Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In this historic Hall were signed America's two greatest documents: the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.
COVER STORY

The Constitution of the United States was drawn up and adopted in Philadelphia in the same building and in the same room as the Declaration of Independence. This room is the cover feature for this issue.

Of special note is the ink stand on the desk in the center and the chair behind the desk. The Americana Collection at National Headquarters has an exact replica of this ink stand used to sign these famous documents. The chair used by the President General on certain official occasions is a copy of this chair used by Washington during the long days of deliberation over the Constitution.

The photo is courtesy of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONTENTS

643 The President General's Message

FEATURES

644 Our Responsibilities Under the Constitution
647 The Moore House
654 NSDAR American History Scholarship
668 Outstanding Junior Members

COLUMNS AND DEPARTMENTS

648 National Defense
657 Dateline Action Report
658 Genealogical Department
663 Summer at National Headquarters
665 The President General Announces
666 New Ancestors
670 With the Chapters
681 National Parliamentarian

MISCELLANEOUS

664 Diamond Jubilee Projects
675 Early Churches
676 Minutes, National Board of Management, Special Meeting, June 9, 1967
677 Gifts to NSDAR
678 Vice Presidents General 1967-70
682 1966-67 Honor Roll Report
704 States Sponsoring Ads, Virginia, Oregon
Dear Mrs. Sullivan:

On behalf of all members of this command, I extend heartfelt thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their Fourth of July message of support.

Independence Day is indeed a fitting occasion for rededication to the principles embodied in our Declaration of Independence. These principles have special meaning to all of the fighting men here in Vietnam. Your support, in turn, has particular significance coming as it does from an organization long dedicated to the cause of freedom.

I add my personal thanks and great appreciation for your continued support of our cause and fighting men.

Sincerely,

W. C. WESTMORELAND
General, United States Army
Commanding

The above letter was received in answer to a July 4th telegram sent by Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, on behalf of the National Society expressing its support of the Armed Forces in Vietnam.
DEAR MEMBERS:

As you read this, but a few more weeks of the summer of 1967 remain. Each year, with the coming of September and the long Labor Day weekend, one's thoughts immediately jump ahead to the numerous activities of fall. Number one in importance for many throughout the nation is the return to school and college, whether student, parent or teacher.

The public school system of the United States is one of the greatest institutions established under its free enterprise form of government. It affords an opportunity to transmit the cultural, historical and patriotic traditions of our American heritage to our Nation's young people from all walks of life. As every adult citizen in the Nation is taxed to support the approximately 104,000 schools within this system, every adult citizen should be concerned with the subject matter being taught in these schools. They should inquire what is being taught about What is Right with America and about the principles upon which this nation was founded and became great. They should inquire whether or not the textbooks in our public schools include the history of the struggle and sacrifice made by those courageous men and women who believed that no price was too high to pay for freedom.

As members of a great educational organization whose objectives, as chartered by the Congress of the United States, are to promote historical, educational and patriotic endeavors to the end that our American way of life will be preserved and extended, our obligation as responsible patriotic citizens is clear.

In order to have an effective voice in educational affairs throughout the land, the DAR should be represented on every local public school board where there is a resident member in the community. To this end, individual Chapters should aid their members to become elected members of such boards.

Only by so doing may we actively participate in helping our schools continue to be an instrument for keeping this Nation the land of opportunity and freedom. Despite some opinions to the contrary the public schools belong to the people and are the responsibility of each individual citizen. The standards of education should not be decided entirely by the professional educator or by the government. As DAR members, we should lead the way in showing individual citizens that they can have an effective voice in educational affairs.

As we observe the 180th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States on Constitution Day, September 17th, let us remember that only through assuming our individual responsibility as citizens and through the patriotic education of our young people may we pass on this most wonderful document for freedom intact to our children and their children.

Faithfully,

Adèle E. Sullivan
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Our Responsibilities
Under The Constitution

By George W. Hawkes
Editor and President, Citizen-Journal, Inc. (Nor-Tex Publishing Co.)

THIS IS HOW IT BEGINS: “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

The year was 1786.
Only four years had passed since the new British cabinet had recognized the independence of the American colonies.
The outlook was bleak because it was plain to the new states that the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were not only somewhat less than perpetual, but filled with defects, and offering few, if any, solutions for the conflicting trade and economic problems of the states. There was much talk on the streets and in the coffee houses that the confederation was doomed to collapse and fail.
But there were still men who remembered the war of independence less than a decade before. Some of these men attended the Annapolis Convention, called to settle commercial differences between Virginia and Maryland. These men knew that the convention had authority to regulate trade and nothing else, but they felt that nothing really constructive could be done under the present form of government. They advocated a fresh convention being called to amend the government plan and it was agreed that changes would be made at the consent of all the states.

It was thus that a call was issued by Congress on the 14th of May 1787. Many state delegations were late in arriving, and Rhode Island delegates didn’t come at all because they didn’t like the idea of such a convention.
The obstacles were formidable. The small states feared the large states in a federal arrangement. The states which produced primarily a single farm crop feared the taxing powers of a national body. Added to this was the mistrust held by the slave-trading states that slave-trading would be stopped.
The fear of the small states for their sovereignty was perhaps the most formidable, so this was settled at the beginning by the establishment of equal representation in the Senate—two per state. The single-crop states were soothed with the prohibition of taxing exports and other safeguards. The slave-trading states went along when it was agreed to allow slave trading for 20 years. These three concessions were the foundation stone of what could never have otherwise become the United States of America.

Various plans were submitted and debated hotly by the 55 delegates. Some believed that the “easy” course should be taken; that the Constitution should be so drafted that it would find quick favor with the people.
It was during such a moment of timorous thinking that General George Washington stood up, and provided what is considered to have been the guiding conscience of the Convention:
He said: “It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict
is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God."

On September 17, 1787, the convention adjourned after taking only 85 days to draft the Constitution. Scholars have since shown respectful wonderment of how the framers of the Constitution could have done so well in such a brief period of time in formulating a Constitution acknowledged by Gladstone to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

On December 7, 1787, Delaware, the next to the smallest state, became the first to ratify the new Constitution. And with the ratification by New Hampshire less than six months later, our nation became an accomplished fact. Rhode Island, the smallest state, waited until May 29, 1790, to place its stamp of approval, thus becoming the 13th colony to do so, but the Congress declared the Constitution in force on September 13, 1788. But the date of September 17 had been considered the official birthdate, for it was at that time that the Constitution was signed by the Convention.

It is a simple fact that the Federal Constitution and the strict observance of its provisions made this nation great and kept it great for many decades. It has long been subject to attacks by those who think it outmoded, and we should view with equal concern these attacks that continue today, both open and covert. For several decades in our own lifetime we have seen the rise of a new breed of governmental functionaries in this country who like to think of themselves as the "New Planners" and they want to plan every facet of our national life—especially the economic aspects of it. Most of them would abolish the states as individual entities and turn over all local government to Federal control. All of them are in favor of delegation of legislative power by the Supreme Court.

And the sad part of it all is that when we as average Americans are told about this movement, we shrug our shoulders and change the subject. Our attitude too often is: "Oh well, it's too late to do anything about it now. What can I, as one person, do to stop it? I don't want to get mixed up in a mess like that."

This is the kind of apathy that is gradually allowing our freedoms as individuals to be eroded away and is a far cry from the attitude of the original patriots, who later wrote the Constitution, saying: "For the support of this Declaration, and with firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

It is as true today as when Plato first said it: "The
punishment which the wise suffer who refuse to take part in the government is to live under the government of worse men.”

Most Americans have long been aware that a great reversal of basic American concepts has been taking place, even in our lifetime. The shift may be regarded as good or bad, depending upon a person’s bias and stake in the concentration of power being developed.

Whatever your viewpoint, several important questions have nagged us for some time. How are the clear-cut phrases of the Constitution evaded to permit recent assumptions of total power by the federal establishment?

This question baffles us as average Americans because we, as a people, have been taught to revere our government, believing it to truly be a “government of, by and for the people.” We forgot the warnings of our founding fathers who charged us with defending the Constitution jealously, guarding it with “eternal vigilance.”

Let’s face it. We haven’t properly protected the Constitution. We have left it to public servants who have not attended to it, but used the machinery of our government for their own interests. The people, with the power to “ordain and establish the Constitution,” have permitted the development of bureaucratic empires which now virtually control us.

How was this transition achieved? Certainly not all at once in a grand manner of traditional conquest, but by seduction, a little at a time, promising much, compromising always, creating crises, revising rules, delegating authority, redefining language, and delivering the barest minimums.

So, to get back to our topic, what are your responsibilities as a citizen to defend and uphold this great concept of individual freedom?

This Republic is as much endangered today by the indifference of millions of people, inheritors of the traditions and opportunities of this greatest of all nations, to their own duties and responsibilities, as it is by the activities of the open and secret enemies of American institutions.

Half of our citizens do not even take the trouble to vote. Most of the remainder consider their duty to their country discharged when they have cast their ballot and go about their business during the intervals between political campaigns, giving little or no thought to the national welfare in the interim.

Elements antagonistic to American institutions are not so indifferent or so idle. They are ceaselessly at work, in the open and under cover. They are never off the job of undermining the faith of the people in their country, in spreading unrest, in arousing discontent, envy and hatred—those passions out of which violent revolutions are fashioned.

George Washington expressed the hope that the United States of America would not follow “the usual course of nations.” The usual course of nations has been that of the tide in its daily movements—to rise and then fall. This nation cannot escape the usual fate of governments except through the vigilance of its citizens.

It is human nature to take an inheritance for granted; to accept it as a matter of course, to deem it unnecessary to defend that which others have fought for, that it might be ours. And so, with many voices raised in criticism of American institutions, American traditions and American ideals, few think it worth while to call attention to the incalculable value of these institutions, traditions and ideals. How is a new generation to learn that there is anything worth while in them? The trouble with too many people in America today is that although the Constitution guarantees us “the pursuit of happiness,” we have to catch up with it ourselves.

Let’s stop for just a moment and review just what our Constitution does for us as an individual citizen:

It establishes for you a stable and responsible government.

It makes you a citizen of the United States, if native born.

It gives you citizenship, if foreign born, on complying with liberal naturalization laws.

It allows you a voice in the government through the officials whom you help to elect.

It guarantees you life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It defends your rights even against the government itself.

It makes you equal with all men before the law.

It confirms your religious freedom, and liberty of conscience.

It accords you free, lawful speech.

It guarantees you together with all people the right of peaceable assembly.

It permits you to petition the government to right your wrongs.

It guards your property rights.

It prohibits the government from taking your property without due process of law.

It lets you hold any office in the gift of the nation for which you are qualified.

It enables you to become a citizen of any state.

It prevents you from being held to answer to a complaint unless you have been lawfully accused.

It insures your right to trial by jury of your fellow men.

It grants you the right of habeas corpus, that is, the right to know why you are held a prisoner.

It assures you a speedy trial.

It permits your having council for defense.

It permits you to have a trial in the state and district in which you may be charged with an offense against the laws.

(Continued on page 694)
In my opinion the Moore House is one of the most significant historic houses in the United States. Let us briefly review the events which led to the surrender of the British army at Yorktown. As you well know the American Revolution was the longest war in which our American soldiers have participated. We and our children should never forget the names of places where battles were fought, where campaigns were carried out, where winter encampments were held, where blood was shed, where Washington’s “ragtag and bobtail” Continental Army—ill-fed and ill-equipped—lost many battles, won a few, never gave up, and finally defeated the British army at Yorktown. I mention only a few of many places up and down the thirteen colonies that Americans should never forget: Lexington, Concord, Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Boston; Bunker Hill, Quebec and Montreal, Moores Creek, Charleston, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton; Oriskany, Bennington and Saratoga; Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge and Morristown; Kaskaskia and Vincennes; Monmouth, Savannah, Stony Point, Camden, King’s Mountain and Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse, Ninety-Six, Eutaw Springs, and finally—Yorktown. These names, and others, should be inscribed in prominent places in every school building in America.

In late spring, 1781, Cornwallis invaded Virginia. The British Army marched up and down the State at will, but failed to break the resistance of the people. In early August Cornwallis moved his entire army to Yorktown. Meanwhile a large French fleet under Count de Grasse blockaded the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, cutting off Cornwallis from help by sea. Washington’s Continental Army and the French Army under Count de Rochambeau—numbering over 16,000 men—combined forces at Williamsburg in mid-September. On the 28th of September the two armies marched to Yorktown and laid siege to the important port town.

Surrounded in Yorktown by the American and French armies Lord Cornwallis, after a 3-weeks’ siege, found his army short of supplies and ammunition, and weakened by disease and casualties. On the morning of October 17 he requested a parley. Firing ceased and an exchange of messages between Cornwallis and Washington initiated preliminaries for surrender.

At 2 o’clock on the afternoon of October 18, Lt. Col. Thomas Dundas and Maj. Alexander Ross, representing the British; the Vicomte de Noailles, the French; and Lt. Col. John Laurens, the Americans, met at the Moore House, located downriver a mile or so from town. After heated and prolonged debate, the articles of surrender were agreed upon, and signed by the commanding officers the next day. In accordance with the terms of surrender, the British Army marched out of Yorktown on the afternoon of October 19 and laid down their arms on an open field south of town—now known as Surrender Field—a ceremony performed by the vanquished in battle which virtually terminated the struggle for American independence.

The Moore House property was purchased in 1763 by Augustine Moore, a merchant of Yorktown and good friend of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., an officer in Washington’s Army and one of the Virginians who signed the Declaration of Independence. The Moore family
President Woodrow Wilson, then a professor at Princeton University, stated a profound truth when he said: "The history of human freedom is the history of limitations upon the power of government." The truth of this statement was understood by our English ancestors when some 700 years ago they forced King John to assent to Magna Charta as the first substantial limitation upon the otherwise absolute power of the Crown. Later on there was a struggle between the King and Parliament for the exercise of governmental power, resulting finally in the Glorious Revolution of 1688 which expelled James II from England and with him the Divine Right of Kings, and the ultimate establishment of parliamentary supremacy. In England, however, there has never been and at the present time, there is no effective constitutional limitation upon the exercise of governmental power as there is no written constitution, the provisions of which may be enforced by the courts to protect the individual subject against the exercise of governmental power conferred by an Act of Parliament.

The War for American Independence was fought to prevent an unjustified exercise of arbitrary power by the King and his controlled Parliament in which the thirteen colonies were not represented. It should be observed that the King had, in effect, regained complete control of the English government by obtaining a majority in the House of Commons favorable to him. When the War for American Independence was successfully concluded, the people in the thirteen colonies were determined that there would be no repetition in the colonies of the unlimited and absolute governmental power which had oppressed them and caused the war. The problem was how to establish governments which would be sufficiently powerful to carry out the minimum requirements of government but not powerful enough to oppress the people. A most happy solution to this age-old problem was reached by the device of written constitutions which (1) divided the powers of government into their three great and natural divisions based on function —executive, legislative and judicial —and, (2) set out the basic, inalienable rights of the individual citizen in a Bill of Rights which limited the exercise of governmental power as it related to the individual citizen. The constitutions of the new thirteen States represented the supreme will of the sovereign people. The courts, when faced with a conflict between the provisions of the constitutions and governmental action, necessarily gave effect to the constitutional provisions and declared the conflicting governmental action unconstitutional. This exercise of judicial power to establish and vindicate, in a practical manner, the supremacy of the written constitution and its limitations was the great contribution of the thirteen States to political science.

When it became obvious that a stronger and more effective national
government should be established, the framers of the Constitution of the United States—quite naturally I think—followed the theory of government and its limitation, which had been followed in the thirteen States. As had been done in the States, the powers of the new National Government were divided vertically, shall we say, between the executive power to be exercised by the President, the legislative power by the Congress and the judicial power by the Supreme Court and such other courts as Congress might from time to time establish. This division of powers was done to establish a system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch or division of government from becoming sufficiently powerful to dominate another branch and thus exercise absolute power subverting the freedom of the individual citizen. They had recently witnessed the domination by the King as “executive,” of Parliament, the legislative branch of the British government, and were determined that this misfortune should not occur in the United States. There was, however, another limitation upon the power of the new National Government—a horizontal division shall we say—between the delegated national powers and the reserved powers in the States and the people. As originally prepared, the Constitution of the United States did not contain a Bill of Rights and the principle of federalism was implicit rather than explicit. James Madison did not think it necessary to have a Bill of Rights as it was his opinion that, since the National Government was a government of expressly delegated powers only, specific limitations of power to protect the individual citizen were not necessary. When this issue was addressed to Thomas Jefferson—the most outstanding political philosopher of the American Revolution—he wrote from France, where he was then Ambassador, as follows:

"Don't talk to me about the integrity of public officials. I say chain the politicians to the limitations of the Constitution itself."

His sound advice was followed and the first ten amendments—the Bill of Rights—were promised as a part of the constitutional system. The Tenth Amendment declaring that all powers not delegated to the National Government were reserved to the States or to the people insured the federal character of the new Government. It was well that this was done as it seems clear that the Constitution of the United States would not have been adopted but for this assurance.

The basic political philosophy underlying both the Federal and State Constitutions is that expressed by Jefferson:

"That government is best which governs least."

