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August marks the 220th anniversary of the Battle of Long Island, a key engagement during the American Revolution. General George Washington led his troops to victory in spite of overwhelming odds.

Washington went on to accept the surrender of the British and help the nation formulate a new constitutional form of government. He became the country's first President. On September 19, 1779, President Washington offered his farewell to the still-struggling nation. The complete text of this historic address begins on page 546.

The cover photo for August-September marks the 200th Anniversary of Washington's farewell. This full length portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart is the only object in the White House that has been there since its occupancy in 1800. As the British were preparing to burn the White House on August 24, 1814, Dolley Madison, wife of President James Madison, delayed her flight to safety until she had safeguarded the canvas. The portrait is used through the courtesy of the White House Historical Association.

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At the June meeting of the National Board of Management, Mollie Somerville, former DAR Staff member and author of "Eleanor Roosevelt As I Knew Her," visited Headquarters to present a copy of her book to the President General. Pictured are (left to right): Mrs. Dale Kelly Love, First Vice President General; Mrs. Robert Rehl, Historian General; Mrs. Joel Wagoner, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Ollie Tracy, Treasurer General; Mrs. Somerville; Mrs. Ronald Mordhorst, Chaplain General; Mrs. Kemper; Mrs. David Ulrich, Librarian General; Mrs. Anthony Dobrzanski, Reporter General; Mrs. Henry Graves, Curator General; Mrs. Gabriel Saavedra, Corresponding Secretary General.
My dear Daughters,

It is summertime! It is vacation time! It is planning time! What will your chapter do in the second year theme of “Providing Education?” What can you do as an individual to promote quality education for the children within your community? It is a responsibility we all must share if we are to produce a generation qualified to carry on in this Democratic-Republic. Education is the KEY.

Your President General has agreed to appear on Newstalk Television on September 16 and again on September 19 in a week long series on “Education in America: Pass, Fail or Incomplete.” This will be an educational forum and she will join other panelists in discussion of the challenging subject. It certainly is an opportune time to open doors to public awareness of Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps we can communicate who we are and what we do.

The same week we share in Newstalk Television, we will celebrate Constitution Week. Our founding fathers created the constitutional foundation for the greatest nation in the history of the world. The dominant question in many minds today is, can we keep it? If we are to keep it we must be committed to the education of all citizens. Americans must be able to read the Constitution and know what it means if they are to make sound decisions about law, leadership and liberty. A moral and religious people are indispensable to a Constitutional Republic. The Father of Our Country, George Washington, called religion and morality “the great pillars of human happiness.” So as we celebrate and provide avenues for education, let us remember the importance of goodness and love for our fellow man.

Thank you for your generous contributions to the President General’s project. Your enthusiastic support will make all things possible.

Faithfully,

Darla Eaton Kemper
Prospect Park, a huge, sprawling, lush-green paradise, with a large lake, a meadow, rolling hills and a network of roads and walks that wind for miles, is located in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Any visitor bold enough to stroll through some of the isolated areas of the Park might be startled to find on a hillside, identified on the map as Lookout Hill, a handsome twenty-five foot monument honoring the Sons of Maryland who participated in the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. The inscription on the base of the Corinthian topped column reads: "In Honor of Maryland’s Four Hundred Who On This Battlefield August 27, 1776, Saved The American Army."

The visitor is even more surprised when he learns that 256 of these long forgotten heroes of Smallwood’s battalion of the Maryland Line, lie buried in a common grave in Brooklyn, in the vicinity of what is now Third Avenue and Seventh Street. No monument identifies this hallowed ground. The farmer, Andrian Van Brunt, and his family who tendered the grave for years have disappeared into history, and the grave itself finally was lost as new generations marched to the beat of a different drum.

The Battle of Long Island was one of the decisive battles of the American Revolution. Had the American Army been eliminated in this engage-
ment it is likely that the American cause would have collapsed, and independence would have been delayed for years to come.

The British expected to conquer America in this campaign. This was affirmed by the size of the fleet, 400 vessels, and 32,000 troops which sailed into the Narrows between Staten Island and Long Island. An eye witness of the day remarked, “the masts of the transports were as thick as trees in a forest.”

The plan of the British was to seize New York and drive a wedge between New England and the other colonies. By concentrating their main military force in New York, the British would be able to strike out in three directions - into New England, up the Hudson River, and down through New Jersey. Since the Royal Navy commanded the Atlantic, troops could be shifted from New York to any part of the sea coast.

While the British and their Hessian mercenaries decisively defeated the American Army, they were unable to destroy it and end the rebellion. Factors that proved favorable to American arms were the elements (tide, wind, fog and rain); the cautious movements of General William Howe who never forgot the accuracy of American marksmen at Bunker Hill; the discipline, courage and skill of Smallwood’s Maryland battalion; and Washington’s brilliant evacuation of the Army under cover of fog to Manhattan.

General William Howe with his Boston veterans sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia June 11, 1776 and came to anchor off Sandy Hook, New Jersey on June 25th. On July 2nd, General Howe took possession of Staten Island with 9,300 troops. He expected reinforcements from England commanded by his brother, Admiral Lord Richard Howe, who arrived with an armada of transports, merchant ships and 37 men-of-war August 1st. The vessels were loaded with enormous amounts of artillery, ammunition, cavalry horses and provisions for the sustenance of 32,000 men. It took thirteen weeks for this fleet to cross the Atlantic. Additional reinforcements included the squadron of Sir Peter Parker with the troops of General Sir Henry Clinton following an unsuccessful foray against the American defenses of Charlestown, South Carolina. This was the best officered, best equipped and most formidable military force Great Britain had ever assembled for foreign service. The fact that England found it difficult to raise new troops to conquer America, made available only her seasoned soldiers. To fill out the ranks, King George III engaged German mercenaries. There were 8,000 of them in the invasion of Long Island under the command of Lt. General Philippe De Heister. On August 27th General Howe had approximately 24,000 troops fit for duty.

General George Washington’s Army, at the beginning of the campaign, consisted of 71 regiments or parts of regiments, 25 of which were Continentals totaling in round numbers 28,000 officers and men. Approximately 9,000 were on sick list and not available for duty the fatal day of August 27th, leaving on the rolls 19,000 effectives, most of them militia. The strength of the American Army was about evenly divided between Brooklyn and New York. Facing the British Army, the Americans for the most part, were raw, undisciplined troops, gathered together in the semblance of an Army.

As General Washington prepared for battle, he was uncertain as to whether New York or Brooklyn would first be attacked. American defenses on Brooklyn Heights dominated New York. Since General Washington had been able to drive General Howe out of Boston, by occupying Dorchester and Roxbury Heights which dominated the city, it was unlikely Howe would give Washington the same opportunity to dominate New York. Another concern of Washington - spies were everywhere. Staten Island, New York and Long Island were Loyalist strongholds, so Howe had no problem in learning the movement of Washington’s troops or the

“Good God! What Brave Fellows I Must This Day Lose.” – George Washington
strength of his defense. In fact a discharged sergeant of the Royal Artillery, named Graham, employed as a spy, had accurately surveyed the Brooklyn fortifications, of which he had drawn diagrams and a plan of attack. These plans were forwarded to Governor William Tryon of New York, a Loyalist, and undoubtedly passed along to General Howe.

General Washington, before his arrival in New York, appointed General Charles Lee as Military Commandant of New York and Long Island (February 1776). The strategic value of Long Island was recognized by both Lee and Washington. General Lee had hardly arrived in New York before he decided that the entire Loyalist population of Long Island must be removed for military security. General Lee intended to use two regiments to remove the Tories, but the Congress of New York objected. Lee’s authority was so ill-defined that it was hard to decide where the civil power terminated and the military authority began. While fortifying the village of Brooklyn, the timber used in the construction of the works could only be obtained by application to the New York Congress, which, instead of issuing orders for their seizure as necessary materials of war, sent a polite note to the farmers of Brooklyn, asking them to cooperate with General Lee, and promised that the vouchers given them in receipt would be paid.

On Brooklyn Heights and Red Hook, Lee established a chain of strong forts: Fort Putnam constructed within the area known today as Fort Greene Park; Fort Stirling in an area now bounded by Columbia, Orange and Clark Streets in Brooklyn Heights, and Fort Defiance on the southernmost point of the Red Hook Peninsula. The outer defenses, two and one half miles from the Brooklyn defenses, consisted of earthworks, redoubts and barricades and were on the heavily wooded Prospect Range of hills extending from Cypress Hills to the east, along Eastern Parkway, through Prospect Park to Greenwood Cemetery and on to Gowanus Bay.

While all this activity was unfolding, the citizens of Maryland rallied to arms upon learning of the dangers which were threatening New York and Brooklyn. On August 16th, the Maryland Council of Safety announced to delegates in Continental Congress, “we shall have with you in a few days 4,000 men, which is all we can arm, and people of New York for whom we have great affection, can have no more than our all.” A portion of these troops were known as Smallwood’s Battalion, in honor of William Smallwood of Charles County, chosen as Colonel, with Francis Ware as Lt. Colonel and Mordicai Gist as 1st Major. The battalion was one of the few uniformed and well disciplined organizations to join the Continental Army. They wore a red and blue uniform and carried very fine English muskets and bayonets. As history so
often depicts, fate played an important role for the members of the Maryland contingent; bravery and determined resistance of 400 Maryland troops checked the British advance.

The actual British landings on Long Island were an impressive amphibious invasion that must have struck terror into the hearts of the American pickets guarding the shore line. On the morning of August 22nd, 15,000 British troops were ferried unopposed in ten divisions across the Narrows from Staten Island to Long Island landing on the Flatlands surrounding Gravesend Bay. On August 25th Lt. General Philippe De Heister crossed from Staten Island with two Hessian Brigades, which swelled Howe's force on Long Island to 21,000 officers and men fit for duty.

On the evening of the 26th, while the camp fires still burned, General Howe began to form his troops to march. Howe moved on the outer defenses of the American forces in three columns: (1) Major General James Grant and his Highland Regiments including two companies of American Loyalists recruited by Governor William Tryon, took the Shore Road along the coast to attack the
American forces on the right, commanded by Brigadier William Alexander (Lord Stirling); (2) Lt. General De Heister and his Hessians took possession of Flatbush and followed the Flatbush Road through what is now Prospect Park to strike the American center and left commanded by Major General John Sullivan; (3) The third, and main, British column lead by Lord Cornwallis followed by the troops of General Clinton and Lord Percy, accompanied by General Howe, made a sweeping march around the American left where the hills were low and unguarded (southeast corner of Evergreen Cemetery) and then headed in the direction of the village of Bedford. The columns of Grant and De Heister were to conduct holding attacks until they heard the boom of the signal guns, indicating that the flanking column (General Howe) was behind the American forces. At nine o’clock on the morning of August 27th the signal guns sounded as the British approached Bedford behind the center of the American lines.

General Howe completed a flanking march without detection, marching behind the entire American Army in perfect secrecy, following the general direction of what is now Halsey Street. The Advance guard preserved secrecy by sweeping everyone along the line of march into its dragnet.

It was nearly ten o’clock the morning of the 27th, before Lord Stirling whose 1,600 troops were pressed hard by British General Grant’s 6,000 veterans along the Gowanus Road, learned of the route of General Sullivan’s troops in the American center. Hessian and British troops were pressing forward to enclose Stirling’s troops between them and Grant in the same fatal embrace which crushed the life out of Sullivan’s corps.

With the enemy in front and behind, there was only one escape route for American troops and that was through the salt marshes, mill ponds and deep water Gowanus Creek. To save the bulk of his forces Stirling decided that the victorious foe must be checked. For a rear guard action Stirling selected 400 men of the Maryland battalion under the command of Major Mordecai Gist. These young men, sons of Maryland’s founders, were considered the best drilled and best disciplined in the American Army, with spirit, dash and courage. Lead by Stirling this little band was to assault the troops of an invading army flushed with victory.

Stirling in a letter to George Washington, August 29, 1776 said, “In order to make the escape of the main body across the creek practicable, I found it absolutely necessary to attack a body of troops commanded by Lord Cornwallis, posted in a house near the Upper Mills, which I instantly did, with about half of Smallwood’s regiment, first ordering all other troops to make the best of their way across the creek.”

The right wing of the enemy, commanded by Lord Cornwallis in person, occupied the Courteyou house as a redoubt. In the assault upon the house by the noble 400 lead by General Stirling, the column advanced along the Gowanus road into battle. Artillery ploughed through their ranks and musket balls were rained upon them. Above the roar of the canon and musketry was heard the shouts of their brave leaders, “Close-up! Close-up!”

From the windows of the Courteyou house a leaden hail thinned the Patriot ranks as they approached. Lord Cornwallis hurriedly brought two guns into position near one corner of the house, and added canister and grape to the tempest of death. Again and again these heroes closed their ranks over the bodies of their dead comrades in an assault. The British gunners were finally driven from their battery, but the heavy fire from the interior of the house, plus the overwhelming numbers of the enemy approaching, forced a retreat. Three times the survivors flung themselves upon the enemy but the combat so long and unequal ended it all. Two hundred and fifty-six of the young men of Maryland were dead or dying. The sacrifice had not been in vain for the fleeing American Army had been saved from complete destruction. On a hill adjacent to this bloody fight the Commander-in-Chief, General George Washington, as he witnessed the assaults with the anguish exclaimed, “Good God! What Brave Fellows I Must This Day Lose.”

At two o’clock in the afternoon on the day of the battle, the conflict had ceased. The Americans had fought well and could not be broken until they were outnumbered or outflanked.

In the vicinity of Fulton and Main Streets on the Brooklyn shore of the Brooklyn Bridge, General George Washington, 220 years ago, sat astride his horse as he supervised the evacuation of his Army to Manhattan the foggy evening of August 29th, so that his men might live in freedom to fight another day.

(Continued on Page 567)
Dear Editor:

I can't tell you how happy I was to receive my May issue of the DAR magazine in the mail April 29. Our chapter meeting is this Saturday. Thank you very much!!!

I would also like to thank your fine assistant (sorry I didn't get her name) for speaking to me when I was at Continental Congress. I went to your office to explain that our meetings are on the first Saturday of the month, and we rarely have the magazine on time to report what is current.

Again, many thanks for a job well done and best wishes for another successful year.

MARJORIE T. SCOTT
Rebecca Emery Chapter, Maine

P.S. I think the summer “One For All” issue is a great idea!

Dear Editor:

The article, “Memorials to Women Warriors,” in your March 1995 issue was very interesting and inspiring.

I have long had a strong interest in the role women have played in the military as well as in all other aspects of life. Lately I have been giving talks on Deborah Sampson to local historical societies, and writing short pieces on her . . .

As a veteran of two wars (World War II and Korea), and as a life-long patriot, I greatly appreciate the work you are doing to keep our heritage alive.

GEORGE DAWSON, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus
Empire State College, New York

Dear Editor:

... Enclosed find my check in the amount of $12.00 for which renew my subscription for one year until Nov. 96.

It is a very nice and interesting Magazine. It always has an article or two where I have increased my knowledge and I am very happy to do so.

ESTHER FOULTZ
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware

Dear Editor:

Please renew my subscription for 2 years. Please find enclosed my check for $24.00.

I love the magazine and read it cover to cover. The States should be commended for including historical information on ‘their’ pages.

KATHLEEN A. GABIN DIXON
NW District Director, Ohio

Dear Editor:

First, let me thank you for resuming the Letters To The Editor; this feature is a vital and important conduit for opinions from your far flung readers to you at National Headquarters. My letter to you is a plea for articles in your magazine and speakers at Continental Congress to reflect threats to our nation from forces neither political nor military.

As EDUCATION is the chosen theme of the current administration why not emphasize issues that address education? Through articles in your magazine and speakers at our meetings we need experts to educate us in combatting the evils of Revisionist “politically correct” rewritten history. Passing resolutions condemning the rewriting of American history is all well and good, but, I suspect largely ineffective. We, the members of the NSDAR, need to be educated in the use of forceful means to preserve our national shrines. Daily, battles are fought to keep those sites from desecration and even destruction by developers or, even worse, allowed to deteriorate by an uncaring apathetic public. I’m sure the curators of Mount Vernon, Monticello, AshLawn, and others, would be pleased to have the NSDAR join them in preserving these precious shrines for future generations through education. What about hearing from someone regarding the extensive renovations at the Library of Congress where no librarian was consulted? The resulting architectural changes are aesthetically quite outstanding but these changes were made at the expense of quality reference service. (See “The Rewriting of America’s History” by Catherine Millard, Horizon House Publishers, 1991.)

I realize the importance of National Defense to the NSDAR but there are other issues that are just as important in preserving our nation. Our history, heritage, and popular culture are all under siege and the NSDAR should be the foremost organization leading the charge in this battle to preserve our national character!

COLEEN SWANTNER
Major James Kerr Chapter, Texas

Dear Editor:

Taking my recent appointment as chairman and as Registrar SERIOUSLY after receiving 2 large file boxes of Membership papers, (one box “Current” and one “Deceased” members), it seemed efficient to me to make a compilation headed, “National Numbers, Ancestor’s name, Member’s name and last address” to keep by the phone to use when inquiries are made. Then, I don’t have to go through the old papers . . . unless to help with new memberships!!

The more I typed those hundreds of names, I wondered to myself, “What good are these records deteriorating in the file box?!!!”

Since chapters like ours are in need of interesting new members due to deaths . . . Maybe there is a solution.

Some of the old names were familiar to me, since I’ve lived in this location most of my life, and I knew there must be descendants.

I consulted the phone book and phoned a few, asking “would they be interested in their family geneology and/or lineage that the DAR chapter had?” and would they like to join?

Many had no idea these family records could be made available, from dear old Aunt or Grandma Who so ever.

Thought this system might be helpful in chapters across the nation. The info ... if RIGHT THERE IN THOSE FILE BOXES . . . and ONLY A PHONE CALL AWAY.

JEANNE BRIGHTMAN FREY
Colonel William Prescott Chapter, New York
The Reverend Peter Marshall is a Presbyterian Minister and an evangelist. A graduate of Yale University and of Princeton Seminary, he has devoted himself, since 1977, to a continent-wide ministry of preaching, teaching and writing.

Thank you very much, and good evening to all of you. It is a delight to be with you tonight in this historic hall and to have the opportunity to share with you the burden on my heart for our nation. I believe with all my heart, dear friends, all my heart, that we are in the greatest crisis of our entire history, even greater than the Civil War. I think the future of our nation is very much in doubt. I think it is so serious, that in my awareness of history that tells me that every civilization, in its process of decay and disintegration reaches a point of no return where it has become too sick to heal, I fear we are rapidly approaching that point.

