blennerhassett Island, he spent the night, quite impressed with the display of wealth around him. He returned a second time in October 1805, hoping this time to obtain financial support from Harman Blennerhassett for the establishment of a new world empire Burr would be creating possibly in what is now the State of Texas, but was then Northern Mexico. This would involve an armed insurrection against Spain; Burr imagined himself as the victorious leader of a new country.

It is not known what promises of payment and reward were exchanged between Burr and Blennerhassett, if any, nor is it known exactly how much money was tendered. It is known that Blennerhassett gave supplies and equipment for Burr's soldiers and provided his island as a gathering place for their assembly.

Word of the venture somehow slipped to President Thomas Jefferson who eventually acted to order the arrest of Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett for treason. Burr and Blennerhassett had already departed the island for the attempted venture and Margaret was alone in the manor with their two sons and a few servants. The Wood County (Virginia) militia arrested her and badly damaged the estate in their search for her husband and Burr. Upon her release from captivity a week later, she and the sons journeyed down the river to the predestined meeting place with Harman in Mississippi. He was subsequently arrested by the Federal Government. Burr was also eventually found and arrested and both men were transported to Richmond for trial.
Due to a lack of evidence, Aaron Burr was acquitted of the charges in the most famous criminal trial in American history, therefore making the conspiracy charges against Blennerhassett unfounded. Harman's charges were dropped; but he had lost most of his fortune in Burr's expedition and the Blennerhassett family returned to Mississippi hoping to grow cotton for a living. They experienced crop failures for several years and the British blockade of the southern ports in the War of 1812 consumed the rest of their finances.

The family moved to Montreal in 1819 where Harman tried to practice law, without much success. In 1824, Harman's sister Avice invited them to make their home with her in Bath, England. They remained there until 1826 when they moved to the Channel Islands off the coast of France where Harman died in 1831. The inscription on his tombstone ended with a plea for strangers to "pass not by without a tear."

Margaret remained in England until 1840 when she returned to the United States with the hope of Congress awarding her compensation for the damages rendered to their home on Blennerhassett Island when the militia came to arrest Harman and Burr's soldiers. Congress took too long to settle the issue for she died in 1842 and is buried in New York City. Of her five children, only three sons, Harman Jr., Dominick and Joseph Lewis (born in Mississippi), had grown to adulthood. Joseph was the only one who married and both of his children died young, so there are no surviving descendants of Harman and Margaret.

While the family was in Natchez, the island was being farmed by Blennerhassett's creditors and hemp was harvested, and it was when the Blennerhassets lived there. But on March 3, 1811, slaves accidentally ignited some coils of dried hemp being stored in the wine cellar of the mansion. The dry hemp quickly blazed out of control and the palatial manor burned to the ground.

In the decades following the fire, the island became a favorite picnic place for residents of the Ohio River Valley. It is estimated that in the 1890s over 15,000 visitors came to visit the island each summer. National conventions were held there and a large baseball diamond hosted major exhibition games from professional teams like the Cincinnati Reds, Pittsburg Pirates, New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Today the island is owned by the DuPont Company and is leased to the State of West Virginia for development as a state park. In 1973, archaeologists uncovered the ruins of the mansion's foundation and in 1984, the Blennerhassett Historical Park Commission began reconstruction of the house. The south wing building, the summer kitchen, was the first part of the mansion to be furnished and opened to the public. By 1991, the interior of the remainder was largely furnished with period pieces including 19 items belonging to the Blennerhassett family and was available for public tours.

The integrity of the reconstruction effort is commendable. As work has progressed, more and more is learned about the way the mansion looked and was operated. Archaeologists have discovered the exact site of the garden and excavated a portion of it. During the excavation, it became apparent that the Blennerhassets built their house on the site of an ancient Indian village. The island is believed to have been inhabited by Indians as long ago as 9,000 B.C.

The island is four miles long and only one third of a mile at its widest point; it covers approximately 500 acres. Its vegetation is remarkable: Johnny Appleseed planted an orchard on the island in 1806 and one of the first sights to greet a visitor stepping ashore is a large tulip poplar, the second largest tulip poplar east of the Mississippi River. Wildlife and bird populations have found sanctuary here and many different species can be observed.

So the sad story has come full circle, and the brightness that once was the island's cachet is being restored. The ghosts of historical tragedy have been laid to rest and the essence of Paradise on the Ohio has been recaptured.

(Blennerhassett Island may be reached by boats which depart from Parkersburg regularly—May through October. For more information call or write the Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park Commission, P.O. Box 283, Parkersburg, WV 26102 (800-CALL-WVA).

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FOOTNOTES

1Lowther, Minnie Kendall, Blennerhassett Island in Romance and Tragedy. Page 7.
2Swick, Ray, The Domestic Mrs. Blennerhassett.
3Ibid.
Lowther, op. cit. Page 78.
For more than a decade, the average tuition at American colleges and universities has risen every year at a rate much higher than the inflation rate. The cost of attending our better colleges has soared to more than $20,000 a year for tuition, room and board, and many of the prestigious colleges charge about $25,000. A lot of parents go into debt and many mothers take a job outside the home in order to finance their children’s college education. They are wondering if they are getting their money’s worth.

The bad news continues. For the majority of students today, the cost of college is 25 percent more than the list price because it takes them five years to get through college instead of four. This additional 25 percent on top of the already high cost of a college education is not mentioned in the college brochures or in those newspaper stories about “tuition going up 10 percent this year.”

A few students take five years for legitimate reasons, such as working a fulltime job. But the majority have their college years extended because, as they tell me, “it takes that long to get the courses we need to graduate.”

At many universities, only a limited number of sections of the really substantive courses are available, so students must participate in a lottery to get into them. When a student “wins” access to only a couple of courses in a year that advance him toward his degree, he is forced to take some of the many courses that are worthless, trivial, recreational, or even just plain propaganda. The trouble is that your college degree isn’t worth any more if it costs you $125,000 rather than $100,000.

Speaking of worthless courses, academically speaking, here are the titles of some courses that some colleges actually offer for credit: “The Anthropology of Play,” “Socio-Psychological Aspects of Clothing,” “Music Video 454,” “Sport and Political Ideology,” “Recreation and Leisure,” “Pocket Billiards,” and “Rock ’n Roll Is Here To Stay.” This information was collected by Charles Sykes, the author of Pro/scam: Professors and the Demise of Higher Education (1989).

The university course catalogues are loaded with more and more courses of less and less importance, ignoring the needs and wants of the paying students and serving principally the narrow career interests of the tenured professors.

Sykes also points out that, at many universities, the catalogue is a fraud because up to half of the courses listed are not actually offered. He said that in one recent year at Harvard University, the catalogue listed 44 courses in the American History department, but only 10 of those were offered at one time, and only one was taught by a tenured professor.

REIGN OF THE ABSENTEE PROFESSORS. At major U.S. universities today, tenured professors have almost totally abandoned the teaching of undergraduates. At the well-known universities, the average tenured professor teaches only six hours a week. However, the count is usually taken in the fall semester and professors may teach only three hours a week in the spring. Up to a third of tenured professors don’t teach at all.

Charles Sykes demonstrates in his book that the academic culture is actively hostile to the task of teaching. He gives example after example of major universities denying tenure to professors who were good teachers.

What courses the tenured professors teach is another part of the problem. Instead of teaching courses that will give the student a broad-based education, tenured professors often merely preside over one or two small seminars that require little if any preparation and are mostly just rap sessions with students.

The professors assert that their flight from the task of teaching is justified by their “research” and the publication of scholarly articles. Charles Sykes’s research, however, has led him to conclude that the overwhelming majority of research by tenured professors has no academic or social value except as a line on the professor’s resume. It fills libraries with unread materials written in what Sykes calls “profespeak”: incomprehensible and pompous verbiage about the obscure and the trivial.

STUDENTS TEACHING OTHER
WHAT'S HAPPENING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES TODAY

STUDENTS. So who does teach college students?

Dr. Martin Anderson of the Hoover Institution, in his new book *Impostors in the Temple* (1992), explains what he calls “the shame of the academic intellectuals, a shabby secret they are loath to discuss publicly,” namely, the fact that the professors are not doing the teaching of undergraduates. Instead, the teaching is done largely by other students called Teaching Assistants or T.A.s. They give most of the lectures, lead classroom discussions, make up examinations and grade them, and counsel their fellow students.

Anderson calls this a “bait-and-switch scheme—baiting prospective students and their parents with catalogue-talk of world-class professors and then switching to student teachers once the freshmen are safely enrolled.” This has become an accepted practice at universities all over the country. As one illustration of what an important role student teaching assistants play in college life, when the T.A.s. carried out a two-day walkout at the University of California at Berkeley in 1989, 75 percent of classes had to be canceled.

Anderson explains that the reason for this scheme is money. A full professor can cost a university $70,000 to $100,000 in salary retirement plan, housing subsidy, health insurance and other benefits. A teaching assistant, on the other hand, has a typical pay scale of about $12,000 a year. So T.A.s. enable the universities to spend their money on things other than teaching students, and T.A.s. enable the professors to avoid teaching, which most of them disdain anyway. Only the students are cheated.

Anderson points out how students and their parents are deceived by the college catalogue. The catalogue for the University of California at Berkeley asserts that the “students who attend Berkeley have the benefit of learning from world-renowned theorists and researchers who are also often distinguished teachers.” The catalogue simply doesn’t mention the Teaching Assistants who do most of the teaching and are the undergraduate students’ principal contacts with university personnel.

“If this were a business, or a profession such as law,” Anderson says, “would we stand for such false and deceptive advertising? Wouldn’t we call it fraud?”

Another major problem at many universities, particularly in the mathematics and science departments, is the fact that a large percentage of T.A.s. are foreigners who do not speak English, or do not speak English well enough to be understood. Some of the state universities assume no responsibility to provide an English-speaking instructor, even for essential courses.

ARE THERE REALLY WORTHLESS COURSES? At a well-known northeastern private college, I asked the students to give me details on some of the worthless and/or propaganda-based courses given there. I’m not going to name the college because it is not unique; most colleges offer similar courses on which students are encouraged to spend their education dollar.

The 300-level courses necessary for graduation with a major in English are scarce, and many courses that are available have been changed to permit the professor to turn the course into political propaganda. For example, the course called “Studies in Poetry” was last year devoted to “erotic poetry,” with the professor projecting base sexual innuendoes onto the classic works of everybody from William Shakespeare to C. S. Lewis.

The Economics department offers courses on Marxism, Third World development, imperialism, health care, and urban resource allocation, but no course devoted to the study of Adam Smith, Milton Friedman or Joseph Schumpeter. A course is offered on “Money in American Culture,” but on the first day of class, the professor tells the students that he has never taken a course in economics.

The Education department features courses such as “Sexism, Racism, Ageism in the Curriculum,” “Comparative Migration Experiences of the Caribbean, Latin American and Asian People,” “Multi-Ethnic Literature for Young Children,” and “Multicultural Education Theory and Practice.”

See if you can guess which department offers a course in “Sport and Society.” The answer is the Geography department, which also offers “Race
Relations in America" and "The Geography of Gender."

History majors can acquire history credits by taking such courses as "Private Life in Pre-Industrial Europe" (which focuses on medieval hetero- and homosexuality) or "Reformation Europe" (which excludes dead white males such as Luther and Calvin, and instead studies 16th-century lesbian nuns and transvestites). The college has a course in African studies called "Great Books and Classics of the Non-Western World: Africa and the Black Diaspora," but not a single course on the great books of Western civilization.

In Political Science, many of the introductory courses are dominated by the race-gender-class approach. Students derivisely refer to these as "Oppression Studies." Courses in this department include "Seminar in Feminist Theory, Political Thought and Policy Issues," "Gender and Development," and "Seminar in Feminist Theories/Education."

Religion courses include "Feminism and Theology," "Mysticism and Techniques of Spiritual Liberation" (which includes the study of "symbolism of experiences of ecstasy and automonym such as shamanism, Yoga, and Zen"), and "Ethical Issues" (described as "a study of ethical issues involved in politics, war and violence, economics, ecology, abortion, and advances in medical science").

Sociology course titles include "Sex, Gender, and Society," "Race and Ethnicity," and "Sociology of Sociability" (described as an exploration of "motivations, rituals, dynamics, and functions of non-task oriented groupings, such as dinner parties, dances, fiestas, cocktail parties, and similar gatherings"). These are not extracurricular activities; they are courses taken for college credit.

Even Biology is not immune. The Catalogue lists "Perspectives in Human Biology" (which explores such questions as "Can we preserve the species diversity of the planet?" and "Will human beings bring about their own extinction?").


The most politicized department is Women's Studies. It offers courses in "Construction of Gender" "Seminar in Women's Studies" (devoted in the current year to the "History and Politics of the Body," which is described as "the site of diverse inscriptions and contestations both historically and cross-culturally").

DECONSTRUCTING OUR CULTURE. In addition to the prevalence of this type of non-academic, propaganda-pervasive college course, today's students are burdened with the current academic fads called diversity, multiculturalism, Political Correctness (P.C.), and deconstructionism. The first two are misleading misnomers, the third is an apt expression that illustrates the intolerance of the first two, and the fourth is an accurate label that shows the radical nature of some professors.

Diversity and multiculturalism pretend to preach tolerance and open up the academic curriculum and atmosphere to the acquisition of knowledge of other cultures. In fact, those are just code words for a broad-scale attack on Western civilization and historically important DWEMs (Dead White European Males). The claims of diversity and multiculturalism are lies because the advocates of these concepts do not include Western culture in their spectrum of diversity.

Political Correctness is a concept that asserts that everything on a university campus must be seen through a political prism. This means that course content and readings in every subject must advance the liberal line on race, gender and sex in order to be acceptable on the university campus. P.C. represents a wave of academic intolerance such as America has not seen before, and it is enforced by what some call "tenured radicals." They are the campus radicals of the 1960s who have risen in the ranks of academe and are now tenured professors with the power to enforce their brand of radicalism on the students.

Deconstruction is the notion that no one "text" (or book) is superior to another, that there is no such thing as intrinsic merit, and that a text means anything the reader wants it to mean rather than what the author intended. This frees an instructor to reject all the classics of Western civilization and instead use the writings of any contemporary Politically Correct persons, whether they are significant or not.

THE ROLE OF TAXPAYER SUBSIDIES. The widespread availability of financial aid to college students has changed the whole nature of tuition, and is the chief factor in the rising costs. Colleges charge what the traffic will bear and the taxpayers pick up the tab.

Prior to 25 years ago, scholarships were awarded as a matter of philanthropy and as a reward for academic ability. Today, at least half of students are attending college or university on taxpayer subsidies, and this financial aid has little to do with the quality of the student's academic record or with philanthropy to the poor. About two-thirds of the undergraduates at Harvard receive financial aid, and the percentage at some colleges (such as Rice) is as high as four-fifths. The average family income of financial-aid recipients at Harvard in 1990-91 was $45,000. This included more than 400 whose family incomes were above $70,000, including 64 whose family income exceeded $100,000.

College and university officials usually respond to complaints about the high cost of tuition with claims that rising costs make these increases necessary. Dr. Thomas Sowell, author of a new book called Inside American Education: The Decline, The Deception, The Dogmas (1993), says that "whatever colleges and universities choose to spend their money on is called a cost. If they hire more administrators, or build more buildings to house them, or send the college president on more junkets, these are all costs." The word "cost" is such an extremely elastic concept that, according to Sowell, it is "meaningless as a justification for tuition increases."

Dr. Sowell gives some examples to prove his point about how universities can assert that practically anything is a "cost." "At the University of South Carolina, the president has spent as much as $879 a night for his hotel (continued on page 420)
STATE ACTIVITIES

District of Columbia

Chairman, Diana A. Hale reports this Quincentennial on October 12, 1992, Columbus Plaza and Union Station was a huge success with a special Quincentenary stamp cancellation, two delightful skits performed by the DCCAR, the Felarmonica Sestresse Genoa Concert Band, Presidential Proclamation, greetings from the Italian Embassy and D. C. Metropolitan Police Honor Guard. An ornately painted Columbus Coat of Arms by Edna Passaglia provided the backdrop. The event was jointly sponsored by DCDAR, DCSAR and DCCAR.

October 12, 1992, Columbus Plaza and Union Station was a huge success with a special Quincentenary stamp cancellation,

Speakers—Mr. Arne B. Molander, "Landfall Controversy, Where Did Columbus Really Land;" Dr. John Verano, "The Biological Impact of the Columbus Voyage;" and Dr. David R. Curfman, "1492 Revisited;" enlightened the audience. The festive cakes baked by the Chairman displayed hand built replicas of the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria.—Diana Hale

New Mexico

The Seventy-third Annual State Conference of the New Mexico State Organization was held March 4, 5, and 6, 1993 at the Las Cruces Hilton Hotel, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Mrs. George Thomas Foehr, State Regent, presided. The Southwest Director Mrs. Perry Erslund was Chairman of the Conference. Hostess Chapters were: Dona Ana Chapter, Mrs. Perry Erslund Regent, Sierra Blanca Chapter, Mrs. Roy Stewart, Regent, Jacob Bennett Chapter, Mrs. Milan Stepanovich, Regent, and White Sands Chapter, Mrs. Bill Farley, Regent.

The Theme for the Conference was “REDISCOVERING EL CAMINO REAL.” This was accentuated by changing table decorations from hand-made miniature Mimbres Pots by Jacob Bennett Chapter, hand-made wooden carvings made into centerpieces depicting various scenes that would have been observed traveling El Camino Real (The Royal Highway.)—carvings of early travelers, explorers, miners, horses, donkeys, campsites along the way, tents, flags—each table had a different scene in their centerpiece. These were all created by Ada Wester. A “favor” was placed at each place-setting at each meal.

An Awards Luncheon was held March 5th where the following Awards were presented: Jill Williamson from Highland High School, Albuquerque, NM—Councilor Mrs. Edna Hubbart, sponsored by Zia Chapter, was presented the Good Citizen $250.00 award. Essay contest winners: Jeffrey Wayne Wruble from John Baker Elementary School, in Albuquerque, Fifth grade winner, teacher Phyllis Stizza, sponsored by Charles Dibrell Chapter. Vanessa K. Gorman from Granger Elementary School, Tucumcari, Sixth grade winner, teacher Mrs. Dill, sponsored by Tucumcari Chapter. Patrick Melvin, from Alta Vista Middle School, Carlsbad, Teacher Ms. G. Stoltz, Seventh-grade winner, sponsored by Thomas Jefferson Chapter. Stefanie Fila from Annunciation School, Albuquerque, teacher Linda Whitman, Eighth grade winner, sponsored by Charles Dibrell Chapter.

Music was provided by Mrs. Blanche Goldsmith and Soloist Mrs. Byron Puleston. Color Guard was provided by the ROTC from Mayfield High School and Col. Stone. Greetings and Welcome were extended by the Mayor of Las Cruces, The Honorable Rubin Smith, Mrs. Terry Bullock, representing Las Cruces Visitors Bureau, Mary Gail Gwaltney representing Governor and Mrs. Bruce King, Captain Walter Baker the State President of the Sons of the American Revolution (also resides in Las Cruces). We were graced by the presence of the State Regent of Colorado Mrs. William F. Curtis and the Regent of Rebecca Stoddert Chapter in El Paso, Texas, Mrs. Jack Krugh, and two visiting pages from California, Crissy Trembly, Malibu and Elaine Schulteis, Rancho Palos Verdes, who were recruited for “Page Duty.”

Lineage Societies extended their Greetings and Best Wishes for a Successful Conference by members present. Mrs. Douglas Griffin brought greetings from the Honorary State Regents. The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Mrs. Fred Krueger. The Conference then settled to the business at hand—Reports. These proved the DAR members in this State are very dedicated and active. Mrs. Clarence Smith, Regent of Tucumcari Chapter, was in charge of the American Heritage Room, where the displays this year were even more impressive and enjoyable than ever before. A beautiful and moving Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Earl Clardy. We lost thirty valuable Daughters this year, including another Honorary State Regent. They will be sorely missed.

The guests at the various luncheons and dinners and breakfasts have enjoyed the lovely models, showing gorgeous fashions from local stores, conducted by Ms. Uli Kaiser of Lillies of the Valley Fashion Show. Our District Chairman and her husband own and operate the local Yellow/Checker Cab Company and provided complimentary transportation for the final Saturday luncheon at La Posta in Old Mesilla, a most appreciated courtesy for those unfamiliar with the area. The final, formal Banquet Friday night was enchanted by the entertainment of Mr. Larry Torres who transported us back in time with his costume and presentation of one of the early Conquistadors and his “Adventure” of exploration and search for fortune in the Southwest—performed in First Person. New Officers were elected and all but the Regent and Vice Regent were installed. Upon completion of this Ceremony State Regent Mrs. George Foehr adjourned the Seventy-third Annual State Conference and the members all held hands and sang “Blest be the Tie that Binds.”—Lenore Stober
Betsy Ross, the generally accepted maker of the first Stars and Stripes, was a different kind of woman from our commonly held view of women in the eighteenth century. As a typical woman of that era, her religious faith was important to her, but when she believed the religious group in which she worshipped was wrong, she chose to go against its wishes.

Betsy was loyal to her country and displayed a lot of patriotism even to the extent that she sought no praise and recognition for the role she played in her country's pursuit of independence. She loved her family but showed remarkable independence when they tried to choose her future husband. It is sometimes difficult for those of us who live in the twentieth century to correctly assess the situation of women in colonial times. While Betsy embodied the ideals of women in that era, she showed an independent spirit that was not always present in women of that time.

