Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States

2. Franklin, Benjamin          Pa.
4. Hamilton, Alexander         N. Y.
8. Pinckney, Chas. Cotesworth  S. C.
9. Pinckney, Chas.              S. C.
10. Rutledge, John              S. C.
11. Butler, Pierce             S. C.
12. Sherman, Roger             Conn.

15. Read, George               Del.
17. Spaight, Richard Dobbs     N. C.
18. Blount, William            N. C.
19. Williamson, Hugh           N. C.
20. Jenifer, Daniel of St. Thomas Md.
23. Dayton, Jonathan           N. J.
24. Carroll, Daniel            Md.
27. Langdon, John              N. H.
28. Gilman, Nicholas           N. H.
29. Livingston, William        N. J.
30. Paterson, William          N. J.
34. Ingersoll, Jared           Pa.
36. Broom, Jacob               Del.
37. Dickinson, John            Del.
39. Brearley, David            N. J.
40. Jackson, William (Secretary)
The cover for the August-September issue features Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason. Mason, the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights which served as a basis for our Bill of Rights, began building his home in Virginia prior to 1755. During that year, he brought a young Englishman, William Buckland, to the Colonies to complete the building of the house. Buckland undertook the interior woodwork and added the ingenious porches which add greatly to the architectural attractiveness of the house. It was completed in 1758.

Gunston Hall, now open to the public, is furnished in the elegant style of Mason's lifetime (1725-1792). The photo was furnished through the courtesy of Gunston Hall.
Franklin's Speech on the Constitution
September 17, 1787

I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them; for, having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions, even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is therefore that the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgement and to pay more respect to the judgement of others. . . .

I doubt too whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble a number of men to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests, and their selfish views. From such an assembly can a perfect production be expected? It therefore astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does. . . .

Thus, I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best . . . On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it would, with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility and, to make manifest our unanimity put his name to this instrument.
DEAR MEMBERS:

When the month of August begins, even with the warm days still to be enjoyed and the many tasks to be completed before summer wanes, we begin to look forward to and plan for the manifold Fall activities so soon upon us.

Our first thought for the busy days ahead is education—one of the three prime objectives of the National Society. Many young children will be entering school for the first time while many thousands of older ones will be returning to their respective schools and colleges. As parents and taxpayers we must be cognizant of what is being taught at all levels of our educational system. It is the duty of every informed citizen, especially members of this Patriotic Organization, to keep abreast of current trends in education and the curriculum being used so that misleading information being taught to our young people can be spotted and stopped before irreparable damage is done to their conception of our American Heritage, and thus to our Nation.

Of prime importance for the month of September is the preparation and planning programs for the celebration of Constitution Week, September 17-23, encompassing the anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. It is the duty of every Daughter to observe Constitution Week in some appropriate fashion, and to stimulate interest among the general public of the importance of this wonderful document which has brought our country to its present level of culture and prosperity.

For the benefit of new members, possibly unaware that our National Society initiated the observance of Constitution Week with appropriate ceremonies, the following quote was published by the Department of Justice some years ago:

In 1955, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, originated the idea of devoting an entire week to the Constitution by extending the period of observance beyond the one day of September 17. The outstanding success of this undertaking led to the approval by Congress of a joint resolution authorizing the designation by the President of "Constitution Week," beginning September 17 of each year. It is a period for thoughtful study and consideration of the events that led to the framing of the Constitution, and of the means for preserving it from those who would destroy or weaken it.

Let us put forth every effort to make this 1968 celebration of Constitution Week such that it will focus attention on the fact that our cherished freedoms are due to and guaranteed by the Constitution as originally written. As we face the critical National Election period, we must endeavor to keep "one Country, one Constitution, one Destiny."

Most Sincerely,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
George Mason’s study at Gunston Hall. In the right foreground is the table which he is reputed to have used while composing the Bill of Rights.
By Lee Fleming Reese
San Diego Chapter, San Diego, Calif.

One hundred and sixty-seven years ago, on December 15, 1791, the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution of the United States; but few know who wrote the vital words. By a 37-14 vote, the House of Representatives meeting in New York on September 24, 1789, approved the Conference Committee's report, completing Congressional action upon the Bill of Rights. It went forth to the respective State legislatures, and two years and three months later the words of George Mason emerged as the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

A fourth generation Virginian, George Mason was a neighbor of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, the Lees and the Fairfaxes. He was also a contemporary of James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, and other founding fathers.

The death of his father left him, at age 10, the joint ward of his mother, Ann Thomson Mason, and his paternal uncle, John Mercer of Marlborough. Much of his youth was passed with his guardian uncle, an able lawyer and possessor of a colonial library of some 1500 volumes. Mercer was a student of the classics and of history, and his shelves contained Montaigne's *Essays*, Raleigh's *History of the World*, Hawkin's *Crown Law*, Locke's *Works*, Sidney's *On Government*, and Salmon's *History of England*. Although Mason was never a lawyer, he gained a classical and legal education through access to his guardian's volumes. This served him well throughout his life for he was often called upon to counsel on questions of public law. Further, he was familiar with *Magna Charta*, the English Bill of Rights, the English Act of Settlement, and the thoughts and writings of many political philosophers. During the years 15 to 21 his guardian, disbarred from legal practice by the royal governor, devoted much time to rearing and educating his ward. During this time his lawyer uncle prepared an "Abridgment" of the existing laws of Virginia, and the legal atmosphere no doubt had a life-long effect upon George Mason. George Wythe, who taught law at William and Mary College, and George Mason were considered to be the legal minds of the Revolutionary period in Virginia; and Thomas Jefferson called Mason the "Pen of the Revolution."

Although Mason preferred a private station in life, his entire adulthood was filled with public affairs. He served as trustee to the town of Alexandria, Virginia from its founding to its incorporation 25 years later; and as a gentleman justice of the county court for 20 years. He first served away from home in 1759 when he and George Washington were elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. In 1775 he was elected to replace Washington in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia when the General was designated Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces. He declined, however, but did attend the Virginia Convention which elected him to the Committee of Safety which assumed the executive-legislative functions in Virginia when the Crown-appointed Lord Dunmore fled to the British warship "Fowey" lying off Norfolk. In October, following the Declaration of Independence of 1776, Mason served again in Williamsburg in the first republican Assembly of Virginia.

Mason was an able and prolific writer, and from the first of his public writings to the very last he opposed the importation of slaves, and promoted the rights of man. In his "Scheme for Replevying Goods under Dis-
George Mason by D. W. Boudet after John Hesselius. This portrait hangs in the Chinese Chippendale Room in Gunston Hall.

George Mason by D. W. Boudet after John Hesselius. This portrait hangs in the Chinese Chippendale Room in Gunston Hall.

tress for Rent" dated December 23, 1765, he described the introduction of great numbers of slaves and recalled that it brought decay and destruction to the Roman Empire. Following the Stamp Act he wrote a letter of opposition to the tax which appeared in the London Public Leader in the Spring of 1766.

Following adoption of the Townshend Acts by the British Parliament in 1769, Virginia followed Massachusetts in enacting non-importation resolutions, also from the pen of Mason, wherein the Virginia planters pledged to purchase no slaves brought into the country after November 1, 1769. After the Boston Port Act of 1774 Mason produced the Fairfax County Resolutions setting forth the liberties to which Americans were entitled, reviewing abuses to which they were subjected and promising aid to Massachusetts. While a member of the Committee of Safety, he framed the Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Constitution—the first to embody a three-branch government—and which was adopted in Williamsburg on June 12, 1776, upon which Jefferson drew in formulating the earlier part of the Declaration of Independence. Other states probably drew upon Mason's work also in writing their constitutions. The following year he aided in the preparation of "A Bill to Prevent the Importation of Slaves, etc." which was introduced in the Assembly June 16, 1777 by Isaac Zane of Frederick County. In 1778 he served on a committee to bring in "A Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom," and on another to consider the disputed boundary between Pennsylvania and his own state, and again to write a bill establishing courts of justice. When Virginia ceded her western lands to the general government prior to adoption of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, Mason sketched the plans out of which the transfer was accomplished and which later became Jefferson's ordinance for government for the Western territories. But none of Mason's writings is better known than those which provide the basic material for the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

All during his adult life Mason involved himself in the religious and military affairs of his own country. He served as vestryman for Truro Parish of the Anglican Church for 37 years, yet was a staunch advocate of religious freedom; and during this time he tried actively to bring about abolition of the church tax. Being a capable organizer he presided at the formation of the Fairfax Independent Company in 1775 and wrote its plan of organization—the first militia on this continent—his substitute for a standing army which he opposed. The uniforms which George Washington wore during the Revolutionary War and which became the dress for the Continental Army were designed by Mason.

Mason's economic interest were wide indeed. Upon the death of his father, as the oldest son he inherited through the law of primogeniture, the vast 5000 acre estate upon part of which he built his home, Gunston Hall. He acquired by inheritance and increase some 300 slaves, the largest number held by any of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. In addition to his inheritance, Mason continued to acquire land through purchase from individuals, headright, and investment. In 1752 he joined the Ohio Company and served as its treasurer until 1773. (The Ohio Company was never a financial success.)

Mason's influence in calling the Constitutional Convention was indirect, though vital. One of the conditions set forth by Maryland before ratifying the Articles of Confederation in 1781 was that Virginia cede her Western lands to the general government, which was done through recommendation of Mason, even though Congress had neither a commerce power nor any authority to govern the area. The cession, consequently, left many details to be worked out and many changes to be made in the Virginia Constitution. In 1783 Thomas Jefferson, being much concerned with the impending revision and at the same time scheduled to leave for France where he was to assist Benjamin Franklin, asked Madison to contact Mason, get his opinions, and beg him to serve in the Virginia Assembly. Although Mason refused or was unable to comply because of bad health, and responsibility for his large family of motherless children, he did consent in 1784 to serve on a committee concerned with navigation on the Potomac River. Unfortunately illness detained him again but he sent his report by letter. It provoked discussions which led from local to area problems and eventually to the Mount Vernon Conference which became the first actual step toward initiating a constitutional convention. The Mount Vernon Compact of 1785, in Mason's own handwriting, divided jurisdiction of the Chesapeake Bay between Maryland and Virginia, and

(Continued on page 727)
ACROSS THE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S DESK: Letters, newspaper features and interviews relating to well-informed and articulate Daughters are being received by Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, at National Headquarters. On education (in reply to an inquiry): "The DAR has owned and operated two schools, in Alabama and in South Carolina, since long before our present poverty program moved into that particular area. . . . The DAR makes student loans and scholarships available to worthy young people of all races." On Chapter meetings: "Our guests are impressed by the solid content of our programs, and I think anyone interested in world affairs would find them worthwhile." On another about a Chapter meeting, from a Daughter who visited the Chapter in Mexico: "It is a strong Chapter and the members are delightful. The American Embassy says they do much to create goodwill between the two countries."

NSDAR PRAISED BY CAPITAL CITY MAYOR: Mayor Walter E. Washington, speaking before the House District Committee on legislation relating to the Poor People's Campaign, said it distressed him to hear that members of Congress were advising student groups to cancel their trips to the city because of danger of violence. He praised members of the DAR, who held their annual Continental Congress in Washington a few days after the April riots, and said he wished that others would show the same courage.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE AMERICANA COLLECTION: Items of interest from among the first one hundred documents catalogued in the Americana Collection at National Headquarters. Thomas Jefferson signed his name in the abbreviated form "Th. Jefferson." A deed transferring property in Massachusetts owned by a former citizen of The Netherlands reads that he set his "hand and seal this tenth day of Decbr. in the years of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety four Anno Domini," and in the reign of William III, prince of the house of Orange of Holland, and joint sovereign of England with his wife, Mary. And in another deed dated 1813, for a 20,000-acre tract on the east bank of the Mississippi River, the names of two chiefs of the Naudowissie Indians, Hawnopajatin and Otchtongoomlisheaw, are represented by their marks, a turtle and a snake, respectively.

ON AND OFF CAPITOL HILL: The Uniform Monday Holiday Bill (Public Law 90-363), affecting the District of Columbia and Federal civilian employees, has been passed by the Congress of the United States and signed by the President. By this bill, the following holidays will be observed on Mondays: Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February, Memorial Day on the last Monday in May, and Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October. Labor Day is, of course, observed on the first Monday in September. An additional national holiday provided in the bill is Columbus Day, on the second Monday in October. These five, with New Year's Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas will make a total of nine national holidays.

United States postage stamps depicting in color ten historic American flags that were carried in the Revolutionary War went on sale July Fourth. These 6-cent stamps may be the first in a series of flag stamps of later periods in United States history. The first ten flags pictured are: Fort Moultrie, 1776; Fort McHenry, 1795-1813; Washington's Cruiser, 1775; Bennington, 1777; Rhode Island, 1775; First Stars and Stripes, 1777; Grand Union, 1776; Philadelphia Light Horse, 1775; and First Navy Jack, 1775, better-known as the "Don't Tread On Me" flag with a rattle-snake against seven red and six white stripes.