I want to speak to you tonight about what I feel is the most important question that hangs over our nation tonight, Is there hope for America? I ask you to pray for me and with me as you listen, to ask that God speak to our hearts tonight beyond just my voice and my words, that we be given such a measure of His grace this evening in this hall that we might hear Him, and what I believe He has to say to the American people, particularly to those of us who are believers in God and patriots.

I want you to imagine yourselves standing with me on the edge of a wood, on a bitterly cold December afternoon in the year of our Lord 1777. The wood is located in eastern Pennsylvania, and it's snowing. Already, there is a foot or so of snow lying upon the earth, and an icy, biting wind is driving the snow laterally across the landscape. Ahead of us on our left, there rises in the wood tall oak and elm trees. On our right, stretching out for several miles, gently rolling hills and meadows, the contours almost totally obscured now by the snow. About a dozen feet away from us on the left, there's a large gray horse stamping his feet nervously in the snow and ice, other horses and other riders respectfully at a distance behind this horse, on which there sits a tall rider, shoulders wrapped in a dark cloak, hunched against the cold, tricomered hat pulled down low over his forehead. And as we watch, out of the wood and across our front, there begins to emerge rank upon rank of ill-clad men, shuffling silently past in the snow in hordes, most of whom clad in what ten or a dozen months ago must have been a uniform, but is now only tatters and rags. Cloaks surround some shoulders, the officers mostly; others with pieces of burlap that they must have snatched hurriedly from the back porch of a farm house or perhaps a hayloft in passing. And incredibly, many of these men are in shirt sleeves in this blizzard. Muskets on most shoulders, but others with a fowling piece, we would call it a shotgun, some with a pistol stuck in a sash tied around their waists, a number with no weapon at all. Boots on most feet, others with shoes or pieces of what used to be shoes, some with pieces of burlap tied around their feet in a pathetic attempt to ward off the snow and ice, and almost beyond belief, we notice that many of these men are barefoot in the snow and ice. The Pennsylvanians say you can trace the progress of this group of men across this frozen landscape by the bloody footprints they leave behind. There's no conversation, because there's nothing to be said. Most of the men stare straight ahead, though some glance sideways at the man on the horse, but every man of them knows that that man on the horse is there for them, and for them, it's enough that he is there. Now the only sound this afternoon is the icy rattle of the branches overhead as the wind knifes through, and as we watch the man on the horse watching these men, we notice that he weeps. For this is what is left of the Continental Army of the United States of America, as they pass in review before their commander-in-chief General George Washington, entering winter quarters at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1777, inaugurating the darkest chapter in American history until the Confederate cannon will open on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor in the late spring of 1861. For you see, there is virtually nothing to eat at Valley Forge. Oh, to be sure there were some barrels of flour; they mixed it with creek water and baked it on dirty stones in the fireplace, called it firecake, but it didn't suffice to hold body.
and soul together for long. There were no cattle; the surrounding countryside had been scrounged clean by both British and American armies prior to our entrance into Valley Forge. They couldn’t kill and eat the horses, they were needed to haul the gun carriages when the war resumed the following spring. So they killed and ate what few dogs they could find, what few squirrels they could scare out of winter quarters, then came berries, grubs, bark. They boiled and ate some of the horses’ harnesses and bridles, and disease set in: typhus, dysentery, smallpox, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and then starvation. By February, they were dying at the rate of 16 and 18 men a day. 11,000 men entered Valley Forge that afternoon; almost 3,000 men lie buried there, almost one-third of the army perished there.

Historians, even secular historians, call Valley Forge the “crucible of American freedom.” You see, folks, that's where it was won for us. Not so much on the battlefield; the real battle was fought and won at Valley Forge. Valley Forge lies in reference to American freedom in the same way the Garden of Gethsemane lies in reference to Our Lord Jesus Christ’s victory on the cross of Calvary. The issue was wrestled out in the garden, not on the cross. When he came out of the garden that night, it was settled. He could have turned left, gone back up the Mount of Olives through Bethany, and escaped, but he chose not to. Our men could have run away from Valley Forge. Cynics among historians, and they are many, especially among modern ones, have said the reason the men stayed at Valley Forge was because they shot a couple of men who tried to desert as an example to the rest of the army. I don’t buy that. Valley Forge was, and still is, surrounded by woods. If they’d really wanted to get away they could have. They didn’t even know if their wives or their children or their parents or their sweethearts or whomever they had at home were even still alive, wherever home was, Massachusetts, little Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, the rest of Pennsylvania, the Jerseys, the Carolinas, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia, wherever they came from. They chose to stay. The truth of the fact that the issue was wrestled and fought and won at Valley Forge is revealed by the fact that, prior to Valley Forge, the Continental Army was routed again and again from the field of battle. After Valley Forge, that army never again lost another battle. They tied a few, but they were never driven from the field of battle after that. Three years later, the war was over, at Yorktown. Valley Forge was where it was won for us. We owe the men of Valley Forge everything.

Why did they stay? I would submit to you, dear friends, tonight there are at least two reasons. First, they had a vision. They had a vision of a nation free to do the will of God, to fulfill its destiny and purpose, which most of them were well aware of, even if they were not Christian believers, because they had been raised to understand it, they had been taught it since the time they were tiny: that America was no accident, that America was God’s project, deliberately willed into existence by a Christian people who founded it as the only self-governing republic in world history, deliberately founded on the Bible, specifically the biblical principles of self-government—the only nation so founded in human history. They all knew that. They all knew that a great deal was at stake. They all knew that a great deal was at stake. They all knew that the eyes of the world were upon them and what they were attempting—the only time in human history it has ever been attempted. And they were willing to
give themselves for it. The other reason I think they chose to stay was because they had faith in the faith of their commander-in-chief. If Washington would stay, they would stay with him. No other military figure in all of American history has ever been as beloved by his men as was George Washington, and rightly so. The man had a nobility of character that has seldom been equaled, and certainly not often in our time. There is not a shred of evidence, by the way, to support the slander that he was a philanderer, an adulterer. Those were rumors deliberately planted by the British troops everywhere they went during the War for Independence. There's not a shred of truth to it. To the contrary, the evidence is overwhelming that he was a moral and spiritual giant, a tremendous leader in American history, richly deserving the title “Father” of our country, single-handedly holding together the Constitutional Convention, as its chairman, by his presence and by his character. The measure of the man’s leadership is revealed by the fact that he refused to leave the shelter of his field tent at Valley Forge until every last private was under the shelter of a log cabin. Each 12-man squad built their own hut. They’re still there, rebuilt, reconstructed: You can see them. Washington would not ask of his men one thing more than he himself was willing to give, and that’s the mark of leadership, whether you’re a commanding general or a captain or a father or a employer or a mother or a teacher or whatever, that you don’t ask of those who follow you anything more than you yourself are willing to give. You lead by example, not just by word, and Washington was like that. His men loved him for it. There’s only been one other commander in American military history that could approach the adulation and the respect given to Washington, and that man I’m sure most of you would come up with immediately, Robert E. Lee. Related to Washington by marriage, Lee said he had inherited Washington’s mantle: the same dignity, the same bearing, the same instantaneous leadership when he walked into a room. In both cases, their leadership was due to their personal relationship with Christ and His spirit in their souls.

What have we done, dear friends, with the freedom that was won for us at Valley Forge? What have we done with this legacy that we celebrate and remember here tonight? Tonight across America we are slaughtering our unborn babies; the rate of one-third of all our pregnancies now ending in abortion. An American baby dismembered every 20 seconds, every 20 seconds and absolutely legal up to the moment of birth in all 50 states. Even Planned Parenthood admits that 92% of all our abortions—92%—are just for convenience. What that tells us tonight is that we live in a throw-away society, where human life is held to be increasingly cheap. Tonight across our land, one-third—it was one-quarter two years ago, it is now one-third—of all young black American males between the ages of 20 and 30 years of age are in prison. We’re losing an entire generation of Americans. And if these numbers don’t bother you, try this: last year in 1995, of the graduating high school seniors in America, the graduating class of 1995—one-quarter, 25%, of the graduating high school seniors last year could not read the diploma they were handed. That’s correct—25%, a quarter of the graduating class of 1995 could not read their own diploma. We are dumbing America down at a frightening pace. Between 1960 and 1990 in our land, violent crime increased 560%, the divorce rate quadrupled, the percentage of illegitimate births went up 400%, the percentage of children living in single-parent homes tripled, the teenage suicide rate went up 200%, and the average SAT score, used to gain admission to college, plummeted 80 points.

The Bible says, “If the foundations be destroyed, what shall the righteous do?” Good question. What are we going to do? We’d better do something and do it quickly, because we’re losing America. Back in 1824, in the state of Pennsylvania one Abner Updegraff was arrested, tried, and convicted for blasphemy because he had dared to state publicly that the scriptures were a mere fable. His conviction was upheld by the Pennsylvania supreme court. Yet in 1991, in the state of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania supreme court reversed the conviction of a murderer because the prosecuting attorney dared to quote the Bible to the jury. What in heaven’s name is happening to us? Can we even correctly claim to be one nation under God anymore? “If the foundations be destroyed, what shall the righteous do?”

I’ve got two answers for us tonight, friends, and I believe with all my heart that these are the only two answers that are going to work. First, we must recover the original American vision, because the basic problem across our land today is we Americans don’t know who we are or why we’re here anymore. We’ve lost our sense of purpose and destiny, and the Bible says bluntly, “Without a vision, the people perish.” That’s exactly what’s been happening to us. For the last 75 or 100 years, the truth about America’s Christian heritage, the testimonies of Christian faith and belief in the Bible on the part of famous Americans whose names all of us in this hall would instantly recognize, has simply not been put in the history books for the last 75 or 100 years. You can easily prove that, by the way, go to any university library, the Library of Congress here in Washington, go back through the stacks where they have shelved all the past generations of America’s history books, and you’ll find, when you get back to the ones published roughly around World War I—you will begin to rediscover that they printed these stories of God’s miracles, His direct intervention in our past. The Founding Fathers were crystal clear about that, over and over, they gave testimony to it. Not only during the War for Independence, but throughout American history, there are literally hundreds of stories. You’ll find the testimonies of belief in Christ and in the Bible on the part of past American heroes, men and women both, but tragically they’ve been left out of the history books that all of us read. We’ve got to get back to the original American vision. People say, “Well, what difference does it make?” That was then and this is now, what difference does it make that Washington was a Christian, or Robert E. Lee, or Christopher Columbus, or any of these old, dead people. What difference does ancient history make? I’ll tell what difference it makes. It’s very simple: if we don’t know who we’re supposed to be, we don’t know how to fix things. It’s just that basic.

The second thing we’ve got to do is put God’s formula for healing and restoration into practice, contained in the scripture you heard about earlier, II Chronicles, 7:14 that goes like this: “If
...”—huge word, this first two-letter word, the whole thing is conditional— "If my people, which are called by my name, will humble themselves . . .”— that means before we get humbled—" . . . and pray, and seek my face . . ."—which is more than casually going to church once a week, and thirdly and most importantly—"If my people [the believers] . . . will turn from their wicked ways . . ."—the ways of half-baked, half-hearted commitment to God and to each other, then God promises—" . . . I will hear from heaven, I will forgive their sin, and I will heal their land." And I believe that's the only hope we've got. We're backed into a corner now by our neglect of the basic principles and values on which we were founded to the point where no politician's going to pull the rabbit out of the hat. We need God's solution now. And step one of that is to recover the truth about our heritage.

President Woodrow Wilson . . . once forcefully declared, "A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday does not know what it is today, nor what it is trying to do. We are trying to do a futile thing" Wilson said. "We do not know where we came from or what we have been about." Exactly right. Karl Marx you know as the father of communism, as such he wrote a great many lies, but there's one thing Karl Marx said that was profoundly true, the communists have practiced this every place they've ever taken power. It was this: "Take away the heritage of a people and they are easily persuaded." Boy, is that true! Judges 2:10 is a chilling scripture; listen to this: "And all that generation also were gathered to their fathers: and there arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord, nor the works which He had done for Israel." That's us. We're appallingly ignorant of the truths about God's hand in our own American past. "Without a vision, the people perish." Remember Nehemiah in the Old Testament! He was the cup-bearer to the king of Persia, we call it Iran today. God brought him back to the holy city of Jerusalem to rebuild the walls of the holy city. Folks, we're in a Nehemiah time. I believe what God is saying to America across our nation tonight is, we've got to rebuild the moral and spiritual foundations of American life. But the question is, how do we do it? Is there a plan—a blueprint. Everybody knows we're in trouble, but what can we do? You realize what Nehemiah did? He rebuilt on the old foundations. So I give you a clue tonight, from Psalm 44:1. The Lord underscored this verse for me about six years ago. Psalm 44:1 says, "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what wondrous deeds thou didst in their days, in the days of old." The trouble is, we stopped listening to our fathers about three generations ago in America. But what if the fathers were here tonight? What would they tell us? One of the things the fathers would tell us is that the Pilgrims, who laid the spiritual foundations for American life in Massachusetts, did not come to America for freedom of worship or religious freedom, which is what every one of us was taught. That's not true—bad history. You see, they already had it, they had twelve years of it in Holland. They were perfectly free to worship God in Holland, they did not need to come to America for religious freedom. The average loss of life on an Atlantic crossing in the 1600s was half the ship's company—the average loss. They knew that. It would have been idiotic to risk the lives of their women and their children for a freedom they already had. No, it was much more than that. They said they were brought to America by Christ himself to "Propagate the Gospel among the Indians . . ."—which they did, by the way—" . . . and to become stepping stones for the furtherance of the Gospel to the ends of the earth." They were missionaries, they weren't running away from anything, but coming in response to the call of Christ on their hearts. The vision that birthed American, that they brought with them in their hearts, was simply this: when you finally get tired of playing church and you discover the reality of a living Christ, what you discover at his hands is that God Almighty can put into your heart, and will if you give your life to Him, a whole new relationship with our Creator. For each one of us can have our understanding of God changed from that of a distant, impersonal Creator or judge that maybe we should avoid, into a healing, forgiving, loving, caring Heavenly Father. And every human being, the Bible tells us, is made for that relationship. And at the same instant, the second thing that happens to you when you come to the reality of a personal relationship with Christ is that by the power of God's spirit at work in you, you find that your relationships with other people are dramatically changed. And you discover, sometimes to your astonishment, that you're not doomed to have to go through life with a belly full of resentment or hurt or anger or self-pity or greed or lust or envy or jealousy or racism or bitterness or any of the other long list of things that destroy human beings, that you can actually begin to have compassion and mercy on people you don't like, that you're not naturally attracted to, or that you're naturally repelled from. You can even have mercy and compassion on the people who most deeply hurt you or wounded you. You can have mercy and compassion on people you don't like and people you don't want to like. In other words, there can be a just society; human beings can live in harmony and justice, it's not a pipe dream, it's not crazy idealism, it can actually begin to happen.

In 1776, the Founding Fathers wrote, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal . . ." And when they said "all men," they meant what they had written; yes, including the Negro slaves; no, they weren't a bunch of racist hypocrites; they meant what they had said. " . . . That all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator . . ."—not by the federal government or the various states, but by their Creator—" . . . with certain inalienable rights; among these, life . . ."—which we violate every time we abort a baby as surely as we have violated the next one, liberty, in the last century every time we enslaved a Negro—" . . . and the pursuit of happiness." By which they did not mean that we have the right to pleasure ourselves to death, but what they meant was that every single human being has the inalienable right to find his or her destiny at the hands of his or her Creator, that's what they meant. You see, we Americans are not better than all the rest of the world, we're not some superior breed of human being. We're as much in need of God's mercy and grace as anyone on the face of the earth.

As a matter of fact, not only are we Americans not better than all the rest of the world, we are made up of the rest of the world. That's precisely the point:
we're the only society in the world tonight where you could have been born in Tokyo or Nigeria or Thailand or Dublin or Oslo or Berlin or Mexico City or wherever you come from, and come to America and live in your home town, wherever that is, and live there long enough to become an American citizen. And the moment you take that oath, you are no longer Irish or German or Swedish or Thai or Laotian or Mexican or Filipino or Argentine or Japanese or whatever you were; at that moment, you have become an American. But if you're born wherever you live and you go live in Tokyo, you can never ever be Japanese—you live in Mexico City, you'll never be Mexican—you live in Dublin, you'll never be Irish—all you'll ever be is a transplanted American, probably homesick too. Did you ever think about this? It only works one way. Do you know why it only works one way? Because America's not about race, it's not about birth, it's not about bloodlines, it's about a vision.