Elizabeth Griscom, the future Betsy Ross, was born January 1, 1752 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the same year Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in the garden near his home to prove that lightning and electricity were the same. Franklin's home was a few squares from the Griscom home. In August of the same year the new State House Bell, later to be known as the Liberty Bell, arrived in Philadelphia.

Betsy, as she was affectionately called, was the eighth of seventeen children and the seventh daughter of Samuel and Rebecca James Griscom. The Griscom family was a third generation of ardent members of the Society of Friends, sometimes called Quakers.

Betsy's great-grandfather, Andrew Griscom, had migrated to West Jersey in 1680. He moved to Philadelphia a year before William Penn and was a loyal supporter of all Penn's theories. Andrew was a carpenter who built the first brick home in Pennsylvania. He established the building business that was carried on by Betsy's grandfather and father. Betsy's mother was the sister of Abel James, head of the importing firm of James and Drinker that figured in Revolutionary history because of a "tea incident" with the British brig Polly, in 1773.

Two early influences in the life of every Quaker were the school and the meeting. The Society of Friends established schools in connection with their meetings and encouraged others to do likewise. Betsy attended Rebecca Jones's school which was one of the oldest. Later Betsy and her sisters attended the Friends Public School which admitted pupils of all religious denominations. This school, an important institution, was one of the schools set up at Penn's order and chartered as Public Grammar schools. It was attended by girls and boys both from wealthy families and from families with more moderate incomes.

Going to school was serious business in colonial times. Students were expected to be in their places at eight o'clock sharp in the morning by the State House clock, which was visible from the school windows. The students studied and recited until six in the evening, with a two hour break at noon when they usually went home for dinner. Discipline, to say the least, was very strict. Since the Quaker religion abhorred idleness, pupils in their schools were taught a skill or trade as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. It was in school that Betsy's talent as a seamstress was discovered and encouraged. She won several awards for the samplers that she made. In their home from early childhood, the Griscom sisters were drilled in the daily tasks which made them practical and capable housewives or perhaps...
breadwinners, if the occasion should arise. Quakers frowned on worldly amusements of any kind. There was no music, dancing, or card playing. The reading of novels was discouraged. In fact, the Friends believed that the only book a person should read on the Sabbath was the Bible. According to family reports, Betsy's thoughts were not always fixed on household tasks or the simple pleasures allowed by her faith. She was an attractive young woman. This concerned her parents, not because they objected to physical beauty, but that they were afraid she was conscious of her charm and was behaving in a manner that would not be approved of by other Quakers. In fact, her parents discovered that Betsy's behavior was causing as much talk as her pretty samplers but not in the same complimentary manner.

According to chroniclers of the time, the quaint attire of Quaker women seemed to have a special attraction to the opposite sex, especially to those of other faiths. The Quakers wore gray dresses with plain white bonnets. We can picture them in our imagination as they walked down Arch Street on Sunday mornings on their way to meeting. The street was lined with white bonnets swaying to and fro with conversation that made them resemble white lilacs. The white bonnets framing young pretty faces were a temptation for young men to see what was in the bonnet.

It has been said that when the Quakers walked to meeting on Sunday mornings, determined youths were known to wait in the meetinghouse yard until the girls and their family entered. Occasionally, one bolder than the rest would follow and seat himself on one of the plain, unpainted benches behind the family of a girl he was interested in so he could watch, and maybe get a chance to talk with her or walk her home.

Betsy Griscom had three ardent suitors: John Claypoole, son of William Claypool, a tanner; Joseph Ashburn, a ship captain and John Ross, an upholsterer's apprentice. They lived near her home and were members of the crowd of young people who had known her through school days. None of the three was a member of the Society of Friends and the Friends did not permit interfaith marriage. Although Claypoole was not a Quaker himself, he came from an old and prominent Quaker family and Betsy's parents probably viewed him with the least disfavor of all her suitors.

John Ashburn sailed a merchant vessel owned by his aunt, a wealthy widow who lived in Philadelphia. His voyages to the West Indies for cargoes of cotton, sugar, spices and tobacco, kept him from home for weeks at a time. His absences were a serious handicap in competing for a maiden's heart. His ship also often carried Jamaica rum and this probably didn't set too well with Betsy's parents.

John Ross was probably the least favorite suitor of the three. Although he came from distinguished ancestry, at the time he was Betsy's suitor, he was just an apprentice to an upholsterer, a Mr. Webster of Philadelphia. Worst of all, in her parents' eyes, was the fact that John's father was an Anglican clergyman, the Reverend Aneas Ross, who at one time had been assistant rector of Christ Church and later of Trinity Church in Philadelphia. For Betsy's parents this was enough to eliminate John completely as a suitor for her hand in marriage. He was not only a member of another denomination but hired clergymen were blasphemy to Quakers. They had come to America to get away from the forms and dogmas of the Anglican Church.

Betsy showed independence and John Ross became her favorite suitor. According to family sources, her parents tried to get her to see what the future might hold for her if she married him. Her mother cried and her father periodically became angry. The Elders of the Church were as shocked as her parents and they came to see her. However, Betsy told her parents that she loved John Ross and she was going to marry him. On November 4, 1773, they eloped to Gloucester, New Jersey and were married. The next May the Society of Friends disowned her.

Since the first photograph wasn't taken until 1826 in The American Flag House, 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, home of Betsy Ross. Through the courtesy of American flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial, Theodore T. Newbold, Executive Director.
France, there is no photograph of Betsy and John Ross and no record of their courtship. The family has handed down this information about them. Betsy at twenty was very attractive. She was of medium height and had chestnut brown hair. Her cheeks were warm with color and her blue eyes showed wit and intelligence. She had a positiveness about her that made her a leader both in her early years and in her later life. One of the things that was most remembered about her was her ready wit which she often used to ridicule famous personages and their foibles. She often shocked as well as amused her staid, Quaker relatives.

John Ross by temperament was a marked contrast to Betsy. He was a quiet, serious-minded young man. After their marriage he opened his own upholstery and flag making shop. The couple attended Christ Church whose membership included Colonel George Ross, John's uncle, who was a distinguished soldier, a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Betsy and John's pew was close to the pew of George Washington.

Their marriage lasted less than three years. John joined the militia and was gravely injured by an explosion while guarding gunpowder stores along the waterfront. He died January 21, 1776 and was buried in Christ Churchyard. The couple had no children.

After his death, Betsy carried on the upholstery and flagmaking business that her husband had established. She was a resourceful person and a successful business woman in times when women were not usually in business.

On June 15, 1777, Betsy married Colonel Joseph Ashburn in Old Swedes Church, the oldest church in Philadelphia. They had two daughters, one of which died in childhood. In October 1780, three years after their marriage, Ashburn sailed on a mission trip. He was captured at sea by the British. The practice of capturing men on the high seas continued until the War of 1812 and was one of the reasons the War of 1812 was fought. When sailors were captured, they were given the opportunity to renounce the Union cause and enter the British service. If they refused, they were taken to prison. Joseph refused and was taken to Old Mill Prison in England where he found John Claypoole who was a prisoner of war. John Ashburn was not well and John Claypoole nursed and cared for him until Ashburn died in England.

In June 1782, Claypoole sailed from England with some other exchange prisoners. He arrived in America three months later and delivered Ashburn's diary and several messages from him to Betsy. Claypoole returned to sea that fall and winter but he could not get his mind off Betsy. He returned to Philadelphia in the spring. On May 7, 1783, John and Betsy were married at Christ Church. They had five daughters.

In 1793, hundreds of Quakers, who had been disowned by the Society of Friends because they had supported the war, formed a group called the Free Quakers. The Free Quakers permitted war in self-defense and marrying outside the faith. Since John was also of Quaker descent he and Betsy joined this group. The Quakers eventually took all of the Free Quakers back into the fellowship of the Society of Friends.

During the Revolution John Claypoole was wounded in the Battle of Germantown. This combined with imprisonment and the hardship of war so affected his health that he was never a well person. He died in 1817. So we can actually say that Betsy gave three husbands to the Revolution.

Betsy carried on the upholstery and flagmaking business until 1827. Her daughter Clarissa Wilson then took it over and ran it until 1857. The remaining years of Betsy's life were spent in the homes of her married daughters.

Betsy Ross Claypoole died January 13, 1836 at the age of 84. She died in the home of her daughter Jane Claypoole Canby in Philadelphia. With the simple rites of the Friends she was buried beside John Claypoole in the graveyard of the Free Quakers. When this ground was later taken by the city for building purposes, their bodies were removed to Mount Moriah Cemetery. In 1923, the Patriotic Sons of America marked their graves with a plain granite monument.

The story that is so familiar to us today of Betsy Ross making the first United States flag was not known until almost a hundred years after the Revolution.
An American Flag carried in the American Revolution. From the DAR Museum Collection.

In 1840, William J. Canby, grandson of Betsy Ross, was permitted to read a paper before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in which he made public a story which had become a family tradition. Betsy herself had told the story many times to family members. In fact, her family said she talked much in her final days about the flag, about war incidents, and of being widowed three times during the conflict. The story that Canby read told of a committee of three men, George Washington, John Morris and Colonel George Ross coming to Betsy's house and discussing with her the need for a flag. He related that she made the flag from a rough sketch. When she suggested that the stars be made five pointed, Washington drew the sketch in pencil in her parlor.

Almost immediately people began to question the authenticity of the story and there were legitimate reasons for some doubts. At first the question was asked, "Why was the story so long in being told outside the family circle?" then there was no written record of a committee ordering this flag. No one knows what happened to the first flag and probably will never know. There was no documentation at all about the first flag. However, there is documentation that making flags was part of Betsy's business. In fact, in the minutes of the Pennsylvania State Navy Board it was written that on May 29, 1777, the Pennsylvania State Navy Board ordered the payment to Betsy Ross of around 14 pounds for making ships' colors, etc. Admiral George H. Preble, in his History of the Flag, 2nd edition, 1880, presented the Betsy Ross version. Admiral Preble stated that although many people objected to the truth of the story, after much research, he could not find one person with a legitimate claim to supplant hers. Secret committees were common in those days. There were so many things of primary importance to Washington and other leaders of the new nation they did not find time to relate the story of the first flag. It was just taken for granted. They did not feel the need to tell the story.
asked her to keep it a secret, and she only told the rector of her church, when he came in right after the men left, but asked him not to tell anyone else.

One of the persons who did not believe the Betsy Ross story was Milo M. Quaife, who classified it as fiction and a myth in his book, The Flag of the United States, 1942. Quaife wrote, "The naive conception, inherent in the entire story, that at a time when the life of the nation was hanging in the balance, men of the intellectual caliber and heavy responsibilities of George Washington and Robert Morris would fritter away an afternoon in familiar discussion with an indigent seamstress over the trifling detail of how the stars in a flag should be cut and arranged exceeds the reasonable bounds of human credulity."

This statement of Mr. Quaife seems somewhat belittling of the character of George Washington. Perhaps Mr. Quaife revealed his own cynicism. This diminishes a humanistic quality of Washington's character. It seems reasonable that Colonel Ross, an uncle of Betsy's by marriage, would know about his widowed niece's talents, that a young widow probably needed business and would want to help her.

Considering Betsy's background, it doesn't seem improbable that she should choose not to tell the story during her lifetime. She had given her word not to tell it and she kept her word. Also, Quakers prefer moments of quietness and the notoriety of it could have destroyed her privacy. Betsy was able to rear her family normally and her life was marred by some tragedies which could have drawn attention away for a time from the making of the flag.

Being the family breadwinner for so much of her life, making a living was of primary concern for her a great deal of her life. Certainly anyone would agree that there have been many fictionalized accounts of the story written and parts of the story are legendary. Many stories have been written for children which really are an imaginary account of Betsy's life as she grew up. However, these stories have been based on fact and life in Colonial America and have inspired children for years. Only the very cynical would object to their being told for they are representative of the people who played a part in winning our Independence. These were exciting times in our nation's history. During Betsy's lifetime there were seven presidents. She saw the country spread from a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard to beyond the Mississippi. She saw the thirteen states of the flag double in number as more states were added to the Union.

In 1898, a Betsy Ross Memorial Association was formed with the objective of converting the house on Arch Street into a national shrine. Leading churchmen, educators, and public officials sponsored the movement. A nationwide ten-cent subscription was launched. Two million people were said to have contributed.

Whether or not you believe all of the story of Betsy Ross, the facts of her life reveal a patriotic, resourceful, courageous person who was willing to take a stand against traditional beliefs for a cause she believed in and for the man she loved. She approached her work with enthusiasm, faced her misfortunes with acceptance, and met her challenges with determination. The modest woman who did not seek notoriety or praise was often taken for granted and given little recognition for the contribution she made to mankind. It was true in the 1700s and it is still true today.

Bibliography

Americana Encyclopedia. pp. 174-175.
NEW ANCESTORS

February 6, 1993

Aiken, Edward: b 10-13-1750 d 3-22-1813 m Elizabeth --- CS NY
Albee, Zuriel: b 1-16-1747 d 7-19-1820 m Mrs Anna X Penniman Pvt MA
Arnold, James: b 7-11-1724 d 10-13-1793 m Elizabeth Arnold CS RI
Asbury, George: b a 1756 d a 8-28-1819 m Mary --- Sol VA
Baldwin, Eli: b c 1750 d a 12-27-1783 m Elizabeth --- 1Lt DE
Barnes, Samuel: b 9-9-1756 d 8-24-1803 m Hannah Peck Cpl RI
Beall, Azariah: b 12-15-1753 d 2-25-1811 m Bathsheba Bisbee Pvt MA WPNS
Bean, Josiah: b c 1739 d 7-25-1799 m (1) Jane McGaffey (2) Hannah --- Lt NH WPNS
Blake, Phineas: b 7-24-1738 d 7-6-1823 m Ruth Dearborn Pvt NH
Blythe, James: c 1735 d p 3-20-1799 m Elizabeth King CS NC
Bopp, Ludwig: b a 1755 d c 1834 in Elizabeth X Stehr Ens PA
Bradford, Samuel: b c 1754 d a 3-4-1802 m Mary --- Pvt PA
Bridge, Mrs Mary: b c 1728 liv. 8-11-1783 m X PS SC
Bump, Seth: b 4-12-1754 d 5-29-1812 m Experience Dexter Pvt MA
Bush, Gideon: b 12-1-1750 d 4-11-1810 m Margaret --- Pvt MA
Butler, Zacchues: b c 1738 d a 6-24-1811 m Content --- Pvt CT
Caldwell, William: b 9-27-1750 d p 1808 m Anna McGee Sol NY
Casto, William: b 3-10-1717 d p 7-22-1777 m (1) Purthena Purple (2) Sarah --- Pvt NJ
Copeland, Stephen: b 1756 d p 6-19-1833 m X Sol VA
Cregar, Valentine: b 2-9-1734 d p 10- -1803 m Maria Christina --- Capt PS MD
Danieley, John: b c 1755 d a 2- -1834 m Nancy --- PS NC
Dean, John Wilson: b 10-25-1749 d a 11- -1813 m Mary Walton PS DE
Derr, Philip: b 2-25-1750 d 2-3-1821 m Barbara Koogle Pvt PA
Dorchester, David: b 1718 d 6-18-1795 m Eunice Chapin Pvt CT
Dudley, John: b 3-13-1730 d 10-8-1820 m Sibyl Russell Pvt MA
Eckerson, Abraham: b 3-12-1747 d p 9-24-1834 m Dirckje Westervelt Pvt NY
Epting, Adam Frederick: b c 1752 d a 4-13-1786 m Anna Christina --- Sol SC
Flewellyn, William Jr: b 4-21-1754 d a 6- -1835 m Ann Branch Pvt Wgn NC PNSR

Flory, John: b c 1753 d a 5-12-1831 m Susanna --- Sol PA
Fulton, William: b c 1733 d 3-2-1785 m Susannah Keys PS PA
Fullwood, William Jr: b 11-10-1763/4 d 10-27/1851 m Elizabeth Banning --- Pvt QM SC PNSR
Fullwood, William Sr: b 2-12-1735 d p 1790 m Sarah --- Maj CS PS SC
Gatewood, William: b c 1743 d a 1-3-1789 m Sarah Foster PS VA
Getchell, Jeremiah: b 11-2-1734 d a 9-11-1802 m (1) Hannah Brown (2) Margaret --- PS PA
Getchell, Nathan: b 1756 d a 6- -1799 m Elizabeth Anderson PS PA
Gilbert, George: b 1-21-1732 d 2-26-1789 m Margretha Marholf/Marsolin PS PA
Givens, William: b c 1740 d p 3-26-1798 m Jenett --- CS NC
Gray, John: b 3-26-1756 d 9-29-1820 m Elizabeth Church Pvt RI WPNS
Hadden, Robert: b c 1750 d a 4-22-1875 m Jenett --- Sol PS SC
Hamblin, John: b c 1740 d a 9- -1875 m Elizabeth Watkins PS VA
Harvey, John: b c 1738 d a 2-7-1806 m X Pvt GA
Heffner, Anthony: b 4-10-1742 d 7-29-1803 m Catherine --- Pvt PA
Hendricks, Isaac: b 1742 d 6-14-1817 m Jane --- Pvt PA
Hodges, Robert: b 1758 d a 7-12-1816 m Mary Lide PS SC
Hoover, John: b c 10-20-1827 m Elizabeth Fravel Cpl PA
Howell, John: b c 1744 d 5-27-1828 m Mary Perry Pvt NC WPNS
Irwin, William: b c 1740 d p 5-30-1812 m X PS NC
Jackson, Amey: b c 1705 d p 1782 m Thomas Jackson PS VA
James, Dinah Allen: b 1716 d 5-16-1800 m John James PS VA
Johnson, Matthew Sr: b c 1755 d a 5- -1812 m Mary --- PS NC
Keeley, Henry: b 10-27-1756 d 3-14-1843 m Elizabeth Nice Pvt PA
Kellam, William: b a 1755 d p 8-9-1834 m X PS NC
Kennedy, James: b c 1745 d a 11-5-1836 m Ann --- Sgt VA
Kepple, Jacob: b c 1745 d a 9-28-1829 m X PS MD
Kimball, Hezekiah: b c 1752 d a 6- -1832 m Abigail Cox Sol NJ
Land, Lewis: b 1762 d 7-28-1854 m (1) X (2) Elizabeth --- (3) Obedience West Pvt VA PNSR WPNS
Lehew, Spencer: b --- d a 2-1-1803 m Nancy --- PS VA
Lemon, Samuel: b c 1750 d a 6-25-1816 m Margaret --- Capt PA
Loftin, William: b c 1745 d p 6-17-1811 m Lavina Dunn Col NC
AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH ESSAY CONTEST

Topic for 1993–1994

“Coming to America in Colonial Days: 1607–1776”

Students should consider all immigration prior to the American Revolution. Individuals or groups can be discussed. Motivation should be a prime consideration.
AGENDA FOR A CHAPTER MEETING

The following is a tentative agenda for a chapter meeting.

The regent should arrive a few minutes before the time set for the meeting and call the meeting to order at the time specified. The regent stands when presiding, and is seated when someone is reporting or speaking.

The regent raps one time with the gavel and says:
REGENT: “There being a quorum present, the meeting of the ___ Chapter will please come to order.”
REGENT: “Please rise for the Ritual, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, The American’s Creed, and the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America.” (Any other customary opening, National Anthem, etc.)
REGENT: “_____ will read the President-General’s Message.”
REGENT: “_____ will give the National Defense message.”
REGENT: (Welcome, Greetings, Introductions.)
REGENT: “The Secretary will read the minutes of the ___ meeting of ___.”
(secretary reads minutes)
REGENT: “Are there any corrections to the minutes?”
(Pause) “If not, the minutes are approved as read.” If there are corrections, the regent directs the secretary to make the corrections and says, “Are there further corrections? If not the minutes are approved as corrected.”

REPORTS OF OFFICERS:
REGENT: “The next business in order is the report of officers.” (check prior to the meeting to see which officers will be reporting. The officers report in the order listed in the bylaws.)
Secretary (reads correspondence)
Treasurer (reads report)
Balance, Checking $____, as of ___ (Other accounts $____)
REGENT: “Are there any questions concerning the Treasurer’s report? If not, it will be filed.” (The report of the auditor is adopted at the annual meeting and this approves the work of the treasurer. The treasurer’s report is never adopted.)
Registrar (If new members are to be elected. The NSDAR Bylaws require the vote to be by ballot. The regent would appoint tellers and give instructions for voting.)
REGENT: “The next business in order is the reports of the standing committees.” (List in order, check prior to meeting to see if any chairmen will be reporting.)
REGENT: “The next business in order is the report of the special committee appointed to . . . .
REGENT: (Do not ask for unfinished business unless there is a motion postponed, bylaw amendments, etc. Check with the secretary.)
REGENT: “Is there any new business?”
REGENT: (if necessary.) “The tellers will report on the election of new members.”
TELLERS: (report)
REGENT: (Repeats report and announces result.) Program. Announcements. Next meeting, etc. Adjournment.
REGENT: “If there is no further business, and no objection, the meeting will be adjourned. (pause) There being no objection and no further business, the meeting is adjourned at ___.”
(Or the meeting may be adjourned by the motion to adjourn.)

SPECIAL PROCEDURES
If a motion is made:
REGENT: “It is moved and seconded that . . . Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion that . . . say aye. All opposed, say no. The ayes/noes have it, the motion is adopted/lost and (announce result).”
If amendment is made:
REGENT: “It is moved and seconded to amend the motion by . . . Is there any discussion? All in favor of amending the motion by . . . say aye. All opposed, no. The ayes/noes have it, the amendment is adopted/lost. The question is on . . . (repeat motion as amended, or the original motion if the amendment was lost, ask for discussion, take the vote and announce the result.)

