Daughters of the American Revolution magazine

October 1967
Mrs. Walter D. Cougle (right), State Regent of the New Jersey State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. John Kent Finley, Vice President General from New Jersey, meet at the Watson House, New Jersey State headquarters, to consider new and potential acquisitions of furnishings. The Isaac Watson House, built in 1708, was leased and restored during Mrs. Finley's administration as Regent of the New Jersey Society and has been in use during Mrs. Cougle's administration, during which time many acquisitions of authentic furnishings have been purchased and contributed. Mrs. Finley, who is chairman of the Acquisitions committee, is a candidate for Curator General of the National Society on the ticket of Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Cougle is a candidate for Vice President General.
Another year has passed and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution again honors its Four Founders on the seventy-seventh anniversary of its organization, October 11, 1967. The cover photo depicts that great badge of honor, the President General's pin, surrounded by the Founders' pins. During the administration of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson a design of gold, crested with diamonds and sapphires, was accepted for these pins to honor those four women who brought the National Society into being. Upon the medals was inscribed the single word "Founder" and upon the one presented to Mrs. Lockwood was engraved a pen and the single word "Service." The medals were designed by Gorham & Co., of New York City and cost $1000. They were presented at a brilliant ceremony on February 24, 1898 at the Grand Opera House in Washington, D.C. These four historic pins are now housed in the Museum at National Headquarters.

The cover photo is by David Myatt.

Whole No. 860 Volume 101, No. 8
East view of the President General's Office. As a result of necessary improved heating and air conditioning, these offices were renovated during the summer of 1965. This view shows the President General's desk (which is a copy of the famous Washington Desk) and a collection of early American needlework. The color scheme is antique gold and celadon green. Most of the furnishings are reproductions of American and English designs of the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Diamond Jubilee Projects

The Conference Room. Located in the center of the building on the second floor, this room was also renovated during the summer of 1965. The rug was originally used in the Office of the President General. The two round tables were found in a storage area and refinished for use in this room. The architectural detail was highlighted by painting it with accents of blue, beige and off-white. Carved gilt eagles were used to decorate the star lunettes at each end of the room. A soft simple drapery with swage in blue with gold trimming was used at the windows. The mahogany Queen Anne side chairs are upholstered in blue leather and were given by individuals honoring members of the National Society and friends.
Dear Members:

Many of you have had questions concerning the recent decision of your President General on behalf of the National Society to refuse the use of Constitution Hall to folksinger Joan Baez. In order to uphold the principles established by our Four Founders, whom we honor with this issue of the Magazine, there was no other course of action to take.

Although it appears that Joan Baez received a great deal of publicity due to this decision, the fact remains that some of the history of her past activities was exposed to the public for all to read—including her ownership of a school to train young people regarding the method of conducting demonstrations and in so-called nonviolence, as well as how to agitate against fighting for one's country.

This is the young person who is quoted as saying, "I used to sing the 'Star Spangled Banner' when I was tiny—it was just part of the day—but I never liked it. By high school I wouldn't sing it any more because I knew even then it was just so much trash." Miss Baez' promoters have built her up as an innocent, talented young folksinger who champions freedom of speech. However, the Newport Daily News in its issue of August 19, 1967 had this to say about her, "This year she did come (to the Folk Festival) and she sang numbers that were viciously critical of America and its President. Some who heard her at Festival Field were so infuriated that they walked out. When Joan Baez reviled her own country and praised communists whose principal and everlasting aim is to destroy our way of life she abused the right of freedom of speech."

The Indianapolis Star on August 21, 1967 said this, "Miss Baez explained, 'The main point where the DAR and I differ is that they feel that the nation comes above all.' In other words the DAR are patriots. We are grateful to Miss Baez for having so clearly defined what she is."

Under its Act of Incorporation which was granted by the Congress of the United States, the DAR is obliged to follow its Historic, Patriotic and Educational objectives. This being so, it appears that, in good conscience, the National Society could not lease the Hall for a Joan Baez performance as her public image appears not to be consonant with these objectives.

The NSDAR is definitely in the forefront in support of the privilege of freedom of speech for all citizens of the United States. However, this privilege should not be limited to those who disagree with our government but should be granted also to those who seek to preserve our Country.

In asking the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the permission granted Miss Baez for use of taxpayer-owned and supported Washington Monument grounds, the NSDAR had no thought of trying to curtail freedom of speech, but was endeavoring to protect at the grass roots level taxpayers who, as good citizens, obey the laws of their Country.

According to her own public statements, Miss Baez withholds a part of the payment of her taxes since she does not approve of certain government policies. She has expressed disapproval of the Vietnam War and does not wish to have her money aid the government in buying armament necessary for the American soldier, who today is fighting his generation's battle for freedom. The withholding of all or any part of taxes due the Federal Government is illegal and subject to fine and even imprisonment upon conviction.

By her agitation against further enlistment of young men in the Armed Services, she is, in effect, aiding and giving comfort to the enemy.

Through the years, the NSDAR has been a staunch advocate of the Constitutional form of government under which the United States operates. The NSDAR, at all times, has offered its assistance to the government of the United States in every war and conflict. Consequently, it would be delinquent in its duties and contrary to its Charter if it were to allow the platform of DAR Constitution Hall to be used by one who openly advocates and attempts to influence the youth of our land to disregard its Nation in time of trouble through so-called nonviolent efforts. The NSDAR would definitely be in neglect of its duties if it did not stand up for its principles and endeavor to give guidelines for continuing the course designated in the Constitution of the United States. Your President General would be in neglect of her duties if she did not uphold the policies laid down by the Continental Congress of the National Society.

Faithfully,

Gdale Erb Sullivan

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President General, NSDAR
Caroline Scott Harrison

This portrait of the First President General of the National Society was done by Daniel Huntington through the efforts of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the Founders, and placed in the White House by the National Society. It hangs in the vaulted arched corridor near the China Room.
Caroline Scott Harrison

By May Belle Blake
Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York

On October 11, 1890, a few women met in a private residence in the city of Washington, D.C., at which the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was organized. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the 23rd President of the United States, was chosen as the first President General of the NSDAR. The average person knows very little about the life of this truly great woman.

Caroline Lavinia Scott was born in Oxford, Ohio on October 1, 1832. Her father was Dr. John Witherspoon Scott, Professor of Natural Sciences at Miami University. Her mother was Mary Neil, the daughter of a banker, from Bristol, England, who came to Philadelphia. He was so highly esteemed that even Quaker Philadelphia, with her high moral standard, marked him as a man of exceptional integrity.

While a student at the Oxford Female Institute, she met Benjamin Harrison, a young student at Miami University. They were married on October 20, 1853 and went to Indianapolis to live. Here their first child was born and life began with all of its responsibilities for the young couple.

In 1862 her husband joined the Army of the Cumberland. At this period Mrs. Harrison was 30 years old and the mother of two children. Later both children were very ill with scarlet fever and Colonel Harrison came home on leave. Upon their recovery Mrs. Harrison and the children started with the Colonel for his regiment. Upon the way her husband and his orderly were stricken with the same disease.

Mrs. Harrison nursed both with great devotion until they were able to join the Seventieth Regiment. There she made a brief visit, then returned home to wait patiently for the close of the war. Her husband returned in 1865, after he had participated in the glorious review of the disbanding army in Washington.

For 16 years after the war Mrs. Harrison’s life was a calm peaceful, happy home life. Her favorite pursuit was flower painting in water colors and on china such as morning glories, honeysuckle, pansies and hibiscus. These were the happiest years of Mrs. Harrison’s life. Her husband was a successful lawyer, her home was the center of a large circle of friends and relatives.

Her life as the wife of the United States Senator began on March 4, 1881. During these six years of Senatorial life, the son and daughter were married. In 1887 they returned to Indianapolis, Ind.

After two years Benjamin Harrison became President of the United States. At the White House, Carrie and Ben Harrison tried to live as simply as in their home at Indianapolis. “Grace” was said before each meal and every morning after breakfast the family retired to the sitting room for morning prayers.

Mrs. Harrison entertained the entire Continental Congress at one of the most brilliant evening receptions ever given in the executive mansion in order that the women, who were representative in character, throughout every state in the Union, should have an opportunity to study the household conditions afforded by the historic structure.

The outstanding improvement was the installation of electricity. The much beloved “Ike” Hoover was delegated to do the work in the house, being a skilled electrician in his youth. When the work was all done, the family were so afraid of the newfangled lights that the President had Mr. Hoover retained and placed on the staff of the White House just to handle the lights.

Mrs. Harrison designed and hand painted the china used during her husband’s administration.

One of the precedents which Mrs. Harrison established at the first Continental Congress DAR was a “Tea” at the White House to the officers, delegates and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution on February 24, 1892. The following quote is from Mrs. Harrison’s address to the First Continental Congress: “We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not from without. Our hope is in unity and selfsacrifice.”
Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General, presided at the first Congress of the DAR, which was held in the “Church of Our Father” at 13 and L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. on February 22, 1892. A membership of 1306 was reported, represented by 12 State Regents, 15 Chapter Regents, 17 delegates and the national officers. At the drop of the gavel Mrs. Harrison announced that the first Continental Congress was now in session and would be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. The vast audience arose to its feet and the Chaplain invoked the Divine favor upon the officers and members of Congress.

The last meeting attended by Mrs. Harrison was on March 19, 1892 in which she urged a suitable home for the NSDAR in the Nation’s Capital. After a summer at Loon Lake, the First Lady became hopelessly ill of cancer. She died October 25, 1892. A service was held in the historic East Room of the White House. She was laid to rest on Crown Hill, at sunset, in Indianapolis, Indiana. NSDAR sent a floral emblem of the Insignia; the wheel was full size and the distaff filled with flax. Her national number was seven.

It was decided to place her portrait in the White House as a gift to the nation. It was painted by Daniel Huntington. The gown worn by this gracious woman when the portrait was painted was presented to the NSDAR and placed in a special case in their Museum. The lavalier which is worn, undoubtedly a French product, has a blue moulded scarab set in white metal and cut steel with a pear-shaped cut crystal pendant. This is suspended from a black velvet ribbon decorated also with cut steel.

We should emulate her high example and continue faithfully to build the noble edifice of which she was the cornerstone.

Early Churches

The Diamond Jubilee Project of the Chaplain General, Ruth C. Osborne

First Parish Congregational Church
York, Maine

A tablet bears the following inscription: “First Parish Church Congregational Oldest Pilgrim Society In Maine.”

King Charles I in 1639 gave almost regal powers to Sir Ferdinand Gorges in a Charter making him Proprietor of the Province of Maine. In spite of Gorges’ designs to suppress Puritanism in all New England, a church of the Pilgrim faith was organized in the settlement of Agamenticus which became the first city in America, Gorgeana, now York.

In 1649 after the death of Gorges, a General Court was held in Gorgeana. This court decreed that “all who are out of a Church way and be orthodox in judgment and not scandalous in life, shall have full liberty to gather themselves in a Church estate...” This decree was enacted and in 1649 the organization of a Congregational Church was affected.

A list of ministers prior to 1662 may be found in the Church records. At that time Mr. Shubael Dummer, after graduating from Harvard, was ordained pastor of York where he continued until his death in 1692 at the hands of the Indians.

After the massacre of January 25, 1692, the resources of the community were largely destroyed, but, even so, the settlers rallied under Mr. John Hancock’s preaching (Continued on page 772)
PRESIDENT GENERAL AT CATHEDRAL OF THE PINES: Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR, was the honor guest and speaker at the Annual Vesper Service of the New Hampshire DAR Society, Mrs. Nile E. Faust, State Regent, at the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, New Hampshire, on August 26. A total of 786 Daughters and guests from 15 States attended and heard Mrs. Sullivan speak on "Conscientious Citizenship."

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL COMPLETES REQUIREMENTS FOR COLLEGE DEGREE: Among new teachers on first assignments this fall is Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Vice President General NSDAR, of Monmouth, Illinois, who had interrupted her college studies for 34 years while she raised a family of four, and who graduated from Monmouth College together with her youngest son last June. Congratulations!

ITEMS FROM A STATE, A CHAPTER, AND A NEW MEMBER: Once again an Illinois DAR Good Citizens Chairman, newly appointed Mrs. Louis A. Rediger of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, has ordered 600 copies of "In Washington . . . The DAR Story" to sell to Chapters for their Good Citizens. Two years ago mention of the previous order from Illinois for 600 books appeared on this page.

Mrs. Charles W. Kortz, Regent, John Sappington Chapter, Missouri, reports a new venture, a quarterly newsletter for Chapter members, which seems to be filling a real need, particularly for those members who live too far to attend meetings regularly.

A letter recently received at National Headquarters begins: "The beautiful and cherished DAR Membership certificate was received last week." The writer, Mrs. Paul Voigt of Enid, Oklahoma, head of the Speech Department of Enid High School, continues:

"The members of the Enid Chapter of the DAR have enlisted and encouraged my students to speak on patriotic programs. They publicized the fact to all civic organizations. Through their unassuming influence and encouragement, Enid High School students won four American Heritage Awards presented by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa."

DAR SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSE MARKS 96th BIRTHDAY: In the July 1, 1899 roster of 1,081 names of women nurses endorsed for service in the Spanish-American War by the DAR Hospital Corps is Margaret Thompson of Washington, D.C. Now the widow of Warren K. Dowe and a patient in the Veterans Administration Hospital, this long-time member of the NSDAR is one of the few remaining women veterans of the Spanish-American War. The nurses recruited for war service by the DAR under the direction of Dr. Anita Newcomb Mcgee at that time became the nucleus of the Army Nurse Corps of today.

ANOTHER FIRST FOR THE NSDAR: Daughters will be pleased to learn that the pioneering done by the DAR in the field of preservation is known across the border in Canada as well as in the United States. At the annual meeting of the American Association for State & Local History recently held in Toronto, Canada, members commented on this work of the NSDAR. (Somerville)
Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr.
President General
Daughters of American Revolution
Scarsdale, New York

August 15, 1967

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:


Congratulations for your Patriotism. Miss Joan Baez and her Hippie and her Peacenik followers are Sister Communists or tools of International Communism who seek to destroy our Constitution and our way of life, which is superior to any other country in the world. She should not be allowed to use your great Constitution Hall in Washington to further their cause.

You will no doubt be swamped with all kinds of protests and abuse. Please remember that the decent American people want no part of her songs of protest or her wayout ideas.

I took the liberty of enclosing an excerpt from the Readers Digest that will show you the thinking of a real American—my beloved son Christopher, who willingly gave his life for what he believed in most firmly.

Keep up the good work and may God bless your efforts.

Sincerely,

William J. O'Sullivan

William J. O'Sullivan
A Hero Comes Home

By Kenneth O. Gilmore

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T

his is a story of one brave soldier who has come home from Vietnam. His name: Christopher J. O'Sullivan. He was born and brought up in the outskirts of New York City, but he could have been from anywhere across our land.

Chris was ten when the family moved to a third-floor walk-up in Astoria near La Guardia Airport, in 1946. "We'll be living above a candy store," his father, William O'Sullivan, announced grandly to Chris and his three-year-old sister, Hanora. Actually, it was a soda fountain-and-newsstand, but everyone called it the "candy store."

The family's piano was hoisted up outside the building and into the small front parlor. Bill O'Sullivan and his wife Anna both loved music, and over the years they had many a session around the piano, the whole family singing. In Ireland, Bill had learned a hundred ditties, including "An Irish Soldier Boy" with its woeful words: "Good-by, God bless you, Mother dear, I hope your heart won't pain, but pray to God your soldier boy, your son, you'll see again."

Chris loved the lore of Ireland, but what fascinated him most was a snapshot in the family album of a 12-year-old boy standing, rifle in hand. It was Bill O'Sullivan, who during the First World War ran away from home to join the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

"I was big for my age," Bill explained. "I wore my father's pants."

"Gee, that must have been something," Chris said.

"What was something, lad," his father replied, "was coming to America when I was just 14."

He meant it. Bill had an unblushing love affair with the U.S.A. "What a fantastic heritage this country has given us," he said. "What a responsibility to live up to it."

"Remember and Preserve." In the New York Police Department Bill O'Sullivan worked up from rookie to detective. He helped a young prosecutor named Thomas Dewey convict some of the nation's worst racketeers. But more than anything he yearned to show a son that "heritage" he spoke about. With World War II over and no more gas rationing, he grabbed every free moment for "our weekend rides"—to Albany, to Gettysburg's battlefields, to Valley Forge, and time and again to Williamsburg, the restored capital of the Virginia colony. "This is the most valuable investment we can make," Bill told Anna.

That investment earned one of its countless dividends the winter night when Chris emerged from his room and recited some verses he had written: "Long years ago our forefathers fought. Let not their gallant battles go for naught. They left a heritage, a land that was free. Remember and preserve that liberty."

Chris went to Xavier High, a military school run by the Jesuits. There, between athletics and lifting bar bells at night, he grew into lean muscular manhood. At graduation in 1954 he earned not only a silver medal for class excellence but also the American Legion award for the best essay on Americanism.

"Why is it," he wrote, "that some citizens do not seem to realize that one of the greatest goals in life is the fight for the safety of our democracy and free way of life?"

A Military Career. He believed it so deeply that he passed up a four-year scholarship elsewhere to enroll at Fordham University; its ROTC program offered him an opportunity to become a U.S. Army officer. After graduation he went through a gruelling special-service course to become an airborne ranger—Bill O'Sullivan eagerly read the reports his son sent back from Fort Benning, Ga. Then it was off to Hawaii for Chris, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant. There too he was joined by a bride, petite blue-eyed Eleanor Scott, who had grown up three blocks from the candy store.

En route back to Fort Dix, N.J., after six months' service in Thailand, Chris in 1962 took a 30-day observation tour in Vietnam. He was staggered by the communist terrorism he saw and kept insisting that he be allowed to go back. Finally he got his way. Now the father of two boys—Michael, three, and Stevie, two—Chris drew Bill aside at the airport when he left for Viet-
n in September 1964. "Please take over for me," he said. "The boys need a father, and I may be away a long time. And if you can, take them for those weekend rides."

"I Sleep in Uniform." And so, as before, but now with Eleanor and the grandchildren, Bill and Anna went to the places Chris had loved. Meanwhile, above the candy store, Anna O'Sullivan's ear became keenly attuned for the rattle of the front door whenever the postman dropped a letter into the box.

Dearest Mom and Dad: . . . Snipers fire a thousand and one shots a day. At night the Vietcong control Vietnam, and soldiers and advisers alike pray for the dawn.

Yesterday a mortar round landed ten feet from my jeep. Bullets, mortars, mines, boobytraps and strafing planes are all as accepted as the sound of the BMT subway. I am an adviser to the Vietnamese 39th Ranger Battalion. We are now encamped in a small village. If you have a map . . .

They already had bought the map, a large one, just to keep track. Bill would spread it out on the dining-room table and try to imagine what was happening at a pinpoint called Duc Pho.

If Eleanor had received a letter, she would bring it when she came every day with the boys, to visit.

Dearest Eleanor: This morning a mother approached us carrying a scalded baby. But the Vietcong had controlled this village so long that their tales of American advisers eating children were totally believed. The mother screamed and ran away from me . . .

On the newspaper rack outside the candy store, headlines told of a worsening war—the bloody ambushes; the wholesale slaughter of the South Vietnamese; the mounting toll of Americans slain; Washington's painful efforts for a negotiated peace. Late in November an airmail envelope came to Bill O'Sullivan at work. It contained an insurance policy and a message which tightened his stomach:

I'm sending this additional insurance coverage to you because I don't want either Eleanor or Mother to know unless the need arises. The Vietcong now outnumber as well as outgun us. We are surrounded here. The Vietcong ambushed me once, killing my driver. I sleep in uniform and socks.

At the candy store, neighbors asked Bill O'Sullivan about Chris. "He's doing just fine." His voice rang with pride. But whenever the postman rattled the front door, his heartbeat quickened. Once a tape came. Bill put the recording machine on the dining-room table. They listened to a familiar deep voice while jungle birds squawked in the background.

Most Dangerous Time. Bill O'Sullivan tried to make it a merry Christmas. He and the boys decorated a tree at the apartment. And in Vietnam Captain O'Sullivan with an armed escort drove 20 miles from Duc Pho to attend Mass and to post a letter.

My dear Sons: Tonight is Christmas Eve, and the lonesomeness may be eased if I talk to you. Through your short lives you have brought your mother and me wonderful moments of love and happiness, moments not measured in hours but in heartbeats. I cannot protect you from all the hurts of the world, but I can try to protect you from one of its major dangers. And that is why tonight we are thousands of miles apart.

Bill O'Sullivan suffered a heart attack in January. "I don't want Chris to be told," he said. "He has enough on his mind." At Columbus Hospital, Anna tried to control her voice as she read to her husband:

Over here a good fighting unit is used until its soldiers become battleweary and exhausted. It is a tragedy that has only one ending. This battalion will someday be bled dry.

Bled dry . . . Bill's hand reached out and met Anna's.

In March Chris wrote to Eleanor:

Here away from the phony atmosphere of the hotel heroes there is little sham. I've been afraid many times, but I can think, advise and command in spite of it. But I now have fear as a constant companion. As my time with the battalion is closing, I'm afraid of being afraid. There's an axiom here that the first and last months are the most dangerous for an adviser.

April was the month that Chris was supposed to end his six months' combat duty and take a desk job. But his Vietnamese counterpart asked him to remain. As you trained me, Dad, there was only one decision. My duty was to remain. So Chris stayed on. He had a fungus infection on his hands, intestinal disorders and dysentery. His blond hair had turned gray, and he'd dropped from 186 to 156 pounds.

"I Firmly Believe." On Easter weekend in Washington at a gigantic "Get Out of Vietnam" rally, one speaker compared a Vietcong terrorist with Jesus Christ. And the crowd cheered. "It's a strange thing," Bill O'Sullivan told Anna. "Isn't there any cheering for our soldiers who are helping hold off the communists?"

Two days later, on April 19, a ferocious Vietcong force struck the 39th Battalion. For two hours, under murderous fire, Captain O'Sullivan darted from one gun position to another to direct a counter-barrage. He hit 15 Vietcong and saved 75 of his own men trapped by the enemy. His six-foot-two frame was so often out in the open that shouts of "Shoot the American!" could be heard above the roar of battle. From that day on, the Vietcong put up a $500 reward for O'Sullivan's head.

In America, at college and university campuses across the land, the fad for denouncing the war in Vietnam mounted. Was the war merely a maneuver to reach a meaningless settlement? Bill O'Sullivan studied again an oft-read special letter:

I firmly believe in the fight. No solution is so damning as to allow the communists to seize more men, women and children here. Those Vietnamese who care don't want a neutral slavery. They want the free choice of their future. And this can occur only if you and I see a purpose for the fighting—to help these people live and grow free.

This country, like our own in 1776, must receive help.

To the Last Man. As May 1965 drew to a close,
Captain O'Sullivan at last was ordered to Saigon and rest. On his way he checked into Quang Ngai. But on Saturday the 29th, a hundred Vietnamese and three Americans were trapped by the Vietcong in a nearby hamlet. All were believed lost. One was Lt. Donald Robison, who had served with Chris virtually the entire time he had been in Vietnam.