It's about a vision, because the principles enshrined in that Declaration come straight out of Holy Scripture. The Biblical principles in that Declaration are rooted in one flaming truth: that every single human being is created in the image of God, and therefore every single human life is valuable to God Almighty. And if every human life is valuable to God Almighty, you'd better believe it ought to be valuable to you and me, too. That's the vision that birthed America: that if God could put together on this continent a society made up of people from all over the rest of the world, based on universal principles that apply to every single human being, no matter what color their skin, what their background, how much money they come from, how much education they've had, that that society made up of the rest of the world, based on principles that apply to the rest of the world, could be an example to the rest of the world. The day the Declaration was signed—the second of August, 1776, actually the day before—Samuel Adams was with the Massachusetts delegation: a fiery patriot, we call him the "Father of the American Revolution," he made more speeches for independence on the floor of the Continental Congress than any other delegate. The British called him the "Chief Rabble-rouser" because Sam Adams cooked up the Boston Tea Party, the Committees of Correspondence, Sons of Liberty—those were all Sam's ideas, with a little help from his friends. He was right in the center of it. What Americans don't know today is that Samuel Adams was a tremendous Christian, as were almost all the Founding Fathers. It is an outrageous lie that the Founding Fathers were all a bunch of Deists—oh no they weren't. The research does not bear that out at all. The over 200-plus men who could really deserve the title Founding Father—if you add up everybody in that period who was in service in some way of real leadership on the national scene you have over 200 men—a tiny handful of men who rejected the doctrines of the Christian faith, Thomas Jefferson one of those; a couple of handfuls of fence-sitters like Ben Franklin, who wasn't too sure either way; almost all the rest were men with strong Christian convictions—different degrees of Christian commitment, of course—but men of strong Christian conviction. Samuel Adams wrote a tract before the war, widely read it was too, in which he stated, "The rights of the colonists, as Christians, may be best understood by reading and carefully studying the New Testament." There's the source of human rights for our fathers: not the federal government, the New Testament. On August 1, 1776, roughly a month after the Declaration of Independence was voted—it was voted on the second of July, signed on the fourth, but voted on the second—Samuel Adams said in a speech on August 1, "We have this day..."—meaning by the passage of the Declaration—"We have this day restored the Sovereign..."—capital "S"...to whom alone men ought to be obedient. He reigns in heaven, and from the rising to the setting sun, may His kingdom come." This was no political rebellion, they were looking for God's kingdom on this continent. Patrick Henry, the great author of the "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech, once said, "It cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized that America was not founded by religiousists, nor on any religion, but by Christians on the Gospel of Jesus Christ." Now that is as straightforward as a statement as you could ever hope from the mouths of the Founding Fathers. George Washington—no Deist here, not by a long shot. Four categories of evidence that indicate his moral and spiritual leadership—I don't have time to detail them tonight, but I'll list them for you quickly. First of all, he was raised by an extremely devout Christian mother; Mary Washington was a magnificently spiritual woman. She taught her son the Bible, and she taught him how to pray. The second category is personal prayer life. We found a copy of his prayer book—he'd copied it into his field notebook as a young officer in the Virginia militia—prayers from the original Anglican prayer book for morning and evening of each day of the week, fourteen of them in total. Monday morning's prayer: "Direct my thoughts, words, and work; wash away my sins in the immaculate blood of the lamb." No Deist could even think like that, much less pray it. This man had a genuine, real prayer life. The third category: a couple of dozen eye-witness accounts from people coming across him down on his knees in prayer—the man was a prayer warrior. The fourth category is public speeches, full of references to God and Christ, so much so that modern history textbooks won't even print all of his speeches any more. The first general order he ever issued when he took command of the Continental Army in Boston in the summer of 1775 opens with these words—this is the first thing he wrote to his troops—"The general expects and requires a proper observance of the articles of war established for the governance of the army, which forbid profane cursing, swearing and drunkenness." That's the first thing he said. A few months later, he wrote this to his soldiers: "And in like manner, the general also expects and requires punctual attendance at divine services of all officers and men not engaged in actual duty." You had to come to church. A couple of paragraphs further on, he admonishes them to remember to bring their muskets to church with them, just in case. And still later he says on one occasion, "To the distinguished character of a patriot, it ought to be our highest glory to add the more distinguished character of a Christian." That's who he was.

Is there any evidence that God supernaturally intervened to ensure that this
divine experiment in self-government that we call America would have a chance of success? You bet your life there is. Story after story—that's what our books are full of: stories of God's miracles and who these people really were. I'll give you one of my favorites. August 27, 1776, Brooklyn Heights, New York, the western tip of Long Island, where the Brooklyn Bridge goes across the East River to Manhattan today, the miracle happened on the Brooklyn side, approximately where the bridge abutments are—if you want to know exactly where it happened. Now I don't know if you've ever realized it, I imagine most of us in this hall tonight have realized this, but you know we Americans, our forefathers, never had any remote human chance to win this War for Independence. Great Britain was the most powerful nation on earth; the British army and navy were the very best. The patriots were out-gunned, out-manned, out-supplied, and out-generalized, with the exception of Washington, Benedict Arnold, and a few other brilliant commanders. We never had any human chance to win that war. When the Declaration was voted, John Hancock, another tremendous Christian leader among them, contemplating the total hopelessness of the patriot cause, said, "Let us leave our righteous and just cause in the hands of Him who raises up and puts down the empires of the kings of the earth as He pleases." And they did. They had to; there was no other source of power or relief for them. The French helped mightily, but even with the French, it was still not humanly possible. And so things like I'm about to relate to you happened again and again. The Battle of Brooklyn Heights was no exception: 21,000 crack British army regulars and Hessian mercenaries; we only had 11,000 Continental soldiers to send up against them. And five regiments of our men were utterly raw recruits from the state of Connecticut, hastily assembled by the Christian patriot governor of Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull—Washington loved him so much he referred to him as Brother Jonathan—five regiments from Connecticut were utterly raw recruits who had not even had one hour of drill, utterly raw, thrown into battle against the best combat troops in the world. They fought like tigers, but they never had a chance. By the middle of the afternoon, August 27, it was all over—1,500 of our men were down, dead or wounded, another 1,500 captured. We were down to 8,000 men still on their feet, and they were cut off and surrounded, the whole British army across their front, backed up to the East River, nowhere to go. Now in the middle of the afternoon in late August in New York, you've got at least four or five hours of daylight left, plenty of time for the British to make one final charge, that's all they had to do—one final charge. The men who lived through the last encounter would have been captured; Washington and his staff might have gotten away, but for all practical purposes, the war would have been over. And independence would have become nothing but a fading dream. For some reason, no historian has ever been able to explain why the British never made the final charge. They backed off, disengaged, and did nothing. Darkness fell. Both armies posted sentries. Our men could plainly see the British sentries pacing back and forth a couple hundred yards away. No action all night. That night, a cold, hard, pelting rain driven by a stiff northeast wind, a classic Nor'easter—in Massachusetts, we've had far too many of them this winter. Now the East River flows northeast to southwest through the city, as many of you know. The British fleet lay at anchor down in New York harbor, down river, waiting for the wind to shift so they could sail up the river and complete the encirclement. With their men-of-war at our back, their army across our front, we would have had no choice but to surrender. But the wind held stiff against the fleet and they couldn't move. A way of escape lay open. Washington called the staff together and said, I've got a plan: we're going to evacuate the army back the way we've come. He meant across the one-mile width, it was then, of the East River. His officers argued with him and said, it can't be done. All they had were rowboats that could take ten or twelve men at a time, and they 8,000 men to ferry. No wonder they argued with him. But he overruled them, thank God, and ordered them to draw up the plans for the evacuation. And the evacuation began under cover of the storm. Now by a stroke of guidance from Almighty God, I believe, he put in the oarsmen from Salem and Marblehead, Massachusetts; they were minutemen, they'd been raised on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay, and they were expert oarsmen. They knew how to dip the oars in and out of the water without a wash, without a chop, and that became critically important. A couple of hours into the evacuation, the storm ceased; clouds scudded off the moon, the wind died down, and we had a hot, bright, absolutely still August night. Sound, as you know, travels quite well over water. What if the British marines on board the ships down river caught the sounds of rowing? They would have guessed what was up instantly, launched the long boats, and captured the rest of the army. They never heard a thing all night. The Massachusetts men wrapped their oars in burlap to make them even quieter, and the evacuation continued—mile across, mile back, mile across, mile back—8,000 men. By dawn, as dawn began to break, they were in trouble. Several thousand American soldiers were still waiting their turn to be evacuated; they knew as soon as the British could see, they would be captured. What happened at dawn is recorded in both British army diaries and American army diaries, but Major Ben Talmadge on our side tells it best. He was Washington's chief of intelligence—a Long Island boy he was—with him throughout the war. "Then," Talmadge says, "as the eastern sky began to lighten, every American eye was anxiously upon it."—Must have been the understatement of the year.—As the sky went from black, to streaks of red, orange, and yellow, the light began to rise. Talmadge says, "Just as the light rose, a dense fog erupted out of the earth." He said it was so thick, you could not even discern a man at six yards. It lay like a blanket only on the area—a very local fog, mind you—only on the area of the British lines, the American lines, the Brooklyn shore, and a corridor of fog across the East River, hanging on the river. It wasn't foggy anywhere else in New York, just right there. . . . Talmadge says the fog lifted at precisely the moment the last boatload of American soldiers left the Brooklyn shore. A British sentry saw what was happening, ran down, and fired at the last boatload, but the rounds fell short because, rowing furiously, they were just out of range.
8,000 men got away untouched. The British men wrote in their diaries, “The hand of God is against us.” They were right too, I think. Clear evidence, to my mind, of God’s intervention.

Now if these things are true—and they are, and there’s much, much more—what are we to conclude in this time of tremendous crisis in our history? I believe, dear friends, with all my heart, that America can only be restored the same way it was founded: that is by a people who are willing to give every-thing they have and everything they are to the service of God and their fellow Americans. We’ve got to recover the same basic moral and spiritual values on which this nation was founded, and that right quickly, or it’s going to be too late for us. My own feeling is, we may very well have very few years left before this society is going to be too sick and too destroyed to be able to reverse, to bring it back to health. It’s going to take every single one of us. We’ll call ourselves believers in God; believers in Christ; men and women of goodwill; people who believe the family unit needs to hold together; people who believe we’ve got to have revival, restoration, renewal in American life. I don’t think it’s too late yet. To draw an image from my favorite sport: we’re in the bottom of the ninth inning, and we’re a lot of runs behind. But I’m an old baseball fan, and I remember when Yogi Berra, the great Yankee catcher and manager, used to say to his players when he managed, “Fellas, it ain’t over ’til it’s over.” It isn’t over yet for us. I think it can be turned around. But the American people have got to rediscover the truth about God’s plan for us as a nation, because that’s what gives us hope. And then we’ve got to make the same kind of commitment. Our forefa-thers in Philadelphia in 1776 were not a bunch of young hot-heads looking for an excuse to break relations with England. It was no political rebellion, as I’ve said, it was a conservative restoration move-ment. They argued independence for months, reluctantly came to it. On the bottom of the Declaration of Indepen-dence our fathers said, “And we hereby pledge to one another our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.” And they weren’t kidding; they meant every word of it. I would submit to you in this hall tonight that has such sacred tradition attached to it, that in this place, in our hearts tonight, you and I need to make a promise to Almighty God that we in light of what He has done in our fore-fathers’ and foremothers’ lives, that we tonight in this building, fully aware of what it means to be here, will give our-selves to His service, mindful of His call on this nation to be an example to the rest of the world and the possibilities of life on this planet, because, dear friends, there’s a great deal more at stake than just you and your little family. All of American civilization is at stake, I believe, and God is raising up a new Gide-on’s army of men and women who will give themselves unreservedly, as so many of our own ancestors did.

May I have a quick word of prayer with you? “Father in this land, where our second president, John Adams, said that our Constitution was designed only for a moral and religious people, and it is wholly inadequate for the government of any other, we pray tonight that you will draw us back to Yourself with a renewed commitment and dedication to give all that we are and all that we have and all we can be to the restoration of our land, that we may truly be what we have pledged ourselves to be tonight: one na-tion under God. And we pray that in the days and months ahead, Father, you will show us how we can serve those noble ends and purposes before it’s too late. These things, Father, we pray tonight in Your holy name.” Amen.

God bless you all; it’s a delight to be with you tonight. Thank you for listen-ing.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY REGRETS
TO REPORT THE DEATH OF

DOROTHEA ("DOT") CUSHMAN HANSEN (MRS. ROYCE B.) on April 21, 1996 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mrs. Hansen was a member of the General James Knapp Chapter. She served as State Vice Regent of Minnesota 1961-63 and as State Regent 1963-65.

HELEN TUTTLE SMITH (MRS. LEN YOUNG) on April 20, 1996 in Wilmette, Illinois. Mrs. Smith, a member of the Fort Dearborn Chapter, served as Illinois State Regent 1957-1959, and as Vice President General from 1962-1965.

JANE WIEDELA (MRS. CLARE E.) on June 26, 1996 in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mrs. Wiedlea Served as Michigan State Vice Regent 1958-61 and as State Regent 1961-64. She was a member of the Amos Sturgis Chapter.

GENEVIEVE DONALDSON WITHERS (MRS. CLAUDE) on July 7, 1996 in Harrison, Arkansas. A member of the Harrison Colony Chapter, Mrs. Withers served as State Vice Regent 1986-88 and as State Regent 1988-90.
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NSDAR, Corresponding Secretary General  1776 D Street NW, Washington, DC  20006-5392
Friends, and Fellow-Citizens: The period for a new election of a Citizen, to Administer the Executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country, and that, in with drawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your Suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped, that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives, which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement, from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last Election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our Affairs with foreign Nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice, that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty, or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions, with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the Organization and Administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the encreasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment, which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude wch. I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the stedfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an
Washington’s Farewell Address was not delivered on the floor of the Congress: it was published on the front page of the American Daily Advertiser, a Philadelphia newspaper. Other newspapers throughout the United States followed suit. It was also issued as a broadside. Both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives feature a yearly reading of the entire address.

instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the Passions agitated in every direction were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of Success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your Union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its Administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and Virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments; which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a People. These will be offered to you with more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your endulant reception of my sentiments of a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people is also dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity of that very Liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it; customing yourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just
pride of Patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discrimination. With slight shades of difference, you have the same Religion, Manners, Habits and political Principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts; of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your Interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal Laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of Maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South in the same Intercourse, benefitting by the Agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation en-vigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the National navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a Maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own production to the weight, influence, and the future Maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of Interest as one Nation.

Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign Power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular Interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their Peace by foreign Nations; and, what is of inestimable value! they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and Wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and immiter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown Military establishments, which under any form of Government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty: In this sense it is, that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a primary object of Patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective Sub divisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason, to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands. In contemplating the causes wch. may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by Geographical discriminations: Northern and Southern; Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of Party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other Districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render Alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The Inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head. They have seen, in the Negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the Treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the General Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their Interests in regard to the MISSISSIPPI. They have been witnesses to the formation of two Treaties, that with G: Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our Foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by wch. they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their Brethren and connect them with Aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of Your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No Alli-
ances however strict between the parts can be an adequate substitute. They must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all Alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government, better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice un influenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its Laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People, is sacre dly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the government presupposes the duty of every Individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and Associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controil counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the Constituted authorities are distinctive of this fundamental principle and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the Nation, the will of a party; often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the Community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the Mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modeled by mutual interests. However combinations or Associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the Power of the People, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles however specious the pretexts. one method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of Governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard, by which to test the real tendency of the existing Constitution of a country; that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheses and opinion exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypotheses and opinion: and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of Liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest Guardian. It is indeed little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the Society within the limits prescribed by the laws and to maintain all the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of Parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on Geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the Spirit of Party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human Mind. It exists under different shapes in all Governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural of party dissention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries, which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an Individual: and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of Public Liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of Party are sufficient to make it the interest and the duty of a wise People to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the Public Councils and enfeeble the Public administration. It agitates the Community with ill founded jealousies and false alarms, kindles the animosity of one part against another, foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign
influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country, are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the Administration of the Government and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true, and in Governments of a Monarchical cast Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free Country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective Constitutional spheres; avoiding in the exercise of the Powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power; by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If in the opinion of the People, the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great Pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, that are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that National morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free Government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, who does not wish to see it establish its own preeminence in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

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herence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a Nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human Nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular Nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The Nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one Nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate envenomed and bloody contests. The Nation, prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to War the Government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the Nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the Liberty, of Nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and Wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification: It leads also to concessions to the favourite Nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the Nation making the concession; by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom eqvl. priviledges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite Nation) facility to betray, or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition corruption or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful Nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real Patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The Great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign Nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled, with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships, or enmities:

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one People, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by our justice shall Counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European Ambition, Rivalship, Interest, Humour or Capacrice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent Alliances, with any portion of the foreign world. So far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it, for let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements (I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy). I repeat it therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But
in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all Nations, are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our Commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand: neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of Commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with Powers so disposed; in order to give to trade a stable course, to define the rights of our Merchants, and to enable the Government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that 'tis folly in one Nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its Independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its Independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more.

In offering to you, my Countrymen these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope to detail. I will only observe, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a Neutral conduct may be inferred, without anything more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every Nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of Peace and amity towards other Nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my Country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty five years of my life dedicated to its Service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the Mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a Man, who views it in the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several Generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking in the midst of my fellow Citizens, the bountiful influence of good Laws under a free Government, the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

—G. Washington
Welcome to another year of the Public Relations Challenge. To those who are continuing the challenge, congratulations on a past job well done. To those who have just joined our challenge, welcome. Continuing or new, we all have a job to do. Make it your goal to enter into the challenge wholeheartedly. Reach for the gold!

Thanks to those who attended the PR workshop during Congress and for sharing your ideas. This give-and-take gathering helped everyone. The ideas shared helped to generate more and better ideas of just how to achieve a solid and viable PR program.

Important to remember...any chapter program, event or accomplishment, no matter how small, is potentially public relations. Every release printed is public relations. Every spot announcement heard on radio and shown on TV is public relations. A joint meeting with another chapter or organization is public relations. Meeting and encouraging new members is public relations. Presentations at schools are public relations. Your participation in Naturalization Courts is public relations. Every window display is public relations. _Everything you do should be public relations oriented._ Just make sure that you _do_ it and then report it at the proper time.

If you are a chapter chairman, it is your responsibility to report your public relations efforts to your state chairman. State chairmen, it is your responsibility to report to your divisional vice chairmen. The divisional vice chairmen have the responsibility of reporting to the national chairman. Our goal is 100%!

There are many publications available to help you. Check with your local library for books on the subject. Your librarian should be very helpful in finding just what you need. While you’re there, ask about the possibility of arranging a window display. See how easy it is?

There is much needed material available from the National Society. The _DAR Handbook_ is very important. A new edition should be available in October. Obtain material from our great Museum and Library, both of which present excellent PR opportunities. Stress membership in your overall PR program.

Keep a piece of paper or notebook handy and write down your ideas. Sometimes a thought or a word can be generated into either a press release or an idea for a good, sound public relations program which you can build on.

Stress subscriptions to the _DAR Magazine_ in your chapters. This is our own publication which every member should have and read. This one publication contains a wealth of information on DAR.

Always be factual and honest. Integrity is essential to any PR effort. Being misinformed or misinterpreted can be damaging and even create hostility.

Attracting the public’s attention must be your first order of business. Think what can be exciting to your locality and begin your public relations campaign. Maintain that attention. Build on it. _YOU CAN DO IT_!

Mary Lou C. Chianese
National Chairman
Public Relations
Vice
Presidents General
1996 - 1999

Illinois
Gale Jones Fixmer
(Mrs. John P., III)

Kansas
Ruth Keys Clark
(Mrs.)

North Dakota
Beverly W. Jensen
(Mrs. Arthur Gay)

Arkansas
Louise C. Kellogg
(Mrs. Maurice D.)
Missouri
Sue Rodgers Vesser (Mrs.)

Georgia
Carolyn Grant Hanf (Mrs. Peter Stewart)

New York
Betty Nexsen DeVries (Mrs. Walter L.)