Election of delegates:
REGENT: “The next business in order is the election of delegates and alternates to State Conference. Representation for the chapter is the Regent, or in her absence the vice regent or her alternate. A chapter having ____ members shall have ____ votes made up of the regent and ____ delegates. The Regent is automatically a representative and does not need to be elected. Are
(continued on page 407)
“Small and frail or of hardly medium stature blue eyes, brown or fair hair delicate complexion fine features”
The Battle of Wyoming Valley (Pennsylvania) has been presented in this magazine (June—July, 1978), as written by Betty Bittenbender Miller. It has also been told in much detail by Allen W. Eckert in his 1978 book, "The Wilderness War". In one of his notes in that book, Mr. Eckert states that many journals have recorded what happened to some families involved in this tragedy. Perhaps among them is the story of Katherine Cole Gaylord and her three children.

Katherine and Aaron Gaylord had been a New Cambridge, Connecticut family. Aaron had served in the Revolution in 1776 while still living in Connecticut. Moving to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania in 1777, they learned in 1778 that Indians, Tories, and British were on their way to the Wyoming Valley (late June or July 1 and 2). A collection of volunteers to defend the valley assembled. The officers discussed strategies. Aaron, a Lieutenant, was among those who favored waiting in a fort and fighting only from there. But those in favor of advancing toward the enemy won. Katherine begged Aaron not to go, but he said, "I would rather die fighting in the open with the others than be reckoned a coward."

The story was narrated in later years by the daughter, Lorena, and Lorena's family: Katherine, the three children, and two horses set out in the middle of the night between July 3 and 4, 1778. One horse bore luggage and supplies. The family members, Lemuel, age 14; Phebe, age 11; and Lorena, age 7 took turns riding the other horse, but they had to abandon one horse on the third day; it had become lame. Sometimes they found an empty cabin in which to take shelter at night; more often they had no shelter. At first they did not dare use a fire at night; in the latter part of their journey they did not dare to be without a fire at night. Sometimes strangers helped in some way. Once they found a recently abandoned cabin with some food in it, and broke a fast they had endured for two days. At last, dirty, ragged and scratched, they arrived at the home of Katherine's parents in Harwinton, Connecticut. This little Gaylord family had been on the way several weeks.

Katherine's father had heard of the battle and of Aaron's death. Her father had sent her brother to help her, but brother had missed sister on the way, and Katherine arrived home without the (continued on page 407)
1. NATIONAL DUES: Were National dues for ALL chapter members received in the office of Treasurer General on or before December 1, 1993?

2. MEMBERSHIP: Based on the official membership count of February 1993, did your chapter admit prior to January 1, 1994 by application one member for every 50 members? [For example: 1–50 members = 1 member by application. 51–100 = 2; 101–150 = 3; 151–200 = 4; 201–250 = 5; 251–300 = 6, and so on.]

3. NATIONAL DEFENSE: Both must be answered affirmatively. Did your chapter:
   A. Have one program on National Defense and, at all other regular meetings devote five (5) minutes to a report on National Defense using only NSDAR material?
   B. Have chapter representation at Continental Congress and a report OR have a program on Continental Congress, including a SUMMARY of the Resolutions adopted?

4. DAR SCHOOLS: Did your chapter contribute to four (4) of the following six (6) schools? Please indicate:

   - Money
   - Clothing
   - Coupons

   A. Berry College       N/A
   B. Hillside School     N/A
   C. Hindman Settlement School N/A
   D. Crossnore School    N/A
   E. Kate Duncan Smith DAR School  N/A
   F. Tamassee DAR School  N/A

5. CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS TO NSDAR FUNDS: Contributions MUST be made to all nine (9). A $1.00 minimum contribution must be made to each fund except where more is specified. Amounts MUST be listed.

   A. $   President General’s Project
   B. $   NSDAR Second Century Endowment Fund ($2.00 minimum)
   C. $   Investment Trust Fund ($2.00 minimum)
   D. $   NSDAR American History Scholarship Fund
   E. $   Occupational Therapy Scholarship
   F. $   Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund (Nursing)
   G. $   Junior Membership ($5.00 net proceeds from Junior sales or $5.00 contribution to Helen Pouch Memorial Fund)
   H. $   NSDAR Museum General Fund
   I. $   Seimes Microfilm Center

6. DAR MAGAZINE: Both A and B must be answered affirmatively.

   A. Do the subscriptions to the DAR Magazine through your chapter total 20% of your Official Membership Count of February 1993, including subscriptions to schools, libraries, professional offices, etc.?  
   B. Did your chapter send at least one advertisement to the DAR Magazine between February 1, 1993 and February 1, 1994? ($30.00 minimum is required whether sent individually or as part of a group-sponsored advertisement.)

7. YOUTH WORK: Six (6) must be answered affirmatively. Did your chapter:

   A. Provide C.A.R. Senior Leadership and/or contribute to C.A.R.?
   B. Have a Jr. member serving as a chapter officer or chairman this year?
   C. Sponsor Junior American Citizens activities and/or contribute at least $2.00 to the National JAC Prize Fund?
   D. Contribute an ROTC Award or contribute at least $2.00 to the NSDAR ROTC Program award?
   E. Present Good Citizenship Medals?
   F. Promote the DAR Good Citizens Essay Contest or submit candidate for Outstanding American History Teacher?
   G. Contribute at least $1.00 to any one of the following? Please indicate.
      - A DAR Scholarship Fund
      - Bacone College
      - Chemawa Indian School

8. CHAPTER SERVICE: Eight (8) must be answered affirmatively. Did your chapter:

   A. Admit by application one or more Junior members?
   B. Have a Jr. member serving as a chapter officer or chairman this year?
   C. Send at least 5 typed original pages of genealogical records through the State Chairman to the National Chairman?
      - DAR Good Citizen
      - Library
      - Speaker
      - American History Essay Winner?
   E. Tell the DAR story of service through press, radio and/or TV?
   F. Present or participate in presentation of The Flag of the USA or a Braille USA Flag to a historic site, public place, school, individual, youth or adult group?
   G. Contribute money, gifts or time to DAR Service for Veteran-Patients?
   H. Present an award to an individual for outstanding community service?
   I. Members participate in a literacy program?
   J. Promote conservation in your community?

9. NSDAR SPONSORED SPECIAL OBSERVANCES: Both MUST be answered affirmatively. Did your chapter promote and report on the following:

   A. Constitution Week?
   B. American History Month?

10. CHAPTER PROGRAMS: Did your chapter have a program on at least one subject in each of the following categories?

   HISTORICAL
   - American History
   - NSDAR Museum
   - Genealogy
   - Placing Historical Marker
   - 1993 Commemorative Events

   EDUCATIONAL
   - American Heritage
   - American Indians
   - NSDAR Library
   - DAR Schools
   - Literacy Challenge
   - Current NSDAR Handbook

   PATRIOTIC
   - Americanism
   - Conservation
   - The Flag of the USA
   - The Constitution

GOLD HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to all 10 questions entitles chapter to Honor Roll certificate with a Gold Ribbon.

SILVER HONOR ROLL: A confirmed “YES” to 9 questions entitles chapter to certificate with Silver Ribbon. (#5 must be answered "YES" with amounts listed.)

HONORABLE MENTION: A confirmed "YES" to 8 questions entitles chapter to Honorable Mention certificate. (#5 must be answered "YES" with amounts listed.)
Dear Editor:
Please send the March 1993 Magazine to — Enclosed $3.00.
Thank you for the beautiful Magazines! I would really appreciate it if the address label could be on the back as I often use the cover picture for display.
Thank you and God Bless You—everyone!

JANET HUDSON
Chicago Chapter, IL

The address label is placed on the front of the Magazine because of the paid advertisement on the back cover. Revenue from this prime spot is very important to bringing you the color on the front cover.

Dear Editor:
Enclosed is a check for the DAR Magazine Endowment Fund . . . 
Thank you for keeping us informed of the action of the Executive Committee. Also, for the informative historical articles that are published each month.
We expect to be at the 102nd Continental Congress. This will be my eleventh consecutive year.

LUETTA N. BOOE
Old North State Chapter, NC

Dear Editor:
I am writing to express my appreciation for the article in the February Magazine. I am referring to the one on Sam Houston.
On my mother’s side of the family I am a 4th generation Texan and my brother and I own land which has been in the family close to 150 years. Both of us feel we are a part of it.
Another reason for appreciating the article on Sam Houston is due to the fact that I graduated from Sam Houston State Teachers College. That is what it was called when I graduated in 1944. Next year will be the 50th anniversary of my graduating class. I do hope the good Lord lets me live until then.
I have been a DAR member since April 1972 and thoroughly enjoyed it. My daughter is also a member . . .
If all I read is the National Defense report I consider the DAR Magazine worth the expense. Keep up the good work.

RUBY LEE STEVENS
Major Thaddeus Beall, TX

Dear Editor:
. . . Thanks for the vast improvement in the Magazine in the last few years. Many of us had gotten discouraged with page after page of the same pictures from states and chapters with few articles of historical interest . . . The February issue is really worth the money. I hope we will have the page of questions and comments by members now and then. We have found them helpful.
Also, could we get responses from chapters about money raising events?

BETTY MORGAN
Washington Chapter, IA

Be sure to read With the Chapters this issue!

Dear Editor:
Your Magazine is fabulous. I enjoy it very much. In the February 1993 issue there was an advertisement for Jean Faircloth MacArthur. Mrs. MacArthur and I are distantly related and I would like to contact her to inquire of our mutual ancestors. I have applied to the Society for membership and had one flaw . . .

AMANDA DORIS KOHLEFFEL
San Antonio, TX

So you see, advertising can prove useful.

Dear Editor:
Just a note to let you know I really enjoy the DAR Magazine. The February issue was especially colorful. However, I would like to give you some feedback: the designs on pages 84-88 while pretty, make the writing very hard to read. And in a magazine, I prefer readability above decoration. Keep up the good work.

HELEN S. CLAYTON
Princess Timpanogos Chapter, UT

Dear Editor:
I have been a DAR member in the State of Ohio for nearly 50 years—and in this period have subscribed off and on to the National Magazine. I was recently reminded that it is time to renew for another year.
I can see no reason for me to renew—the magazine is nothing but advertisements, and seldom lately have I found anything worthwhile to discuss.
In our family we subscribe to other periodicals and magazines, some with no advertising at all, some very little, or simply on a page or two and not 3/4 of the book.
I am not the only one in my chapter who feels this way, but perhaps I will be the only one who will write—they simply will not renew . . . as I will not be doing.
I think perhaps it is time for your staff to take a good look at what you have allowed to happen to the magazine.

ROSE MARIE WITHAM
Susanna Russell Chapter, OH
Choosing the topic “America’s Man for all Seasons” as the title for an article on George Washington calls for some explanation. There are two reasons why that was done. Recently, back around Christmas 1989, in one of these tabloids that you see at the grocery store there was featured an article by Jean Dixon, in which she was making her predictions for the 1990s and said that this decade would open the opportunity for Mikhail Gorbachev to become the George Washington of the world. That notion should disturb every American who loves freedom and knows anything about the history of George Washington. The second reason was that recently on the Turner Network Television there was a broadcast remake of the classic “A Man For All Seasons” starring Charlton Heston as Sir Thomas More, who was persecuted—lost his family, his fortune, his position as Lord Chancellor of England, the royal patronage of Henry VIII and ultimately his life—because
he chose to base that life on a question of principle and a man's ability to preserve the sanctity of his own conscience. Upon reflection on the meaning the life of Washington has for all Americans today and on Ms. Dixon's comparison of George Washington to Mikhail Gorbachev, and the notions of principle and integrity which guided so much of his life, perhaps a review of certain aspects of Washington's life with which the general public is not quite so familiar would emphasize just exactly why he is "America's Man For All Seasons." Commonplace though Washington's image is to all today—and everyone has that image on the lowly quarters and dollar bills of United States coin and currency—there was nothing commonplace about the character of George Washington or the esteem in which he was held by most of his contemporaries. One could conjure up the popular images of a chopped cherry tree and the dollar thrown across the river, a heroic figure, flanked by the flag, standing up in his shallow draft boat crossing an ice-choked river. Pictur- esque though those images are, and interesting as they are to contemplate, I think all know that they are but shadows of the character of Washington the Man, and shadows even of the great events in his life.

In 1754, with the campaigns at Great Meadows and Fort Necessity when the Governor of Colonial Virginia sent the Militia out to engage the French on Virginia's Frontiers, George Washington was a Colonel of Virginia Militia sent at the head of that column to engage the French, which was done, and in which engagement Ambassador Jumonville was killed. The French casualties that day resulted in the beginning of what was known in Europe as the Seven Years' War and was known in America as the French and Indian War. Before that conflict was over a million casualties had been sustained world-wide and the conflict involved France, Austria, Russia, Saxony, Sweden, Spain, Prus- sia, Hanover and Great Britain. All because George Washington engaged a French expedition on the frontiers of Virginia. Horace Walpole, the British politician, said "The volley fired by a young Virginian in the back-woods of America set the world on fire."¹

Fort Necessity surrendered. Washington was allowed to return to Williamsburg but not before he signed a formal instrument of surrender dictated by the French and written entirely in French in which he was tricked into admitting that he had been instrumental in assas- sinating Ambassador Jumonville. This of course provoked a storm of controversy in diplo- matic circles and resulted in a derogatory written mention of his name in a report by General Lord Albemarle, the British Ambassador to Paris. The world had first taken official notice of the Virginia Militia Colonel.²

In the spring of 1755 the British dispatched General Edward Braddock, Commander of the Coldstream Guards. On his staff were Lieutenant Charles Lee, Captain Horatio Gates, Major Thomas Gage, and Colonel George Washington, all of whose military careers would converge two decades later in the American Revolution. Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia wrote to General Braddock warning of the Indian danger to which Braddock replied, "These savages may be a formidable adversary to raw American Militia, but upon the King's regular and disciplined troops, they can make no impression." With drummers drumming, fifers fif- ing, flags flying, a baggage train in his wake, and a column that stretched four miles in length, General Edward Braddock plunged into the wilderness to confront the French and their Indian allies. You know the rest of the story.³

They were attacked, General Braddock was killed, along with sixty-three line officers of the British Coldstream Guards, and it fell the lot of an insignificant, obscure, Virginia Militia Colo- nel to get the remnant of Braddock's army safely back to Wil- liamsburg. Of the Braddock alumni, historian Robert Al- berts has said four "had been at the Battle of Fort Necessity . . . six were with General Forbes at the taking of Fort Duquesne . . . four fought [with Wolfe] at Quebec . . . six were intimately involved in Pontiac's conspiracy . . . eight became General Of- ficers in the American Revolu- tion . . . one became the Com- mander of British Forces in America . . . two were consid- ered for the Post of Commander in Chief of the [Continental Army] . . . one entered the United States Congress . . . and the pre-eminent one became Presi- dent of the United States."⁴
the Indian chiefs engaged in the battle that day, who knew that Washington’s uniform had been twice pierced by bullets and four horses had been shot from under him, met Washington again in 1770 and prophesied “the Great Spirit guides that man and protects his destinies—he will become the chief of nations and a people yet unborn will hail him as the founder of a mighty empire.”

In 1759 Washington married the widow Martha Dandridge Custis and from that union he acquired great wealth, as she was at that time the richest lady in the colonies. Later he wrote his granddaughter-in-law that a spouse should have “good sense, a good disposition, a good reputation” and the financial means to keep you in the style to which you have become accustomed.

In 1775 the Continental Congress of the United States chose from six very able men to appoint George Washington Commander-in-Chief of Continental Forces. His chief rival for that job was General Charles Lee. Washington, on accepting the nomination of Congress that day said, “I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important task you have conferred on me.”

The winter of 1777 and 1778 finds the American Army in camp at Valley Forge. There in the height of a winter snow storm, his landlord at Valley Forge, farmer Isacc Potts, catches General Washington alone in a grove of trees on his knees at prayer. Pennsylvania farmers at that time were selling supplies to the British in Philadelphia for hard currency while Washington’s men were starving, eating hay and the bodies of horses, and walking in the snow barefoot. General Washington had beef cattle driven from Mount Vernon to feed the army at Valley Forge. Many historians attribute to his exertions alone the preservation of the American Army in the field that winter, and because of the preservation of that army in the field the ultimate success of American arms in the Revolution.

To many who as school children study the life of General Washington the significance of many of his achievements becomes lost, and the belief emerges that much of the grandeur and glory of the man was exaggerated by admiring historians writing from a perspective with the ability of looking back at the past to discern what had happened to the American Nation. In that opinion, they would be mistaken because Washington’s reputation, both as a leader and a general, was very well deserved.

The scene shifts now to June 28, 1778. The Battle of Monmouth, the last major battle of the American Revolution in the Northern Colonies is about to be fought. General Washington’s former protagonist General Charles Lee is entrusted with the difficult and very important mission of commanding the center of American forces at Monmouth. At the council of war on the night before the battle, General Lee had vigorously expressed his opposition to the plan, feeling the American Army was incapable of withstand ing a frontal assault from British regulars. On the morning of the battle he told the Marquis de Lafayette, “You do not know British Soldiers like I know them; we cannot stand against the British Army.” After expressing his opposition to the battle plan and then assuring General Washington, on his honor as a gentleman that he would carry out the mission entrusted to him, before he ever committed his troops to battle, General Lee ordered a retreat.

Washington, on a hillside in the rear of the army, looked down upon the field to see the American center folding, mounted his horse, charged into the fray—going to the very front of the lines, and subjecting himself to the enemy fire. Riding all along the center he personally took command of the army that day, rallied the troops, entrenched them, and they withstood the onslaught of the British Army. General Charles Scott, one of his aides and in the party with Washington when he arrived and confronted General Lee said, “Yes, Sir, he swore till the very leaves shook on the trees, charming, delightful. Never Sir, have I enjoyed such swearing before or since. On that ever memorable day he swore like a very angel from heaven.” Alexander Hamilton, Chief Aide to General Washington, said the air turned blue and he hoped history would not record what General Washington said to General Lee that day. It did not. Lafayette remarked later, “I thought then, as I think now, that never had I beheld so superb a man.” It was the high point of Washington’s military career and his military leadership. The tall Virginian on the
white horse charging out of the
smoke, the haze, and the heat to
rally the army, to take personal
command, and to save the day.
General Lee was personally re-
lieved of command on the field of
battle by Washington, court mar-
tialled by Congress, and never
again held rank in the United
States Army.

By 1782 Cornwallis has sur-
rendered. Congress is in session
in Philadelphia, the army is in
camp outside the city, and they
have not been paid in many
months. Colonel Lewis Nicola
proposed on behalf of some dis-
gruntled army officers that
Washington lead the army, seize
government property, forced
Congress to pay the troops, and
while he was at it declare him-
self King. The idea was even
passing current in some Phila-
delphia political circles. Wash-
ington replied “no occurrence
in the course of the war has
given me more painful sensa-
tions than your information of
there being such ideas existing
in the army.” Nor, he went on,
could Nicola have found a per-
son “to whom your schemes are
more disagreeable.”

In March of 1783 the issue
surfaced again and he addressed
the officers of the army, some of
whom he had been informed
were trying to lead a rebellion.
He urged them in concluding
his speech to behave themselves
in such a way that posterity
might say “had this day been
wanting, the world had never
seen the last stage of perfection
to which human nature is capa-
ble of attaining.” This appeal
failing, Washington then took
out of his pocket a letter from a
member of Congress to read to
the troops and reassure them of
the efforts being made to see
that they were paid. He seemed
momentarily confused, uncer-
tain.

Then he drew from his pocket
an object which but few had
ever seen him wear—a pair of
spectacles. As he put them on
and looked out at the faces of
the men he knew and loved so
well, he remarked quietly,
“Gentlemen, you will permit me to put on my spectacles for I have not only grown grey but almost blind in the service of my country.” It was all that was needed to remind them of his complete devotion to a cause that was theirs as well as his. This—the Newburgh address to the army—was Washington’s most famous oration next to his farewell address.  

Gouverneur Morris told James Madison that he did not believe George Washington was as austere and formidable an individual as he was made out to be. Madison said he would buy him a handsome dinner, if, on the next social occasion, Morris would go up to Washington, clap him on the back and give him a friendly greeting. Morris did it and Madison bought the dinner, but Morris was so shaken and abashed by Washington’s chilling reaction that he admitted he would never do anything like that again.  

Washington did not believe in shaking hands, so he bowed at formal functions. He was a very formal individual, almost rigid, and a poor public speaker. He had false teeth. They were not wood; they were made out of porcelain. He was very vain about his dress and about his teeth, and Gilbert Stuart—the brilliant and talented but alcoholic and vindictive artist—used the false teeth to misshape the mouth horribly on his famous unfinished painting of George Washington (which, by the way, was commissioned and paid for by Martha Washington, and Gilbert Stuart deliberately left it unfinished so that he could tell Mrs. Washington truthfully that he had not finished the portrait and he could not complete the commission).
It is now 1787 and we turn to the Constitutional Convention. George Washington is elected President of that convention, and the lengthy records of the meetings of those delegates give us an example of only two occasions on which the reticent President of the convention took the floor to address the delegates. At the conclusion of the deliberation, when the vote was being urged to accept the final draft of the constitution, Washington said “if to please the people, we offer them what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards pretend to defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair, for the event is in the hands of God.”