DAR HISTORIC PROJECT IN THE NEWS: The story, with photographs, of the Jonathan Trumbull House, the Connecticut Daughters' restoration and preservation project at Lebanon, Conn., was recently accorded almost a full page in the Travel Section of the Sunday New York Times. Jonathan Trumbull, Revolutionary patriot and 18th century governor, was a friend of George Washington, who wrote of him: "except for Jonathan Trumbull, the war could not have been carried to a successful conclusion."
Constitutional Reform of the Supreme Court of the United States

By The Honorable Wilson K. Barnes
Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland

In March, 1967, I had the honor to address the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Ohio State Conference on the subject “Individual Freedom and Limitations Upon the Power of Government.” This address was published in the August-September 1967 issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, so that many of you have probably read it. In that address I sought to trace briefly the history of constitutional limitations upon the power of government and the great benefit to this Nation resulting from those constitutional limitations. I also sought to point out that one of the present dangers to our federalism was the extraordinary advance of Federal power by what, in my opinion, have been erroneous constructions by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the scope of the power of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce and in regard to the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the denial by the States of the equal protection of the laws or of life, liberty or property without due process of law, I suggested in that address that there might be several remedies to this immediate danger. These were: (1) that a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States voluntarily return to more orthodox constitutional doctrine; (2) that the Congress, acting under its power given in Article III of the Federal Constitution limit the judicial power of the lower Federal Courts and the appellate power of the Supreme Court to confine the judicial power to proper federal areas; and, (3) that the Congress exercise its power under Clause 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to limit the enforcement of that Amendment to the areas of Federal power intended by those who drafted that Amendment and as construed by the Supreme Court prior to 1940.

Alas, the pious hope which I expressed in the first remedy has been dashed by actions of the majority of the Supreme Court since I prepared the Ohio Conference address. Not only has the majority of that Court continued to apply unorthodox constitutional doctrine, but in the case of Giles v. Maryland, 386 U.S. 66, 87 S.Ct. 793, 17 L.Ed. 2d 737 (1967), the majority of the Supreme Court, without finding any constitutional flaw in the proceedings in the Maryland State Courts and, indeed, recognizing that upon the facts as found by the State Courts there was no Federal question, nevertheless returned the case to the Maryland Court of Appeals for what amounted to a reconsideration of our decision in that case. This was done over the vigorous—and to my mind—clearly correct dissent of Mr. Justice Harlan. If you will forgive a reference to my dissenting opinion in State v. Giles, 245 Md. 660, 667-668, 229 A.2d 97, 101-102 (1967), I summarized my views in regard to the unwarranted expansion of Federal power in general and in regard to the new and unprecedented action by the majority of the Supreme Court in the Giles case, as follows:

“I am profoundly disturbed with what I believe to be the unwarranted expansion of Federal judicial power over the States and their judiciary by construing the due process clause in the Fourteenth Amendment to include many of the limitations of the first eight amendments to the Federal Constitution, and a new interpretation of the equal protection clause in the Fourteenth Amendment. My views in regard to what I believe to be unwarranted extensions of Federal judicial power have already

"I must vigorously protest against the attempted exercise by the Supreme Court in this case of a supervisory power over the decisions of this or any state court of last resort. At least the prior expansion of Federal judicial power has proceeded under a construction of provisions of the Federal Constitution itself; the present case, as Mr. Justice Harlan points out, does not proceed on that basis. If this new theory is pursued, it will gravely impair the Federal system. This new theory obviously should not be encouraged, or acquiesced in, sub silentio. I have felt obliged to raise my voice in protest."

The need for congressional action under either Article III or Clause 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment is urgently needed at the present time in view of the startling increase in crimes of violence against both person and property in the United States. It is significant, I think, that this great and unprecedented increase in crime, has occurred since the power of the State Courts in the enforcement of the States' criminal law has been substantially curtailed by the decisions of majorities of the Supreme Court applying provisions of the first eight amendments to the Federal Constitution to the States in regard to persons accused of crime. Quite apart from the proper constitutional limitations involved, it must be apparent to all that the imposition of Federal standards of police investigation and criminal procedures which are largely confined to the more sophisticated Federal crimes for which investigations are made by the highly competent but costly Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon State investigatory and criminal procedures which deal with the common law types of crime,—murder, robbery, larceny, assault, rape and the like,—is bound to confuse, frustrate and generally weaken the State administration of its criminal law. This has been the result in many cases.


"A comparison of criminal offenses and the growth of population in the United States with the year 1958 indicates that from 1959 to 1964 criminal offenses increased 58% and the crime rate (the number of offenses per 100,000 population) increased 44%. Of these criminal offenses violent crime increased 40%, while the crime rate for crimes of violence increased 27%; crimes against property increased 61% while the rate of property crimes increased 46%. During the period in question, the population increased only 10%. In 1964 the number of willful killings increased 8% over 1963. The national murder rate was 4.8 killings per 100,000 persons in 1964. The 9,250 victims of murder was the highest number since the post-war year of 1946 and the annual increase in murder in 1964 over 1963 represents the sharpest trend for crime in recent years.

"During the period in question the Supreme Court of the United States decided four cases which initiated profound changes in criminal law procedures in the United States by imposing on the States through the Fourteenth Amendment, Federal rules of exclusion of evidence seized contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Amendment, the necessity of the presence of counsel for the defendant at various stages of the accusatory process and protection against alleged self-incrimination in regard to statements made by the accused. These are Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 81 S.Ct. 1684, 6 L.Ed.2d 1081 (1961); Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335, 83 S.Ct. 792, 9 L.Ed.2d 799 (1963); Malloy v. Hogan, 378 U.S. 1, 84 S.Ct. 1489, 12 L.Ed.2d 653 (1964) and Escobedo v. Illinois, 378 U.S. 478, 84 S.Ct. 1758, 12 L.Ed.2d 977 (1964). I have seen no studies which attempt to show what effect these decisions may have had upon the extraordinary increase in crime in the United States, but if the certainty of apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals acts as a deterrent to criminal activity (as I believe it to be), it seems reasonable to suppose that these decisions have played some part in that increase."

As I view the present situation, it will do little good for the States to amend their laws in regard to the suppression of crime or for the Congress to pass similar laws unless Congress first frees the State Courts from the imposition of provisions of the first eight amendments by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the Congress will act as suggested, the immediate threats to our federalism and to the States as viable governmental units can be solved. These remedies, however, would only mitigate, as it were, the present effects of a fundamental defect in the Federal Constitution, itself, in regard to the selection and tenure of the justices themselves. It occurred to me that it would be interesting and helpful to explore this thought and to suggest a possible remedy for this fundamental defect.

One should begin the inquiry with an examination of the basic theory of sovereignty in the United States. In this Country, the people are sovereign. All Government, state or Federal, emanates from the people and must be responsible to the people. Each individual citizen as a "sovereign" has certain, God-given inalienable rights—as the Declaration of Independence proclaims which Government cannot take from him. Indeed, if Government seeks to impair these rights or subvert the liberty of the people, it is the duty of the people to change that Government. The fact that the British Government, with an all—powerful King who had a majority in the House of Commons and who dominated the House of Lords, had subverted the liberties of the colonies and their people, justified the War for American Independence which was won by your ancestors. It follows, as a matter of course, from the theory that sovereignty is in the people and that they have the capacity, intelligence and integrity to govern themselves, that government should be limited. Thomas Jefferson, that great philosopher of the American Revolution, put it well when he said, "That government is best which governs least," and who stated, on one occasion, "Don't talk to me about the integrity of public
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

from this defect in the Federal Constitution. Jefferson, however, was most unhappy about the provisions of the Federal Constitution establishing the Federal judiciary. His objection was that the Federal judiciary was not made responsible to the people and he predicted with astounding accuracy what would be the probable result from this defect in the Federal Constitution. He said:

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

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

Can anyone deny that since 1940, Federal jurisdiction has not been greatly advanced by the Supreme Court at the expense of the jurisdiction of the States? I think not. How then can this defect be remedied? In my opinion, it may be remedied in several instances because of the size of the Country, its differing local traditions and other factors attendant upon a rapidly developing Nation. The definite trend has been toward increased participation by the electorate in selection of Federal officials. When the selection of judges is considered, there are relevant factors which are not present in the selection of other officials. There are two competing concepts: (1) that judges ultimately be responsible to the electorate, and (2) that judges be independent, so that they may impartially administer the law, and protect individual and minority rights even against the temporary opinion of the majority contrary to those rights. In many States, the first principle is accomplished by the direct election of judges to relatively short terms. Although this accomplishes the first principle beyond doubt, it may frustrate the second, and equally important, principle of judicial independence. How can these two competing theories be reconciled? If you will pardon a personal reference to my native State of Maryland, it is my opinion that these competing principles have been effectively reconciled in that State. In Maryland both our nisi prius judges, our judges of the Court of Special Appeals and of the Court of Appeals—our highest Court on which I have the honor to serve—are all originally appointed by the Governor. The practice has grown up, that the Governor selects the prospective judge from a list submitted by the Bar Association or Bar Associations concerned. After serving on the bench for at least one year, the judge then runs for election at the next ensuing general election in the political subdivision or judicial Circuit set up in the Maryland Constitution, without party designation. He may, and usually does run in both the Democratic and Republican primary elections and if he obtains the nomination of both parties—as is usually the case—his election for a 15 year term is assured. The press and news media are devoted to the "sitting judge principle" so that the incumbent judge, if he does a reasonably good job, is practically assured of election. At the end of the 15 year term—a sufficiently long term to insure independence—the "sitting judge" is practically always re-appointed by the Governor and then runs in the succeeding primary and general election as already indicated. The Maryland system has worked well and I would ordinarily recommend its adoption for the Federal judiciary, if it were not for the size of the Country, and the substantial practical difficulties in having the Federal judiciary directly elected in contested elections.

Under the present provisions of the Federal Constitution, the selection of justices of the Supreme Court with life tenure by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, frustrates completely the first principle mentioned, i.e., that the justices ultimately be responsible to the electorate. I regret to say that, in my opinion, the constitutional requirement of confirmation of the appointment of a justice by the Senate has not been meaningful during the past fifty years. The President has become too powerful politically to be effectively resisted in this area. The plain fact of the matter is that presidential appointments to the Supreme Court have in many instances been confirmed notwithstanding the rather clear absence of qualifications of the appointee for this high office and without regard to the availability of eminently qualified lawyers and judges who should have been selected. When one compares, for example, the outstanding qualifications of the late Judge Learned Hand of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, with those of several of the justices appointed to the Supreme Court while he was available for appointment, the force of this observation will be readily apparent.

In short, the problem resolves itself into how to limit the power of presidential appointment of judges in order to improve the quality of appointments and to insure that such appointees have some responsibility, at least, to the electorate after they are appointed.

The American Bar Association has pointed the way to a solution to this problem in its "Model Judicial Article," which it recommends
for adoption by the several States. The ideas underlying the Model Judicial Article may, however, be adapted to the selection of Federal judges. Indeed, in my opinion, it can be much better applied to the Federal judiciary than it can to the judiciary of the several States.

The basic ideas in the Model Judiciary Article are (1) selection of judges is given to the executive but is limited to a list selected by a Judicial Nominating Commission, and (2) the judge shall after 3 years of judicial service from the date of his appointment and every 10 years thereafter, be subject to approval or rejection by the electorate. In this way the two principles mentioned are sought to be reconciled and this method as adapted to federal conditions may well be the answer to our problem. I would recommend the following adaptation:

Nine Federal appellate circuits would be established, largely following the present division into ten circuits but with the Eighth and Tenth Circuits consolidated into one circuit and the District of Columbia consolidated with the Fourth Circuit. There would be a justice of the Supreme Court appointed by the President from the judges—both State and Federal—or lawyers in the circuit. The appellate circuit system—already in force in many States—would insure that there be judges from all sections of the United States and thus avoid the danger of a concentration of appointments from one section.

The Presidential power of appointment, however, would be limited to selection from a list of five eligible persons selected by a Judicial Nominating Commission made up of the members of the Federal House of Representatives and the Senate from the States in the appellate circuit from which the appointment is to be made. In this way the representatives of the people in the appellate circuit would at least limit the range of presidential appointment and to that extent the electorate would participate in the judicial selection. Prior outstanding judicial service—either in the Federal or State courts—would be highly considered by the Nominating Commission, although it would probably not be wise to make this requirement an exclusive requirement. There may be an outstanding practicing lawyer who should be included in the list of five. The opinion of the appropriate committees and officials of the American Bar Association and of the State and local Bar Association should be sought and considered by the Nominating Commission. This type of selection will not only greatly improve the chances of getting the most qualified persons for appointment to the Supreme Court, but it will inevitably improve the performance of all the judges throughout the United States in both the Federal and State courts if they realize that their judicial efforts will be recognized and considered when vacancies in the Supreme Court occur.