This statement is the natural result of the concept that sovereignty—the right to rule—was no longer vested in a monarch, but in the people, so that the individual citizen—possessing, with his fellow citizens, the sovereignty theretofore held by the King—was capable of governing himself and should be free to do this. This new “sovereign” was possessed of inalienable rights which must be protected against the officials of the Government and even against the will of a majority of his fellow citizens. To insure this latter protection, provisions were established for the indirect election of the President by electors, of the United States Senators by the legislatures of the States and the appointment of judges for life and during good behavior. There were similar provisions in the State constitutions. It was only in the lower house—the House of Representatives—that the electorate directly elected their representatives and, it may be noted, that the qualifications for voting were usually restricted in the States by property qualifications.

As a result of having all known practical limitations on the power of government—vertical, by a strict division of powers, direct by a Bill of Rights and horizontal by a division of powers based upon scope of governmental impact—that is the federal concept—the individual citizen of the United States had more freedom than had ever been enjoyed by any other citizen since the time of recorded history. William Gladstone, the great English prime minister, well stated:

"... The American Constitution is ... the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

The extraordinary and unique individual freedom enjoyed by citizens of the States and of the United States resulted in the most amazing growth and development of the Country. The constitutional protection of life, liberty and property which undergirds the free enterprise system, transformed a bankrupt Nation of some 4,000,000 people and a great wilderness to the west, partly inhabited by hostile Indians, into the richest and most powerful Nation of the earth in a relatively short time. It is hard to believe that this all has occurred in less than 200 years—178 years to be exact. This has been the result of individual freedom guaranteed and effectuated by constitutional provisions limiting the power of government.

It is small wonder then that the Daughters of the American Revolution—descendants as they are of those soldiers, sailors and patriots who made all this possible—have consistently, from the foundation of the National Society in 1890 until the present time, courageously defended with all their power the American constitutional system and the individual freedom guaranteed by it.

One would suppose that every American citizen would vigorously defend the constitutional system which is so soundly conceived and which has conferred such benefits—both spiritual and material—upon him. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case. The growth of socialism with its central emphasis upon the control of the means of production by the state, rather than by individual citizens, and the control by the state of the individual citizens themselves, now poses a real threat to constitutional government. This threat is inevitable as the two concepts in regard to both government and economics are entirely different.
and rest upon different theories of government and economics. The socialists may conveniently—like Gaul—be divided into three parts: (1) the Marxist socialist, (2) the Fabian socialist, and (3) the unwitting socialist.

The Marxist socialist, of course, a follower of the teachings of Karl Marx whose program for world revolution was summed up in the Communist Manifesto issued in London in 1848. The Russian Communist Revolution in 1917 gave the world the first effective Marxist socialist government in a large and important state which we know as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The second large and important state to fall to the Marxist socialists was China. These two powerful states are dedicated to the destruction of constitutional government in the United States; and the defense of our Republic against these Marxist socialist states and their satellites is the primary obligation of the National Government. The evil purposes of these two Marxist socialist states present a grave danger to our Nation from military attack and internal subversion.

Fabian socialism also began in England in 1883-4 by the formation of the Fabian Society. Its adherents believe in the basic theory of socialism, but are not willing to establish that theory by force and violence. Their method—far more subtle and therefore far more dangerous than a frontal attack by military force—is to propagate the socialist theory slowly (hence the name “Fabian” after Fabius Cunctator, the Roman General of dilatory tactics) and by placing its adherents in positions of power in the government and finally changing that government into a socialist state. The Labour Party in England has substantially absorbed the Fabian Societies; it is a Socialist Party. I strongly recommend to all of you the interesting and comprehensive article of Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense, in the March, 1967 Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine entitled “Destroyers of Freedom Part I: The Fabians—Hephaestus of Subversion.” A study of this fine article will give a real understanding of the Fabian socialist movement and methods.

The third group, the unwitting socialists, consists of citizens who do not understand or have not even heard of the theory of socialism, but who because of lust for power, greed, envy or just plain ignorance, unknowingly support programs to socialize the Government of the United States or of the several States. Often those who make up this group are motivated by a sincere, but misguided, desire to reform the unformable, to ameliorate by use of tax revenues, the condition of individuals who more often could quite well help themselves or be helped by private benefactors, both individual and in the churches, and by the desire to impose their ideas of socially desirable conduct by law upon those who disagree with them. They stoutly deny that they are socialists, but declare emphatically that those who disagree with them are “reactionaries,” who refuse to swim in the “wave of the future” and who cannot see that heaven is to be established on earth by governmental decree. The principal work of you Daughters—as individual citizens—is to point out to this group the true nature of their conduct and its ultimate destruction of constitutional government and individual freedom in the United States.

When does the attack come and how shall we meet it?

It is clear to me that socialism cannot be effectively established in this Country until the governments of the several States are rendered ineffective and all basic governmental power is concentrated in the Federal Government in Washington. When and if that is accomplished, that complete centralized power must then be concentrated in the hands of the President—the executive branch—who then with the guidance of a socialist bureaucracy will finally establish the all-powerful socialist state.

As we look upon the current scene, can anyone doubt that the power and authority of the governments of the States are becoming more and more limited and that the real power is being concentrated in Washington? How is this accomplished?

The first method used to advance Federal power at the expense of the State is the use of Federal tax money to underwrite in whole or in significant part, programs normally within the complete control of the State government. This Federal largess is accompanied by Federal rules and regulations and once the State officials accept the Federal subsidy, they find that effective power over the program has passed to Washington. It is well said that “He who pays the piper, calls the tune.” We have seen this come to pass in agriculture, public housing and it is now beginning in public education. Ironically it is the success of the free enterprise system economically that provides the funds by Federal taxation which enables this to be done. The remedy is twofold: (1) the election of Representatives and Senators who will substantially reduce Federal taxation and who will decline to vote for the centralizing projects, and (2) the election of State Representatives and Senators who will decline to accept the Federal subsidies.

The second factor which has led to a most extraordinary advance of Federal power and a substantial weakening of our federalism, has been the expansion of Federal power in two ways. First by the Supreme Court’s reinterpretation of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce and, secondly, by the expansion of Federal judicial power over the States through new interpretations of the Fourteenth Amendment. This is a painful and delicate subject for me as a judge of Maryland’s highest appellate court—The Court of Appeals of Maryland—but as I have officially expressed my views on this general subject in several dissenting and concurring opinions, I feel entirely free to express them here.

Those who defend the substantial increase in Federal power through the constitutional grant of power to...
The expansion of Federal power over "interstate commerce" has principally occurred in the fields of agriculture and labor legislation. It reached its high water mark, so to speak, in the amazing decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wickard v. Filburn, 317 U.S. 11, 63 S. Ct. 82, 87 L.Ed. 122 (1942), which arose here in Ohio. After the Agricultural Adjustment Act based on the Federal power to tax had been held to be unconstitutional by the pre-1935 Supreme Court, a new Act was prepared based upon the power to regulate interstate commerce. The acreage of wheat to be grown by farmers was limited as provided in the new Act. Filburn, a dairy and poultry farmer in Montgomery County, Ohio, declined to participate in the program. He received an allotment from the local board of 11.1 acres of wheat with an estimated normal yield of 20.1 bushels to the acre. He sowed 23 acres and harvested an "excess" 239 bushels of wheat. These excess bushels were subjected by the Act to a penalty of 49 cents a bushel, or $117.11. Filburn declined to pay this penalty and did not receive a marketing card to sell his wheat. He did not care about this, as he fed all of his wheat on his farm, selling none either locally or in interstate commerce. In a proceeding by him to enjoin Wickard, the Secretary of Agriculture, the three-judge Court ruled with Filburn on the ground, among others, that the wheat grown by him did not move in, or directly affect, interstate commerce, and hence, the Federal Government had no power to proceed against him under the INTERSTATE COMMERCE clause. The Supreme Court reversed. It held, in effect, that Federal power was established because if Filburn had not grown more than the minimum allotment of 11.1 acres of wheat he would have had a need which might have been supplied by the purchase of wheat which probably would have moved in interstate commerce, and hence his failure to comply with the Act, along with similar failures to comply, if they existed, importantly "affected" interstate commerce. Under this curious reasoning it is rather clear that there is no activity of any citizen that does not "affect" interstate commerce. This decision and others of similar nature are quite at variance with prior decisions of the Supreme Court requiring a direct effect upon interstate commerce before Federal power could be asserted. In my opinion, this was an unwarranted construction of the clause in the United States Constitution giving Congress the power to "regulate interstate commerce."

During the past 15 years, we have witnessed a great extension of Federal judicial power over the State courts and legislatures by the expansion of that power through a reinterpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment. You will recall that after the War between the States was concluded, three amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed—the Thirteenth, to abolish slavery, the Fourteenth, to guarantee that the new freedmen would not be denied their rights of United States citizenship by State action and the Fifteenth, to prevent a denial of suffrage to the new freedmen because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. These amendments had a basic and similar purpose and the Supreme Court held that they were to be construed together.

The Fourteenth Amendment—which incidentally was ratified under dubious circumstances in 1868—contained five sections: (1) to define United States citizenship and provide that United States citizens should not be denied by any State their life, liberty or property without due process of law or of the equal protection of the laws; (2) a provision in regard to the apportionment of representatives; (3) a provision in regard to disabilities for holding office for persons bearing arms against the Republic; (4) a provision confirming the public debt of the United States and disaffirming the debts of the Confederacy; and (5) a provision that "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." A clause identical with clause (5) was included in both the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

It was contemplated by those who drafted the three Civil War amendments that Congress should implement them and provide for their enforcement as the amendments provided. These three amendments were not to be self-executing as were the first twelve amendments to the Constitution. Congress did just this by
passing the first Civil Rights Act. It is interesting to note that in the Civil Rights Cases, 109 U.S. 3, 3, S.Ct. 18, 27 L.Ed. 835, the Supreme Court in 1883, declared Sections 1 and 2 of the Act prohibiting discrimination by private persons in regard to inns, public conveyances and places of public amusement to be unconstitutional as the Federal power granted by Section (1) of the Fourteenth Amendment was limited by its terms to State action and did not extend to acts of private persons. It is interesting to note that a similar provision in the last Civil Rights Act was sustained by the Supreme Court under the clause in the Constitution granting Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce.

The expansion of Federal power under the Fourteenth Amendment had begun by an expansion of the phrase "due process of law" prior to 1930. Mr. Justice Holmes stated in May 1930:

"I have not yet adequately expressed the more than anxiety I feel at the ever-increasing scope given the 14th Amendment in cutting down what I believe to be the constitutional rights of the states. As the decisions now stand, I see hardly any limit but the sky to the invalidity of those rights if they happen to strike a majority of the court for any reason undesirable. I cannot believe that the amendment was intended to give us carte blanche to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions."

By God's mercy, he did not live to see the present affirmative expansion by a majority of the Supreme Court of Federal judicial power over the States...

The Supreme Court had held at an early date, that the amendments to the Federal Constitution—the Bill of Rights—did not apply to the States but only to the Federal Government itself. This was obvious from the language of the first ten amendments themselves and from the dual nature of sovereignty in this Country. After the Fourteenth Amendment was proclaimed as being in effect, there was a long and continuing effort to have the Supreme Court hold that the provisions of the first eight amendments—or portions of them—applied to the States through the due process clause of Section (1) of the Fourteenth Amendment. This attempt was resisted by the Supreme Court until 1940, when that Court in Cantwell v. Connecticut, 310 U. S. 296, 60 S.Ct. 900, 84 L.Ed. 1213, held without discussion or consideration of the constitutional debates in Congress, that the provisions of the First Amendment that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" applied to the States through the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision opened a Pandora's Box of Federal judicial power over the States has been greatly extended.

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This expansion of Federal judicial power has not been accomplished without vigorous protest on the part of a minority of the Supreme Court itself.

For example in Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U. S. 643, 81 S.Ct. 1684, 6 L.Ed. 2d 1081 (1961), Mr. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion, joined by Mr. Justice Frankfurter and Mr. Justice Whittaker, stated:

"... The Court, in my opinion has forgotten the sense of judicial restraint which, with due regard for stare decisis, is one element that should enter into deciding whether a past decision of this Court should be overruled. ... The action of the Court finds no support in the rule that decision of constitutional issues should be avoided wherever possible. The unwisdom of overruling Wolf without full-dress argument is aggravated by the circumstance that that decision is a comparatively recent one (1949) to which three members of the present majority have at one time or another expressly subscribed, one to be sure with explicit misgivings. I would think that our obligation to the States, on whom we impose this new rule, as well as the obligation of orderly adherence to our own processes would demand that we seek that aid which adequate briefing and argument lends to the determination of an important issue. It certainly has never been a postulate of judicial power that mere altered disposition, or subsequent membership on the Court, is sufficient warrant for overturning a deliberately decided rule of constitutional law."

In Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 82 S.Ct. 691, 7 L.Ed. 2d 663, Mr. Justice Frankfurter stated in his dissenting opinion:

"The Court today reverses a uniform course of decision established by a dozen cases, in-
cluding one by which the very claim now sustained was unanimously rejected only five years ago. . . . Such a massive repudiation of the experience of our whole past in asserting destructively novel judicial power demands a detailed analysis of the role of this Court in our constitutional scheme. . . . In effect, today's decision empowers the courts of the country to devise what should constitute the proper composition of the legislatures of the fifty States. If state courts should for one reason or another find themselves unable to discharge this task, the duty of doing so is put on the federal courts or on this Court. . . . There is nothing judicially more unseemly nor more self-defeating than for the Court to make in terrorem pronouncements, to indulge in merely empty rhetoric, sounding a word of promise to the ear, sure to be disappointing to the hope. . . . To find such a political conception legally enforceable in the broad and unspecific guarantee of equal protection is to rewrite the Constitution. . . . The notion that representation proportioned to the geographic spread of population is not so universally accepted as a necessary element of equality between man and man that it must be taken to be the standard of a political equality preserved by the Fourteenth Amendment—that it is, in appellants' words 'the basic principle of representative government'—is, to put it bluntly, not true. However desirable and however desired by some among the great political thinkers and framers of our government, it has never been generally practiced, today or in the past.

In the same case, Mr. Justice Harlan, in a separate dissenting opinion, stated:

"I can find nothing in the Equal Protection Clause or elsewhere in the Federal Constitution which expressly or impliedly supports the view that state legislatures must be so structured as to reflect with approximate equality the voice of every voter. Not only is that proposition refuted by history, as shown by my Brother Frankfurter, but it strikes deep into the heart of our federal system. Its acceptance would require us to turn our backs on the regard which this Court has always shown for the judgment of state legislatures and courts on matters of basically local concern."

Mr. Justice Stewart in Engel v. Vitale, 370 U.S. 421, 82 S.Ct. 1261, 8 L.Ed. 2d 601 (1962), in his dissenting opinion, stated:

"With all respect, I think the Court has misapplied a great constitutional principle. I cannot see how an 'official religion' is established by letting those who want to say a prayer say it."

The extraordinary thing is that Thomas Jefferson anticipated the expansion of Federal judicial power by interpretation of the Constitution. He stated:

"The germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the Constitution of the Federal judiciary; an irresponsible body—advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the Government of all be consolidated."

"To this I am opposed, because when all government shall be drawn to Washington as the center of all power, it will render powerless the checks provided of one government on another and will become as venal and offensive as the government from which we separated."

What is the remedy in this delicate situation?

My earnest trust is that the majority justices themselves will conclude that the prevailing interpretations are unwarranted and will themselves move to apply more orthodox constitutional doctrine. I believe that I detect some movement in this direction, although it might be only wishful thinking on my part. Failing that, the Congress of the United States acting under Article III of the Constitution may limit the judicial power of the lower Federal Courts and the appellate power of the Supreme Court to eliminate the unwarranted exercise of Federal judicial power or Congress might well exercise its power under clause (5) of the Fourteenth Amendment to the same end. Although I hope indeed that such action will not ultimately be necessary, it is to be preferred to a dissolution of the States as viable political entities and the establishment of an all-powerful national government.

As a member of the Advisory Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am well aware that quite properly the National Society, the State Societies and the local Chapters of the DAR do not, and are not, permitted to engage in political activities.

I trust, however, that as individual citizens you will see to it that Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States will be prepared to save the basic nature of our Federal Republic. Your ancestors died for it; you, as individual citizens, must act to preserve it.
ONE of the highlights of the 76th Continental Congress was the presentation of the first Award of the NSDAR American History Scholarship of $8,000 for a four-year college education. At the Thursday afternoon session, it was with humble pride that we introduced the winner of the first Award, Miss Joan Ellen Reynolds of Alhambra, California.

With the enthusiastic assistance of Mrs. Donald Spicer, State Regent of California, and Mrs. John J. Champieux, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, plans were very secretly completed for Joan's attendance at Continental Congress. Joan was sponsored by Mrs. Champieux' DAR Chapter in Alhambra. From the time Joan arrived in Washington from California Wednesday evening until 2 p.m. Thursday she was quietly entertained by the California Daughters, and the C.A.R. After she was introduced, Joan enjoyed Washington and Continental Congress.

Joan is a lovely and interesting young lady and it was a pleasure to know her. Her recommendation by the Alhambra High School read:

"Joan Reynolds, Alhambra High School senior, offers high promise for collegiate success. A girl of high innate ability, she has set and maintained a goal of scholastic excellence and ranks #1 in a class of 661. Serious in purpose and somewhat shy in manner, Joan is a girl of integrity, responsibility, self-direction, and excellence in citizenship. Scholarship aid will be necessary if she is to be able to accept the challenge and stimulation of the University of California at Los Angeles, where she hopes to enroll in September. Alhambra High School recommends Joan without reservation."