In 1789 the setting is New York. Washington is about to be inaugurated President of the United States. Congress is in a flurry over what to call the President. John Adams suggests the title His Most Benign Highness, the Senate wants the title His Highness the President of the United States and the Protector of the Rights of the Same, and Benjamin Franklin wants His High and Mightiness. George Washington suggests that they simply refer to him as “Mr. President,” and that has been the title to this day.

As President of the United States the press of his day accused him of stealing from the United States Treasury. They accused him of legal corruption, of ostentation, of treachery, of seeking to found a monarchy, and being the “dishclout of dirty speculation.” It seems that the propensity of the media in America to impugn the reputations of our leaders in their life-time dates back at least to the administration of George Washington. Benjamin Franklin Bache, Benjamin Franklin’s grandson, said “if ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American Nation was debauched by Washington.”

These detractors’ words could not tarnish the reputation of George Washington that has been handed down to us in the present. The man simply outshone all his critics.

The scene switches now to the inauguration of John Adams to the Presidency of the United States. Every major power in Europe has sent a minister plenipotentiary to the United States Congress to witness the transfer of power because this is the first instance in the history of the world when executive power in any nation is transferred peacefully from one to another living leader. They never believed it would happen. They sent ministers plenipotentiary to report back to their respective Courts what transpired in the Senate Chamber of the United States Congress at Philadelphia on that day.

George Washington was being hailed by the citizens, and thousands jammed the square in front of Independence Hall. When the ceremony was over and the time came to exit the Senate Chamber, Washington bowed respectfully and motioned Adams to the door because the President of the United States should have precedence over a mere citizen, and he established there in that moment another tradition which is preserved in our country to this day.

Next he engaged in a few minutes discussion with Jefferson, who initially refused to leave the chamber ahead of Washington and was finally prevailed upon because he was the Vice President. The cheering started when Adams stepped through the door; it got louder when Jefferson stepped through the door; but it was loudest of all when Washington the citizen came through the door.

Marvin Kitman, a recent biographer, says that George Washington “dressed gorgeously, he indulged in every luxury, he danced, he drank, he attended the theatre, he gambled, he cursed and yet managed to go down in history as a pillar of rectitude, temperate, moderate, thoughtful, honest and wise. This was a man who was an exception to Lord Acton’s rule that power corrupts.”

History down to our own day is full of leaders who are not as good as they ought to be and many who are no better than they should be. But here was a man who rose to the task of greatness and afforded us an example of father, soldier, statesman, and the President seldom equalled and never surpassed. First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his Countryman.

Richard M. Ketchum has said “... this standard of obligation was higher than that of most men ... an honorable man with no pretensions to genius or brilliance, but rather [one who] remained [to the end] straightforward, competent and honest.”

(continued on page 388)
MORE GENEALOGY

Nancy Garrison Hemmrich, National Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee

QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of each 6 1/2-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.

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

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

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

WINSTON: Need information regarding marriage of John Winston, b. 1796 in CT, to Laura Stanley or Rawden, b. CT, and Laura's ancestry.—June Atkinson, 1830 11th St, Santa Monica, CA 90404.

LONG-TAFT: Seek any info on John Long b. ca 1720 and wife Sarah Taft of Taunton, MA.—Margaret Cass, 920 Andorra Rd, Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.

COOK-CASS-GOVE: Need ancestry of Mary Cook wife of Daniel Cass (1724-1798) of Hampton, NH, son of John Cass and Hannah Gove.—Margaret Cass, 920 Andorra Rd, Lafayette Hill, PA 19444.


ABERNATHY: Seek children of Battee Abernathy, b. 1755, NC, d. at Cape Girardeau, MO 7 Apr 1852, 1st wife Mary Beale b. 1760 in NC, d. Cape Girardeau, MO 12 Feb 1839, m. 13 Nov 1778. Need proof that Mary “Polly” Abernathy was daughter of the above Battee I. Abernathy.—Mrs. J. H. Yount, 711 N Kingshighway, Sikeston, MO 63801.

POPE: Seeking ances. and desc. of Lt. Col. Nathaniel Pope (ca 1660-60) of Popes Creek, VA, to update history.—James H. Barr, 100 Westwind Rd, Louisville, KY 40207.

BARR: Seeking ances. and desc. of Thomas Barr (1801-65) from PA? who m. in 1828 Martha McCreaey Tipton (1812-1904) in KY.—James H. Barr, 100 Westwind Rd, Louisville, KY 40207.

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

PIERCE/PEIRCE: Seeking parents of Daniel L. Pierce, b. ca 1785 Westmoreland Co., PA, d. 1826 LA.—Lillie Petit Gallagher, 1661 E. Lakeshore Dr, Baton Rouge LA 70808.

GASSAWAY: My ancestor Nancy Gassaway, b. ca 1779 in MD, m. Stephen Shipman in Berkeley Co., VA, moved to Belmont Co., OH. Is she the daughter of John, son of James Gassaway, Sr. who later went to GA? Need any information.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

ALLEN: Need first wife, parents of Andrew Allen b. ca 1776 who m. Mary Self 1817 in VA, later moved to Muskingum Co., OH with daughter Mahala b. 1813.—Jim Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

HALL: Thomas Hall, b. in DE 1779, m. Sarah Strosnider in now WV 1799. Who are his parents? When and where did he die? Sarah and children were in Guernsey Co., OH 1840. Need any Hall information.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

MATHINA/MATHENY: Sarah, b. 1791 to Ephraim Mathina, m. William Waller, Jr. in then Preston Co., VA and settled in Guernsey Co., OH. Would appreciate Ephraim's spouse, parentage, Matheny source.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

KINCAID: Ebeneter Finley's first wife, Jane Kincaid (1762–1793). Who were her parents, background? Was she from Fayette Co., PA?—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

STUBBS-COOPER: Seek parents/siblings of Zara Stubbs. In 1840 Marengo Co., AL, 1863. Who are his parents? When and where did he die? Sarah and children were in Guernsey Co., OH 1840. Need any Hall information.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

MATHINA/MATHENY: Sarah, b. 1791 to Ephraim Mathina, m. William Waller, Jr. in then Preston Co., VA and settled in Guernsey Co., OH. Would appreciate Ephraim's spouse, parentage, Matheny source.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

SORRELS/SORRELLS: Seek ancestors of John Henry Sorels, b. 1864, IL, m. Ada Lemons. 3 children: Henry C., Theresa, and Edra. Living in Roodhouse, Greene Co., IL at time of 1900 Census. Please reply to:—Mrs. F. S. Blair, Miller School, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

REAL-PILSON: Need info on parents and ancestors of Dr. George Real, b. 1794, and wife Esther Pilson, b. 1800, both b. in Martinsville, VA, moved to Sequatchie Valley, TN. Daughter Nancy b. 1830 m. William Riley Barber, b. 1820 in Marion Co., TN.—James Grayson McCoin, 312 Seven Oaks Trail, Knoxville, TN 37922.

STUBBS-COOPER: Seek parents/siblings of Zara Stubbs. In 1840 Marengo Co., AL census he was 20–30, single, with 50 slaves. He m. Caroline Louise Cooper of Sussex Co., VA in 1845 in Marengo Co., and had Thomas J., James W., Mary, Zary, Rebecca, Walter, Arabella, and Addie. In 1850 & 1860 census Zara says he was b. in SC 1810 (1812). He witnessed a deed in Coweta Co., GA Feb. 1832. He d. in Marengo Co., AL, 1863. Any help appreciated.—Pat Rolfe, 86 Stone Mountain Dr, Conroe, TX 77302.

MATHINA/MATHENY: Sarah, b. 1791 to Ephraim Mathina, m. William Waller, Jr. in then Preston Co., VA and settled in Guernsey Co., OH. Would appreciate Ephraim's spouse, parentage, Matheny source.—James Allen, 9955 New Hope Rd, Norwich, OH 43767-9740.

MURPHY/MURPHEY: Need info on parents of Hiram Murphy b. 15 Apr 1797 in VA, d. 20 Aug 1881 in Farmers City, IL, m. 3 Oct 1831 Grace Frances Mitchell b. 20 May 1806 Frederick Co., VA, d. 17 Dec 1880. Grace Frances Mitchell was dau. of patriot Seaman Thomas Mitchell of Frederick Co., VA.—Bette J. Twyman, 3627 Mark Rd, Waterford, MI 48328.

McCLURE: Seek info on ancestors of William McClure b. 1800 in VA, d. 11 Apr 1851 in Tiffin, OH, m. Mary A. (last name unknown) in 1828. Their first three children b. in VA, last two in Clinton Twp., OH.—Bette J. Twyman, 3627 Mark Rd, Waterford, MI 48328.

PRESLEY-MURFHEART-RENTFROW-CREASON/CRESON: Seek information on parents of Alonzo Presley b. Oct 1851 in GA, and parents of Burket Renfro or Rentfrow b. ca 1814 in NC, and any Creason or Creson. Please contact.—Mary Ann Creason Rohde, 5797 Sycamore, Rialto, CA 92376.


WEST: Need ancestry of Anne West, of VA, thought to be descendant of Lord Delaware, m. Thomas Owsey II in 1725. She is the mother of Ann West Owsey, b. 1725, who m. Edward Garrett II in Fairfax Co., VA.—Louise Schreiber, 1508 Bald Hill Rd, Jefferson City, MO 65101-3704.


PARKER-TURNER-MICHANEOY-WATKINS-HUBBARD-GEORGE: Cornelius McHaney died June 1814 Pittsylvania Co., VA. His will names the following children: Cornelius Jr, Franky Turner, John, Polly Hubbard, Mary Gilbert, and Leila George. Cornelius McHaney, Sr. m. Frances Watkins 1740, daughter of John Watkins and Elizabeth Parker. Need birth and death dates of all.—Ruth Bock, 5402 South County Rd 1210, Midland, TX 79703.

RICHARDS: Seek first name of Mr. Richards who married Ann who d. ca 1814 with son Richard Blackledge Richards and daughter Chloe b. ca 1769 who married Noah Galloway, Sr. in Beaufort Co., NC. Was Ann a Blackledge, if so, name of her parents, and first name of Mr. Richards and his parents.—Lida A. Overton, 2 Luana Lane, Newport News, VA 23606-1608.

GADDIS-McCOY-TRACY: Need proof and documentation of Leah McCoy, b. 1789, dau. of John Thomas McCoy and Ruth Gaddis. Ruth was the daughter of Thomas Gaddis who served in the VA Militia during the Revolution. Leah McCoy m. George Tracy in 1808, in Fayette Co., PA.—Scott Baker, P O Box 411, Upper Sandusky, OH 44871.

HENDERSON: Need parents and ancestors of Alexander Henderson, b. in PA 1799, d. 1877. He moved to Vinton Co., OH in 1801. Son, Alexander, b. 1841, dau. Nancy Walker, Mary Ann Banfelles, Elizabeth Sten, sons Robert, James, and Alexander. Vinton Co., OH was farm home when Alexander and Nancy died. Children moved to MO. Need help back to the immigrant. Thank you.—Mrs. Gerken, 28409 Borgona, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.

MOORE-COCRAN-HALL-MIDDLEWART-MILLER-SMITH: Seeking any and all information on Robert Moore, Sr., b. 1732 York Co., PA, & Sarah Cochran; Robert Moore, Jr. & Mary Hall; Thomas Moore & Margaret Glendenning; Robert Moore and Jane Middlewart; Thomas Martin Moore & Catherine Agatha Miller; Emma Jane Moore & Sylvester Smith, son of William C. Smith of Mays Lick, KY, b. PA; including any and all allied lines.—Elizabeth Jane Hendrick Watkins, 401 Brokenwood Lane, Fairfield Glade, TN 38555-7820.

MORE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
This is a continuation of the listing of the most recent volumes of genealogical records available in the DAR Library. For copying costs and additional information, write to the DAR Library.

COLORADO: John Budd 1599-1670 and Some of His Descendants.
DELAWARE: Series 2, Volume 19. Diary of Charity Elizabeth Speaker Freeland.
MISSOURI: Clay County Arkansas Cemeteries (Thru December 31, 1989) Volume I.
Clay County Arkansas Cemeteries (Thru December 31, 1989) Volume II.
Index to Clay County Arkansas Cemeteries.
NORTH CAROLINA: 1870 Federal Census of Rockingham County, North Carolina, Volume I.
1870 Federal Census of Rockingham County, North Carolina, Volume II.
Series 2, Volume 40: Pine Creek Valley Families, Volume 11.
Series 2, Volume 41: Pine Creek Valley Families, Volume 12.

(continued on page 408)
Glasses are instruments which aid people whose eyesight is imperfect. Glasses are composed of two lenses mounted in a frame so that one lens is in front of each eye. The lenses help focus light rays so that they will fall properly on the retina and form a clear image.

Records of spectacles go far back into ancient times, although doctors doubt that these early glasses were very helpful. Crude glasses were sold by peddlers on the streets of European cities during the late Middle Ages. Such glasses were often for ornament, and sometimes fitted so badly that they did more harm than good to the person who wore them.

The Chinese are said to have invented glasses long before they came into use in Europe. According to legend they were used as early as 500 B.C. Marco Polo reported that he saw many Chinese wearing glasses in China about A.D. 1275.

Roger Bacon included information about spectacles in his book *Ophus Majus*, published in A.D. 1268. Very little improvement was made until the 1700s, when the grinding of lenses were first based on the principles of light refraction, or the way light rays are bent when they travel through glass.

In Europe the first documented mention of eye glasses was found on a 13th century tombstone in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Florence. “Here lies Salvino d’Armato, the inventor of spectacles,” reads the inscription. “God pardon him for his sins.”

Some credit German inventors with devising the first spectacles; others give the credit to Roger Bacon, the 13th century English philosopher and alchemist.

Widespread use of eyeglasses began with the invention of printing in the 15th century which made reading a popular pastime. Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790), annoyed at having to switch back and forth from reading to ordinary glasses, solved the problem by inventing bifocals.

Early eyeglasses were probably leather devices much like blindfolds with holes cut out for the lenses. During medieval times, many commoners associated eyeglasses with mystery and evil. By the 16th century, such notions were largely gone; an eyeglass trade had sprung up across Europe, and peddlers sold crude pairs of spectacles in town squares. A trade union for spectacle makers was formed in Germany. Even a few physicians specialized in diagnosing and treating eye ailments.
In the 17th century, the first nose glasses appeared, so did the first optical stores. Glasses were still worn primarily by the wealthy; at $60 a pair, few peasants could afford clearer vision. Also during the time, Kepler, court mathematician for the German Emperor Rudolph II, became the first to figure out how the human eye works and that people could be farsighted or near-sighted—conditions that could be helped by refractive glass lenses.

It was not until more than a century ago, however, that modern looking eyeglasses began to appear. “Modern looking” is something of a misnomer; these glasses were metal wire frames with round lenses. Unisex, if you will.

Then in the 1930s, plastic frames appeared and the industry began to produce different styles for men and women. Women’s frames were less mannish but still considered ugly by wearers and schoolmasters alike.

The Ben Franklin, or Pulpit lenses, also referred to as Granny glasses, which are half lenses, became vogue in the 1950s and apparently many people used them until they needed bifocals.

By the 1960s plastic glasses, frames and lenses, became popular and the size of the lenses was much larger with different shapes. The next decade saw monograms, rhinestones, bright colors used more extensively and people were buying several pairs to match different outfits.

Dorothy Parker is credited with the saying “Men seldom make passes at women who wear glasses” but don’t you believe it!

At one time glasses were thought of as an impediment to looking good. Now, people are not hesitant to wear them, in fact, some people choose to wear them, some people even choose to wear them to enhance their appearance, or at least they think so. For instance, if you wear your classic Polo shirt, you can have Polo eyewear to go along with it. You can be completely preppy.

(continued on page 388)
Washington's Secret Army

By Mary Musselwhite De Noya
Pawhuska Chapter, Pawhuska, Oklahoma

This is a true story, of ordinary people. Ordinary citizens, even as you and I, but people possessed of a fierce patriotism and a yearning for freedom that many still search for today. This is the story of people who were brought out of themselves, to soar to heights of sacrifice and achievement of which they had never dreamed themselves capable. For the most part, these people are faceless and nameless. They performed their deeds of heroism only to vanish in the mists of time. Most of them. There are exceptions, of course. We know the names and deeds of some of them, and to them and to those of whom there is no record, we lift our hand in salute.

These people I call the "secret army," for they worked silently and swiftly, and they worked best in the dark. These devoted patriots, who daily risked their lives, and even the lives of their loved ones, to feed vital information to General Washington's army, have been called "secret messengers," "secret agents," or, sometimes, simply "spies." They were all of these things. But without these daring, brave men and women, and their unselfish dedication to the cause of independence, the Revolutionary War might well have been lost. And these valiant men and women fought just as real a battle as did any soldier in uniform, but they won no medals and no public acclaim. Theirs was a hazardous duty, one that existed on subterfuge, on outright lies and misdirections, on infinite patience, and great love of country. They lived in constant fear, knowing full well that detection meant death upon the gallows, the customary penalty inflicted upon spies. Their only reward was the inner satisfaction in the knowledge that they had served their country well. These people were amateurs, untrained in the business of spying, but these amateurs, through the grace of God, managed to outwit the British to the end of the war.

Napoleon once remarked that "an army travels on its stomach." Inelegant, but true. But we all know there is something else an army requires: INFORMATION: Armies must have knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts, its troop strength, the location of its supply train, the number of vehicles and livestock. Is there any unusual activity in the enemy camp? If so, this could indicate they were preparing to move out. If so, in what direction? How many sentries on duty? Where are the sentry posts located? How many guards around a bridge? Where are the enemy patrols? What roads are safe? Is there any activity at the harbor? This could indicate preparations to receive an incoming ship, possibly with fresh troops. Spies were urged to be on the lookout for anything unusual, no matter how trivial it might appear. A lot of little things, put together, though they might seem unrelated, could be of significance to turn the tide of battle. A sort of makeshift "spy school" was set up at Valley Forge in 1778, with General Stirling as its head, and he had this to say to his students: "The garnering of intelligence is like buying tickets in a lottery. If you buy one you may win. If you buy them all, you will win! Keep your eyes open and your mouth shut. Remember well what you hear, but don't talk. What you don't say may save your life!"
Before the summer of 1778, General Washington had no organized Secret Service. What information he had was obtained from patrols, scouts, deserters and refugees, and also from the interrogation of prisoners, and it was not all reliable. But with the growing need for sure and constant knowledge of the activities of the British headquarters on Manhattan Island, the General realized some sort of spy system was a dire necessity. Such a decision was not easy to come by for spying was considered a dirty business, and those who engaged in it the lowest of the low. Espionage, as such, was simply unknown. But circumstances can alter thinking and, after his disastrous defeat at the Battle of Long Island in the late summer of 1776, General Washington came to the reluctant conclusion that it was essential for him to have quick and accurate information on the enemy’s movements. Thus was born the Secret Service, in the beginning a crude and sort of hit or miss system, but one which functioned smoothly until the end of the war.

Men and women from all walks of life, both the old and the young, served as spies for the patriot army. An illiterate farm boy, crippled, perhaps, and unfit for military duty, a high-born lady in a fashionable, supposedly Tory, household in Philadelphia, where English officers were frequent and welcome visitors, a tailor who made the dandified uniforms the British officers wore and, by keeping his eyes and ears open, was able to come up with many choice bits of information through the idle chatter of the men being fitted, a tavern keeper bowing low before the English and pretending to take no sides for business reasons, some of these were often patriot spies.

This secret army fought its silent battle for the seven long years of British occupation, in coffeehouses and taverns, where British officers in their cups sometimes babbled indiscreetly, heedless of listening ears, in the intimacy of milady’s boudoir, for the British were notorious womanizers, in tailor shops, anywhere the English officers congregated. Its strategy was bribery and subversion and treachery, its weapons were phials of invisible ink, cryptic ciphers and code names, messages smuggled in the heel of a boot, in a lady’s bosom or the knot of hair low on her neck, sometimes in the binding of a book.

New York City quickly became the spy center of the country. For one thing the crowded conditions of the city, its fluid population, made it easy for a stranger to slip in and out without being noticed. That is, if he was careful not to call attention to himself. Agents could slip in and out on the boats carrying goods to market, or on the ferry that crossed regularly between Manhattan and Brooklyn. Caleb Brewster, who operated a whaleboat between the two cities, was a dedicated spy who ferried other messengers across Long Is-

Mrs. Robert Murray of Murray Hill, New York, delaying the British Officers, August 29, 1776. By F. C. Yohn
land Sound where they ranged far into Connecticut with their bits of news. Horses were hidden at strategic spots all along the routes the spies might take, routes that were changed nightly, for a road might be safe one day and deadly the next. Sometimes false information was purposely "leaked" to confuse the British and divert them from a road that the patriots needed to use.

Messages were passed along in many ingenious ways. How about the shaft of a key, the shaft hollowed out, a message written on tissue paper, folded small and flat, then hidden in the shaft? How about a case of wine? What could be more innocent than, say, SIX SQUAT bottles of good wine in a wooden case, all set for someone's enjoyment? But wait—count to the 4th bottle, remove it from the case and, with a knife, tap the long, wax-coated cork until the wax fell off bit by bit, until the cork was free of wax, split it and—Voila! A small wad of thin paper fell out! Another trick, used mostly by farmers to indicate they had news of interest to pass on, was to leave a certain number of bars down on a gate, or a certain number of milk pans airing in a shed. The careful courier, passing by, took note of these things. Other signals included a lady's sewing basket set on a window sill, meaning the lady in question had news of troop movements, or some other news of value to General Washington's armies. A drapery, adjusted in a certain manner at a particular window, revealed whether or not the occupants of that house had any news to pass on. Or a black petticoat, hanging on a clothes-
WASHINGTON CUSTIS (Baltimore, MD) had a challenging year under the able leadership of Mrs. Jack M. Zimmerman. There were unusual events scattered throughout which sparked enthusiasm.