After the justice has served for three years, he should be subject at the next presidential election, to approval or rejection by the electorate in the Federal Appellate Circuit. This would be a relatively simple matter as the notation could be put on the ballot on which the presidential electors appear "Should Justice X be retained in office?"

Yes No
☐ ☐

If the majority of the electorate voting on this question indicates "Yes," Justice X would remain in office for another 12 years, when the same procedure would be used. I think that two additional years should be added to the 10 years recommended in the A.B.A. Model Judicial Article, as this would give the justice a total of 15 years—a term which has worked well in Maryland and does insure judicial independence. If the vote is "No," then there would be a vacancy and the appointive process would begin again.

I would not place a mandatory retirement based on age, as is done in many State Constitutions, for example, 70 years of age in Maryland. In my opinion, the provision for approval or rejection by the electorate will take care of the problems of senility. If Justice X has really become senile, this fact will likely lead to his rejection by the electorate, or perhaps more importantly, the fact that Justice X must face approval or rejection, may well lead to his voluntary retirement prior to the election.

It may be asked whether the use of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives as the Nominating Commission would lead to political considerations being dominant in the selection or whether these members of the Congress would likely respond to the Presidential will in any event so that there would be little change in the present system of appointment. I do not think this would be the result. On the contrary, the members of the Nominating Commission, the majority of which face the electorate every two years, would find that their political future would be significantly affected by the caliber of the person they voted to include in the list of judicial appointments. On the one hand, they could "point with pride," as it were, to having been instrumental in including on the list the most outstanding judge or lawyer in the Federal Appellate Circuit who was then appointed by the President; on the other hand, if some political hack or other undesirable person were included on the list and appointed as a justice, the full fury of the electorate would fall upon members of the Nominating Commission at the next election—and you can rest assured that the opponent of the incumbent Senator or Representative would point out such a fact to the electorate.

It must be understood that no institution, however venerable and revered, can ultimately be better than the integrity, learning and competence of those persons who maintain it. One great advantage of the proposed system of judicial selection and tenure for justices of the Supreme Court would be that public opinion and the opinions of the legal profession would focus on the possible appointees before they were presented to the President for appointment. At the present time the determination to make the appointment is formed in camera,—in the presidential bosom, as it were. The appointment is largelyfait accompliwhen the Bar and public learns of it. The device of the Nominating Commission will give all interested parties an opportunity to express their views and recommend appointments to the Nominating Commission. The make-up of that Commission will insure a fair hearing. The list will most likely include those judges and lawyers noted for their integrity, devotion to duty, knowledge of the law, adherence to the established norms for judicial decision, including a high regard for their obligation to follow established precedents, and the other

(Continued on page 726)
Vice Presidents General
1958-1971

Helen Walsh, a native Iowan, is a member of the Hannah Lee Chapter of Hawkeye. Long active in civic and community affairs, Mrs. Walsh was the first woman council member in her town's history. Her vast knowledge of DAR and her artistic abilities have made her a valued member of her chapter which she has served in almost every capacity including two terms as Regent. On the State level Mrs. Walsh has held many chairmanships and has served as Historian, Vice Regent and Regent. She has been a member of the National Resolutions Committee for several years, and serves on the Friends of the Museum Committee.

Alberta Thomas Utz, a charter member of Cobbs Hall Chapter, Lancaster, Virginia, has served her Chapter in the capacity of Chairman of many committees, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. The State of Virginia has profited from her service as Chairman of Junior American Citizens, Recording Secretary and Regent. Very active in youth programs, Mrs. Utz is National Promoter and a C.A.R. Patriot for the Virginia Society. She is currently serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Her other activities include organization of the Mary Ball Memorial Museum and Library and its offspring, the Community Library.
Ethel Woodburn Galbraith, a native of Missouri, moved with her parents to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when a child. She became a member of the DAR over 25 years ago in Marietta, Ohio, later transferring her membership to James Wood Chapter, Parkersburg, West Virginia. She was elected to serve the Chapter as Librarian, Historian, Vice Regent and Regent, and was Co-Chairman of the State Conference held in Parkersburg. In addition to serving the State as Vice Regent and Regent, Mrs. Galbraith has been active in many Committees, especially Constitution Week and now serves as area representative on the DAR Speakers Staff. During the twenty-five years of her DAR membership she has attended the last twenty successive Congresses, serving fifteen years on the National Credentials Committee.

Sarah Brown Jackson, a tireless DAR worker in New Mexico, is a native of Texas and a member of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter in Carlsbad. She has served her Chapter often as chairman and officer and lastly as Regent. In the State organization, she has held many Chairmanships, served as Recording Secretary, Vice Regent, and as Regent. Mrs. Jackson is a division representative of the DAR Speakers Staff, and a member of the Steering, Bicentennial, and Campaign Ethics Committees. A State and National Promoter of C.A.R., she has long been active in that organization and currently holds the office of Senior National Chaplain.

Arlene Gilpatrick Crane is a native of Maine and a member of the Hannah Weston Chapter. She has been an active dedicated member of the National Society for more than twenty years, serving her Chapter and State in various offices, including that of Regent. Because of her excellent leadership and personality she has always been active in her community in many civic, patriotic, social and religious organizations. During her term as State Regent, she founded the Flag Fund and also the operation “Buy Flags—Fly Flags.” Mrs. Crane is an active and interested supporter of C.A.R. serving as Vice Chairman of its Northeastern Division.
HATTIE REED LAMACK was born in Racine County and has lived there all her life. In 1937 she became a member of the National Society, affiliating with the Racine Chapter as a Junior member. Her work with the Chapter has included the offices of Historian, Corresponding, and Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Before becoming State Regent, she served the State as Organizing Secretary as well as heading many committees. A specialist in genealogy, Mrs. LaMack has served as National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research, and will be serving this year as National Chairman of Genealogical Records.

CARMEN KING REILLY, a native of Nebraska, is a member of the Rufus King Chapter of Long Island, New York. In addition to serving her Chapter as Regent, she has served the State of New York on various Committees as well as Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. She has been a member of many Congress Committees and National Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee. A State and National Promoter of C.A.R., Mrs. Reilly is currently National Chairman of Program Reviewing.

Honorary Vice President General
1968

Mrs. Henry C. Warner
Dixon, Illinois

LUCILE MERTZ WARNER is a fifty year member of the National Society and during that time she has served the Society in many capacities at local, State, and National levels. Her attendance at State Conference and Continental Congress covers a long and uninterrupted period. Mrs. Warner has served on the National Resolutions Committee and as Vice President General. Her great interest lies in DAR Schools Program. Currently she is completing her second three year term as a voting member on the boards of both Tamasssee and Kate Duncan DAR Schools. Guests of Continental Congress have found her a gracious hostess in the President General's Reception Room.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting, June 11, 1968

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, at 12 noon, Tuesday, June 11, 1968, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Killey, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was led by the First Vice President General, Mrs. Jones.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howland, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Executive Officers: Mrs. Seimes, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Killey, Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Walz, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Faust, Mrs. Shelby, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Tolman, Mrs. Kietzman, Mrs. Andrus; Vice Presidents General: Miss McNutt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Utz, Virginia; State Regents: Mrs. Dwayer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Warren, Maryland; Mrs. Buffington, Virginia.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Faust, moved that 54 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Walz. Adopted.

Mrs. Faust reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 838; resigned, 289; reinstated, 54.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Shelby, gave her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 821 applications presented to the Board today.

PATRICIA W. SHELBY,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Shelby moved that the 821 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Walz. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Barnes, gave her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 20th to June 11th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Jean Bateman Walt Stallings, Morrilton, Arkansas; Mrs. Eleanor Baker Reeves, West Jefferson, North Carolina; Mrs. Frances Miller Peoples, Burleson, Texas; Mrs. Sarah Agnes Rust Gordon, San Angelo, Texas.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Patricia Connachan Main Amundson, South Lake Tahoe, California; Mrs. Joy Butts Carter, Immokalee, Florida.

The following reappointment of organizing regents is requested by their respective State Regents:

Mrs. Patricia Connachan Main Amundson, South Lake Tahoe, California; Mrs. Joy Butts Carter, Immokalee, Florida.

The State Regent of Kentucky requests authorization of a chapter in Cadiz.

Authorization of the chapter in Ada, Oklahoma has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that it be reauthorized.

Through the State Regent of Arkansas David Love Chapter requests permission to change its name to Colonel David Love.

Through their respective State Regents an extension of time for one year from expiration dates is requested for the following chapters which are below in membership:

Colonel Thomas Gardner, Boston, Massachusetts; Mount Nebo, Medfield, Massachusetts.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment:

Major L'Enfant, Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH C. BARNES,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Barnes moved the confirmation of four organizing regents; reappointment of two organizing regents; authorization of one chapter; reauthorization of one chapter; change in name of one chapter; extension of time for two chapters; disbandment of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Dwayer. Adopted.

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

The President General wished the members a happy summer.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

MARJORIE S. HOWLAND,
Recording Secretary General.
The Declaration of Independence

By C. A. Weslager
Hockessin, Delaware

“I particularly recommend to you the basic documents of our American civilization, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States,” wrote Dwight D. Eisenhower. “Read them—and then ponder their meaning. They are my handbooks. I keep them on a shelf right behind my desk, and a week rarely passes that I do not refer to them for help in clarifying my own thinking.” (“Thoughts For Young Americans,” The Reader's Digest, April 1966.)

There is a tendency among Americans, young and old, to regard the Declaration of Independence as a musty historical relic, as one might look into a display case in the Smithsonian Institution at a Revolutionary musket or cannon ball. Unlike the much-amended Constitution, the Declaration has never been altered since its adoption, which adds to the impression that it is obsolete. Nothing could be further from the truth. The principles expressed in the document are still very much alive and are the essence of American self-government.

Passed by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, the Declaration formally separated the 13 colonies from England and proclaimed their independence. The Constitution, written 11 years later, melded the colonies into one nation and provided a standard of legal reference as the supreme law of the new nation, subject to amendment as the need arose.

The political theory implicit in the Constitution is that no man or set of men should rule the people, but that the governing power should rest in the hands of the people themselves through their chosen representatives. This concept was an extension of the identical philosophy expressed in the Declaration of Independence, namely, that the people are sovereign and can be governed only by their own consent.

Unlike the Constitution, laboriously composed after long debate, conflict, deadlock, and compromise, the Declaration was written in haste at a moment of emotional crisis. Thomas Jefferson spent only two weeks phrasing the original draft, and it was ratified after a two-day debate by delegates who shortly before were loyal subjects of a monarch they felt compelled to disown. At no other time in history was such a far-reaching pronouncement made in so short a time, and yet the spontaneity and inspired beauty of Jefferson’s sentences stirred the hearts of his fellowmen seeking freedom, equality, and justice. The Declaration tied a knot that King and Parliament could never untie. It expounded the basic concepts of democracy, and placed a newly-forming nation on record in terms of the doctrine of self-government. Even though the colonies had not yet forged a central government, and the political structure of the new nation was not yet resolved, there was unanimous agreement on the principles for which the individual colonies stood. The Declaration paved the way for the writing of the Constitution which established and legalized a political structure to implement the spirit of democracy agreed upon by the 55 signers of the Declaration.

The five principles, which Jefferson called “self-evident truths,” and which were endorsed by his fellow delegates, still have validity 192 years after they were written. They stand as a solid bulwark of the American democratic system, as one can readily see if he takes President Eisenhower’s suggestion seriously to ponder on the true meaning of the document which is expressed in its five “self-evident truths,” treated below as separate ideas:

1. That all men are created equal

This bold concept extinguished the century-old belief in the divine right of kings, which prevailed in Europe. The words implied that no one possessed authority by right of birth to set himself over other men as their ruler. Furthermore, this dictum of equality meant that all men, regardless of race, color, religion or creed, were created on the same plane and entitled to equal treatment under the law. What we know today as “civil rights” had its origin in this concept.

2. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights

The key word here is unalienable, used in a specific legal sense; namely, that the rights with which men are endowed at birth are God-given, and cannot be sold or transferred as one might sell or transfer real estate or personal property. Since these unalienable rights are possessed by all men, no one man can deny them of another, nor take them away; thus any contention of racial superiority is negated.

3. That among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Life is the property that distinguishes the living from the dead, and the signers of the Declaration placed the right to live first among man’s unalienable rights. Liberty was used to mean freedom from slavery, imprisonment, discrimination, and other forms of arbitrary control, a second sacred and unalienable right. This identical word was borrowed by the framers of the Constitution when they stated the document was written, “to secure the blessing of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity.”
The attainment of happiness, the enjoyment of pleasure without pain, was the third unalienable right, and the word pursuit was used in the optimistic sense of following with a view to overtaking and possessing. The authors of the Declaration realized that happiness per se cannot be guaranteed, but that every man must possess an unalienable right to seek happiness without interference from the government or his fellowmen.

4. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The two sweeping thoughts embodied in these 20 words epitomize the entire concept and spirit of Democracy; first, that a government exists to guarantee all citizens their birthright of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; secondly, that a government obtains its just, i.e., "legal" powers, from the consent of the people it governs, and has no other temporal or secular authority. These two pillars still stand as the solid supports of the American political system and are implicit in the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which make up the Bill of Rights.

5. That, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government.

Although this line was written to justify freedom from the tyranny of George III, it was meant also to apply to any form of government that might come into existence in the future. The word right was used synonymously with “lawful,” and what depth of thought is compressed in these carefully chosen words. What the founding fathers meant was that should a future government in any way abridge the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness among the governed, the people may lawfully destroy or modify it, and institute a new government. But the Declaration warned that this right should not be treated lightly, as it went on to say, “Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes...”

Following these five "self-evident truths," the Declaration enumerated the injustice imposed by George III on the colonists, and stated that the colonies were absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown. Then followed a broad definition of the authority vested in a new government, which was later expanded in a series of articles in the Constitution:

That as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all other Acts and Things Which Independent States may of right do.

Not only should all Americans take to heart President Eisenhower's advice to read and ponder the meanings of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, but they owe it to future generations to guard the unalienable rights expressed in the Declaration. The freedom we now enjoy is a legacy from brave patriots who shed their blood in defense of those five "self-evident truths." As John Adams said in a letter to his wife Abigail after he had signed the Declaration of Independence:

"I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure it will cost us to maintain this Declaration and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transactions."

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DAR MAGAZINE
SUBSCRIPTION PICKING CONTEST
RULES

1. The Contest is based on the greatest percentage increase in subscriptions—BOTH NEW AND RENEWALS COMBINED—for the year.
2. The percentage calculation will be based on Chapter Membership.
3. Chapter Name MUST be included in each order for proper credit.
   Subscriptions received prior to April 22, 1968 cannot be counted.
5. Subscription order must be postmarked no later than March 1, 1969.
6. The GRAND PRIZE of $100 will be awarded at Continental Congress to the State with the greatest percentage of increase.
7. A $50 prize will be awarded to the chapter in each Division having the greatest percentage of subscription increase.
8. NO OTHER PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED.
9. GIFT subscriptions to libraries, schools, churches, and nonmembers will be credited to the Chapter sending the subscription to the Magazine Office. The Chapter Name must be given to receive credit.
10. Contest totals will be tabulated by IBM Data Processing Equipment.

* This New Contest date was selected because it is the beginning of the new Seimes Administration.
In 1963, under the administration of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, it was decided that a contest should be devised to recognize the achievements of the Junior members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Junior Membership Committee felt that this contest should be used as a means of rewarding young women from all over the country, who had worked so diligently not only toward furthering the aims and purposes of the National Society, but who had become leading citizens in the communities where they reside.

The task of locating Juniors who have filled DAR obligations successfully and performed numerous services in their communities has been a relatively easy one these past six years of the Contest. Each winner, whether state or divisional, has had an exceptional record.

It is once again my honor to present these fine young women through the pages of our National Magazine. The winners of the 1968 "Outstanding Junior Member Contest" have truly given of their time and effort in promoting our Society's motto: Home and Country.

Mary Isabella Connor Pierce (Mrs. Dudley Warren), North Central Division and Wisconsin State Winner, was presented the National Winner's Pin, a gift from Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, at the Opening Night Ceremonies of the Seventy-Seventh Continental Congress on April 15, 1968. Mary had been honored earlier the same evening with six other Division Winners at the Junior Dinner held at the Army and Navy Club. Each Winner received a certificate of recognition and a corsage to wear throughout the week so that she might be easily identified. The announcement of the National Winner was reserved for the Opening Night Ceremonies and the contestants were most eager to know who, among them, would receive the coveted title.

Mary was not only thrilled and surprised to be named the National Winner of the 1968 Contest but to discover that her husband, Mr. Dudley Warren, had flown from Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin to further surprise her with his presence at the Award Ceremony. Miss Elizabeth P. Bennett, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee introduced Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, National Vice Chairman in charge of Contest, who announced Mary as the Winner. Her gifts included the National Winner's Pin, the Winner's Corsage and the Anniversary Plate commemorating the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the DAR. Among the dignitaries present for the ceremony was Mr. Fulton Lewis, III, news commentator and lecturer. Mr. Lewis, Miss Martha Roundtree, Washington journalist and lecturer, and Mr. Hugh O'Brien, actor, all served as Judges for this year's Contest.

Mary's achievements in the DAR and her community have been outstanding. She has served as Chairman of sixteen different committees in the AhDahWaGam Chapter, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. She has also held the offices of Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. She has contributed to the State Society as Conservation Chairman and as a Page. In her community, Mary has held the posts of Finance Chairman and Director of the South Wood County Republican Women and Finance Chairman, Vice President and President of St. Katherine's Guild. She is the mother of two boys, Dudley David, age 5 and Andrew Gordon, age 2.

First Runner-up in the Contest was Adelaide Marguerite Haas Knapp (Mrs. Benjamin), Eastern Division and District of Columbia Winner. Adelaide has been active in the Constitution Chapter as Chairman of American Heritage and Page Committees. She has also held the offices of Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. At Continental Congress, she has served as a page and chief page for fifteen years. Adelaide is currently chairman of the Art Depart-

State and Divisional Winners pictured at the Junior Membership Dinner are (left to right, both pictures): Hester A. Wamstad, Idaho; Martha S. Backus, Col.; Marilyn O. Benz, Calif. and W. Division; Virginia Mason, Texas and S. C. Division; Mary C. Pierce, Wis., N. C. Division, and National Winner; Doris D. Rediger, Ill.; Marjorie Knight, Ohio; Martha Ned Lips, Ky.; Bonnie Deboff, Tenn.; Nancy M. Cornwell, N. C. and S. E. Division; Emily Heafy, Fla.; Suzanne Perkins, Va.; Marilea K. Harvey, Pa.; Margaret W. Keenan, N. J.; Adelaide H. Knapp, D. C. and E. Division; Catherine Atkins, Mass and N. E. Division.
Junior Members

Past National Vice Chairman in Charge of Contest

ment at the Thomas Jefferson High School and has served as President of the Fairfax County Intermediate Art Teachers. She is the mother of Gus, age 11 and Michael, age 9.

The Second Runner-up title went to Marilyn Ross Onderdonk Benz (Mrs. Bernard Dean), Western Division and California State Winner. Marilyn is from the Oakland Chapter, where she has served numerous chairmanships as well as Historian, Vice Regent and Regent. She has been State Vice Chairman of DAR Literature and a page at State Conferences and Continental Congress. Marilyn has also served numerous chairmanships in the Oakland Symphony Guild and Mount Holyoke Alumnae Club. An active Republican, Marilyn is a member of the California State Republican Central Committee. Since 1964, she has been the Editor of DYMOS IMPRESSIONS, a Dymo Industries magazine. She is the mother of Mark Douglas, age 8 and Dean Griffith, age 2.

Winner of the Third Runner-up honors went to Catherine Ellen Priest Atkins (Mrs. Donald B.), Northeastern Division and Massachusetts State Winner. A graduate of Southern Seminary Junior College and Tobe Coburn School for Fashion Careers, Catherine is an Assistant Buyer of Sportswear at R. H. Stearns, Boston. Her DAR activities include several chairmanships and the offices of Corresponding Secretary and Vice Regent in the Colonel William McIntosh Chapter. She has served as State Chairman of Junior Membership and paged at State Conferences and Continental Congresses (holding a position as Flag Chief) for a total of seven years. In her community, she has been active in the March of Dimes, Heart Fund, Multiple Sclerosis and Muscular Dystrophy Canvasses.

The Southeastern Division and North Carolina State Winner was Nancy Aileen McQuague Cornwell (Mrs. Abner Milton, Jr.). A graduate of the University of North Carolina, Nancy has served the Davie Poplar Chapter as Chairman of Junior Membership, Recording Secretary and Vice Regent. She has also been a Personal Page to State Officers for four years. She is a professional artist and has used her talents as Art Chairman of the Cookbook project and Engagement Calendar project for the Junior Service League. She is past Publicity Chairman and Recording Secretary of the same organization. Nancy is the mother of two children, Nancy Newcomb, age 8 and Abner Milton, III, age 6.

The winner of the East Central Division and Ohio was Marjorie Eugenie Paine Knight (Mrs. Gordon W.). Marjorie has been Chairman of National Defense, Junior Membership, Junior American Citizens and Children of the American Revolution Committees in the Whetstone Chapter. She has also served as chapter Recording Secretary for four years and State Chairman of Junior Membership for three years. In C.A.R., she has held the offices of Senior Society Vice President and Senior Society President. Marjorie has devoted much time to Chi Omega Alumnae Association where she has held the positions of President and State Chairman. She is the mother of Jenney Jo, age 12, Martha, age 9 and Becky, age 5.

The South Central Division and Texas State Winner was Virginia Hollifield Mason (Mrs. Richard John). Virginia has held many positions in the San Antonio de Bexar Chapter including Chairman of the Junior Membership, DAR Schools and Children of the American Revolution Committees. She has also held the office of Historian. In the Texas State Society she has been State Vice Chairman and State Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee. In C.A.R. she has been a Senior Society President. Virginia has served her community as Leader of the Girl Scouts and Den Mother of the Cub (Continued on page 734)
MISSOURI

Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was the honored guest at the Sixty-ninth Missouri State Conference, March 25-27, 1968.

Mrs. John C. Stapel, State Regent, presided over the Conference, which was held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, and attended by 288 Daughters. St. Louis area Chapters: Cornelia Greene, Fort San Carlos, Jefferson, John Patterson, John Sappington, St. Louis and Webster Groves, were in charge of arrangements under direction of Conference Chairmen, Mrs. Edward E. Koene- man, and Mrs. William H. Minderman.

A business meeting of the State Officers Club was held during the morning. At noon, the President General's Luncheon was held with Mrs. Stapel presiding. Mrs. Sullivan was introduced and presented a most interesting and informative "Forum." Guests introduced by Mrs. Stapel included Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes and Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, candidates for President General, who each spoke briefly.

The Regent's Dinner, with St. Louis Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Arthur F. Settlage, presiding, was held for Chapter Regents, Vice-Regents and District Directors. A highlight of the dinner was presentation of Awards and Prizes by State Chairman, Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr. This was followed by the formal Opening Session. Guests were entertained with songs by a group "Sing Out St. Louis West;" followed by a processional led by a United States Marine Color Guard. The evening activities were: Presentation of Honored Guests; introduction of the speaker, Dr. Raymond McCallister, Webster Groves Christian Church, who gave an address "For Kicks or For Keeps," and nominating speeches for candidates for State offices. Following adjournment, the State Officers Club held a reception with President, Mrs. R. T. Finks, presiding.

Tuesday morning featured the C.A.R. Breakfast with Cornelia Greene Chapter, Hostess, Mrs. Elmer W. Gentry, Senior State President of C.A.R., presiding. After Conference was called to order for the morning session, reports were heard from the Conference Committees, State Officers, District Directors and State Chairman. At the National Defense Luncheon, with Webster Groves Chapter, Hostess, and Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Chairman of National Defense, presiding, an interesting address, "Communism as I Have Known It," was given by Mr. Lymon Bergmanis.

Mrs. Wilmer L. McIlroy, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. L. Robert Geist, State Registrar, and Conference Pages, conducted an impressive Memorial Service before the afternoon session was called to order. Reports were finished during the afternoon business meeting.

Conference Banquet, with Jefferson Chapter, Hostess, and Mrs. Ben F. Jackson, Chairman, was the evening event. Music was presented by the Washington University Choir, Mr. Orland Johnson, Director. Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Vice-President General from Missouri, introduced the speaker, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., who told of her recent trip to Vietnam. Presentations made were: to winners of the "Outstanding Junior Membership" contest; the American History Scholarship winner from Missouri; and the Good Citizens Awards.

Business of State Conference was concluded during the Wednesday morning session, and new State Officers were installed by the State Chaplain. They are: Regent, Mrs. Raymond T. Finks; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Rufus K. Barton, Jr.; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roland B. Miller, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John W. Haralson; Consulting Organizing Secretary, Mrs. A. Frank Stephens; Treasurer, Mrs. Wilmer L. McIlroy; Registrar, Mrs. William C. Boney; Historian, Mrs. Byron E. Mickols; and Librarian, Mrs. George P. Wilson. Mrs. John C. Stapel, retiring State Regent, was unanimously voted Honorary State Regent. After the colors were retired, the State Regent declared the Sixty-ninth annual Missouri State Conference adjourned.—Mrs. John Briggs Letter.