West Virginia
Virginia Bondurant Johnson (Miss)

Honorary Vice President General 1996
Many activities kept Junior Members very busy during the One Hundred Fifth Continental Congress in April. A new twist was given to each event in order to fit in with the new Congress schedule. The traditional Junior breakfast became a luncheon, the Junior Forum was held on a separate day and the "Showcase of States" was introduced at the Junior Bazaar.

"KEY TO THE FUTURE" was the theme of this year's Junior Luncheon. The response to the luncheon was so great that the event was held in the Presidential Ballroom of the Capital Hilton! In addition to hearing remarks from the President General, guests were entertained by the 9-member Vocal Ensemble from Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. State and Division Outstanding Juniors were introduced (see the complete list of Outstanding Juniors in this column).

The Junior Forum was held at 7:00 AM Wednesday morning in the National Officers Club Assembly Room. Many "tried and true" and "sleepy" Juniors attended the Forum to receive awards, listen to remarks from the National Chairman and Vice Chairmen, and share in discussion of interest to Juniors. Doughnuts, juice and coffee helped wake up the crowd!

The Junior Bazaar featured many high-quality items for sale, including the "Showcase of States". Each state Junior Membership chairman donated an item from her state. The donations were clever and signified a unique characteristic of each state. According to Milli Lupo, Vice Chairman of the Junior Bazaar, the Showcase was an "unequalled success". The volume of purchases of Junior sales items was incredible. Susan Cislak, Vice Chairman in Charge of Sales, was especially grateful to all DAR members for their purchases. Miss Sarah, the National Junior Doll presented by the New Hampshire Juniors, made a grand entrance with her period clothing, accessories and furniture. Proceeds from all three of these efforts help support Junior projects and commitments at KDS and Tamassee schools.

We are most pleased to pass on to you a letter received from the President General upon the conclusion of Congress. Dated April 25, 1996, it reads as follows:

Dear Junior Members:

Special thanks to you for all the wonderful things you have accomplished this year.

The effort put forth during Continental Congress was outstanding. I understand your sales were the best ever and everyone had a good time. Your smiling faces and your willing ways help to make Continental Congress so special. How could we do without you!

My sincere appreciation to you for the generous gift to the President General's Project in my honor. And for all the precious gifts which were items for sale in your Bazaar, I thank you.

It is a pleasure to work with you and I take great pride in your accomplishments.

Faithfully,
Dorla Eaton Kemper

1996 OUTSTANDING JUNIORS

Northeastern Division
Connecticut
Dawn Olsta Darche

New Hampshire
Laura McChiriss Kessler

New York
Marian Edmonds Liggera

Eastern Division
District of Columbia
Helen Mahoney Dana

Maryland
Alicia Humphreys Caltrider

New Jersey
Holly Jean Dunbar

Pennsylvania
Sharon Leo Clouse

Virginia
Mary Elizabeth Campbell

Southeastern Division
Florida
Nancy Patrick Mahler

Georgia
Denise Beall Fritze

Mississippi
Angelo Hutto Houston

North Carolina
Maryann Drolshagen DeCastro

South Carolina
Conway Mary Shirley

Tennessee
Kathleen Marjorie Short

East Central Division
Indiana
Susan Marie Cislak

Kentucky
Julie Benton Nipp

Michigan
Toni Peterson McConnell

Ohio
Carolyn Kay Matheson

North Central Division
Illinois
Ellen Isley Morrow

Iowa
Donna Hovemorneb Peever

Minnesota
Jennifer Holsten Greeder

Nebraska
Dawn Essling Feldkamp

South Central Division
Kansas
Kimberly Bushman Clair

Louisiana
Mary Ellen Decker Menge

Missouri
Lori Jain Harris

Oklahoma
Janet Mae Bohannan

Texas
Virginia Ann Poffenberger

Northwestern Division
Oregon
Mary Franke Kusaka

Washington
Emmelyn Marie Catherine Hart

Southwestern Division
Arizona
Cindy Curtis Wiren

California
Nancy Watson Dolen

Colorado
Marcella Storlie Kimminau

Nevada
Julie Horsell Patterson

• denotes National Winner / Division Winner

• denotes National Runner-up / Division Winner

✓ denotes Division Winner

Please continue to send your state newsletters and other Junior activity information to the Kathy Rugh, Junior Editor, 1612 Dunterry Place, McLean, VA 22101. It's time to highlight the Juniors from your state!
QUERIES

Cost per line—Cost of each 6½-inch typewritten line at 12 pitch is $1. Make check payable to Treasurer General NSDAR and mail with query to Genealogical Records Committee Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, DC 20006-5303. 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, including non-members of DAR, 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.


BURGESS-SNOW-VINCENT: Seeking info on ances./descs. of John Burgess, Mark Snow, & Issac Vincent. Please contact.—Gail Johnson, 313 N Ferry St, Ludington MI 49431-1612.

HILYER: Need parents of Franklin G. Hilyer from AL who was killed in the battle of Atlanta during the Civil War. Also, want any information on the Hilyer family. Will pay for copies and postage of less than $15.00.—Mrs. John V. Hilyer, 204 Norfolk Drive, Knoxville TN 37922-3507.

CLAYTON: Most Claytons from RI, NJ, PA, DE, and MD descend from Charlemagne, Hugh Capet, Wm the Conqueror, and Henry I (England) of the Royal Line. For info send SASE to Matthew Hilt Murphy, P O Box 453, Claverack NY 12513-0453.

ROYAL LINE: You may connect to Charlemagne, Wm the Conqueror, Henry II, Plantagenet, and the Crusaders if you have DuBois, Delamater (le Maistre), Billieu/Biliou, or Van Meter(en) in your ancestry. Also allied families such as Jones, Hedges, Shepherd, Williams, Elting, Burns, Hite, Pratt, Stillwell, Larzalere, Van Ness, Bussing, le Conte/Compte, and de Graff. For info send large SASE (two stamps) and a copy of your line to Matthew Hilt Murphy, NSSAR, P O Box 453, Claverack NY 12513-0453.

FLANNERY/FLANERY/FLANARY: Need info on John Flannery/Flanary, b. in Wilkes Co., NC, d. in Lee Co., VA Jan 1842, m. Phoebe Boggis in 1777, had brother Silas. They served in Capt. Enoch Ozburn’s Co. of militia in Montgomery Co., VA, 1775–83. Need proof they stole their horses back from the British in NC & escaped to VA where they joined the militia. In print somewhere is info of a warrant issued for them by British for horse theivery. Will pay for any reasonable expense. Thank you.—Jacklyn Flannery, 1186 Briarwood Drive, Hamilton OH 45013-3803.

FURLONG: Hubbard Furlong was b. in Goochland, VA, in 1768, son of John & Jean Emerson Furlong. Resided in Abbeville, SC & Smith Co., TN. Later desc. in Edmonson & Barren Cos., KY. Any info appreciated.—Etta H. Aiken, 2713 Bluefield Ave, Nashville TN 37214.

ALDERSON-BROWN-LYONS: Seek/share info/docs re all following: (1) J.W. Brown, wife unknown, whose son, (2) James Thomas Brown, was b. in Tompkinsville, Monroe Co., KY & bur. at Smith Mills, KY, m. (3) Sarah Catherine Lyons [dau. of (4) “Preacher” John Lyons of Monroe Co., or E. TN & (5) Mary Brown of KY or E. TN & bur. at Smith Mill]. b. 1848 in Monroe Co., d. 1915 in Monroe Co., KY, were parents of (6) Dora Brown, b. 5 Oct 1879 in Tompkinsville, d. 29 June 1948 in Corydon, KY, m. (7) Alfred Newton Alderson, b. 18 Aug 1875 in Henderson Co., d. 24 Dec 1949, in Corydon, KY.—Sally Bilyeu, 708 Terrace St, Carson City NV 89703-4831.

GREENWADE-THOMAS-WILLS: Seek/share info/docs on Henry R.C. Greenwade, b. 5 Oct 1829, d. 20 June 1887 in Jeffersonville, KY, m 1) Emily Wills, b. 26 Feb 1831 in VA, d. 5 Sept 1881 in Jeffersonville, m. 2) 1882 Martha Ann Alfrey in Menifee Co., KY. His father, Samuel Greenwade, b. ca 1792 in MD, d. 20 June 1887 in Jeffersonville, Montgomery Co., KY, m. in 1813 in Bourbon Co., KY to Leanna G. “Ann” Thomas, b. ca 1800.—Sally Bilyeu, 708 Terrace St, Carson City NV 89703-4831.

NORRIS-BELLAMY-EDWARDS-ENGLAND-McCLANAHAN-NICHOLS-DOWNING: Seek/share info/docs re Finley Wall Norris, b. 23 Apr 1876 in Davis Co., KY; his father, Robert Russell Norris, b. 23 Sept 1841, m. 24 Dec 1873 to Mary F. Bellamy; Robert’s parents Robert Norris & Elizabeth Edwards, b. 1815, dau. of James McClanahan Edwards, b. 4 Jan 1780 & Nancy England, b. 1805, granddau. of Thomas Edwards III, b. 1747 & Mary Ann McClanahan, ggd of Thomas Edwards II, b. 1723, & Elizabeth Nichols, b. 1743, gggd of Thomas Edwards, Sr., b. 1690, & Elizabeth Downing, b. 1714.—Sally Bilyeu, 708 Terrace St, Carson City NV 89703-4831.
JOYCE: Thomas Loftis Joyce, b. 25 Dec 1851 in Ireland, d. 18 Apr 1925 in Schenectady, NY, m. Eva Jennie Slater, had children Leslie, Carrie, Pearl, & Grace. Need: month & day of 1857 immigration to US, naturalized citizen 1859. Any info appreciated.—Olabelle Wilcox, 5410 Lee White Lane, Fredericksva VA 22407-1689.

HARLOW: Need information concerning James Joseph Harlow, b. in KY in 1819, & wife Malinda; children Baxter, Rannie, Joseph, Benjamin Emery, and Bascom.—Warrena Harlow White, 504 N East St, Abbeville LA 70510.

GANO: Jacob Gano, PA Capt. in Rev. War—DAR has approved the Field line to their Rev. War ancestor through son Samuel Gano who m. Esther Ann Adams and his son John Gano who m. Elizabeth McGee. Descendants include Kathryn Field Wall and her father Lloyd Louis Field. Do you need info on Samuel or his son John? I may be able to help you. Send SASE to:—Elizabeth C. Field, 15885 SE 246th St, Homestead FL 33031.

GANO: I am planning on compiling a list of DAR ladies who are Gano descendants. If you are interested, please send to me your name, DAR number, and address. I will need the son or daughter of Jacob for my file. I plan to finish this in one year & will send to you a free book/booklet at that time.—Elizabeth C. Field, 15885 SW 246th St, Homestead FL 33031.

CARY/CAREY: Need parents of the following Cary/Carey children: Ann Eliza, b. 1812 in NC, m. Joseph Thompson in 1835 in AL, d. 1876 in TN; Lavinia, b. 1818 in NC, m. Newcomb Thompson II ca 1840, d. 1894 in TN; John L., b. 1822 in NC, m. Martha L. Greene in 1848 in AL, d. 1909 in AL; James L., b. 1824 in NC, m. Amanda Dodson Wolridge in 1858 in Williamson Co., TN, d. 1910 in AL; and William (no dates available).—Mary L. LeBrecht, 117 Keats Ave, Hartsdale NY 10530.

NEWCOMB: Need parents of Mary Newcomb, b. 1762 in MD, m. John Theophilus Thompson ca 1781, d. 1826 in Bedford Co., TN.—Mary L. LeBrecht, 117 Keats Ave, Hartsdale NY 10530.

CADE/CAID: Need parents of Louisa Cade, b. Mar 1809 prob. in Wake Co., NC, d. 27 Dec 1861 in Hickman Co., TN, m. ca 1830 to Joshua Wyatt Stephenson, b. 7 Mar 1807 in Wake Co., NC, d. Feb 1880 in Hickman Co., TN. In the 1840 census of Marshall Co., TN, they reside next to Isaac Caid, age 20–30. Is this Louisa’s brother? Some Cades left NC and went to SC.—Mrs. Joe T. Cooke, 312 River Oaks Road, Brentwood TN 37027.

HOLT-SEIBEE-SCHREIBER: Stephen Holt, b. 1790 in Edgefield, SC, to MS autumn of 1815. Seek parents and siblings. Henry Seibee, in MS Territory in 1802, m. Elizabeth Schreiber. From where did he come and who were his parents? I wish contact with descs. of Johann Steffan Schreiber of Colonial NY, arrived in Natchez, MS 16 May 1790.—Joy D. Willson, P O Box 64, Osyka MS 39657-0064.

KERR-HAYS-GEORGE-WOOLASTON-COONS-GAITHER: Robert Kerr I, b. 1732, m. 1) Martha Hays in 1755, m. 2) Agnes Wagner, 1786, in Greene Co., TN. Robert Kerr II, b. 1758, d. 1819 in Sevier Co., TN, m. in 1786 in Greene Co., TN to Amy George, daughter of Edward and Martha Woolaston George of Berks Co., PA, and Jefferson Co., TN. Jacob Coons lived in Davie Co., NC, d. 1845 in Rowan Co., NC; dau. Sarah “Sally” Coons, b. 1800, possibly in KY, m. 1) Mr. Gaither, may have lived in Simpson Co., KY & Rhea Co., TN, in Barry Co., MO by 1836. Widow Sally Gaither m. 2) Daniel Morris in 1846 in Lawrence Co., MO, no issue.—Connie Love Lawson, 232 Dryden Dr, Vallejo CA 94591-6677.

RYDER-WESTERVELT: Seeking parents and ances. of Jane Ryder, b. ca 1763, where? She m. ca 1790, d. where/when? Second wife of Casparus Westervelt, b. 15 Sept 1752, who lived in NYC 1790–94 and 1800–12. Returned to NJ, d. in Bloomingdale, NJ, on 18 Jan 1836. Had 10 children through Jane: Nancy, b. 1791; Jasper/Jesse; Elizabeth; Sarah; Cornelius; Silas, b. 1804, my ggff; Mary; Catherine; Jane; and Levi. Children m. into Olmsted, Cairns, Lorton, Kimble, Berrian, Stoutenburg, and Winans families.—D. Jean Cook-Pellegrino, 49 Lexington Ave, Wallington NJ 07057-1634.

LEE-WILKINSON: Seeking information on the parents of John Wilkinson, b. in NC ca 1774, and Elizabeth Lee, b. in NC in 1777. They m. 29 Oct 1796 in the Marlborough District of SC.—Mary Wilkinson Chapman, P O Box 72, Ludowici GA 31316.

COLEMAN: Seek proof that Joel Coleman, b. 2 Mar 1794 in Hamptonburg, NY, m. 8 Sept 1815 to Sally Harlow, d. Hamptonburg, NY, on 16 Aug 1867, was the son of Joel Coleman, b. 13 May 1759 in Goshen, NY, who m. 1) Rachel Rumsey, m. 2) Mary Dunning Owen, and d. 20 Oct 1840 in Wallkill, NY.—Edith Ellington, P O Box 5, 221 Pugh Drive, Portland AR 71663.


CONKLIN(G)/CONKIN/CONCHLYNE, etc.—HALSTED/HOLSTED: There are 68 spellings found in NY's colonial records. I seek b & bplace of Philip Conklin & wife Phebe Halsted & their ances’/parents'/descs’. names. They m. in 1800 in NYC, resided in Lysander, Onondaga Co., NY. Philip served in War of 1812, d. 1832 or 1842. Is he the P.C. buried in Cold Springs Cemetery, Baldwinsville, NY? Survivors: widow & 13 children: Tamar, m. Caleb Satterlee; Hannah, m. Peter Dykeman; Martha; Phebe; Eveline; Emeline (who m. whom!); Isaac; Martin; Joshua; Philip; Halsted; Robert, who m. 1) Lavina Phillips, m. 2) Emaline Taylor; and Datus, killed in Civil War. After Phil d., entire family removed to OH, IN, & MI. His widow d. 1854, is buried in Amboy Twp. Cemetery, Fulton Co., OH, near Metamora. Where are Conklin Mann's
Conklin records for 5th, 6th, & 7th generations of early NY.—Doris Conklin Trowbridge, 3745 Woerner Rd, Manitou Beach MI 49253-9708.

CLARK-COBB: Searching for the parents of John Clark, b. ca 1774 in NJ, d. Apr 1844 in Seneca Co., NY, and wife Sarah Cobb, b. ca 1774 in NJ. I believe both families lived in Morris Co., NJ. Children b. in NJ: Samuel (1795); Joseph H. (1797); and Ebenezer C. (1802). Child b. in CT in 1803, Mrs. Sally Judd. Children b. in NY: Mrs. Mary Winans in 1807; Betsey, ca 1808; and Albert Kitchell, b. 1810.—Mary Heald Schreck, 635 W Davies Way, Littleton CO 80120-4216.

COLLIER/COLYER: Seek info on Leonard Collier/Colyer of Washington Co., TN, m. Charlotte Slagle on 22 Mar 1822. Children were John S., Sarah, Catherine, Eliza A., Nancy, Elizabeth, George, and Alexander.—Janis Austin, 6512 Horse Shoe Bend, Orlando FL 32822-3895.

COLLOM/COLLUM: Seek info on James W. Collom, b. ca 1810, of Washington Co., TN, m. Elizabeth M. Campbell, b. ca 1810 in NC. Children were William, John, and Mary.—Janis Austin, 6512 Horse Shoe Bend, Orlando FL 32822-3895.

HUMRICHOUSE: Seek info on Johannas Humrichous, b. 3 July 1787 in Frussia and m. Elizabeth Gertrude Luckel. Children were George, Elizabeth, Catherine, Susan, John A., Jacob, Daniel, Lucy, Elias, Louise, and Caroline.—Janis Austin, 6512 Horse Shoe Bend, Orlando FL 32822-3895.

KIERNAN-ANDERSON-WEIRICH: Seek desc. of John H. Kiernan (1845-1904) and wife Phillippa Andrea Anderson who lived in Meadow Valley Wash, NV, from 1873-95. Phillippa and dau. moved to Salt Lake City, UT after 1904. Also need info on John Jos. Weirich, b. 1843 in Hesse, Germany, lived in Cincinnati, OH.—Virginia Crystal, 20022 W Tanager Ct, Santa Clarita CA 91351-5561, 805-252-0714.