At one meeting, all members were invited to bring in family heirlooms for a “show and tell” session. This produced a remarkable display.

In May, a visit to the lovely grounds of Ladew Topiary Gardens at Monkton, Maryland attracted a good attendance and lunch at the stable pavilion was unusual.

October, 1991 saw the planting of a tree at Fort McHenry National Monument dedicated to the memory of member and long-time treasurer, Mrs. Gwenllian Jarrett.

In February, the group met at the Baltimore Museum of Art for a guided tour and lunch in the Museum restaurant. During this month, Mrs. Harold Gracey conducted the last essay contest at Carney Elementary School. After 25 years, this was the last one, due to changes in school personnel.

In April, 1992, another tree was planted at Fort McHenry to mark the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day. It was dedicated to the memory of John Hall Owings, Jr., T5, Air Force Corps of Engineers, who lost his life following the infamous Bataan Death March. This planting was also a tribute to our commitment to environmental conservation, and we were honored to have as a guest Mr. I. Preston Isaacs, retired Director of Soil Conservation for New Jersey. Guest speaker was Mr. Melvin Thomas, a survivor of the Bataan Death March, and President of the University of Maryland Baltimore Campus.

May, 1992 saw the installation of new officers by the State Regent, Mrs. Reece V. Hensley, and Vice Regent, Mrs. H. Kenneth Daly. Mrs. Harold Muller-Thym will be Regent for 1992-1994.

Time marches on! We have lost some old members and gained quite a few new ones this past year but the most hopeful sign is that our youngest new member, Mrs. R. S. Bosee, has just given birth to a set of beautiful triplets! That is certainly a Washington Custis “famous first!”

BLUE SPRUCE (Lakewood, CO). On a snowy day, 21st of November 1992, Mrs. William (Jean) Pierce presided at the dedication and presentation of an historical bronze plaque and marker honoring the men and women who were responsible for the completion of the narrow gauge “Denver, South Park and Pacific Railway Company.” This railway company was organized October 1, 1872 and owned by John Evans, the first Governor of Colorado. A great need for direct, permanent and reliable transportation was top priority and this railway was the answer to get men and materials west to the mountains. In late June 1874, the cry went up “on to the Pacific” from those ancestors of the men and women who had completed the portion of the narrow gauge from Denver Union Station to Morrison, Colorado, the first segment of Governor John Evans’ vision to tunnel through the mountains, into Utah and westward to the Pacific. This little railway company, also known as the “Slim Line,” with the courage to continue, helped settle Colorado westward with people, building material, mining equipment and farming supplies. The railway company brought back the silver and gold that made Colorado wealthy beyond expectations!

The commemorative bronze plaque is located in Bear Creek Greenbelt, in Lakewood, approximately 3/4 of a mile Northwest of the railway’s original right of way. As we celebrate the 120th anniversary of the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railway Company, we are ever mindful of the courageous determination of our ancestors who worked to develop this beautiful City of Lakewood and State of Colorado with their vision and great wisdom.

Honored guests attending included Shirleen Tucker, Colorado State Representative; Linda Morton, Mayor, City of Lakewood; Doda White, Colorado State Vice Regent; Sheila Smith, Lakewood Heritage and Culture Supervisor of Belmar Historical Village; Edie Bryan, Director of Denver RTD; and Ross Williams, Lakewood City Park Planner.—Jean Pierce and Margaret Blount

WESTPORT (Kansas City, MO). Many current members carry on the chapter’s long-standing tradition of civic commitment. Among them is Mrs. David Bitters (Daphne), Executive Director of the Alumni Foundation Association for Metropolitan Junior Colleges. Also chapter chairman of the American Indians Committee, she and Chapter Regent, Mrs. Murray Davis (Helen) challenged members to provide a scholarship for an American Indian. They responded generously, and she was thrilled to report at the group’s February meeting that a fine full-blooded young Indian, John Johnico, had enrolled in Penn Valley Community College for the 1993 spring semester. A talented ceramist and mathematics student, he expressed elation to Mrs. Bitters about finally being a “real college student.” Without the chapter’s assistance that would have been beyond his financial capacity since he also works to augment his parents’ minimum wage incomes. She reported that John’s self-esteem has been lifted to a new high. This is one of the facets of NSDAR goals—to showcase and preserve Americans’ freedom and inherent right to attain their potentials.

Westport Chapter is also proud that the DAR Magazine lead story in the December, 1992, issue was written by our (now deceased) member, Muriel Denslow Eastman Bolte.—Sheila Baker Bolte

JANE DOUGLAS (Dallas, TX) honored Mr. Edward J. Niedermaier, Sr., with the DAR Medal of Honor at the annual Ancestral Luncheon on Saturday, November 7, at the Lakewood Country Club in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. William Leroy Stagg, State Vice Regent, presented the award to Mr. Niedermaier.

Mrs. William Latimer, Chairman of the Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, outlined some of the many positions of leadership in which Mr. Niedermaier has served throughout his life.
SERRANO (Glendora, CA) has made its home in the Pride of the Foothills since organizing in 1971. The chapter is a bulwark of community service. Annually the Chapter cooperates with Boy Scouts for a Flag Retirement Ceremony; contributes to Holiday Basket and Campership programs; places a Revolutionary War Wreath at Memorial Day Services in a local cemetery and contributes to all NS-DAR and California State Society projects.

Highlights of service are: participation in the Madonna of the Trails renovation and subsequent re-dedication ceremonies in nearby Upland, California; annual tree gifts to local parks and the presentation of a National Transportation Award to Alice Huyler Ramsey, 1st woman to drive coast to coast (1909 Maxwell).

One of the fun and public relations opportunities is the annual Christmas Parade. The chapter has won numerous awards for the best float, best motorized vehicle, etc. California State Regents who have honored Serrano and the city by their presence in the parade have enjoyed and been amazed at the warm reception given to the DAR entry. The "Spirit of 76" seems to draw the most applause.

Mr. Niedermaier, a 97-year-old veteran of service in France in World War I, continues to actively serve others and publishes a monthly newsletter for Veterans of World War I Barracks 765 in which he includes news of veterans, widows of World War I soldiers and members of the ladies auxiliary. The newsletter contains many patriotic articles and much of Mr. Niedermaier's wit and wisdom. He spends much time visiting veterans and widows, take patients to the VA hospital and assists those needing help in filling out papers. He teaches young and old our Country's history, instilling patriotism and respect for our Nation's flag, which he flies daily at his home.

Mr. Niedermaier was one of the organizers of the Veterans Day program in Thanksgiving Square in Dallas and participates in Memorial Day and Veterans Day services faithfully. His wife Louise is Chapter Chairman of the DAR Service for Veteran Patients Committee, and together they were honored in 1991 for their years of service in the VAVS program.

Seventy-seven attended the luncheon, always a special time for each member to honor her ancestor. Chaplain Mrs. William Mitchell lighted a candle and Registrar Mrs. Roy Dishman called the roll of original states.

The speaker this year was Mr. Benny Barrett, a Viet Nam veteran, police officer and historian, whose own story with that of our DAR Medal of Honor recipient was a reminder that acts of patriotism and heroism and sacrifices for liberty continue from the days of our Revolutionary War ancestors to the present. —Mary Lucy James McKellar

SARAH CASWELL ANGELL (Ann Arbor, MI) in November 1992, hosted Mrs. John A. Collins, State Regent, other members of the State Board of Michigan and members of the Ypsilanti and Philip Livingston Chapters at the Ann Arbor Women's City Club. Following a luncheon Mrs. Collins spoke on the topic "It Was No Fun Being An Adams."

Members of the State Board present were: Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Barger; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert R. Bockemuehl; Treasurer, Mrs. Richard J. Omlor; Registrar, Mrs. Lawrence P. Baldwin; Historian, Mrs. Patrick J. Barry; Librarian, Mrs. Katherine Langworthy; Director, Mrs. Ralph Musilli. —Mary Sue Rulfs

SHOWN is the 1992-94 Chapter Regent, Ms. Peggy Comstock, and the 1992 Parade Chairman, Mrs. Currey Roberston, with trophies won this year and previous years. Serrano has garnered four 1st place; two 2nd place and two 3rd place trophies since the first entry in 1974.

—Ora Engquist

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE (Dallas, TX), met in the Era home of Mrs. Lewis Eldridge for its February meeting.

Mrs. Mary Katharine Smith, Organizing Regent, presided. Mrs. Jeannette Balentine voiced the opening prayer, and Mrs. Eldridge led the group in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and the singing of the National Anthem.

Mrs. Linnie Shobe presented the American's Creed.

Mrs. Maurine Griggs read the cover story of a Grand Celebration planned for 1993 to honor a man whose life and decisions left an indelible historic-mark not only on Texas, but on the Nation as well.

Sam Houston served under and with every President from John Quincy Adams to Abraham Lincoln. The cover of the February issue of DAR Magazine in celebration of Sam Houston's Bi-centennial features his statue on the campus of Sam Houston University.

Mrs. Rebecca Ann Jones read a special message from the President General, Mrs. Wayne G. Blair, who commended all DAR Chapters for their excellence in promoting proclamations, essays and programs in observance of American History Month.

In her National Defense Report, Mrs. Balentine told of Francis Bellamy working for the Youth's Companies, promoting Patriotism, and flying the flag over America's schools. He felt every public and private school house in the Country should display the Nation's standard. In a visit to the White House, he called upon the President for support, and on June 21, 1892, Benjamin Harrison signed his now famous proclamation.

For the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of America, Mr. Bellamy penned his own famous words, now The Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. Smith read minutes of two previous meetings, and called for Committee Reports. She read the American History Month report of special work with area schools.

Mrs. Shobe gave the treasurer's report.

Mrs. Eldridge introduced Mrs. Mary Ellen Wolf who displayed her work in the art of tatting and gave her program on this.

The March 13th meeting was in the home of Mrs. Mary Katharine Smith, with Mrs. Ricki (Lisa) Erlandson presenting the program. —Mary Katharine Smith

LIBERTY BELL (Allentown, PA) celebrated its 100th anniversary on October 17, 1992 with a luncheon held at the Brookside Country Club. Mrs. James Boyer, Regent, presided. Special guests included Mrs. Leonard V. Foerschner, State Regent; Mrs. Thomas G. Burke, Registrar General; Mrs. Richard Schilling, State Vice Regent and Mrs. Mary Girling, South East District Director. Mrs. Burkey read greetings from the President General, Mrs. Donald Blair. A brief history of the chapter was read.

Members representing eighteen neighboring chapters were in attendance. Memorabilia covering 100 years of chapter history was on display. Included were many old photographs, yearbooks and the chapter's first scrapbook. Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley was Organizing Regent of the chapter which numbers sixth in the state and twenty-eighth nationally.

Committee members planning the luncheon included Mrs. James Esler, Jr., Mrs. Willis J. Haas, Jr., Mrs. Ambrose Kunkle and Mrs. Clarence Moatz. Misses Stephanie and Stacie Hunsicker and Miss Kiersten Rodgers served as pages. —Barbara Esler

FRANCOIS deLERY (Arabi, LA). The fifteenth anniversary, February 3, 1993, of the torpedoring of the U.S.A.T. Dorchester in the North Atlantic was observed with nationwide commemorations and remembrances. Saturday, January
30, 1993 a Memorial Service was held at the historic Jackson Bar- nacks Chapel in New Orleans sponsored by the Louisiana State Chairman of Commemorative Events, World War II LSDAR Committee Chairman Gloria D. Marcotte, Francois deLery Chapter member, coordinated the event with the able assistance of Vieux Carre Chapter member, Melissa G. Ashurst and members of both the Francois deLery and Vieux Carre Chapters.

Col. Robert R. Hilderbrandt, Louisiana National Guard Chap lain, spoke of the heroism and sacrifice of the four chaplains: Lt. George L. Fox, Methodist; Lt. Alexander D. Goode, Jewish; Lt. Clark V. Poling, Re formed; and Lt. John P. Washington, Catholic in his oration. On February 3, 1943 the four heroic chaplains were aboard the Dorchester when it was hit, they guided the frightened men to life boats even surrendering their life jackets and gloves. Only two hundred thirty of the nine hundred two men survived. The four chaplains joined arms and prayed as the ship slip under the icy water.

A wreath was presented honoring the various chaplains. The following LSDAR members: State Regent Barbara de la Hous saye; State Chaplain Inez Gauthier; District IV Director Arthere mise Gros; and Junior member Monica Cook, lit candles for the chaplains while Gloria Marcotte delivered a eulogy for each of the heroic men.

A local World War II hero; Commander Howard W. Gilmore, was also honored during the ceremony. Commander Gilmore was commander of the U.S.S. Growler. During an attack by a Japanese ship, the commander and two ensigns were on the bridge directing a counterattack.

Members of the military, veterans organizations, heritage and patriotic organization in New Orleans attended and joined hands with LSDAR members from throughout Louisiana and gave tribute to the brave chaplains. The closing of the ceremony was poignant as all in unison recited the Lord's Prayer and sang "Let There be Peace on Earth."—Gloria Marcotte

ELIZABETH CROCKETT (Granby, TX) was organized June 3, 1987 with 21 members, with a present membership of 44.

We were named for Elizabeth Crockett, widow of David Crockett who fell at the Alamo. Her monument is one of a pioneer lady, bare headed, looking into the west for her husband to return.

In designing our chapter flag, we used a picture of the head and body to the waist of Elizabeth Crockett. We have also obtained our charter.

For the years 1991–93, we observed Constitution Week with a luncheon. One program was "Women Behind the Signers" and the other "Don't Know Much About History." We have presented certificates to the participants in the American History Contest, as well as Good Citizen Awards.

Our National Defense programs were "Women in The Military—Desert Storm" and "What Is ROTC." We had honored all Veterans in the three nursing homes.

We have taken two field trips—one to Texas Woman's University to visit the DAR Historic Costume Collection of Texas' First Ladies in Denton and the Texas Ranger Museum in Waco. Our members have been very active presenting programs on the Flag and Constitution to local civic organizations.

We have participated in the conservation program by planting trees in the park at the Senior Citizens Center, as well as encouraging other types of environmental protection.

Spots were recorded for the local radio and cablevision for all the National Holidays as well as Constitution Week and American History Month. Proceedings were also received from the mayor and county judge honoring these two significant dates.

New flags have been presented to the Hood County Courthouse and the new Meadows Middle School. At the dedication ceremony, Meadows hoisted the flag, lowered it, and framed it for the school. We presented a plate to be put on the frame identifying that our chapter had given the flag.

Our Chapter has supported and assisted with the organization of the Brazos Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

We supported the Library program by presenting to the Hood County Library, History of TSDAR and to the Moody Texas Ranger Museum, History of Hood County.

Our members have attended Continental Congress and conducted Genealogical Workshops.

GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN (Chicago, IL). For seventy-nine years the annual White Breakfast and Birthday Party of the chapter has been one of the State's most elegant and enjoyable, and this year was no exception.

In the beautiful Crystal Room of the Chicago Athletic Association the special guest, "Thomas Jefferson" (Mr. Dale Westgaard), was welcomed by Regent, Miss June Barekman; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Virgil Clary; and State and Chapter officers and their guests from all over the Chicago area.

All the ladies looked lovely in their traditional white dresses adorned with DAR medals of all kinds. Several carried, and rang, the exquisite crystal bells which were souvenirs of the first Birthday Celebration in 1915!

Mr. Jefferson spoke of his life and work during the Revolution. He was especially proud of his great work on the Constitution, but mentioned, sadly, his inability to include the abolishment of slavery.

During the luncheon the guests were entertained by a delightfult singer and actress, Jillann Gabrielle.

Pictured at the 79th White Breakfast and Birthday Party are Miss June Barekman, Regent; Mr. Dale Westgaard (Thomas Jefferson); Mrs. Virgil Clary, Recording Secretary General.

—Evelyn Lincoln Fogarty

MAJOR JAMES KERR (Kerrville, TX). An antique portrait of George Washington was presented to the Hill Country Museum at the annual tea of the Major James Kerr Chapter on February 20.

The presentation was made in observance of 20th anniversary of the Major James Kerr Chapter. Also noted was that traditionally, February is designated for the study of American history.

Among attending guests were Mayor Joe Herring, Jr. and representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The framed portrait was presented to Mrs. E. C. Parker, Jr. by Mrs. Ollie M. Ellis, Chapter Regent. When the Major James Kerr Chapter was organized in 1973, Virginia Allen (Mrs. John C.) Jacobson was one of the organizing members and later, Vice Regent. The first and second George Washington Teas were held at her home in Kerrville. Upon entry to the house, one saw at the end of a corridor the steel etching of George Washington at Valley Forge.

After Mrs. Jacobson died in 1977, this picture was given to a member of the DAR, Novella McCaleb, who presented it to the Major James Kerr Chapter.

This print of a steel engraving depicts "Washington at Valley Forge as seen by Isaac Potts, March 17, 1778." At bottom right hand corner is "By Kelley—1904."

Hidden beneath the frame is a further description of scene: "General Washington's horse was tied to a sapling in a thicket."
MOUNT GARFIELD (Grand Junction, CO) was privileged to take part in the dedication of Grand Junction’s newest school, Redlands Middle School, by presenting a new American flag to the school.

Tom Murphy, the Western Slope Good Citizen winner, was awarded 2nd place in the State’s Good Citizen Awards. Nancy Lohmeyer—one of our juniors—was awarded the Colorado General Scholarships and is using this scholarship to continue her education for a degree in Nursing Science at Mesa State College.

New and prospective members were guests at a September coffee. The chapter has begun a tradition of flying the flag when the chapter meeting is held in a member’s home.

Constitution Week was a big success with many displays. The Chairman, Melba Fulton, gave a number of talks on the Constitution and the pledge of allegiance at various schools, and was interviewed on our local television station.

Each year at the Christmas meeting the chapter has a money tree. The members bring a Christmas card with money in it and we put it on the tree. This year we were able to send $75 to the Chemawa Indian School in Oregon.

We have 15 schools that take part in the Good Citizen Programs. The chapter honors them with a tea in January.

Our ladies that do volunteer work at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Grand Junction have been busy. Among their other duties they help with parties and each month remember the nursing home patients on their birthdays.

—Jeanne Beckner

SHINING MOUNTAIN (Blingings, MT) think we have something very unique. We have 110 members, and eight of them are MARJORIES.

Pictured are: Marjorie Moss; Marjorie Hansen, past Regent; Marjorie Stevenson, Honorary Vice President General; Marjorie Tetsoff, new member; and Marjory Gordon.

Not pictured: Marjory Plummer, Marjorie Clark, and Marjorie Homsa.

The picture was taken at a regular DAR meeting on January 21, 1993. —Marjorie Hansen

Elizabeth Benton (Kansas City, MO). At a recent chapter meeting pictures were taken of the 50-year members. They are left to right Miss Alfreda Bock, former Regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter; Mrs. Herbert H. White, Honorary State Regent of Missouri, Past Registrar General and a former Page at Continental Congress; Mrs. Floyd E. Doubleday III, served as Regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter and past State Officer; Mrs. W. Dale Henry, present Regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, and Mrs. Frederick R. Freeman, a member of Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Variations of this scenic design of Washington have been used by the U.S. Postal Service for two different stamps:

One in 1928, the other in 1977 when it was one of the Christmas Stamps.—Nina Ellis

Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

Party. Any pies left over are sold off at the end of the festive day. Usually the number of tables sold runs from 14 to 18. Many posters are set up in the surrounding towns and the local newspapers carry information about the Dessert Card Party. Since it has become so well established, people begin asking when the Dessert Card Party will take place long before anything has been done about publicity for the event.

The money raised goes to buying Christmas gifts for the ward of twenty men at Newington Veterans Hospital, a ward adopted by the Salisbury Arsenal Chapter. These gifts are chosen, wrapped and delivered by the Chairman of the DAR Service to Veteran-Patients in good season for Christmas. Each veteran receives a “ditty bag” with up to six wrapped presents. Since quite a few of the Veteran-Patients have no families this reminds them that they and their service to the United States of America are not forgotten.

So an enjoyable Dessert Card Party raises money for an enjoyable Christmas experience for twenty hospitalized Veteran-Patients. Something that pleases everyone involved.

—Maxine S. Piester
**MICROFILM CENTER EXPANDS SPACE AND HOLDINGS**

The NSDAR’s Seimes Microfilm Center has undergone a transformation during the past few months, and researchers should notice a difference in the space and in the materials available for research. The cataloging staff of the Library has begun the slow process of cataloging the entire microfilm collection, and a card catalog will be available in the Center itself. In addition, copies of all cards of microfilm cataloging records will be interfiled in the Library’s card catalog for easier referral to sources in microform.