MICHIGAN

The Sixty-eight State Conference of the Michigan Society was held March twelfth to fourteenth at the Hayes Motor Hotel in Jackson, Michigan, with Sarah Treat Prudden, Abi Evans, Ann Gridley, Lansing and Lucy Wolcott Barnum as hostesses Chapters. The opening meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, at eight o'clock P.M. The Honorable Maurice Townsend, Jr., Mayor of Jackson, welcomed the Conferees to the city. Greetings from the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. and First Vice President General, Mrs. Neilson Kilbourn were read. The State Regent introduced distinguished guests, which included not only Michigan dignitaries, but also Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman National Defense Committee, and Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Regent of Indiana. The speaker was Dr. John A. Clark of the University of Michigan, whose topic was, "Three Essentials for Survival."

Prior to the opening meeting, a Forum was held for State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The luncheon, Tuesday noon was conducted by Mrs. John W. Mason, State Chairman of National Defense, who introduced Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman National Defense Committee as speaker. Her address, "Facing the Issues" stressed that we must re-evaluate the steps we have taken if we are to fill our beacon place in the world.

A Memorial Service, which took place in the Chapel of the First Methodist Church, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Frazer assisted by State Directors, Mrs. Dale C. Ulrich and Miss Maralyyse Brooks.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents were heard on the second day of the Conference. After luncheon, Mrs. Norman L. Parker, State Chairman, DAR Schools, introduced Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, who spoke about "An Investment in Human Services." He commented on the support and tangible evidence by Michigan Daughters which have contributed a vital part in the success of the School.

The Wednesday evening banquet was preceded by a reception honoring distinguished guests and the State Executive Board. The banquet opened with a procession of guests and the State Officers led by Pages. Following dinner, greetings were extended by Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman, National Defense Committee, and Mrs. Raymond T. Finks; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Rufus K. Barton, Jr.; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles C. Barnett, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roland B. Miller, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John W. Haralson; Consulting Organizing Secretary, Mrs. A. Frank Stephens; Treasurer, Mrs. Wilmer L. McIlroy; Registrar, Mrs. William C. Boney; Historian, Mrs. Byron E. Mickols; and Librarian, Mrs. George P. Wilson. Mrs. John C. Stapel, retiring State Regent, was unanimously voted Honorary State Regent. After the colors were retired, the State Regent declared the Sixty-ninth annual Missouri State Conference adjourned.—Mrs. John Briggs Letter.

MICHIGAN

The Sixty-eight State Conference of the Michigan Society was held March twelfth to fourteenth at the Hayes Motor Hotel in Jackson, Michigan, with Sarah Treat Prudden, Abi Evans, Ann Gridley, Lansing and Lucy Wolcott Barnum as hostesses Chapters. The opening meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleinert, at eight o'clock P.M. The Honorable Maurice Townsend, Jr., Mayor of Jackson, welcomed the Conferees to the city. Greetings from the President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr. and First Vice President General, Mrs. Neilson Kilbourn were read. The State Regent introduced distinguished guests, which included not only Michigan dignitaries, but also Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman National Defense Committee, and Mrs. Glenn E. Wheeler, State Regent of Indiana. The speaker was Dr. John A. Clark of the University of Michigan, whose topic was, "Three Essentials for Survival."

Prior to the opening meeting, a Forum was held for State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The luncheon, Tuesday noon was conducted by Mrs. John W. Mason, State Chairman of National Defense, who introduced Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman National Defense Committee as speaker. Her address, "Facing the Issues" stressed that we must re-evaluate the steps we have taken if we are to fill our beacon place in the world.

A Memorial Service, which took place in the Chapel of the First Methodist Church, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Frazer assisted by State Directors, Mrs. Dale C. Ulrich and Miss Maralyyse Brooks.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen and Chapter Regents were heard on the second day of the Conference. After luncheon, Mrs. Norman L. Parker, State Chairman, DAR Schools, introduced Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, Kate Duncan Smith DAR School, who spoke about "An Investment in Human Services." He commented on the support and tangible evidence by Michigan Daughters which have contributed a vital part in the success of the School.

The Wednesday evening banquet was preceded by a reception honoring distinguished guests and the State Executive Board. The banquet opened with a procession of guests and the State Officers led by Pages. Following dinner, greetings were extended by Mrs. Frederick Griswold, Jr., National Chairman, National Defense Committee, and Mrs.
Glenn E. Wheeler, State Regent of Indiana. Included in the greetings by Mrs. Dale C. Ulrich, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, was the introduction of Miss Helen Vincent who is running for the office of National Registrar of C.A.R., and the announcement that Mrs. Harry H. Geitgey was the recipient of the C.A.R. Endowment Fund pin. Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary, KDS School and Mr. James A. Lafer, State President, Sons of the American Revolution, also extended greetings. The speaker was Dr. Margaret Sterne, Associate Professor, Department of History, Wayne State University, who spoke on “New Frontiers in East and West.”

The final day of the Conference included the passing of the resolutions prepared by the Resolutions Committee. An invitation to hold the 1969 State Conference in Flint, Michigan was extended. Following a short recess, the meeting reconvened and the Good Citizen finalists, preceded by the Flag Bearers and Pages, took their assigned places. The State Regent introduced the State Chairman of Good Citizens, Mrs. George W. Love, who gave her report. She introduced the eight Honorable Mention Winners, the ten Runners-up, then the Second Place Winner, who received a $75.00 bond, and finally the First Place Winner, Suzanne Louise Ray of Benton Harbor, sponsored by Algonquin Chapter, who received a $50.00 bond in addition to the $100.00 bond from the National Society.

Following the recessional of the Good Citizens, their parents and counselors, the benediction was pronounced and the Sixty-eighth State Conference was adjourned.—Jeanette Geitgey.

MINNESOTA

The Seventy-third Annual Conference of the Minnesota Society, Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Kahler, Rochester, Minn., March 4 through 6, 1968, with the State Regent, Mrs. Laurence Ward Corbett, presiding. The six chapters comprising District 1: Abigail Burnham, Albert Lea, Josiah Edson, Red Cedar, Rochester, Wonenah acted as hosts. Mrs. Edwin Doty, Chairman of the District, served as the official hostess.

Out-of-state guests at the Conference were Mrs. W. E. Walsh, State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, a Vice-President General and a former State Regent of Illinois; also Mrs. Arthur E. Leible, Senior Vice President of C.A.R., North-Central Region.

The Conference was preceded by a dinner and the annual meeting of the State Officers Club, the evening of March 3. The dinner honored Mrs. Laurence Corbett, the State Regent.

The Conference opened on Monday, March 14, 1968, with Registration at 8:00 a.m. The Conference Theme was “Progress is the activity of today and the Assurance of Tomorrow.”—Emerson. There was a Board of Management meeting at 9 a.m. which was followed by an impressive Memorial Service honoring deceased members, at 11:00 a.m. This was conducted by Mrs. W. I. Mueller, State Chaplain, assisted by Mrs. L. M. Fraiken, Acting State Registrar.

The Conservation Luncheon, at noon on Monday the 4th had as its principal speaker, Mr. Richard J. Dorer, who spoke on the “Minnesota Memorial Hardwood Forest.” Mrs. Leatha B. Orrison, State Conservation Chairman was the Luncheon Hostess.

When the Conference convened at 2:30 p.m., Mrs. Laurence Corbett, State Regent, gave the official Call to Order. This was followed by the Invocation by the State Chaplain. The Rochester Girl Scouts, Jr. Troop No. 495, presented the Colors and the pledge to the Flag followed and the American's Creed. The Star Spangled Banner was sung. Greetings were heard from Mrs. Doty, the Chairman of District 1, and the Hon. Wendell Moltby, the Mayor of Rochester. Reports of the State Officers were an important feature of this session.

The dinner, Monday evening was in honor of the Chapter Regents. The Mistress of Ceremonies was Mrs. L. J. Sweeney, State Vice Regent. Two minute reports were presented by the chapter regents who were present. Presentation of Awards were also made: The State Honor Roll Awards, Membership awards, History Book Awards and Year Book awards.

On the second day of the Conference, the business session was largely devoted to the reports of the State Chairmen of Committees. The luncheon that noon had as its principal speaker, the Hon. L. L. Duxbury, Speaker of the Minn. House of Representatives.

An important feature of the Conference was the reading and adoption of the Resolutions, prepared by the Resolutions Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Royce Anderson.

Tuesday evening's Banquet, the highlight of the Conference, featured the presentation of the “Good Citizens.” The State Regent introduced the State Chairman of the Good Citizens, Mrs. A. E. Klenck, who gave her report. She introduced the seven finalists in the state-wide “Good Citizen” contest and the three top winners received their awards: prizes of $100, $50, and $25 bonds. The Banquet address was delivered by the Rev. Otis Fisher of Charles City, Iowa, a pastor of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church. The banquet was followed by a reception. In the receiving line were the honored guests, the State Officers and the seven “Good Citizens.”

The Annual Meeting of the Sibley House Association took place on Wednesday, March 6, 1968. Mrs. Helen White of St. Paul, assistant curator of manuscripts of the Minn. Historical Society, was the guest speaker at the luncheon.—Mrs. Edward J. Balduc.

OREGON

The Fifty-Fourth State Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Gearhart Motor Inn, Gearhart, on March 14, 15, and 16, with Astoria, Mt. St. Helens, Multnomah, Portland and Tualatin Chapters as hostesses, Mrs. John D. Lesch, State Regent, presided at all meetings.

At 3 o'clock a beautiful and impressive Memorial service was held in the Convention Hall for the fifty-three deceased members. Mrs. George A. Hansen, State Chaplain, was in charge of arrangements and was assisted by the State Regent, Mrs. Lesch. Beautiful sacred solos were furnished by Mrs. Max Pope, of Seaside and Mrs. Kirk Beiningen, of Astoria. Tributes were given for Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Howard P. Arnst, by Mrs. William C. Coyner; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Gilbert E. Holt, by Mrs. Bruce Morehead; Past State Custodian, Mrs. Herman Grossman, by Mrs. John Y. Richardson.

The opening dinner Thursday night, honoring all Chapter Regents, had National Defense as the theme. Mrs. Clifford Cornutt, National Defense Chairman, was the speaker, with “Is Surrender Our Goal?” as her topic.

The Conference was officially opened Thursday evening with the assembly call by bugler, Gene Poppino, and the colorful procession of Color Bearers, Pages, Hostess Chapter Regents, Regents, Vice President General, Guests and State Regent. Mrs. Lesch called the meeting to order, and after the usual opening ceremonies, introduced the officers and the two distinguished guests, Mrs. Rae Stevens Hoopes, Past Vice President General of Alaska, and Mrs. Oval Pirkey, Regent of Washington State.

Greetings from the City of Gearhart were extended by Mr. Ray Earl, President of the Gearhart Chamber of Com-
mer, with response by Mrs. Lesch. Mrs. Emmett Stoddard brought greetings for the hostess Chapters, with response by Mrs. J. Frederick Johnson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. John W. Carr, Senior President, and Miss Patricia Horter, State President, and Mrs. Gilbert Lorenzini, National Historian of C.A.R., all brought greetings from their organization.

Reports of State Officers, and District Chairmen concluded the evening.

Reports of Chapter Regents and State Chairmen were heard when the business meeting resumed on Friday morning.

The Friday DAR School Luncheon had as the featured speaker, Mrs. Spicer who told of her visits to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith schools.

An interesting break in the after noon business meeting occurred when Marine Sergeant Parker was escorted to the rostrum and introduced by Mrs. Lesch. Sergeant Parker on leave from duty in Viet Nam gave some very enlightening views on the war.

The Friday night Americanism Banquet was the highlight of the Conference, with many guests present. Musical numbers were enjoyed by the Sea Tones, a group of twelve ladies, conducted by Mrs. A. Hal Connell of Portland. "One Nation Under God," was the subject of the speech by the Rev. Orval M. Whitman, of Astoria.

Two naturalized citizens were presented to receive the Americanism Award. Astoria Chapter, Mrs. C. E. Ash, Regent, presented Dr. Jon V. Straumfjord, and Winema Chapter, Mrs. S. D. Simpson, Regent, presented Dr. C. H. Wang, with Mrs. Lesch, State Regent, making the presentation of the medals.

The C.A.R. Breakfast on Saturday was conducted by Senior President, Mrs. John W. Carr, with Miss Patricia Horter, State President, and Michael Ryser, State Vice President, assisting.

The Saturday Awards Luncheon featured the Good Citizens, with Mrs. Claude G. Stotts introducing Miss Anne Christine Miller as the State winner. Mrs. O. K. Burrell presented Miss Janice Kathleen Graden of Springfield, as the Oregon winner for the National American History Scholarship. Mrs. Herbert W. White, Jr., State Chairman of Awards, gave out the various awards to the Regents of the winning Chapters.