Sick with worry, Chris waited at the small Quang Ngai airport for word on Robison. Late that night he wrote a letter to Eleanor, and next morning he led a ranger counterattack. Suddenly his 300-man force was in grave trouble. More than 800 Vietcong sprang from hidden jungle tunnels. In a field of death, Chris helped carry off the wounded and, by radio, directed air strikes. He warned that ammunition was running dangerously low.

Then it happened.

Charging up a hill with Sgt. Willie D. Tyrone, he was hit by shrapnel. The sergeant carried him to the hilltop and radioed back news of his death. When helicopter relief arrived, they also found Tyrone's riddled body. Around them lay more than a hundred South Vietnamese rangers, all disemboweled. They had fought to the last man.

“All That Is Necessary.” It was Memorial Day in America. Bill and Anna had taken Eleanor and the children to the Catskills. On Monday they returned to Astoria and dropped Eleanor and the boys off at their home. Only minutes later Eleanor was at the candy store running up the stairs clutching the telegram. Her red eyes told the old detective: his son was gone.

Tuesday morning the tragedy was a squib in the New York papers. At Eleanor’s home the phone rang with condolences. One voice, however, was unfamiliar: “Is this Mrs. O’Sullivan? I’d just like to say how glad I am your husband is dead. He got what he deserved. He shouldn’t have been in Vietnam.” A sharp click.

Eleanor O’Sullivan stared at the phone, then crumpled to the floor, unconscious.

Next morning the phone carried another gloating taunt. “It was a good thing he was killed,” a different voice told Eleanor.

On Wednesday afternoon Maj. Reginald Grier, who had served with Chris in Hawaii, came by. Once more the phone rang, and Major Grier grabbed at the receiver. “I just called to tell Mrs. O’Sullivan how happy I am that her husband was killed in Vietnam.” It was a man’s voice, well modulated, controlled, almost as if the caller were reading professionally from a script. “I want you to know this: the communists will eventually win in Vietnam.” Then he hung up.*

Thursday morning a final letter arrived in Chris’s handwriting:

Dearest Eleanor: Tonight my heart is sadder than it has ever been. Tomorrow we are going to look for Don and his two sergeants. I can only ask your forgiveness because in this operation I am going to do all that is necessary to find Don or his body.

I promised you I would be overly cautious now that I am “rotating” so soon. I cannot keep that promise. Don has a young wife and a three-year-old daughter. If he was looking for me, you would want him to do the best job he could. By the time you receive this letter, it will be all over one way or another. Tonight I pray it will be for the best. God have mercy on both of us.

Love, Chris.

Taps for a Hero. June 9 dawned clear in New York. Christopher O’Sullivan had come home . . . to be buried. An Army honor guard formed a corridor as the flag-draped coffin was carried 50 feet along Ditmars Boulevard, through the overflow crowd, from funeral home to the packed Immaculate Conception Church for solemn requiem Mass. Prowl cars cruised a two-block area, and riot vans parked nearby. New York Police Commissioner Vincent Broderick personally commanded a 30-man security force on the scene. For it was feared the services might be turned into a demonstration against the U.S. role in Vietnam.

At sunset August 11 on a parade ground at Governors Island, across from Manhattan, Eleanor O’Sullivan, her children by her side, stepped forward. In behalf of her husband she accepted six medals, including the Distinguished Service Cross for “extraordinary heroism” last April 19, the Silver Star for “gallantry in action” on May 30, the Purple Heart for his mortal wounds. Bill and Anna stood by.

A cannon boomed. The clear notes of taps echoed across the field. As the First Army Band played “The Star-Spangled Banner,” Stevie and Michael saluted with “Here is a country—Vietnam—with people like you and me, with families like ours, fighting for the right to determine its existence. As long as you and I believe we should be free, we must treat that feeling in others as important. So if God wills I die here, there is no finer cause today for which a man must die than the cause of these people.

*In at least five other cases, the wives and relatives of soldiers killed in Vietnam have reported similar calls—apparently not crank calls but ideologically motivated harassment. The family of one dead soldier got a postcard demanding that his insurance money be donated to the Vietcong.
be a citizen of America and enjoy the benefits that they have as American Citizens. I say if you don't like the way the country is run and what the government decides the nation will do, then "GET OUT." It's better to have a loyal few instead of a few unloyal, that causes discomfort to the ones who are loyal by having to hear about the 15 demonstrators who had to be carried from the Pentagon Building by police or many other incidents that are and have happened in the past, such things are disharating and sometimes heart-breaking to those people who support American decisions and the American Government and most important of all The American Way Of Life. Anyone who goes around preaching the U.S. is wrong in her decisions about the war, taxes, solving racial problems and other important decisions should be treated as a trator and should be dealt with as such. I think the way the supporters of the boys in Viet Nam in the march in N.Y. City, dealt with some peace-nicks, and that is he was Tared and Feathered. So you can imagine what would have happened if there had been any "GET OF GERMANY" demonstrations during world war II, so you have my support in your effort to try and save American Patriotism, from becoming ancient history. So keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)
Rick Smith
Citizens for Victory in Vietnam
Suncook, N.H. 03275
August 14, 1967

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan
President General, DAR
Scarsdale, New York

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:
I have just finished reading an account of your refusal to allow Joan Baez to use Constitution Hall for a concert.
You are to be commended for your stand in this matter! People such as Miss Baez are doing their utmost to shatter the morale of our fighting men by their vocal and constant inciting of incidents designed to make our servicemen feel that fellow Americans are not in support of their sacrifices in Vietnam.
As a CITIZEN FOR VICTORY IN VIETNAM, my thanks to you for your stand.
Sincerely,
(signed)
Mrs. Maynard D. Moses
Co-ordinator

Camp Howze, Korea
August 15, 1967

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr.
President, DAR
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sullivan:
After reading the enclosed article [Pacific Stars and Stripes, August 15, 1967], I felt that I had to write and thank you for your action. If more Americans felt as do you, there would be less subversion in our country and more incentive for GI's like I to defend our nation's liberty.

Very Sincerely,
(Signed)
Fred S. Eaves, Jr.

Men often mistake notoriety for fame, and would rather be remarked for their vices and follies than not to be noticed at all.—Harry S Truman
September At National Headquarters

A GIFT FOR THE DAR MUSEUM: Mrs. Oval Pirkey, Regent, Washington State DAR and a member of the Seattle DAR Museum Group, presents on behalf of the Group a handsome English covered sugar basin made by Ann & Peter Bateman in 1797-98. Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, receives the gift for the DAR Museum. This Group also gave, at the same time, an English silver pap boat made in 1779 by Hester Bateman.

CONSTITUTION HALL SETTING FOR TV PROGRAMS: Eddie Gallaher (center) of WTOP interviewing the two stars, Jim Nabors and Frank Sutton (l. to r.), of the Gomer Pyle Show at the C Street entrance to Constitution Hall. One of the sequences filmed for the fall program of this show took place on the stage of the Hall.

DAR PATRIOT INDEX MAILING: Pat Williamson and Lisa Lannefeld (l. to r.) of the Registrar General's Office assist with the mailing of the DAR Patriot Index books. Orders have been received for more than three-fourths of the 10,000 copies printed.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO DAR MUSEUM: (l.) Handsome American side chair of Queen Anne style c. 1730, an outstanding item transferred by the Wisconsin DAR from its State Room to the Museum Collection. (r.) English Chippendale style pole screen acquired by purchase for use in the Iowa State Room. The needlework panel is signed and dated, 1747.
Two Presidents General from Illinois

On May 11th, 1967, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter dedicated a tree and tablet in Evergreen Memorial Cemetery, Bloomington, Illinois at the site of the graves of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, at Bloomington, Illinois, was presented to the National Board of Management for approval April 17, 1894; organized May 3, 1894; and the only chapter in the Society's history to hold the honor of having sisters serve as Presidents General.

The election of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson as the second President General followed the precedent of choosing the wife of a man who held a national office. Mr. Stevenson was Vice-President under Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Stevenson served two terms as President General 1893-95; 1896-98. One of the highlights of Mrs. Stevenson's administration was the organization of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution on February 22, 1895 at the fourth Continental Congress. On December 20, 1896, a charter was granted to the National Society by the Congress of the United States, with terms requiring headquarters of the Society to be in Washington, D.C., and that the annual chapter reports be furnished to the United States Senate through the Smithsonian Institution. Mrs. Stevenson appointed the first Flag Committee on July 9, 1897, and on December 18, 1897 the National Society petitioned the Congress to pass a bill forbidding all forms of desecration of the Flag of the United States.

The National Society made its first public appearance away from Washington, in the Department of Woman's Progress, Auxiliary Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition on May 19th, 1893. Mrs. Stevenson recalled the day as perfect. By far the most important amendment adopted in the history of the Organization was enacted during her administration. "The first act which I recall as of vital importance, in which it was my privilege to take part, was signing officially an amendment to the Constitution by which Article 3, Section 2, as it now stands, was adopted at the Continental Congress of 1894, and by which the LINEAL instead of COLLATERAL line of descent, was established."

In the administration of 1896-1897, the Memorial Continental Hall was the chief concern of the Daughters. The year was an eventful one in the history of the National Society. It was during that year the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, appointed a committee to petition the United States Congress for a grant of...
land “whereon to erect the Memorial Continental Hall” (quote from the Smithsonian records). A bill passed both houses of Congress during the second session of the 54th Congress, setting apart, for the permanent use of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a plot of land 200 feet square. However, perhaps fortunately, but to those who had worked so earnestly to secure the site, a most disappointing discovery was made in that the United States Congress had by a mistake, granted a portion of the Washington Monument ground, which must, by law, remain perpetually a public reservation. This unfortunate situation, however, did not in the least dampen or retard the ardor of the President General and her co-workers. In 1898, the fund was already $11,231.98. By systematic and unceasing effort, at the close of Mrs. Stevenson’s administration in 1898, the organization had increased from 2,760 to 23,097 members in the span of 5 years.

Mrs. Stevenson had four children; one son, Lewis Green Stevenson; and three daughters, all of whom were charter members of the Chapter; Miss Letitia Ewing Stevenson, member of the chapter who now lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Mary E. Stevenson who died while a young woman; and Julia Scott Stevenson, wife of Rev. Martin D. Hardin, a distinguished Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Hardin died in 1966.

The election of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott took place at the Eighteenth Continental Congress, in 1909. She had served as Vice-President General from 1901 to 1905, and was elected seventh President General serving 1909-1913. Mrs. Scott, widowed while her two daughters were small, owned many acres of Illinois and Iowa farm land, but had no money. She studied the problem of crop rotation, fertilizers, stock raising, and became an expert “farmer” and financier. This ability to organize enabled her to both economize and to raise large sums of money for the National Society. While a guest at the presentation of slides by Professor Blair of the University of Illinois depicting the ruins of Old Fort Massac, built in 1757, she became enthusiastic over the idea of preserving the Old Fort. She was appointed by Governor Yates to serve as chairman of a committee to collect funds and direct work for the purchase of the site which was located in Massac County. A bill for the purchase of the site was presented to the State Legislature by Senator Helm of Metropolis, and Fort Massac was purchased in 1903.

Mrs. Scott, as National Chairman of the War Relief Committee, collected over $182,000 which was sent to care for more than 4000 French war orphans, and $50,000 was given to restore the French village of Tolloloy. For this work, Mrs. Scott was presented with a gold medal “The French Gratitude of the First Class,” and a citation by Ambassador Jusserand at an impressive ceremony in Washington, D.C.

From the beginning of the organization, the goal was to have a national headquarters. Mrs. Scott served as National Chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee. In 1910, Memorial Continental Hall was completed and Mrs. Scott presided at the first Continental Congress to be held in this building. It was the first of three buildings owned by the National Society, and it cost $571,856.81 with the land costing $67,109.13. The President of the United States, The Honorable W. H. Taft, acceded to Mrs. Scott’s request, and opened both the nineteenth and twentieth Continental Congresses.

Mrs. Scott furnished a piece of wood for the Illinois State Regent’s Gavel from an historic oak in her yard which bears a bronze plaque inscribed, “I have heard Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, at different times, speak from a platform erected under the shade of this tree. This historic spot was then a part of Dimmett’s Grove.” Signed, Adlai Stevenson (husband of Letitia Green Stevenson).

Mrs. Scott’s daughter, Julia (Mrs. Carl S. Vrooman, Bloomington), is a life member of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Another daughter, Letitia, who was married in the White House to Lt. Charles S. Bromwell, was also a charter member.

To Our Subscribers . . .

Your National Chairman and the Magazine Office wish to thank the Chapter Regents and the Chapter Magazine Chairmen for the prompt return of the List of Subscribers recently sent to each Chapter. We feel that this double check has been a great help to all concerned.
Conscientious Citizenship

By
Adèle Erb Sullivan

Speech made by the President General on her Spring 1967 State Conference Tour.

During the seventy-five illustrious years since the founding of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, our members have been constant in giving generously to their Country of their very considerable ability, integrity, courage, time and money. We have never failed to come to the aid of the United States in times of national emergencies and our record of patriotic service to the nation is well known to all.

In 1896, our Society was given a national charter by an Act of the United States Congress. The first charter ever to be given to a Patriotic Women’s Organization. This charter placed upon the DAR the obligation to carry out three specific objectives—Historical—Patriotic and Educational. The record shows that the Society has fulfilled its obligation faithfully along these lines since its inception. However, due to present day conditions in the fast changing world in which we live, it appears that the need for Patriotic Education is paramount today in our Nation.

In stressing education, I do not mean solely the acquisition of knowledge regarding the Arts and Sciences—but a knowledge and appreciation of the obligations of citizenship as well by all of our people—in other words, an awareness of conscientious citizenship which implies Patriotism, as each is dependent upon the other. In furtherance of this principle, the DAR established the Americanization School in Washington, D.C., in 1913, to teach the values inherent in our Constitution and other historical documents plus the true meaning of our freedoms and liberties; in essence, how to become a responsible citizen.

Among the national committees established by the DAR years ago were those which placed the accent upon the education of our Nation’s youth, toward the promotion of good citizenship and our American Way of Life. To encourage this promotion, many awards have been made to those who exhibited these qualities to a high degree. We have awarded over 460 Americanism Medals to naturalized citizens who have displayed outstanding qualities of good citizenship.

We have done extensive work for patriotism and good citizenship among hundreds of thousands of members of the Junior American Citizens Clubs in public schools.

We have distributed free of charge more than nine and one-half million copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship, and we have awarded tens of thousands of Good Citizens’ medals to young students who have proved worthy of this recognition.

Our records contain ample evidence of the value of this patriotic education through the years.

In spite of our efforts and those of many other patriotic and conscientious citizens, this Country is besieged today on all sides by those who are intent on breaking down the moral fiber of our people, and creating a contempt for law and order. These efforts have partially succeeded and the situation is now so serious as to pose a national emergency, as recognized by the President of the United States when he called upon Congress for an all-out plan to combat crime. It is hard to believe that in Washington, D.C., crime in the Capitol Building itself and its surrounding office...
buildings and grounds is reported to have risen by 51% in one year. (An increase from 52 serious crimes in 1965 to 79 in 1966)

It has been several years since our Country has faced a crisis of such dimension that it has been felt necessary to call upon the members of our National Society to help avert a mortal danger to our beloved United States of America.

We now face such a crisis. Many citizens are in a quandary as to how it happened.

A number of factors have contributed heavily to create the present atmosphere of disorder, and the resulting downgrading of patriotism, good citizenship and a dependence on Almighty God to guide our destiny.

For over 30 years, this Country has been undergoing a social revolution, which has been intensified since the end of World War II. While this change has been taking place, the so-called “liberals” of the extreme left have become stronger and more fortified in their position, until now they dominate a large portion of our people. Many of these people argue that the traditional principles upon which our Nation was founded have been overcome by a “moralistic obsession” with stopping communism. Unless our citizens awaken soon to the present danger of the course charted for them by these unpatriotic Americans, it will be too late to save our precious heritage of freedom.

To protect and guarantee this heritage of freedom, a Constitution was proposed by our Founding Fathers. In ratifying the Constitution of the United States, they provided for a Supreme Court whose principal duty is to protect and preserve the Constitution and the people’s rights under that great document. Throughout our history, the Supreme Court has, with only a few exceptions, carried out this responsibility with great diligence and good judgment. It is only in recent years that the Court has decided to reinterpret the Constitution, rewrite its provisions, legislate laws of its own making, and hand down decisions favoring minority pressure groups, which violate the Constitutional rights of the majority of our people.

These actions on the part of the Court have made a substantial contribution to the effort of subversives to break down the moral fiber of our people. This breakdown has not only exposed the Country to communist infiltration, but, in addition, has encouraged a disrespect for those very laws the Court is supposed to protect.

The following few examples will serve to illustrate how the Supreme Court’s decisions have contributed to the present crisis and helped destroy both patriotism and the very safety of America:

1. In 1956, the Court handed down decision after decision breaking down the safeguards the American people had raised against the communist menace of infiltrating our society and subverting our government and historic way of life.


3. That same year the Court denied the right of the U.S. Government to fire Federal employees who supported communist organizations with money or services. (Cole v. Young—351—U.S.—497)

4. In another case, our schools and colleges were forbidden to discharge teachers who refused to answer questions regarding their communist activities. (Slochower v. Board of Education of New York—350—U.S.—551)

5. In 1962, the Supreme Court gave its now famous ruling which banned prayer in our Nation’s public schools, as violating the Constitutional rights of school children—even if participation was voluntary. This was done at the behest of a small group of atheists and non-believers, in spite of nation-wide protests from parents who believed that the day with a simple prayer was good for their children.

6. In 1965, the Court ruled that members of the Communist Party would no longer have to register as agents of a foreign power, because to do so violated their rights. One wonders just what rights the Court had in mind? The right to take over our Country?

Immediately following this decision, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A., announced that, due to this ruling, the communists could now come out into the open and would hold their 18th annual convention in New York City, which would be open to the public. He also said this would allow the Communist Party to run candidates in national and local elections.

7. In its latest folly, the Supreme Court has struck down the loyalty laws of the State of New York, many of which have been in force since 1917. These laws “disqualify from the Civil Service and from employment in the educational system any person who advocates the overthrow of the government by force, violence or any unlawful means, or publishes material advocating such overthrow, or organizes or joins any society or group of persons advocating such doctrine.” [Supreme Court Decision 1967]. The Court gave as part of its reasoning that—“Subsection (2) of the Feinberg Law was, however, before the Court in Adler v. Board of Education and its constitutionality was sustained. The Constitutional doctrine which has emerged since that decision has rejected its original intent.”

The conclusion is obvious—the Constitution of the United States has not changed, but, five men on the Supreme Court have changed its “doctrines” by their willful action. This decision swings the gates open wide for communist infiltration in our schools, colleges and the Civil Service. In the minority dissent, Justice Tom Clark said:

“The blunderbuss fashion in which the majority couches ‘its artillery of words’ together with the morass of cases it cites as authority and the ob-
scurity of their application to the question at hand makes it difficult to grasp the true thrust of its decision. . . . It does not explain how the issues can be applied to the appellants under procedures which have been for over two years a dead letter. The issues posed are, therefore, purely abstract and entirely speculative in character. . . . I regret to say—and I do so with deference—that the majority has by its broadside swept away one of our most precious rights; namely, the right of self-preservation."

J. Edgar Hoover has said many times that those who would destroy this Country have as their first objective, the encouragement of lawlessness and rebellion in our youth. He has pointed out that the best approach to the eventual taking over of the United States is through communist infiltration of our schools and colleges. The way will certainly be made easier by the striking down of our loyalty laws, allowing far-left-wing, and even subversive teachers and professors, free access to our classrooms to indoctrinate our children with communist and subversive dogma.

That Mr. Hoover is absolutely correct is proven by a report on the "Second Conference of Socialist Scholars" which appeared in the September 19, 1966, issue of Barron's Weekly, and which should be required reading by every American citizen who is interested in a free America. The report says in part—"The New Left movement in this Country is generally described as a spontaneous, amorphous grouping of rebellious youth. It is not. Any observer who attended the Conference during the weekend of September 9-11 would have recognized that most members of the New Left are activists who are instigated, controlled and maintained by disciplined members of the Communist Party, working in a united front with Marxian ideologists."

Speaker after speaker denounced the United States—capitalism—the private ownership of property and the American Way of Life. They boasted of "the American Campus-based radical international intelligence network which exists and is a threat to the security of the United States." This network aids students to make trips to foreign lands to contact communist leaders in the countries visited.

James Haughton, director of the Harlem Unemployment Center, called the "whole American system rotten." He said, "You can't look anywhere in this Country and see anything but rottenness. . . . Wherever the American octopus reaches out its tentacles, there you will find exploitation, cruelty, poverty, mass impoverishment."

Most important of all in this report was a partial list of the speakers at this scholarly meeting. Prominent among them were: Professor H. H. Wilson of Princeton University, Professors Richard A. Cloward and Frances Pivan of Columbia, Professors William Ryan and C. Vann Woodward of Yale, Professor Eugene D. Genovese of Rutgers and James Petras of the Berkeley Campus of the University of California.

The present unrest and disorder on our college campuses is surely one evidence of the progress already made by a noisy minority toward a breakdown in law and order for which the communists strive so hard. Among the leaders in the recent demonstrations and riots on the Berkeley Campus was Bettina Aptheker Kursweil, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party. Bettina, you may recall, is the daughter of Herbert Aptheker, a member of the Party's National Committee and its chief theoretician. She was the chief organizer of the threatened national student strike to protest the high cost of education, promote increased student freedom and to oppose the draft.

A most significant factor in this proposed action is the fact that it has the endorsement of many professors and members of college faculties—many of whom, I presume, are people who would object to being asked to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Many of the college demonstrations have been held to protest the draft, but even more have been directed toward disapproval of our effort to contain communism in Asia and aid the people of South Vietnam to remain free of communist enslavement. The communists have taken full advantage of the opportunity for disorder which these demonstrations have given them. Some of these demonstrations have led to violence and the disruption of studies and classroom work.

Berkeley is not the only University beset by unpatriotic disorder. Witness the disgusting scene on the Harvard Campus last fall when Secretary of Defense McNamara went there, by invitation, to make an address. On leaving the hall, he was surrounded by several hundred yelling, screaming students, insulted, called a murderer, and subjected to physical violence.

These protests have led many young people into committing acts of folly on their part. At one demonstration in New York, three war protestors stood before a crowd of several hundred cheering demonstrators and amid denunciations of their Country's war effort, burned their draft cards in a burst of bravado. This was their supreme effort for their Country! One of the audience, a student, was heard to admiringly remark, "It takes a lot of courage to burn your draft card." What he did not understand was that the courage he admired was the courage of a jackal.

We all know that these actions are those of a small minority of our people, but the frightening possibility is that many of our fine young people are apt to become infected from contact with the rebellious ones.

These events took place throughout the Country due to a lack of conscientious citizenship. Many citizens sat on the sidelines and feebly protested, but did not go forth with a united front to fight these evils as they should have done.