Additional storage space in a room adjacent to the Center has enabled the acquisition of important collections from various state archives. The NSDAR Library and the Microfilm Center are striving to obtain microform copies of major record groups for states on the east coast to supplement the existing book and microform holdings. Among the recent additions researchers will find the following:

- **Virginia Land Patent and Grant Books 1628-1796;** 100 rolls
- **The 1798 Direct Tax Lists for Maine and Massachusetts;** 18 rolls
- **The Virginia Half Pay and Other Related Revolutionary War Pension Files;** 18 rolls
- **Pennsylvania Military Accounts, Militia 1777-1794; Index to Pennsylvania Militia Records; Index to Pennsylvania Continental Line and Navy records; Pennsylvania tax and exonerations lists by county 1761-1801;** 115 rolls
- **The South Carolina Combined Alphabetical Index; South Carolina Will Transcripts 1782-1868; Memorials of 17th- and 18th-Century South Carolina Land Titles; South Carolina State [land] Plats 1784-1868 with index, 30 rolls Accounts Audited of Claims Growing Out of the Revolution in South Carolina;** 165 rolls
- **Maryland Provincial Court Land Records, Tract Index 1658-1777; General Court of the Western Shore, Tract Index, 1777-1806; Land Office rent rolls 1639-1776; Prerogative Court wills 1639-1777;** 40 rolls
- **North Carolina Land Office Warrants and Surveys, Western Country (counties which became Tennessee), late 18th century;** 33 rolls
- **North Carolina Revolutionary War pay vouchers, land grants, wills, tax lists and other records from the North Carolina State Archives;** 109 roll
- **The 1894 Michigan State Census for 21 counties with surviving schedules;** 51 rolls [Donated by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan.]
- **The "Ohio County History Surname Index";** 64 rolls
- **"Ohio Civil War Regimental Histories and Reunions";** 19 rolls
- **Further purchases of similar collections from other eastern states are also being investigated and will be announced as they become available.**

A major project of the current administration is to purchase from the National Archives the *Indexes to the Compiled Service Records (M860) and The Compiled Service Records (M881)* of Revolutionary soldiers. This large collection will further enhance the concentration of materials on the American
Revolution in the NSDAR’s national headquarters and will supplement the other microfilm publications from the National Archives already in the collection.

The additional space in the Center has also permitted the relocation from storage of nearly 3,000 reels of microfilm of volumes in the NSDAR Library which were produced by the LDS Church in 1970-1972. These reels contain the Library’s important collection of Genealogical Records Committee reports from the 1920s to 1972. The GRC reports contain previously unpublished genealogical records from all over the country with Bible and cemetery transcriptions predominating. Four printed indices, published by Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah provide access to the material on these reels:


These indices provide the citations to specific rolls of microfilm available in the Microfilm Center and at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. GRC reports added since 1972 are indexed by the Library’s analytical card index. Plans are underway to expand the indexing of post-1972 volumes and to produce a published index to supplement those mentioned above. In all, the GRC has produced over 11,000 volumes of reports since the 1920s and adds 300 to 400 new volumes to the Library each year. This collection represents a major resource unique in its entirety to the DAR Library. The State Societies within NSDAR maintain copies of their own GRC reports in various facilities in their state.

NSDAR STAFF TO LECTURE AT CONFERENCES IN 1993

Several members of the Registrar General’s staff will present a *Revolutionary War Workshop* at the National Genealogical Society’s annual *Conference in the States* in Baltimore, Maryland. Elisabeth Whitman Schmidt, Darlene Trueblood Hunter, Carolyn Hoffman Pappas, and Hazel Fuller Kreinheder will inform attendees of procedures involved in producing acceptable application papers during this session on Wednesday, June 2 at the Baltimore Convention Center. Library Director, Eric G. Grundset, will also give a lecture entitled *Virginia and Her Daughters: The Old Dominion's Records Relating to Kentucky and West Virginia*. In early August at the Federation of Genealogical Societies’ conference in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Grundset will present three lectures, including *Accessing the NSDAR Library without Going to Washington, D.C.*

BOOK DONATION FROM COLORADO BY WAY OF VIRGINIA ADDS IMPORTANT VOLUMES TO LIBRARY

Early in 1993 the Library received a major donation of books from the personal library of Mrs. Ruth M. Walker of Lamar, Colorado. Mrs. Walker’s daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bidwell of Alexandria, Virginia brought the entire contents of the library cross country in a trailer. After weeding, sorting and inventorying the contents of the dozens of boxes, the Bidwells presented thirty-six boxes of books to the DAR Library. Among the many periodical titles received, the Library did not own:

- *Maine Genealogical Inquirer*, v.3-6 (1971-1974; misc. issues)

LIBRARY EXPANDS SHELVING

The addition of new shelving on the Library’s east balcony has enabled the Library staff to make major adjustments in the collection, again! This new space necessitated the shifting of several state collections to the balcony and rearrangement of the remaining states on the main floor. Now, all states west of the Mississippi (plus Wisconsin) are on the balcony. The new arrangement promises more flexibility and more room for new books.
In addition, dozens of volumes of record abstracts, local histories and family histories came with the Walker/Bidwell donation.

The Library welcomes such contributions of books and periodicals no matter how large or small. Often the Library needs a replacement copy of an older volume which has been worn out by constant use. Periodical sets of a genealogical and historical nature are particularly important sources, especially those from county and other local historical and genealogical societies. If you have any materials which would benefit researchers in the NSDAR Library and would like to donate them, please contact the Library’s acquisitions staff to make arrangements.

ANNUAL INFLUX OF GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE REPORTS ADDS NEARLY 300 VOLUMES

Each year members of the NSDAR around the country contribute valuable research materials to the Library’s collection through the Genealogical Records Committee network. The volumes constitute one of the unique sources for researchers in the Library. In 1992-1993 a total of 260 reports have arrived. These are bound and placed on the shelves as soon as possible. Analytical indexing of these volumes takes a considerably longer time however. The following list represents the total volumes received from those states contributing material in the past year:

60 from Missouri
32 from Texas
15 from Oklahoma
12 from Pennsylvania
11 from California and Florida each
9 from Kansas, Louisiana, and Ohio each
8 from Michigan and Indiana each
6 from North Carolina and Virginia each
5 from Alabama, Illinois, Oregon, and South Carolina each
4 from Montana, Nebraska, and New Mexico each
3 from Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee, and Utah each
2 from Georgia, Nevada, and Minnesota each
1 from Alaska, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island and West Virginia each

CITY DIRECTORY COLLECTION PROVIDES RESEARCHERS WITH IMPORTANT TWENTIETH-CENTURY SOURCE

In March 1987 the DAR Library received a donation of nearly 1,100 city directories from around the United States from the Bureau of the Census. These volumes are concentrated around the years 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940, because they were once used by the Bureau to conduct age searches for individuals in the federal censuses for those years. Anyone who has conducted genealogical research in urban areas will testify to the value of city directories in helping to pinpoint the place of residence for individuals and families. They also frequently list occupations. The Library was fortunate to acquire these volumes because they added an additional dimension to the collection by providing sources for the twentieth century, a period poorly covered in the holdings.

The directories represent cities large and small across the country. They range in size from six-inch thick tomes covering New York, Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles to smaller compilations for such smaller urban areas as Grand Junction, Colorado (1912-13); Park Ridge, Illinois (1922-23); Columbia, Pennsylvania (1909), and Charlottesville, Virginia (1912-13). The condition of the volumes varies considerably. Some are very tattered and crumbling, and use is therefore restricted. Others are in excellent condition. Still others are bound photocopies of the original directory. All contain a wealth of information.

Many libraries own city directories for their locality and state, and some have holdings covering the entire United States. Researchers should investigate these important sources to learn more about their families and ancestors. One never knows what surprise will appear! The Library welcomes donations of city directories from anywhere in the United States for any time period.

Statement of Ownership

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BOOK REVIEWS

NOTE: Reviews of new genealogical publications will appear regularly in this newsletter. Please send review copies directly to the NSDAR Library. We cannot guarantee a review of a book.


Every new publication which makes life easier for genealogical researchers is welcome. This set of books is, perhaps, even more welcome than others because of the vast quantity of material it provides and the access it gives to the original sources in the National Archives. Using the microfilm publication M805, *Selected Records from the Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files*, Mr. White has extracted the basic genealogically pertinent information. This has been a tremendous undertaking evidenced by the size of the volumes themselves and the amount of detail in each entry.

Researchers may use these abstracts to sort individuals of the same or similar names as those in whom they are interested. Enough information appears in the abstracts to obtain a basic knowledge of the contents of a pension file. This is a crucial guide to the microfilmed and original records. Every library attempting to offer coverage of the records of the American Revolution should have this set of books.


Genealogists interested in early Vermont and those who settled the Green Mountain State will find this volume extremely useful. The Fishers have pulled together information from a variety of sources, arranged the records of individuals in alphabetical order, and provided an extensive list of references. They have included words of warning on earlier published sources on the same subject, offering advice on where problems lie. One would wish for an everyname index to the thousands of names which appear within the listings of soldiers, sailors and patriots, but, of course, that would be another volume in itself. This book is a major contribution to the literature of early Vermont, a state about which too little is published.


Mrs. Abercrombie and the late Richard Slatten labored for several years to abstract and index the significant collection of records which constitute the Virginia publick claims. The claims represent the records maintained by the commissioners entrusted with the responsibility of securing provisions for Virginia's military forces during the period of the Revolutionary War when the ground war was largely concentrated on the Old Dominion's soil in 1779-1781. The preface and introduction to the set provide informative overviews of the purpose, creation and arrangement of the claim records in the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond.

Many researchers will be familiar with the smaller booklets for each county in Virginia which Iberian Publishing Company has produced during the past few years. This present compilation is a gathering of the records in these smaller volumes together with a master index.

Every record relating to Virginia during the period of the Revolution is important to researchers because of the significant record losses suffered by the Commonwealth. The *Publick Claims* provide information acceptable as proof of patriotic service for membership in lineage societies such as the NSDAR, evidence of many individuals' military service in the conflict, references to the estates of individuals who held certificates, and general information on the location of a given person in a particular county in the state. While this is not a census by any means, it is a Virginia-wide index to many of the residents during the Revolutionary era. For genealogist working in Virginia's many "burned counties", the appearance of any scrap relating to an ancestor in Buckingham, New Kent, Nansemond and the others is welcome.

The work on this project has been extensive and exhausting for those involved. Researchers of Virginia families (and some in modern West Virginia counties as well) can be assured of the accurate and comprehensive abstracting done by Mrs. Abercrombie and Dr. Slatten. The commitment of Iberian Publishing Company to producing such an important compilation over a number of years should be applauded. Virginia research has gained yet another authoritative compilation, which will be the standard on this subject for years to come.
Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future
FORT WORTH AREA REGENTS CLUB
(1992-1993)

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E. Lucille Wells
Fort Worth
Lady Washington Chapter
Houston, Texas
Organized November 14, 1899

Members proudly Honor Their Revolutionary Ancestors

Direct Inquiries to: Mrs. Ralph J. Lemon, Jr. — Registrar, 11610 Timber Hollow, Houston, Texas 77065

Patriot State Member
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Drury, Ebenezer NH Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Drury, Zekiah NH Darlene Gamble McNaughton
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Elliot, Henry NY Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Elliot, Joseph NY Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Evans, Ardin VA Peggy Harper Gregory
Fleming, Thomas NC Edna Earle Fleming Patterson
Fox, John, Sr. NC Dean Bigby Bybee
Gaskins, Lt. Col. Thomas VA Marjorie J. Gentle
Hamlin, James GA Pamela Rouse Wright
Harris, James, Jr. MD Georgia Bingle Edman
Harry, Martin, Sr. MD Kitty Belt Mantoo
Harper, Lt. John NA Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Henshaw, William, Jr. MA Patricia Crady Zumwall
Hoffpaur, Thomas LA Cheryl Bennette Kipp
Hoffpaur, Thomas LA Maurine Hall Taylor
Hoffpaur, Thomas LA Glen Elizabeth Waltrip
Howard, Major John SC Johnelle Jackson
Hunter, Samuel NC Pamela Rouse Wright
Kendall, Ebenezer NH Margaret Ann Hudson
Kerns, Michael VA Elizabeth Roch Gleason
Keys, Capt. William NH Ruth Mercer Hawk
Langston, John SC Georgene Claxton Kehoe
Langston, John SC Natalie Claxton Sample
Langston, Solomon SC Georgene Claxton Kehoe
Langston, Solomon SC Natalie Claxton Sample
Lewis, Thomas CT Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Linton, Capt. John VA Josephine Sawyer Arbaugh
Littlejohn, Lt. Samuel SC Beverly Bryant Kennerly
Lynde, Samuel NJ Susan Walden Lemon
Martin, John VA Darlene Gamble McNaughton
McClellan, Capt. William, VA Mary Margaret Holmes Cain
Meigs, Col. Return Jonathan VA Kathryn Wade Lauderdale
Milam, John, Sr. VA Margaret Chapman Carter
Miller, Jonathan CT Ruth Esther Havens
Nowlin, Brian Ward VA Margie Scott Skinner
Parker, John DE Jane Parker Price
Prichett, Lt. Edward MD Jeannette Prague Taylor
Proctor, Aaron NC Mildred Williams Kruemcke
Proctor, Oliver NC Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Pyatt, Joseph NH Dean Bigby Bybee
Remaly, Michael PA Mary Long Startz
Roberts, Reuben, Sr. SC Pamela Rouse Wright
Roberts, Reuben, Sr. VA Margaret Carter Burkholder
Ryan, Harris CT Totty Hoyt Faison
St. John, Jesse, Capt. MA Ruth Martin Dollahan
Shaver, John NC Kathyine Gambrell Maurer
Sherman, Major Robert, Jr. VA Mary Fisk Gonzalez
Simonton, Adam NC Verna Simonton Ahlers
Singleton, Daniel VA Victoria Anne Marks Yeley
Sitton, Joseph NC Gaby Matthews Harris
Stephenson, John NC Adeline Elliott Watson
Stephenson, John NC Laura Watson Zawinsky
Taylor, Joseph NC Verna Simonton Ahlers
Taylor, John L. VA Lilas Peterson Johnson
Taylor, John L. MD Lena Jane Jones Anderson
Taylor, John L. MD June Anderson Sommer
Thomas, Phillip NC Mildred Williams Kruemcke
Thompson, Thomas NJ Marion Davenport Triano
Thompson, Thomas NJ Marion Taylor Davenport
Townsend, 1st Lt. Barkley MD Catherine Legro
Turrell, James CT Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Van Neste, Jan NJ Joan Van Ness Barker
Van Neste, Jan LA Mavelle Daigle Couch
Van Neste, Jan NH Darlene Gamble McNaughton
Wookey, Thomas VA Kay Paul Whyburn
Wookey, Thomas VA Kay Paul Whyburn
Wild, Samuel
SAN ANTONIO de BEXAR CHAPTER, NSDAR
December 11, 1902
The Oldest and Largest in San Antonio, Texas
With 435 Members

Mrs. Felix Henley Jones, Jr.
(Lyde Black Jones)
Regent
National Vice Chairman
Literacy Challenge
South Central Division
Texas State Insignia Chairman

Presented with Pride and Affection
Col. Felix Henley Jones, Jr., USAF (Ret.)
and daughters
Catherine Jones Beurskens
Carolyn Jones Lee
Susan Jones Samuel
The Anthony Smith Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Lufkin, Texas
Proudly honors their senior member,

MRS. A. W. (EDNA) SANDERS, BORN SEPTEMBER 22, 1897

The other chapter members are joined by Mrs. Cassie Holmes and Mrs. A. J. (Hunter) Youngblood in honoring their mother and grandmother, and by Mrs. James (Onva) Stockman, Chapter Regent.
Sponsoring Chapters

SAM MAVERICK
Alamo
Mrs. Donald M. Shelby
1100 Castle Court
Edinburg, Texas 78539

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Mrs. H. A. Vos
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Van Vleck, Texas 77482

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Mrs. Maurice C. Vos
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COMFORT WOOD
Wharton
Mrs. Jeffrey D. Blair
1406 Kelving Way
Wharton, Texas 77488

YORKTOWN BICENTENNIAL
Yorktown
Mrs. Joe E. Nuinez
HCR 1 Box 20
Smiley, Texas 78159

DIVISION CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Hubert E. Johnson
2017 Baywood Drive
Bay City, Texas 77414
(409)245-6147
HONORS

George Ann Hammock Auburg
Chapter Regent 1991–1993
Descendant of Samuel Person North Carolina
ATASCOSA CHAPTER, PLEASANTON, TEXAS
HONORS HER PATRIOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patriot</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Dolores Allen DeMucka*+</td>
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<td>MAXEY, Jesse</td>
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<td>Eulora Kay</td>
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<td>MENES, James, Sr.</td>
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<td>Evelyn McFarland</td>
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<td>NC</td>
<td>Jeanette Jackson Davidson</td>
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<td>RODD, Elia</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Anne Collamore Utz</td>
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<td>RUMBERGER, George</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Genevieve E. Merdinger</td>
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<td>NY</td>
<td>Mildred Jo Soward*</td>
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<td>TALAFERRO, Zacharia</td>
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<td>Mary Tirsley Jette</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRUE, Martin</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Ruth Tolleson Durham*</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRUE, Martin</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Frances Collette Brite</td>
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<td>WITTEN, Thomas, Jr.</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Patricia Brite Taylor</td>
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<td>WOODSON, John, Sr., Jr.</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Frances Smith*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGEND: (*) Charter Member; (+) Past Regent; (+) Deceased</td>
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Direct Inquiries to: Mrs. Thurman Mitchell, Registrar
P.O. Box 335
Pleasanton, TX 78064

MEMBERSHIP MESSAGES

From Mindy Kammeyer, National Chairman of Membership

It is so refreshing to know that Membership Chairmen are talented and humorous, too! Karen Nielsen, State Chairman of Membership in Arizona, presented this report to her State Board of Management last fall. Her tips should be taken seriously though as Arizona had all membership records shattered during Beth Haynes’ term as State Regent. Great going, Arizona!

Editor: Mrs. Steve Young, 856 Augusta Drive, Houston, TX 77057

MEMBERSHIP

By: Karen Nielsen, State Membership Chairman, Arizona

The goals of our State Regent
To us are very dear,
Now is the time, Dear Ladies,
To get ourselves in gear.
We want to make her proud of us
In whatever job we’re given.
To soar, excel, really produce
Some may call us driven.
For me, as Chair of Membership,
I cannot work alone.
For to double current members
We each would need a clone.
However there are other ways
To make our numbers grow
And make us quite appealing folks
That others want to know.

The press is most important,
The first thing others see.
So get to know your social editor
And take her out to tea.
Once you’ve wooed her with your charm,
Made her life a little fresher,
You have an advantage, yes indeed,
Exert a little pressure.
Be friendly, be open, be fun,
The hoards will knock on your door.
Keep their interest alive
And they will be back for more.
Be eager to help with papers
O’ ye Registrar and Lineage Chair,
What that National number finally arrives
You’ll have a member who is most rare.
Keep her busy, get her hooked
She’ll give time she can afford.
Then down the road a year or two
Remember her for your Board.
And so Madam Regent, my dear,
Though I am the Chairman by name,
We need every member of DAR
To play this membership game.
CHAPTER
Capt. Elisha Mack
Mary Garland
El Paso Del Norte
Capt. William Buckner
Del Rio
Rebecca Stoddert
Comanche Spring
Chanes
Col. Theunis Dey
Lt. William Brewer
Nathanial Davis
Paisano
Permian Basin
Pocahontas
Division VIII Chairman

REGENT
Mrs. Charles Cummings
Mrs. H. H. Stephens
Mrs. Edward Walsh
Mrs. Don Starnes
Mrs. Clifton Smith
Mrs. John Krugh
Mrs. Charles Womack
Mrs. Edgar Gaver
Mrs. Billie Auburg
Mrs. Jerry Atkinson
Mrs. Marcia Mettler
Mrs. John Moss
Mrs. Sydnie Helton
Mrs. Willard Welch
Mrs. R. M. Minton Jr.
Washington (continued from page 362)

No, Gorbachev is no Washington, but he may usher in the ability of George Washington to be Washington to the world. It would take only his standard of obligation, his honesty, competency, and straightforwardness to bring the American experiment to success in the world.

This is the man whom we honor. This is the man of whom his biographer, Douglas Southall Freeman said, "the more I study George Washington, the more I am convinced that the great reputation he enjoyed with his contemporaries and with men of the next generation was entirely justified. He was greater than any of us believed he was." 22

He was greater than any of us believed he was. What an epitaph for any man! Washington is remembered most not for some compelling turn of phrase at an historic moment, but for what he did and what he was—honorable, straightforward, competent, and honest—the best of what it means to be an American.

This is truly "America's Man for All Seasons."

Footnotes
2 Ibid., p. 35.
3 Ibid., pp. 36-37.
7 Ibid., Vol. I. p. 101.
11 Ibid., p. 117.
17 Ibid., p. 197.
18 Ibid., p. 197.
20 Christopher Lehmann Haupt, "Making the President: The Tennessean," Nashville, Tennessee, Sunday, December 31, 1989, p. 4-F.

Eyes (continued from page 367)

Other eyewear trend setters include actress Sophia Loren, who has her own line of eyeglass frames, Joan Collins, and sports stars such as Reggie Jackson who wore specially designed glasses during his baseball playing days. There are glasses for casual afternoons, formal evenings, work and racquetball.

Occasionally people who have no vision problems buy glasses. Studies have shown that people who wear glasses are more intelligent. Clear nonprescription lenses in business-like frames are for sale for $40 and $50. People purchase them to attain the "Wall Street look."

The eyes in ancient Greece, were thought to be the mirror of the soul, but eyestrain was probably unknown. Most people died young, few knew how to read, fewer yet made it a habit. Today, on the other hand, a pair of eyes must last into the eighth decade of life, on the average. Between reading, driving, watching television all through the day and, half the night, our eyes probably absorb more punishment in a short period of time than the ancients put up with in a lifetime.

While vision tends to change as we grow older, eyeglasses can compensate for those changes. Most of us are able to enjoy our favorite newspaper, or television program, or movie into a ripe old age. The eyes, delicate as they are, will last a lifetime if properly cared for. This takes good judgment and expert help.