GEORGE: Seeking desc. of any Austin George. I have found over 20 of that name, most in New Eng., none mine. There was an Austin baptized in England in 1703. My Austin lived in Essex Co., NY, 1826-36, before that in Canada. I'm curious about the origin of the name. Why so many Austins? Any info will be most appreciated.—Elaine Hoover Bogino, 10 McDowell Place, Newburgh NY 12550.

MILLER-BEEBE-WINTHROP-BURTON: Was Theodosia Miller, b. 1801 in NY, d. 6 July 1882, m. Sylvanus Burton, the dau. of Gurdon Jason Miller, 1761-1842 and Sarah Beebe, 1770-1824? Jason Miller was son of Jeremiah Miller and Margaret Winthrop. Jason Miller served in Rev. War. Sarah's father, Zaddock Beebe, also served. Need proof Theodosia Miller was daughter.—Florence G. Durand, HC 31-1030-Z, 5404 Ocotillo, Roswell NM 88201.

WHARTON-REEVES: Seeking names, birth, marriage, & death dates of parents & grandparents of Elizabeth Wharton, b. 4 Feb 1838, m. Mark Reeves on 15 June 1856. They lived in Trenton, NJ; Fall River, MA; & Bridgeport, CT. I found several Elizabeths, but birthdates don't jibe. Will reimburse for copies.—Dorothy D. Currie, 1100 SW 23rd Pl, Ocala FL 33474.

FLEMING-PAYNE: Need parents of Anna Fleming, b. ca 1712, d. ca 1784, m. 1770-72 to Josias Payne, 1705-1785, lived in Goochland Co., VA.—Mrs. M. Leonard Green, 2243 South Blvd, Houston TX 77098.


DAY-HAGUE: Seeking desc. of Andrew Day and Andrew Hague of the Philadelphia Co. Militia.—Walt Stock, 1428 Comly St, Philadelphia PA 19135.

LEE-MORRIS: Seeking parents & birthplace of Nancy Elizabeth Lee, b. 18 Sept 1834 in NC, m. Jas. Ward Morris, d. 24 Jan 1915 in Goldsboro, NC.—Mrs. Allan Fanjoy, 5701 Glenwood Road, Bethesda MD 20817-6729.

HARRINGTON: Seeking parents of Joseph Harrington who was b. at Warrensburg, Warren Co., NY, 30 Aug 1792, m. Rachel Weaver in Onondaga Co., NY ca 1815, moved to Cook Co., IL ca 1833.—Mrs. Patricia R. MacLean, 4524 N Van Ness Blvd, Fresno CA 93704-3726.

DEAN: Seek info & desc. of Michael Dean, Rev. War soldier of VA, who d. in Bracken Co., KY in 1832. Who were his children and where is he buried?—Mrs. Patricia R. MacLean, 4524 N Van Ness Blvd, Fresno CA 93704-3726.

LYON/LYONS: Seeking parents of Nathaniel Lyon/Lyons, b. in NY ca 1825, m. Angeline Emmons in Lorain Co., OH in 1851, d. in Columbus, Lorain Co., OH ca 1861.—Mrs. Patricia R. MacLean, 4524 N Van Ness Blvd, Fresno CA 93704-3726.

EMMONS-TERRELL/TERRILL: Seeking proof of marriage ca 1807 of James Emmons, son of Orange Emmons of Litchfield, CT, to Lydia Terrell/Terrill, daughter of Ichabod Terrell of Waterbury, CT, and proof of birth of their son William ca 1807.—Mrs. Patricia R. MacLean, 4524 N Van Ness Blvd, Fresno CA 93704-3726.

TOWNSEND-ELLIS: Seeking parents of William Townsend, b. ca 1810 in Robeson Co., NC; d. 27 May 1845 in Carroll Co., MS and wife Mary Fitman, b. ca 1816, d. TX, m. probably in Robeson Co., NC. Names of siblings also appreciated.—Helen G. Julian, P.O. Box 70, Leesburg TX 75451-0070.
**DIXON-PARKER**: Seek info on Richmond Dixon, b. 1813, Dickson Co., TN son of Levin and Abigail Parker Dixon. Grandson of Elder John Parker, killed in the Indian massacre at Fort Parker, TX in 1836. Tradition says that Richardson was in TX with his uncle, Isaac Parker. Need wife and whereabouts of siblings, Melinda, Serenie and William.—Norma Veteto, 1196 Nashville Pike, Gallatin TN 37066, NDVeteto@aol.com

**BOYD-IRWIN**: Seek info on families who operated Boyd's and Irwin's ferries during Rev. War. Ferries located on Dan River just west of present town of South Boston, VA.—Norma Veteto, 1196 Nashville Pike, Gallatin TN 37066, NDVeteto@aol.com

**BOUCH-SCOTT**: Seek info on Benjamin Burch, b. 1751 in CT or NY, d. 1818 Hebron, Washington Co., NY, m. Sarah Scott, b. 1 Oct 1754 in Stamford, CT, d. 1809, Hebron, Washington Co., NY.—Shirley Coleman, 22635 Califa St., Woodland Hills CA 91367.

**BURNS-SCOTT**: Seek info on Joseph Wilson, b. 1767 in Limerick, IR, d. 1832 Onondaga Co., NY, m. Mabel Waller (?).—Shirley Coleman, 22635 Califa St., Woodland Hills CA 91367.

**CAMPBELL**: Was the Elias Campbell mentioned as “my son” in the 1841 will of James Campbell of York Dist., SC the same Elias who lived in Bennettsville SC (Marlborough Dist.) in 1850 and by 1864 had moved to Choctaw Co., AL? Elias’ brothers and sisters as mentioned in this will were Thomas, Robert, James, Mary Sutton, and Jane. The AL Elias m. Annice Pearson in 1842.—Mrs. John Borth, 4008 Vineland Drive, Austin TX 78722.

**CHEWNING-GADDY**: Seek parents of Ambrose Chewning, b. 1796 in NC and his wife Lucy Gaddy, b. 1806 in NC, moved to GA about 1822 and both d. in DeKalb Co.—Julia Solomon, P.O. Box 1100-308, Taos NM 87571.

**CHEWNING-GADDY**: Seek parents of Ambrose Chewning, b. 1796 in NC and his wife Lucy Gaddy, b. 1806 in NC, moved to GA about 1822 and both d. in DeKalb Co.—Julia Solomon, P.O. Box 1100-308, Taos NM 87571.

**CUNNINGHAM-NICHOLSON**: Seek info on John Cunningham, b. 1754 IR, d. 1829 Camillus, Onondaga Co., NY, m. Elizabeth Nicholson, b. Scotland.—Shirley Coleman, 22635 Califa St., Woodland Hills CA 91367.

**DAR-EVANGELIST**: Seek info on Samuel Howe, b. 18 Oct 1793, d. 29 Sept 1849 NY, m. Catherine Cunningham, b. 16 July 1794, Orange Co., NY, d. 17 Jan 1864, Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., NY.—Shirley Coleman, 22635 Califa St., Woodland Hills CA 91367.

**DAR-96-SEPT.**: Seek info on Samuel Howe, b. 1749, CT, d. 24 Jan 1822, NY, m. Sarah Rose.—Shirley Coleman, 22635 Califa St., Woodland Hills CA 91367.

**DIXON-PEARCE**: Seek info on Richmond Dixon, b. 1813, Dickson Co., TN son of Levin and Abigail Parker Dixon. Grandson of Elder John Parker, killed in the Indian massacre at Fort Parker, TX in 1836. Tradition says that Richardson was in TX with his uncle, Isaac Parker. Need wife and whereabouts of siblings, Melinda, Serenie and William.—Norma Veteto, 1196 Nashville Pike, Gallatin TN 37066, NDVeteto@aol.com

**DUNBAR-SANDERS**: Seek info on Charles Sanders, d. 1852, m. Anna Sanders, d. 1860, both of Sanders, AL. Dr. Sanders was a Baptist minister and was widowed by 1890. His daughter was at the signing of the Constitution. Need info on Sanders papers/letters of Dr. David Benedict. Where are Dr. Benedict’s papers? Dr. Cooper or “barber” Cooper lived in his latter years near Natchez, d. 1830. Wrote newsletters to MS Bapt. Assoc. copies/originals in with papers/letters of Dr. David Benedict. Where are Dr. Benedict’s papers? Dr. Cooper could be related to Cooper who was at the signing of the Constitution. Studied medicine in Philadelphia, 1804. Related to T.P. Leathers, MS riverboat captain.—Mrs. Kathleen M. Erickson, P.O. Box 1020, Jackson LA 70748-1020.

**DIXON-PARKER**: Seek info on Richmond Dixon, b. 1813, Dickson Co., TN son of Levin and Abigail Parker Dixon. Grandson of Elder John Parker, killed in the Indian massacre at Fort Parker, TX in 1836. Tradition says that Richardson was in TX with his uncle, Isaac Parker. Need wife and whereabouts of siblings, Melinda, Serenie and William.—Norma Veteto, 1196 Nashville Pike, Gallatin TN 37066, NDVeteto@aol.com
**West Virginia**

“Preserving History” was the theme of the 90th West Virginia State Conference at the Parkersburg Holiday Inn. Chapters of the Northern District and Mrs. John A. Davis, District Director, served as hostess for the event. Mrs. Randall G. Rumberg, State Regent, presided over the conference. Distinguished guest for the conference was Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Registrar General. Other honored guests were Mrs. Joel M. Wagoner, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Stephen Hunter, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. J. Larry Douglas, State Regent of Kentucky; and Mrs. Herbert C. Randolph, Past National Chairman, Friends of the Library Committee.

The State Officers Club Luncheon on Friday was followed by the State Board of Management meeting. An organizational meeting of the WV State Society’s Cameo Club was held that afternoon. Mrs. Gary Greenfield was elected as the Club’s first President. Honoring our State Regent Mrs. Rumberg and her mother, Mrs. James Farris, the designation of organizing membership numbers 1 and 2 were approved by the group. Mrs. Rumberg also presented her mother with the J. E. Caldwell Cameo pin.

The “Preserving History” banquet featured Mrs. Stephen Hunter, author of “A Century of Service” as the guest speaker. The opening session followed with the Parkersburg South High School Junior Air Force ROTC acting as Color Guard. Mrs. Robert Watkins presented a most interesting address to the conference attendees.

A reception for the State Regent, National Officers, State Officers, and conference guests brought the evening to a close.

Saturday morning began with the Chapter Regents Club breakfast and meeting. Mrs. James Wallace presided and Mrs. Joel M. Wagoner offered a most informative presentation. Reports of the State Officers followed at the morning business meeting.

The NSDAR Library Centennial Luncheon commenrating the 100th anniversary of the NSDAR Library featured Mrs. Herbert Randolph as the guest speaker. During the afternoon business session, reports of the District Directors, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents were offered.

The keynote speaker of the Saturday evening National Defense Banquet was Jon A. McBride, USN, Retired, who also served the United States as an Astronaut in the US Space Program. Following this event, a party for the pages who worked so hard to ensure a smooth running conference was held.

The DAR School Bus Tour Breakfast featuring Mrs. J. Larry Douglas as guest speaker was the opening event on Sunday morning. Mrs. Douglas circulated photographs of the various schools on the tour.

Mrs. Fredrick Valentine, past WV State Chaplain, conducted an inspiring memorial service in the absence of Mrs. Edmond B. Collins, current Chaplain. At the close of the Memorial, a special collection was held in honor of Mrs. Voris M. Morton, WV Daughter who had served the WV State Society in many capacities and who expired on October 27, 1995. The donation will be sent to Tamassee DAR School to plant a tree near the WV Josephine Peters Cottage as a lasting memorial.

A short business session followed the memorial and the conference was concluded with the WV Daughters singing, “Blest Be the Ties That Bind.”—Frankie K. Cline

**Arkansas**

The Eighty-Eighth Annual Conference of the Arkansas State Society was hosted by the Quapaw District March 21-23, 1996 at the Little Rock Hilton Inn with a total attendance of 352. Special guests included Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Registrar General; Mrs. Erwin C. Ward, State Regent of Mississippi; Mrs. Harold E. Orr, State Regent of Illinois; and Arkansas Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Allen J. Bush; Mrs. John T. Berry; Mrs. John H. Harp; Mrs. James Harold Stevenson; and Mrs. J. Hampton Pugh.

At 3 p.m. Thursday, State Chaplain Mrs. Donald L. Borchert, conducted a Memorial Roll for fifty-eight deceased Arkansas Daughters. Special tributes were made by Mrs. James H. Stevenson for Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrooke; Mrs. John T. Berry for Mrs. James Andrew Williams; and Mrs. John H. Harp for Mrs. Bernard Maxine Brazil. Special music was provided by Mrs. Abbie Richardson and Mrs. James R. Blacklock.

Arkansas Society SAR members in Revolutionary uniforms served as color guard at the Opening Processional Thursday evening. Following the opening ritual, State Regent Mrs. Maurice D. Kellogg greeted the assembly and presented Mrs. Robert W. Watkins, Registrar General, who brought greeting from Washington and announced how DAR has now entered the computer age to the extent that with a disk DAR application papers can now be computer generated. The group was entertained by a musical group The Solid Brass. All National Officers, Distinguished Guests, Honorary State Regents and State Officers were introduced. Hostess Chapters were recognized and Conference Chairman Mrs. J. A. McAlister was introduced.

Mrs. Abbie Richardson provided the music for the Recessional and Receptions throughout the Conference. At the close of the Opening Ceremony, the Board/Senate/Ozark Rooms were the setting for a Reception honoring all Distinguished Guests.

Promptly at 8:00 a.m. the next morning the Business Meeting was called to order by State Regent Mrs. Maurice D. Kellogg who gave her report of the year’s activities. Reports were then

**STATE ACTIVITIES**

Reports limited to one per year; 500 words, double-spaced on 8-1/2 × 11 paper. Cost: $20.00; accompanying photo: $30.00 for black and white; $40.00 for color.
given by Credentials Committee, State Officers and Chairman, District Directors, Chapter Regents, and the Resolutions Committee.

After a short recess the conference was reconvened for "THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE" Luncheon. The "LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE" continued to be the theme of the conference. Representatives of three of the DAR sponsored schools were introduced by the State School Chairman, Mrs. Jack R. Edens: Joseph H. Mitchell, Crossnore; Ray Landers, Kate Duncan Smith; and Gary Cantrell, Tamosee. Mr. Cantrell introduced the "Tamasee Mountain Cloggers" and their Director, Linda Chastain, who entertained the group with their spirited dancing. An afternoon workshop was conducted by the Registrar General and Mrs. Jess T. Bagwell, State Registrar.

At the Friday night banquet the schools were again honored with the proceeds from a silent auction and the representatives, again, told how much DAR means to the schools. The cloggers preformed, again, with the ladies from the head table taking part.

Saturday's breakfast and final session was called to order at 8:00 a.m. by the State Regent with this session honoring youth. C.A.R. members brought the opening exercises. The Outstanding American History Teacher Award winner was announced by the State Historian, Mrs. Roy B. Davis. The winner, Ann Plummer Linn, sponsored by the Arkadelphia Chapter was introduced by Regent Mrs. T. O. Duncan who presented Mrs. Linn with an award and a pin.

The American History Essay awards were presented by Mrs. Paul R. Frost, State Chairman, to those winners present: Tara Lay-5th grade was also the South Central Division winner-sponsored by the Robert Crittenden Chapter; Erin Lea Hage-extended by Mrs. B. K. Bethge, Jr. of Watasek District. With the retiring of Colors and the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Our Massachusetts DAR from their appointed Spring (that's Chapter was presented with a check for $250.00. The Junior Binds" our conference came to a close.—Barbara C. Davis. Konetchy-Harmone Grove School -sponsored by Tate's Bluff 8:00 a.m. by the State Regent with this session honoring youth. Jack R. Edens: Joseph H. Mitchell, Crossnore; Ray Landers, Plummer Linn, sponsored by the Arkadelphia Chapter was introduced by Regent Mrs. T. O. Duncan who presented Mrs. Linn with an award and a pin.

The American History Essay awards were presented by Mrs. Paul R. Frost, State Chairman, to those winners present: Tara Lay-5th grade was also the South Central Division winner-sponsored by the Robert Crittenden Chapter; Erin Lea Hage-extended by Mrs. B. K. Bethge, Jr. of Watasek District. With the retiring of Colors and the singing of "Blest Be The Tie That Our Massachusetts DAR from their appointed Spring (that's Chapter was presented with a check for $250.00. The Junior Binds" our conference came to a close.—Barbara C. Davis.

Massachusetts

Neither sleet nor ice nor gale-force-wind-driven snow stayed our Massachusetts DAR from their appointed Spring (that's right—March 8-9, 1996) Conference at the King's Grant Inn, Danvers.

Reports showed state events included celebration of George Washington's Birthday where Good Citizens, Outstanding American History Teacher and History Scholarship winner were honored; bus trip Patriotic Pilgrimage near July 4th was made to decorate graves of Signers of the Declaration of Independence; we had a DAR unit in Boston's 4th of July parade and celebration of the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the State House by John Adams and Paul Revere. Summer expeditions were made to the Goshen State Forest for an Indian Pow-Wow and to Cathedral of the Pines.

State Regent Vialle announced that the previous regime's project of Mashpee Old Indian Meeting House restoration is completed. Her new projects: increase membership, reduce paper work and donate new seat for Constitution Hall. Northeast States will again sponsor an Ice Cream Bash at Congress—excellent money-maker. For community outreach we voted to provide landscaping around Pilgrim Mother's monument in Plymouth and donate an inscribed brick for courtyard of U.S.S. Constitution.

State membership stands at 2,927. Massachusetts has been honored with twelve national appointments and 18 members on the Speakers' Staff.

Banquet special guests of the state regent were: New Hampshire State Regent Mrs. Michael Dalton, SAR and C.A.R. State Presidents. Entertainment was Mistress Deborah Sampson, Massachusetts heroine of the American Revolution, who told of her childhood experiences which influenced her decision to become "Private Richard Shurtleff" during the war.

Our Memorial Service was on Saturday morning. Reports revealed these interesting facts: 37 schools and 794 students participated in the American History contest—which shows, contrary to popular opinion, this subject is alive and well in our state school system. DAR community action was shown by several chapters participating in the Adopt-A-Highway program and participation in town events such as parades with DAR banners and floats. We sponsor six C.A.R. societies.

A Col. Timothy Bigelow member, Diana Wolf, published a book for children entitled: "We the People: Bits, Bytes and Highlights of the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights."

During the 375th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims in Plymouth last July, three costumed DAR helped welcome 102 new citizens.

Seventeen chapters presented ROTC and Good Citizenship medals in schools.