War protestors and draft card burners might see a different picture if they could be exposed to sentiments such as those expressed by Congressman William H.
Ayers, in an address to the House of Representatives on March 3, 1966. He said:

"The voices of dissent have been heard throughout the land. Many of these have impugned our Armed Forces in Vietnam—inferring that they are oppressors, or tools of imperialism. These voices have been broadcast loudly throughout the Country. The story of their so-called dissent has been distributed to the press of the world and has undoubtedly given great hope to our enemy. I do not question that they have also encouraged him to fight on with renewed vigor despite the efforts of our Government to bring about a just settlement of the conflict. . . . Never in past wars has the American fighting man so lacked in support from the home citizenry. Despite the horrors of guerrilla warfare, the penalties of tropical disease, the lack of adequate supplies, the bombing of his rest zones, and the failure of total support from home—our servicemen have carried on in the tradition of heroism that has marked our fighting men in every conflict since we first took up arms in the Revolutionary War. . . . I have many letters from the men who are serving on foreign soil. I would have you note that without exception they not only know what they are fighting for, but have no dissent with it."

One wonders what has happened to Patriotism in this Country when large numbers of our people refuse to back up our fighting men, demonstrate against the Government at the very time our Country is fighting the toughest war in its history, burn their draft cards, and as reported in the papers, over 2000 young men have fled to Canada to escape serving their Country. Remember when draft-dodging used to be a disgraceful act?

One could well inquire is it consistent when we are spending billions of dollars to fight communism in Asia, with over 400,000 of our young men fighting in the steaming jungles and swamps of Vietnam, that the extremists in our Government are pressing hard to open up more trade with the communists of eastern Europe? This, on the theory we will benefit by their good will and they will in turn relax their efforts to bury us? Can it be possible that there is anyone on Capitol Hill that is not aware of the aid being sent the communists of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong by Russia and the other Iron Curtain countries? Are their eyes blinded to the fact that the food, planes, guns and ammunition supplied by European Communists are helping to kill American men in Vietnam?

It would seem that they cannot comprehend that any aid given or trade carried on with communist countries can only result in prolonging the war and make our task that much harder. Recently the newspapers reported that American forces on one day shot down 7 enemy planes—the biggest one-day bag of the war. Did you know that every one of those 7 planes was a MIG—and MIGs are Russian-made planes?

Actions such as these on the part of some of our citizens today cause one to ponder whether or not responsible citizenship is a thing of the past. And, whether or not we are following the same pattern that has led to the downfall of other nations and cultures throughout the history of mankind.

The challenge to the modern patriot is to get this nation back on its true course; one must go forward with the times, but not by compromising one's ideals. As members of a Patriotic National Society, it behooves us now more than ever to assume leadership along these lines and be ready to teach the doctrine of individual freedom and of pride in our history and our heritage.

We must make our voices heard above the chorus of those who would remake America on a socialist pattern, destroy our American Heritage and downgrade our national heroes. We must be prepared to fight for our freedom and our ideals, for freedom dies if it is not fought for eternally.

We must not take too much for granted. We must remember that patriotism and religion do not grow on trees, but must be instilled in the minds of the very young. The basic principle upon which this Nation grew was a firm belief that each individual is born with certain God-given rights which no man could take away from him. This is our creed. Unless we are prepared to do something now about perpetuating our birthright of freedom we are not worthy of the sacrifice of our ancestors whose faith and determination made it all possible. As individuals, we should take advantage of our right to vote and work in our communities to place into public office only those citizens who place the common good of the majority of mankind above all else.

Senators and Congressmen are very sensitive to the opinions of their constituents. By writing personal letters to them every time a question or bill is before Congress that you consider to be not in the best interests of the Country, you will help to slow, and, yes, even stop unpatriotic legislation.

In addition, reassure the embattled group of patriotic men in Government and Congress who are trying so hard to hold the line against heavy odds. Let them know you appreciate their efforts to keep America for Americans.

We should endeavor to ascertain just what our children are learning in school about what's right with America and whether or not they are learning the principles upon which this Country was founded and became great.

We can become members of the local school and church boards. We can see that the textbooks used in our public schools are not written to downgrade our national heroes who have been an inspiration to young Americans for generations.

(Continued on page 764)
LOOK WITH PRIDE
ON OUR FLAG
WORDS AND MUSIC BY - HANK FORT
The Stars and Stripes
Merit Protection

By
Mala Manners Crittenden
National Chairman, The Flag of the United States of America

There is before the 90th Congress of the United States a bill making it a crime to desecrate the United States Flag. Upon passage of this bill it will become a Federal crime, punishable by a $1,000 fine or a year in jail, to "cast contempt" upon the Flag "by publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling or trampling upon it." Sponsors of the bill considered that these forbidden acts cover "burning", an act which shocked the nation when peace marchers burned the Flag in New York City's Central Park, on April 16, 1967. A new law such as this will be a great step forward in assuring widespread respect for the Flag, a tribute which has been a "must" for DAR members since 1890 when the National Society was organized.

In 1892, at the first Continental Congress, only one Resolution was adopted. This was on the Flag. The Resolution urged all citizens to pay proper respect to the Flag, and to the National Anthem as well by standing whenever it was played.

The National Society was hostess to a group of patriotic organizations in Washington during the summers of 1923 and 1924 when a Flag Code for civilians was adopted. This was incorporated June 22, 1942, many years later, in the Flag Code, Public Law, #829, approved by the 77th Congress of the United States.

Traditionally, for scores of years, the DAR has presented to the U.S. Senate the Flag that hangs directly behind the Presiding Officer.

During the 75th Continental Congress, the DAR adopted a Resolution to support legislation which would make a desecration of the Flag a Federal offense with severe penalties. This year, during the 76th Continental Congress, an emergency Resolution was adopted following the Flag burning in Central Park on April 16. This expressed "disapproval and indignation against those who desecrate our Flag."

To further honor the Flag, the National Society is now making available to all Daughters as well as to non-members a new Flag March: "Look With Pride On Our Flag" by Hank Fort. This stirring song will add greatly to opening exercises of Chapter, C.A.R., and J.A.C. meetings.

Copies in sheet music form are 75 cents each and may be obtained by sending orders to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, with check payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.

Buy it . . . play it . . . you'll be humming its catchy tune again and again. This is another way to honor, respect, and protect the Flag of the United States of America; the only flag in the world that is the subject of a national anthem!

Woodrow Wilson once said, "Our Flag is the visible symbol of the liberty and freedom which we enjoy in this Nation. It has no other character than that which we, its citizens, give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours."

OCTOBER 1967
It is on this occasion that the National Defense Committee reports upon the year's activities, upon its efforts to inform our members and to stimulate a greater appreciation and understanding of the political, moral and legal principles upon which our unique form of government was established. It is our purpose to encourage pride in our institutions and our priceless heritage and to foster a deep sense of responsibility for the perpetuation of basic American ideals. We believe that it is the sacred obligation of each generation to pass on to those who come after the incomparable blessings of liberty that were bequeathed to us. Thus our National Defense program should be defined as concerned with not only an adequate military defense of our Nation, but with the preservation of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. This is a positive program which we believe can best serve our Nation and its people, and contribute to human progress throughout the world.

How pleasant it would be if I might come before you this evening to truthfully quote those lines of Robert Browning:

"The year's at the spring . . .
God's in His heaven
All's right with the world."

But while the beauty of spring is all about us, all is not right with the world. In every part of the globe the forces of evil are opposing the forces of freedom, striving to conquer and destroy all that man has achieved of moral and spiritual progress throughout the centuries. The inspired scientific and technological advances accomplished by the genius and mind of man, which have carried us forward to new frontiers of knowledge, were intended for the betterment of all mankind. These may be used for our destruction if we do not have the wisdom and the courage to protect that which was won for us at so great a cost.

We believe that the strength, prosperity and future of our Nation depend not alone upon the decisions of the present generation but upon the education and training of our youth, the citizens of tomorrow. We are alarmed when we are told that the "primary purpose of our schools is economic and social integration." We look upon childhood and adolescence as a period of preparation and learning, believing that it is the province of the schools to provide much of the learning and to pursue the age-old search for truth. The improper use of our schools to "build a new social order" should be viewed with dismay and disapproval, and as contrary in its concepts to all Christian teachings.

We believe that an error has been committed in barring prayer, Bible reading and religious observances in our public schools. Provisions written into the Constitution that prevented the establishment of a State religion and guaranteed freedom of worship were never intended to be so misused as to prohibit all references to religion in our children's schools. Why have not more alarmed Americans challenged this decision and supported those who have endeavored to have this fundamental right restored? Have our citizens become

"WE BELIEVE"

By Enid Hall Griswold

The "Greetings" of Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr. on National Defense Night, NSDAR Continental Congress, April 18, 1967.
indifferent to the spiritual heritage which is the inspiration of traditional American philosophy?

We believe that attempts to merge our free Government with those of other nations according to socialistically planned proposals are serious threats to our continuance as a free and independent Nation. The rise of the alien doctrine of internationalism and interdependence should be recognized as stemming from the very force that seeks to engulf and destroy all free nations.

We believe that the dependence of ever-growing numbers of our population upon a centralized Government is contrary to the American precept of individual responsibility. The unwise benevolence of the Federal Government is destroying initiative and opportunity, which have played so great a part in the growth and development of our land.

We believe that a sound fiscal policy is essential to the well-being and maintenance of our free Government. Leading economists and bankers have long warned that present policies of profligate spending cannot continue indefinitely. With inflation eroding the value of the dollar, depleting real capital, our gold supply continuing to dwindle, and foreign claims against our diminished gold far exceeding the supply, we are concerned for the future of our Nation. The political control of our monetary system can give Government complete control over our economic lives, and make Government the master instead of the servant of the people as was intended by our Founders.

We believe that the inroads of socialism and communism, which have been made through the years within our educational and religious institutions and within every phase of our economic and social structure, are serious threats to us and to free peoples everywhere. Decisions and policies, which have assured to those whose aim it is to destroy us as a free Nation, all the rights and guarantees which they in turn plan to abolish, should be cause for alarm. The condoning of evil begets evil.

We believe that history is replete with examples of the futility of compromise and expediency when dealing with those who have repeatedly demonstrated their total lack of honor, and that we are now dealing with the most destructive force the world has ever known.

Present policies deny the fundamental nature of communism and communist intent to dominate the world; they ignore the Communist Manifesto, the history of the communist movement, and the clearly stated objectives of contemporary communist leadership. These policies presume cooperation on the part of an enemy which is in fact dedicated to our destruction as a free Nation.

We believe that our Nation having become a great power in the world should stand as a bastion of freedom and opportunity. Whatever good has been accomplished in the restoration of war-torn countries through American generosity will have been nullified if we continue to jeopardize our very existence as a free Nation through the unwise outpouring of our earnings and savings in all parts of the world. Unwanted and unneeded gifts to other nations are often regarded as charity which is resented, not appreciated. To attempt to bring new nations, presently centuries behind the western world in their culture and development, into the 20th century, is a task which will require generations of effort.

Those nations that wish to emulate the American Republic must earn for themselves the rights and privileges enjoyed by our citizens. Their lot can never change unless they earnestly seek and work for their own advancement.

We believe it to be the sacred duty of every loyal American to stand staunchly for patriotism and love of Country and respect for its Flag. While other countries are strongly nationalistic, taking pride in their heritage and traditions, why have these admirable qualities been downgraded within our land? In recent decades there have been persistent efforts to belittle and discourage the very beliefs which have made our Country great, and which constitute its underlying strength. The penetration of our institutions by socialists and communists, the continual eroding of our individual rights through centralization and dictation of Government have already wrought great changes within our Nation. Are we to deny to America's children the priceless heritage that was ours? We have only to look across the sea at the sad example of Britain's socialist labor government—remembering that Great Britain was once a mighty nation—to see what may be in store for the United States of America if we continue to follow our present course. If we do, one may well ask what remnants of the high ideals expressed in our immortal Declaration of Independence will remain for even the bicentennial celebration in 1976.

Historical records are filled with expressions of the Founders of our Nation showing profound concern for the enduring safety of the God-given unalienable rights of future generations in America. John Dickinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote the following:

"Honor, justice and humanity call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children, but it is our duty to leave liberty to them."

Or, could the Founders of our Country return to the American scene today, they might repeat the words of Dr. Joseph Warren spoken in Boston in 1775. His words were in effect addressed to every American of every generation faced with the never-ending need of those who are faithful and active in the support of the principles essential to liberty's well-being. He said: "Our Country is in danger, but not to be despaired of . . . On you depend the fortunes of America. You are to decide the important question on which rest the happiness and liberty of millions yet unborn."

These are indeed times that try men's souls. Midst plenty and seem-

(Continued on page 766)
License, Liberty and Red Intrigue

By

The Honorable Donald Bruce

Former Member United States Congress (Indiana), Author and Lecturer. Address Given at National Defense Committee Luncheon, April 17, 1967.

It is a distinct honor to be given the invitation to be with you this noon and I am thrilled at the number that are here. I have spoken, I think, in the last twenty years to everything from groups of ten people to a packed Madison Square Garden, but I can't think of any group anywhere in the United States that I consider it more of a signal honor to address than this particular audience.

I know the Daughters of the American Revolution are a favorite target of some of our liberal jabbers. I can tell you one thing, the story one columnist wrote on this convention wasn't a bad story, but she was wrong about your hats. I think they're delightful.

A few moments ago your Chairman came out with one of the best nutshell analyses of a truism that I have heard in a speech that knowledge without action is useless; and action without knowledge is dangerous. I think it is absolutely essential for us to understand more than anything else the nature of two things: The nature of a free society and the nature of the communist program to destroy it. The knowledge of one without the knowledge of the other will lead to ultimate defeat. It is essential that both in leadership capacity in this Nation and at grass roots, at such a late date we have some kind of a crash program of understanding the nature of what we are up against, and I am not talking about name-calling. I am not talking about isolating this person as a communist, that person as a communist, this one as a fellow traveler. I could do this all the rest of the afternoon and on into tomorrow, but if we could get enough people to understand the nature of what it is we are up against they, themselves, will reach the conclusion about those in their own communities and reach it on the basis of knowledge, not on just some wild hunch.

I generally conclude a speech with this but I am going to make it a premise here, the original premise. Dr. John Stambaugh, the Vice Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, penned what I consider one of the most succinct analyses of the cycle of history that I have ever read, the cycle of freedom. It goes like this (I wish it were original with me but it is not): "Out of bondage comes spiritual strength; out of spiritual strength comes courage; out of courage comes freedom; and out of freedom comes abundance.

"And then comes the waning: Out of abundance comes selfishness; out of selfishness comes apathy; and from apathy comes dependency; and from dependency right back into bondage again."

It might appear that we here in the United States do not seem to comprehend this cycle that has repeated itself time and time again. We cannot seem to comprehend that there is a force in the world that is absolutely determined to destroy every trace of any other type of civilization except theirs; that it has unleashed a scientific program designed to neutralize opposition to themselves while they bit by bit are gobbling up one piece of territory after another, both from within and without. The home base of this force is Moscow!

One of the most ridiculous questions that is asked so often at press conferences and elsewhere is: Which do you consider the greater danger, the communist threat from within or from without? The question itself shows a naiveté because there is no difference. It is one and the same. The communist operation is a world-wide operation. The Communist Party U.S.A. is under the direct control and operation of the Communist Party Soviet Union. It is one and the same. You cannot say it is a lesser danger here and a greater danger there. It is one and the same.

Madame Suzanne Labin the other
day commented to me in an interview, "The greatest friends of the devil are those who believe the devil does not exist." I would add to that and say the greatest friends to the communists are those who believe that the communists really don't exist as a world-wide conspiratorial apparatus.

If it were not for the neutralizing effect of those in high positions, in politics, in business, in labor, in religious circles and elsewhere, who continually have told masses of people that this really wasn't a threat, that you shouldn't be concerned about it, that it was a bunch of witchhunting and red baiting, it would be only a matter of a short time until the international communist operation was smashed to bits by its own inability to produce. But because of their ability to get those who don't believe in the devil and its existence vis-à-vis communism, they are able to neutralize what would normally be the opposition to the world communist movement into inactivity, into fighting among ourselves, into tearing each other apart because we don't agree on this point with that group, we don't agree on that point with this group. Minor differences of personalities on one little issue keep us from getting our hands together, our hearts together, our minds together, our efforts together, in order to bring about a program to save the freedom of the United States of America.

When I was a youngster, my mother used to have a favorite saying which today I suppose they would call a cliché. When she saw her son starting to move into circles that she didn't particularly think were good for him or doing things she thought were not quite within the spectrum of what she would like to have her son do, she used to say, "You know, it is the nature of people, regarding evil, that first you abhor, then you endure, and finally you embrace."

The relationship, the official relationship, between the United States Government and the Soviet Union, the citadel of communism, has followed this pattern exactly. First you abhor—you have no diplomatic relations and you isolate them from decent society. Then the propaganda comes on with a promise of millions of dollars in trade in the early 1930s—to establish relations (and Marxism). Litvinov comes over and says, "We are not going to have any more infiltration in the United States; just let us operate here and we are going to be good little fellows." We sign a treaty and we recognize them and we begin to endure by the lure of the millions of dollars of promised trade which never really did develop, until today in many areas we are actually embracing.

Given a so-called conflict between Mao Tse-tung and the Kosygin-Breshnev leadership, a personality conflict between two leaders of the world communist movement (and I choose those words carefully), we now begin to move toward embracing the Soviet Union as the lesser of these two evils. Therefore, we are told "we must build bridges of peace. We must open up trade with the communist countries of Europe. We must send more to Poland," at the same time that Poland is sending more to North Vietnam. We ship steel mills, tin mills, ball bearing plants, computers to the Soviet Union, which we are doing and have done over the past year. At the same time our sons are dying, being killed by the equipment, the SAMs and the MIGs and other equipment sent from the Soviet Union and her captives to the communist allies who are the aggressors from North Vietnam.

What kind of insanity has taken hold of a Nation which has as its premise this inherent right to the freedom of man; which for more than a century recognized the government's role to protect these inherent rights, not to grant them because they were already there; but to protect them, and to stand firm and protect the honor and the prestige of the citizen of the United States wherever he went? What has happened? I think the Gallup Poll that was published yesterday inadvertently has a relationship to this. I don't know whether you saw it or not. It had a little bit of trickery in the wording of it. The headline stated that the majority of the American people see religion losing its relevance in the United States today. I was intrigued by a shifting of words here. The lead paragraph of the story by the Gallup Poll continued to use this word "relevance"—that religion apparently has lost its relevance to present-day society. I think it was 58 percent of the people.

But when you get down to the question that was asked, it didn't say relevance, it said influence, two entirely different words. The question that was asked of those who were being interviewed was: "Do you believe that religion has increased or decreased in its influence in American society today?" That is not relevance, that is influence, two different words entirely—a smooth transition here.

I don't think there is any question but that religion, using a broad term, has lost influence in American society today. It has lost influence because religion in a broad sense has lost its relevance to theology. It has gone off on a tangent. It has gotten off into political action, social action, social gospel, into everything except conversion!

Now, religion hasn't lost a bit of relevance to American society today. It is more relevant than it ever was before—a standard of right and wrong, of good and evil. When religion becomes watered down, becomes softened up, becomes a general mess of potage, then it loses its relevance to the most important area of religion in any meaningful way and becomes merely a tool of usurpers and false prophets.

We see within our own society what has happened to so-called religious influence in the United States today. It has ballooned away out of its numerical importance. It is important mainly because there are so many who remain silent, who don't agree with what is going on but for one reason or another sit back and
quietly bemoan what is happening.

Martin Luther King came out a few years ago with the idea that if you don’t agree with the law and you have an objective, it is all right to protest, to sit in, to lie in, to walk in, to block traffic and to harass. As long as you believe your principle is right, no matter what the law says, it is right to violate the law if you feel you are right. No, you are spiritually and legally wrong in a free society, just as wrong as you can be!

I think it is about time we get down to some hard, cold comparisons. I am not calling anybody a communist. I am simply saying we need some definitions for application so that we can evaluate what is happening. What is nonviolence? We hear all this talk about nonviolence. You had a big “nonviolent” demonstration in New York over the weekend. You had a huge “nonviolent” demonstration in California over the weekend. Just by coincidence, of course, you also had them in Paris and you had them in Italy. You had them elsewhere throughout the world—just by coincidence—on the same day as these demonstrations in the United States.

I may not be the smartest person in the world but it would seem to me it would be very easy to come to an obvious conclusion that somebody in the apparatus over there knew what the apparatus over here was doing in order to have them coincide quite that neatly.

“Nonviolence” — that’s an interesting word, a fascinating word. What is the communist definition of “nonviolence”? First, what is the communist definition of “peace”? These two things seem to be so closely intertwined today. Very basic communist doctrine is this: “All wars, all evils in society stem from capitalism and bourgeois religion. There can be no peace in the world until capitalism and bourgeois religion are destroyed.”

What is the communist definition of “peace”? It is the destruction of all capitalism, all religion, and the imposition of a world communist state which they say will ultimately wither away after they brainwash and liquidate enough people, once they control the whole world.

How do they do it? What is their definition of “violence”? What is the traditional, classic Marxist definition of “violence”? The communist says, “We are right. We are right in the pursuit of the imposition of communism on all mankind, because only when we seize total control can mankind live in peace.”

Now, the hard-core communist believes this. This is hard for us to comprehend, but he does. I have debated with too many of them. He really believes this. “Therefore,” he says, “since we, the communists, are right, it is our duty and our responsibility to move against all of the wrongs; everything which is contrary to communism is wrong. Therefore, being in the right, it is our responsibility to move straight forward and we are nonviolent. The violence only occurs when we are resisted, and then those who resist are guilty of violence.” Does that sound familiar to you? What you are seeing in much of the civil rights demonstrations today, in the terminology of the so-called Peace Movement, whether they intend it or not (and we will leave that for a separate discussion sometime), is a classic definition of the Marxist interpretation of nonviolence. “We are right. We shall move, we shall overcome, and those, the police authorities, the military, whoever stands in the way, when they say stop or the law says stop, then the state is guilty of violence, because they resist our advance.”

It is just an interesting coincidence that the definition is exactly the same in action. Peace demonstrations! To those who have studied communism—and I know that under your National Defense setup you have had quite a bit of information on that—the so-called Peace Movement in the United States is a classic example, again, of what we call the United and/or Popular Front. When the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (S.A.N.E.) joins hands with a communist organization nationwide in demonstrations, when they permit in their ranks as they did in the Thanksgiving Day 1965 demonstrations in Washington, D.C., those carrying the Vietcong flag in their marches, they became a part of the United Front tactic of the communist operation. I am not saying S.A.N.E. is communist. I know that Dr. Spock is in S.A.N.E.; he is Co-Chairman of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and to be Co-Chairman he has to be in it. I want to make my wording very clear—but even Dr. Spock has gone a little too far out for some of the others in his S.A.N.E. organization, so he has decided that he is going to go sailing for a while.

What is the nature of a free society? I started on that premise. What was the American Revolution which is your heritage and mine? It wasn’t just a Constitution, nor was it just a Bill of Rights, but it was a whole new concept that carried with it the onus of responsibility on the part of the individual. It was a concept that recognized for the first time what I referred to earlier, the inherent rights of man. All of the battles that were fought, all of the blood that was shed in the American Revolution did not comprise the revolution itself. That was a war, but it was a concept for which these men bled and died that was entirely new, which tore up the pages of history and unleashed the productive capacity of man as never before.