The letter accompanying Joan's application begins: "Winston Churchill stated, 'Without a sense of history one cannot understand the problems of our time.' This quotation sums up my reasons for desiring an education in American History."

She plans to use her study of American History to teach at high school level, or go into government work. She will matriculate at the University of California at Los Angeles because U.C.L.A. offers an excellent selection of History courses. She hopes to secure a Masters Degree before she begins her career. We wish Joan all success.

Although any new project needs study and understanding, and our American History Scholarship was no exception, State Winners were selected in all except four States. The quality of the applications in each instance was most impressive. In reviewing the applications your Chairman felt a deep inspiration, and each of the three National Judges expressed the same feeling. We each wished all of the applicants could have been rewarded.

We were honored to have as National Judges, Mr. Raymond H. Fogler of New York, trustee of the University of Maine; Dr. Robert Morris, President of the University of Plano, Texas; and Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, State Historical Society, Missouri. Their thoughtful cooperation is deeply appreciated. Mr. Fogler stated: "It has been a joy to review the applications because of the high degree of excellence of every applicant. This includes character, personality, scholarship, leadership, in fact all the qualities which are the characteristics of those superior individuals who achieve greatness and devote their time and energy to the service of others. To select one who is the most promising to
receive this scholarship is practically impossible. It would not be far wrong, I believe, to predict that all of the candidates submitted will have outstanding careers. In my opinion it is a very superior group, all of whom should go to college and deserve help if needed.”

Dr. Brownlee said: “I have based my selection on each student’s academic record and his or her expressed personal motivation in applying for the award. As a professional historian I was perhaps influenced by those students who expressed a desire to teach or engage in historical research and writing. With such a splendid group of applicants it is unfortunate the DAR cannot award each a scholarship.”

Dr. Morris wrote: “I was so impressed by the merit of the applicants that I would like to offer the Daughters, so that they may use it as supplemental prizes, the following from the University of Plano:

One full four-year tuition scholarship, value $1,000 per year
One full two-year tuition scholarship, value $1,000 per year
One-half full four-year tuition scholarship, value $500 per year
One-half full two-year tuition scholarship, value $500 per year.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have most gratefully accepted the University of Plano’s generous offer and the four runner-ups have been contacted. They are, in order: Janice Reid Avant of North Carolina, James Michael Farrell of Kentucky, Edwin Clarence Randall of Maine, and Sara Louise Tillman of Texas. We were pleased that the number of male state winners was almost equal to the number of female state winners.

The NSDAR American History Scholarship, a Diamond Jubilee project, was created to encourage the study of American History, to be used in a career of teaching, historical research, writing, etc. The presentation of the first Award in April 1967 climaxed two years of diligent work by the committee, with the gracious help of our President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
When the project was approved, the committee began to compile rules and application forms. After a great deal of correspondence, the committee met in Washington in April 1966, the final rules and forms were submitted to the Executive Committee, and, as approved, were sent to the State and Chapter Chairmen and Regents, in July.

We tried to have the application simple and individual. There are two forms, both short, to be completed, one by the school, and one by the applicant, which is to be notorized. These completed forms are to be sent to the State Chairman of the DAR Student Loan and Scholarship Committee by February first, accompanied by:

1. A letter of not more than 500 words, setting forth the reason for desiring an education in American History, the plan for use, and any need for financial assistance.
2. Transcript of grades.
3. Health certificate from family physician.
4. Photograph.
5. Any information relative to extra-curricular activities and participation in civic activities.

The applicant shall be:
1. A student, either boy or girl, in the senior class of an accredited high school.
2. In the upper one-fifth of the class.
3. An American Citizen.
4. Recommended by the Principal, the Guidance Director of the school, and a committee of at least five members of the faculty, one of whom shall be the instructor in American History.

No affiliation or relationship with the DAR is necessary to qualify for this scholarship. Each State will govern the contest within the State, and will select a state winner, judged preferably by three persons who have been active in the educational field. The application of the state winner will be sent to the National Chairman by March first.

The final winner shall be selected by three judges recommended by the National Scholarship Committee, and appointed by the President General. The national winner shall be invited to attend Continental Congress to receive the Award.

Payment of that part of the scholarship necessary for tuition, room and board shall be made directly to the college, and any remaining amount is to be paid to the recipient. The student's record shall be reviewed annually by the Executive Committee.

The forms and rules will be included in the June mailing packet and should be reviewed carefully. Additional copies may be obtained by the state chairmen, and the chapters, from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, Administration Building, Washington.

It has been an inspiration and pleasure to have the honor of being part of this project. Your chairman hopes the interest shown this year will be surpassed next year, and we will have a state winner from each state. Please remember that donations for the American History Scholarship fund are part of the Honor Roll requirements.

The National Society regrets to report the deaths of:

**EMILY BREWSTER FRELINGHUYSEN (MRS. JOSEPH S.)** on April 26, 1967. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, a member of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter of Somerville, New Jersey, served as Curator General 1926-1929.

**KATHARINE DOTY WYANT (MRS. ADAM)** on July 8, 1967. A member of the Phoebe Bayard Chapter of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Wyant served as Treasurer General 1926-1929.

**PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER** on August 7, 1967 in Mahopac, New York. Miss Schwarzwaelder served the National Society as Treasurer General 1938-41, and was for many years a member of the Finance Committee. She was a member of the Fort Greene Chapter in New York.
GLEANINGS ABOUT THE NSDAR IN PRINT: A front page article in The Wall Street Journal of July 26, 1967, under the heading "Monday Holidays Plan Arouses New Interest Among Congressmen" and the sub-heading "Chamber of Commerce Urges More Three-Day Holidays; DAR Fights Changes In Dates" refers to a proposed Congressional bill advocating a revised holiday calendar which would have five national holidays fall on a Monday: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Veterans Day, and Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., was interviewed by the Journal reporter on the telephone and the President General's comment is quoted: "We vigorously protest this downgrading of our national heroes." The article continues: "To the DAR and other patriotic groups, the idea of abandoning such hallowed anniversaries as the Fourth of July and George Washington's actual birth date is a sacrilege."

The official publication of a Texas Rotary Club comments on the recent Continental Congress of the NSDAR under the title "A Bold Experiment." The article reads:

The DAR is probably the most patriotic group in the United States today and they show excellent judgment and sound thinking in their decisions.

We have been studying the findings of this group for several years and have about reached the conclusion that if they could replace the president and his cabinet, the Senate and House, and the Supreme Court this country would soon be out of the mess it is in.

Going further in this bold experiment, it might be a good idea to put these ladies of the DAR in charge of all state governments. Some of them haven't been doing so well of late.

NSDAR ACCEPTS INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS MEETING: Mrs. Henry G. Richardson, current Texas State Chairman of National Defense, will represent Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, and arrange for a Freedom exhibit in Houston, Texas on October 5, 6 and 7, 1967 at the annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc. to be held at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel. Mrs. Richardson will be assisted by Mrs. B. Wynne Woolley, State Regent of Texas, as well as Mrs. Ford Hubbard, past Texas State Chairman of National Defense.

ILLUSTRIOUS DAUGHTER OF A FAMOUS FATHER JOINS DAR: Mrs. Lesley Frost Ballantine, daughter of the poet Robert Frost, is one of the newest DAR members. The wife of Dr. Joseph Ballantine, Mrs. Ballantine is an author of a number of books. She has taught school in this country and abroad, and has operated bookshops. In her letter of appreciation acknowledging her DAR membership certificate, Mrs. Ballantine wrote: "To express patriotism in the way of the DAR is a duty these days."
Abner Mundel Bible—Submitted by Mrs. Presley D. Shingleton, Conococheague Chapter, Hagerstown, Maryland-Gen. Rec. Comm., Maryland-Vol. XXXV.

Abner Mundel, Revolutionary Soldier of Greene C., Pennsylvania. Bible printed by and for John Taylor; and sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh and London; MDCCLXXXVIII.

(Mutilated)—ner Hundel and Mary Barnhill Married on the 9th day of April, 1782.

Abner Mundel, born April 21, 1758
Mary Mundel, born April 17 day, 1764
Margaret Mundel, born February 9th, 1783
Jane Mundel, born October 13, 1784
Mary Mundel, born July 2, 1786
John Mundel, born June 24, 1788
James Mundel, born March 23, 1790
Rebechab Mundel, born March 1, 1792
Nancy Mundel, born March 18, 1794
Samuel Mundel, born April 16th, 1796
(Mutilated)-Mundel, born May 15, 1798 (Eleanor)
Abner Mundel, born June 19th, 1800
Priscilla Mundel, born March 31, 1802
Hugh Mundel, born February 12th, 1804
Joseph Mundel, born May leth, 1807

A photostatic copy of the original Bible Record is in the possession of Verna Jefferson Shingleton, Hagerstown, Maryland.

James Mattison Bible—Andres Files, Columbia, S.C.
(Copied by Miss Elizabeth Webb, R.F.D. #1 Williamston, S.C.) Only one page of this Bible exists and both sides of the page are births. The death dates were added by (Andrea) from available tombstone records. Whom each child married is from Court and other records.

James Mattison—born 20 Aug. 1762 died 3 July 1849—

His wife
William Newton Wyatt residing in Marion, Perry Co., Alabama.
The following children died prior to their father as follows:
   Edna Esther wife of Ephriam Mitchell—died prior to her father.
   Redmond Grigsby Wyatt died prior to his father.
   Susan Cecelia Wyatt wife of Elias Kay died prior to her father.
I have a complete abstract of the Estate File of Elijah &
   Mary G. Wyatt as noted in File No. 1563 in Anderson,
   S.C. (Andrea)

Urius J. Mattison Bible—Owned by Thomas J. Clatworthy,
   Honea Path, S.C. (South Carolina Genealogical Records
   Comm. 1967.)
Urius Jackson Mattison born 24 July 1820 died near
   Richmond, Va. 13 Aug. 1864 in Confederate Army—Married
   27 October 1842 at Honea Path, S.C. to:
   Sarah Mauldin—Daughter of McCulley Righton.
William H. Mattison—Son born 27 Oct. 1844 died 30
   Aug. 1849.
   Wyat Mauldin Mattison—Son born 3 Aug. 1846 died
   8 Aug. 1846.
   Mary F. Mattison—Daughter born 11 June 1847 died 14
   Nov. 1890—Married 27 Nov. 1870 to Warren S. Fleming.
   Ann Paralee Mattison—Daughter born 10 June 1850 died
   15 May 1858.
   William Robert Mattison—Son born 8 Jan. 1852 died 16
   July 1858—Married 8 Feb. 1874 to Ella Angeline Brock.
   Savanna Eudora Mattison—Daughter born 10 Jan. 1854 died
   8 April 1865.
   James Lawrence Mattison—Son born 15 Feb. 1857 died
   10 Nov. 1892.
   Benjamin Newton Mattison—Son born 11 July 1861 died
   5 Aug. 1887—No record of any marriage.

Phillip Porter Bible—Owned by Mrs. John Brock, Pickens
   Co., S.C. (South Carolina Records Comm. 1967.)
Phillip Porter was born 1 July 1764.
   Mary Smith wife of Phillip Porter was born 1769.

Children
   Hugh Porter—Son born 14 Feb. 1786.
   James Porter—Son born 20 Feb. 1792.
   Martha Porter—Daughter born 5 April 1794—Also
   listed as Patsey.
   John Porter—Son born 20 March 1796.
   Joseph Porter—Son born 2 June 1798.
   Baziel Smith Porter—Son born 2 Sept. 1801.
   Job Porter—Son born 8 April 1804.
Comments by Andres: The death and marriage list is missing
   from this Bible—In fact only this page is preserved.

John David Miller Bible—Owned by Mrs. W. D. Young,
   6170 Eastshore Dr., Columbia, S.C. (Compiled by South
   Carolina Genealogical Records Comm. 1967.)
John David Miller was married to Jane Righoton, Oct. 25,
   1779—Daughter of McCulley Righton.

John David Miller, son of John David and Jane Miller,
   was born July 30, 1780, died the same day.
   John David Miller was married to Anne Bouneethau,
   Aug. 10, 1872—daughter of Peter Bouneethau.
   Peter Bouneethau Miller, son of John David and Anne
   Bouneethau, was born Aug. 23, 1783. Died 6th Sept. 1783,
   age 15 das.
   James Anderson Miller, 2nd son of John David and Anne
   Bouneethau Miller was born Dec. 12th, 1784.
   John David Miller, 3rd son of John D. and Anne Bouneethau
   Miller was born June 8, 1786.
   Anne Judith Miller, Dau. of John David and Anne Miller
   was born Feb. 2, 1788.
   Samuel Stuit Miller, 4th son of John David and Anne
   Miller was born Feb. 13, 1790.
   John David Miller, son of John David and Anne Miller
   died Dec. 7, 1791, aged 5 yrs. 6 mos.
   Mary Magdalene Grimbil Miller, 2nd dau. of John D.
   and Anne Miller, born 20th April, 1793.
   Rachel Alexander Miller, 3rd dau. of John D. and Anne
   Miller was born Dec. 29th, 1794.
   John Bouneethau Miller, 5th son of John D. and Anne
   Miller, was born December 15, 1796.
   Maria Juliana Miller, 4th dau. of John D. and Anne
   Miller was born August 17, 1798.

Anthony Foster Golding Family Bible—Owned by Mrs.
   Charles H. Duke, 2411 Monroe St., Columbia, South Caro-
   lina. (Compiled by South Carolina Genealogical Records
   Comm.—1967.)
Anthony F. Golding was son of Anthony Golding by his
   2nd wife, Isabella Reid . . . Anthony F. Golding married
   Caroline Matilda Brown, daughter of Jacob Roberts Brown
   and his wife, Christini Neely of Newberry County.

Children
   Marquis Lafayette Golding born 17 July 1817.
   Sallie Morgan Golding born 1st Feb. 1821.
   Christina Neely Golding born 3rd March 1823.
   John Reid Golding born 30th Dec. 1824.
   Thomas Willis Golding born 20th Dec. 1829.
   Nancy Campbell Golding born 14 August 1831.
   John Brown Golding born 2nd Nov. 1833.
   Robert Cunningham Golding born 11th Nov. 1835.
   Caroline Matilda Elizabeth Golding born 18th Nov. 1837.
   Pamela Cunningham Golding born 16th Nov. 1839.

Deaths
   Isabella Golding, my mother, died 21st June 1822.
   Thomas Wadsworth Golding, my brother, died 1st Feb.
   1822.
   John Reid Golding, my brother, died 16th July 1824.
   Rachel, my sister, wife of Samuel Caldwell died 18th
   July 1826.

Deaths of Children:
   Marquis Lafayette Golding died 4th Nov. 1826.
   Sallie Morgan Golding died 14th September 1824.
   John Reid Golding died 10th Sept. 1830.
   Nancy Campbell Golding died 4th Nov. 1833.
   Thomas Willis Golding died 18th Jan. 1835.
   Christina Neely Golding “Our Little Kitty” died 22nd
   Aug. 1846.
   Henry Laurens Golding died 3rd Feb. 1850.
   Caroline M. E. Smith Colton died 18th Nov. 1900.
   Pamela C. Fogarty died 2nd June 1914.
Our parents:

Dr. Anthony Foster Golding M. D. died 18th Feb. 1858.
Pamela Nancy Golding widow of David Griffin died 6th Jan. 1858 aged 72 at Houston, Chicasaw Co., Miss.—Our Aunt.

Also in Bible written by Dr. A. F. Golding:

David Golding, my twin brother, was born 10th August 1791.

The Marriage Page is missing from this Bible.


Marriages

Joseph G. Hobert was married to Sabra Brown, Dec. 18, 1824.
Josephine Hobert was married to Cornelius Lassley, Dec. 17, 1846.
Elizabeth Hobert intermarried with Moses Cole, June 24, 1847.
William Hobert intermarried with Emma Pool, Jan. 10, 1850.
Franklin Hobert intermarried with Clarie L. Barnes, Feb. 15, 1860.
Thomas L. Hobert married May C? Stuart, October 14, 1861.

Births

Joseph G. Hobert was born Mar. 22, 1803 and Sabra his wife was born Mar. 22, 1803.
Elizabeth Hobert was born June 27, 1825.
William Hobert was born Aug. 12, 1829.
Benj. Hobert was born Nov. 6, 1831.
George Hobert was born March 25, 1834.
John Hobert was born Aug. 8, 1836.
Franklin Hobert was born December 15, 1838.
Thomas Jefferson Hobert was born Sept. 23, 1840.
Mary Hobert was born March 7, 1843.
Sarah Hobert was born June 14, 1845.

Deaths

Joseph G. Hobert departed this life on May 14, 1848, age 45 years, 2 months, 12 days.

Frederick County, Maryland Marriages—(Copied by Miss Edith Miller, Frederick Chapter, Frederick, Maryland—Md. Gen. Rec. Comm. Vol. 35.)
The following marriages were found after the others had been recorded, in fol. 2, pp. 123, 124 of the “German Reformed Church” later known as the Evangelical Reformed Church and presently (1964) the Evangelical Reformed Church United Church of Christ of Frederick, Maryland. They are by Reverend Conrad Steiner (1756-1759) the third minister of the German Reformed Church. The spelling is as it appears in the record.