Mrs. George A. Hansen, State Chaplain, installed the elected officers with the exception of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Seitz, who will be installed in April at Continental Congress in Washington.

After the Benediction by the State Chaplain, the Fifty-Fourth Annual State Conference was adjourned.

—Mrs. Laurence D. Jackson.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois State Officers Club met for dinner on Wednesday, evening, March 6th, 1968, preceding the opening of the DAR State Conference. Mrs. Richard Thompson, Jr., President, introduced the State Regent, Mrs. James J. Hamm; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; the visiting State Regents; officers of the Club; and distinguished members at the head table. The program was a clever skit in which a number of hats were placed on the President General each signifying one of her experiences.

The 72nd State Conference of the Illinois DAR was held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, on March 7, 8, and 9th, 1968. Following the processional Mrs. James J. Hamm, State Regent, called the Conference to order and introduced the President General. Also introduced were Mrs. Albert G. Peters, Registrar General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Ralph A. Killey, Vice President General and Honorary State Regent. Other Honorary State Regents introduced were: Mrs. Henry C. Warner, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Len Young Smith, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Past Chaplain General; and Mrs. Richard H. Thompson, Jr. Visiting State Regents were Mrs. Lawrence R. Andrus, Florida; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Maryland; Mrs. George S. Tolman III, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Richard D. Shelby, Mississippi. The National Chairman of Magazine Advertising, Mrs. Vaughn A. Gill, was introduced. Mrs. Hamm then presented the State Board.

The morning session was devoted to the President General's Workshop.

At the Illinois Sesquicentennial Luncheon on Thursday noon, Mrs. Harry A. Shaw narrated "Historic Illinois," a drama. This was accompanied by appropriate music by the duo pianists, Mrs. Earl F. Hopewell and Mrs. Ralph R. Wilson. During the luncheon a gift of a new Illinois flag was presented to the DAR State of Illinois by Mrs. Reber Graves, a gift of the 4th Division Regiment's Roundtable.

An impressive Hour of Loving Remembrance was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Putz. Tribute was paid to the departed members from each Chapter.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. Darrell W. Osborn, State Chairman of National Defense, was introduced. She presented the speaker, Mr. M. W. Johnson, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago. His topic was "Overall Activities of the F.B.I." After a recess there were nominations of candidates for State Office.

Mrs. Sullivan, President General, was the speaker at the Banquet on Friday evening. She told of her interesting experiences during her visit to Viet Nam. An event of special interest was the presentation of an award to Irene Powers, Chicago Tribune. She was honored by the DAR in appreciation for interest, help, and wonderful press coverages of our DAR State Conferences. The newly elected state officers were installed.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. Louis A. Rediger, State Chairman, presented 229 Good Citizens, many parents and teachers. Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Past Chaplain General, welcomed the girls. Mrs. Sullivan, President General, gave the address, "Education for Citizenship." The Conference closed by all joining hands and singing, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."—Irene P. Showers.
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(Continued on page 724)
The DAR Museum and State Room collection was indeed fortunate, during the final year of the Diamond Jubilee Administration, to dedicate two major additions—the completion of the Wisconsin 17th Century State Room and the Sunflower stained glass windows installed in the Kansas DAR Chapel.

Formal dedication of the Wisconsin 17th Century State Room was held on Sunday, April 14, 1968, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Lester J. LaMack, State Regent, presided; State Chaplain, Mrs. Oscar Wurtz, delivered the invocation. As Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. Erwin F. Seimes spoke briefly about the architectural achievement. Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Chairman of the project for the Wisconsin Society, made the formal presentation of the 17th century interior to Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, Curator General of the NSDAR. President General, Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., commented briefly about Wisconsin's 17th century State Room and its educational value to the Society. The ceremony was closed with the invitation to Members and guests to have refreshments in the near-by N.S.C.A.R. Board Room which had been loaned for the occasion. The benediction was given by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General. The refreshments were of special interest in that they represented foods which were specialties of Wisconsin, and were brought to Washington for the dedication. (See article in May 1968 DAR magazine for detail of the interior.)

Dedication of the Sunflower Windows was held at 3:30 in the afternoon on Monday, April 15th, 1968. The ceremony was opened with a scripture reading by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General. Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn of Sterling, Kansas, First Vice President General, made the presentation of the windows, saying, in part: "These sunflowers were sent from Kansas to warm and brighten this room. To analyze the charms of flowers is like dissecting music; it is one of those things it is far better to enjoy. We, of Kansas, hope that our flowers of gold will bring enjoyment to those who seek tranquility of spirit in the quietness of this chapel. It is the privilege of our Kansas Society to present these Kansas flowers, in the form of colorful glass, to the National Society."

Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General, graciously accepted the gift.

The recently painted Chapel, its blue and white décor enhanced by candlelight, white altar tulips, Easter lilies by the chancel rail, and white azaleas at the entrance, added charm to this memorial from the Kansas Executive Board for the late Mrs. E. Carruth Owen, Kansas Chaplain. A prayer of dedication was offered by Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain General, and a dedicatory song was sung by Noel Tyson, granddaughter of the Kansas Regent, Mrs. Elmer Huffman.

Mrs. Robert Chesney of Wichita, Kansas, Chapel Chairman and originator of the project to obtain the valuable stained glass windows, spoke briefly and the dedication ceremony was concluded with the extinguishing of the Altar candles. (See DAR Magazine, March, 1968: "Pictorial Glass Windows.")

Renovation of the Wisconsin State Room was in one aspect a unique situation for the State Room collection in the DAR Museum in that it chose to represent a new and completely different interior from the original Wisconsin State Room (previously furnished as a Victorian parlor with architectural details, circa 1905, original to Memorial Continental Hall). This meant that in addition to a new and different architectural plan, the interior had to be completely refurnished in the late 17th century style.

Without the cooperation and generosity of Members and friends this...
Mrs. Elmer Huffman, Kansas State Regent (left), and Mrs. Robert H. Chesney, Vice Chairman, Museum Committee, are shown with manikin given in honor of Mrs. Huffman.

Mrs. George J. Wals, State Regent, Pennsylvania, presents a colored lithograph to Mr. Frank E. Klapthor, Director-Curator, DAR Museum.

Mrs. Ralph A. Killey (left) and Mrs. James J. Hamm, Illinois State Regent, admire one of three Chinese Export porcelain pieces for the Illinois Room.

The furnishing would not have been possible, considering the State's responsibility in constructing the new interior.

The Wisconsin Society and the National Society are particularly grateful to Mr. Edward J. Marksman of Janesville, Wisconsin, for his interest and generosity. The fireplace wall was presented by Mr. Marksman in honor of his wife, Lula Belle Story. An English Walnut gateleg table, circa 1700-1720, and early 18th century iron table lighting device were also presented by Mr. Marksman in honor of his wife.

One of the leaded glass windows was presented by the State in honor of Mrs. Herman H. Barker, Honorary State Regent.

An English oak cradle, circa 1700, with bonnet top was presented by Mrs. Austin Charles Hayward, Registrar General, NSDAR, 1959-1962. A blanket for this cradle was handwoven as a gift by Mrs. Norman Evans of the Benjamin Talmadge Chapter in Milwaukee. The Racine Chapter presented two early 18th century wrought iron lighting devices (floor standing) in honor of Mrs. Lester Joseph LaMack, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Two late 17th century Cromwellian style oak side chairs were presented by Mr. Frank E. Klapthor in honor of Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chaplain General, 1950-1953, and Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Organizing Secretary General, 1962-1965. These chairs were restored and upholstered by the Wisconsin Society—the fabric for their seat and back was handwoven in a 17th century design by Mrs. Lester Joseph LaMack. Mr. Klapthor also presented in honor of Mrs. Austin C. Hayward, Registrar General, 1959-1962, an oak side chair, circa 1700, with rush seat. The cast iron cooking vessel which hangs in the fireplace was presented by Mrs. Lester Joseph LaMack. Mr. Robert R. Judson presented a salt glazed mug in honor of his mother, Mrs. Jessie Harper Judson of Washington, D.C.

The desk on frame which is English, circa 1690-1700, is of oak representing the first step in the development of the desk by the combining of the so-called Bible Box with a frame or stand, was presented by James Hunter Johnson in memory of his grandmother, Mrs. Alice Viola Coberth Weaver. An iron “Betty” lamp of early 18th century American origin was presented in honor of Mrs. Frank L. Harris and the wrought iron andirons were a gift in honor of Mrs. Lester Joseph LaMack from Mr. James Hunter Johnson.

(Continued on page 728)
The President General Announces.....

The Appointment of the National Parliamentarian:

Mrs. Harry E. Dixon
1411 West Drive Lakewood Colony
Roanoke, Virginia 24015

The Appointment of:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

1968

American Heritage ........................ MRS. SHERMAN B. WATSON
Route 3, Mt. Vernon Road, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

American Indians ........................... MRS. ALLEN L. BAKER
348 E. Foster Ave., State College, Pa., 16801

Americanism and DAR ........................ MRS. KENNETH S. FLEMING
Manual for Citizenship ....................... 255 Neff Drive, Canfield, Ohio 44406

Children of the American Revolution ...... MRS. BYRON M. VANDERBILT
1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Conservation ................................ MRS. CHARLOTTE W. SAYRE
2223 Cascade Street, Erie, Pennsylvania 16502

DAR Good Citizens ........................... MRS. MAXWELL MILLER CHAPMAN
215 S. Michigan Street, Rockville, Indiana 47872

DAR Magazine ................................. MISS DOROTHY V. SMITH
1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

DAR Magazine Advertising .................. MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS, Sr.
1720 College Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53403

DAR Museum ................................... MRS. CARL WILLIAM KIETZMAN
1776 D Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

DAR School .................................... MISS AMANDA A. THOMAS
1800 N. Devon Road, Columbus, Ohio 43212

Genealogical Records ......................... MRS. LESTER J. LAMACK
4310 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wis. 53405

Honor Roll .................................... MRS. EDWARD LYNN WESTBROOKE
1221 W. Washington Ave., Box 248, Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401

Junior American Citizens .................... MRS. WILLIAM D. LUM
603 Church Street, Port Gibson, Mississippi 39150

Junior Membership ............................ MRS. DUDLEY W. PIERCE
530 3rd Street, South, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. 54494
The Reactivation of:

The Fountain in the Memorial Garden on D Street. A gift of the State of Mississippi, the Fountain is the focal point of the Garden planned and executed during the Administration of Mrs. Ashmead White to honor or memorialize members of the National Society. All plants, shrubs, benches, etc., in the garden are gifts from individuals or State Organizations. Through the efforts of the Buildings and Grounds Staff, this charming little garden is being restored to its original beauty.

An Increase in Membership of:

2000 over the June, 1967 figure. This brings the total membership figure for June of 1968 to 187,762.

The Availability of:

The David Susskind Show featuring the appearance of Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General, NSDAR. This tape, which has been secured for the use of Chapters only, may be rented by contacting the Program Office at National Headquarters, 1776 D Street, NW, Washington D. C. 20006. A rental fee of $5.00 must accompany all requests to cover postage, insurance and the normal wear and tear of the tape.

Regrets to Report the Death of:

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH (MRS. CHARLES HASKELL) of Stanford University, California on May 24, 1968. A member of the Gaspar de Portola Chapter, Mrs. Danforth served as State Regent of California 1948-1950 and Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution 1950-1953.
Awards
77th Continental Congress

Among the awards presented on Opening Night of the 77th Continental Congress was the one to the Outstanding Junior Member. Pictured above are Miss Elizabeth Prince Bennett, National Chairman, Junior Membership; Mrs. Dudley W. Pierce, National Winner of the 1968 Contest; Mrs. William Henry Sullivan, Jr., President General; Mrs. Clarence W. Scheuren, National Vice Chairman of Contest.

At left, Mrs. Sullivan is shown with Mr. Charles van Ravenswaay, Director, The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. Mr. van Ravenswaay accepted the silver plaque presented by the National Society to Henry Francis du Pont for his patriotic service through the preservation of the American Decorative Arts and for sharing this with the public through his Winterthur Museum.

Corporal Lewis Patterson, Kate Duncan Smith Graduate representative, is shown with Mrs. Sullivan immediately following the presentation of the Americanism Medal to him for his service in Vietnam.

Miss Dorothy V. Smith, National Chairman, DAR Magazine, accepts the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal on behalf of the DAR Magazine.
At left is shown Thomas Carl Crumplar, the second National Winner of the NSDAR $8000 American History Scholarship Award. Tom, a graduate of Fort Hunt High School, Alexandria, Virginia, and son of Air Force Colonel John R. Crumplar and Mrs. Crumplar, was a straight A student in Government and History. He has been accepted by the University of Michigan and has been placed in the special Honor group.

Miss Sue Ella Iddings of Raleigh, N. C., is the National DAR Good Citizen winner. She was presented a $1000 scholarship to the Duke University School of Nursing and a Paul Revere Bowl. Miss Iddings was sponsored by the Caswell-Nash Chapter of Raleigh.