“All men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” This was the American Revolution. That is the heart of it. All of the rest is a natural follow-up. The free enterprise system is not America. It is the natural economic system which develops in a free society where the individual is free to compete. It naturally flows from the concept. It is not the wellspring of the system.

The system is based on this con-
cept of the sacredness of the rights of the individual which says there is a Divine order in the universe, that you are free simply because you are born—not because any government or any state granted you these rights, but because they are yours. It acknowledges that there is a God and we are made in His image.

You are free to dream your dreams, to try to achieve fulfillment, to fail, to succeed, to change direction, to be a doctor, a lawyer, a ditchdigger, a carpenter, a farmer, whatever you choose to be.

That magnificent little book, "Mainsprings of Human Progress," sums up the result of this concept better than anything I have read. It points out unparalleled progress where man was free, with the role of government that of the policeman protecting his inherent rights; saying "stop" to those who would infringe on the individual rights of other men; a government not granting material things but protecting the right to attain and use them as desired, as long as the rights of others were not infringed upon.

It points out that all history literally was telescoped into a century's time. I don't care where you look, in what areas of society, worldwide or one spot on the face of the globe, mankind became free to try, unfettered by the chains of government. Marconi was an Italian and he did his early experimentation in radio over in Italy. Why didn't he do—and at one spot on the face of the globe?

The steam engine had been experimented with over in the Old Country. Nothing happened, literally. There was no great industrial revolution. It made some changes but no real upheaval. Why did it take place at one spot on the face of the globe? Why in this Country did mankind literally move from horseback and the Conestoga wagon and the canoe to the steamboat and the locomotive and the automobile and the airplane and the jet plane and rocket? Why, primarily at one spot on the face of the globe? Because man was free. Because for the first time in recorded history, he could be what he wanted to be and dream what he wanted to dream. He could seek his own accord with this Divine order in the universe without someone saying, "This is what you have to do, to be."

So in our age, in our day, in the decades of the sixties and the seventies, all mankind comes to a cataclysmic collision between two philosophies, which are not new. We should have had the experience from our own lives and from those who came before us, of the success of freedom where there is also responsibility. Freedom is threatened whenever a people are lulled into selfishness, apathy, or that dependence which permits votes to be bought from the public till. What are we up against? Two great dangers: (1) A totally scientific program for our destruction, based in Moscow; and (2) this dependency status of the United States, where political campaigns are waged on personalities and television and promises of things, where there is an outcry against any opposition to communism. Whether you are a Senator or a Congressman or business man or clergyman, if you stand up on this issue it is the sure path to destruction sooner or later, because of the apathy of the masses and the keenness of the "hatchetmen" who destroy you, as they have one after another, time and again.

Why the attack on the DAR? Why do you think they are after the DAR time and time again? Because you stand as a symbol of the traditions of America, of the freedom of America. You don't ask everybody to agree with you in every minute thing you say or do, do you? You don't demand this, but one thing that you have stood firm on is this question of trade. All the way down the line, you have stood firm for the traditions of freedom and in opposition to the softness on the communist question.

What are we up against? Let me use an illustration which perhaps you can use if you haven't heard it before. Again it is not original with me (very few things are). It illustrates the nature of communism. Dr. Fred Schwartz, who I think is one of the great men (I have known him for years), uses the illustration that defines communism in this fashion: Communism is the law of animal husbandry applied to human beings. Let's take that for a moment and look at it. I don't know how many of you people have had any experience on a farm. I am not a farm boy, as such, but I spent every summer on the farm and, as my wife will tell you, it is what I would love to do more than anything else.

Let's assume that I am the owner of a dairy herd. I have fifty dairy cows. They are mine. I am the husbandman of this herd. These are my cattle. I set the standards. I set the rules.

Suddenly one morning I am informed by the dairy to which I sell the milk from my herd that they can no longer accept my milk. They
have found traces of infection. What am I going to do as a good scientific dairy farmer? Am I going to tear my hair and stop and curse and become erratic? Not at all. I am a scientific dairy farmer.

What am I going to do? I am going to run tests. I am going to find out which of the fifty cows that I have are responsible for the infection in the herd, for the lowering of the standards that I, the husbandman of this herd of animals, have set. So, what do I do? I call in the veterinarian and, being from Indiana, he will probably come from Purdue; I call in the veterinarian and have tests made on every one of the fifty cows to find which of these cows are responsible for the infection. When we find them, can they be reclaimed to the standards I have set for the herd?

We run the tests and find five out of the fifty are responsible for the infection that shows up in the milk. What am I going to do? I am going to be quite scientific about it. The first thing I am going to do is to isolate these five from the rest of the herd. The next step, scientifically, is further tests. I want to find out, out of these five, which ones are so badly infected that they can't be reclaimed and which ones I can bring back to the standard I have set. We run a further test, and what does it show? It shows that three out of the five can be reclaimed for the herd. What do I do? I put them in a special pasture, a special pen, and I give them specialized treatment to reclaim them to the herd.

What about the other two? Do I hate them? Do I become violent in my anger that they have done this to me? No, I look at it very coldly, if I am a good scientific dairy farmer, very coldly, very scientifically. I back up my truck, I load them on the truck and they are taken to the slaughterhouse, not because I hate them but because they are of no use to me and constitute a danger to the standards that I have set for the herd.

What I have just described to you is communism in action wherever it has taken control. In the Soviet Union in the late twenties and in the early 1930s, they liquidated between six and ten million of their own people, men, women and children. Why? Because they were the kulaks, because they had religious icons on their walls, because they believed that somehow they should get some return for their labor.

And so the scientific minds in the Kremlin took a look at it and they said, "These people are diseased. We are the husbandmen of the human herd. If we seize control we will build a new world order and these people are diseased with the germs of bourgeois capitalism and bourgeois religion." They sent their forces in and they took away from these people everything they needed with which to survive. They took away their horses, their cattle, their pigs, their dogs, their calves, everything; the pitchforks and the rakes. They deliberately starved to death between six and ten million of their own people, men, women and children in the most horrible fashion possible, in a very scientific fashion, and there was no outcry from the outside world at all. It was scientifically necessary from the communist viewpoint.

These were the ones who were so diseased they couldn't be reclaimed. But something else was happening at the same time. When they found out who these people were, in the cities of the Soviet Union there came a knock, knock, knock in the middle of the night. Who were the ones that the troops picked up, that the NKVD picked up? They were the sons and daughters of those kulaks. These were the sons and daughters who had been raised in a religious environment and they were hauled out of their homes and they were put in a special pen, a specialized training center—concentration camps, we call them. They call them re-education centers.

While they were there, they worked for the state and the few that came out, by and large, were good little comrades, scientific communists.

This argument between China and Russia today is not a collision between communism. It is the throes of China today as the Soviet Union was in in the late twenties and early thirties—the solidification of their hold over the people; the struggles for consolidation of their grip on the country. So they throw up the smoke screen, they unleash the Red Guard which, in itself, will be liquidated when the time comes by the communists. What you see is a struggle between the pro-Maoists and the pro-Moscow communists within China, a struggle between communists, not between anticommunists and communists.

But we, in our ignorance and our naive approach to the world affairs of communism, snuggle up to the Soviet Union which is to a great degree responsible for the communi-

(Continued on page 760)
Mrs. E. C. Reece, a member of the Nathaniel Davis Chapter, Odessa, Texas, has received The Augustan Society "Medal of Membership." This society is international and Mrs. Reece serves on the genealogical staff and is a consultant in America. The award is available to all members, but must be earned through the work accomplished by the individual member.

Belle Farrar Theobald (Mrs. Calvin C.) past Regent of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, New Jersey, has been named President of the Kearny, N. J. Board of Education. A veteran of the Woman’s Army Corps, with a degree in law, she is continuing her studies toward a Ph. D. degree.

Miss Nina Cecelia Gates, former teacher and principal, was honored during 1967 when an oil portrait of her was presented by her family to the Nina Gates Elementary School and the school was officially named for her. She is a member of the New Iberia Chapter of New Iberia, Louisiana.

Miss Mary Clo Laird of Lucedale, Mississippi was graduated in June from the Mississippi State University as the only woman with a major in chemical engineering. A junior member of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, she thinks that women should retain, in some measure, their femininity regardless of the career they choose.

Mrs. Nathaniel T. Ewer, a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, was the founder of the Women’s Symphony Orchestra of Philadelphia which enjoyed national prominence for many years. She was also the first woman program director for radio station WFIL in Pennsylvania.

Pauline R. Lang (Mrs. Otto J.), assistant professor of education and co-ordinator of the School and Community Program of Southern Connecticut State College, has received a special "certificate of honor" from the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, of Cleveland. Mrs. Lang, a member of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn., was honored “in recognition of outstanding service in the field of social welfare.”

Maud Morrow Brown (Mrs. Calvin S.) recently had a women’s residence hall at the University of Mississippi named in her honor. She served as a member of the faculty from 1898 to 1905. Mrs. Brown has also given copyright and reprint rights for her book, The University Greys, to the University of Mississippi. She is a member of the David Reese Chapter of Mississippi.

Miss Virginia B. Johnson, Vice President General from West Virginia was named one of Clubwomen of the Year for 1966 as cited annually by the Sunday Gazette-Mail for noteworthy achievements. A teacher in the Kanawha County schools for 21 years, Miss Johnson is primarily interested in work with young people.

Colonel Katharine E. Manchester, Vice Regent of the Dolley Madison Chapter of Washington D.C., was promoted to the rank of Colonel during 1967. She was the first woman in the Army Medical Specialist Corps to be selected for the rank of Colonel by a board of officers. Colonel Manchester was recently assigned as Chief of the Food Service Division at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
Christopher Columbus on the Parlor Table

By

Verna Eugenia Mutch
Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pa.

October 12, 1967 marks the 475th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. For the 400th year, in 1892, sculptor John Rogers, in his studio in New Canaan, Connecticut, designed a 15½-inch statuette of Christopher Columbus. He intended it for the home, for it was fashionable to have miniature statuary on the marble top table in the parlor, or on a pedestal in the curtained bay window.

Rogers envisioned Columbus standing on the deck of the Santa Maria with two of his shipmates at 10 o'clock on the night of October 11, 1492, pointing to what he believed to be an unmistakable sign of land.

For more than thirty years John Rogers had been making plaster statuettes for home enjoyment. As a young man of twenty he began modeling in clay as a hobby. This was in 1849. He was working fourteen hours a day in a machine shop in Manchester, New Hampshire, but each evening he hurried home to play with his clay by the light of a candle suspended over his modeling board. Once he became so absorbed he forgot to go to bed. "I worked all night till the time the family came down to breakfast," he related.

He exhibited some of his figurines annually at the State Fair. Then in the mid-1850s he went abroad to study sculpture, and upon his return moved to Chicago. A large charity fair was held there in 1859, to which he contributed a small clay group, "The Checker Players." The crowds stopped by all day long admiring it, attracted by the humor Rogers had injected into it. When it was put up at a raffle Rogers had the surprise of his life. It brought $75.00! He was surprised again when "all the papers had a paragraph about it the next morning." With such success he believed he could make a living with sculpture. He packed his belongings and set out for New York to open a studio there.

Soon the Country was in the throes of the Civil War. As the war progressed Rogers conceived the idea of portraying the common soldier in the occupations and moments of everyday camp life. The public became wildly enthusiastic about them. There was no radio, no television, no pictorial magazines as we know them, so just to look at "Camp Fire," "Mail Day," "Wounded to the Rear," "Returned Volunteer," and all the others was like getting news from the front. So great was their popularity, a policeman had to be employed to keep the crowds moving from the New York shop window where they were on display.

After the war Rogers turned to domestic and literary themes. "Fetching the Doctor," "School Days," "Checkers up at the Farm," "Coming to the Parson," were among the favorites in numerous households. Theatergoers liked his "Rip Van Winkle" series, and his scenes from Shakespeare; opera lovers bought his "Faust" studies. All in all, he made eighty different statuette groups during his lifetime, and one hundred thousand homes could boast of owning a plaster cast of one of them.

Now in 1892, Rogers wanted people to be able to "live with" Columbus.

Since a sculptor has only one moment in a man's life to fix permanently in his medium, Rogers chose the moment when Columbus first glimpsed the fulfillment of his eighteen-year-long dream.

Columbus recorded that moment in his Journal:

"... the Admiral at ten o'clock that evening [October 11] standing on the quarter-deck saw a light, but so small a body that he could not affirm it to be land; calling to Pedro Gutierrez, groom of the King's wardrobe, he told him he saw a light, and bid him look that way, which he did and saw it; he did the same to..."
Rodrigo Sanchez of Segovia, whom the King and Queen had sent with the squadron as comptroller, but he was unable to see it from his situation. The Admiral again perceived it once or twice, appearing like the light of a wax candle moving up and down, which some thought an indication of land. But the Admiral held it for certain that land was near; . . ."

Four hours later, at 2:00 A.M. of the 12th, across the moonlit waters, came the wild, exultant shout from the Pinta, "Tierra! tierra!"

There are those who contend that the light Columbus saw was a nautical illusion, a figment of the imagination due to desire and expectation being at so high a pitch. He was at least 35 miles off shore, they argue, so how could he see a light at that distance? Nor could it have been the torch used by Indians while fishing, as one writer suggested, for, according to Samuel Eliot Morison, "Indians do not go fishing in 3000 fathoms of water 35 miles off shore at night in a gale of wind."*

(Continued on page 762)
Maryland's First Capital to be Preserved and Reconstructed

By
Ted Giles
Bozman, Maryland

Thirty years of archaeological explorations in Southern Maryland are to be rewarded with permanent recognition. The Maryland Legislature has established the "Historic District of St. Mary's City," thus paying tribute to the birthplace of religious freedom in the United States, as well as to the founding of the State of Maryland and its first capital. The naming of the St. Mary's City Permanent Commission by Maryland's Governor Millard F. Tawes placed the responsibility of developing Maryland's oldest settlement into a project of great historic significance.

This action was also a tribute to Dr. H. Chandlee Forman, resident of Talbot County on Maryland's Eastern Shore, specialist in early American architecture, a member of the American Institute of Architects, and who has been bringing St. Mary's City to light, both physically and theoretically, for more than 30 years.

St. Mary's City is the third oldest permanent English settlement in America. The first was Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. The second, Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. The third, St. Mary's City, founded in 1634 with the arrival of the "Arc" and the "Dove" from the Isle of Wight, England. The first "Palace" in America was built at St. Mary's City, and about 60 other principal buildings were constructed there before the seat of Maryland governmental operations was moved to Annapolis in 1694.

The story of advancement toward creation of the Historic District of St. Mary's City is fascinating. Along with the work and foresight of many other persons, it shows the perception and pertinacity of Dr. Forman, who disclosed that an "underground city," containing many foundations, provided a valuable treasure for Maryland and the nation.

The story really started in 1932, when Dr. Forman was chief architect in charge of the excavation of foundations at Jamestown, his work being in behalf of the Department of the Interior, United States Government. During his activities in Jamestown, his thoughts turned to the comparable settlement in St. Mary's City. The two communities were practically of the same period, same size and, he believed, could well be of the same style.

A visit to St. Mary's City brought confirmation. While wandering through the fields there in 1935 and looking for evidence, he found a clay shingle tile fragment with nail or peg holes, which was of the exact type used at Jamestown. This exciting discovery led to 30 years of research from time to time, and the uncovering of a few sites. He also had the assistance of grants from the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington, D.C., and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. Walter Harris, Jr., of Worton, Md., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Aldrich, of Easton, Md., and others helped with his excavation work, and the cleaning and sorting of artifacts. These underground structures have been recorded and inventoried, and the evidence about them could be used in some cases in eventual reconstructions. More data about St. Mary's City will be included in Forman's forthcoming book, "Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture."

Dr. Forman's first thoughts on his 1935 visit to Maryland's early capital were that here was a precious heritage that should be explored, at least partially reconstructed, and maintained officially as a State historical park. He saw its significance to both state and nation. He recognized it as one of the most important places in American history, with values equal to Jamestown and Plymouth, and ever greater, from the viewpoint of age, than Williamsburg.

In recent months discussion among local property owners and among others of the three counties in the area brought a great deal of interest, which grew gradually as the values became apparent. Eventually a Tri-County Council was formed, with representatives from St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, which gave to the St. Mary's City preservation project study and stimulation.

Out of this came the appointment by Governor Tawes on April 6, 1965, of a temporary commission to
"study the desirability and feasibility of restoring St. Mary's City," with Delegate Louise Gore (R. Montgomery County) as chairman. In 1938, Dr. Forman had written a book, "Jamestown And St. Mary's: Buried Cities of Romance," which had been one of the sources, along with consultations with the explorer-author, of materials which have helped toward present developments. The report of the temporary commission, based in part on these writings, was productive of the following excerpts:

... "The first capital of Maryland from 1634 to 1694 has both state and national significance, and is of interest to persons widely scattered in this country and abroad. It is the particular site in the New World where religious freedom was for the first time formally recognized as a policy of government, and practiced."

... "Like Jamestown you have in the St. Mary's City site a buried town, which, except for encroachments, is preserved mostly underground. In area the city was about two and a quarter miles long by one and a quarter wide. Running through the city is the Town's oldest thoroughfare, Mattapany Street, which is also the oldest known road in the state."

... "For the first thirty years St. Mary's City was only a country neighborhood made up of a few estates and farms. With the incorporation of the City in 1667 and the completion of the Brick State House in 1676, the settlement began to reach its greatest period of development."

... "Because most of the seventeenth century Town remains underground today, it is not easy to visualize its former appearance, especially since nearly everyone thinks of 'colonial' as being like the Williamsburg Restoration, which was built in the Georgian style of architecture. On the contrary, St. Mary's City was not Georgian and was very unlike Williamsburg. It was designed in two architectural styles which are for the most part unfamiliar to Americans, the Medieval or Gothic, and the Jacobean. No seventeenth century town in the American South has ever been reconstructed on its original foundations, and there is no precedent for such a reconstruction. St. Mary's City is one of the most important archeological sites in the United States, it is unique for its period, and is almost wholly undeveloped."

... "One is often asked what happened to the first capital of Maryland and why it became a buried town. In 1694 St. Mary's City was abandoned as the Provincial capital in favor of Annapolis. It gradually decayed and was ploughed under, as some of the excavations have revealed."

In September of 1965 Dr. Forman addressed the St. Mary's City temporary Commission at the Brick State House of 1676 in St. Mary's City, the only building which has been reconstructed there. He then recommended creation of the State historical park, which is now to be called an "Historical District," out of all the lands of the original city—about 1,500 acres—as well as lands adjoining the city and the present roadway approaches to that area. He advised that in the acquisition of properties, every consideration be given to the owners, and that where needed, life tenancy was to be granted.

His recommendations proposed the protection and preservation of two buildings that survive from the original city, and that further encroachments upon the remaining areas of the original historic city be prevented.

He spoke of the conservation project as being one for years of future work (Jamestown has taken 35 years), with extensive exploration and keeping of records, artifacts, etc., in a museum to be constructed in St. Mary's City. Careful archeological records of all foundations, historic sites, ancient roadways and the like by scientific processes were recommended to be handled by authorities long familiar with early American culture, buildings and articles.

Included in his proposal was that the Commission should have an over-all master plan as the first step of restoration. A symbolic shrine to the principle of toleration would be built.

In its report made to the governor, the General Assembly, the Senate and the House of Delegates, the St. Mary's City Temporary Commission included many of these recommendations. The Commission noted that it had been "greatly aided by the many people who had appeared before it," and also referred to the "fine work of the Maryland Tercentenary Celebration Committee, especially the building of the replica of the Brick State House of 1676, and the religious and historic significance of the area."

In 1935, Dr. Forman discovered the foundations of the Governor's "Castle," (St. Paul's) at St. Mary's City, built in 1639. Lately his probings brought to light the Governor's Palace, built in 1638, a building not to be confused with the Castle. This was the first so-called Palace in America, and was known as the "Palace Of St. John's." It was for several years the meeting place of Maryland's early government. Gov. Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore, used it as his town house.

St. Mary's City and Jamestown were closely linked, and several residents, like Edward Lloyd, Gov. Richard Bennett and Gov. Francis Nicholson, lived in both places. Nicholson was the governor who assigned colors to ten Maryland counties for use as the basic colors for flags. He was also later the founder of Williamsburg.

The report of the temporary Commission, which led directly to the phrasing and adoption of the bill, contains the following descriptive paragraph: "St. Mary's City is a scene of unusual natural beauty and serenity, a setting worthy of a shrine suitable for contemplation and of re-dedication to the principles of religious and civic freedom. Though hidden from sight today, but remaining after three centuries, the foundations of historic St. Mary's City when brought forth by careful archeological development will stand as a monument to the great past of Maryland."

And the following: "This Commission foresees that Historic St. Mary's City will one day be among the outstanding places in the United States for people of our nation and from all over the world to visit."
DAR Awards to Military Academies 1967

At the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, Jr., National Parliamentarian, presents a $100 Savings Bond to Engineer Cadet Raymond L. Bleenour for Highest Proficiency in Naval Science and Tactics.

Mrs. Francis V. Byrnes, State Regent of Connecticut, presented the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Award to J. A. Fetters, United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., for the highest proficiency in Seamanship.

Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General, presents the Samuel Pierpont Langley Award of a sterling silver tray and a desk set to Cadet Michael C. Francisco of the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado. The award is given to the outstanding Cadet in Aerodynamics.
At the United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia, Mrs. Leo W. Uts, State Regent of Virginia, is shown presenting the DAR Award to Class Honor Man Eugene O. Wright, top winner in the Senior Platoon Leaders Class.

Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Recording Secretary General, presented to Midshipman Stephen Trygve Holl of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, the DAR Award for the Midshipman who stands highest in the course of Naval Operations.

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, presenting the DAR Award for highest rating in Mechanics of Fluids to Cadet Ronald L. Weitz.
FORT RENSSLEAER (Canajoharie, New York). The 60th anniversary of Fort Rensselaer Chapter was observed Tuesday evening, October 11, 1966 during the dinner meeting at Fort Rensselaer Club on Moyer Street, the former Marten Janse Van Alstyne House built in 1750, where General George Washington and some of his staff were overnight guests of Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Clyde and the Van Alstyne family on August 1, 1783.

Mrs. Lyle A. Robinson, First Vice Regent, who presided during the evening in the absence of Mrs. S. Wesley Planck, Chapter Regent, welcomed the members and guests who joined in singing the Doxology before the dinner.

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly of Garden City, New York State Regent, was guest of honor. Mrs. Guy S. Houghton, a charter member of Fort Rensselaer Chapter when it was organized October 18, 1906, and a former Chapter Regent, was especially honored. They were presented corsages as gifts of the Chapter.

Among the eighty-one women present were five State officers, eleven DAR State chairmen, with Regents and members of nine New York State Chapters.

Prayer by Mrs. J. Glen Sanders of Scotia, New York, State Chaplain, the Pledge of Allegiance led by Mrs. Richard Dingman, a Chapter member, and singing of the National Anthem with Mrs. William E. Walrath, chairman of American Music, as accompanist, opened the program.