Sin, Jacob and Mary Margd. Biber
Nedari, Ch? Fredk and Cath. Gerrson
Ogle, Thomas and Sarah Ogle
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Ogle, John and Sarah Bibe
Schuermacher, Daniel and Mary Eliza
Hoffman
Ochs, John Adam and Mary Appol. Hoffman
Betty, Wm. and Mary Dorothy Crush
Wiertebacher, John Bernh. and Mary Eva Hein

Coffee Family Bible—(In possession of Mrs. Miriam Wagaman) Leeper, 1122 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas, 66502. Sent in by Mrs. J. R. Prichard, State Chairman Genealogical Records Committee.

[660]
William Coffee was born Nov. 29th in the year of our Lord 1782.

Anna Boone was born July 26th, A.D. 1785.

William Coffee and Anna Boone was married the 16th day of October, A.D. 1804.

Their Children were

Daniel Coffee was born the 12th day of November 1805. Wellborn Coffee was born the 14th day of May 1807.

Gillam Coffee was born the 21st day of May 1810.

Celia Coffee was born the 29th day of June 1813.

Calvin Coffee was born the 30th day of September 1819.

Transcribed on this large Bible this 24th day of August 1831.

Whoever sees this please let it remain in the big Bible and oblige—Anna Coffee.

Queries


Also Joseph's bro., and sisters names. Joseph and Katie's children's names and burial place of Joseph. Will exchange data and corre. with anyone having inf.—Mrs. William H. Terrell, 310 Hermitage Dr., Elkton, Md. 21921.


Box—$25 reward for proof of parents of Robert Box, Sr., and name of his wfe.; will in Winchester, Tenn., dated May 7, 1821 names wfe. Jane; ch. John, Robert, George, James, Micijah, Goodwin, Neeley, Sarah, Mary, Ruth and Anne. 1820 Franklin Co., Tenn., census gives his age over 45; son James Box was b. S.C. March 4, 1799; d. Feb. 26, 1877, Chickasaw Co., Miss.—Mrs. Fred C. Smith, Jr., 4614 Ivarhoe St., Houston, Texas.


Gaffin-Wilson-Bailey—Need inf. of Lydia C. Gaffin Wilson, in Nebraska 1885. Also of James Harvey Gaffin, near Los Angeles in 1885. Also of Luke Bailey and wfe. Elizabeth Gaffin Bailey, in Leaf River, Ill. in 1850 census.—Mrs. O. J. Lynn, 140 North Central Ave., Centerville, Tenn. 37033.


Reager (Reger-Rager-Riger)-Curry (Currie)—Want mar. and parents of Anthony Reager to Sarah Curry, Currie, abt. 1805-1810 in Washington Co., Pa.; Ohio Co., Va. or Maryland. They were in Butler Co., Ohio in 1820, in Decatur Co., Indiana in 1840.—Mrs. Ruby Rigor Henrick, 9012 Condor Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dunham-Haskell (various spellings).—Want anc. name and service record of father of Abisha (Abijah) Dunham (Donham), b. Mass., 1802. Abisha Donham, mar. Matilda Haskell in Clermont Co., Ohio, May 5, 1825, she was b. Mass. 1802, the dau. of John Haskel, b. abt. 1773; her mother was Elizabeth (who?), b. abt. 1774. Both dates from gravestones. This family moved to Ohio abt. 1820. Other ch. were Benjamin, b. 1798; John; Freeman; Chancy, b. 1811 and Sephronia. Want data and service rec. of the father of John Haskell. Any inf. welcome.—Mrs. Sadie Dunham Stannard, b. 1816, N.Y. (where?) ; d. 1883, bur. N. Steuben Cemetery, N.Y., mar. Betsey Hill Clark, b. Sep. 6, 1818, d. Sep. 1902 N.Y. (b) Ickabod Hill Clark, d. 1837. F. Mitchell's parents? Mitchells in Culpeper Co.?—Mrs. M. Smith, 103 Goshen Ave., West Chester, Pa.

beth Reynolds, b. 1766, d. Sept. 8, 1840.—Mrs. Jane Stan-nard, 10781 Beverly Dr., Hanford, Calif. 93230.

Hoke—Want Colonial military record and wfe. of Michael Hoke, Sr., whose sons, Frederick and Michael, Jr. were militia-men in Rev. War from Lancaster Co., Pa.—Mrs. Karl E. Wallace, Sr., Route 2, Burleson, Texas 76028.

Knapp-Bevins—Want ances., parents, dates and places of Hezekiah Knapp and place and date of birth of David, son of Hezekiah, he was the youngest of eight sons, David mar. Elizabeth Bevins, Aug. 26, 1818, Thomas Co., Ga., and d. there Aug. 13, 1841.—Wm. A. Knapp, 989 Greenwood Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30306.

Mehr-Wilson—Rewards Offered:—Michael A. Mohr was contractor building mills and machinery, while inspecting a job, fell from scaffold to his death. Was b. ca 1833, mar. 2nd prob. Oshkosh, Wis. between 1860 & 1869 Carolyn Melvina Wilson. Children Charles and Cora Josephine; d. 1873 or earlier. Was in Indiana ca 1864, dau. bur. in Larwell, Ind., reportedly 1870. The Michael Mehr, aged 35, d. March 17, 1868, bur. Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, appears to be different man. $10 for record of above second mar. $10 for newspaper account (not OBIT) or full record of death. $25 for proof of parents and birthplace.—Mrs. R. C. L. Moncure, "Glen Killie," Clifton, Va. 22024.

Ireland-Miller-Coontz-Purviance—Want ances., parents, dates and places of William Ireland, who mar. Aug. 21, 1778 Jennett, dau. of John Miller, Harrisonburg, Va. Their son William Jr., mar. in Botetourt Co., Va. June 13, 1805 son of Hezekiah, he was the youngest of eight sons, David

Frazer-Boatwright—Want parents, ances., dates and places of James Geo. Frazer, mar. Lockey Boatwright, Quaker, Campbell Co., Va. 1821. Came to Ohio 1834, Baptist Minister.—Mrs. Eiva Frazer Shenton, 320 Harman Blvd., Dayton, Ohio 45419.

O'Farrell-McCabe—Want ances., parents, dates and places of birth, date of mar., and place, date of death and also names of all children of Francis O'Farrell, b. in Ireland abt. 1785 and wife, Catherine McCabe, b. Ireland abt. 1789. Want data as when they arrived and place of birth, date of mar., and place, date of death.—Mrs. Spurgeon Field, 601 S. 3rd St., Davis, Okla. 73030.

Culbertson-Breckenridge-Duncan—Working on revision of 1923 Culbertson generalogy. Would like to contact all descendants of Culbertson, Breckenridge, Duncan families. Mr. Richard D. Culbertson, 3624 Wesley Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76133.


Ferry-Goss—(a) Want ances., parents, dates and places of Silas Ferry, b. abt. 1769 lived in Huntington Twp., Pa. in 1796. Mar. Jerusha Goss, dau. of Philip Goss who m. Hannah Darber. John and Keziah may be parents of Silas Ferry. (b) Want wife's maiden name of John Ferry,
LUNCHEON IN THE VIRGINIA ROOM AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, reaches toward the silver epergne of strawberries as Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, looks on. The occasion was an 18th century luncheon given by Mrs. Morse for the Executive Committee, honoring Mrs. Sullivan, and held in the Virginia State Room, Memorial Continental Hall. The silver candlesticks in the background were once owned by Thomas Jefferson.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY NSDAR SUMMER 1967: Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, receiving the first copy of the DAR PATRIOT INDEX from Miss Eunice B. Haden, Vice Chairman, Eastern Division, Patriot Index Committee, who directed the compilation and editing of this book containing over 105,000 names in 771 pages of genealogical data. Mailing of pre-publication orders will begin the last of August.

Miss Jean Jacobs (left above) assisted by Mrs. Virginia Rupp (center) and Mrs. Sandra Sutton, all members of the President General's staff, reading proof on the DAR DIRECTORY OF COMMITTEES 1967-1968.

Miss Adaline B. Thornton (right below) assisted by Mrs. Helen S. Ball, members of the Recording Secretary General's staff, reading proof on the PROCEEDINGS 76th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS NSDAR 1967.
One of the first projects undertaken by the Diamond Jubilee Administration was the total renovation of the Employees' Dining Room. Formica table tops in a rustic barnwood pattern were used with bright red vinyl upholstered chairs. All plaster walls were covered with an off-white commercial vinyl wallcovering, insuring years of durability. Architectural trim and woodwork was painted a soft mustard gold. The existing concrete floor was covered with a pure vinyl tile in a brick pattern, which is easily maintained and helps acoustically. A traditional floral and bird print fabric, in shades of red, gold and beige was used for curtains. Colonial styled chandeliers replaced the old single bulb fixtures. Reproductions of American primitive art forms decorate the walls, completing the traditional feeling in what is basically a very modern room.

Diamond Jubilee Projects

Efficiency was the main purpose for the renovation of the Office of the Administrative Secretary. In order to combine and make easily available the many varied records necessary to the Office of the President General, a large storage wall cabinet was designed and installed. This cabinet, a gift of the New York State Organization, has combined files, books, and document drawers in one area and has soft gold Formica counter top for a durable working surface. Existing furniture was refinished and only the addition of two Queen Anne side chairs was necessary to complete the decorative treatment. A color scheme of gold and off white was used throughout, which blends with the adjacent office of the President General.
The Appointment of:

Mrs. Phyllis Schalfly as Chairman of the United States of America Bicentennial Committee. This new special committee, authorized by the National Board of Management at its February meeting, is for the purpose of observing the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the United States of America in keeping with the 1966 Joint Resolution (Public Law 89-491) passed by the United States Congress on July 4th, "to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Bicentennial." The steering Committee will be composed of nine members: three of whom will serve 1967-70; three 1967-73; three 1967-76.

The Establishment of:

The Department of American Historical Research (1775-1783), at National Headquarters, to service the many requests and inquiries of students, teachers and scholars interested in this era of American History. Future issues of the DAR Magazine will carry further details.

The Introduction of:

A DAR Engagement Calendar with pictures of NSDAR Buildings and activities. Designed for week-at-a-glance morning-afternoon-evening easy reference, the Calendar also contains dates of special significance to DAR members. These attractive engagement Calendars will sell at $1.50 each and will be available at National Headquarters on October first.

The Publication of:

"Look with Pride On Our Flag." To further honor the Flag of the United States of America, the National Society is making available to its members a new Flag March written by Hank Fort. This stirring new song will add sparkle to the opening of any meeting and is "catchy enough" to be picked up and sung by youngsters and students across the land. Send orders for copies of this sheet music, at 75¢ each, to the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General with check made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>County or City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbey, William</td>
<td>Mansfield, Windham Co., Conn.</td>
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<td>Adams, Joseph</td>
<td>Chelmsford, Mass.</td>
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<td>Alexander, Anthony</td>
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<td>Alexander, Capt. Walter</td>
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<td>Ayer, Thomas</td>
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<td>Bailey, Nathan</td>
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<td>Bain, Johnson</td>
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<td>Ballard, Thomas</td>
<td>Charles City, Va.</td>
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<td>Benton, Sgt. Silas</td>
<td>Guilford, Conn.</td>
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<td>Beville (Bevil), Ensign John</td>
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<td>Brooks, William</td>
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<td>Browning, Jonathan, Sr.</td>
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<td>Chesterfield County, Va.</td>
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<td>Colley, Edward</td>
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<td>Comte de la Villeon</td>
<td>See De la Villeon</td>
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<td>Covenhoven, Capt. Joseph</td>
<td>Gloucester County, N. J.</td>
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<td>Cox, Corp. Radford</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Culver, Dan</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Daspit Saint Amand, See St. Amand</td>
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<td>De Perrigny, See</td>
<td>Perrigny</td>
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<td>Du Quesne, Pierre</td>
<td>Havana, Cuba.</td>
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<td>Ehler, Michael</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Faust, John Henry (See Faust, Henry)</td>
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<td>François de la Villeon, Jean Baptiste—See De la Villeon, Jean Baptiste Français</td>
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<td>Franks, Andrew</td>
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<td>Herring (Hering), Conrad</td>
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<td>Holliday, William, Sr.</td>
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<td>House, Daniel</td>
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<td>Yarmouth, Mass.</td>
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<td>HUDGINS, Houlder</td>
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<td>Hughes, Moses</td>
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<td>Hunter, Sergt.-Major Samuel</td>
<td>Camden District, S.C.</td>
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<td>Jackson, Capt. Samuel</td>
<td>Caroline County, Md.</td>
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Jameson, Benjamin ..... Bryantown Hd., Charles County, Md.
Jillson, Sergt. Enos ..... Cumberland, R.I.
Jones, John ..... Virginia.
Jones, Capt. John Courts ..... Montgomery County, Md.
Kendrick, William ..... Culpeper County, Va.
Kissinger (Kittinger), Casper ..... Lancaster County, Pa.
Kramer, George ..... Berkeley County, Va.
Lankford, Nathan ..... Rutherford County, N.C.
Law, William ..... Georgetown District, S.C.
Leith, Capt. Ebenezer ..... Shenandoah County, Va.
Littlefield, Quartermaster Richard ..... Wells, Mass. (now Maine).
Low, Samuel ..... Lincoln County, Ky. (then Va.)
Masuere, Quartermaster Peter ..... Portsmouth, N.H.
Maus (Mau or Maux), Michel ..... St. Martin Parish, La.
McDaniel, Lieut. James B. ..... Jones County, N.C.
McMurtry, Capt. Joseph ..... Virginia (now Ky.)
Meredith, Job ..... Kent County, Delaware.
Milliken, Capt. James ..... Hanover, Ulster Co., N.Y.
Mitchell, Solomon ..... North Yarmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine (then Mass).
Moody, Edward ..... Amherst County, Va.
Moore, Elijah ..... Prince Georges Co., Md.
Moore, Jonathan ..... Brookfield, Mass.
Morris, Aaron ..... New Bern, Craven County, N.C.
Neal, Capt. Stephen ..... Prince Edward County, Va.
Nester (Nestor), Jacob ..... Albsty Township, Berks County, Pa.
Nicky, George ..... Lancaster County, Pa.
Noble, Mark ..... North Carolina.
Oates, James ..... Dublin, Wilmington Dist., N.C.
Oehler (See Ehler) ..... Marlboro County, N.C.
Osborne, Jonathan ..... Montgomery County, Va.
Pardee, Gamaliel ..... Sharon, Conn.
Pearl, Sergt. Timothy ..... Pawlet, Rutland County, Vt.
Perkins, Enoch ..... Bridgewater, Mass.
Perrigny, Lieut. Louis Charles ..... served in French Navy.
Perry, Samuel ..... Greenfield, Fairfield County, Conn.
Person, William ..... Isle of Wight County, Va.
Pierce, Newsom, Sr. ..... Virginia.
Pierce, Richard ..... Bristol, Bristol County, R.I.
Pixley, Hall ..... Great Barrington, Mass.
Pope, Nathaniel ..... Danvers, Mass.
Posey, Pryor ..... Charles County, Md.
Prickett, Israel ..... Georgia.
Priest, George ..... Chester County, Pa.
Randleman, Dr. John Frederick ..... North Carolina.

Reed (Reith), Corp. Jacob ..... Tulpehocken Township, Pa.
Reed, Sergt. Perez ..... Rehoboth, Mass.
Rice, Solomon ..... Mansfield, Windham County, Conn.
Rhodes, Jacob ..... Augusta County, Va.
Rogers, Daniel ..... Edgefield District, S.C.
Roper, Charles, 2d ..... Dinwiddie County, Va.
Rorebaugh, John ..... Berks County, Pa.
Ruble, Ensign David ..... Washington County, Va.
Rumbarger, George ..... Hanover Township, Lancaster Co., Pa.

St. Amand. (St. Amant), Pierre Daspit ..... New Orleans, La.
Secor (Seacor), David ..... Orange County, N.Y.
Shaver, Capt. Peter Barnhardt ..... Upper Hardwick, Sussex Co., N.J.
Shelby, Moses, Jr. ..... Mecklenburg County, N.C.
Simmons, Zarah ..... Little Compton, R.I.
Smith, Nicholas ..... Dobbs County, N.C.
Smock, Hendrick ..... Monmouth County, N.J.
Snyder (Snidow), Jacob ..... Montgomery County, Va.
Storrs, Augustus ..... Mansfield, Conn.
Stovall, George, Jr. ..... Campbell County, Va.
Stover (Stauffer), Ulrich ..... Bucks County, Pa.
Sublett, Abraham ..... Charlotte County, Va.

Terwilliger, Nathaniel ..... Shawangunk, Ulster County, N.Y.
Theodat de Taillevis de Perrigny—(See Perrigny).
Thigpen, John ..... North Carolina.
Thomas, James ..... Georgia.
Thomas, James ..... North Carolina.
Thomas, Capt. Robert ..... Orange County, Va.
Thorn, Capt. Michael, Sr. ..... near Pittsburgh, Yohogania County, Va. (now Pa.)

Thurber, Corp. Hezekiah ..... Richmond, N.H.
Tripp, Abiel ..... Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt.

Updike, Sergt. Abraham ..... Somerset County, N.J.
Van de Mark, Cornelius ..... Marlbrook, Ulster County, N.Y.
Vaught, George ..... Montgomery County, Va.

Ward, John, Sr. ..... Massachusetts.
Ware (Weir), James ..... Washington County, Va.
Warfield, Vachel ..... Anne Arundel County, Md.
Wells, Samuel ..... Rye, N.H.
Wetherbee (Weathersbee), Thomas ..... South Carolina.

Wiggin, David ..... New Market, N.H.
Willey, Sergt. Ichabod ..... Cherryfield, Lincoln County, Mass. (now Washington Co., Me.)