Mrs. Sullivan receives a Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Medal from Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA (Ret.), Vice Chairman, Trustees, Freedoms Foundation. The award was presented for her speech, "The Pursuit of Happiness," made during her fall and spring State Conference Tour.

Below, A Distinguished Service Certificate was presented to the President General by General Emmett "Rosie" O'Donnell, USAF (Ret.) on behalf of the National Capitol USO for outstanding assistance to the USO program in the Nation's Capital.

At the annual DAR Banquet, concluding Congress week, Mrs. Sullivan presented Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the Senate and member of the DAR Advisory Board, with a special citation for long and devoted patriotic service through his Christian ministry.
In the autumn of 1776 one sunny afternoon near the corner of 5th and Walnut Street in Philadelphia, Pa., two men, Tom and Alex, were walking. Alex felt the warmth of the fall afternoon very stimulating after spending most of the week around recruiting headquarters. Tom liked to check his watch with the old clock on the North Front of the State House and so they were proceeding toward Chestnut Street. Looking up at the steeple in the Statehouse and observing the Liberty Bell, Tom remarked, "From the beginning of creation, the bell has been a part of life. Dinner bells, call bells, donkey, horse, and cow bells; door bells, sleigh and ship bells; school bells, wedding bells, death bells and warning bells!

"There are many, many shapes and sizes. And they have been cast from various kinds of metals and other materials: Glass, gold, silver, copper, iron and brass. Each combination of materials, shapes and sizes cause a variation of tones and some are tuned to the scale of music."

Alex, gazed up at the Great Bell, and commented: "I remember my father telling me about the Province Bell of Philadelphia when I was very young. Just last week, while I was looking through a June 7, 1753 issue of the Maryland Gazette, I saw a news article saying: 'Last week we raised and fixed in the State House steeple a great, new bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2,080 pounds, with this motto: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. XXV: 10. Just think! that was 23 years before the Declaration of Independence!"

"My father said that it was first cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, Eng. It was ordered to celebrate the 50th anniversary and memorial to William Penn's Charter of Privileges of 1701 and called the Province Bell. The latter part of August 1752, it was hung on trusses in the State House yard to try out its sound before raising it to the tower. Early in September it was cracked by the stroke of the clapper during a test. Then John Pass and Charles Stow Jr., two ingenious workmen of Philadelphia, recast the bell with the addition of one and one half ounces of American copper to a pound of the old bell metal to make the bell less brittle. For some reason the tone did not satisfy them and they cast it a third time."

Tom reminiscing, replied, "I well remember. Your father was correct. But now it is called the Liberty Bell. The word "Liber" which makes up the word Liberty, means to be free. What does the word Liberty mean to you, Alex?"

Thoughtfully, Alex replied, "I define Liberty as a condition where the restriction of coercion of human beings by other human beings is at a minimum."

Tom questioned, "What is a minimum of restriction, Alex—especially in government? Our ancestors have suffered persecution and coercion from governments time and time again."

Alex responded, "Our government should be limited to promoting justice, defending us from enemies, insuring domestic tranquility, and promoting the general welfare. This would be minimum government. Don't you think that is correct Tom? Wouldn't that secure the blessings of Liberty?"

Tom said, "No, not exactly. The idea to promote the general welfare is a very dangerous thought. Under general welfare people will use the tool of government to steal from one to give to the others. Under majority rule, the working man can be forced to take care of the non-working person. Some will want to be taken care of from the cradle to the grave, and good people will become enslaved by government. Then Liberty is destroyed."

"You realize, Alex, Government cannot produce anything. It has only that what it takes from the people."

Alex replied, "You are correct. Government does not produce, but minimum government is my idea on how to organize a society. What is yours, Tom?"

Tom replied, "I propose self-government. These united colonies have declared their independence. They have recognized that each man has certain inalienable rights. Free trade and courage have inspired the inhabitants of America to defy a strong king. History has never recorded such an act before. I think each man can govern himself."

Alex laughed, "Ridiculous. Few humans are capable
of self-government. And our young industries need protective tariffs, which must have a strong government to enforce them. This new nation must have a king!"

Tom shockingly said, "God forbid! We have just been through that. All men are capable of life's fulfillment. Each can create, produce, work at the skill he can do best and sell his products for a profit. Each man pursues his happiness when he is free to choose his own work, makes his own mistakes, and is responsible for his decisions and his life. That is makes a man grow from childhood to his full adulthood. Even a good king, Alex, keeps a man in perpetual childhood. Man must learn the principles of living and organize his society on principles."

Alex inquired, "Just what are those principles, Tom?"

Tom answered, "God has endowed each man with certain inalienable rights. First is his right to life, which means that all men must recognize that each life is valuable and not to be sacrificed for another. Second, each man has a right to his liberty, which means the right to make choices and to be responsible for those choices. Each must choose to work, to save, to get property, and to increase his productive ability. To be free means to be free to choose, but liberty includes responsibility for one's choices. Man cannot be responsible without property. It is an extension of his life."

Alex said, "I agree with that—that each man must work and get property. We could not sustain our life if we did not have property. Are there any other principles?"

Tom went on, "Yes the right to the pursuit of happiness, which means that each man has a right to use his own mind to decide what will make him happy. None of us can secure a man's happiness. But we can stay out of his way as he pursues the goals and values he chooses."

Alex said, "I see, Tom. So you propose that man can organize his society on certain principles? Well, I still think that certain people are unreliable and need to be controlled. We must have a government of minimum duties, and I think it should be headed by a king. In fact, I would like to be king!"

Tom was saddened. Picking up some colorful leaves and crumbling them in his hand he thought of this new country he deeply loved and looking up at the great bells words: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. XXV: 10." and thought to himself, "Man will only be free when he has attained self-discipline and to value life's fulfillment. When each individual resolves not to coerce any other individual for any reason whatsoever and looks to his own discipline, The Liberty Bell will ring its sweetest and truest sound."
How to build a chapter

Blueprint
FOR A MILLION-MEMBER DAR

Halting a 37-year membership decline, Corning (N. Y.) Chapter gained 69.2 per cent in three years to reach an all-time high. Now it leads the Northeast United States. (Unofficially, it tops at least 47 states.) Says the Regent who achieved the turn-around: "Using our methods, any chapter can do as well." Here they are.

In 1929 Corning (N. Y.) DAR Chapter began a 37-year decline. By 1965 membership had dropped to a new low, with fewer than a quarter attending meetings. Finances neared the deficit point.

Then the chapter turned around. Three years later membership had grown by 69.2 percent to set an all-time high. Average member age went down. The treasury held a backlog of $560—with no increase in dues. Public lectures sponsored by the chapter attracted overflow audiences—up to three times lecture hall capacity! People read about the chapter in 10 newspapers, heard about it from 10 radio and two television stations, listened to its Regent in a dozen TV and radio appearances.

And in April, 1968, Corning Chapter was officially proclaimed top membership growth chapter—both numerically and percentagewise—of New York State and the Northeastern United States.

The turn-around was accomplished in the three-year Regent's term (1965-68) of Mrs. Robert L. Lyon. To her new office she applied imagination, initiative, enterprise, and energy. The effectiveness of these qualities—which spell leadership—is revealed in the escalating growth rates:

During Mrs. Lyon's first year as Regent, membership grew by 9.6 per cent. The second year brought a growth rate of 17.5 per cent compounded (figured on the new, higher base). In the third year the compounded rate advanced to 31.25 per cent, to win top award in the Northeastern Division. (Seven states, 328 chapters.)

Total growth for the three years: 69.2 per cent. All figures are net—after deducting losses. And all represent actual NSDAR growth. Transfers from other chapters were not counted.

But it wasn't like that in 1965. After its 37-year decline, Corning Chapter had almost hit bottom.
"Obviously it was time to take aggressive action," Mrs. Lyon recalls. "We revised and modernized chapter procedures from the ground up. And not procedures alone, but the very point of view. We set out, not merely to help 'preserve' America's heritage—but to promote it. Our slogan: 'History is fun!'"

"For techniques we turned to Madison Avenue."

Revitalization of the chapter was founded on a multitude of new ideas and approaches, which—by oversimplification—can be grouped under four major headings.
A Membership Commission, instituted and headed by this Regent, holds regular workshops, helping prospects to establish proofs and to fill out lineage papers. The final work session in Mrs. Lyon’s term attracted 24 persons. For social appeal she established an annual Membership Tea.

Meetings were moved from a rented church parlor to the prestigious Corning Glass Center, where a modern auditorium, audio-visual equipment, snack bar facilities, and even the services of a motion picture projectionist are made available without charge. Professional films on American heritage subjects are obtained rent-free from the New York State Library. The chapter was awarded first prize this year by the Motion Picture Committee of the New York State DAR.

At dinner meetings the chapter presents unusual speakers with new, un hackneyed stories to tell. Three examples: an historical museum curator, the owner of a gallery of Old West art, the great nephew of a frontier woman doctor.

For the chapter’s birthday dinners, Mrs. Lyon devised a semi-liturgical induction ceremony during which new members light candles in memory of Revolutionary ancestors. Other products of her ingenuity include an annual February (American History Month) Heritage Luncheon based on Colonial menus, and a museum field trip which opens each fall season.

While building up Corning DAR Chapter, Mrs. Lyon found time also to organize a new regional chapter of the Daughters of the American Colonists (DAC). (This chapter, incidentally, led all New York State DAC chapters in 1967 membership growth—both numerical and percentage.)

Serving as Regent of both chapters, Mrs. Lyon established a coordinated public relations program for the two societies. (She was aided in this by her husband, a professional journalist and National Committeeman of the Sons of the American Revolution.) Activities are reported in a Sunday newspaper, four daily papers, and five weeklies, and on 10 radio and two television stations.

Mrs. Lyon’s personal appearances on TV and radio always include a discussion of ancestor-hunting. “Arousing a listener’s curiosity about his own ancestors,” she explains, “is only a step from awakening his interest in lineage societies.” A friend of DAR-DAC purchases advance newspaper and radio advertising to call attention to special broadcasts.

A DAR chapter activity which attracts much attention from news media is the annual public lecture on American heritage, initiated by Mrs. Lyon in 1966 as a public service. The chapter has presented admission-free “slide tours” by an archeologist, a former curator of Old Sturbridge Village, and a former staff member of Colonial Williamsburg. Overflow audiences ranged up to three times lecture hall capacity.

Publicizing—and reflecting—Corning Chapter’s new dramatic approach to programming, are a biennial program booklet, designed in 1965, and its annual supplements. The 1967-68 supplement is a six-page doublefold brochure highlighted by hand lettering and by 10 Early American drawings. The back page, sketched in poster fashion, invites prospects to seek Membership Commission aid. A 67 per cent cost saving was achieved by using the photo-offset printing method.

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Counting costs was a necessity three years ago when the chapter lacked money to pay a printer. One of the new Regent’s first acts was to seek exemption from New York State’s sales tax. The effort produced nerve-wracking adventures in Bureaucratland, including receipt of “permission” to collect taxes, an official assertion that DAR is “not tax-exempt,” and many unanswered letters. Eventually, intervention by sympathetic legislators, plus documentation supplied by national and state DAR officers, brought success.

The most productive contribution to good business management was establishment of a budget, with the practice, when warranted, of taking informal bids.

Does this successful Regent have encouragement for others who would like to build their chapters? She does: “Plan unusual programs. Make history fun. Open your programs to the public. Cooperate with other organizations.” (This policy brought Mrs. Lyon the “DAR Appreciation Medal” of the Sons of the American Revolution.)

“Don’t be discouraged if, at first, you find yourself doing most of the work. As new members come in, your burdens will lighten.—Then you’ll raise your sights and add new ones.”

Does someone protest: “But I haven’t time for all that”? Then note other activities—since 1965—of this medal-winning two-chapter Regent: elected president of a DAR chapters council, appointed to DAR and DAC state chairmanships, admitted to five Old World Hereditary Societies, directed program planning for a genealogical seminar and a woman’s club, headed historical society and garden club committees, wrote research papers on education and art, helped design a park beautification, did genealogical research for a future book, restored antique furniture as a hobby, cultivated a flower garden—and made her home her first interest.

Four national presidents of major lineage societies have praised her accomplishments for DAR and DAC. National societies grow at chapter level. If the nearly 3,000 DAR chapters were to grow at Corning’s rate, we would have . . . A million-member DAR in 10 years!
Important DAR Basics

In order to fully enjoy your DAR membership, you should know DAR policy, procedure, and precedent. And, in order to explain the NSDAR to others and satisfactorily answer questions regarding its activities, you should know the reasons for them. The purpose of the information that follows is to help you know your Society and be able to answer questions about it.