Mrs. Robinson introduced Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Percy Ketchum of Riverhead, State Registrar; Mrs. William Fulkerson of Troy, Senior State C.A.R. President and Miss Mary Oppenheim, State Custodian, who spoke briefly, and Mrs. Houghton.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter Regent from 1938-1941, Mrs. Houghton, reminisced about the first meeting in June, 1906 of a group of community women who were interested in forming a DAR Chapter. There were 30 charter members when the chapter was organized with Mrs. Willis Bullock as the founder and first Regent for two years. The Chapter was chartered April 25, 1908.

Mrs. Reilly, presented again by Mrs. Robinson, expressed her pleasure as an anniversary guest of Fort Rensselaer chapter, commending the members and officers for their interest and participation in the National Society programs of Service to the Nation. She reviewed special events in the 76-year history of the NSDAR, the extensive building program in Washington, D.C., including Constitution Hall where the Continental Congress is held each Spring, the Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasse DAR Schools, college scholarships sponsored by chapters, and the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Introduced by Mrs. Robinson and speaking briefly of their work as State chairmen were Mrs. Roy Boles of Chestertown, Good Citizens; Mrs. Roulston McBride of Schenecady, DAR Magazine; Mrs. Ethlyn Hawkins of Maryland, Magazine advertising; Mrs. Charles Eddy of Dundee, DAR Schools; Miss Margaret McKay of Frankfort, Lineage Research; Miss Margaret Haynes of Cooperstown, Vice-Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Lynn Peterson of Norwich, Resolutions; Miss Amy Walker of Albany, American History Award; Mrs. Edward J. Schneider of Cambridge, Friends of the Museum; Mrs. Isaac Rosa of Amsterdam, Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Walrath, the Friendly Fund; Mrs. George O. Vosburgh of Palatine Bridge, National Vice-Chairman of American History Month.

—Hazel Johnson Spraker.

SARAH STILLWELL (Ocean City, New Jersey). Three generations are represented in this picture of new members into the chapter which includes (1. to r.) Mrs. Edward Preston Cordery, Mrs. John Edward Voss, and Miss Jean Dale Cordery, representing daughter, mother and granddaughter.

Mrs. Voss, who was welcomed as a new member this year, was responsible for bringing nine new members into the chapter. They were all members of the Voss family and included another three-generation group.

They are Mrs. Walter E. Allen, Mrs. Edward DeBaufre, and Mrs. Michael W. Powell, sister, niece, and granddaughter of Mr. Voss.—Mrs. William F. Cline.

GOVERNOR OTHNIEL LOOKER (Harrison, Ohio). Members took part in the Memorial Day and 4th of July parades. Mrs. Dorothy Waller, a real grand-daughter of Gov. Looker, participated in the ceremony at the cemetery.

Mrs. Frank A. Roudebush and Mrs. H. Wolford made a second flag, 21 star, to present to the Village Historical Society.

A card party and fashion show was given as the money making project for the year.

The 8th anniversary meeting was celebrated with a dinner at the Sherman House in Batesville, Indiana.

Mrs. Eugene Rahfusc, Ohio Chairman of American Indian Committee and National Vice Chairman of DAR schools, presented slides of St. Mary's School for Indians and talked about the schools. A Christmas party ended this meeting.

The members were very interested in the slides on the DAR Museum in Washington.

Miss Elizabeth Turrell presented a very interesting program on Currier and Ives. Prints were shown of all types of their work. This was given as the program on Americanism.

Mrs. Francis Appleton, regent, Mrs. Frank A. Roudebush, Mrs. Ruth Bader and others attended some sessions of the State Convention in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Henry Wolford.
BLUE SAVANNAH (Mullins, South Carolina). The Snow Island Society, Children of the American Revolution, is sponsored by the Blue Savannah Chapter. The Society was organized in February, 1966.

Mrs. Arthur S. Reeder was Organizing President. She is presently serving as Senior President. Gause Smith is the Society President. Interesting programs and projects have been presented during the year.

One outstanding event was the visit to Hampton plantation, near McClelanville, South Carolina. This is the ancestral home of Dr. Archibald Rutledge, Poet Laureate of South Carolina. Dr. Rutledge is a well known writer, teacher, lecturer, and philosopher.—Mrs. Arthur S. Reeder.


COLONEL JOHN WASHINGTON (Washington, D.C.) held their 50th Anniversary Reception and Tea at the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter House April 8. Seventy-eight members and guests were present.

The Chapter was founded April 3, 1917, by Miss Fanny Washington Weeks in honor of her ancestor, Colonel John Washington, great-grandfather of our first President, George Washington. Miss Weeks was charter member Number 23 of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. She was our first Chapter Regent and served until November 1922, as Regent again 1923-1925. Meetings were always held in her home.

Miss Frances Washington Weeks, a charter member and niece of our Organizing Regent, was the first Chapter Registrar and was Regent 1925-1927. Miss Weeks was ill and unable to attend the celebration, but presentation of a 50-year pin to her is planned for the May meeting. Miss Fanny W. H. Weeks died October 16, 1928, at age eighty years. Mrs. James H. Stansfield became an active leader and devoted member of the Chapter and served faithfully until her death, June 15, 1964, at age ninety years.

From beginning, the Chapter pursued Historical, Educational and Patriotic endeavor with particular interest and time devoted to Genealogical Records, books for the Library, DAR Schools and educational projects. Mrs. Edward C. Stone will be honored for her outstanding work in Genealogical Records at the May meeting.

Distinguished guests included State Regent, Mrs. Walter Ward, and Officers; Honorary Vice President General, Miss Lillian Chenoweth; Vice President General, Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan; Past Vice President General, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker; Past State Regent and Past Treasurer General, Miss Faustine Dennis; Past State Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Carroll; Mrs. Charles Miller and Mrs. Harvey B. Otterman and many District of Columbia Chapter Regents and delegates.

Mrs. Hildegard Nelson, soloist, and Miss Anne Danus, pianist, provided a delightful musical program. A three-tier birthday cake and refreshments were enjoyed by all.—Mrs. Walter Leu.

COLONEL WILLIAM CABELL (Newport Beach, Calif.). To honor early California settlers, Col. William Cabell Chapter placed a plaque on the site of historic "Estancia House" in Costa Mesa, on October 26, 1966. The plaque reads as follows:"

A Station of the Mission San Juan Capistrano. Constructed about 1823-1825. Also known as Diego Sepulveda or Gabe Allen Adobe. Plaque placed in commemoration of early California settlers by Col. Wm. Cabell Chapter, DAR, 1966"

The historic adobe, in ruins two years ago, was rebuilt to a facsimile of its original condition by the City, the Costa Mesa Historical Society, and the Women's Committee of the Costa Mesa Chamber of Commerce. A certificate, tracing ownership of the five-acre tract back to a Spanish land grant in 1810, was presented to the City of Costa Mesa by the First American Title Insurance and Trust Co. of Santa Ana. The old adobe is registered with the State of California as State Historical Landmark No. 227.

At the dedication of the plaque, the Invocation was given by Chaplain Mrs. Julius M. Christenson and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Flag Chairman Mrs. M. W. Martin. Regent Mrs. Earl G. Corkett introduced the honored guests, including California State Organizing Secretary Mrs. LeRoy C. Kaump, and her guest, Mrs. Richard W. Bunnell, member of Mojave Chapter; Chairman South, Historical Markers and Books, Mrs. Morris Fitzpatrick; and Regent of her Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, Mrs. Robert L. Sperry; Chairman of the Costa Mesa Historical Society, Mrs. Calvin F. Barck; and Costa Mesa Director of Parks, Mr. Joseph F. Jones. Mrs. Corkett then introduced the outgoing Chairman of Conservation and Historical Spots, Mrs. Dwight M. Roberts, who presented the plaque to the City of Costa Mesa.

The City was represented by Mayor Willard T. Jordan, who, after accepting the plaque, gave a short historical sketch of the Estancia. After the dedication, members and guests adjourned to the Ebell Club, Balboa, where they had dessert and were presented a film, "Bulldozer America," by the incoming Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Ralph B. Conn.

Mrs. Loraine Hunsaker, Ann Poage Chapter.

ANN POAGE (Houston, Texas). Mrs. Loraine Hunsaker, principal of Horace W. Elrod Elementary School, received the announcement from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge of the selection of Elrod School by the National School Awards Jury to receive the George Washington Honor Medal Award for 1965-1966 school program.

The Freedoms Foundation annually recognizes individuals and organizations that contribute toward a better understanding and appreciation of the American way of life.

The school through its Junior American Citizenship Clubs sponsored by the
Citations from the state were received for outstanding achievement in Americanism and for JAC awards in the sixth grades of schools, over 125 pins and certificates being given each year.

Among other projects are support for the DAR schools, St. Mary's School, Baecone College, Los Angeles Indian Center, and a tea for eleven DAR Good Citizens, their mothers and counselors.—Lorena F. Oebly.

ROCKFORD (Rockford, Illinois). For over 30 years the Americanism Committee of the Rockford Chapter DAR has participated at the naturalization court ceremonies in the Circuit Court of Winnebago County.

On April 10, 1967, 28 new citizens were welcomed by Mrs. Clyde F. Weingartner, Americanism Chairman. Rev. Donald A. Jones, assistant pastor of Emmanuel Episcopal Church spoke on "What It Means to be a Good Citizen." Members of a Girl Scout troop at West View School presented the colors and led the assembly in the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

Following the ceremony, Mrs. Albert Triebel, flag chairman, presented each citizen with a flag and a copy of the flag code. The DAR Manual for Citizenship was given to those who had not used it in preparation for their examination. Mr. Grant Snyder, principal of West View School, conducts classes, sponsored by the board of education for those aliens wishing to become citizens. In those classes the manual and the tape "Citizen U.S.A." are used. Refreshments were served to the new citizens, their families and sponsors. Seventy-one were received into citizenship in the past year.

Other activities of the Americanism Committee include the broadcasting of the tapes, "America Wake Up," by Phyllis Schlafly. The movie "Williamsburg, Story of a Patriot," was shown at the April meeting.

Mrs. Weingartner assisted a Girl Scout troop in working for "My Country—My Flag." Some scouts presented a program at the court on how to fold and display the flag and the meaning of the colors. The troop had an opportunity to meet and talk with George Kapotas, a young Greek gentleman, who told them of customs in the land of his birth and how grateful he was to become a citizen of the U.S.A.

Left to right are pictured: Mrs. Donald Bovee, Regent, Santa Ana Chapter; Mrs. Leonard G. Swales, Charter Member; Mrs. Richard L. Adams, Junior Member; Mrs. Milton V. Erickson, Flag Chairman.

SANTA ANA (Santa Ana, Calif.). A beautiful new American flag with standard was presented to Santa Ana Chapter by Mrs. Milton V. Erickson, Flag Chairman, and her daughter, Mrs. Richard L. Adams.

The flag was given in honor of Mrs. Leonard G. Swales, a charter member, and for the 50th anniversary of the chapter. It replaces the one given to Mrs. Swales when she was regent in 1922 by her mother who was regent of Escholitzia Chapter at the time.

Small silk flags are given to all new citizens at naturalization ceremonies in the Orange County court, and over 500 are given each year by the Americanism Chairman, Mrs. Harry L. Anderson, who gives an address of welcome, and the Regent, Mrs. Donald Bovee.

ABIGAIL FILLMORE (Buffalo, N.Y.). A Twentieth Century Patriot was honored on Friday, November 28, 1966, at the National Defense meeting of Abigail Fillmore Chapter, held in the College Club of Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Ralph E. Theobald, Regent, presented the National Society's Americanism Medal, lapel pin and framed certificate to Andrew J. Berecz, a naturalized citizen, for his outstanding service to America. A native-born Hungarian, Mr. Berecz was an F.B.I. undercover agent in the Buffalo area for 20 years.

At the meeting he told in frank and frightening detail how he infiltrated local Communist cells and "front groups," and reported their activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Berecz concluded his remarks with the warning that the dangers of Communism still exist and that only constant vigilance will protect our Nation and the American way of life.—Jane Carter Theobald.

MANATEE (Anna Maria, Florida). Each February one of the large windows of Montgomery-Roberts Department Store in downtown Bradenton, Florida, is made available to the Chapter for Washington's Birthday Week. Members supply historical articles and by courtesy of Mr. K. R. Jones, the store's artistic decorator, the large and
attractive window display is made into an inspiration for all to see and enjoy.

Outstanding this year was Governor Kirk's proclamation of February as American History Month. This document with the Governor's signature is on the desk where all can read it through the window. George and Martha Washington's pictures are in lovely gold brocade settings. The Department store receives hundreds of compliments each year from this outstanding historical display.

The chapter also presented to Pete Athanopolis (called Pete Athens), born in Pyros, Greece, in 1898, the DAR Americanism Medal for his outstanding Trustworthiness, Service, Leadership and Patriotism. He serves local worthy causes, especially crippled children, donates Christmas Savings, prepares famous Greek salads and cookies and gives them to Civic Organizations to sell at their benefits. He also organized and directs a class in Greek dancing. His beautiful costume of the Greek Royal Guards was sent to him by the Queen of Greece. Currently a drive is being made for funds to take the entire dancing group on a tour of Greece.

Manatee Chapter received a State Junior American Citizens Award for their work with the clubs, is also a contributor to the various scholarship funds, maintains a genealogical shelf in the local Public Library and each year two Good Citizenship awards are made to outstanding seniors in the high schools.

Mrs. McCoy Hubbard, Regent, is very proud to announce the chapter made the Gold Honor Roll for the past year.—Mrs. McCoy Hubbard.

ANN HAYNES (Kirkville, Mo.) observed its 60th anniversary on Friday, Feb. 12, 1967, with a luncheon at Shamrock Inn. The Chapter was founded Feb. 7, 1907, with Mrs. Quintilla Haynes Ringo as Organizing Regent.

The floral piece was sent to Mrs. Eugenia Ringo Moorman, daughter of the Founder and descendant of Ann Haynes and charter member.

Mrs. Noel Hull, Regent, Past Missouri Director, Past State Chaplain, Charter Member of the Missouri Speak-

er's Bureau, presided at the meeting. The following past Regents of the Chapter, Miss Ottie Greiner, Mrs. Ray Gardner, Mrs. S. B. Bohon, Mrs. Philip Fowler, Mrs. M. L. Clark, Mrs. Edgar Myers, Miss Grace Pickell, Mrs. Chester Bagley and Mrs. Howard Gross were present.

The Chapter has four fifty-year members and three Junior members. In past years the Chapter has marked the site of Fort Clark, used during Indian Battles, Fort Matson, used during the Black Hawk Indian Wars, and the graves of two Revolutionary War Soldiers, Thomas Lay and James Fletcher.

The State Regent, Mrs. John C. Stapel, was the guest speaker. She gave news of the recent National Board meeting and her address was on "February, The Month of Presidents," stating that America has enjoyed freedom, but it cannot be taken for granted as "Vigilance is needed, now, as never before." In closing, she challenged the Chapter to accept the theme of 1966-1967—"Be Ye Doers of the Word and Not Hearers Only."

Members of the Ann Hayes Chapter at their Sixtieth Anniversary meeting.

GANSEVOORT (Albany, N.Y.). Our chapter is ending its eventful year with a tour in the village of Coxsackie on the "Historic Hudson" River where our members may remember anew the history of Bronk House of 1663, The Brick House, 1738, The Thirteen-Sided Freedom Barn and see rare collections of furniture. Mrs. Phillip Goodwin, a member who lives in the village, is entertaining the group for tea.

In March, Gansevoort combined hats and history by modeling hats at a tea held by a local department store. The hats dated from 1896.

At Easter, we cooperated with two other chapters to have a full page of pictures and story depicting our Constitution Day exhibit and telling the DAR story.

Other accomplishments of the chapter include receiving the Gold Honor Roll award and both the Gold Star and the Blue Ribbon for our Year Book.

A successful card party was held to aid our financial status and to send our Regent and Vice Regent to State Conference and Continental Congress.

Our speakers included Mr. John Hathorn, the New York State Director on Indian Affairs; Dr. James Frost, Executive Dean of 4-year Colleges at the State University of New York, and Mrs. Edward Riley, New York State Regent.

We are adjourning with the optimistic perception that the knowledge we attained will produce an even more successful next year.—Bernice E. Hamme.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (Columbia, S.C.). The University of South Carolina Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, noting its tenth anniversary with a feeling of pride in total accomplishment as it looked back to past accomplishments, and forward to a dynamic and promising future, marked the period of celebration with two significant events. A special anniversary luncheon was held in the Palmetto Room of the Russell House, the student union in the heart of the rapidly growing university, where most of the Chapter meetings are held. Following the luncheon, which was held on February 18, the observance was continued when seventeen charter members and six later members appeared on Mrs. Lois Quattlebaum's "World of Women" program on WNOK-TV, discussing the history of the Chapter and its current activities.

George Washington's Birthday, 1957, was the actual date of the University chapter's first meeting, and the patriotic motif was used in the Palmetto Room's decorations for the anniversary luncheon. Guests were Mrs. Richard McCuen, speaker for the day; Mrs. Charles B. Elliott (Dr. Irene Dillard Elliott), the Organizing Chairman for the University Chapter; Mrs. Olin Pugh, the Chapter's first Vice Regent in the organization days, and acting Regent because of the illness of Mrs. W. D. Melton, Regent; Mrs. W. Edward Clary, the present Vice Regent and Program Chairman; Mrs. Lois

(Continued on page 780)
Patriots of York County, Virginia—April 1776-November 1783—Copied by Thelma I. Hansford, Comte de Grasse Chapter, from Order Book No. 4, York County, Va.

A
Samuel Abell, Hudson Allen, Emanuel Alvis, Jacquelin Ambler, Thomas C. Amory, Abraham Archer, Thomas Archer, Thomas Archer Jr., Sally Archer, Sarah Ashley.

B

C

D

E

F
John Fenton, John Ferguson, James Figg, Sarah Figg, James Finney, Christopher Francis.

G

H

I
William Inge, James Innis.

J
Ambrose Jackson, William Jackson, Elisha James, Peter James, James James, Thurston James, David Jameson, David Jamison, Philip Jansun, John Jarvis, Gideon Johnson, Allen Jones, David Jones, William Jones.

K
Thady Kelly, William Kennedy, John Kerby, William Kerby (Kirby).

L

M

N

O
Thomas Orvell.


Benjamin Valentine, Edward Valentine, James Vaughan.


Gates, Daniel, died Mar. 4, 1841, 24 yrs. 11 mos. 30 days Gates, Elias—died July 9, 1835, aged 7 yrs. Gates, Lydia—8-9-1847 - 10-9-1894

Gates, George Born 10-15-1815 - died Apr. 7, 1899

Henderson, Mary M. died 12-20-1875, 81 yrs. 4 mos. 20 days

Henderson, Wilber J. son of J. & D. Henderson, died May 5, 1856, aged?

Henderson, John, died July 23, 1865, aged 61 yrs. 3 mos. 22 days

Hodge, James—died 10-29-1851 in the 73rd year of his age.

Hodge, Agnes, wife of James—died 10-27-1849, aged 59 years.

Mann, Elizabeth, dau. of Barrett and Mary Mann—died (rest unreadable)

Mann, David, died March 24, 1864, 23 years, 11 mo. 24 da.

(Reed)?, Mary, consort of John, died May, aged 78

Post, Abigail, wife of Israel—died Apr. 6, 1850, aged 52 yrs 11 mo 21 da.

Slusher, Harriett 1845 - 1924

Slusher, Cpl. Martin L. - Co. C. 115th Ohio Inf.

Slusher, Lydia, dau. of J.H.—died Dec. 18, 1856 (maybe 1866)

Slusher, Wm. son of D. and Hannah, died 2-13-1851, aged 1 mo.

Smith, Hannah, dau. of Wm. and Sara-b. 1853-d. 1854

Steel, Samuel—died 1-3-1859, 30 yrs., 1 mo. 3 da.

Van Horn, Lydia—dau. of N. & M. died 2-17-1829, 1 yr. (oldest stone in cemetery still readable)

Waver, Samuel N., son of G. & E. — died Oct. 17, 1855, 18 yrs.

White, Martha, dau. of P.D. and M.E. died 12-24-1853, age 6 yrs.

Neptune Cemetery

Crum, Henry—died 8-7-1853, 55 yrs. 3 mo. 9 da.

Headley, Eleanor Harckom — 1st wife of Isaac Headley—died 8-25-1837, 17 yrs. 3 mo. 20 days.

Headley, James—died 11-17-1847, 35 yrs. 22 days

Headley, Elizabeth, wife of Elder Aaron Headley, died Apr. 10, 1846 in the 76th year of her age.

Harper, Stillwell, son of Daniel and Rachel—departed this life Dec. 5, 1836, aged 8 yrs (Daniel Harper-1812-1890—see Vol. 3. p-91)

Johnson, Ezra—died Apr. 24, 1863, 83 yrs. 4 mos. 21 days.

Jones, Lydia, dau. of John and Margaret—died 1841-1 yr.

Jones, Susannah, wife of Henry—died May 25, 1839, aged 42 yrs.

Jones, Henry—died 8-23-1874, 84 yrs. 4 mos. 23 days.

Jones, Margaret—8-13-1819 - 5-9-1914

Jones, John—5-6-1815 - 10-8-1893

Mann, Jacob, son of P and N. Man, died 3-11-1809 aged 2 weeks

Mann, Nancy, wife of Jacob—died 10-14-1842, aged?

Mann, Jacob, departed this life July 14, 1848, aged about 82 yrs

Mann, Catherine—died 7-21-1876, 74 yrs. 7 mos. 19 days

Sill, John departed this life 7-30-1844, 78 yrs. 2 mo 10 da.

Sill, Sara, consort of John, departed this life 12-8-1842, aged 52 yrs.

Slaughter, John—died 3-18-1858, 81 yrs. 11 mos. 20 days

Slaughter, Margaret, wife of John—died 9-18-1863, 78 yrs. 8 days.

Slusher, Samuel—died 7-30-1841, 38 yrs. 2 mos. 24 days.
Hickman Bible Record—Bible in the possession of Mrs. H. H. Newell of Alburnett, Iowa. (Texas Genealogical Rec. Comm., 1966.)

Joseph Hickman, b. 26, Mar. 1811, d. 24, Apr. 1885
Mary Bunting Hickman, b. 10, June 1813, d. 19, June 1887
Sarah Hickman, b. 1, Oct. 1834, d. 19
Shelton Hickman, b. 12, Sept. 1836, d. 11, Nov. 1922
Kimball Hickman, b. 6, June 1839, d. 23, May 1882
Sarah Hickman, b. 31, Oct. 1841, d. 24, Oct. 1879
Demarcus Hickman, b. 2, Mar. 1844, d. 11, Nov. 1922
Hulda Hickman, b. 13, Dec. 1847, d. 5, Jan. 1908
Geo. Washington Hickman, b. 2, Feb. 1850, d. 2, Sept. 1925
John Hickman, b. 3, July 1853, d. 8, Mar. 1933
Lucy Hickman, b. 12, Aug. 1856, d. 15, July 1860


This is a record of the children of J. L. Mercer and his Wife Sarah.
Levi K. Mercer, b. Jan 17, 1825
Mary C. Mercer, b. Jan. 24, 1827
Suzan F. Mercer, b. May 6, 1829
Amanda B. Mercer, b. Sept. 25, 1831
Rosamon Mercer, b. Jan. 7, 1833
James F. Mercer, b. Jan. 29, 1836
Sarah Ann Mercer Watson, b. July 7, 1839
Joseph G. Mercer, b. Aug. 1, 1842
Silas Ledbetter Mercer, b. Nov. 15, 1845

Joeb Watson Family Bible—Present owner Mr. Ralph Applewhite of Winona, Miss. (Texas Gen. Rec. Comm., 1966.)