Wink, Jacob ..... Berks County, Pa.
Woolford, Capt. James ..... Dorchester County, Md.
Wright, Levi ..... Plympton, Mass.

Zirkle, Michael ..... Dunmore (later Shenandoah) County, Va.
1967

Outstanding Junior Members

By Charlotte Bayliss Scheuren
National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, Junior Membership Committee

Since the initiation of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest in 1963, the interest in and participation of Junior Members has increased greatly in chapters and states throughout the country. This Contest, which recognizes rewarding young women who have worked so diligently toward furthering the aims and purposes of our National Society has not only spurred Junior Members into more active service but has been a truly outstanding means whereby the capabilities and achievements of these Junior Members might be made known. These young women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six have proven that they are capable of assuming almost any office or other position in our Society.

The 1967 Outstanding Junior Member Contest has been no exception. Not only did five additional states enter candidates this year bringing the total to thirty-five, but the National Winner held the high position of State Regent of Arizona. In addition to these noteworthy achievements, our President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., once again graciously allotted time for the presentation of the National Winner from among the seven Division finalists.

Miss Elizabeth P. Bennett, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee introduced Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, National Vice Chairman in charge of Contest, who announced the National Winner. The National Outstanding Junior Member Pin was then presented to this Winner by the President General as her personal gift. Other gifts presented by the National Junior Membership Committee included a corsage and the Anniversary Plate commemorating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the DAR.

The National Winner of this year's Outstanding Junior Member Contest has truly earned the title with her active participation in DAR and her community. Her list of achievements is endless.

Suzanne Jane Pratt Cameron (Mrs. James Duke) Western Division and Arizona State Winner is a resident of Phoenix, Arizona. In the Yuma Chapter, she has served as Historian, Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent as well as numerous Chairmanships. She was appointed State Chairman of Americanism, a post she held for six years. She then went on to serve her state as Historian, Registrar and Vice Regent. At present, she is the State Regent!

Her community activities are varied. In Girl Scouts, she has been the Leader of a Brownie Troop, Junior Troop and Senior Troop. She has been a Consultant to the Junior Program and the Cadette Program. When Chairman of Yuma Neighborhood, her troops increased from 220 to over 500. She has been active in the Boy Scout Program as a Den Mother.

In her church, the National Winner has served as a Sunday School teacher, clerk, auditor, organist, soloist and a member of the Board of Directors.

She has actively participated in the Women's Republican Club where she has been a campaign worker for numerous candidates including her husband, who successfully won election for Judge of Court of Appeals.

Suzanne is the mother of two children, Alison Valerie, age 12 and Craig Charles, age 8 and is listed in "Outstanding Young Women of America."

First Runner-up in the Contest was Priscilla Lane Bingaman Markley (Mrs. Richard Earl), Eastern Division and Pennsylvania State Winner. Priscilla has been most active in the Jacob Feree Chapter, where she has served as Chairman of Junior Membership, DAR Schools and Public Relations Committees. She
The Outstanding Junior Member Contest winner for 1967, Susanne Pratt Cameron (center), is congratulated by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, as Charlotte B. Scheuren, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, looks on.

Below are pictured the State and Divisional winners (l. to r.): Betty Garner (Conn.); Joleen Reed (Maine and Northeastern Division); Sarah Trammell (N.Y.); Jo Ann Mulcare (District of Columbia); Priscilla Markley (Pa. and Eastern Division Winner); Helen Sue Cromley (Va.); Betsy Wells (Fla.); Katherine Frank (Tenn. and Southeastern Division); Cornelia Gillespie (Mich.); Nancy Redick (Ohio and East Central Division); Roberta Colehour (Ill. and North Central Division); Marilyn Weigand (La. and South Central Division); Susanne Cameron (Ariz. and Western Division); Sarah Tracy (Idaho).

The Outstanding Junior Member Contest winner for 1967, Susanne Pratt Cameron (center), is congratulated by Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, as Charlotte B. Scheuren, National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest, looks on.

The Second Runner-up title went to Roberta Lorraine Garvey Colehour (Mrs. Frederick T.), North Central Division and Illinois State winner. Roberta has held many chairmanships in the Carroll Chapter: Program, National Defense, Good Citizens and Membership. She has also served as Vice Regent and Regent. In the State Society, she has been State Chairman of National Defense and Vice Chairman of Pages. She has attended Continental Congress numerous times as a Page. In her community, she has been active as Vice President and President of the County Republican Women's Club and County Chairwoman of the Republican Central Committee. Roberta is the mother of Linda, age 15, Candice, age 14, and Georgia, age 13. She has one son, James, age 10.

Winner of the Third Runner-up honors went to Joleen Reed, Northeastern Division and Maine State Winner. Joleen's activities include various chairmanships and the office (Continued on page 702)

9, Dean Paul, age 7 and David Earl, age 3.

The Second Runner-up title went to Roberta Lorraine Garvey Colehour (Mrs. Frederick T.), North Central Division and Illinois State winner. Roberta has held many chairmanships in the Carroll Chapter: Program, National Defense, Good Citizens and Membership. She has also served as Vice Regent and Regent. In the State Society, she has been State Chairman of National Defense and Vice Chairman of Pages. She has attended Continental Congress numerous times as a Page. In her community, she has been active as Vice President and President of the County Republican Women's Club and County Chairwoman of the Republican Central Committee. Roberta is the mother of Linda, age 15, Candice, age 14, and Georgia, age 13. She has one son, James, age 10.

Winner of the Third Runner-up honors went to Joleen Reed, Northeastern Division and Maine State Winner. Joleen's activities include various chairmanships and the office (Continued on page 702)
ELIZABETH McINTOSH HAMMILL (Manassas, Va.). All the history teachers and principals of the secondary schools in Prince William County were invited as honor guests to a tea given by the Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter February 16th at Trinity Parish Hall, Manassas, in observance of American History Month. This event was widely attended. Enthusiasm for the idea of the tea was evidenced by the guests who expressed hopes that the chapter would make it an annual affair. Establishment of excellent rapport between the chapter and the county history teachers was an important accomplishment of this tea. Free copies of the “DAR Fact Sheet,” “The DAR In Action” and “DAR Schools” were given each guest. Sample copies of all the National Defense Patriotism literature and free order blanks were displayed, along with copies of the “DAR Magazine,” “In Washington,” “What the Daughters Do,” the catalogue of books in the Library, “Citizen USA” tapes, and other DAR materials. A poster, “I Am the Nation,” was provided for each school.

Separate tables were set up for the chapter’s Good Citizen, National Defense, DAR Schools, and American Indians Committees, featuring newspaper clippings of local chapter work in each, pertinent literature, and a display of Good Citizen and Good Citizenship medals. The chairman of each committee stood by her table to explain the work of her committee and to answer questions.

The chapter’s three Good Citizens and their mothers were also honor guests. The girls were presented their pins by Mrs. Frank P. Leach, Chairman of Good Citizens Committee, and introduced to those attending.

Mrs. Ernest J. Ristedt was chairman of the Tea arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Vivian V. Gillum, who prepared the floral arrangements, and Miss Thelma Barnard, who was chairman of the Invitations Committee.

Among other American History Month observances was an hour-long interview February 10th of the Regent, Mrs. James E. King, and the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Robert L. Byrd, Sr., on Radio Station WPRW’s “People to People” program. They told of the activities of the chapter during History Month, and announced the chapter’s History Essay Contest winners. They then discussed various historic places in Prince William County. The Regent described the DAR Museum, the State Rooms, and the Genealogical Library, urging listeners to see these at National Headquarters. Interspersed were appropriate selections from Senator Dirksen’s “Gallant Men” album.

Spot announcements were taped by members and played on the same station throughout the month. An article announcing the History Essay Contest winners, together with their pictures, was featured in both local newspapers. Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill Chapter feels it has had a most rewarding American History Month observance.

—Martha Eheart King.
as top winners in the annual “Essay Contest” sponsored by the Chapter. This is a project of long standing, having been started in 1898, only six years after the Chapter was organized, and carried on continuously. The subject is always an historical one. The students write under an assumed name and the real name is not known until the Chapter committee selects the winners. The remaining contestants were given certificates of participation.

The program was presented by 80 children from the fifth and sixth grades of the Junior American Citizens Club of the Quarryville Elementary School. The theme of the program was, “Patriot—Doers with a Vision.”

Andy Wood, president of the JAC Club of the Quarryville Elementary School, received the Thatcher Award Pin. Mrs. Walter H. Neikirk, regent of Donegal Chapter, made the presentation.

We joined with six area chapters to commemorate Constitution Day at the Derry Presbyterian Church, in Hershey, Pa. The State Chairman of the DAR School Committee, Mrs. Marian House Hobbs, gave an illustrated lecture on the DAR schools in January. In October the members took a Pennsylvania Dutch Tour, through Lancaster County.

Donegal Chapter, DAR, was organized April 21, 1892 and its charter was granted April 28, 1892. Our state number is four and the national number 15.—Helen Cruden.

LA GRANGE-ILLINOIS (Western Springs, Ill.). Members of the La Grange-Illinois Chapter celebrated the 40th anniversary of the founding of their chapter as guests of Mrs. Albert E. Jenner, Jr. at a brunch on February 15, 1967 at the Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Illinois. The brunch honored Mrs. Jenner’s mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Newbill, who was the organizing Regent of the La Grange-Illinois Chapter. Ruby red, symbolizing the 40th anniversary of the chapter, was the pre-dominant color of the brunch. Table decorations of red, white and blue honored the birthday anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln. Ruby red souvenir booklets, honoring Mrs. Newbill and outlining the history of the Chapter were presented to each of the 75 guests. Mrs. Newbill is a genealogist, historian and author. She has served DAR as State Registrar, Fourth Division Director, and founded the Regents’ Round Table, serving as its first chairman. State chairmanships included both Membership, and Student Loan, and she also served on the Mountain Schools committee. Organizing Regent of the La Grange-Illinois Chapter, she served as its delegate to Washington for eighteen consecutive years, serving on the NSDAR Resolutions Committee. She organized the Chapter’s genealogy class, and conducted it for a number of years.

As a special gesture of affection for Mrs. Newbill, every member of the La Grange-Illinois Chapter contributed to a gift fund, presented in her name, to aid in the refurbishing of Constitution Hall.

The invocation was given by Mrs. Guy Brown, Chaplain, followed by the salute to the flag led by Mrs. Hollis Embree. Mrs. James H. Peterson, Chapter Regent, gave the introductions and announcements. The candle lighting ceremony was led by Mrs. R. O. Butz and Mrs. K. W. Parkinson. Fortieth Anniversary greetings were extended by Mrs. R. H. Thompson, Jr., State Regent. Mrs. Newbill gave an interesting account of the founding and growth of the chapter, followed by a talk on the DAR Museum by Mrs. Robert Showers.

Other honored guests were Illinois Regent, Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr.; Mrs. Frances G. Tornow, “Journeyman, and chapter friend for 37 of our 40 years”; Kaskaskia Chapter members Mrs. J. Grace Barrell, Regent and Mrs. Robert Showers, guest speaker; and Mrs. Newbill’s guests, Miss Violet Wyld, Miss Jean Ten Broeck, Lt. Col. Elizabeth Fitch, Ret., and Miss Rebecca Fitch.

JOHN ALEXANDER (Alexandria, Va.). For the second consecutive year, the John Alexander Chapter has placed a marker on one of the historic houses in this old city which has been so intimately associated with the families of both the Lees and the Washingtons.

Following the marking in 1966 of the Lord Fairfax House, the Chapter this year selected the home of Edmund Jennings Lee, 428 North Washington Street. The handsome brick house, now the residence of Mr. Edward C. Plyler and Mr. Joseph Cipolari, has been meticulously restored.

Edmund Jennings Lee (1772-1843) was the youngest son of Henry Lee of “Leesylvania” and his wife, Lucy Grymes. In 1796, at the age of 24, he married a second cousin, Sarah, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, and came to live in Alexandria, where he practiced law. The lot at the southwest corner of Washington and Oronoco Streets on which the Edmund Jennings Lee House stands has been “in the family” since 1784, when it was conveyed to Henry Lee, Jr. (“Lighthorse Harry”). Construction on the house was begun prior to 1801, while the property was under lease to Beale Howard, but was not completed until the property was transferred by Charles Lee to his brother, Edmund Jennings Lee, January 28, 1801. Except for a brief interval after the death of Mrs. Lee in 1837, when Edmund Jennings Lee lived in the home of his sister, Mary Lee Pendall, directly across Washington Street, the house was occupied by members of the family until the latter part of the nineteenth century. Nearby, too, in the house at 607 Oronoco Street, for some time lived the widowed mother of Robert E. Lee, where she and her children could be near relatives.

Edmund Jennings Lee served from 1814 to 1818 as mayor of Alexandria, described in that capacity as “a scrooge to the evil-doer.” He was also a devoted churchman, serving as warden of Christ Church for many years and successfully representing the church in the disputes arising after the Revolution as to the ownership of the Glebe Lands.

Taking part in the ceremony of marking the house on April 21, in addition to the Regent, Mrs. James W. Chapman, and the Historian, Mrs. Carroll H. May, were the Rev. William Sydnor, rector of Christ Church; M. Ludwell Lee Montague, president of The Society of The Lees of Virginia, who introduced 15 direct descendants of Edmund Jennings Lee; Mayor Frank E. Mann; and the present owners of the house.

Following the ceremony, members of the John Alexander Chapter, including Past President General Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, and their guests were hon-
ored by Mr. Plyler and Mr. Cipolari at a reception. Mrs. Leo W. Utz, State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. John Victor Buffington, State Vice Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. John Carter Goldsborough, State Regent of North Carolina, and her husband, Mr. John Carter Goldsborough were among the more than one hundred guests who attended. Mr. Goldsborough is a direct descendant of Edmund Jennings Lee.

-Nettie Allen Voges.

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH (Reno, Nevada). The regular meeting of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter in December was in the American Heritage motif; the hostess, Mrs. Walter F. Sedgley, who is American Heritage Chairman, used an old English tea service and Sheffield silver and trays. Members and guests wore old watches, brooches, pins, lockets, gowns, a jet cape, old handmade lace, old shawls. One charming old gown worn by Mrs. Carson Hawkins was of blue velvet trimmed in old lace. Another gown was of the Gibson girl era, an embroidered chiffon wedding gown, worn by a C.A.R. member, Miss Bobbie Nelson, at the request of the original bride who was present. The Lady Baltimore cakes were made from an 1890 recipe.

American songs appropriate for Christmas were sung by a chorus from one of the Junior High Schools. Homemade jellies were sold by C.A.R. members. Various family heirlooms were displayed or passed around to those attending. "The History of the American Creed" by Myrtle Cheney Murdock was read as being an appropriate article for the American Heritage theme.

In September, we displayed in a store in North Hollywood, featuring an old family Bible, with antique brass candlesticks flanking it, and behind this a copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, both facsimile copies, and a picture showing the signing of the Constitution. We also distributed to a restaurant, for the second year, the DAR folder on the Constitution with prayer on the reverse side and, in addition, had the prayer read at a Lockheed Aircraft Corporation Management Club meeting with over 2,000 people present.

At our September 17 meeting we had an excellent paper read to members and prospective members—Americanism: "Four Houses Not for Sale—Your House, God's House, School House, Court House." It was very well received.

We continued in October with the theme of "Be Ye Doers" by relating the DAR Story and a description of the DAR Museum which was made more alive by a member who had attended the 1966 Continental Congress. Our hostess this day was Mrs. Thomas J. Will and we were delighted to have with us the four generations of her family—besides Mrs. Will, her daughter, Mrs. Eugene O. Lombardo, her daughter, Mrs. Ronald K. Willis, also members of our Chapter, and little Miss Rhonda Marie Willis who has been accepted into the National Society of the C.A.R. with No. 99388.

We have stressed National Defense and at a program in November discussed several matters upon which the members that day all pledged to write Senators and Congressmen. As a result we have been receiving answers as the months pass by indicating that this does pay.

We joined with other San Fernando Valley Chapters in January in hosting our State Regent, Mrs. Donald Spicer, at a delightful get-together. Mrs. Spicer again impressed upon all her sincerity and earnestness of purpose in her address. We heard briefly from Mr. George Todt, State President of S.A.R., turned the program over to C.A.R. president, Alan Camilleri. A brief history of the founding of C.A.R. was given, followed by a prayer, flag salute, and C.A.R. creed.

Mrs. George Lee, Regent, introduced Mrs. Earl Leach, Chairman DAR Good Citizen, who introduced Miss Jo-Ellen Sheets of Verona. Miss Sheets is a recipient of the Good Citizen Award offered by Cranetown DAR. She represented Cranetown Chapter at the 4th annual Award Day held in Trenton.

Mrs. John Unkles, program chairman of Cranetown, introduced Mrs. Harold Burkhart, President of the Northern New Jersey Civil War Roundtable. Mrs. H. Burkhart in an authentic costume of the period presented the life of Harriette Beecher Stowe.

Over the years Cranetown has presented various gifts to Grover Cleveland's home which were possessions of the Cleveland Family. In keeping with tradition, Mrs. Joseph Litvany, ex-Regent of Cranetown, presented to Mrs. Eugene Farrell, custodian of the birthplace, a framed picture of a member of the Cleveland family.

Punch and a flag cake, made by Mrs. Charles Poekel, Sr. of Essex Fells, Senior President of the General Gould C.A.R., was served.

SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY (Moorefield, West Virginia). In celebration of American History Month by the South Branch Valley Chapter, DAR, Mrs. Arnold Weese placed her doll collection in the window of a local jewelry store in Moorefield, West Virginia.

The dolls are dressed in authentic copies of the presidential inauguration gowns now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Mrs. Weese has spent several years in collecting materials and making the gowns exactly like those worn by the 42 White House hostesses.

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to whom was introduced from the floor, a new member of his organization—just five years old—and a life member!
—Mrs. Melvin C. Nore.

ROANOKE VALLEY (Vinton, Va.) At Continental Congress Mrs. John H. Moseley, organizing regent of Roanoke Valley Chapter and present state chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, received two awards for Virginia NSDAR. First award was for best overall work in Eastern Division and first award for most interesting and outstanding work of all states. Mrs. Roger C. Martin of General James Breckenridge Chapter, Roanoke, is the national vice chairman of Eastern Division.

At the recent Virginia State Conference held at Old Point Comfort, Mrs. William T. Horton, Mrs. Trudy Horton, and Roanoke Valley Chapter, presented to Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General, NSDAR, a Haviland oyster plate for the DAR Museum. It was designed and made by Theodore R. Davis at the direction of President Rutherford B. Hayes during his administration in the White House. This lovely plate, which has an American eagle on the back, was inherited by Mrs. Horton from her great aunt, Mrs. Luke F. Wilson of Kansas City, Missouri.

This chapter had a third place state essay winner, Michael Nickerson, a seventh grade student, for his essay on Rutherford B. Hayes during his administration. This chapter had a third place state essay winner, Michael Nickerson, a seventh grade student, for his essay on Rutherford B. Hayes during his administration. This chapter had a third place state essay winner, Michael Nickerson, a seventh grade student, for his essay on Rutherford B. Hayes during his administration.

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Revolution to the California Historical Society whose local branch has its headquarters in El Molino Viejo (The Old Mill) San Marino, California.

Capt. Smith was born at Flowsery Hundred, Prince George County, Virginia on November 14, 1768 and served as a boy in the Virginia naval service. Following his service Smith continued as a sea captain, settling finally in California, then a foreign land under Mexican rule. He died on May 5, 1846 and was buried in Mountain Cemetery in the little pueblo of Sonoma, Cali.

The status and structure of Capt. Smith as a California pioneer and her only known Revolutionary War Veteran was confirmed in 1964 through the efforts of California chapters and members of the NSDAR assisted by the California Genealogical Society and the California Historical Society. The Resolution was authored by Senator Terrance A. Rattigan and was unanimously adopted on February 19, 1965.

Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Richard H. Cronshay, immediate past State Historian made the presentations. Mr. Henry H. Clifford, Trustee and immediate Past President of the California Historical Society, accepted the gifts for the Society.

Mrs. Donald Spicer, State Regent; Mrs. James J. Champieux, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Frank R. Mattlach, Honorary State Regent and now State Chairman of DAR Schools; Mrs. F. George Herlihy, State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. James D. Smith, State Parliamentarian, were out-of-town dignitaries of the Society in attendance.

The Honorable H. W. Hitchcock, Mayor of San Marino, gave the greeting from the City, and Mrs. Harry O. Barnes, Regent of the San Marino Chapter, welcomed the assembly of prominent guests and civic leaders.— Floribel H. Cronshay.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNE (Upper Marlboro, Maryland) Marlborough Towne Chapter was organized October 15th, 1966 at the colonial home "Compton Bassett" of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Robert B. Sasscer. Following the installation ceremony, conducted by the National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, Mrs. Irvin C. Brown, coffee was served in true Maryland fashion accompanied by ham and biscuits.

In the four months since the Chapter was organized, there have been several very interesting speakers at the meetings. Mrs. Charles Cook, Corresponding Secretary, presented a slide tour of old and historic homes in the area with particular emphasis on those homes which have recently been destroyed by "progress" or are about to be demolished. Dr. Verne Chatelaine, Professor Emeritus of History of the University of Maryland spoke at a later meeting on the contribution of Prince George's County to the heritage of America—a very stirring talk which will long be remembered by the members as well as their guests.

The most current undertaking of the chapter has been a display in the Prince George's County Court House of antiquities which cross three centuries of American History. The arrangement of the display was supervised by Mrs. John D. Bowling, Historian and Chairman of the American Heritage Committee and Mrs. George B. Merrick, Chairman of the DAR School Committee. Among the objects painstakingly researched and displayed were two of four priceless Sheffield silver candlesticks presented by General Washington to his former aide-de-camp, Major General William Heath, at the time of General Heath's wedding; a hand-jointed wooden doll of the Queen Anne period, circa 1690; a peace-pipe medal resplendent with the engraved head of General George Washington which an ancestor of DAR chapter member Mrs. William Harmon found buried in the Piscataway area; and a portion of a magnificent hand-wrought silver tea service. Also exhibited was an early Pennsylvania cradle, some drawings of the once well-used Hill's Landing on the Patuxent River, and a picture of the law office of Senator Reverdy Johnson, the jurist who prepared an argument of defense during the trial of Mary Surratt for conspiracy in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Other items contributed were maps of the early plans for laying out Prince George's County, and reports of the school board for the county during the 1800's.

The display was notable in that all of the items and precious objects came from the private collections of families whose roots run deep in the history-rich soil of Upper Marlboro and have been lovingly handed down from one generation to the next.

Part of Marlborough Towne's heritage display.
MICAJAH PETT'AWAY (Rocky Mount, N.C.) honored five members at the meeting in January. The following words were spoken by the Regent, Mrs. Lyman C. Jones. "Today we are honoring Mrs. J. B. Goode, Mrs. A. W. Gill, Mrs. W. H. Horne, Mrs. R. T. Fountain and Mrs. W. Gray Williams. These have been members for 45 years. Our oldest is Mrs. W. H. Horne who is 94; Mrs. Goode was our second Regent; Mrs. Gill our fourth and Mrs. Fountain our sixth. We are happy to have two of them with us today, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Fountain. These five members have made outstanding contributions over the years and deserve respect and recognition. They are loyal members and dedicated to the aims and purposes of the DAR. The memory of their energy and enthusiasm will always be with us. Each member should feel it is a privilege and an honor to belong to such a wonderful organization and these five have proved it."

PATIENCE WRIGHT (Laguna Beach, California). It all began with the April 1965 issue of the DAR Magazine and it ended on Feb. 22, 1967 with a "Patriots' Day" parade an hour long, with 72 entries, representing 20 Southern California cities and witnessed by almost ten thousand people; nor has it just ended for it featured not only a program and parade on Washington's birthday but also a year-long program of youth education, community programs and projects as well as raising much needed funds for the High School Music Dept.

Never have the streets of Laguna been so thronged with people including many teen-agers and small children, who applauded, smiled and waved as the lead car, bearing the DAR insignia, passed along. Riding in this car were the regent of Patience Wright, Mrs. Akbin Wethe and other chapter officers as well as Mrs. Earl Corkett, Regent Wm. Caball Chapter, Newport. In the car with the grand marshal, Mr. Walter Knott, were Mrs. Knott and Mrs. John Champieux, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Then came the chapter's "Spirit of '76" color guard (which won first prize), their Minutemen hats being gifts from the Acton Minutemen. The "Mount Vernon" float which followed was the combined entry of Patience Wright and Wm. Caball Chapters with members from each chapter in Colonial dress; also the winners of the patriotic essays from the Laguna schools, wearing Minutemen hats.

The program which followed included the awarding of trophies, presentation to Mayor Martin of Laguna by Karl Koenig of a Flag which once flew over the national capitol; presentation by the DAR of a pictorial scroll from the city officials of Acton and the Acton DAR chapter; presentation of a fifty-star Flag woven by a Navajo Indian woman to the DAR, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the raising of the colors by the Boy Scouts and the singing of the National Anthem. Following the parade, the chapter held an informal reception at Hotel Laguna where the city's honored guests, city and school officials, Exchange Club members and Cheryl Brennan, winner of the "Good Citizen" of the year award by the DAR were entertained.—Emily H. Ross.

LYMAN HALL (Waycross, Georgia). An occasion long to be remembered was the March meeting of the Lyman Hall Chapter members honoring Mrs. Henry J. Carswell at the colonial home of Mrs. T. J. Ferrell.

The honoree, Mrs. Carswell, was presented a fifty year membership pin by Past Regent, Mrs. Fred Odum, stating "Her love of Country comes second only to her love of Church," a framed fifty year Certificate by the Regent, Mrs. Carl Scott, saying "She holds our Banner high," a jeweled Flag Pin by Past Regent and Present Flag Chairman, Mrs. J. T. Burgess who declared, "Her activity has been unequalled in promoting Patriotism at every opportunity." She is known over the State as "The Little Flag Lady" for the hundreds of Flags she has distributed.

Mrs. Carswell attended the 69th State Conference held in Macon, which was dedicated to the Fifty-Year Members, honoring them with a reception following the Regent's Banquet.

Mrs. Carswell in her fifty years of active service in DAR has served her Chapter as Vice-Regent, Registrar, Chairman of various committees, District Chairman of Good Citizens Committee, four two-year terms as Regent, State Conference was held in Waycross during one of her terms as Regent), written a history of the Chapter, and now completing nine consecutive years as Chairman of Good Citizens Committee, having awarded Pins to one hundred fifty girls.

In awarding the fourteen Good Citizens their Pins this year, Mrs. Carswell said, "Lyman Hall deems it a privilege to pay you this small tribute."

Co-hostesses with Mrs. Ferrell were Mrs. J. Mac Barnes, Mrs. Quay Parrott, Mrs. C. M. Blanton, Mrs. Earl Holt—(Continued on page 702)
In a sizable cemetery of more recent creation, studded with great oaks, many more than four feet in diameter, majestically stands St. Luke's Church, a monument to God, in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. It is the oldest existing, original, Gothic English Church building in America; also said to be the last pure Gothic structure erected by the English. Its architecture conforms closely to that of the first brick church at Jamestown.

Dating from 1632 in actual construction, its antecedents began in 1622, under the pastoral care of the Reverend Mr. William Bennett, with its English benefactors even four to five years earlier.

The church escaped for many years the ravages caused by the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, the devastations of war, and to a lesser degree the vicissitudes and inclemency of the weather. In recent years somewhat extensive restoration of the Jacobean interior has been required. This must be seen and studied in its entirety, along with the pews, alms box, communion plate, and other furnishings, to be appreciated.

During the turbulent years of American Revolution, Old St. Luke's was often threatened. Colonel Tarleton's dreaded British troops encamped in the church yard, but the ancient Vestry Books had been buried for safety and the Church came through unscathed.

In 1777, the Vestry was dissolved; in 1785, the Church of Virginia itself was disestablished; and for almost forty years only occasional services were held. It was allowed to fall into disrepair, finally requiring attention that merits praise. (Today this beloved St. Luke's continues to serve as a summer Chapel.)

In 1887 a violent storm caused the roof and part of the east gable to collapse. The Reverend Mr. David Barr succeeded in getting financial assistance to repair the Church. In 1953, it was discovered that the foundations were crumbling to dust—the walls and roof were in jeopardy. The Nation was about to lose forever its oldest existing Gothic Brick church. Under leadership of a true American, Henry Mason Day, every effort was exerted to secure financial aid for the restoration that it might continue to be a historical monument to inspire all who visit this Church.

St. Luke's Church has been designated a Registered National Historic Land Mark under the provision of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

Mrs. Walter A. Porter, State Chaplain, Hillsville, Va.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Cheyenne, Wyoming

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, founded in 1868, was the first church in Cheyenne and all of Wyoming. It is the "Mother Church" of the Episcopal Churches in the State. The Right Reverend Ethelbert Talbot was the founding Bishop. This Church served the area until 1888 when the present structure was built. The cross from the original old church and the bell are presently in use at St. Mark's; all that remain of the original structure. The old building was taken apart and moved to the old mining town of Carbon, Wyoming, serving as an Episcopal place of worship. Later it served as a ranch house and as late as 1922 was being used as a hay barn on a ranch.

A Catholic Church was built earlier than the Episcopal church, a sort of prefab structure, and shipped to Cheyenne from Omaha. The physical plant was assembled in Cheyenne. As far as has been determined, it is not now in use or extant.

Mrs. R. W. Templin, State Regent Cheyenne, Wyoming
MINUTES

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, June 9, 1967

The Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., at 12 noon, Friday, June 9, 1967, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Osborne, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Lange, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Morse; Vice President General: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. Ward, District of Columbia; Mrs. Andrus, Florida; Mrs. Warren, Maryland; Mrs. Utz, Virginia; Mrs. Galbraith, West Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Jones, moved that 76 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Ward. Adopted.

Mrs. Jones reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 607; resigned, 330; reinstated, 76.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the report of the Registrar General in the absence of Mrs. Peters.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 941 applications presented to the Board today.

Evelyn Cole Peters,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Sayre moved that the 941 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Galbraith. Adopted.

The President General expressed her gratification for the fine report, as it represents the largest number of new members admitted at a June Board meeting since 1952.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Thomas, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 22nd to June 9th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Patricia Connachan Main Amundson, South Lake Tahoe, California; Mrs. Victoria Crowell Graham, Tustin, California; Mrs. Joy Butts Carter, Immokalee, Florida; Mrs. Martha Steelman Krell, Hershey, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Katherine May Gaul, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Lorraine Tillman Davis, Henderson, Tennessee; Mrs. Faye Jordan Dailey, Parsons, Tennessee; Mrs. Sara Sullenberger Beets, Rogersville, Tennessee.

The State Regent of Oklahoma requests authorization of a chapter in Ada.

The following organizing regency has expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mary Alyce Stanton Fehleison.

Through their respective State Regents an extension of time for one year from expiration dates is requested for the following two chapters which are below in membership: Major L'Enfant, Washington, D.C.; Julien Poydras, Denham Springs, Louisiana.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: LaCumbre, Santa Barbara, California (automatically disbanded June 1, 1967); Governor John Milledge, Dalton, Georgia; Tea Rock, Marshfield, Massachusetts; Charles Meseroll, Union City, Michigan (automatically disbanded June 7, 1967).

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Ebenezer Fletcher, Dell City, Oklahoma.

Amanda A. Thomas,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Thomas moved the confirmation of eight organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; extension of time for two chapters; disbandment of four chapters; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Andrus. Adopted.

Miss Thomas reported that there is a very good chance of organizing a chapter in Canada this year.

The President General wished the members a restful summer.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Sayre, read the minutes which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Charlotte W. Sayre,
Recording Secretary General.
The Americana Collection was privileged to receive two volumes of "The American Drawings of John White" published by the British Museum and the University of North Carolina Press, presented by the North Carolina Society in honor of Mrs. Abner Milton Cornwell, State Regent, 1964-67. The presentation was made by Mrs. John MacLeod. Above, Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Morse examine the books in the Americana Room.

A silver spoon by J. Conning of Mobile, Ala., was presented to Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Sullivan by Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, State Regent of Florida (left). The spoon was donated by Mrs. Leonard R. Tait, Pensacola Chapter.

A silver bowl with 24-inch tray, once belonging to Mrs. Donald McLean, President General, 1905-09, was given to the National Society by Carolyn Riddle (Mrs. Nelson M. Downes) of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Chapter in memory of her mother, Ella Wyckoff Riddle (Mrs. Harry M.), Regent 1926-29 of the Peggy Warne Chapter, New Jersey. The bowl was given to Mrs. McLean by officers, chapters and members of NSDAR as a thank you for the completion of Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Needham P. Meseborn (left) of North Carolina, daughter of Mrs. Downes, made the presentation to Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General and Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General as Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General looks on.

The New Jersey State Society presented a table in memory of Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Honorary Vice President General, 1964-67. This drop-leaf table of cherry wood, c. 1800, is stamped "S. T. Bellerjeau," a Trenton cabinetmaker. The presentation was made by Mrs. Walter C. Cougle, State Regent, and Mrs. John Kent Finley, Vice President General (center).

Mrs. Paul J. Muller, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter (center), presented a membership pin which belonged to the late Annette Peabody Trowbridge Kinney, last known Charter Member of the National Society. Mrs. Kinney, whose number was 232 was a member of the Army and Navy Chapter.
Vice Presidents General
1967-1970

MRS. MAXWELL MILLER CHAPMAN
Rockville, Indiana

MRS. RICHARD PRESTON Geron
Huntsville, Alabama

MRS. ABNER MILTON CORNWELL
Lincolnton, North Carolina

MRS. WALTER G. DICK
Alleyton, Texas

MRS. D. W. Humphreys
Cushing, Oklahoma

MRS. WILLIAM N. GRESSETTE
St. Matthews, South Carolina

MISS ANNA MARY McNutt
District of Columbia

LOUISE BROCKWAY CHAPMAN, a second generation Daughter of the American Revolution, is a member of the Estabrook Chapter of Rockville. During her twenty years as a member of this Chapter, she has held many chairmanships and served as Treasurer and Regent. She has been a State Chairman of American Indians, State Treasurer, Central District Director and State Vice Regent. She is presently serving as State Regent. On the National level, Mrs. Chapman has served as the Treasurer of the State Vice Regents Club, as a National Vice Chairman of the American Heritage Committee, and is a member of the State and National Officers Clubs. A State and National Promoter of C.A.R., she is also a member of the Advisory Board of Tamassee DAR School.