With all the glamorous and sexy eyeglasses of today I’d say to the over 60% of Americans who wear eyeglasses, it’s a New World for EYES.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

World Book Encyclopedia, Greensboro News and Record, Martinsville Optical Company.
Oklahoma State Society
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
Proudly Presents
With Affection
Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr.

State Vice Regent
1990 - 1992

State Recording Secretary
1986 - 1988

Vice Chairman
South Central Division
American Indian Committee
1990 - 1993

State Honor Roll Chairman
1990 - 1992

District Director
Great Plains District
1984 - 1986

Chapter Regent
Malcolm Hunter Chapter
1980 - 1984

Organizing Regent
Malcolm Hunter Chapter
1980

Oklahoma State Regent
1992 - 1994

Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future - Preserving and Promoting our Heritage
COLONEL JOHN STARKE, SR. CHAPTER
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Salutes Its Board

Left to Right
Top Row: Mrs. Willard C. Marshall, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Joe B. Hanna, Registrar; Mrs. Norman R. Hodkinson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Edmund L. Kostka, Chaplain; Mrs. Claude S. Woody, Jr., Librarian; Mrs. Charles L. Power, Second Vice-Regent.

Bottom Row: Mrs. Louis W. Patterson, Treasurer; Mrs. Herbert A. Bradley, Jr., First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Arthur N. Dansereau, Historian; Mrs. Thomas E. Bennett, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Donald E. Wilkerson, Regent.

And Honors Its Revolutionary Ancestors

Abernathy, Robert VA Handsoll, James CT
Alexander, William NC Ilagbard, Nathaniel VA
Allen, Isham VA Ilmackock, William VA
Baird, William NJ Harrison, Reuben NC
Battle, William Sumner NC Head, Nathaniel NC
Beede, Thomas NC Heard, Thomas NC
Bird, Mark PA Herschel, Abraham PA
Blackmar (Blackmore), Stephen CT Hickenlooper, Andrew NC
Boddie, Nathan, MA Hord, John NC
Boone, William, Sr. NC Hoyle, William NC
Bowden, John NC Hudnall, William NC
Boyer, Jacob VA Israel, Israel VA
Bradley, Timothy, Sr. MA Jennings, Robert MA
Buck, Moses MA Jeter, William MA
Buckholtz, Jacob SC Johnston, Thomas III SC
Chandler, Benjamin VT Jones, James VT
Chandler, Zebulon VI Knapp, Isaac VA
Chappell, Robert NC Lane, Dosey, Sr. VA
Childs (Chiles), Hezekiah NC Lane, Richard PA
Clapper, George SC Littlefield, William NC
Coryell, Abraham NJ Lockwood, Timothy VA
Curt, Joseph VA Major, John, Sr. VA
Eastman, Nathaniel, Jr. NH Mathes, James VA
Easter, Joel VA McCutchen, John VA
Evans, Robert NC McElwee, James, Jr. PA
Fenner, Richard NC McMinn, Robert NC
Fletcher, Daniel MA McNitt, John MA
Flippin, Thomas VA McPeters, David VA
Follin, John NC Meadows, James VA
Frey, Valentine, Sr. NC Merritt, Nathaniel VA
Frogg, John, Sr. NC Mitchell, John VA
Gann, Nathan NC Morrison, Samuel NC
Gillespie, Daniel NC Moseley, Robert NC
Gore, John VA Moss, Alexander VA
Graff, Martin PA Mundell, James, Sr. PA
Graves, Isaac VA Nail, Nicholas VA
Greene, Jarvis KY Norton, Miles KY

CT Ormsbee, Isaac RI
VA Parsons, Jesse NC
VA Patton, James NC
VA Paul, Frederick PA
NH Pitts, James, Sr. NC
NY Powell, William VA
NY Pratt, Ephraim MA
PA Radcliffe, William NY
PA Read, Henry VA
VA Reeve, Luther CT
SC Reynolds, Samuel SC
VA Ringer, Michael PA
PA Ritter, Casper PA
PA Rose, William NC
SC Scott, Samuel VA
PA Selover, Abraham VA
VA Silver, Francis PA
NH Snell, Lewis VA
CT Stamper, Joshua VA
NY Staples, John MD
MD Staples, Stephen GA
SC Starke, John, Sr. VA
CT Stovall, Josiah NC
VA Summers, John VA
VA Tate, Nathaniel VA
VA Teague, Moses NC
NC Thompson, Zachariah MD
NC Threlkeld, John VA
PA Thurman, Richard VA
NC Thurmond, John GA
NC Tooker, Charles NY
MA Townsend, Daniel MA
VA Turner, Meshack VA
NH Walker, Sylvanus MA
SC White, William PA
VA Whiton, Elijah CT
PA Wilkins, Andrew NH
PA Wilson, Peter VA
CT Wyncoo, Gerardus PA

Please send inquiries to
Mrs. Joe B. Hanna, Registrar • 4710 Hemlock Circle • Oklahoma City, OK 73162
While Oklahoma has many active Junior Members, we are blessed with five young women currently serving as Chapter Regents, among our fifty three chapters.

The Oklahoma State Society salutes these young career women for their ability, strength and leadership in serving as Chapter Regents.

Our Junior Membership remains an active vital part of Oklahoma and National DAR programs.

Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr.
Oklahoma State Regent

Mrs. Jimmy White
Mary Quisenberry Chapter

Miss Carrie Ann Cook
Lake O' the Cherokees Chapter

Mrs. William Conger, Jr.
Verdigris Valley Chapter

Miss Judith Krivanek
Council Grove Chapter

Miss Najla Louise Kutait
Rev. John Robinson Chapter

Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future - Preserving and Promoting our Heritage
Oklahoma State Society
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Districts In Action

Frontier District
- Captain Warren Cottle Chapter
- Sarah Harrison Chapter
- Cherokee Outlet Chapter
- High Plains Chapter
- Ponca City Chapter
- Woodward Chapter
- Tonkawa Chapter
- Yukon Chapter
- Enid Chapter

Capital District
- Oklahoma Praries Chapter - Indian Springs Chapter - Cushing Chapter
- Samuel King Chapter - Guthrie Chapter - Ebenezar Fletcher Chapter
- Col. John Stark, Sr. Chapter - Council Grove Chapter
- Fourteen Flags Chapter - Oklahoma City Chapter
- Wunagisa Chapter - Cimarron Chapter

Great Plains District
- Anne Lee Chapter - Chickashe Chapter - Washalta Chapter
- Duncan Chapter - Hobert Chapter - 100th Meridian Chapter
- Lawton Chapter - Malcolm Hunter Chapter - Black Beaver Chapter

Green Country District
- Bartlesville Chapter - Pawhuska Chapter
- Union Mission Chapter - Tulsa Chapter
- Lake O' the Cherokees Chapter
- Captain Peter Ankeny Chapter
- Rev. John Robinson Chapter
- Cherokee Capital Chapter
- Verdigris Valley Chapter
- Abraham Coryell Chapter
- Ass Alexander Chapter
- Nancy Green Chapter
- Osage Hills Chapter

Kiamichi Country District
- Chimney Hill Chapter - Kiamichi Country Chapter - Ardmore Chapter
- Mary Quisenberry Chapter - Talking Leaves Chapter - Okemah Chapter
- Little River Chapter - Killholt Chapter - Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter
- Kuli Chaha Chapter

Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future - Preserving and Promoting our Heritage

Original Artwork by Janet Bohannan, Grove, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State Society
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
NSDAR Historical Markers
Year of the Indian

Lake O' the Cherokees
Chapter

The Historical Marker reads:

WYANDOT MISSION
Origin - Friends Missionaries - 1869
Purpose of Indian Education
Later Named Seneca Indian School
By the U. S. Government
Lake O' the Cherokees Chapter, NSDAR
June 20, 1992

The Historical Marker reads:

Union Mission was established in 1820 by the United Foreign Missionary Society as a mission to the Osage. It was in existence only fifteen years but occupies a unique position in Oklahoma History. It was the pioneer institution in bringing Christianity and aspects of western civilization, such as education, to Oklahoma. Here was the site of the first church, the first school, and the first protestant wedding. The Union Mission Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution feels a pride in and obligation to commemorate the brave spirits who labored here.

Wyandot Mission
June 20, 1992

Union Mission
November 7, 1992

Leaford Bearskin, Chief of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma; Amanda Wright, Wyandotte Tribal Princess; Mrs. William H. Hunter, Jr., Oklahoma State Regent; Cartie Ann Cook, Regent, Lake O' the Cherokees Chapter; Mrs. Fredas L. Cook, State Chairman, Historical Preservation Committee and Rev. Carey Haner, Wyandotte Friends Church. Both the Chief and Princess are dressed in official regalia, while Rev. Haner is attired in a Quaker suit of the 1800's.

The chapter constructed an arrowhead shaped flag pole base which points in the direction of the Wyandot tribal homeland. A granite marker bearing the NSDAR Insignia was set into the base. A 40' aluminum flag pole will fly the Flag of the United States and the banner of the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. Stone walking paths and flowers complete the site.

Union Mission
Chapter

Union Mission Chapter, NSDAR, dedicated a large grey granite historical marker, bearing the insignia of our society. Union Mission was important in bringing Christianity and Educational opportunities to the western frontier, of what was to become the state of Oklahoma. The marker was placed in the old Union Mission Cemetery, which is the only remaining part of the early mission.

Continuing the Commitment, Challenging the Future - Preserving and Promoting our Heritage
A Victorian gem of the 19th century, building began on the 93-year-old Goodholm Mansion in late 1899 by Swedish immigrants, Andrew and Agnes Goodholm. It was originally constructed on Oklahoma City’s east side within a few blocks of early-day Main street. Over the years the mansion stood witness to Oklahoma City’s development until the twilight years of the area. Fortunately the house was donated and moved to the Oklahoma State Fairgrounds where physical restoration was begun. The Mansion was opened for the first time in September 1989, in time for the Oklahoma Centennial Celebration.

The house is opened to the public only during the State Fair of Oklahoma. The Oklahoma Daughters arrange through private lending for antique Victorian furnishings during this time. Daughter’s appear as costumed Goodholm Girls and have welcomed more than 79,000 fair visitors. In September the Oklahoma Society begins their 5th year of commitment to community service through historical preservation.

This coop ad is a tribute to the Goodholm Girls who continue to volunteer their time and support toward making this project a tremendous success. This ad was funded through the generosity of these women and their chapters.
Oklahoma Daughter's Committed to Community Service and Historical Preservation.

ANNE LEE • Marian Chaney, Margaret Hawkins; CHICKASHA • Marla Brown, Glenda Crump, Jean Moore, Doris Morris, Christine Peters, Opal Peters; CAPT. WARREN COTTLE • Sherri Arms, Helen Barrackman, Etrulia Brown, Carolyn Flood, Betty Geis, Belle Gleen, Pauline Hubbard, Marjorie Lietzke, Ruth Lowe, Mary Martin, Ruth McCully, Nancy Simmons, Mary Smith, Pauline Smith, Juliane Storm, Merrill Troser, Edith Truel; CHIMNEY HILL • Geneva Corbin, Norma Craig, Opal Evans, Phyllis Inslee, Alba Little, Mary Beth Myers, Martha Moyer; COL. JOHN STARKE, SR. • Emma Adele Bennett, Isabelle Bowden, Cynthia Bradley, Ann Finley, Margaret Hanna, Katherine Hodkinson, Nadine Holloway, Virginia Kostka, Jean Macchi, Louise Mathews, Sarah Newman, Madalynne Norick, Sue Ritter, Jeffiee Tayar, Carma Wilkerson, Lonnie Williams, Betty Yeager, Gwen Zwick; COUNCIL GROVE • Arline Block, Frankie Hill, Martha Krivanek, Ninetta Porter, JoAnn Stewart; CUSHING • Marsha Abshier, Hazel Cusac, Judy Polson; DUNCAN • Mary DeBernardi, Eva Dillard, Pauline Duncan, Willa Mae Lowe, Eloise McMurtrey, Margaret Ruback, Olive Stewart; EBENEZER FLETCHER • Carole Call, Mary Frances Couch, Virginia Jimenez; ENID • Ginger Hitt; HOBART • LaVerne Bish, Roberta Duff, Alice Haxton; INDIAN SPRINGS • LaRetah Lee; LAWTON • Doris Braly, Hope Conrad, June Conrad, Myra Hendrick, Delores Kruger, Kimberly McAdoo, Sharel McAdoo, Josephine Raburn, JoAnn Sterling; MALCOLM HUNTER • Lola Ames, Virginia Brewer, Bonnie Bolding, Rae Coughlin, Marilyn Dyer, Ida Eichman, Joyce Hill, Patti Howell, Carolyn Keefer, Fran Jones, Hettie Lane, Vera Lewis, Ann McAllister, Virginia McCann, Florine Nichols, Wanda Phillips, Gerri Puckett, Dora Robinson, Grace Stephens, Judy Tarnow, Barbara Trousdale, Burney Whitnah, Joan Wilson, JoAnn Winters; OKEMAH • Beatrice Cornelius, Jane Kirkland, Dorothy Littrell, Gene Merideth, Hazel Turk; OKLAHOMA CITY • Laura Allison, Joy Ansley, Glenna Booth, Nelle Jo George, Dorothy Henson, Anna Lee Hixon, Leta Hullet, Linda Koch, Margery Marriott, Anita Patty, Ione Paul, Anne Poulsen, Shirley Sheppard, Gwen Slover, Trudy Watts, Elaine Wood, Frances Young; OKLAHOMA PRAIRIES • Willie Bivens, Jane Conner, Mary Duffie, Mary Jeanne Hansen, Pat Lamphere, Leona Rickman, Mildred Sidwell, Eula Stinchcomb, Nona Thompson, Linda Woodrow, Linda Zablatnick; PONCA CITY • Lelia Sue Allen, Fay Cook, Charlotte Hutchens, Rosalie Majors; SAMUEL KING • Debbe McIntyre, Shelley Rutherford, Barbara Walker; CIMMARRON • Marguerite Grimsley, Doris Scott; TULSA • Kathryn Albertson, Dian Doak; UNION MISSION • Alice Jacobs, Amy Sparks; WASHITA • Ramona Duff, Evelyn Hart, Patt Hodge
line, might indicate Tories or the British were in the vicinity, quite possibly in the house, while a white petticoat meant all clear! Six handkerchiefs, hanging in a group on a clothesline, was also a signal. Sometimes the wearing of an ornamental pin on a lady's dress was a sign that she had information to give the patriots. Sometimes the wearing of a blue apron, instead of a white, would inform watching eyes that the wearer had important news! All, or any, of these signs would quickly bring a courier to the doorstep, perhaps in the guise of a neighbor come to borrow a cup of sugar! Sometimes papers were rolled into small cylinders and hidden in a necklace. The necklace would then be admired, and handed over as a gift. The inventive American mind found many inconspicuous ways to pass along vital information to their army.

Undoubtedly the first person to come to mind when we think of spies during Revolutionary times, is Nathan Hale, he who died saying: "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Captain Hale, a rosy-cheeked, flaxen-haired twenty-one year old schoolteacher, is believed to have been the first official spy. This was two years before the Secret Service was formed, when General Washington asked for volunteers to go into New York, now firmly in British hands, and find out the next moves planned by the army. Captain Hale, a member of General Knowles Rangers, volunteered for this hazardous duty. He was captured by a British patrol on September 20, 1776, and unceremoniously hanged on September 21. He carried on his person incriminating evidence in the way of scraps of paper with notes of gun placements, troop strength, and crude drawings of British installations. In view of this incontrovertible evidence he had no defense, and the British wasted no time on him.

Then there was Austin Roe, said to have been the greatest courier to travel the roads, carrying information that would have made him an instant dead man if the British patrols had caught him with the evidence. But he was crafty, fearless, and inventive, and always had a plausible story for his presence on the roads at night, on the rare occasions he was spotted by a patrol. There was Caleb Brewster, who was mentioned earlier, master of a whaleboat fleet, who ferried couriers across Long Island Sound in the dead of night, without lights, going as he said "by guess and by golly." But he had lived in the region all of his life and knew the tides and the shoreline like the back of his hand. Through the lifeline that he maintained, vital information was filtered through to General Washington and his Continental Armies. There was Major Benjamin Tallmadge, who would, at one time, head the Secret Service, and who was admonished by General Washington in these words: "You should be perfectly convinced of the integrity of the persons proposed as messengers, previous to their embarking on the business proposed, and it would be an impropriety in bringing any one of them to headquarters, as a knowledge of the circumstances here might well blast the whole design." For purposes of security most of the agents used code names. Major Tallmadge was known as "John Bolton," Abraham Woodhull, another spy, was known as "Samuel Culpepper." Woodhull's appearance was his best protection. No one would have seemed more unlikely as a spy. His pale face, his trembling hands, his frightened voice, which seldom rose above a whisper, were the very opposite of the conventional cloak and dagger operator. There was William T. Robinson, a prominent merchant, who was accepted as a Loyalist, but was actually a patriot and passed along bits of information through the chain of communication set up by Amos Underhill, a brother-in-law of Woodhull's. There was Robert Townsend, supposedly a Tory, who wrote news releases for the N.Y. Gazette, printing calculated misinformation to confuse the British. James Rivington, owner of the Gazette, also operated under a Tory cover, and was at heart a fiercely loyal patriot. Since Rivington's Gazette was widely read, and since the English officers like to see their names in print and an account of the balls and soirees they had attended, they paid court to Rivington. It was often in this manner, at dinners where the liquor flowed freely, that Rivington managed to pick up bits of information from drunken officers.

We must not forget the woman agent known simply as Agent No. 355. Her name was never revealed, and to this day no one knows who she was. But she became one of the most important agents of the American Secret Service. We know
Georgia DeLaughter Haynes 1895-1980
Arkansas State Regent 1944-1946

She made a difference.

"Miss Georgia" always made a difference, whether rearing her son Charles Jr. and daughter Mary, adjusting to early widowhood or getting into patriotic and restoration efforts. Through her leading, John Cain Chapter (named for her Revolutionary ancestor) became the 27th chapter in the Arkansas Society and even hosted the State Conference two years later in 1932! As State Regent during World War II, her state project was sponsoring U.S. landing crafts and their crews. She used her energies as an early Board member and finally as the Executive Director of the Pioneer Washington (Arkansas) Restoration Foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to restoring the historic old town.

We honor her memory.

John Cain Chapter, Friends of "Miss Georgia," and her Family
Centennial ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY 1893-1993
ARKANSAS STATE CAPITOL
Strongly resembling the nation’s Capitol, the building is built of native Arkansas stone. It has been the seat of state government since its completion about 1911.

ARKANSAS TERRITORIAL RESTORATION
The Arkansas Territorial Restoration, at 3rd and Scott, is an accredited museum interpreting the state’s frontier period. Featured are the city’s oldest structure and other houses on their original sites. The museum is becoming a showcase for the work of artists and artisans of early Arkansas.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE was the seat of Arkansas government from 1836 until 1911. The Greek revival style building is now a museum featuring Arkansas history. The Arkansas Society of NSDAR maintains a Revolutionary period drawing room in the museum, known as the “DAR ROOM.”

QUAPAW DISTRICT
ARKANSAS SOCIETY, NSDAR
MRS. REGINAL D. COWLING, DISTRICT DIRECTOR
MRS. HERBERT M. CHAFIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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<td>CENTENNIAL</td>
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<td>PRUDENCE HALL</td>
<td>MRS. J. A. McALISTER</td>
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</table>
SHAWNEE DISTRICT
ARKANSAS STATE SOCIETY, NSDAR
honors with pride and affection
THE 1992 ARKANSAS OUTSTANDING JUNIOR MEMBER
MRS. WILLIAM BARTON HOLT

KARA BLOCKER HOLT
State Librarian 1992-1994
Shawnee District Director-Elect 1991-1993
State Chairman - Insignia 1990-1992
State Chairman - Conference Registration 1988-1989
Charlevoix Chapter Chaplain 1992-1994
Charlevoix Chapter Secretary 1990-1992
Charlevoix Chapter Regent 1988-1990
Charlevoix Chapter Parliamentarian 1987-1988

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<th>CHAPTER</th>
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<tr>
<td>Captain Nathan Watkins</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mahlon Coberley</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Blytheville</td>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Williams, Jr.</td>
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only that she was eventually captured and placed in the infamous prison ship the "Jersey," on which she died. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the ship bore the nickname, "Hell," and few prisoners lived longer than a few months. There was also sixteen year old Sybil Ludington, known as the "female Paul Revere," who galloped forty miles through a pitch-black night, in 1777, to warn the volunteer militia around Fredericksburg, New York that the British were burning Danbury, Connecticut, a patriot supply center. With a stick in her hand she rode, leaning over to rap on every door, warning the continental militia that their services were sorely needed to repulse the hated British. One hundred and fifty years later, the DAR placed markers along the route she had taken that long ago night, and a statue of her stands on Route 52. Then there was Lydia Darragh, the Philadelphia Quaker, who was a nurse and a midwife, but who is best remembered for her services as a spy for the Patriot Army. Her house stood just across the street from General Howe's headquarters, and a room in her home was used as a meeting place for Howe's staff. She was believed to be above reproach because a cousin, Lieutenant William Barrington, was one of Howe's officers. But, by listening at the door, Lydia Darragh was able to learn of the enemy's plans, and passed along this information, thus preventing many disasters for the patriots.