Joeb Watson, b. 2, Sept. 1775
Elizabeth Ward Watson, b. 6, Apr. 1793
Eleanor Watson, b. 10, June 1811
John Ward Watson, b. 19, Jan. 1813
Caroline Watson, b. 13, May 1815
Elizabeth Birkhead Watson, b. 1, Feb. 1817
Wm. Henry Watson, b. 25, Oct. 1818
Mary Watson, b. 14, Oct. 1820, d. 29, Oct. 1820
Frances Asbury Watson, b. 12, Sept. 1821
Lucretia Wesley Watson, b. 14, June 1824
Joeb Holland Watson, b. 10, Feb. 1826, d. Sept. 1826
Sarah F. Watson, b. 27, Mar. 1828
Virginia Watson, b. 20, July 1830
Janice Watson, b. 6, Nov. 1832
Martha Ann Watson, b. 15 Aug. 1834
Susan Watson, b. 9, 1836
Joeb Wilson Watson, b. 16, Aug. 1839


Daniel Keime, b. 16, Nov. 1804, d. 16, Jan 1878
Catherine Kannal Keime, b. 19, Aug. 1804, d. 5, Jan, 1886
Joseph Keim, b. 21, Oct. 1830, d. 26, Apr. 1917
John J. Keime
Solomon W. Keime, b. 18, Mar. 1833, d. 5, Dec. 1919
Elizabeth S. Keime, b. 16, Apr. 1835, d. 25, Nov. 1900
Levi Henry Keime, b. 9, May 1837, d. 28, July 1877
Sarah J. Keime, b. 9, May 1843, d. 4, Sept 1910
Margaret Keime, b. 20, Nov. 1845, d. 10, Mar. 1894
Catherine M. Keime, b. 23, Sept. 1848, d. 8, Oct. 1881


Sebastian Haupt, b. 1784, d. 3rd, Oct. 1835
wife Matilda Brewster, b. 20, Sept. 1793, d. 18, July 1880
mar. 26th Aug. 1817-Clark Co., Alabama
W. W. Haupt married to Alexine Harwood Colgen, Ala, 1, May 1851

Marriages

Henry Rugeley was mar. 28th, Nov. 1782 to—Elizabeth Cook dau. of John & Elizabeth Cook in Kershaw District South Carolina.
John Rugeley, Son of Henry Rugeley, and Elizabeth Cook, was married to Parthenia Irvin—12th of June 1814—John Rugeley mar. a Second Time, to Eliza C. Colgin on 12th, of Feb. 1833
Sarah Ann Rugeley

Births

Eliza Cloptin Colgin, b. 30, Sept. 1813
Children of John Rugeley and Eliza Colgin:
John William Rugeley, b. 1st, Dec. 1833
Sarah Ann Rugeley, b. 1st, Feb. 1836
Henry Lowndes Rugeley, b. 12, Jan. 1838
Robert Wayne Rugeley, b. 10, Nov. 1839
Thomas Brown Rugeley, b. 11, Dec. 1841
Eliza Colgin Rugeley, b. 3, Feb. 1845
Tamy Abercrombie Rugeley, b. 18, May 1846
Frank Rugeley, b. 30, July 1848
Edgar Rugeley, b. 3, Jan. 1851
Irvin Rugeley, b. , July 1854
Caroline Rugeley, b. 4, April 1859
Henry Rugeley, b. 8, March 1743-St. Ives, Great B.
(son of Rowland and Elizabeth Rugeley)
Susan Watson, b. 9, Aug. 1811

Children of Henry and Elizabeth Rugeley:

Elizabeth Rugeley, b. 28, July 1785-Camden, S. C.
Rowland Rugeley, b. 17, Dec. 1786-Fairfield Dist., S.C.
Henry Rugeley, b. 5, March 1789-Fairfield Dist., S.C.
John Rugeley, b. 12, Jan. 1792-Fairfield Dist., S.C.
Mary Ann Caroline Rugeley, b. 25, Jan. 1794
Henry Cook Rugeley, b. 20, April 1815-son of John &
Parthenia Rugeley.
Alexander I. Rugeley, b. 147, Sept. 1816
Thomas Brown Rugeley, b. 15, March 1818
Alphonzo Irvin Rugeley, b. 20, Oct. 1819
Rowland Rugeley, b. 3, Jan. 1821
Edward S. Rugeley, b. 12, Sept. 1822
Mary Brown Rugeley, b. 11, Dec. 1841
Jane Rugeley, b. 25, Jan. 1763

Deaths

Henry Rugeley—head of this family—d. 1796
Elizabeth Rugeley, wife, d. Spring of 1827
Elizabeth dau. of Henry & Elizabeth, d. 8, Sept. 1786
Rowland Rugeley son of Henry & Elizabeth, d. Spring of 1843
Mary Ann Caroline Rugeley dau. of Henry & Elizabeth d. Fall 1818

Iamy Abercromby Rugeley was drowned in Malagorday Bay-30, Dec. 1864

Henry Rugeley, d. 20, Feb. 1866
Thomas Brown Rugeley, d. 20, Oct. 1847

John W. Rugeley, d. 22, April 1862

Caroline Rugeley, d. 13, Oct. 1865

Eliza C. Rugeley, d. 7, Feb. 1868—mar. 31, Jan. 1857 to John W. Wiggins

Departed this life Eliza C. Rugeley on the 3d December 1868—wife of John Rugeley.

John Rugeley 13th June 1878 aged 86 yrs. and 5 months.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Abandoned Cemeteries and Private and Farm Burial Plots in Genesee County. Filed in the office of the County Historian, Genesee County Department of History, Holland Land Office, Batavia, New York. (Compiled by Miss H. Naomi Read, wife of John Rugeley.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Abandoned Cemeteries west side of Airport Rd., back of schoolhouse, Town of LeRoy, New York.

Starkweather, Amos, d. 9-23-1838 age 84 years-5 months, buried in the White Cemetery, Norton Farm or Nichols Hill, Town of Alabama, New York.

Taggart, Patrick, d. 10-25-1853, age 92, buried in Jug City Cemetery, south of LeRoy-out Gilbert Street, right of road beyond the Lapp Plant, Town of LeRoy, N.Y.

Walker, Isaac, d. 6-6-1845 age 84, buried in Van Allen Cemetery—side of Airport Rd., back of schoolhouse, Town of LeRoy, New York.

White, Lemuel, d. 8-7-1850, age 92, buried in the Miner Cemetery, “Sanders Farm,” east of outdoor Theater, Town of Batavia, New York.

Wilford, Joseph, d. 11-26-1832, age 78, buried in the Elba Village Cemetery, “Pioneer,” corner Main & Chapel Street, Town of Elba, New York.

Woodward, Jehiel, b. 1-17-1756, Lebanon, Conn., (V.R.), d. 3-27-1836, buried in the Allegheny Road Cemetery—Sumner and Allegheny Roads. Stone split and face of it partly gone, Town of Darien, N.Y.

Note: Reference to “War Services” of these soldiers on file in the office of County Historian, Charlotte M. Read, Holland Land Office, Batavia, New York 14020.

May 3, 1774

Seavey-Babcock Family Bible—Pub. 1846, Concord, N.H.
In possession of Mrs. Adam James McWilliam, Culpeper, Va. (1950).

Deaths
Lebbeus Babcock, May 3, 1786, Coventry, Vt.
Bethiah Dunham, Feb. 25th, 1785.
Rebecca Babcock, April 8th, 1876, Brownington, Vt.
Nelson Babcock, Jan. 16th, 1810.
Lebbinale Babcock, May 19th, 1812.
Lebbinale Babcock, March 25th, 1813.
Louisa Babcock, March 16th, 1815.
Abigail Babcock, Feb. 25th, 1818.
Norman Babcock, January 11th, 1820.

Charles S. Seavey, April 13th, 1864, Brownington, Vt.
Homer Winfield Seavey, Oct. 20th, 1867, Brownington, Vt.
Norman Babcock, November 17th, 1820.

Lebbeus Babcock, May 2, 1860, Coventry, Vt.
Bethiah Babcock, May 8th, 1862, Brownington, Vt.
Lebbeus Babcock, April 8th, 1876, Brownington, Vt.
Lebbeus Babcock, March 10th, 1810.
Nelson Babcock, November 10th, 1810.

Lebbeus Babcock, July 7th, 1812.
Lebbinale Babcock, March 21st, 1852.
Abigail Babcock, March 10th, 1814.
Norman Babcock, November 17th, 1820.
Louisa Richmond, No. 26 A.D. 1854.

Seavey Family Bible Record—Bible in possession of Mrs. Adam James McWilliam, Culpeper, Virginia—(1966).
Jeremiah Seavy was born July 13th, 1786.
Elishaba Smith was born Dec. 31st, 1793.
Jeremiah Seavy and Elishaba Smith were married May 1, 1817.
Jeremiah Alden Seavy was born May 28th, 1821.
Albert Seavy was born Jan. 22, 1823.
Amherst Wilcox Seavy was born June 1st, 1824.
Isaac Smith Seavy was born March 29th, 1827.
Stephen C. Seavey was born March 10, 1810.
Samuel Kendall Seavy was born July 14, 1832.
Elizabeth Seavy was born Nov. 18th, 1782 (probably Aunt Betsy).
Elizabeth Seavy died Aug. 12, 1835.
Albert Seavy died Feb. 26th, 1823.
Samuel Kendall Seavy died May 11, 1836.
Jeremiah Seavy died Feb. 23, 1850.

Queries
Tynes—Seeking to identify Fleming Tynes I of S.C. who lived in the Sumpter District and was one of Gen. Francis Marion's men during the Rev. War. Was his father William? Was his mother a Jennings? Did he marry a Watkins, dau. of his own sister and Uriah Watkins? Fleming Tynes I was related to Gen. Joe Warren and came to Feliciana Parish, Louisiana in 1809. He had four sons and several daughters. He had a brother Samuel Tynes who was a Tory Col., and at least three sisters, one married a Collins, one married Uriah Watkins and the other was named Jarlah. Can anyone tell me more?


Van Patton-Robinson-Lape— Want information on Aaron Van Patton, immigrant from Norway and Rev. War soldier. Family first settled in town called South Hill near Albany, N.Y., later moving to near Cooperstown, N.Y. His dau. Hestor married William Moore Robinson. Their son, Christopher D. was born on March 9, 1837, mar. Mary Ann Lape, born March 10, 1841. The father of Wm. Moore Robinson (first name unknown?) bought some 300 acres of land from England, on which some of Albany, N.Y. was later built upon. Whether this land was sold, the family moved to near Cooperstown, N.Y.—Mrs. E. Brown, 1305 N. Main St., Rushville, Ind. 46713.

Barron— Desire inf. of James Barron, Jr., dates and places of b. and d., also complete inf. regarding his wife, their marriage date and place; his father was Corn. James Barron, b. 1740, d. 1787 of U.S. Navy (Hampton, Va.)—Mrs. Geo. F. Rush, 1736 West Main, Houston, Texas 77006.

Stears-Wyman—Want parents, ances., dates and places and b. and d. of Jasper Stearns, b. 1781 or 1782, Mass. (where?) d. 2-12-1862, bur. in Maple Grove Cemetery, Otseco, N.Y. Also of Patty Wyman Stearns, b. Mass. (where?) b. 1780, d. 2-28-1862, buried Otseco, N.Y.—Mrs. B. B. Watson, P.O. Box 154, Barry, Ill. 62312.


Harden—Want to hear from descendants of Samuel Hardin, lived Appanoose Co., Ia., about 1860-85. Joseph Hardin d. 2-28-1862, buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Otseco, N.Y.—Mrs. Geo. F. Rush, 8692 General Grant Lane, Afton, Mo. 63123.


(Continued on page 774)
October is the time many chapters will be having the first meeting of the 1967-1968 season. Many states will be holding their last State Conference of this regime either this fall, winter or next spring. The Bylaws and the Standing Rules of the State Organizations of the National Society, DAR must be the basis for all procedure of each State Conference. NoChapter Regent, no State Regent nor the President General, in fact no member, chapter nor any organized group whether on the national, chapter or state level can function properly without bylaws and standing rules. A model for chapter bylaws has been printed in every edition of the DAR HANDBOOK beginning with the first edition in 1936. That edition had five “Suggested Standing Rules for State Conferences.” In the DAR HANDBOOK, 1966 edition, pages 124-130 is a “Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws” which any chapter will find necessary to have in order to carry our objects for which the National Society confirmed the chapter.

There is a distinction between standing rules for a chapter and standing rules for a State Conference or a Continental Congress of the NSDAR. Standing rules for a chapter may include a rule for the hour of the meeting; a rule to regulate the invitation of guests at meetings; a rule for the size of the chapter year book, and others. These rules are adopted by the chapter in the form of a motion, resolution or rule by a majority vote. They become standing rules because of their permanent or continuing action governing procedure pertaining to a particular chapter. Rules of this kind are binding on future action unless rescinded or amended by a two-thirds vote unless previous notice has been given, then the vote can be a majority vote.

Standing rules adopted for the transaction of business at a State Conference or the Continental Congress, NSDAR apply only to that Conference or Congress and not future ones. A standing rule may be suspended by a majority vote. A suspended rule becomes in effect again as soon as the purpose for which it was suspended has been fulfilled. An example would be the suspension of a standing rule at Congress which requires that any unfinished business at the time of recess shall be resumed at the next business meeting, to allow at the next business meeting an unscheduled person to address the Congress on a very pertinent subject. In this case the object would be to violate a rule adopted by the Continental Congress, yet not in violation of the bylaws of the NSDAR. The form would be, “I move to suspend the rule that the unfinished business at the time of recess be resumed at this the next business meeting, in order to permit the Honorable Mr. _______ to speak on the subject _______.” Such a motion may be made at any time provided it is for the purpose connected with that question. It cannot be amended and is not subject to debate, it requires a majority vote. It is applicable only to this one time and does not change the standing rule which is in effect as soon as Mr. _______ finishes his speech.

Some chapters print the standing rules at the end of the bylaws. At a state conference the standing rules are printed usually in the program. When this is done the State Recording Secretary reads the standing rules as they are printed and moves the adoption of them, and when seconded, the motion is put to vote.

In the Continental Congress after the opening exercises, the first order of business is the report of the Credentials Committee and then the adoption of the standing rules after the Recording Secretary General reads them. In a state conference where a large number of delegates and alternates arrive on the morning the conference opens the report of the Credentials Committee cannot be compiled prior to the opening meeting of the Conference. The registration books have to be used by the members who are registering, so the report is given as soon as possible after the opening exercises which is sometimes after the standing rules are read.

In a chapter meeting the rules are not read at each meeting, the Chapter Regent should have a copy in her book. The Recording Secretary should have a place in the Minute Book for keeping the bylaws, the standing rules and the resolutions of a continuing nature. These should be available always so they do not have to be searched for in the event one or more are needed for reference, suspension or amendment.

The election of twelve Executive Officers and seven Vice Presidents General and one Honorary Vice President General will take place at the Continental Congress in April, 1968. In compliance with the bylaws of the National Society, DAR, only the candidates for the office of Vice President General are required to be endorsed by the State Conference of the state in which the candidate holds membership. A motion must be made to endorse the member to be a candidate for election to the office of Vice President General at the Seventy-seventh Continental Congress to be held in April, 1968. This endorsement must be a motion and it must be voted on by ballot. A voice vote will not be accepted by the office of the Recording Secretary General. The motion should be printed or written thus: Endorsement of _______ to be a candidate for the office of Vice President General at the Seventy-seventh Continental Congress, April, 1968. For □ Against □ This motion may be made immediately preceding the nomination of officers for the current state election, so that it may appear on the same ballot.

“The name and address of a candidate endorsed by a State Conference for the office of Vice President General in accordance with the requirements of Article V shall be certified by the Candidate and by the State Recording Secretary to the Recording Secretary General at least two weeks before the Continental Congress.” Article VI, Section 2 Bylaws, NSDAR.
State Activities

New York

The seventieth annual conference of the New York State Organization was held September 28, 29, and 30, 1966 at the Lake Placid Club, Essex County, New York. The theme for the conference “Your DAR Membership” was emphasized throughout.

The distinguished guests attending included—Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General, Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent of New York; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Honorary State Regent of New York and Past Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York and Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, Honorary State Regent of New York and Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Carl Kiezman, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Frank Shramek, Past Vice-President General from Maryland, and National Chairman Membership Committee; Mrs. U. Amel Rothermel, National and New York State Parliamentarian. Also attending were ten National Chairmen and sixteen National Vice Chairmen from New York State and Mrs. William H. Fullersen, State Senior President Children of the American Revolution.

After the entrance march of the State Regent, National and State officers, National Chairmen and Hostess Regents escorted by Color Bearers and Pages the conference was called to order at nine-thirty Wednesday morning by the State Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, who presided at all sessions.

During the morning session the official conference guests were introduced and the State Regent extended a special welcome to nine fifty-year members. The State officers presented their reports.

The American Indian Committee luncheon and Round Table was held in the Forest Dining room with Mrs. M. G. Dodds, State Chairman presiding. The speaker was Mr. Robert L. Bennett, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

The afternoon was given over to the Round Tables of State officers and chairmen and the State Regents Advisory Council.

The banquet held Wednesday evening was the traditional gala event of the Conference. During dinner music was provided by the Lake Placid Club Orchestra. The program followed in the Agara Auditorium. The guests enjoyed the music of Mrs. Norman F. Duffrin, Dramatic Soprano, and her accompanist, Mrs. C. Lloyd Fugue. The speaker was Miss Amanda A. Thomas, Organizing Secretary General—her subject “The DAR and You.” Following the retiring of the colors and recessional a reception honoring the State Regent and honored guests was held in the Garth Lounge.

On Thursday the State Chairmen’s reports were presented to the Conference. During the morning session Richard Reed, National winner for the 5th grade in the essay contest “George Washington’s Advice,” was presented and read his prize winning essay. The winner was sponsored by Lenni Lenape Chapter, Mrs. Wills B. Waite, Chapter Regent.

At four-thirty in the afternoon the Memorial Services were held in the Agara Auditorium. The service was planned and conducted by, Mrs. J. Glen Sanders, State Chaplain with Mrs. James Wasson, pianist and Mrs. Melvin Lavender, soloist furnishing the music. The guest Minister was the Rev. Frederick C. McQuade of St. Eustace Church, Lake Placid, N.Y. Special tributes were paid to four past State and National officers and chairmen. A tribute to two Chapter Regents and forty-five past Chapter Regents was given by the State Regent. A memorial roll call for 321 members was presented to the Conference by the District Directors.

On Thursday evening the conference was addressed by Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General, her subject “High Spots and High Jinks” and Mrs. Frank Shramek, National Chairman Membership Committee, who spoke on “Membership—DAR Style.” The State Regent read a special message from Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, to the New York Seventieth State Conference. After the report of the tellers the newly elected Directors of Districts I and II, V and VIII and the 1967 nominating committee were presented.

During the final business session Friday morning the conference voted to provide the tools for the Mechanical work shop at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School as a 70th Anniversary project. New York Daughters also voted to change the name of the New York Faculty Cottage at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School officially to Cuff Cottage.

All joined hands while singing, “Blest be the tie that binds,” the State Chaplain gave the benediction, the colors were retired and at 10:40 A.M. the 1966 New York State conference was adjourned.—Hallie Jane Tapp

California

Sequoia’s Diamond Anniversary Reception was held at The Presidio Officers’ Club at The Presidio of San Francisco on December 9, 1966. Sequoia was organized one year after the National Society and is Chapter No. 6 in the Nation, and the first chapter west of the Mississippi River. Mrs. Isabelle Hubbard, appointed by the National Board of Management, and a Charter Member of the Society, was the Organizing Regent of California. She called the meeting for the purpose of organizing the Chapter on December 10, 1891 at the home of General and Mrs. D. D. Colton (on the northeast corner of Taylor and California Streets, San Francisco.) Mrs. Leland Stanford was a Charter Member of Sequoia. Apropos of this event Mrs. C. Uirling-Smith of San Andres Lake Chapter wrote, to the Regent of Sequoia, in October 1966, “To me it is always has been amazing that in the early nineties California, on the other side—3000 miles and more—of this vast country from Washington, could have organized a State Society. Mrs. Sarah I. Hubbard must have had a great executive ability and a heap of courage as our State Organizing Regent.”
The Presidio Officers' Club (building) dates from 1776, and was the headquarters of the first Spanish commandante. It stands at the head of the historic Parade Ground where Sequoia's guests' cars were parked by Military Police.

At 2:45 o'clock the receiving line formed in the ballroom against a background of tall Sequoia trees hung with sparkling diamond-like ornaments. A military Honor Guard stood at the entrance to the Club. Soft music by a combo of the military band began, Sequoia's Regent, Mrs. Marion Case Cheek, stood at the head of the receiving line, and then the guests of honor: Mrs. Donald Spicer, California State Regent; Mrs. Charles A. Christin, Past Vice President General (an associate member of Sequoia); Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, Honorary State Regent of California; the following members of the California State Executive Board: Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, Mrs. Gregory Weingetz, Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, Mrs. George F. Herlihy, Mrs. Frank E. LaCauza, Mrs. Eben F. Pinkham, and Mrs. F. Burt Hulting, State Librarian, member and past-regent of Sequoia; followed by Sequoia's Executive Board and past-regents: Mmes. Samuel G. Clark, Fred M. Hiller, John M. Peirce, Herbert F. Dubenhorst, Frank L. Mullally, A. Eric Leger, Miss Inez Welch, Mmes. Lyman Brewer, William B. Noland, Jules Mertens, James W. Svent, Jr., Albert M. Walsh, A. O. Ninteman, Robert B. Hutchins, Miss Dorothy Lowe, Mmes. Thomas H. Larke, Jr., George Ernest Mott, R. Byron MacFadyen.

Promptly at 3:45 Father E. L. Bieri, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army, Senior Post Chaplain, Presidio of San Francisco, offered the Invocation. Mr. H. Lewis Matthewson, Past Vice President General, Sons of The American Revolution, had agreed to come to the aid of The Daughters of the American Revolution to fill a role which was deemed more suitable for a gentleman than for a lady. He escorted Mrs. Spicer to the podium where she offered felicitations; then called on Mrs. Canaga to join her and to read the poem, To Sequoia on Her Anniversary. As Mrs. Canaga's poetry is cherished throughout DAR, Sequoia is signally honored. Following the reading Mr. Matthewson read telegrams from dignitaries and other well-wishers.