ALICE HAIRSTON Geron, a member of the Twickenham Town Chapter since 1939, has served continuously in her Chapter and State Society. Within her Chapter she has served on various committees, twice as General Chairman of State Conferences, twice as Corresponding Secretary, as Registrar and Chapter Regent, and as a delegate to Continental Congress for fifteen years. Mrs. Geron has served on the State level as Chairman of DAR Museum and Membership, Registrar, Vice Regent, and is now completing a three-year term as State Regent. She is a member of the State DAR Officers Club, the National Officers Club, life member of the State Vice Regents Club and a member of the State Regents Club. Mrs. Geron is Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.
MARY NEWCOME CORNWELL first joined Independence Bell Chapter in Washington, D.C. and transferred to Jacob Forney Chapter when she married and moved to Lincolnton, North Carolina. She has served her Chapter as Registrar, Historian, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. On the State level she has been District Director, Historian, Vice Regent and Regent. She is a member of the State Officers Club, having served as Secretary, a member of the Board of Trustees of Crossnore School and is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. Mrs. Cornwell is a life member of the State Vice Regents Club, having served as President. She holds membership in the National Officers Club and was a member of the Resolutions Committee for two years.

HATTIE MAY EVERETT DICK, a native and lifelong resident of Colorado County, Texas, organized the John Everett Chapter in 1932. Her offices in the Chapter have been Regent, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Registrar and Chairman of many committees. On the State level, she has served as Historian, Chaplain, Vice Regent and Regent. She has been State Chairman of Americanism, DAR Schools, Constitution Week, Organizing, and of a special committee to revise the State Bylaws. Mrs. Dick has served as National Vice Chairman of DAR Manual for Citizenship, Flag of the United States of America and DAR Magazine Committees. A member of the National Officers Club and the State Vice Regents Club, she is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

ABEL WINGATE HUMPHREYS has been a member of the Cushing Chapter for more than twenty years. Currently serving her Chapter as Chairman of National Defense, she has also held other offices including that of Regent. She has held the offices in her State of Recording Secretary, First Vice Regent and Regent, as well as the Chairmanship of several committees. She is a member of the National Officers Club, President of the Oklahoma State Officers Club, a State Chairman of Revisions and a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

CARYN M. GRESSETTE has given active and devoted service to the Society for thirty years. She has served her Chapter as Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. For the State Society she has served as State Chairman of Museum, and Magazine Advertising, Chaplain, Vice Regent and Regent. For six years, she has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Tamassee DAR School. Mrs. Gressette is a member of the National Officers Club, a life member of the State Vice Regents Club, a National Advisor to Tamassee and a member of the DAR Speakers Staff Committee. She is a State and National promoter of C.A.R.
ANNA MARY MCNUTT, a member of the Descendants of ’76 Chapter, has held the offices of Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. She has served as Vice Chairman and Chairman of several State Committees, as well as holding the State offices of Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. On the National level, she has served the National Society as Chairman of Constitution Week, Vice Chairman of Library Expansion and Motion Picture Committees. While State Regent, she was a member of the Advisory Board of the C.A.R. and is now a National Promoter.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
Elected 1967

MRS. GEORGE W. S. MUSGRAVE
Laurel, Maryland

ANNE SIGHTLER MUSGRAVE began service to the National Society as Organizing Regent of Brigadier General Rezin Beall Chapter, April 1922 and has since attended every Continental Congress but one. She has served the State of Maryland as Recording Secretary and Regent. Her service to the National Society includes two Handbook revisions, Congress Program Chairman during the Fiftieth Anniversary and Special Golden Jubilee Celebration and Chairman of Revision of Bylaws for the General Revision in 1955. She is presently Chairman of this committee and a member of the National Resolutions Committee. Mrs. Musgrave served as Vice President General 1952-55, is a Past President of the National Chairman's Association, and is a member of the National Officers Club and the Vice Presidents General Club. A State and National Promoter of C.A.R., she is presently serving as Honorary Senior National Vice President, Chairman of Bylaws Committee and Advisor for the Resolutions Committee.

MRS. HAROLD FOOR MACHLAN
Coral Gables, Florida

ALICE HOUSER MACHLAN was Organizing Regent of Biscayne Chapter, the Chapter to which she now belongs. She has served her State and Chapter as National Page, Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. Elected to the office of Vice President General in 1957, she has also served as National Chairman, Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, as a member of the Resolutions Committee for six years, and the Credentials Committee for three years. In her thirty-six years of active service, she has attended Continental Congress twenty-two consecutive years.
THE CHAPTER REGENCY'S MONTHLY REMINDER

This calendar is offered as an illustration that the Regent may work out with her officers so that each may have a definite outline of dates upon which certain requirements must be met. To this calendar other items may be added:

Date on which state dues are required. Date on which the State Treasurer's books are closed. Date on which the Chapter Officers report to the proper State Officers. Date on which reports of the Chapter Chairmen of Committees should be received by State Chairmen. Special holidays for local and state observance. Month for electing Delegates and Alternates to the State Conference. Date for Annual State Conference at which all members in good standing may attend. Date on which material for State and Chapter Year Books must be received. Date for report of State Conference by the Chapter Delegate. Date for advertisement to be in Editor's office to be printed in your State's issue of the DAR MAGAZINE.

JANUARY  New Year's Thoughts, Philippians 111,13-21.
Election of Delegates and Alternates to Congress.
Members delinquent if National Society dues are unpaid by January 1st.
Make plans with local civic authority to proclaim February, American History Month.
Check Honor Roll requirements for Chapter standing.

FEBRUARY  Washington's Birthday 22nd
Use Washington's Prayer, composed by him and recommended to the 13 governors.
All contributions for State and National credit voted for must be received by the State Treasurer not later than February 15.
Final date for Delegate and Alternate representation to Congress based on dues received by February 1st.

MARCH  Credential Blanks for Continental Congress completed and returned to Washington before March 10th and a copy sent to the State Regent.
Beginning of NSDAR fiscal year.
Elect Nominating Committee to present nominees for chapter officers.
First notice from Treasurer General to members in arrears, March 15-30.
Honor Roll requirements for new fiscal year received from NSDAR.

APRIL  Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1776
Week of April 19th—Continental Congress meets in Washington, D.C. State meetings held during this week in Washington open to all members.
Report of the nominating committee.
Notify Officers and Chairmen their annual written reports are to be read at the Annual meeting in May.

MAY  Memorial Day, May 30th
Annual meeting for annual reports of Officers and chairmen.
Memorial Service for departed members.
Report of Continental Congress.
Chapter election, send report of election to Organizing Secretary General and to State Corresponding secretary.
Installation of newly elected officers.
All papers and books in hands of outgoing Officers should be given to new Officers and Chairmen.
Final notice from Treasurer General to members in arrears.

JUNE  Flag Day, June 14, fly the Flag of the U.S.A.
Chapter Treasurer's semi-annual report of changes in membership, transfers, resignations, new members, due in Treasurer General's office in Washington, June 1st.
Send chapter Chairman's names to respective State Chairmen.

When packet mailing is received from the NSDAR, have a workshop this month or next to orient responsibilities and programs.
Keep a copy of the bylaws of the NSDAR and of the State Organization with you for all DAR occasions.

JULY  Independence Day, July 4th
Members whose dues are not received by the Treasurer General before July 1 are dropped from membership.
Plan Chapter programs with Committees, invite State Officers and State Chairmen to be speakers for the Chapter.

AUGUST  Chapter Year Book or Supplement goes to the printer.
Arrange for local civic authority to proclaim Constitution Week. Make Chapter plans for recognition of this week.

SEPTEMBER  Constitution Week Observance.
Plan an Historical Pilgrimage, 1776, Constitution Day.
Urge members and all officers to subscribe to the DAR Magazine, $3.00 per year.
Contact all High Schools, public, private, parochial, to acquaint proper authorities of GOOD CITIZENS AWARD contest.

OCTOBER  Founders Day, NSDAR, Oct. 11, 1891
Chapter dues collected for coming year.
Review Honor Roll requirements with chapter members.
Order Good Citizens pins and certificates.
Use the DAR HANDBOOK, current edition, to find the answer to questions concerning DAR work, bylaws, parliamentary procedure and protocol.
Budget adopted for coming year.

NOVEMBER  Thanksgiving Day, Federal and State election Day (urge members to vote)
Christmas gifts sent to children at Approved Schools, if money is sent for Christmas gifts, it should reach the State Treasurer by November 15th.
Name of DAR GOOD CITIZENS AWARD winner sent to the State Chairman by November 15th.
Thanksgiving Day, Election Day, fly the U.S. Flag.
Second semi-annual report of changes in membership due in Treasurer General's office, Nov. 1, check with Chapter Treasurer to send on time.

DECEMBER  Christmas Day, December 25th
National Society dues for all members, $3.00 each, due in Treasurer General's office by December 31 for HONOR ROLL credit.
All members under 35 years of age attending Continental Congress are invited to serve as Pages, send their names to the State Regent before January 1st.
Send names of members (other than voters) to serve on the House Committee at Continental Congress to the State Regent for appointment by the President General.
1966—1967

HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

by Edith B. Cogswell (Mrs. William G.)
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL AWARDS REPORT, 1966-1967

Alabama—19 Gold, 14 Silver, 15 H.M.
Alaska—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
Arkansas—12 Gold, 6 Silver, 15 H.M.
California—26 Gold, 22 Silver, 25 H.M.
Colorado—2 Gold, 4 Silver, 3 H.M.
Connecticut—5 Gold, 3 Silver, 10 H.M.
Delaware—2 Gold, 2 Silver
District of Columbia—8 Gold, 17 Silver, 11 H.M.
Florida—16 Gold, 19 Silver, 10 H.M.
Georgia—26 Gold, 17 Silver, 13 H.M.
Hawaii—No awards
Idaho—No awards
Illinois—39 Gold, 27 Silver, 14 H.M.
Indiana—27 Gold, 17 Silver, 15 H.M.
Iowa—4 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.
Kansas—11 Gold, 8 Silver, 10 H.M.
Kentucky—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 4 H.M.
Louisiana—12 Gold, 14 Silver, 4 H.M.
Maine—2 Gold, 4 H.M.
Maryland—17 Gold, 9 Silver, 5 H.M.
Massachusetts—8 Gold, 7 Silver, 8 H.M.
Michigan—5 Gold, 9 Silver, 6 H.M.
Minnesota—1 Gold, 1 H.M.
Mississippi—17 Gold, 6 Silver, 9 H.M.
Missouri—23 Gold, 19 Silver, 10 H.M.
Montana—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
Nebraska—7 Gold, 6 Silver, 3 H.M.
New Hampshire—2 Gold
New Jersey—14 Gold, 13 Silver, 8 H.M.
New Mexico—6 Gold, 5 Silver
New York—31 Gold, 24 Silver, 19 H.M.
North Carolina—22 Gold, 14 Silver, 9 H.M.
North Dakota—No awards
Ohio—21 Gold, 14 Silver, 5 H.M.
Oklahoma—13 Gold, 6 Silver, 8 H.M.
Oregon—4 Gold, 1 H.M.
Pennsylvania—16 Gold, 9 Silver, 14 H.M.
Rhode Island—6 Silver, 2 H.M.
South Carolina—14 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M.
South Dakota—1 Gold, 3 H.M.
Tennessee—15 Gold, 13 Silver, 8 H.M.
Texas—29 Gold, 5 Silver, 14 H.M.
Utah—No awards
Vermont—1 Silver, 3 H.M.
Virginia—35 Gold, 24 Silver, 23 H.M.
Washington—5 Gold, 2 Silver, 5 H.M.
West Virginia—3 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.
Wisconsin—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
Wyoming—1 Gold
Chapters Outside United States—No awards
Summary—Gold 547; Silver 400; Honorable Mention 336
TOTAL—1283 out of 2877 Chapters

ALABAMA
(48 out of 69 Chapters)
Hon. Men. (15): Alamance, Anne Phillips, Cahawba, Captain William Davis, Choctaw, David Lindsay, D'Iberville, Fort Conde, Fort Dale, Fort Mims, Francis Marion, Jones Valley, Ozark, Stephens, Virginia Cavalier.

ALASKA
(3 out of 3 Chapters)
Gold (1): Colonel John Mitchell
Silver (1): Mt. Juneau
Hon. Men. (1): Alaska

ARIZONA
(2 out of 8 Chapters)
Gold (0)
Silver (1): Cochise
Hon. Men. (1): Charles Trumbull Hayden

ARKANSAS
(23 out of 36 Chapters)
Silver (6): Centennial, Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking, Enoch Ashley, Gilbert Marshall, Little Rock, Prudence Hall.

MARYLAND—17 Gold, 9 Silver, 5 H.M.
Massachusetts—8 Gold, 7 Silver, 8 H.M.
Michigan—5 Gold, 9 Silver, 6 H.M.
Minnesota—1 Gold, 1 H.M.
Mississippi—17 Gold, 6 Silver, 9 H.M.
Missouri—23 Gold, 19 Silver, 10 H.M.
Montana—1 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
Nebraska—7 Gold, 6 Silver, 3 H.M.
New Hampshire—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.
New Jersey—14 Gold, 13 Silver, 8 H.M.
New Mexico—6 Gold, 5 Silver
New York—31 Gold, 24 Silver, 19 H.M.
North Carolina—22 Gold, 14 Silver, 9 H.M.
North Dakota—No awards
Ohio—21 Gold, 14 Silver, 5 H.M.
Oklahoma—13 Gold, 6 Silver, 8 H.M.
Oregon—4 Gold, 1 H.M.
Pennsylvania—16 Gold, 9 Silver, 14 H.M.
Rhode Island—6 Silver, 2 H.M.
South Carolina—14 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M.
South Dakota—1 Gold, 3 H.M.
Tennessee—15 Gold, 13 Silver, 8 H.M.
Texas—29 Gold, 5 Silver, 14 H.M.
Utah—No awards
Vermont—1 Silver, 3 H.M.
Virginia—35 Gold, 24 Silver, 23 H.M.
Washington—5 Gold, 2 Silver, 5 H.M.
West Virginia—3 Gold, 5 Silver, 3 H.M.
Wisconsin—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
Wyoming—1 Gold
Chapters Outside United States—No awards
Summary—Gold 547; Silver 400; Honorable Mention 336
TOTAL—1283 out of 2877 Chapters


CALIFORNIA
(73 out of 146 Chapters)
Silver (22): Antelope Valley, Arrowhead, Cahuilla, Captain John Oldham, Commodore Sloat, Dorothy Clark, El Palo Alto, Estudillo, Gaviota, La Jolla, Los Angeles, Lytle Creek Canyon, Mission Canyon, Mitz-khan-khan, Mojave, Mt. Diablo, Oakland, Patience Wright,
Potreros Verdes, San Vicente, Santa Monica, Sequoia.


COLORADO
(9 out of 33 Chapters)
Silver (4): Cache La Poudre, Fort Vasquez, Mount Lookout.

CONNECTICUT
(18 out of 56 Chapters)
Silver (3): Abigail Phelps, Anne Wood Elderkin, Judea.

DELAWARE
(4 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (2): Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Cooch's Bridge.
Silver (2): Caesar Rodney, Colonel David Hall.
Hon. Men. (0)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(36 out of 58 Chapters)
Gold (8): Descendants of '76, Dolley Madison, Dorothy Hancock, Federal City, Frances Scott, Judge Lynn, Keystone, Patriot's Memorial.

FLORIDA
(45 out of 79 Chapters)
Gold (16): Abigail Bartholomew, Boca Ciega, Cape Florida, Captain James Ormond, Caravel, Fontenada, Jean Ribault, Katherine Livingston, Manatee, Mayaimi, Ocklawaha, Pensacola, Ponte Vedra, Sara De Soto, Tequesta, Seminole.


GEORGIA
(56 out of 95 Chapters)

Silver (17): Andrew Houser, Augusta, Benjamin Hawkins, Colonel William Few, Dorothy Walton, General James Jackson, Governor George W. Towne, Hawkinsville, John Benson, John Floyd, John Franklin Wren, Lyman Hall, Sergeant Newton, Stone Castle, Throneskeesa, Tocooca, William McIntosh.

HAWAII
(0 out of 1 Chapter)

IDAHO
(0 out of 13 Chapters)

ILLINOIS
(80 out of 119 Chapters)


INDIANA
(59 out of 97 Chapters)
Silver (17): Agnes Pruyn Chapman, Ann Rogers Clark, Anthony Nigo, Brandywine Creek, Caroline Scott Harrison, Francis Vigo, General Thomas Posey, Irvington, Joseph Hart, Lafayete Spring, Manitou, Mary Anthony McGary, Mary Mott Greene, Olde Towne, Rushville, The Hoosier Elm, Timothy Ball.


IOWA
(20 out of 79 Chapters)
Silver (7): Ashley, Abigail Adams, Hannah Caldwell, Nathaniel Fellows, Oskaloosa, Pilgrim, Sun Dial.

Hon. Men. (9): Alden Sears, Algona, Beacon Hill, Denison, Mary Ball Washington, Mary Knight, Mary Marion, Mayflower, Open Prairie.

KANSAS
(29 out of 64 Chapters)
Gold (11): Betty Washington, Dana, Eunice Sterling, James Ross, John
Haupt, Martha Vail, Minisa, Sagamore, Tomahawk, Topeka, Wichita.

Silver (8): Dodge City, Isabella Weldon, Jeremiah Howard, Mary Wade, Strother, Ninnescah, Shawnee, Uvedale, Wyandot.


KENTUCKY
(25 out of 76 Chapters)


Silver (9): Boone County, Captain Abraham Hite, Harman Station, Jemima Boone, John Fitch, Lexington, Rebecca Bryant Boone, Somerset, St. Asaph.