For our National Society, three chapters submitted genealogical records representing 295 hours of copying, typing and indexing. We supported our schools with $5,057, 17,359 soup labels and 252 pounds of clothing.

At the Awards Luncheon our first Excellence in Community Service award was presented to two young Cambridge businessmen who have restored Ft. Washington in Cambridge at their own expense. The seven Good Citizen winners were presented and the winner was Erin Quinn of Hudson High School sponsored by Old Concord Chapter.

After closing ceremonies, we adjourned and the return home was not hampered by inclement weather.—Guendolyn Walker
NEW ANCESTORS

June 8, 1996—For further information, contact the Office of the Registrar General

ADAIR: ADARE
James: b 5-8-1752 PA d p 7-31-1834 SC m Anna Stevensen Pvt SC PNSR

ADAMS: ADAM, ADDAMS, ADDOMS
William: b c 1751 d 5-16-1831 NY m Esther --- CS NJ

ARMSTRONG:
Abraham/Abram: b 6-27-1747 PA d a 6-8-1813 PA m Flora McClean Pvt PA

ATKINSON:
James: b c 1720 VA d a 10-16-1786 SC m Elizabeth --- CS SC

BALL:
Isaac: b a 1760 VA d a 7-5-1819 GA m (1) Jane --- (2) Sarah/Sally Wheeler Pvt GA SC

BATT:
John: b a 1754 d a 5-5-1807 PA m X Pvt PS PA

BEALL: BEAL, BEALE, BEALS
John: b c 1728 d a 3-3-1800 MD m Mary Dent CS PS MD

BEAM: BEEM, BEHM
Samuel: b c 1715 GR d a 6-12-1797 VA m Elizabeth --- PS VA

BEDFORD:
James: b c 1749 VA d a 11- -1802 NC m Frances Maynard Sgt VA

BENNETT: BENNET
Job: b 7-12-1749 MA d 2-19-1801 MA m Mary Harraden Pvt MA

BEVILLE: BEVILL, BEVIL
Edward Jr: b 9-16-1762 VA d 9-20-1847 AL m Mary --- Pvt VA PNSR

BILBRO:
William: b a 1753 VA d a 4-8-1807 VA m Mary --- PS VA

BILLINGS: BILLING
Roger: b 3-19-1708 CT d 2- -1792 CT m Abigail Denison Capt CT

BLACKWELL: BLACKWALL
John: b 1755 VA d 2-12-1839 TN m --- Anthony Pvt NC PNSR

BILBRO:
William: b a 1753 VA d a 4-8-1807 VA m Mary --- PS VA

BILLINGS: BILLING
Roger: b 3-19-1708 CT d 2- -1792 CT m Abigail Denison Capt CT

BLASHFIELD:

BLACKWELL: BLACKWALL
John: b 1755 VA d 2-12-1839 TN m --- Anthony Pvt NC PNSR

BLANCHARD:
Cornelius: b c 1753 NJ d 12-2-1801 NJ m Sarah Mary Reynolds Maj NJ
John: b 1730 NJ d 3-25-1811 NJ m (1) Joanna Hatfield (2) Belea Baker (3) Mrs. Catherine (Edgar) Baker Capt PS NJ

BOSTWICK: BOSTICK, BOSTICT
Robert: b 1719 CT d p 1780 CT m Sarah Stevens PS CT

BOWKER: BOUKER, BUKER
John: b 10-26-1737 MA d 6-10-1781 MA m Sarah Flint Capt MA WPNS

BRANDON: BRANNAN, BRANNON
Richard: b c 1730 NC d 10-27-1790 NC m Margaret, Locke PS NC

BROOKS: BROOKES
Robert: b c 1760 d 1804 VA m Rhoda Jones Pvt VA WPNS

BROTHERTON:
Thomas: b c 1757 PA d 7-31-1843 NC m X Pvt Cav NC PNSR

BROTMAN: BRAKEMAN, PROTZMAN
Johannes: b 1742 d 8-26-1807 PA m Anna Marie Heilman PS PA

BRYAN: BRIAN, BRYON
John: b c 1728 d a 11- -1800 NC m Sarah --- PS NC

BRyster: BRINER
George Michael: b c 1736 GR d p 1784 PA m Anna Catharina Loy Pvt PA

BULLMAN:
Joseph: b c 1738 d 4-19-1799 PA m (1) X (2) Agnes Rogers Ens NJ

CABBAGE:
Adam: b 4- -1755 d 3-17-1844 TN m X Pvt VA PNSR

CAM:
Samuel: b 12-7-1744 CT d 3-10-1813 CT m (1) Hannah Garmsey (2) Lucretia Barker (3) Mrs. Mary (Keeler) Northrop PS CT

CASELL: CASSEL, CASSELLS
Nicholas: b c 1748 PA d 4-24-1816 VA m (1) Rosina Rambacher (2) Anna Marg. Brawn Pvt PS PA

CASTELLO:
Thomas: b c 1726 NC d a 4-10-1790 SC m (1) Sarah --- (2) Mrs. Mary (Hand) Bush PS NC

CHAMBERS:
Arthur: b c 1755 d a 11-9-1816 NC m (1) Ruth Woods (2) Mary --- Sol NC

CHELETRE:
Bernabe: b c 1762 LA d p 1812 LA m Marie Josepha Gonin PS LA

CHRISTLER:
Heinrich: b c 1737 VA d p 1787 VA m Elizabeth Weaver PS VA

CHURCH:
John Christian: b c 1756 VA d 5-30-1813 TN m Eleanor --- Pvt VA

COLE: COALE, COOL
Gale: b 6-5-1756 MA d 12-13-1799 MA m (1) Mary Blodgett (2) Cynthia Parker Sgt NH WPNS

COLLI: COLE, COLLIER
George Jr: b 1-12-1756 MD d 3-1-1832 MD m Catherine Gray Cpl PS MD
CORWIN: CORWINE, CURRAN, CURRIN
William: b a 1754 d p 1783 PA m Mary/Betsy Cooper Dmr PS PA

CRYDENWISER:
Henry: b c 1743 GR d a 1790 NY m Rachel Kemmel Pvt NY

CURTIS: CURTICE, CURTISS
Job: b a 1733 d a 4-24-1804 VA m Mary Cordry PS VA

CURSHMAN:
Simeon: b 2-14-1743 CT d a 11-20-1839 SC m Judith Galphin Pvt SC

DAMON: DAMOND, DAMMON
Isaiah: b 9-18-1754 MA d 12-2-1834 MA m (1) Lucy Stetson (2) Mercy Hayden Pvt MA WPNS

DAMON: DAMOND, DAMMON
Isaiah: b 9-18-1754 MA d 12-2-1834 MA m (1) Lucy Stetson (2) Mercy Hayden Pvt MA WPNS

DARROW:
Zacheus: b 8-27-1760 CT d 1-20-1841 NY m Chloe Clark Pvt MA PNSR WPNS

DAMON: DAMOND, DAMMON
Isaiah: b 9-18-1754 MA d 12-2-1834 MA m (1) Lucy Stetson (2) Mercy Hayden Pvt MA WPNS

DANIEL: DANE
Samuel: b 2-23-1744 MA d 5-30-1777 MA m Mrs. Hannah (Ellin) Wood Pvt MA

DAMON: DAMOND, DAMMON
Isaiah: b 9-18-1754 MA d 12-2-1834 MA m (1) Lucy Stetson (2) Mercy Hayden Pvt MA WPNS

DARROW:
Zacheus: b 8-27-1760 CT d 1-20-1841 NY m Chloe Clark Pvt MA PNSR WPNS

DODGE:

DORAN: DORN
Jacob: b c 1740 d p 5-2-1793 VA m Catherine --- Sol PS VA

DOUSMAN:
John: b 1740/50 OR d a 5-6-1789 PA m Catherine Barrick-man Pvt PA

DOWDY: DAWDY, DOWDEY
James: b c 1760 VA d a 8-27-1804 VA m Frances --- PS VA

EDMANS: EDMOND, EDMUNDS
John: b c 1750 DE d a 12-17-1819 DE m (1) Elizabeth Sipple (2) Mrs. Mary (Burratt) Wilson PS DE

EDWARDS: EDWARD
Charles: b 6-26-1726 VA d a 6-28-1790 VA m (1) Mary Daniel (2) Letty Martin Pvt VA

FERRILL: FARRELL, FERELL, FERREL, FERRELL
James: b c 1735 VA d a 10-9-1808 VA m Millicent --- 1Lt VA

FISK: FISH, FISHER, FISCHER
John: b c 1738 d a 3-12-1812 PA m Anna Catherine --- Pvt PA

FITZPATRICK:
Thomas: b c 1720 IR d p 6-26-1787 VA m Elizabeth Hamner PS VA

FLUTY:
John: b a 1764 VA d p 1820 KY m (1) X (2) Tabitha Welch Pvt VA

FOULKS: FOLCK, FOLKES, FOLKS, FOULK, FOWLKE, FOWLKES
William: b 1-12-1763 MD d a 10-25-1834 VA m (1) X Pvt MD

FRAILEY: FRALEY, FRALEIGH, FRYLEY
Jacob: b c 1748 d a 4-1804 NC m Katharine Charles PS NC

FRAKES:
John: b 1750 d 10-4-1846 IN m Elizabeth --- Pvt VA

FREEMAN: FREEMON, FREMAN, FREMOND
Azariah: b 9-28-1746 CT d 8-11-1828 CT m (1) Anna/Ann Wood (2) Elizabeth I. William Pvt CT

FRIE: FREY, FRYE
Peter: b 1764 PA d p 1830 PA m Christina Hotz Sol PA

FUNK: FUNCK
Peter: b c 1750 PA d p 1800 PA m Catherine Frankhauser Pvt PA

GATHE:
Richard: b c 10-1745 MD d p 1-9-1826 SC m Sarah Jacob PS SC

GESSINGER:
John: b 8-24-1748 GR d 5-27-1821 PA m Anna Rosina Breininger PS PA

GIBSON: GIPSON
Henry: bpt 3-31-1745 PA d p 1790 PA m Catherine Schmitt PS PA

GILMORE: GILLMOR, GILLMORE, GILMON, GILMOR, GILMOUR
David: b c 1765 VA d a 10-20-1834 KY m Margaret Smith Pvt VA

GOFF: GOFFE, GOUGH
Nathan: b 10-6-1750 MA d 6-23-1819 MA m Betsey Lewis Pvt PA

GOODHART: GUTHART
Henry: b a 1755 d a 1810 PA m (1) Catherine --- (2) Catherine Weil PS PA

GRAY: GREY
Thomas: b c 1740 VA d 9-11-1829 TN m Elizabeth --- CS NC

GRIFFIN: GRIFFEN, GRIFFING
Moses: b 6-1756 MD d a 5-1-1840 TN m X Pvt MD

GRIFFITH: GIFFETHS, GIFFITHS
Joshua: b 11-21-1736 MA d 7-1-1813 CT m Ruth Mayo Mstr Pvt CT

GULICK: GULLICK
Jerard: b 1-4-1729 NJ d 8-3-1806 NJ m Marleentje/ Lantje Beekman PS NJ
John F: b 4-14-1761 NJ d 1846 NJ m (1) Catherine --- (2) Ann --- Pvt NJ PNSR

HAGAR: HAGER
Philip: b c 1734 GR d a 11-14-1798 PA m (1) X (2) Anna Barbara --- Pvt PA

HALL:
Robert: b c 1735 d a 6-1787 VA m Ann --- Mstr VA

HAMILTON: HAMMON, HAMMONDS
Isaac: b a 1754 d p 10-18-1811 DE m X Sol PS MD

HARRIS:
William Jr: b 6-8-1749 VA d p 1-3-1815 VA m Elizabeth --- Capt VA

HARRIS:
William: b a 1754 d p 1-3-1815 VA m Elizabeth --- Capt VA
HARTLE:
Frederick: b c 1748 d a 12-1811 PA m (1) Catherine Beard
(2) Margaret -- PS MA

HATFIELD: HETFIELD
Cornelius: b c 1710 NJ d a 3-20-1795 NJ m (1) Abagail Price
PS NJ

HERR: HARE
Abraham: b c 1756 d a 1-2-1802 PA m Anna -- Pvt PA

HERRING: HERRIN
William Elisha: b 7-7-1730 NC d 5-11-1803 TN m Mary
Agniss Abimlick Sol PS SC

HESTER:
Joseph: b c 1755 d p 2-24-1802 NC m Elisabeth Parker Pvt
NC WPNS

HOPKINS:
Elizabeth: b c 1698 VA d p 1782 VA m Arthur Hopkins PS
VA

HOPP:
Francis: b c 1743 GR d p 2-27-1833 PA m Catherine -- PS
PA

HORNEY:
Thomas: b c 1740 MD d p 1800 MD m Frances Gibson Pvt
MD

HOWE: HOW
Phineas: b 3-17-1732 MA d p 1789 NH m Experience
Pollard Ens MA

HUBBARD: HUBBART, HUBBURD, HUBERT
Judd Immer: b 4-19-1753 MA d 3-18-1830 MA m Jerusha
Morley Pvt MA

HUBBLE:
Hezekiah: b 2-24-1728 CT d 7-19-1784 CT m Anna Patter-
on CS CT

HUNTER:
John: b 1720 d 6-12-1794 NC m Mary -- CS NC

IVEY: IVIE, IVY
Hugh: b c 1710 VA d a 4-4-1793 VA m Elizabeth -- PS VA

JARBOE:
Peter: b c 1743 MD d a 1790 MD m Margaret -- Sol PS MD

JAY: GEE
John: b 10-26-1752 d 4-23-1829 OH m Elizabeth/Betty Pugh
PS SC

JENNINGS:
Miles: b c 1738 VA d a 10-16-1798 GA m Susannah Hanby
PS VA

JOHN: JOHNSON
Jonathan: b c 1758 MD d a 8-20-1819 KY m Mary Summers
Pvt PA

JORDAN: JAUDAN, JORDON, JURDEN, YERDON
Thomas: b c 1761 NC d 1-14-1841 NC m Tabitha Wortham
Pvt NC

KILANDER:
Philip: b 7-1763 NJ d 9-25-1842 IN m X Pvt NJ PNSR

KING:
John: b 8-22-1724 VA d a 8-1782 NC m Hannah -- CS
PS NC
John: b a 1743 d a 8-1782 NC m Hannah -- Cpl CS PS
NC

KNIGHT: KNECHT, KNIGHTS
Henry: b c 1738 VA d a 12-14-1807 VA m Elizabeth Millar
1Lt PS VA

LAMPHEAR: LAMPHEER, LAMPHIER, LANFAIR
Jesse: b 4-19-1745 CT d p 1784 MA m Jerusha Adams Pvt
MA

LAWRENCE: LARRANCE, LAURENCE
John: b 9-6-1753 MA d 5-17-1833 NY m Anna Hathaway
Pvt MA
Samuel: b c 1750 d 11-10-1834 NY m Thankful Crosby Pvt
NY

LAWSON:
Jacob: b 1761 VA d 9-5-1833 TN m Polly -- Pvt VA PNSR
WPNS

LE ROY:
John: bpt 5-25-1738 NY d p 8-1786 NY m Elizabeth Van
Kleeck Sol PS NY

LEASURE: LEASER
George: b c 1728 d 3-3-1809 PA m X CS PA

LEE:
David: b c 1749 d a 8-1833 NC m Seny Lee PS NC

LEONARD: LENNARD, LINNARD
Abijah: b 10-12-1746 MA d 3-1-1816 MA m Abigail Pris-
berry Pvt MA

LITZ:
David: bpt 9-23-1764 NY d a 4-16-1814 PA m (1) X (2)
Sarah -- Sol NY
Rudolph: b 10-18-1741 NY d p 1810 NY m Sara Sluyter Sol
NY

LOOP: LUPP
Ludwig Christian: b 1-7-1733 GR d 6-28-1798 PA m (1)
Anna Maria Spath (2) Catherine -- PS PA

MARSHALL: MARCHEL
William: b c 1740 MD d a 7-4-1825 VA m Eleanor/Nellie
Austin PS MD VA

MARTIN:
Samuel: b c 1750 d a 11-2-1785 m Margaret -- Sgt VA

MATTERN:
Nicholas: b 3-25-1753 PA d a 2-1-1833 TN m (1) X Sol PS
PA

MC EWEN:
Daniel: b c 1743 NJ d a 5-30-1817 NJ m Mrs. Mary (Schenk)
Vanderspiegel Pvt NJ

MC KEE: MC KIE
John: b c 1755 IR d a 2-7-1798 SC m Susanna Archer Pvt
PS SC

MILES:
Hardy: b c 1760 d p 1838 MS m X Sol SC

MILLER: MILLAR, MOELLER, MULLER
John: b 1748 PA d 11-18-1811 SC m (1) --- Stevenson (2)
Rachel Thomson Liddell Pvt PS SC

MITCHELL: MITCHEL
John: b a 1739 d a 1-18-1803 VA m Susannah Archer Pvt
PS VA

MORGAN: MORGIN
John: b c 1748 d p 1803 OH m Martha Constant PS VA

ORMAN:
Robert: b c 1720 d a 2-5-1787 VA m (1) X PS VA
NELSON: NEILSON, NILLSON
William: b 1751 PA d 12-18-1835 PA m Jean --- PS PA

NOEL: NOELL
Blasius Bloss: b c 1750 d 8-27-1832 MD m Mary Ann Speass Pvt PA

NORTH:
Edward: b 3-20-1747 SC d 8-21-1832 MD m Sarah Baker Sol SC

OARD:
William: b 9-22-1754 MD d 9-15-1833 IN m X Pvt MD VA PNSR

ODELL: O'DELL, ODLE
Blasius Bloss: b c 1750 d 8-27-1832 MD m Mary Ann Speass Pvt PA

PITTS: PITT
Edward: b c 1754 VA d 8-11-1804 VA m Ann --- Sgt VA

PANCOAST:
Adin: b 12-12-1822 OH m (1) Diadema Curtis (2) Abigail Boone PS MD

PATTEN: PATTON
Jane: b 1725 d 9-29-1814 GA m Jacob Patton PS GA

PEACHY:
Samuel: b 2-6-1732 VA d 4-15-1782 VA m Catherine Webb PS VA

PERRIN: PERRINE
Nicholas: b 10-22-1751 NJ d 10-5-1811 NJ m Catherine Ann Van Horn Pvt NJ