At 4:00 o'clock came The Presentation of The Colors by the Color Guard of The Sixth Army of The United States. Immediately following the Presentation, singing of The National Anthem was led by Mrs. Frank L. Mullally of Sequoia, with Mrs. William B. Edwards, another of Sequoia's talented professional musicians, at the piano; and accompanied by the Presidio Military Band. After a brief interlude of music and conversation, punch was passed and Mrs. Matthewson proposed a toast to Sequoia. Mrs. Cheek responded, and called on the guests of honor, on her husband, Admiral Cheek, and on all present to join in the toast to Sequoia. The band struck up Happy Birthday and all joined in the singing. There were more than two hundred present.

Arkansas

The fifty-ninth Annual Conference of the Arkansas State Society was held at the Rufus Garrett Hotel, El Dorado, Arkansas, on February 23-25, with Mrs. Winslow Clement Spousta, State Regent, presiding.

A Memorial Service honoring 21 deceased members was held Thursday afternoon at the First Baptist Church Chapel. Mrs. Maynard E. Hall, State Chaplain, brought the memorial message, the invocation was given by Dr. Don B. Harbuck and Rev. Van H. Evans, soloist, and Mrs. Harvey L. Young, organist, furnished special music.

The State Officers Club held its annual dinner in the Plantation Room, with Mrs. John Augustus Carr, president, presiding. Guest speaker was Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General and Honorary State Regent from Kansas.

Following the colorful procession of State Officers, Honorary State Regents, Distinguished Guests, preceded by twenty-seven pages bearing the United States Flag, the Arkansas State Flag, the State DAR Banner, and Chapter Banners, the State Regent, Mrs. Spousta, declared the Conference officially in session. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Hall; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. A. D. Basore, State Chairman of the United States Flag of America committee; the American's Creed was led by Mrs. Bernard M. Brazil, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship committee; and the singing of our National Anthem was led by Mrs. Norman Terry.

After reading a telegram of greetings from Mrs. William H. Sullivan, President General, an address of welcome was given by Miss Ann Cordell, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of El Dorado. Mrs. Williams, State Vice Regent, gave the response.

Distinguished guests attending were Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, First Vice President General, Mrs. Edward Lynn Westbrook, Vice President General, and Mrs. Olen Delaney, State Regent of Oklahoma. Miss Marie Lloyd, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Arkansas; and Mrs. Rufus Garrett, Mrs. Charles A. Haynes, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, Mrs. H. A. Knorr, Mrs. Harold C. York, Mrs. Benjamin W. McCrasy and Mrs. John A. Carr, all Honorary State Regents of Arkansas were introduced.

The address at the opening session was given by Mrs. Kilbourn who spoke on Patriotism, one of the three objectives of our national society.

Mrs. W. Mason Murphy, member of Gilbert Marshall Chapter, was named the outstanding Junior Member and was presented the Junior Member pin by Mrs. H. G. Partlow Jr., State Chairman of Junior Membership and last year's Mrs. Arkansas Junior Member. Mrs. Murphy placed second in the South Central Division.

Miss Elsa Clinger, sponsored by Prudence Hall Chapter, was named State Good Citizen and was awarded a $100 United States Savings Bond and the opportunity to compete for the national award. Second place went to Reena Bailey of Berryville, sponsored by Abendschone Chapter, and was awarded a $25 United States Savings Bond. Mrs. Ralph O. Mott of Fort Smith made the presentations.

It was announced by Mrs. John Hemphill, member of the Student Loan Committee that Christy Amelia Knight, sponsored by Fort Smith Chapter, was the state winner and thereby would compete for the national American History Scholarship.

During the business sessions, State Officers, Chapter Regents, State Committee Chairmen, and District Directors gave reports. As a result of efforts of DAR committee chairmen and members, the Arkansas legislature passed two laws, namely February has been permanently designated as American History Month in Arkansas, and Arkansas has been declared a bird sanctuary for song birds. The reports indicated progress in the state objectives for this administration—improved quality as well as quantity of press coverage, increase in membership and expanded genealogical training programs.

A general workshop was held Friday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. William H. Counts, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, and Mrs. Willis Cald-
The Awards Banquet was held Friday evening in the Plantation room. Colonel John Norman Warnock, retired Army Judge Advocate, was given a standing ovation after his address on "What is a Communist."
The report of the credentials committee by Mrs. Stanley Alexander showed a total of 168 registrations representing 30 chapters out of 36. An invitation was extended by Mrs. Ralph O. Mott, director of Osage District to hold the 1968 conference at Fort Smith on March 20-23.

After the benediction by the State Chaplain, the 59th Annual State Conference was adjourned.—Mrs. W. J. Perry

Florida

The presence of the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., and a beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, made the Sixty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Florida State Society, a memorable one. The meetings were held at the Voyager Motel, overlooking the famous Daytona Beach, March 29-31, 1966.

The President General attended the Memorial Service preceding the opening of the Conference. She visited the diners of the State Officers' Club, the Chapter Regents' Club and the Delegates. Her address at the opening session "Service to the Nation" brought pride to every Daughter, and her question "Can we do more?" reminded each of her duty to the youth of this Nation.

DAR interest in youth was evident in the introduction of young people present: Miss Mildred Hartfield, state DAR Good Citizen, sponsored by the Edward Rutledge Chapter, Lake City; Mrs. W. Sperry Lee, 1966 winner of the Outstanding Junior Member Contest, and Regent of the Princess Issena Chapter; Tracy Stafford and Larry Keefauver of the Fort Lauderdale High School, who had won Honor Certificates in the Freedom Foundation School Awards through their participation in the Constitution Week Essay Contest sponsored by the Francis Broward Chapter.

The Honorable August E. Johansen, a former member of Congress, delivered a stimulating National Defense luncheon address. Mrs. Becker spoke briefly at the same luncheon.

An American Indian Breakfast and a Public Relations Breakfast stressed the important work of these committees. A Parliamentary Forum proved interesting and valuable.

Guests at the Conference in addition to Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Becker were Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. George Castileman Estill, Vice President General from Florida; Mrs. George Baylies, Chairman of the DAR Speakers Staff; Mrs. Wendall Sawyer, Chairman President General's Reception Room; Mrs. Edward Westbrook, State Regent of Arkansas. Other patriotic organizations were represented. Mrs. Milo Winters, State Senior President of the Florida Society, Children of the American Revolution, attended.

Installation of new state officers, the traditional "Blessed Be the 'Tie That Binds'" and the Benediction concluded a pleasant and successful state conference. Delegates returned to their chapters inspired to greater DAR efforts after hearing the President General's message and the reports of the achievements of the state DAR committees.

New Hampshire

On March 21, 1967, at 6:30 p.m. the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution State Officer's Club were host to a Dutch Treat Dinner at the Sheraton Carpenter Hotel in Manchester, N.H. Out-of-town regents and guests were entertained by our officers and the speaker for the evening was Mr. Forrest Fay Lange, who showed pictures of the New Hampshire Daughters.

On March 22, 1967, the New Hampshire Daughters opened their 66th two-day Annual State Conference at the Sheraton Carpenter Hotel where all meetings, meals and rooms were under one roof. Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Concord, N.H., State Regent, called the Conference to order, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Parr gave the invocation. Next in order the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America led by Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, National Chairman of the Flag of the United States Committee and the American's Creed, led by Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, Historian General, NSDAR were given. The National Anthem, led by Mrs. Charles E. Lynde, Vice President General NSDAR. Welcome and Introduction of Chapter Regents of the Hostess Chapters was by Mrs. Harold Gaudes, General Chairman of the Conference. An honored guest, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, State Regent of the New York organization pleased all with her discussion of the topic, "Your DAR Membership and You."

A highlight of the day was an address by Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden of New York, National Chairman of the Flag of United States Committee, at the Red, White and Blue luncheon at 12:30. Her topic was "The Flag of the United States of America."

Highlights of the afternoon were the presentation of the awards to State winners in the American History Essay Contest. They were: Robert T. Dolph, Derry, N.H., sponsored by the Molly Reid Chapter; Abby Tallarico, Wilton, N.H., sponsored by Capt. Josiah Crosby Chapter; Alan Topliff, Suncook, N.H., sponsored by Buntin Chapter; Anne Fowler, Pembroke, N.H., sponsored by Buntin Chapter. These presentations to Chapter Regents were made by the American History Month Chairman, Mrs. Frank R. Austin, Hudson, N.H.

The Annual Memorial Service, conducted by Mrs. Harry Parr of Hampton, State Chaplain, was also held on the opening day. Special tributes were given to Mrs. Donald O'Hara, State Historian 1965-66, by Mrs. Faust and Mrs. Brodrick, Mrs. Herbert Flather, Honorary State Regent 1930-31 by Mrs. Charles Potter, Mrs. Nellie E. Loughlin, Charter Member, Ranger Chapter 1923 by Mrs. Forrest Fay Lange, Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, Honorary Vice President General, NSDAR 1964-66, by Mrs. David W. Anderson, Mrs. Faust and Mrs. Parr. Other tributes to State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents and members were read, and as each name was read a rose was placed in the wreath. A hymn, "I Can Not Think of Them as Dead" by Reinagle, sung by Miss Erskine, benediction given by the State Chaplain, and the Recessional closed the service.

In the late afternoon Mrs. Faust, State Regent, held a "Round Table" discussion for those DAR members who were attending Continental Congress.

Wednesday's evening banquet was a special occasion with the introduction of honored guests and the presentation of the "Good Citizen" by Mrs. Conrad Benson, State Chairman. Mrs. Benson presented Miss Carolyn Hackler of Derry, New Hampshire Good Citizen. The second and third prize winners were Miss Rosemary Aliberti of Portsmouth and Miss Lores Zahn of Milford. Another feature of the evening program was the presentation of a United States Flag to the New Hampshire Society C.A.R.

The second day of the Conference at a breakfast, Mr. Meldrin Thompson, Jr., Chairman of Better Schools for New Hampshire Committee was the speaker, and his topic was, "Who Guards Our Local Schools Today?" A question and answer period followed the talk.

At the second regular morning session, called to order by Mrs. Faust, Chapter Regents gave their reports in the
order of their chapters and all other regular business was conducted. Invitation to the Fall Meeting was presented.

The luncheon honoring the Chapter Regents followed. Mrs. Thomas Wright McConkey, Honorary State Regent, addressed the DAR Luncheon. Her topic was "DAR Markings—1967." She pointed out the historical, educational and patriotic endeavors of the organization and urged members "to prepare for the space age."

Indiana


The assembly call was by Keith Straus, trumpeter from North Central High School, Indianapolis. Mrs. Wesley Harrison, organist for the conference, played the Processional March, with pages carrying the Flag of the United States, Indiana Flag, National and Chapter Banners, escorted State and National officers and guests to the platform.

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Charlotte Sayre, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Richard Preston Geron, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Richard Henry Thompson, Jr., State Regent, Illinois; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, State Regent, Maryland; Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby, State Regent, Mississippi; Mrs. Abner M. Marshall, State Regent, North Carolina; Mrs. Allen D. O'Brien, State Regent, Tennessee; Mrs. Walter G. Dick, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General and Honorary State Regent.

The following guests were introduced by the State Regent: Mrs. Furel R. Burns, past Vice President General, lighted the candle and gave a tribute for Elizabeth Guernsey Haymond (Mrs. Roscoe), State Recording Secretary (1944-1946).

Conference banquet and Formal Opening of the sixty-sixth Annual Conference was in the Travertine Room. During the Processional pages escorted State, National Officers and guests to their places. Invocation was given by Mrs. Qualkinbush, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne led the Pledge of Allegiance. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Furel R. Burns and the National Anthem by Mrs. Charles Stone.

The address for the evening was given by Mrs. Wm. Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General. At the close of her address, Mrs. Chapman presented Mrs. Sullivan with a check for $100 for a DAR project of her choice.

A combined District breakfast was held in the Lincoln Room at 7:30 a.m. Wednesday morning, with Mrs. William M. Avery, Central Director, presiding. Each phase of membership was discussed by the Directors. A question and answer period followed.

Voting was conducted from 10:30 to 1:30 in the West Room.

Mrs. Chapman, State Regent, called the Wednesday session to order and the invocation was given by the State Chaplain. The pledge of allegiance was led by Mrs. Crayden, State Librarian, followed by the American's Creed led by the State Historian, Mrs. Shelby. Mrs. Wheeler, State Vice Regent, led in singing of "America."

Minutes of Tuesday sessions were read by the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richard B. Miller.

State chairman reported on the goals reached during the last year and plans for the coming year. DAR magazine advertising chairman, Mrs. James Margedent, told the members of the double page color spread for Indiana in the January magazine.

Chairman of Credential committee, Mrs. Priser, announced that 227 eligible voters were registered.

Guest speaker for the Wednesday noon luncheon was Mr. James A. Sayre, Recording Secretary General, who told of past experiences being a page and serving the Daughters at Continental Congress and later being National Chairman of pages.

The Assembly banquet was held March 1446 at the Harris Motor Inn, Kalamazoo, Michigan. The opening meeting was called to order by Mrs. James V. Zeder, State Regent, Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Mrs. John S. Ritchie, speaking for the hoşten regents and Dr. Raymond Hightower, mayor of Kalamazoo, welcomed the Conference. Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, State First Vice Regent, responded on behalf of the Society. The State Regent introduced distinguished guests, State Officers and National Vice Chairmen who were present. Zaio Woodford Schroeder, attorney and chairman of International Affairs for the National Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs, addressed the opening meeting

Prior to the opening meeting a Regent's Round Table
was held Tuesday morning with State Officers and chapter regents. The National Defense luncheon, Tuesday noon, was under the leadership of Mrs. Paul Krause, State Chairman of National Defense. Speaker for the program was Robert P. Gerholz of Flint, Chairman of the Board and past president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who spoke of "sharing the faith in a brilliant future for America." He stated that all countries that have gone down to defeat have done so from decay within, and that America is the last frontier of freedom.

A Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Willard O. Wilson, State Chaplain, and assisted by Mrs. Gerald O. Dykstra, State Director, and Mrs. James D. Eastin. In the Call to Remembrance, 96 members were named. The State Regent paid tribute to these Michigan Daughters who had served the Society with faithfulness. A special tribute was given by Mrs. Chester F. Miller for Blanche Avery, State Corresponding Secretary 1946-1949.

A lineage research workshop under the leadership of Mrs. Warren G. Bonner, State Chairman of Lineage Research, and a parliamentary law workshop conducted by Mrs. Leo P. Richardson, State Chairman of State and Chapter Bylaws and State Conference Parliamentarian, were held following the Memorial Service.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and chapter regents were heard the second day of the Conference. Of special interest was the announcement of the membership increase awards and the American History Essay Contest award winners.

Mrs. George Merwin, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, presided at the Wednesday luncheon. Mrs. Edwin H. Tiemeyer, Senior National President, Children of the American Revolution and National Chairman of that Committee, spoke on "The C.A.R. Story," telling of the early life of the organization and its hopes for the future. Paul Van Dorpe, State President of C.A.R., told of the aims of the organization. This was followed by a correct use of the flag demonstration given by members of C.A.R.

The high point of the Conference was the Wednesday evening banquet, which was preceded by a reception honoring distinguished guests and the State Executive Board. The banquet opened with a procession of guests in formal evening dress led by pages in white carrying the Flag of the United States, the Michigan flag and the banners of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Following the banquet, greetings were brought by Mrs. Edwin H. Tiemeyer, Senior National President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. George Merwin, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, and Neil S. Murray, State Chancellor, Southwest Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Dale C. Ulrich, State Chairman of Junior Membership, presented Michigan's winner of the 1967 Outstanding Junior Member contest, Mrs. Bruce Gillespie, Genesee Chapter. Speaker for the evening was Charles A. Smith, associate professor of English, Western Michigan University, whose address was titled, "Out of One, Many." Mr. Smith gave many humorous illustrations of the complexity of modern life. He said that the qualities needed for success in life are the same qualities which have made our Country great; namely, courage, understanding and cooperation.

The final day of the Conference included the passing of the resolutions prepared by the Resolutions Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Peter Gibson. Installation of the newly elected State Officers was held.

The State Regent introduced the State Chairman of Good Citizens, Mrs. Cameron Carruthers, who gave her report. She introduced the 13 Honorably Mention Good Citizens. The 10 Runners-Up were then presented and given their $25 government bonds. Gloria Ann Smith, Comstock Park High School, sponsored by Sophis de Marsac Campau Chapter, was the second place winner and received a $75 bond. The first place award of $150 in government bonds went to Deborah Sue Gunter, Berkeley High School, sponsored by Ezra Park Chapter. Mrs. Zeder, State Regent, addressed the Good Citizens telling them briefly of the aims and objectives of the DAR and of some of the work of the Society. Following the recessional of the Good Citizens and their parents, the benediction was pronounced and the Sixty-seventh State Conference was adjourned. A luncheon for the Good Citizens, guests and members was held following the adjournment of the Conference.—Betty G. Jepson.

Minnesota

Sixty-two voting members and many non-voters attended the very successful and unusual state conference this Year 1967. The conference was unusual in that we were privileged to have several National Chairmen present to speak to us. Mrs. Fred Aebly, National Chairman, DAR School Committee spoke to us about the DAR approved schools, particularly of the Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee schools, their educational work, and their needs. She also left us informative booklets to take back to our chapters.

Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman of National Defense, spoke about the meaning and effects of any form of Communism. She also spoke about the encroachment of Fabian Socialism into our country, and warned us to keep informed. Above all, it is important that we all write our congressmen about doubtful issues.

At the Sibley House Association luncheon, Mrs. J. D. Winter of Minneapolis presented a few of her 43 miniature historic houses of Minnesota, and told fascinating stories about each one.

We were also fortunate to have with us briefly the C.A.R. National Chairman, who urged us to help build up interest in that organization as a source of future members.

Seven finalists in the state-wide "Good Citizen" contest were presented at the banquet and given their awards. Prizes of a $100.00, $50.00 and a $25.00 bond were awarded to the three top winners respectively. All seven received a souvenir Sibley House plate and cup, as well as a pin, and a DAR kit containing the Washington book and the DAR story. Each of the 175 entrants from the state also received a pin and a Good Citizen Certificate. Mr. George Swarbreck, an Englishman who became a naturalized citizen about 25 years ago, was given an Americanism Award for his work as editor of the Northwest Miller Publication. He spoke briefly on why he chose to become an American citizen, and what America means to him.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. "Bob" Ryan, news commentator for KSTP, a Minneapolis TV and radio station. He had just returned from Viet Nam where he had been with the troops on the battlefield. He pointed out the ridiculous situation that our armed forces find themselves in—receiving orders from civilians instead of from trained military leaders. However, he emphasized the fact that, because we are in Viet Nam, numerous Asiatic countries have dared to rebuff Communism and remain free. He received a standing ovation.

The banquet was followed by a reception. In the receiving line were the honored guests, the State Officers, and the seven "Good Citizens."

Missouri

The Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their sixty-eighth annual State Confer-
of-state guests included Mrs. Albert Grover Peters, Registrar General, NSDAR, and Miss Catherine Downing, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent of Delaware. The Hostess Chapters were the Chapters in the Kansas City area. Their Regents served coffee during registration, Wednesday morning, March 22.

Other morning events included a business meeting of the State Officers Club, Resolutions Committee meeting, and meeting of Chapter Regents and Program Chairman. At noon a National Defense Luncheon was held with Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding. The program was presented by William Jewell College students, Harrison Holm and Chris Herring, who debated—RESOLVED: "That the United States Should Substantially Reduce Its Foreign Policy Commitments."

In the afternoon an impressive Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Wilmer McIlroy, and Mrs. Albert R. Wintermote. A "Resolution of Appreciation to the Missouri Press Association—was presented by Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General, and Mrs. Albert R. Wintermote.

Dinners were held by the State Officers Club, and the Chapter Regents. The opening session of State Conference was preceded with music by the Randolph Methodist Church Choir. The processional was led by the ROTC Color Guard, East High School, followed by Flag Bearers, Flagman, Kansas City Officer National Chairman of State Regents. A representative of the Mayor of Kansas City brought greetings and presented a key to the city to the State Regent. Conference Chairman and Co-Chairman, Mrs. A. F. Stephens and Mrs. Charles M. Hart, were presented. Mrs. Stapel introduced the speaker, Mr. Charles S. Stevenson, retired Vice President of Hallmark and Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Western Missouri.—whose topic was: "The Importance of the INDIVIDUAL Acceptance of Responsibility."

Thursday, March 23, Mrs. Elmer Gentry, Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, presided at their breakfast. She was assisted by Miss Jane Lile, State President of C.A.R. The morning session of the Conference included reports of the Credentials Committee, Resolutions Committee, State Officers, District Directors, and State Chairmen of National Committees. A Public Relations Luncheon was held with Mrs. Stephen E. Strom, State Chairman of Public Relations, Radio and TV, presiding. The speaker, Mr. Ernest S. Mehl, Sports Project Editor of the Kansas City Star and Chairman of the Barrow in memory of their son, Major Edward R. Barrow. Conference officially opened on Tuesday evening in the Ballroom of the Sheraton Lincoln. Following Assembly Call, the Color Guard, composed of cadets from the Sam Houston High School R.O.T.C., the Processional entered with the Pages carrying the United States Flag, the Texas Flag and the State DAR Banner. In the procession came the State Regent, the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., the Honorary State Regents, National Officers, visiting State Regents, National Chairmen, State Officers, Hostess Regents of Division V, the Marshal, Mrs. Alton P. Jones, and the Chairman of Pages, Mrs. Samuel S. Barlow.

Following the official Call to Order by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, the Invocation was given by the Reverend Oren G. Helvey, Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church of Richmond, Texas. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Past Corresponding Secretary General; the Salute to the Texas Flag led by Mrs. Felix Irvin, Past Recording Secretary General; the American's Creed led by Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Past Organizing Secretary General; and the National Anthem, led by Mrs. John Esten Hall, Honorary State Regent.

Greetings were heard from the following distinguished guests: Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, Vice President General, Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Richard P. Geron, State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, Statt Regent of Mississippi. Miss Kay Smith played American Folk Songs accompanied by an autoharp.

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan Jr., President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave the opening address entitled "Conscientious Citizenship" in which she stressed knowledge and appreciation of the obligations of citizenship by all of our people, and an awareness which implies Patriotism.

Greetings were heard from the Senior State President, Texas Society, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. John R. Barnett, and the President, Paul Carrington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Latimer Murphee. Mrs. Burnett then presented the outstanding C.A.R. member, winner of the DAR Award, Miss Charlotte McWhorter, of the Christian Rinehart Society, Longview, Texas. The Texas DAR Good Citizen winner of the DAR

Texas

The Sixty-Eighth Annual State Conference of the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel, Houston, Texas, on March 14 through March 17, 1967, with the State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, presiding. The fifteen Chapters of Division V, including Baytown, Beaumont, Columbus, Galveston, Houston (six Chapters), Liberty, Richmond, West Columbia and Wharton, acted as hosts.

The Conference calendar of preliminary events included registration, a luncheon for the State Officers Club, and the regular meeting of the State Board. An impressive Memorial Service honoring deceased members was held Tuesday, March 14, at The First Presbyterian Church in Houston, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lee Miller Blake, and the State Registrar, Mrs. Howard W. Weathers. A recital was given by Mr. Pabor on the Memorial Carillon Bells, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Barrow in memory of their son, Major Edward R. Barrow.