Hon. Men. (4): Captain John Waller, Fort Hartford, Jane Lampton, Keturah Station, Captain John Lillard, Captain Dudley.

LOUISIANA
(30 out of 50 Chapters)


Silver (14): Abram Morehouse, Alexander Stirling, Attakapas, Avoyelles, Fort Hartford, Jane Lampton, Keturah Station, Captain John Lillard, Captain Dudley.


MASSACHUSETTS
(23 out of 87 Chapters)


MICHIGAN
(20 out of 55 Chapters)

Gold (5): Colonel Joshua Howard, Ezra Parker, General Richardson, John Sackett, Saginaw.

Silver (9): Battle Creek, Elizabeth Cass, Fort Ponchartrain, Job Winslow, John Alden, Muskegon, Piety Hill, Sarah Ann Cochrane, Three Flags.


MINNESOTA
(2 out of 39 Chapters)

Gold (1): Fort Snelling
Silver (0)

Hon. Men. (1): Albert Lea

MISSISSIPPI
(32 out of 59 Chapters)

Gold (17): Belvidere, Biloxi, David Reed, Declaration of Independence, Madame Hodnett, Magnolia State, Mississippi Delta, Nanhibi, York, Norvell, Robertson, Tecumseh, Ranger, Pathfinder, Rebecca Cravat, Samuel Dale, Samuel Minnesota, Shuk-ha-ta Tom-a-ha, Talahatchie, Unobee.

Silver (6): Cherokee Rose, David Holmes, John Rolfe, Judith Robinson, Mary Stuart, Ralph Humphreys.

Hon. Men. (9): Ashmead, Dancing Rabbit, Deer Creek, Duchess de Chaumont, Fort Rosalie, Iklanna, James Gilliam, Rosannah Waters, Yazoo.

MISSOURI
(52 out of 85 Chapters)


MONTANA
(4 out of 13 Chapters)

Gold (1): Assiniboine Silver (1): Shining Mountain


NEBRASKA
(16 out of 38 Chapters)

Gold (7): Deborah Avery, Elizabeth Montague, Katahdin, Lone Willow, Major Isaac Sadler, Niobrara, Omaha.

Silver (6): David City, Fort Kearney, Nikumi, Reavis-Ashley, Sioux Lookout, St. Leger Cowley.


NEVADA
(2 out of 7 Chapters)

Gold (2): Toiyabe, Valley of Fire.

Silver (0)

Hon. Men. (0)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(14 out of 32 Chapters)

Gold (6): Buntin, Captain Josiah Crosby, Mary Torr, Mary Varnum Platts, New Boston, Peterborough.

Silver (5): Abigail Webster, Ashuelot, Else Pye, Ranger, Rutherford.


NEW JERSEY
(35 out of 77 Chapters)


Hon. Men. (8): Cape May Patriots, Captain Joshua Huddy, Elizabeth Parcells De Voe, General Mercer, Jersey Blue, Penelope Hart, Watch Tower, Yantacaw.
per, Nathaniel Winston, Prudence Alexander, Rebecca Stoddert, Samuel Sorrell, Six Flags, Teha Lanna, Tejas.


UTAH
(0 out of 4 Chapters)

VERMONT
(4 out of 29 Chapters)

Gold (0)
Silver (1): Cavendish

VIRGINIA
(82 out of 115 Chapters)


WASHINGTON
(12 out of 42 Chapters)


WEST VIRGINIA
(11 out of 55 Chapters)


WISCONSIN
(15 out of 44 Chapters)

Gold (6): Ah-dah-wa-gam, Beloit, Fond Du Lac, Neenah, Port Washington, Racine.


WYOMING
(1 out of 8 Chapters)

Gold (1): Cheyenne
Silver (0)
Hon. Men. (0)

UNITS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
(0 out of 5 Chapters)

Count According To States of Members Admitted June 9, 1967

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<th>State</th>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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Total number of members admitted June 9, 1967, 941

Count According To States of Junior Members Admitted

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<td>Foreign: France</td>
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</table>

Total number of Junior Members admitted June 9, 1967, 203
They dined graciously at Stratford Hall, ancestral home of the Lees. Queen Anne furniture, Chinese porcelain, Georgian silver—and food grown then, as now, on the plantation. Dating from 1725, Stratford witnessed the births of two signers of the Declaration of Independence and General Robert E. Lee. Just a short drive away are George Washington’s birthplace and the unchanged 18th century homes, shops and taverns of Alexandria and Fredericksburg. In the same day, visit the restored splendor of colonial Williamsburg, 360-year-old James-town where the nation was born and Yorktown where our independence was won.

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MOORE HOUSE, YORKTOWN, VA.

Here the commissioners of the opposing forces met October 18, 1781, to draft articles of capitulation under which the British Army under Lord Cornwallis surrendered. As historic as the Moore House has become, it should be remembered that it was still a home; that its walls echoed to the sounds of children; that they enclosed the love, the affection and reflected the character of those who made it a home. What more could brave men struggle for? The Comte de Grasse Chapter invites you to Yorktown Day on October 19, 1967 to see all that loving and grateful hearts have contributed to this historic site.

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This photograph is typical of the activities of Margaret Smith, Vice President General, who is shown representing the NSDAR at the U.S. Coast Guard exercises at Yorktown, Virginia, through presentation of a NSDAR award to an outstanding graduate of the Coast Guard Training Center. She has presented three such awards.
HONORING
MRS. EVERETT LEE REPASS
Fort Lewis Chapter, Salem, Virginia

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VIRGINIA DAR

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COL. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN
COL. WILLIAM PRESTON
FLOYD COURT HOUSE
FORT LEWIS
FORT TRIAL
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GEN. JOSEPH MARTIN
GEN. WILLIAM CAMPBELL
MARGARET LYNN LEWIS
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State Regent, 1947-1950
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Dorothea Henry      Lynchburg      William Taylor
In Memoriam

Mrs. Richard L. Ruffner
(Mary Ellen Harryman)
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November 14, 1966

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Moore House
(Continued from page 647)
lived in the house throughout the siege. Augustine Moore, Jr., was fifteen years of age when the surrender terms were drawn up in his father’s home. It is believed that he died before 1788, when his father’s will was probated, as he was not mentioned in the will. The Boy’s Room is being furnished as a memorial to the teen-age son of patriot Augustine Moore.

After Augustine Moore’s death (in 1788) his widow continued to occupy the house until her demise in 1797. In 1931 it became the property of the United States. Besides your organization other patriotic societies are furnishing funds for the purchase of furniture and household accessories for various rooms in the house. Your National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is furnishing the Surrender Room; the dining room is being furnished by the Daughters of the Cincinnati; the Family Parlor by the Children of the American Revolution.

(Continued on page 701)
HONORING
MRS. PHILIP WILLIS KELLER
(Elizabeth Moss)
Alexandria, Virginia
Northside District V Director 1965-1968

In appreciation of her fine leadership, this page is affectionately presented by the twenty Chapters of Northside District V, Virginia.

Arlington House
Bill of Rights
Captain John Smith
Dr. Elisha Dick
Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill
Fairfax County
Falls Church

Fort Loudoun
Francis Wallis
Freedom Hill
Henry Clay
Irvine-Welles
John Alexander

Kate Waller Barrett
Ketoctin
Mount Vernon
Providence
Thomas Lee
Thomas Nelson
Washington-Lewis

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1967
The Constitution
(Continued from page 646)

It lends you the power of government to compel witnesses to appear in your behalf.
It relieves you from compulsion to testify against yourself.
It forbids excessive bail.
It forbids excessive fines or cruel punishment.
It protects you from slavery in any form.
It keeps any state from depriving you of your constitutional rights.
It sanctions your bearing arms for the protection of your life and home.
It secures your home from search except by lawful warrant.
It guarantees you that the legal obligation of contracts shall not be impaired.

And... It permits you to participate in amendment of the Constitution from time to time.
To fight for one’s country when its life is threatened by violence is noble and heroic; to stand up for it in peace time is a virtue quite as necessary. And unless there be such virtue in citizenship, our traditions will be forgotten, our ideals neglected and our institutions will crumble.
What is more important to every citizen of this Republic than the perpetuity of the institutions which protect his life, his liberty and his property; what is of more priceless value than the national ideals and traditions which have given this nation its proud place in history? Yet how little thought the average man or woman gives

(Continued on page 701)
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Richmond, Virginia

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“Liberty... or Death”

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Fort Astoria National Historic Landmark

Burnby M. Bell

At the northwest corner of 15th Avenue and Exchange Street, near downtown Astoria, a small lot marks a part of the site of the original Fort Astoria.

Here, men of John Jacob Astor’s Pacific Fur Company erected houses, two bastions and a stockade in 1811 and named it Fort Astoria. Astor’s dream of controlling the fur trade of the Pacific Northwest, conceived following Lewis and Clark’s explorations, was later doomed by the circumstances of the War of 1812 and the loss of supply ships.

In 1813 the Canadian-Scottish resident partners of Astoria sold the fort, along with supplies and furs to the North West Company, fearing capture by a British man o’ war. It was then renamed Fort George and the Union Jack was hoisted.

Fort George continued as a small station of the Hudson’s Bay Company until the Boundary Treaty of 1846 established this as American territory, and present Astoria had its beginnings. Astoria is distinguished as the first American settlement west of the Mississippi.

On a wall forming the north boundary of the lot, this historic site is today marked by a sign, a replica of one of the two original bastions and a painted frieze of other fort buildings and the stockade. Another interesting item is the headstone of Donald McTavish, “drowned while crossing this river, May 14, 1814.” He was at the time Chief Factor for the North West Company at Fort George. It is the oldest tombstone in the Pacific Northwest.
In Memoriam

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OCTOBER: NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONTH CONTEST

The contest is for NEW subscriptions ONLY, received in the Magazine Office from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1967.

GRAND PRIZE: $100 to State with greatest increase of NEW subscriptions per capita received in the Magazine Office during October.

DIVISIONAL PRIZES: $50 to Chapter in each Division with greatest increase of NEW subscriptions per capita received in the Magazine Office during October.

A GIFT COPY of the DAR MAGAZINE—75th ANNIVERSARY EDITION—October 1890-1965—to each NEW subscriber among the FIRST 1000 NEW subscriptions received in the Magazine Office during October.

OCTOBER CONTEST RULES

1. Renewal and subscriptions made prior or after these October dates are not to be entered for the contest.

2. Each NEW subscription MUST have the Chapter Name on subscription order to receive credit.

3. Gift subscriptions to libraries, schools, churches and non-members MUST have the Chapter Name on subscription order to receive credit.

4. Subscriptions will start with the current issue.

5. ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE SENT BETWEEN OCT. 1 and OCT. 31 to

THE DAR MAGAZINE OFFICE
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

The Constitution
(Continued from page 694)

to this most vital of all questions affecting the most precious things in life!

Institutions, governments, do not preserve themselves.
They can be preserved only by the vigilance of those to
whose guardianship they have been committed. Upon
you, as a citizen of the Republic, rests a responsibility
which cannot be shirked without danger to your country.
Its future is worth something of your thought, so much
of which is given to matters of less moment.

I commend the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion and the Sons of the American Revolution for their
dedication in this mountainous task of seeking to stir
our citizenry to be patriotic, eternally vigilant, and aware
of the blessings of Liberty accorded us under the terms
of the greatest document of human liberty ever written—

May we be ever vigilant to defend and protect it from
all enemies, both foreign and domestic.

Moore House
(Continued from page 692)

The National Park Service is cognizant of the great
historical importance of the Moore House. In taking
care of it for the American people we are ever mindful
of words of wisdom written by John Ruskin a century
ago:

"Watch an old building with anxious care, guard
it as best you may, and, at any cost, from any
influence of dilapidation. Count its stones as you
would jewels of a crown. Set watchers about it,
as if at the gate of a besieged city. Bind it together
with irons when it loosens. Stay it with timbers
when it declines. . . . Do this tenderly and rever-
ently and continually, and many a generation
will still be born and pass away beneath its shadow.

Once again, thank you very much for your very
generous support in helping us with our Moore House
furnishing project at Yorktown.
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 674)

zendorf, Mrs. Irwin H. Richardson, Mrs. Charles Walker.—Eugenia Stevens Smith.

AMERICAN LIBERTY (District of Columbia) marked its 50th Anniversary last February with a tea held at our Chapter House on Massachusetts Avenue.

Mrs. Walter E. Ward, State Regent, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, Vice President General, and other distinguished guests came to help us celebrate. Mrs. John W. Alexander, Entertainment Chairman, and her Committee arranged a beautiful tea table spread with delectable refreshments. A birthday cake noting our anniversary date in red and blue on white icing, was served by Mrs. Fred E. Hornaday.

One of the highlights of the party was the reading of our Chapter's History by Mrs. James Earle Miller, Chapter Historian. Mrs. Henry C. Gibbs recited a poem she had composed in commemoration of the event. Mr. Allen J. McLaughlin and Mrs. R. C. Williams received fifty-year membership pins.

Our Chapter was organized on February 24, 1917, by Mrs. Edgar Allan, with 16 charter members, and was so named "American Liberty" by her because it symbolized the freedom and independence so earnestly desired by our forefathers and for which they fought the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. Lewis B. Thompson was co-founder, and her daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Gibbs, who served as the first Corresponding Secretary, is the sole surviving charter member.

At its first meeting, the Chapter voted to honor Mrs. Allan by becoming custodian of one of the milestones which bounded the original District of Columbia, as surveyed by George Washington. This stone, described then as not quite a mile from Alexandria, Virginia, is known as SW3 and bears the date, 1791. Later when the milestone was dedicated many guests attended, and one of the speakers at this ceremony was Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In 1926, a student loan fund was established in Mrs. Allan’s name at Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee, which has been added to from time to time and is now in the amount of $1,600.00.

Having been organized during World War I, much of the Chapter’s early efforts were concentrated on war work. Liberty bonds were bought and sold, and money was raised for the Red Cross, Free Wool and Ambulance Work. Elsie Janis, the beloved American actress of that era, a Chapter member, spent many hours entertaining the servicemen and in appreciation of her services, received a number of silver loving cups. One cup presented to the Chapter in recent years by the American Legion is in the Chapter House Library.

During World War II, members were equally diligent, serving in many capacities.

The American Liberty Chapter has an outstanding record of supporting projects of the State and National Committees, contributing many hours of work and many dollars, and since the Honor Roll was established, has earned 1 gold, 5 silver, and 4 Honorable Mention Awards.—Mrs. Leighton L. Morgan.
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The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced 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 with itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and support.

—George Washington, “Farewell Address.”
The Ladies Department of American Security was opened in 1895 and served as a mark of our concern for Washington ladies’ banking interests. It was a “first” for Washington banks.

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NO SUMMER DOLDRUMS

Virginia Daughters, supported the late summer issue with 106 Chapters of the States’ 115 total number. Mrs. Leo Windfred Utz, State Regent and Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Chairman and National Vice-Chairman of the Eastern Division, inspired the members in support of our advertising program. Virginia is a constant yearly source of historical advertising among the many phases of advertising secured. Our appreciation to all the Chapters and special recognition to Henricopolis, Comte de Grasse, Washington-Lewis, Sycamore Shoals Chapters and to the Second and Third Districts. State Total $2,483.00.

Mrs. John D. Lesch, State Regent of Oregon and the State Chairman, Mrs. Dorsey C. Moore had 18 Chapters supporting this issue with revenue of $210.00.

The support from the Chapters in many of our States, monthly, continues to be a financially rewarding source. We appreciate this added revenue. Miscellaneous advertising amounts to $1,260.00.

We need increased numbers of regular advertisers who may profit from our liberal discount on continuous advertising for 6 months or more. We count on you Daughters, as you are the NSDAR representatives for securing advertisers to display their message in our widely Home Read Magazine.

Arizona State Chairman, Mrs. C. M. Nuttall advertises her business interest in our Magazine. North Shore Chapter, Illinois has monthly consecutive commercial ads, each individual ad secured by the Chapter Chairman. Congratulations! We suggest other Chapter Chairmen give this monthly idea a try.

We hope you have each one enjoyed some leisure and are ready and willing once again to work harder in all your NSDAR activities. Grand Total for this issue is $3,953.00. “We Advise—Advertise.”

Constitution Week is September 17-23, 1967. Read the 1,321 word Declaration of Independence. Follow the National Chairman, Miss Ruth Marie Field’s splendid suggestions for the observation of Constitution Week.

Mrs. John D. Lesch, State Regent of Oregon

Mrs. Dorsey C. Moore, State Chairman

Mrs. Leo Windfred Utz, State Regent

Mrs. John S. Biscoe, State Chairman and National Vice-Chairman

Mrs. C. M. Nuttall, State Chairman, Arizona

First 300 Chapters.

We need increased numbers of regular advertisers who may profit from our liberal discount on continuous advertising for 6 months or more. We count on you Daughters, as you are the NSDAR representatives for securing advertisers to display their message in our widely Home Read Magazine.
Introducing the new attractive purse-size DAR Engagement Calendar, now available for $1.50. Full color covers of Constitution Hall plus twenty-seven pictures of NSDAR buildings and projects enhance the practical calendar pages. Convenient week-at-a-glance morning-afternoon-evening pages list dates of special significance to DAR members. An ideal Christmas remembrance, these calendars will be ready for sale by October 1, 1967.

You may purchase the lovely Engagement Calendar at NSDAR Headquarters or by detaching the following:

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