There was also Hercules Mulligan, who proved to be one of General Washington's most reliable spies and is believed, on at least one occasion, to have saved the General's life. It was he who warned General Washington and his staff that Sir Henry Clinton was planning to take them captive as they made their way to Hartford, Connecticut where they were to meet with the French representative, Comte de Rochambeau, marshal of France, who had recently landed with some 6,000 French regulars to aid in the cause of the American Revolution. This was thought to be a highly secret meeting of American and French forces to plan the Battle of Yorktown! General Washington could not imagine how news of the meeting had leaked out. None knew about this trip except the Commander-in-Chief, himself, and his aides. He had told only one other person, and that person was General Benedict Arnold. It was impossible that Arnold could have given any information to the enemy. Arnold was in command at West Point, and would be the last to give away secrets and plans of his Commander!

But more about Hercules Mulligan. His story has rarely been told, but he has now come into his own and received the recognition he so richly deserves. Now the spy saga of Hercules Mulligan is engraved on a bronze plaque displayed in a new, lower Manhattan office building. The twenty-four story structure stands on the site where Mulligan once lived and operated his tailor shop. Mr. Mulligan was a fashionable tailor of the day and made the rich uniforms worn by His Majesty's officers. By keeping his eyes and his ears open, Mulligan was able to learn many choice bits of news concerning British movements, information casually dropped by the idle chatter of the men being fitted, and he quickly passed this information along to the patriot army. He is credited with warning General Washington not once, but twice, of enemy plots to capture him, and on another occasion was responsible for averting a British attack on allied French forces. For example: Late one night, in 1779, a British officer dropped by the tailor shop to order a coat. His curiosity aroused at such a late call, Mulligan commented on the hour, evoking a British boast that "before another day was passed we will have the rebel general in our hands." He was barely OUT OF THE SHOP before this bit of vital information was on its way to the General, who was thus able to avoid the planned ambush. After the war, Mulligan was rewarded for his patriotism with a breakfast visit from General Washington, who sat down at the Mulligan table and shared the meal with the family!

The date was November 25, 1783 when General George Washington led his triumphant army back into New York, an event made possible not only by the soldiers who fought so valiantly but, also, through the dedication and patriotism of so many men and women who fought behind the scenes, without thought of reward or recognition. So there you have Washington's secret army. An army composed of men and women who worked in quiet devotion, always in deadly peril.

Bibliography
Farewell to Valley Forge, by David Taylor
A Peculiar Service, by Corey Ford
The Secret Road by Bruce Lancaster.
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Missouri DAR members and chapters have lent much support and many hours of work sorting and indexing journals, letters, diaries, and artifacts collected for the center, as well as being a driving force in securing local, state and federal funds. Special applause goes to the Independence Pioneers Chapter.

The library now houses some 1800 volumes, including the personal library of Merrill J. Mattes, noted Western Historian. It is open for research, and all DARS are welcome.
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Katherine Gaylor
(continued from page 353)

help from her brother which would have meant so much to her.

Her first remark to her father was: "Well, we are the worst looking lot you ever saw!"

The remark was followed by a rush of tears of relief and grief.

Surely Katherine Cole Gaylord merits a spot on the list of heroines of the American Revolution.

Note: A July, 1992, count of the Aaron Gaylord Descendants who have joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shows fifty-one. Seven are descendants of Lemuel; twenty-three are descendants of Phebe; and twenty-one descend from Lorena.

A Katherine Gaylord DAR chapter was organized in Bristol, Connecticut, on April 19, 1894.

Sources
1. Katherine Gaylord, Heroine, Written and illustrated by Florence E. D. Muzzy, organizing Regent, Katherine Gaylord Chapter DAR, Bristol, CT
3. Wilderness War by Allen W. Eckert
4. Correspondence between author and Office of the Registrar General NSDAR, July 21 and August 24, 1992
5. Correspondence with Katherine Gaylord Chapter

National Parliamentarian
(continued from page 351)

there nominations for delegates to State Conference. (Repeat names and call for more nominations. After no more are nominated) "The chair declares nominations closed."

If more than _____ are nominated appoint tellers, the election should be by ballot. Distribute ballots, repeat names, allow voting time, then ask tellers to collect the ballots and close the polls after all collected.) (If only _____ are nominated.)

REGENT: "All those in favor of (name) being delegates to State Conference, say aye. All opposed, no. The ayes have it, (name) have been elected as delegates.

(Ask for nominations for alternates, and follow procedure above.)

REGENT: "(Name those elected) have been elected as alternates."

(Follow the same procedure for election of delegates to Continental Congress.)

The delegates and alternates are listed on the credential form in the order of nomination or in case of a ballot, according to the number of votes received.
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(continued from page 365)

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AKANSA CHAPTER  
Hot Springs Village, Arkansas

Honors  
With Love  
ELIZABETH  
HEATON CASE  
(Mrs. Robert R. Case)

Organizing  
Chapter  
Regent  
1986-1987
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Greetings from</th>
<th>HONORING</th>
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| POPLAR BLUFF CHAPTER | Honoring our 50 YEAR MEMBERS | Anne Elizabeth Edwards Boynton  
  Elisabeth Denbo Montgomery  
  Ida Catherine Gillis Palmer  
  Lafayette, Louisiana |
| Poplar Bluff, Missouri | | |
| GREETINGS | HONORING LSDAR THIRD VICE REGENT | |
| from | DR. LYNN ALEXANDER | |
| MICHELIMACINAC | OUSHOLA CHAPTER | BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA |
| CHAPTER | | |
| MICHIGAN | | |
| Greetings | CONGRATULATIONS | BETTY JO HAZLIP HARRIS (MRS. TODD)  
  LSC.A.R. OUTSTANDING SENIOR PRESIDENT  
  FORT MIRO CHAPTER NSDAR C.A.R. Chairman |
| HORSESHOE ROBERTSON | | |
| West Point, Mississippi | | |
| GREETINGS | LONG LEAF PINE CHAPTER | Ruston, Louisiana  
  “CELEBRATING 58 YEARS” HONORS CHARTER MEMBERS  
  Mattie Sue Martin Hays  
  Dorothy Henderson Melton |
| TONKAWA CHAPTER | | |
| OKLAHOMA | | |
| POCAHONTAS CHAPTER NSDAR | HONORING LSDAR THIRD VICE REGENT | DR. LYNN ALEXANDER  
  OUSHOLA CHAPTER  
  BOGALUSA, LOUISIANA |
| SAN ANGELO, TEXAS | | |
| 1910–1993 | | |
| DRUCILLA PITTS CHAPTER | LONG LEAF PINE CHAPTER | Ruston, Louisiana  
  “CELEBRATING 58 YEARS” HONORS CHARTER MEMBERS  
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  Dorothy Henderson Melton |
| BETTE HOLCOMB, REGENT | | |
| PITTSBURG, TEXAS | | |
| Greetings | DORCHEAT-BISTINEAU CHAPTER | Louisiana  
  honors our deceased members  
  Inez Gladden Griffith (Mrs. B. F.)  
  Blanche Tompkins Williams (Mrs. J. B.)  
  Aline Cobb Wilson (Mrs. Ralph O.) |
| LT. WILLIAM BREWER | | |
| Texas | | |
| ABRAM MOREHOUSE CHAPTER | HEIROME GAINES CHAPTER | Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
  HONORS REGENT  
  Miss Blanche Desha Whitney |
| NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION | | |
| “CONTINUING THE COMMITMENT—CHALLENGING THE FUTURE” | | |
| BAYOU Cotelle Chapter | WEST CARROLL PARISH REVITALIZATION PROGRAM AND THE COMMUNITY BOARD |
| 1934–1992 | | |
| Honoring our charter members:  
  Mrs. Paul R. Hackney  
  Mrs. W. D. McKay  
  Mrs. George Buckner-Thomas  
  all of Alexandria, Louisiana | | |
| CAPTAIN WILLIAM YOUNG | JOHN JAMES AUDUBON CHAPTER | Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
  HONORS REGENT  
  Miss Blanche Desha Whitney |
| from | | |
| Longview, Texas | | |
| BALCONES CHAPTER | GENERAL WILLIAM CARROLL | Baton Rouge, Louisiana  
  Salutes  
  West Carroll Parish Revitalization Program and the Community Board |
| Austin, Texas | | |
| FRANCOIS DE LERY CHAPTER | | |
| ARABI, LOUISIANA | HONORING 50 YEAR MEMBERS | LOYALTY CHAPTER  
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| New Iberia Chapter | | |
| Honoring Inez Gauthier  
  New Iberia, Louisiana | | |
| Brig. Gen. Edward Bulkley | HONORING | GENEVA C. BARRY  
  ST. TAMMANY CHAPTER REGENT  
  SLIDELL, LOUISIANA |
| Chapter | | |
| Greenville, Texas | | |

**Notes:**
- Column 1 lists greetings from various DAR chapters.
- Column 2 describes the honor and the specifics of the chapters honored.
- Column 3 provides additional remarks or updates related to the DAR activities and developments.
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<td>for her tireless efforts</td>
<td>Mary Charles Dodd Hall, Regent 1991-93</td>
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<td>in promoting American History &amp; DAR Scholarship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doris Davault (Mrs. William Hughes)</td>
<td>Baytown, Texas</td>
<td>MRS. C. A. MARTIN</td>
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<td>State Corresponding Secretary 1989-1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast District Director 1982-1984</td>
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<td>Chapter Regent 1978-1980</td>
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<td>Fairfield, Texas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Honoring Our 96 Year Old Member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wimberley, Texas</td>
<td>MRS. WARNER D. ELLIS</td>
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<td>wishes to thank our Organizing Regent</td>
<td>GOOSE CREEK CHAPTER REGENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles (Julia 'Sally') Ogden</td>
<td>1991-1993</td>
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<td>for a very successful first year in DAR</td>
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<td>IVA SLUSHER</td>
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<td>HONORING</td>
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<td>All Past Chapter Regents</td>
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<td>Captain Henry Whitener</td>
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<td>MISS LOUISE GRAVES</td>
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<td>Rhoda Hyder</td>
<td>STEPHEN F. AUSTIN BICENTENNIAL</td>
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<td>Senior President, Sycamore Sholes Society,</td>
<td>&quot;FATHER OF TEXAS&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.A.R. for her untiring efforts in organizing</td>
<td>HONORING</td>
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<td>our C.A.R. Society</td>
<td>Our Chapter Regent</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lee S (Rebecca) Travis</td>
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<td>SUSANNA DICKINSON CHAPTER,</td>
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<td>Tenth Anniversary</td>
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CELEBRATING 98 YEARS!
GEORGE WASHINGTON
CHAPTER,
GALVESTON, TEXAS
1895–1995

In Loving Memory
of
Mrs. Mildred Burks Albrecht
Miss Aubin Sims
General Henry Lee Chapter
Lake Village, Arkansas

IN MEMORIAM
LAURA HELEN BISHOP PRITCHARD
MARTHA HELLUMS MCKENNON
SUSIE CRUTCHER MATTHEWS
PINE BLUFF CHAPTER
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

In Loving Memory of our
faithful member of 44 years,
Mrs. Annette M. Brown Evans
Moses Shelby Chapter
Lake Providence, Louisiana

IN MEMORY OF
Mrs. Max Chapman
and
Mrs. A. Joseph Hoffman
Himmarshee Chapter DAR
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida

IN LOVING MEMORY
FRUSANNA SNEED BOOTH
HENRY WALTON CHAPTER
MADISON, GEORGIA

In Loving Memory of
MRS. ROSCOE CAMPBELL
Former Regent
CADDIO CHAPTER
Shreveport, Louisiana

IN MEMORY OF
Mrs. Louis Cooke Don Carlos
Chapter Regent 1934–1936
who authored in July 1936,
THE KANSAS CREED
BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Lawrence, Kansas

In Loving Memory of
MRS. LOUISA COOKE DON CARLOS
Chapter Regent 1934–1936
who authored in July 1936,
THE KANSAS CREED
BETTY WASHINGTON CHAPTER
Lawrence, Kansas

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
EULA LEE GRISsom KELLEY
(Mrs. Joel A.)
#481959

SERVICE TO BLACK BEAVER CHAPTER, NSDAR
Chapter Regent, 1964–1966
Chapter First Vice-Regent
American History Month Chair
Public Relations Chair
DAR Magazine Advertising Chair
**National Recognition

SERVICE TO THE OKLAHOMA SOCIETY, DAR
State Regent, 1972–1974
State First Vice-Regent
State Treasurer
State Chair of Constitution Week
**Winner of the George Washington Honor Medal
National Vice-Chair (South Central Division)—
of Constitution Week

From The Members of
Black Beaver Chapter
Norman, Oklahoma
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<td>Jean Ballintine #694309</td>
<td>Alice Madalyn Elliott,</td>
<td>Mrs. Etta Hart Smithey Regent,</td>
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<td>Dr. Janie Topp #282719</td>
<td>March 27, 1992</td>
<td>1965–1967</td>
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<td>Calcasieu Chapter</td>
<td>Mary Katharine Curtis Lewis (Mrs.</td>
<td>Mrs. Hazel Outlaw Blackman</td>
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<td>In Loving Memory Of</td>
<td>WALNETTA ZERING CORSE (Mrs. John)</td>
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<td>SARAH FOSTER HAYNE</td>
<td>May 11, 1992</td>
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<td>Charter Member and</td>
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<td>MARTHA WILCOX HOWLAND</td>
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<td>CLIFTON ROGER COWHERD,</td>
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<td>Life Member-May 10, 1992</td>
<td>CAROLLTON CHAPER</td>
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<td>In Memory of JUNE LEWIS CAHOON</td>
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<td>(33 year member)</td>
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<td>VIVIAN GRISWOLD CROSS</td>
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<td>June 3, 1992</td>
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<td>Benjamin Lyon Chapter</td>
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<td>BLANCHE JORDAN GUNTER</td>
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<td>1909–1992</td>
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<td>MOTHER AND DAUGHTER</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM EDWARD HICKS, JR.</td>
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<td>Pelican Chapter Regent</td>
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<td>1957–1960</td>
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<td>WITH love and everlasting</td>
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<td>remembrance to the late</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Sadler Hicks</td>
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<tr>
<td>HER intelligence, kindness,</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIPLOMACY AND CHARM ENDEARED</td>
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<td>HER to all who knew her</td>
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<td>SHE left ideals of gentleness,</td>
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(continued from page 340)

rooms while traveling and $7,000 in one year for chauffeur services. The university has also paid $350,000 in travel and salary to the widow of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, for teaching one class a week for three semesters. All of these are 'costs.' A federal investigation of 'costs' which Stanford University charged against government research grants turned up $3,000 for a cedar-lined chest and $2,000 a month for flower arrangements, both at the home of Stanford President Donald Kennedy, as well as more than $180,000 charged as depreciation on a yacht privately donated to the university's athletic department. The taxpayers were also charged for part of the cost of a $17,500 wedding reception when Mr. Kennedy remarried in 1987."

Then, there is also the matter of expanding bureaucracies, which is another way that colleges are increasing their costs. From 1975 to 1985, while student enrollment nationally rose by less than 10 percent, college professional support staffs (i.e., staff who do not teach students) increased by more than 60 percent.

This type of bureaucracy overload, extravagance, and downright fraud is made possible by the influx of billions of dollars of taxpayers' money voted by Congress without any accountability. The default rate on student loans is a national scandal. The result is tuition prices that are a grievous injustice to the students and their families who are paying their own way. It is not fair to ask parents to help underwrite the many new boondoggles thought up by faculty and administrators, operating with little sense of financial restraint.

WHAT'S A CONSCIENTIOUS STUDENT TO DO? To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Of course, it is possible for today's students to get an excellent education at most if not all colleges and universities. It is also possible for students to meander through five or six years of college and not get an education that is worth their time or money. Then, after spending tens of thousands of education dollars, generously provided by their parents or the taxpayers or both, some students wonder why they find it hard to find a good job after graduation.

It used to be that most colleges had a "core curriculum"; that is, students were required to take a considerable number of substantive courses that presumably would provide them with a good education. Now, most colleges have very few requirements. College is like a cafeteria with a fixed-price meal—some students get the prime rib while others get the baloney, all for the same price. It's up to the students starting college today to make sure that they, their parents, and the taxpayers are not cheated. One hour of classroom time costs $70, on the average, and that's more than the price of a Super Bowl ticket. Students should pick their colleges and their courses carefully and try to get their money's worth for their education dollar.

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The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

SHIRLEY COLE ATWOOD (MRS. PAUL E.), Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine. Mrs. Atwood served as State Vice Regent, Maine 1980-83 and as State Regent 1983-86.


MARIETTA BEILER (MRS. MARSHALL H.), Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Ohio. Mrs. Beiler served as State Vice Regent 1952-53, as State Regent 1953-56 and as Vice President General 1956-58.

ELIZA LOUISE BURKS (Miss), Black Eagle-Assiniboine Chapter, Montana. Miss Burks served as State Regent 1976-78.

BERtha JOHNSON DWAYER (MRS. DOUGLAS G.), Descendants of 76 Chapter, District of Columbia. Mrs. Dwyer served as State Vice Regent 1966-68, as State Regent 1968-70, and as Vice President General 1976-78.

RUTH EMMA GRAHAM (MRS. GEORGE ALBERRY), Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, New Mexico. Mrs. Graham served as State Regent 1944-46.

MARY LOUISE HARLE (Miss), Ocoee Chapter, Tennessee. Miss Harle served as State Regent 1962-65.


LEONTINE HOWSER KLEINERT (MRS. WALTER A.), Piety Hill Chapter, Michigan. Mrs. Kleinert served as State Vice Regent 1964-68; as State Regent 1967-70; as Vice President General 1970-73; as Corresponding Secretary General 1974-77.

JANE MONAHAN LESCH (MRS. JOHN D.), Willamette Chapter, Oregon. Mrs. Lesch served as State Vice Regent 1964-66 and as State Regent 1966-68.

MARGARET B. LEWIS (MRS. T. BAIRD), Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, Rhode Island. Mrs. Lewis served as State Vice Regent 1980-83 and as State Regent 1983-86.

ELIZABETH B. MCLEAN (MRS. BELL C.), Deborah Avery Chapter, Nebraska. Mrs. McLean served as State Vice Regent 1968-70 and as State Regent 1970-72.

IVA B. HOLMES MILLER (MRS. GEORGE L.), Kinnikinnik Chapter, Colorado. Mrs. Miller served as State Vice Regent 1965-67 and as State Regent 1967-69.

IDA GORDON MILLIGAN (MRS. CHARLES T., JR.), Thirty-Seventh Star Chapter, Nebraska. Mrs. Milligan served as State Vice Regent 1966-68 and State Regent 1968-70.


NORMA CHARLOTTE RIGGS (MRS. MARVIN L.), Francisco Garces Chapter, Nevada. Mrs. Riggs served as State Vice Regent 1971-73; as State Regent 1973-75.

DAR 5 MAY 423
D.C.C.A.R. HONORS ELEANOR S. NIEBELL

On January 18, 1993, the D.C.C.A.R. invited District Daughters and SARs to a brunch to honor Mrs. Paul M. Niebell, Sr. These young people wanted to thank her for her unfailing loyalty and dedicated service to the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Niebell has held many offices with the C.A.R. on the State and National levels, the most recent as Senior National President, 1990-1992.

Mrs. Niebell with D.C.C.A.R. members at the D.C. DAR Chapter House

"... declare His works with rejoicing."
Psalm 107:22 KJV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NSDAR
Mrs. Ferris L. French, State Regent

MAY 1993

Dear Daughters,

The yearly awards have been tabulated and presented at Continental Congress. The DAR Magazine would like to honor these hard-working states and chapters again so that all of you may know who they are. Their creativity and commitment have been outstanding and they richly deserve the heartiest congratulations of each of us for a job well done.

CHAPTER AWARDS
1. The chapter with the Highest Number of new Full Page Commercial Advertisers is Colonel John Washington Chapter of District of Columbia.
2. The chapter with the Highest Count of Camera Ready, Chapter Rate ads is no winner.
3. The chapters in each Geographical Division with the Highest Total Advertising Revenue are: Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, Seminole Chapter, Florida, Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio, North Shore Chapter, Illinois, San Jacinto Chapter, Texas, Mary Ball Chapter, Washington, Juan Crespi Chapter, California, and Captain Matthew Flinders, UO.

STATE AWARDS
1. The states in each Geographical Division with the Highest Total Advertising Revenue NE—New York, E—Virginia, SE—Tennessee, EC—Indiana, NC—Illinois, SC—Texas, NW Oregon, SW—California, UO—Australia.
2. The states in each Membership Division with the Highest Total Advertising Revenue over 10,000—Illinois ($14,190.00), 7501-10,000—California ($15,651.50), 5001-7500—Louisiana ($5,600.00), 3001-5000—Maryland ($4,253.00), 2001-3000—District of Columbia ($2,795.00), 501-2000—Arizona ($3,010.00), under 500—Utah ($510.00).

This month special recognition also goes to the Oklahoma State Society, winner of the “Ad Excellence Award” for the May 1993 issue.

Best Wishes,

Mrs. Donald K. Andersen
National Chairman
DAR Magazine Advertising

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State Chairman—Mrs. Ray Davis

KANSAS—$1,140.00, 64 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Ruth Keyes Clark
State Chairman—Mrs. Robert Neubert

LOUISIANA—$1,630.00, 53 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Frederick de la Haussaye
State Chairman—Mrs. James Bollich

MISSOURI—$2,285.00, 116 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. Ollie Tracy
State Chairman—Mrs. Edward Jones

OKLAHOMA—$3,095.00, 53 Chapters
State Regent—Mrs. William Hunter
State Chairman—Mrs. Fredas Cook

TEXAS—$4,885.00, 184 Chapters
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Miscellaneous for May issue $1,783.50
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