PITTS: PITT
John: b c 1753 NC d 12-25-1834 KY m (1) Mary --- (2) Lucy --- PS NC

POWELL:
Francis: b 2-21-1756 VA d c 1838 GA m Nancy Whitehead Pvt VA

RUSHING:
Robert: b a 1755 d a 11-16-1836 NC m X PS NC

RUSS:
Johannes Hermanus: bpt 12-16-1756 NY d 1824 NY m Rachel Richtmeyer Pvt Sgt NY

SAILOR: SAHLER, SAYLER, SAYLOR
Jacob/Jon Yoost: b c 1750 d 11-12-1823 PA m (1) Elizabeth Heckert (2) Barbara --- Pvt PA

SEWARD: SEAWARD
Joseph: b 2-9-1752 NH d 12-19-1822 NH m (1) Mary Frost (2) Susannah Hoskins PS NH

SHOE: SHOEMAKER: SCHUMACHER, SHUMAKER
Michael: b c 1715 GR d p 5-17-1780 PA m Mary Catherine Scheimer PS PA

SHREVE:
Samuel: bpt 12-23-1759 NH d a 6-16-1802 NH m Hepzebah --- Pvt PS NH

SIBLEY:
Abel: b 7-12-1745 MA d p 10-14-1784 MA m Abigail Nichols Pvt MA

SIMMONS: SIMMONDS, SIMONS, SYMONDS
Benjamin: b c 1721 NC d a 4-1795 NC m Mary --- Sgt PS NC

SMITH: SCHMIDT, SMYTH, SMYTHE
Benjamin: b c 1756 RI d 9-5-1823 RI m Amey Sheldon Pvt RI

SNOODER: SCHNEIDER, SCHNEDER, SNYDER
Jonathan: b 9-6-1761 GA d 9-7-1835 GA m Elizabeth Gannn Pvt GA PNSR WPNS

SPOKES: SPARKS: STANCLIFF: STANCLIFT
Solomon: b c 1727 MD d 7-31-1801 NC m Sarah --- PS NC

STARK: STARKE
Ashel: b 1763 NY d a 9-12-1821 IN m Sarah --- Sol NY

STORY: STORY
Edward: b 5-21-1756 VA d 8-7-1837 VA m Joicy Sampson Bates Pvt VA PNSR WPNS

STRIBLING: STRIPLIN
Thomas: b 4-25-1728 VA d a 1804 SC m Elizabeth --- Sol NC

STURGEON:
Ashel: b 1763 NY d a 9-12-1821 IN m Sarah --- Sol NY

STUYVESANT:
Tobias: b 1759 SC d 5-17-1842 MA m Nancy McIlwain Sol SC

STURGEON:
John: b 1729 IR d c 1832 KY m Eleanor --- Pvt PA

STUYVESANT:
Tobias: b 7-15-1759 PA d p 1838 PA m Elizabeth --- Pvt PA

SULLIVAN:
Fletcher: b c 1750 d 11-20-1817 TN m Mary --- Pvt MD
TAGGART: TAGGARD, TAGGERT
John: b c 1740 IR d p 12-29-1813 TN m X Sol PS SC
TAYLOR:
Thomas: b c 1755 VA d a 7-1817 TN m Rebecca McClain
Sol VA
THING:
Nathaniel: b 1748 NH d 3-22-1833 ME m X Sgt MA NH
THOMAS:
Alexander: b 1758 d 5-28-1842 NC m (1) Hannah Gray (2)
Hannah McDorman Pvt NJ PNSR WPNS
TIGER:
Jacob: b c 1736 GR d 8-13-1836 NJ m Anna Gertroud Mattr
PS PA NJ
TOWN: TOWN, TOWNS
John: b c 1755 VA d a 12-24-1794 PA m Ann Ogle Lt VA
TRULY:
John: b c 1742 VA d a 9-27-1804 VA m Jane Hatchett Sol
VA
TUCKER:
George: b c 1710 VA d a 5-11-1784 VA m Frances --- PS VA
Joseph: b c 1751 VA d a 9-22-1803 SC m Lucy Beuford PS
VA
VAN AUKEN: VAN AKEN, VAN ACKEN
John: b 1765 PA d 3-19-1854 NY m Margaret Westfall Drm
PA
VAN FELT:
Daniel: bpt 10-15-1752 PA d 4-23-1807 PA m Elizabeth
Kroesen PS PA
VAN SICKLE: SICKLE, SICKLIN, VAN SICKELEN
John: b c 1748 NY d a 4-3-1823 NY m Caroline Van Wyck
Pvt NY
VAN VORST:
Gershom: b 7-28-1765 NY d 7-13-1849 NY m Neeltje
Vedder Pvt PS NY
WAIT: WAITE, WAITT, WAYTE
John: b c 1757 VA d a 2-15-1837 SC m Frances Graves Pvt
VA PNSR
WARREN: WARRIN
Ephraim: b 12-25-1735 CT d 1-25-1831 CT m Mary Brown
CS CT

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND
(Continued from page 536)

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WHEELES: WHEELESS, WHEELIS, WHEELUS
Benjamim: b c 1719 VA d p 3-13-1790 NC m Elizabeth ---
PS NC
WHITE:
Abednego Benjamin: b c 1734 MD d 5-25-1820 VA m (1)
Mary --- (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Steele PS MD
WHITSCARVER:
Harmon: b 12-26-1742 GR d 1830 VA m Bridget --- Sol VA
WILLCUTT: WILCUT
Zebulon: b 11-11-1759 MA d 2-15-1852 MA m Mercy
Litchfield Pvt MA PNSR
WILLIAMS:
William: b 1752 PA d 9-22-1823 MA m (1) Patience Miller
(2) Dolly Hancock CS MA
WILLIAMSON:
Jacob: b c 1730 d p 3-1798 VA m X Pvt VA
WILLSON: WILLISON, WILLSON
Benjamin: b 7-25-1750 PA d 5-12-1815 SC m Elizabeth
McClure Sol PS SC
WITMYER:
Eberhard: b 10-29-1722 d 4-13-1794 PA m Catharina ---
Sgt PA
WOMACK: WAMACK
Richard: b c 1763 VA d a 8-1821 NC m Ruth Owen Sol
NC
Thomas: b 1724 VA d p 10-8-1799 NC m Sarah Owen PS
NC
WOMBLE:
Thomas: b 1722 VA d a 3-3-1785 VA m X PS VA
WOODS:
Agnes Ann: b c 1717 KY d p 11-20-1785 VA m Michael
Woods PS VA
WORK:
Henry: b 12-10-1746 PA d 3-6-1819 PA m Sarah Crawford
Pvt PA
WRIGHT:
Abednego: b c 1755 SC d a 12-6-1824 GA m (1) Mrs.
Elizabeth Jones (2) Susannah Gairy Pvt GA
REVISED LIST OF FIRMS AUTHORIZED BY THE NSDAR TO REPRODUCE THE DAR INSIGNIA ON HISTORICAL AND COMMEMORATIVE MARKERS AND ON MEMBER MARKERS

NOTE: These are the only companies which will be approved by the NSDAR for the purchase of markers!!

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   Phone: (215) 634-6983

BALCH BROS. & WEST CO., INC., Box 465 Eastwood Station, 2201 Teall Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13206-0465.
   Phone: (315) 437-3157  Fax: (315) 437-3170

BEST STAMP & SEAL CO., 631 W. Main Street, Louisville, KY 40202.
   Phone: (502) 584-4854  Fax: (502) 583-4854

GARNAY, INC., P.O. Box 1856, Studio City, CA 91604-0856.
   Phone: (818) 985-6785  Fax: (818) 985-6785

MEIERJOHAN-WENGLER, INC. 10330 Wayne Avenue, (Woodlawn), Cincinnati, OH 45215.
   Phone: (513) 771-6074  Fax: (513) 672-7183

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC., 5609 Center Hill Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45216.
   Phone: (513) 242-0011  Fax: (513) 242-0015

SHEIDOW BRONZE CORP., ART IN BRONZE, COMMERCIAL PLAQUE DIVISION. 125 Sisler Street, Kingwood, WV 26537-0547.
   Phone: (304) 329-1105.  Fax: 1-800-993-9694

SEWAH STUDIOS, P. O. Box 298, Marietta, OH 45750.
   Phone: (614) 373-2087. Fax: (614) 373-3733

Note: Although all DAR insignias will be cast from molds of the same pattern, it is strongly suggested that you contact more than one company, as prices vary considerably. Prices charged for custom-designed markers depend on the size of the marker and the number of letters used. Information on current prices and brochures are available from the firms.

Insignia from all firms will be in three sizes: 7", 3", and 2¼".

July 1996
WITH THE CHAPTERS

250-word limit; double-spaced 8 1/2 × 11 paper; one per year; black and white photo: $30.00; color photo: $40.00. Mail check made payable to Treasurer General to DAR Magazine.

INDEPENDENCE PIONEERS (Independence, MO).
Our 1994-1996 chapter term has been busy. We presented two community service awards and one American History Medal. We co-hosted with the Harry S. Truman Library a naturalization service for 194 new citizens. A Caroline E. Holt Scholarship recipient was sponsored by our chapter. An annual tea for essay participants, Good Citizens, and Outstanding American History teacher is held each February when we recognize American History month. In 1995 our chapter had the most New Members By Application in the State of Missouri. Independence Pioneers entered and was awarded 2nd place in the NSDAR Americanism contest. We have one national officer and three state officers.

A high light of our chapter each year is the Annual Tea Commemorating Bess Wallace Truman's Birthday, held at the Truman Library. This year the program was a forum commenting on events of Mrs. Truman's life while she was First Lady. Discussions of public and private happenings during the Truman era kept the audience both spellbound and laughing. The speakers were Miss Reathel Odum, Personal Secretary to Mrs. Truman; Mrs. Eda Brannan, wife of former Secretary of Agriculture, Charles Brannan; and Mrs. Betty Beale former society columnist for The Washington Post. Following the program there was a pilgrimage to Bess Truman's gravesite in the Library's courtyard, then a tea. Left to right in the photo is Mrs. Frank Allen, State Chaplain; Miss Reathel Odum, Mrs. Truman's personal secretary; Mrs. James Gunn, Regent; Miss Sue Gentry, a 50+ year member of the Independence Pioneers.

JOHN SACKETT (Livonia, MI). Tiny, 89-year-old Charlotte Buchanan beamed with pleasure and delight throughout her January 25, 1996 birthday celebration. Approximately 100 guests gathered to honor her and her outstanding contributions to Redford Township, Friends of the Redford Library, Daughters of the American Revolution, Republican Party and American Indians. Mrs. Buchanan is well known as an ardent Indian-giver. An Indian-giver!! Indeed she is, giving of her time, energies and resources to assist American Indians in any way she can.

Charlotte Buchanan was born 2 January 1907 in Granite City, Illinois. When her family moved to Detroit, she attended Detroit City College (now Wayne State University) and then taught music and auditorium classes in Detroit Public Schools. She joined the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1946 (National #358992) and married John Buchanan in 1953.

Representing General Josiah Harmar Chapter were Mrs. Alex (Ruth) Sebo, Chapter Registrar, and Mrs. Moore (Florence) Davis, Constitution Week Chairman. Attending the celebration from her Associate Chapter, John Sackett, were Regent Mrs. Donald (Betty) McLaughlin, First Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert (Betty) Tripp, and State Resolution Chairman, Mrs. Robert (Louise) Siegmund.

Mrs. Siegmund presented Mrs. Buchanan with framed resolutions from the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, beginning her presentation with the statement, "Not all DAR members are little old ladies in tennis shoes." The guests appreciated that as we had been trying all evening to recruit a young lady at our table for DAR membership.

After the many illustrious presentations, Charlotte Buchanan thanked her guests with the parting words, "I loved every minute and don't regret a minute." - Betty Tripp

JOHN YOUNG (Charleston, WV). Constitution Week was very special when Honorary President General Ann Fleck accepted our invitation to share it with us. She and her husband, Raymond Franklin Fleck, arrived with authentic minute-men uniforms, drummer-boy outfits and several early drums such as were used in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Fleck is a percussionist with the Wellsley Symphony Orchestra and enjoys telling about and demonstrating her drum collection. She showed some of us how to do it, to the amusement of all.

On September 15, Ann Fleck and George Daugherty, "The Earl of Elkview," entertained the resident veterans at Morris Memorial Nursing Home with duets and solos—her drums and his musical saw and songs. Gift bids, made for the third year by Virginia Johnson, were presented to each of the veterans along with a buffet of goodies supplied by the home.

Early the next morning in a wet misty rain, we were in front of the Courthouse to rededicate the monument honoring the original founders of Kanawha County. This monument had been placed at the instigation of John Young Chapter in its first year of being, some 65 years earlier when Virginia Johnson was a child and her mother the Organizing Regent. Now when Virginia is an Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General she joined Mrs. Fleck in rededicating Kanawha County Founder's Monument. County Commissioner, Gary King, accepted two dogwood trees which we planted on each side of the marker.

On Veterans Day, John Young Chapter was invited to take part in the parade and dedication of the beautiful Veterans' Memorial at the center of the State Capitol grounds. The hobby of one of our members is the collection of classic cars with the happy result that those of us who are indifferent marchers rode in style in the parade.—Cleo Sears
Lynnhaven Parish (Virginia Beach, VA). In 1766 while the nation was celebrating its two hundredth birthday, a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was born in Virginia Beach. The Lynnhaven Parish Chapter received its birth certificate at the organizational meeting on January 30 that year.

The site for this first meeting was an historic one. The new chapter met in the New Hampshire House, home of Admiral Richard Rumble, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and his wife Bernice Bleece Rumble, one of the charter members. This house is a replica of the home of John Langdon, Revolutionary patriot, signer of the United States Constitution, and President of the First U.S. Senate.

Eight of the twenty-six charter members were present Sunday afternoon, January 21, 1996, at the Water Oaks Condominium Club House to celebrate the chapter's twentieth birthday.

Like proud parents, the new and old members, along with their guests, viewed the scrapbooks and records showing the chapter's growth and accomplishments. This data also reminded us of the origin of the chapter name.

Naming a baby is very important and DAR Chapters also choose names with care and with historical significance. In colonial times, the boundaries of the Lynnhaven Parish were first defined by the Assembly at James-town in 1642 and can be found in Hening's Statutes At Large.

This called for "the parish of Lynnhaven to begin at the first creek shooting out of the Chesapeake Bay called the Little Creek including all branches of the said creek and thence extending to the head of the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River to a creek on the northward side of the said branch called Broad Creek."

In the case of Lynnhaven Parish, these boundary lines were later used when Princess Anne County was formed out of Lower Norfolk County in 1691. Princess Anne County became a part of Princess Anne Parish.

The fun part of the meeting was a fantastic Auction! Beautifully wrapped items—with tantalizing hints as to their contents—were auctioned off with great enthusiasm and humor by the Regent! What a wonderful feeling to be a DAR!—Evelyn L. Fogarty—General Henry Dearborn Chapter

LYNNHAVEN PARISH Chapter

Mrs. Smith conducted the business meeting expertly, bringing to the members all necessary information, but giving them full opportunity to be heard on all matters.

The program on land grants by Mrs. Jean Evans was truly amazing. That land could be acquired for $25 an acre was hard to believe. The down side, however, was the fact that rustlers, stampeded and terrible weather was a constant threat to the homesteader.

The part of the meeting was a fantastic Auction! Beautifully wrapped items—with tantalizing hints as to their contents—were auctioned off with great enthusiasm and humor by the Regent! What a wonderful feeling to be a DAR!—Evelyn L. Fogarty—General Henry Dearborn Chapter

KINNIKINNIK (Colorado Springs, CO) One of the lovely privileges of being a DAR is visiting, and being warmly welcomed, by ladies of far away Chapters! Regardless of the area, all chapters enthusiastically promote the projects and aims of the National Society.

While visiting my daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Martwick, in Colorado Springs, an associate member of Kinnikinnik Chapter, and, like myself, a member of General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Chicago, we attended a most delightful meeting of Kinnikin

The Regent, Mrs. Barbara Smith, welcomed me with open arms and introduced me, Mrs. Evelyn Fogarty, to the members who couldn't do enough to make me feel at home. With over 160 members, the chapter is able to promote many DAR projects with great success.

Our tour was led by three foreign students who shared their backgrounds with our members, expressing their enthusiasm of being able to be educated at Montverde Academic School which is beginning its 84th year.

We left Montverde with a sense of pride that such a quality school had been established in our country and that the Daughters of the American Revolution had played a significant part in its development.—Dorothea Rudd

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE (Era, TX). Mrs. Mary Katharine Smith, Regent, called the October 14, 1995 meeting to order, proceeding with the Assistant Chaplain Walker and members participating; followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

Mrs. Wilma Leach presented the American's Creed. Mrs. Rhonda Jacobs presented thoughts on the meaning of the Constitution.


The Regent stated that the following historical highlights are a special request. The Organizing Regent of the Francis Lightfoot Lee Chapter, Mrs. Mary Katharine Smith, on learning that the Organizing Vice Regent of the new Chapter, Mrs. Aline Lee Vose, was unable to be at the meeting.

In the case of Lynnhaven Parish, these boundary lines were later used when Princess Anne County was formed out of Lower Norfolk County in 1691. Princess Anne County became a part of the City of Virginia Beach on the first of January 1963.

Judith Kane Connors, Editor of the Chapter's Newsletter, made arrangements for this event and also served on the refreshment committee with the current Regent Mary Ellen Williams and the Vice Regent Mary Weed Vose.

TOMOKA (Clermont, FL) "went to school" on November 6, 1995. The membership was invited to tour the school and remain for lunch at the Montverde Academy in Montverde, Florida. This is a quiet village in southeast Lake Co., in Central Florida, surrounded by citrus groves and near Lake Apopka. Montverde is "off the beaten path" and not even well known by the majority of Lake County residents.

On the campus of this school is a dormitory with DAR HALL in large letters on its forefront. Our members wanted to know the background in regard to the DAR connection. As for the DAR Hall: In 1924 Mrs. Carrie Scheller who was founder of the Orlando Chapter had reported to state officers that 300 applicants to this Academy had been turned down due to lack of dormitory space. A committee was appointed to conduct a thorough investigation and present their findings. Their endorsement was presented at the 1926 state conference when Mrs. James Craig was Stute Regent. That same year it was sanctioned by both state and national at their spring conferences. This was a private boarding school with industrial training although local pupils also attended. All students were required to work out half of their tuition and thus in addition to acquiring a scholastic education, a work ethic was established.