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Contest was announced by Mrs. James Lynch, State Chairman, DAR Good Citizen Committee, who is Miss Mary Jane Hargrove of Austin, Texas, selected from 600 entrants. The State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick, announced the American History Scholarship nominee from Texas, Miss Sarah Louise Tillman of El Paso, who was chosen by five judges from 19 applicants.

At the close of the meeting, Benediction was said by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lee M. Blake, followed by the Retiring of the Colors and the Recessional. A social was held in the Ballroom and Foyer.

The following morning, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents were honored at Breakfast. The business session began at nine o'clock with the State Regent calling the meeting to order. Reports from the Credentials Committee, the General Conference Chairman, and the State Officers were heard. The National Vice Chairmen of National Committees, South Central Division, then gave their reports.

The National Defense Luncheon was held at noon with the State Chairman, National Defense, Mrs. Ford Hubbard presiding. She introduced the speaker, Mrs. John Fred Schlappy, the outstanding National Chairman of American History Month Committee, who spoke on the Arms Control and Disarmament Act and Nuclear Power. The afternoon business session was given to annual reports of Chapter Regents. A Tea, given in their honor, was held afterwards.

On Thursday, March 16, Breakfasts were held for the Chapter Regents Club, Junior Membership and the C.A.R. following which the regular business session of Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter G. Dick. Minutes of the meetings were read by the State Recording Secretary, and messages received by the Corresponding Secretary. The winner of the Junior Member Contest for Texas was announced, Mrs. Robert E. Sanders Jr., of Dallas, member of the Jane Douglas Chapter. The Americanism Medal was awarded to Mrs. T. W. Weston, a native of Hungary, who spent months in a Concentration Camp during World War II, now a naturalized citizen of the United States. The award was presented to her by the Tejas Chapter of Houston. Mrs. H. R. Stroube Jr., Chairman, read the report of the Resolutions Committee.

The final event of State Conference was the formal banquet held in the Ballroom on Thursday evening. The principal address was given by Mr. Paul F. Haney, Public Affairs Officer from the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center of Houston.

The Texas Society's Sixty-Eighth Annual State Conference was officially closed by the State Regent. With the song, sung in unison, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Benediction given by the State Chaplain, and the Retiring of the Colors, a most successful and inspiring conference came to an end.—Mr. Jesse M. DeWare, III.

New Jersey

The 75th Annual State Conference of the New Jersey Society Daughters of the American Revolution—held in Trenton on March 30 and 31, 1967—also celebrated our Society's Diamond Anniversary. Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General of the National Society, was the guest of honor at the two-day meeting. Born Adele Woodhouse, Mrs. Sullivan is a native of Trenton, descended from Quaker forebears. She gave three addresses: "The Diamond Jubilee Projects," "Conscientious Citizenship" and "Education for Citizenship."

On Wednesday evening preceding the Conference, Mrs. Sullivan was honored at a dinner at the home of Mrs. Mary G. Roebling who is the sister of Mrs. John Kent Finley, a Vice President General and our immediate past State Regent. Current State Regents present included Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, New Jersey; Mrs. Walter Emerson Ward, District of Columbia; Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Indiana; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Maryland; and Mrs. George Walz, Pennsylvania. Miss Anna Mary McNutt, Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia and candidate for Vice President General also attended the dinner.

At the Thursday morning session, held in the State House Assembly Room, Acting Governor Sido Ridolfi spoke of having been taught in High School by Mrs. Cougle, who, he claimed, is still giving him assignments. The Mayor of Trenton, Carmen J. Armanti, recalled his pride when he first visited Rome and saw the ancient buildings and roads built by the early Romans; and he could therefore well understand the pride of the DAR in perpetuating the work of their ancestors who founded the United States. At the Thursday luncheon, Mrs. Carmen J. Armanti, substituting for her husband, presented Mrs. Sullivan with a specially designed ceramic tile featuring a Trenton scene and set in burnished wood. At both the luncheon and the banquet, the State Flower (the violet) was the decorative motif, with pots of live African violets, framed in lace ruching of silver paper, tilted sidewise on the tables which were covered with pink cloths. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sullivan was given a reception at Watson House to which most of the Daughters were taken by a cavalcade of buses. Watson House has recently been restored and furnished by the New Jersey DAR as its headquarters and as a museum open to the public.

Friday morning was devoted to Resolutions. At the Awards Luncheon, it was announced that there had been 153 nominations for Good Citizens from 70 chapters. Miss Barbara Anne Lee, candidate of Chinkchewunska Chapter in Newton, was named state winner (and later was to be chosen as first runner-up in the entire nation at Continental Congress). Twenty-five prizes were also given Home Makers and eight for American History Essays.

As a token of the appreciation and admiration felt for her in New Jersey, Mrs. Sullivan carried away with her a tangible reminder—a gift of one of the famous Boehm birds—in the form of a chickadee eating hollyberries.—Anne M. Stommel.

Pictured at the New Jersey State Conference are (left to right): Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. John Kent Finley, Honorary State Regent.
HONORING THE ORGANIZING MEMBERS
OF
COLONEL THEUNIS DEY CHAPTER
MIDLAND, TEXAS

and
Mrs. John P. Butler
Organizing Regent

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 15, 1966
“A DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAPTER”
John P. Butler

OCTOBER 1967
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(Continued from page 732)

knowledge that predicates action. Once you have this, how carefully are you going to work in your own community as a missionary, not as a rabble-rouser but as a missionary, quietly talking to this person and that person in the education field, in the field of religion and elsewhere? Are you going to become a witness for freedom?

I recall many centuries ago when the Master was on the shores and the multitude was following and He had spoken to them at great length, the time came to eat and there was literally no food. The Master sent out a disciple to find out who among them in the multitude had food, and he found one boy with a few loaves and a few fishes. The Master took that little which this one person had to offer, and with the blessing of the Master the contribution of that one boy, who was in the right place at the right time and prepared, fed the multitude.

The multitude is hungry today and it could be that you, and you and you, with your bread and fishes of knowledge, given humbly, will be taken by the Master to feed a hungry multitude of people worldwide who are crying out for freedom.
VERMONT STATE SOCIETY
Proudly Honors Their State Regent
MISS ERMINIE LOIS POLLARD
1965-1968

Photo by Loring Studios

But if this vision of a light was an illusion, Columbus can readily be excused for it, for the atmosphere aboard the three ships that night of October 11-12 was exceedingly tense. No one had sailed so far westward before and the men believed Columbus was all wrong about his prediction of land to the west. After more than thirty days of seeing nothing but the sky above and water beneath, the men’s chief desire was to get back home.

But they were fearful even this might prove an impossibility. Would their food and water hold out? Would there ever be a favorable wind to carry them back to Spain? What if the vessels would start leaking so badly they’d be unfit for a return voyage? Repeatedly they had begged Columbus to turn back. Always he was adamant in refusal. Every day they grumbled and grumbled. Finally, when they were only 200 miles from land—although they didn’t know it—they plotted that if Columbus wouldn’t turn back they’d heave him overboard.

Columbus had his anxiety, too. He had waited many years for this opportunity, and now, only yesterday, he had had to promise the men that if they wouldn’t find land within the next three days, he’d turn around. He was confident land was near. He just must find it—and soon!

Since Columbus reported seeing the light in his Journal, the story has been accepted as a pleasant symbol of his discovery. Joaquin Miller included it in the 400th anniversary poem, “Columbus,” and Rogers made it the theme of this statuette, which he titled, “The Watch on the Santa Maria.”

Rogers groups are rare today because the majority of them were of fragile material. But the New York Historical Society houses a copy of most of his creations. There, in the John Rogers Memorial Room can be seen the Columbus that graced many a parlor table in the Gay Nineties,—a reminder to each household of that moment when a new era in the history of the world had begun.

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
POCATELLO, IDAHO

An institution of higher learning for Southern Idaho, envisioned by Theodore F. Turner in 1901, is today a reality and its present size and scope may now exceed the fondest dreams of this visionary man.

In 1901, Eastern Idaho offered no educational opportunities beyond elementary school level and Mr. Turner deplored this fact and was determined to correct this situation.

In his early years Mr. Turner left his native Ohio and adopted Idaho as his permanent home. In the initial years of his residency here, he served as an educator in various areas of the State. In 1893 he located in Pocatello, Idaho, where he engaged in state and federal court secretarial work and established an abstract and title business. He was elected to the State Senate in 1900. Here he authored and was responsible for the passage of the bill which was: "To establish and maintain a school to be called the Academy of Idaho at Pocatello." A faculty of four and a student body of forty attended the opening exercises on September 22, 1902. An Administration Building and a dormitory for boys, situated on a four-block area, composed the campus, and here College preparatory and Industrial courses were offered.

To implement the agricultural course established in 1909, Mr. Turner donated to the Academy, a 160 acre farm, complete with cottage, sheds, dairy and horse barns.

In 1913 Mr. Turner and Dr. E. A. Bryan co-authored the bill which authorized the establishment of vocational trade courses and a junior college-type program of academic and occupational courses. The school then became known as The Idaho Technical Institute.

In 1927 the Institute was further enlarged and expanded to become The University of Idaho Southern Branch where cultural curricula was emphasized. The highly rated College of Pharmacy was established in 1930.

The College was elevated to University status in 1963, it is fully accredited by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. Its present consolidated enrollment of 7,356 is representative of thirty-nine states and eleven foreign countries. Its forty-six buildings and stadium are sprawled over a 121 acre tract. It serves as an educational and cultural center for much of the intermountain West.

The pen used by each and every Governor who signed bills changing the names and educational status of the present Idaho State University has been presented to the University by the heirs of Mr. Turner.

The original girls' dormitory—Turner Hall, bearing the name of the "Founding Father" was razed in the interest of progress and expansion and replaced by an ultra modern structure. Now overlooking a large, fertile valley a new and large modern girls' dormitory will perpetuate the memory of the Founding Father which is called Turner House.

Conscientious Citizenship

(Continued from page 723)

Last, but by no means the least, remember that although the home today must share its influences with many other agencies, it still remains true that the home is the primary educational unit known to man—how influential this education is depends upon the character and basic values of the parents.

If we fail to do this—if we fail to be conscientious citizens—we will be false to our pledge to preserve our American Way of Life. We will be false to the heroic revolutionary soldiers who lie in the graves we have so carefully sought out and marked for posterity. We will be false to those gallant Americans who "gave the last, sweet measure" of their lives at Chateau Thierry, the Argonne, San Mihiel, Corregidor, Iwo Jima, throughout the Pacific Ocean, on the beaches of Normandy, in Korea and now Vietnam. If we fail, we will be forever haunted by the anguished cry rising from the row upon row of crosses marking the graves of these heroes; remember these words:

"Take up the quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high,
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields."

Let us go forward as patriots all.
Let us remember that that is our proudest title, meeting the challenge of today with the pride and steadfastness of those who went before us, gaining strength from their example and courage from our undying faith in the future of this Nation under God.
Mrs. Edward Temple Johnson
New Mexico State Regent
1967 — 1969

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“We Believe”
(Continued from page 727)

ing prosperity, our Country is again in mortal danger.
Let it not be recorded of us, as it was of the Romans of old, that the leaders so contrived it that in the enjoyment of plenty the people lost the memory of freedom.
May our guiding light be our faith, and our loyalty to the eternal principles of freedom which gave us our Republic. And may we have the wisdom and the courage to uphold, defend and preserve the United States of America.

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Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan
Honoring
MRS. FREDERICK GRISWOLD, JR.
Eagle Rock Chapter
National Chairman, National Defense Committee
Candidate for State Regent of New Jersey
March 1968
By Associate Candidates on Griswold Ticket

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| Mrs. Frank C. Love | [770] DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
MRS. CARL W. KIETZMAN
Ohio State Regent
1965-1968
Candidate for the office of CURATOR GENERAL on
THE SEIMES SLATE

THE OHIO SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
with sincere appreciation

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Early Churches
(Continued from page 710)

and on December 20, 1700, Father Samuel Moody came to be the Shepherd of the scattered and weakened flock where he had preached since 1698. Under his forceful leadership and his direct and original preaching, the scattered flock became a strong united church of 300 members, the then largest existing church in the District of Maine.

The First Parish Congregational Church continues with a membership dedicated to continue its unbroken life and to make York a better town in which to live. Its tall white spire above the tree tops is a beacon to all.

Mrs. Earl J. Helmbeck
State Chaplain 1965-68
York Beach, Maine.

(End of Series)
Front view of the main building containing class rooms for the approximate 700 students attending Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, Grant, Alabama.

The Alabama Chapters
Daughters of the American Revolution
extend a cordial welcome to attend Dedication Day
on October 24th at Kate Duncan Smith DAR School
and to meet the new Executive Secretary
Mr. John P. Tyson, Sr.
Our wonderful Gunter Mountain friends will again prepare the traditional and bountiful basket dinner.
You will thrill at the view from Gunter Mountain and the shimmering lakes that surround it.
We are looking forward, with pleasure, to meeting you on October 24th at KDS.
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Honors
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designer of Wyoming State Flag

Mrs. R. W. Templin, State Regent, on the left of the Wyoming State Flag; Verna Keays Keyes, designer, on the right.

Fort Casper Chapter honors Verna Keays Keyes, Past Chapter Regent.

Cheyenne Chapter honors Mrs. R. W. Templin, Wyoming State Regent and Cheyenne Chapter member.

Jacques Laramie Chapter honors Nellie Pelton Allen, Honorary State Regent.


Sheridan Chapter In Memory of Mrs. J. S. Holstedt—a charter member who lived her life dedicated to DAR.

Washakie Chapter, Thermopolis—land of the Hot Springs.

Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, Wheatland—in the shadow of Laramie Peak.

Genealogical Queries
(Continued from page 748)

Arnold-Holmes (Homes)—From Va. & N.C. Will exchange data.—Mrs. G. L. Hennings, 6000 Placid St., Falls Church, Va. 22043.


(Continued on page 777)
OBSERVING KENTUCKY'S 175th BIRTHDAY

KENTUCKY'S CAPITAL at Frankfort is one of the most beautiful buildings in America, and, at its less than $2 million total cost in 1910, may well be the world's biggest public building bargain. With its marble columns and soaring dome the building outwardly resembles the Nation's Capitol in Washington. The interior, however, shows much French influence in the balanced grace and beauty of its columns, stairways, balustrades and walls. Its breathtaking angles and dramatic perspectives offer endless challenges to the photographer and sheer joy to those who find poetry in marble. Floodlighted at night, the Capitol is a sight of delicate and surpassing beauty.

The hero of Valley Forge was presiding over a new nation when—in 1792—Kentucky became the 15th of the United States of America.

Now, a full 175 years later, Kentuckians are reliving the glory and gaiety of 1792. This annivarsy year has already occasioned, at Danville, a reenactment of the signing of Kentucky's first Constitution. The Commonwealth's official long-rifle team has trekked the length of Wilderness Road, the famous pioneer trace that brought settlers to the Kentucky interior. And, of course, there have been speeches, parades and special programs all over the state.

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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION with 58 chapters and 3527 members honors those members who served as State Officers, State Chairmen and/or at the Continental Congress in 1967:

This page is dedicated with pride and appreciation to the many District of Columbia Daughters who worked long and faithfully for the success of the NSDAR Congress in 1967.

Gratefully,
Mrs. Walter E. Ward
State Regent

[778]
Varnum House was built in 1773 by James Mitchell Varnum. Of colonial architecture with double chimneys and eight fireplaces, this gracious mansion has exquisite woodwork throughout and was copied by Stanford White, noted architect, for The Jamestown Exposition.

On the first floor are the dining room with handsome period furniture and the charming music room which overlooks beautiful Greenwich Bay and from General Varnum's study in the back of the house, can be seen the colonial garden. The authentic keeping room with its oversized fireplace has been restored.

Of particular note on the second floor are the southeast chamber used by LaFayette on his visits to East Greenwich, The General Nathanael Greene Chaper DAR Room, and The General Varnum Room which overlooks the spacious grounds.

James Mitchell Varnum, whose name is synonymous with the Revolutionary War and national history, was born in 1748 in Dracut, Massachusetts. In 1769 he graduated with honors in Brown University's first graduating class.

East Greenwich was aware of the threat of British attack and realizing the imminence of war, 54 men, including Varnum, formed the Kentish Guards in 1774. Varnum was selected as their commander. In 1775 Varnum was commissioned Colonel and he and his brigade took part in the defense of Boston. In 1777 Varnum was appointed Brigadier-General and with orders from General Washington he led his regiments in the battles of Red Bank, Yorktown, Valley Forge and Rhode Island. (Varnum's headquarters still stands at Valley Forge.

The preservation of the General James Mitchell Varnum House as a permanent historic monument to Colonial America is the prime motive of the Continental Ladies, an historical, cultural and social organization.

Contributed by THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY
Daughters of the American Revolution
Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 743)

Quattlebaum, who scheduled the WNOK program in honor of the Chapter's anniversary; and Mrs. Arnold D. Blair (Dr. Everetta L. Blair), Chairman of the Chapter's DAR Museum Committee.

Mrs. Elliott, the first Dean of Women for the University of South Carolina and long a professor in the USC English department, was given a special welcome and thanks for her tireless efforts in the organization of the chapter. Mrs. Pugh read the minutes of the first meeting and described the highlights of the Chapter's ten years, including the establishment of the Irene Dillar Elliott scholarship for a girl graduate of the DAR Tamassee School to be used at the University of South Carolina; special contributions to Tamassee and to the Fund for the Restoration of Ainsley Hall in Columbia; and, today's challenging special activity, the originating of the project for acquiring a South Carolina Period Room, or State Room, in the National DAR Museum in Washington, a project which is progressing under the leadership of Mrs. Bedford Moore, Jr., the State Chairman. Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Stoudemire, of the University Chapter, are members of Mrs. Moore's state committee.

The luncheon speaker, Mrs. Richard McCuen, added greatly to the spirit of the day with her entertaining and affectionate account of experiences at Crayton Elementary School, in discussing the importance of understanding children as a basis for achieving DAR's high educational objective for the nation.

On Mrs. Quattlebaum's "World of Women" program on WNOK, there were camera close-ups of the American flag, the Palmetto State flag and the DAR flag, which were presented to the Chapter by former regents, Mrs. Wade T. Batson and Mrs. L. R. Rawls; also, from the Caroliniana Library a picture of the portrait of Dr. Irene Dillard Elliott, which hangs in the Wade Hampton Dormitory for Women on the University campus, and a picture of Dr. Elliott in her Ph.D. cap and gown, as the first woman to receive that degree at the University of North Carolina. This picture was provided by her sisters, Miss Lila Dillard and Mrs. Mary Dillard Sturgeon, charter members, who were present for the TV program. Mrs. Frank Schirmer, present Regent, and Mrs. Pugh, the first regent, headed the interview with Lois Quattlebaum on the program.

PITTSBURGH (Pittsburgh, Pa.). Since history is a voice, forever, calling across the centuries, a gay realistic pageant entitled, "Flashbacks '75," proved to be a suitable salute to the Diamond Jubilee and an informative program for members and guests of the Pittsburgh Chapter, November 18 at the University Club.

As Reva Phillips Smith narrated important epochs in the history of Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Chapter, characters were presented, depicting these events. Rollicking, patriotic, spirited and sentimental music served as a melodious background.

Queen Alliquippa, a Delaware Celebrity and a friend of George Washington, in her full savage regalia, was impressive and condescending, as she "climbed the rise and came to the Fort at the Point." She was followed, by sating-gowned Sally Bouquet, the vivacious wife of Colonel Henry Bouquet, who built the brick Redoubt in 1764. That mighty Indian Chieftain Pontiac joined with Guyasuta, at an Indian conference at Fort Pitt and the date was July, 1776. Pontiac was resplendent with feathered headdress and war paint.

Pittsburgh skipped into the nineteenth century, as an eager young person, ready for great accomplishments, but scarcely prepared for the tragic fire of April 10, 1845, when a washerwoman kindled a fire, and left it unintended.

June 10, 1891, was a memorable day, for at the call of Mrs. Julia K. Hagg, the Pittsburg Chapter was organized by a group of dignified prominent Pittsburgh ladies, in plumed hats, and high necked dresses. They were proud that Pittsburgh Chapter would be listed as National Number One in the charter.

To Pittsburgh's Fairy Godmother, Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, Pittsburgh Chapter is indebted for the gift of the old Blockhouse and surrounding property.

Miss Matilda Wilkins Denny, Regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, in 1895, presided at a routine meeting, four years after its inception, entering with a portrait of William Pitt.

Before the twentieth century could be a reality, wars and the promise of wars continued their harassment. Thus, during the years 1898 and 1917, the sprightly figure of a Red Cross Nurse was symbolic of the Pittsburgh Chapters patriotic efforts in time of stress.

During the regime of Mrs. John E. Nelson, June 1934, the Junior Committee came into being; her brain child, so to speak, and part of the national movement in NSDAR to provide special activity for younger members.

A "mod" girl in abbreviated dress and lace stockings changed the year 1956, as she danced her way into the hearts of her audience. Perhaps she would swell the ranks of the Junior Committee!

The Regent, Mrs. Verner V. Kendall, brought the entertainment to a happy conclusion by thanking Mrs. Smith, the cast, Mrs. F. William Rowdon and Mrs. John A. McCann for giving of their time and talents, and extending a cordial invitation to tarry for tea. The tea table was tied to the historical theme by a replica of the Blockhouse with soldiers and Indians.

—Elion Jones McConnell.
Plan to visit Montana. We have lots of room, lots to do and beautiful scenery too.

Mrs. Alexander Torkelson of Glasgow, State Regent
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October 11, 1890—October 11, 1967

Our Committee serving under the Diamond Jubilee Administration, thanks you for this the third year of united support from 37 states and 143 chapters. We hope you will reflect with us on the benefits you derive from your NSDAR membership and the opportunity of subscribing to and sharing gift Magazine subscriptions with friends, business associates, libraries and DAR award winners, to mention only a few ways to express our belief in our NSDAR and our republican form of government, which we as individuals support.

A total of 37 states and 143 chapters showed a revenue gain over last year of $1,253.00. This is 91 more chapters than last year, each responding with mostly commercial ads. Last year $370 won first place award, this year it took $890 and a state as big as Texas. Samuel Sorrell Chapter pushed the Lone Star State out in front by setting a record of $615 through 23 commercial ads. Mrs. B. Wynne Woolley, State Regent, Mrs. Wilhelm A. Reiter, State Chairman.

Vermont for the first time has achieved membership in the 100% Club. To set the record required the help of Ethan Allen Chapter who, from 21 commercial ads, secured revenue of $265. The State Society added another $275 and Vermont is recognized for a total of $600. Montana and each of her chapters belong to the 100% Club. Milk River Chapter who last year cinched the prize for their state, this year added 5 commercials for a state total of $210. Joining the 100% Club is Wyoming with a total of $115. This represents an impressive increase in interest and in revenue. You Can and You Did. Thank you, a repeat will be easy next year.

Accustomed to sponsoring this issue, New Mexico came forward again with membership in the 100% Club. A start with $395 for the issue.

Contributors of $200 or more in addition to others mentioned are: Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island.

Your committee is deeply grateful for your expression of confidence in your Society and her 77th Birthday October Issue. Grand Total Revenue $6,408.00.

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm"—Emerson.

Kyle R. Gill

Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, National Chairman,
DAR Magazine Advertising Committee

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at the
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