Mrs. Scheller apparently recognized the potential and was very enthusiastic in her presentation for it was accepted wholeheartedly by the Daughters. Florida Chapters began diligently to raise funds to finance a three story fireproof dormitory to be known as DAR Hall. The dorm was to be "home" for girls grades 10-12 with a capacity of 65. It would also contain a suite for the President of the school and his wife. This was happening in the depression years when finances were tight for everyone. Some chapters sent money for cement to use in making the building blocks. It was reported that money arrived often in $5 and $10 increments. With the National sanction, money came from other states for Florida Chapters had been generous with funds when needed in the projects of other state DAR chapters. Upon completion, the total cost was $30,000. The cornerstone was laid in 1928 and the building dedicated in 1933 with President General Mrs. R. W. Magna unveiling the dorm marker. The event was well attended with the public coming en masse from the Orlando area, in addition to the local populace.

Furnishings for each room were purchased by individual chapters and a plaque so stating placed on each dorm room.
there. Aline Lee Fischer agreed to look into doing this.

Meeting with representatives of Era Masons and the Grand Lodge of Texas Masonic Board, this proposal was presented. Little did the Organizing Regent realize that she had made a request that would later become a "Landmark in Freemasonry."

The Regent presented Mr. Ken Leach, a Mason, who presented the program on "The Influence of Freemasonry on The American Revolution."

Mr. Leach stated that the Masonic fraternity in the United States is the largest philanthropic organization in the United States.

The Nov. 11, 1995 meeting was in the Rosston home of Mrs. Maurine Griggs, with Mrs. Bette Ann Cheaney presenting "Celebrate with Thanksgiving."—Mary Katharine Smith

COL. JOSIAH SMITH (Patchogue, NY) dedicated and placed an Insignia on the Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce sign at Sunrise Highway and Waverly Avenue in honor of the chapter's 75th Anniversary. Taking part in the ceremony were: Mrs. Mary Lynch, Vice Regent; Mrs. Suzanne Grifing, Regent; Ms. Stephanie Sherman, President of the Greater Patchogue Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Bernice DeVito, Registrar; Nathalie Syrett, Director.

Among other things the chapter offers local, State and National Scholarships to eleven schools. It also sponsors a Good Citizen contest to High School Seniors and gives ROTC Awards to Students participating in the local ROTC Programs.

DU BOIS-HITE (Brownsville, TX). Under the direction of the office of U.S. District Judge Filemon B. Vela, along with Immigration & Naturalization Service under the supervision of Mr. E. M. Trominski, a Naturalization Ceremony was held for more than 1,000 people, representing 14 countries. This was the largest number ever to be naturalized at one time in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Of course, Du Bois-Hite Chapter was represented and welcome cards, as well as American flags, were presented to each new citizen. In addition, Mrs. Betty Face Dodd, Past Regent, who is presently serving as State Registrar, was asked to address the new citizens. She welcomed them and pointed out that they now had the right to vote and the duty to serve on a jury if called. Also, she encouraged them to love and respect this great country, as well as its flag.

Mrs. Dodd, in closing, pointed out to the new citizens that not only was it Presidents' Day but Texas' birthday as the 28th State. The Republic of Texas joined the United States of America February 19, 1846, and now February 19th, would be their birthday as a new citizen in this wonderful nation. WHAT A CELEBRATION!—Jo Jennings

HOLLAND PATENT (New York). In this Centennial Year of the NSDAR Library and with the theme "Preserving History," the chapter donated to the library a copy of STEUBEN: THE BARON AND THE TOWN, which was compiled and edited by members. A program titled "NSDAR Library—Genealogical Treasure House" by our new Regent was presented.

The Holland Patent Free Library was established eighty years ago by members of the chapter who brought used books to the village hall in bushel baskets. Emilie Jones Starkiewicz (Mrs. Kenneth R.) has chosen as her Chapter Regent's Project to raise funds for the purchase of new books. The first year, the funds collected have been designated for books on American History, the second year, general reference material, and the third year, books on American civics and government. Eight books from the library wish-list have already been purchased. The annual chapter meeting was at the library and a play based on the novel "DAR Murder Mystery" was presented by members. Prospective new members and the local media are invited.

OL' SHAVANO (San Antonio, TX). With the skillful guidance of our Regent, Lou Harris, the chapter has had another successful year. Our membership continues to hover at just over one hundred members of which approximately one third regularly attend meetings. Our programs include a wide variety of interesting topics which have regular attendee programs. Our annual meeting is held the Saturday of Veterans Day. It was our sad duty to mark two headstones for our deceased members. Under the sponsorship of member, Elnor Tyree, we have continued our project of making lap robes for patients in the Spinal Cord Injury Center.

Among our many DAR-related activities are donations of Texas history books to San Antonio public schools, participation in the naturalization ceremonies, and American History and Constitution Week activities in the public and private schools. Our National Defense Chairman, Ginny Alexander, presented twelve Junior ROTC awards this year. We have added another DAR Good Citizen this year.
year. Conducted by Mary Alice Bond, this program which presents Good Citizen Awards to local students is one of our most popular and well attended meetings.

Under the direction of our Conservation Chairman, Helen Kyse, we have again contributed plantings to the San Antonio Parks Department for use in a public park.

Our Junior members have provided computer and typing assistance to the Texas State Regent and the Texas State Registrar for the Texas Centennial Project that honors “50 plus” members. In addition, Ol’ Shavano Chapter supports the Children of the American Revolution and supplied door prizes and many volunteer hours for the C.A.R. Texas State Convention.—Laura T. Beavers

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS (Pomeroy, OH) is actively directing the preservation of an Ohio historical landmark—the old Chester Courthouse, the oldest standing courthouse in the State of Ohio.

On January 21, 1819, the General Assembly passed an act to establish the county of Meigs from parts of Athens and Gallia counties in Ohio. In 1820, three commissioners were appointed to locate the county seat of Meigs County. The first proposed location was within the limits of Middleport; however, after considerable dissatisfaction being expressed by this choice, a new commission was appointed in 1822 and this group selected a location known as Chester. At this location, beginning in 1823, a brick court house two stories in height was erected; a jail of hewn logs, a jailer’s residence, a brick edifice for the county clerk’s office were built—the whole of the building costing probably not more than five thousand dollars. Today, that brick court house still stands, proclaiming the title of the oldest standing courthouse in the State of Ohio. The property is owned by the Meigs County Commissioners.

In 1841 the county seat was again changed and relocated at Pomeroy, Ohio where it seems to have acquired the character of permanency.

The Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Patricia Holter, Regent, has taken the initiative as their chapter project to promote the restoration of the original Chester Courthouse to its original state. Mrs. Holter serves as Chairman of the Chester Courthouse Restoration Committee. Others cooperating in the efforts are Meigs County Commissioners, local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and local residents. The University of Rio Grande will also cooperate and play a vital role in programming and exhibits once the two-story structure has been restored.

The Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter is “patriotically grateful” to be a part of this restoration project in helping carry out the preservation of American history.—Anita Circle Cleland

GILBERT MARSHALL (Little Rock, AR). Carolyn Brack Witherspoon, a chapter member, is an Arkansan of special note. She is the President of the Arkansas Bar Association, the first woman elected to serve in that capacity in its ninety-seven-year history. Previously she was the first woman ever to be elected President of the Pulaski County Bar Association, the largest county organization in the state.

The Arkansas Times named her “Top Labor Defense Lawyer in Arkansas,” based upon a statewide survey of attorneys; The Arkansas Business Magazine saluted her as one of the “Top 100 Women in Arkansas.”

As Arkansas Bar Association President, she has set as goals, working toward the non-partisan election of judges and is working in conjunction with the Attorney General’s Office to set up a symposium on domestic violence.

Mrs. Witherspoon is an active member of Gilbert Marshall Chapter, where she became a third-generation member, joining her mother, Mildred Lemon Ragsdill, and grandmother Julia Taylor Lemon, both valued members of DAR.—Frances Hook Jernigan

TUCSON (Arizona) was started in 1915. Throughout these 80 years many accomplishments were achieved. Our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Evelyn Gerzetic, and the Tucson Chapter recognized those in celebration all year long.

Our Historian, Mrs. Carole Wothe, led us on a walking tour to view DAR Markers in the downtown Tucson area and a restored DAR marker in El Presidio Park was rededicated. The U.S. Post Office honored our chapter’s 80th anniversary by using a cancellation stamp designed by Tucson Chapter Daughter, Mrs. Jane Putnam. The design was also placed on a special Tucson Chapter DAR 80th Anniversary cachet envelope.

This year we finalized a year of celebration. Our November meeting was held at the Officers’ Club, Davis Montanion Air Force Base, Tucson, AZ. We were honored that Mrs. Carol Rilling, Vice President General, and her husband, Henry, attended our celebration. We were also pleased that so many other Arizona DAR Regents and Daughters joined us. Kicking off the celebration, Daughters and guests were chauffeured in vintage automobiles to the Officer’s Club by members of the Coyote Chapter of the Veteran Motor Car Club. Daughters were urged to wear 1915 and later era clothing. Many fine examples were modeled. A skit written by our Historian, Mrs. Carole Wothe, was presented by the Juniors and other Daughters depicting highlights of each decade by vignettes performed. Each decade was presented with proper costume and music. After our program a group picture taken by our professional photographer, Lance Fairchild, provided to our Chapter by a generous donation by Mrs. Eugenia Barton. This photograph appeared in the April issue of “Daughters.”

CORNELIA GREENE (St. Louis, MO). On February 19, 1996 the annual wreath-laying ceremony honoring George Washington conducted by the chapter, was held in Lafayette Park, St. Louis. About eighty per-

sions attended the ceremony. Participants were the Cleveland Junior Naval Academy, ROTC, Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Joseph T. Towle, Past Curator General, and Past State Regent, Mrs. Sue Rodgers Vesser, State Regent, MSSDAR, and Mrs. George T. Lanz, Mideast District Director, together with many veterans groups and patriotic organisations.—Rosemary Woodworth

BOTETOURT COUNTY (Virginia) presented its first Award for Excellence in Community Service to Emily Gordon Honts at the annual George Washington’s birthday luncheon.

As president of the Botetourt County Historical Society for almost five years, Mrs. Honts has spurred its growth from fewer than 30 to over 500 members in 35 states. The society, which was inactive when she was elected, now meets quarterly with interesting programs and projects.

The main project is the Botetourt County Historical Museum, which was badly in need of repair. Under Mrs. Honts’ leadership, a climate control system was installed, the roof repaired, and gutters added. She supervised and worked right along beside trustees installing protective screens in all windows, new flooring, light fixtures, plaster, and paint. The artifacts were cleaned, catalogued, and rearranged. Formerly, the museum was open only two hours on Sundays during the summer. Now, two docents keep it open four days a week the year around.
Madera Canyon Chapter has 62 members who are alive, well and active in a retirement community!

BAREFOOT BEACH (Bonita Springs, FL) had a meeting 14 February 1996, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Basil LoPresti when a special honor was bestowed upon one of the members. Judith Newell Eaton was awarded the National Conservation Medal and Certificate for her work with "Turtle Time Inc." This work includes the monitoring, marking, and excavating of Loggerhead Sea Turtle nests during their nesting activities on the Beach along the Lee County section of the Florida Gulf Coast.

As a small newly organized chapter, we were delighted and honored to have Mrs. James M. McGarity, Vice President General, attend and present this medal and certificate. Judy Eaton was the speaker for our Conservation program, giving a fascinating and informative talk on "Sea Turtles, Nests and Eggs." As a volunteer she also presents school programs and participates in other facets relating to sea turtle conservation. Employed by the Lee County Library System she finds time to be a director of the "Angelus Bell Choir" at her church in Bonita Springs. A busy lady and one our chapter members are proud to know and honor in this way.—Ann Denney

AURANTIA (Riverside, CA) celebrated its nineteenth birthday at a Christmas Tea in December, 1995. There were seven past Chapter Regents present: Mary Etta Bosler, Eleanor Steigerwald, Mamie Miller, Merilyn Cartier, Mary Kate Fitzpatrick, Margaret Wirth, and Evelyne Savage. The members present were thoroughly entertained by the "Kit Kats," a singing duo, who presented a program of Christmas music.

We honored the "Outstanding American History Teacher," Reinhold Klein, the nominee of this area at a luncheon in February.

Aurantia Chapter was organized in 1905 by Katherine Tootle, with chapter members including four real granddaughters of Revolutionary War Soldiers, Miss Avis Allen Tallman, Mrs. Sophia Wood Plimpton, Miss Julia Maria Tallman, and Miss Clara Maria Rowell Dole.

In honor of the area's citrus heritage, the chapter's name, Aurantia, was derived from the Latin word for orange.

The group's first meetings were held at the famous Mission Inn. Mrs. Tootle was elected Regent but was unable to serve. Ruth Faxon Macrae was elected Vice Regent and became the first Regent. Kate Dudley Wheelock took office as Vice Regent.

In 1934 the chapter installed a tree. Since the chapter was the first group to help with the landscaping, we had our choice of where the tree would be planted. It is right out front for everyone to see.

Amelia O'Toole, the new state-of-the-art facility, was constructed in less than ten miles from the Canyon.

This year the chapter presented Fifty-Year Certificates to Mrs. Basil LoPresti when a special honor was bestowed upon one of the members. Judith Newell Eaton was awarded the National Conservation Medal and Certificate for her work with "Turtle Time Inc." This work includes the monitoring, marking, and excavating of Loggerhead Sea Turtle nests during their nesting activities on the Beach along the Lee County section of the Florida Gulf Coast.

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ON-TI-ORA (Catskill, NY). The only NSDAR Medal of Honor in the state of Maryland, and one of only twenty-two in the nation for 1995-96 was awarded April 12, 1996, by the Samuel Chase Chapter to Robert D. Dellinger.

Through the efforts of Mr. Dellinger the past eight years as Americanism Chairman of the VFW Meuse Post 194 in Salisbury, approximately three hundred fifty immigrants have become U.S. citizens.

The Medal of Honor was presented by Samuel Chase Chapter Regent, Mrs. Harold Moyer, Jr., and was pinned by Mrs. Sandra Patterson, the elder daughter of Mr. Dellinger. Maryland State Americanism Chairman Mrs. William Smith made outstanding reference to their achievement. Honorary remarks were read by U.S. Senator Paul S. Sarbanes and U.S. Congressman Wayne Gilchrest. Congratulatory remarks were made also by Salisbury Executive Secretary Robert L. Pick and by Mr. David Pines of the Jewish War Veterans.—Grace Moyer
This monument, fashioned of granite in the shape of an arrowhead, marks the Apalachee Indian Trail, which has been established as The Old Spanish Trail throughout the state of Florida. The face adorning the marker commemorates the historically prominent Seminole Indian Chief, Halpatter-Tustenuggee, also known as Chief Alligator. His village stood at the head of Alligator Lake.

The Apalachee Indian Trail of early times passed through Alligator, now Lake City, on to nearby Upper Mineral Springs, now White Springs, then on to Tallahassee via Alapaha.

Originally dedicated on Flag Day 1940, by the Edward Rutledge Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the marker was moved to Olustee Park, the center of Lake City, Florida, and rededicated October 20, 1995.

Officer by Nancy Wheaton

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FLORIDA'S OUTSTANDING JUNIOR

Mrs. Stewart pinning Junior of the Year
Nancy Patrick Maher
Seated, (L to R) Mrs. Sterret D. Woods, Vice President, CA; Mrs. E. Lamar Black, President, FL; Mrs. James C. Neerman, Chaplain, FL; Back Row (L to R) Mrs. Roberta Chemey, Treasurer, CA; Mrs. Joseph Crum, Historian, FL; Mrs. Paul J. Wolf, Recording Secretary, MN.

Eligibility is based on 50 years payment of dues to NSDAR. Dues of this Club are $2.00 a year or $25.00 Life Membership. Members in arrears are dropped after 2 years. The Annual Meeting is held on Monday of Congress Week in the Pan American Room, Capital Hilton. Contributions this year were made to the President General’s project, the DAR Library Committee and to two NSDAR Schools, Florida Centennial Committee.

This page is dedicated to Mrs. Charles F. O’Neall, Past Vice President, 50 Year Club NSDAR.
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on her 90th Birthday
Dr. Louis G. Cacchioli
for
Outstanding Community Service
and
Lovingly Remembers
Helen Sadler Sewell (Mrs. Hugh C.)
Revolutionary Ancestors Honored on Chapter’s 20th Anniversary

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Noah Hopkins, NY—Jane Adams
Noah Hopkins, NY—Carolyne Day

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98th Georgia State Conference
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1996 - 1998

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and

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(Mrs. Thomas Knox Kendrick)

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With affection and gratitude, the following wish to honor Velma Musick on her 90th birthday for her more than 50 years of service to her chapter, district, state, NSDAR and family.

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Bob and Jackie Bowman
Marilyn Musick Vaughn

Picture: Velma Musick with the quilt she made of the symbols of the 13 colonies and her daughter, Marilyn Vaughn.

DAR 9 SEPT 593
The Governor Othniel Looker Chapter DAR of Harrison, Ohio welcomes its newest (and Junior) member, Mary Beth Lake. Mary is the fifth generation in her family to belong to the chapter, preceded by her great-great-grandmother Ethel Rockefeller Schlemmer, great-grandmother Mary Perkins Schlemmer, grandmother Bernice Schlemmer Colegate, and mother Catherine Colegate Lake.

Mary lives in Lewiston, Michigan, and is currently attending James Madison College at Michigan State University.
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on her 91st Birthday  
JOHN BALL CHAPTER

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Honors Our Chapter Regent  
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ELIZABETH JARRETT WALTON  
for her years of service as registrar  
Col. William Candler Chapter  
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OLD KINGS HIGHWAY CHAPTER
remembers

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1921-1995

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RUTH E. SMITH 1894-1996
GLADYS R. WILT 1908-1996
Charlotte Bay Chapter
Port Charlotte, Punta Gorda, FL

In loving memory of

HELEN ATKINSON DeBEAUGRINE
and
ANNE DOUGLAS WALLACE
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The U.S. Senate approved the restoration in
1995; however, lack of funding stalled the move.
The Woman Suffrage Statue Campaign intends to
raise the estimated $75,000 cost with a “One Dollar
Campaign:” one dollar from everyone who cares.

For more information contact Karen Staser
(703)299-0552 or Joan Meacham (602-924-5847) of
the Woman Suffrage Statue Campaign, 303 West
Glendale Ave, Alexandria, VA 22301; FAX: 602-641-
2813.

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AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1996

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Kathy
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