Objectives

The threefold objectives of the NSDAR are the same today as when the Society was organized in 1890 and chartered by Act of Congress in 1895—historical, educational, and patriotic—as stated in the Bylaws:

The objects of this Society shall be:

1. To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence . . .
2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," . . .
3. To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, . . .

The historical, educational, and patriotic work of the National Society is promoted through National, State, and Chapter Committees; all 23 National Committees fall under these categories. Most of their work relates to education, either youth or adult.

The NSDAR is classified as an educational, nonprofit organization because the fundamental aim of the DAR is to promote good citizenship through education. Participation in youth programs sponsored by DAR is voluntary, and winners of awards are selected by local citizens. All such programs are planned to promote leadership, dependability, service, and patriotism.

The National Society maintains important educational facilities at its National Headquarters in Washington, D. C. that are open daily to the public:

Museum of American Decorative Arts, with 28 Period Rooms, Free guide service.
American Collection of historical documents pertaining to the American Revolution.
Genealogical Library, founded in 1896, with a highly specialized collection of some 56,000 books, pamphlets, and microfilm on American history, genealogy, and biography; many in manuscript form available nowhere else.

Constitution Hall, the Society's auditorium, has been made available to the public for almost 40 years, constituting a very tangible contribution to the cultural and educational life of the Nation's Capital, as no other similar facility exists in Washington, D. C.

Operation

The President General is the official voice of the NSDAR. To avoid misunderstanding and for authenticity, any statement issued in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is made only by the President General. No individual member, Chapter, or State Society is authorized to speak in the name of the National Society.

The NSDAR is nonpolitical. Each Daughter, Chapter, and State Society is cautioned to refrain from any activity performed in the name of the DAR which might be construed as political. It should be pointed out that the National Society maintains no lobby at national, state, or local government levels, contributes to no political party or candidates in any way, initiates no legislation, and does not have any legislative chairman even in its own internal set-up. The DAR is interested in preserving and maintaining our Constitutional Republic, and does urge its members individually, as good American citizens, to be informed and vote. Naturally, how one votes is entirely up to the individual.

Policy — Procedure — Precedent

The Founders and subsequent leaders of the National Society merit high tribute and the utmost respect for their far-sighted vision in establishing DAR policies and procedures.

Nonaffiliation

The NSDAR has a long-standing policy and precedent of nonaffiliation. The purpose of this is to protect the name, prestige and integrity of the National Society. This safeguard is necessary because of the volume and variety of requests received, many of which have no bearing on historical, educational or patriotic work. A ruling of the 57th Continental Congress, 1948, reads:

Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is being constantly requested to join or affiliate with an increasing number of other organizations in various projects; and

Whereas, Many of these organizations and projects are frequently at variance with the declared policies of
this Society, as expressed by action of Continental Congresses; and

Whereas, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution is committed to a policy of non-affiliation with other organizations though cooperating with them when deemed advisable;

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, call upon its National, State and Chapter groups and upon its individual members to consider thoughtfully, keeping in mind our policies, all proposals placed before them by such groups and to avoid use of the name of our Society in connection with membership in other organizations except with the consent of the Society.

As this indicates, Chapters may cooperate, with discretion, in the promotion of projects compatible with NSDAR objectives. If there is any question, it is necessary to have the consent of the National Society before proceeding.

Circularization

It is of the utmost importance that Daughters holding responsible office at the National, State, or Chapter level be familiar with and thoroughly understand the following rules covering circularization. These are not new; they have been in existence over a great many years.

No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or organization of Chapters without the approval of the Board. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority. (5th Continental Congress, Feb. 1896.)

That chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any DAR project, or wishing to solicit funds for any DAR work outside of their own State, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management. (National Board, Feb. 7, 1912.)

That in view of infringements of the rules and Bylaw provisions regarding circularization, the rulings of 1896 and 1912 be reaffirmed and that the President General be instructed to so advise any State Society, Chapter or individual involved, and to report any such future instances to the Executive Committee and National Board of Management. (National Board, Feb. 1963.)

DAR Mailing List

The official NSDAR mailing list is restricted to DAR use exclusively. The list is not available for solicitation or circularization of any kind. Any request to use this list must be directed to the National Board of Management which has the authority to grant such permission.

(Only exception: The annual list is available to DAR candidates for mailing announcements to the National Board of Management and Chapters.)

The NSDAR and The Public

It is important that Daughters understand that the NSDAR objectives are Historic Preservation, Promotion of Education, and Patriotic Endeavor. These are the objectives for which the National Society was organized and upon which its program is based.

An organization must function within the scope for which it was founded. Confusion and misunderstanding may sometimes result if Daughters make public statements based upon lack of knowledge. Doubtless this is entirely unintentional.

A simple inquiry to National Headquarters will bring facts, a statement, or clarification of policy.

Publicizing the facts of the DAR with its extraordinary record can do much to inform the public about the NSDAR. Every effort should be made to provide this factual information. The National Society stands ready and willing to cooperate in supplying current facts and figures to interested Daughters and the public. Authentic information will do much to promote understanding the Society's endeavors by the members, and thus insure their cooperation, as well as help portray the true image of the DAR to the public.

First Printing 1964—Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, President General
Revised 1967—Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., President General
Revised 1968—Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General

Reprints sent upon request to the
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

IMPORTANT NOTICE

AMERICAN HISTORY MEDALS

Procedures for ordering American History Medals have been changed. They are to be ordered from the office of the Historian General, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Only the bronze and sterling silver medals will be available for purchase—Bronze @ $1.50; Sterling Silver @ $3.00. Please use the order form provided in the Summer Packet with check to cover made payable to the Treasurer General, NSDAR.
With the Chapters

DOROTHEA HENRY (Danville, Virginia). Members of Memorial Hospital Staff and Dorothea Henry Chapter, DAR, friends and family assembled in Hoover Memorial Hall at the Nurses Home of Memorial Hospital on April 9, 1968 to honor Dr. Kurt O. Leonhardt. Mrs. A. Yancey Kerr, Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship, made the presentation of the Americanism Certificate, Medal, and Recognition Emblem.

Dr. Leonhardt was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and educated at Tubingen University in his native country. He was naturalized in Roanoke, Virginia, May 6, 1960. As head of the Anesthesiology Department of Memorial Hospital, Dr. Leonhardt has instituted an approved residency and an approved school for training nurses in this field. He was instrumental in setting up the Intensive Care Unit at the hospital, as well as starting a pulmonary function laboratory. A member of the Lutheran Church, he is interested in the cultural activities of the city, especially the field of music. Dr. Leonhardt was recommended for this award by the Medical Staff of the hospital.

The qualifications for this honor stipulate a minimum of five years as an American Citizen, these years being spent in useful service in the recipient's community. Dr. Leonhardt is the first to be awarded this honor by Dorothea Henry Chapter.

Mrs. W. W. Moore, Jr., Regent, gave a resume of the contributions made by the recipient to Danville, and the appreciation of the community to him for his efforts and interest in advancements made in the fields of medical science and music. Mrs. McLin S. Choate gave the Invocation; Mrs. W. E. Gardner, Jr. led the Pledge of Allegiance, followed by Mrs. Kerr's presentation with details of Dr. Leonhardt's educational background and accomplishments, and his acceptance. The service closed with the American's Creed led by Mrs. W. H. McCollum.

ON-TI-ORA (Catskill, N. Y.). Outstanding men and women of the community, including lawyers, judges, the County Sheriff and doctors joined with On-ti-ora Chapter and its guests on January 13 to honor Roland Lindemann as an outstanding citizen, humanitarian, conservationist, and promoter of the world-famed Catskill Game Farm.

At a largely attended luncheon at The Skyline, Catskill, On-ti-ora Chapter took pride in presenting Mr. Lindemann with the NSDAR medal presented only to those naturalized citizens who have demonstrated to a high degree the qualities of trustworthiness, leadership, service, patriotism. Mr. Lindemann had met these qualifications to the fullest.

Roland Lindemann received his naturalization papers on Feb. 2, 1932, and has, by example, leadership and accomplishment inspired other naturalized citizens as well as native-born Americans with a realization of the freedom they are privileged to enjoy in the United States of America, where they can express and share their dreams and talents.

The Honorable John H. Pennock of Albany, Supreme Court Justice for the Third Judicial District, praised the work of Roland Lindemann, and, as guest speaker for the luncheon attended by 80 guests, Judge Pennock said "How wonderful it must be for Mr. Lindemann to look back to 1932 when he stood before Naturalization Court Judge in Jersey to take his oath of allegiance—what a moving moment for a man who came here from Germany in the midst of the depression to have courage to start life anew."

"It's a precious gift to be an American," said Mr. Lindemann in his response to the honors bestowed upon him. He recalled having come to Catskill 40 years ago and from his boyhood dream in Germany of someday having a game farm, he started the nucleus of the gigantic, successful, far-reaching enterprise he has today.

The town of Catskill, 110 miles from New York and accessible by N. Y. Thruway to Exit 21, is known world wide as a survival center of rare and vanishing animals, approved by our government as a Zoological Park, and given government permission to import zoological rarities of the world. Two years ago Mr. Lindemann received this country's highest award for conservation bestowed upon him in Washington, D. C. by the First Lady, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson—Elizabeth M. Boice.

SANTA LUCIA (Salinas, Calif.) The Salinas Californian gave us a full page picture for Flag Day, 1967 and a full page write-up of our activities over 30 years. In the History of California Society, DAR issued this year, there are about three pages of our accomplishments. The Chapter has received the Honor Roll award every year but two, since 1955; Gold, once; Silver, twice; and Honorable Mention seven times. Magazine subscriptions have rated as high as 37% several years. Much has been given to approved schools. Tamas see has received at least eight Memorial Acres, many from member Mrs. Louis E. Wyatt, who also maintained a scholarship for a boy at one of the schools. In 1955 members made 20 Colonial costumes for students who gave a play for History month. In 1955, Mrs. S. M. Black wrote a play "The Birth of the American Flag" using these costumes to create a living picture of Betsy Ross and friends making the first flag. In
1954, at a Washington Birthday celebration, a huge replica of the Declaration of Independence was hung on the wall. Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, State Regent (then) and Mrs. Harold L. Palmer, State Secretary, were present, and each located the name of their ancestor signer. Trees have been planted and flags presented. In 1968 two large flags and ten smaller ones were given to Boy and Girl Scout Houses and groups. DAR Manuals for Citizenship, Flag Codes and Flags have been provided for Naturalization classes. In 1945 a Neighborhood Center was maintained where patriotic movies were shown. Hundreds of scarves were knitted for Crossnore and Hindman Schools by yarn supplied by former Regent, Miss Charlotte Bragstown, of Manson, Iowa. In 1956, our Chapter cooperated with San Jose Chapter, D.A.C. to place a marker at Hilltown Ferry, near Salinas. Books and magazines are provided for hospital at Fort Ord. Mrs. S. M. Black obtained 130 books from the original Hartnell College, built in 1834, to present to the modern Hartnell College in Salinas.—Annie M. Black.

ROGER SHERMAN (New Milford, Connecticut). Twenty-five years of activity and progress! This is the record of the Roger Sherman Chapter in New Milford, Connecticut. Therefore, it is with justifiable pride that the Chapter celebrated its 75th Anniversary this year, extending the scope of its program to include a salute to the past as well as an expressed concern for the present and future.

A highlight was the presentation of Fifty-Year Pins by Mrs. Francis Byrnes, State Regent, to Mrs. Creighton Barker and Mrs. Herbert Barlow, sisters and former regents of the Chapter. Both are members who have made distinguished contributions to the development of the Chapter, thus following in the footsteps of their mother, Mrs. Charles Beach who joined in 1893 and later became regent.

The Chapter, named for Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an early resident of New Milford, arranged, as another event, an exhibit of Roger Sherman Memorabilia in the New Milford Library. The general public and the elementary schools were invited to attend to learn of this man, described as “looking plain, strong, and unbendable as oak,” whose achievements for his town, state and country were so remarkable.

A social evening with the members of the Historical Society as guests included an informal talk by Mr. Howard Peck, a prominent citizen, on the topic “Early New Milford Industry.”

For the final program of this Jubilee Year, the Chapter was privileged to have Mr. Roger Sherman, the great, great, grandson of Roger Sherman and a man of distinction in his own right, as guest of honor. Mr. Sherman spoke informally concerning his illustrious ancestor and joined in celebrating his great, great, grandfather’s birthday date. April 19, 1721.—Margaret Elizabeth Sober.

FORT CHISWELL (Bristol, Va.) has held two memorial services in Glenwood Cemetery and placed DAR markers on the graves of two loyal and beloved members. On May 3, 1967 the chaplain, Mrs. R. T. L. Liston, conducted the ritual for the placing of the marker on the grave of Mrs. Irene King Newman, and Mrs. Henry Miller spoke in praise of her life as a churchwoman, Chapter member, and civic leader of Bristol, Virginia. And on May 1, 1968 the Chaplain, Mrs. Janice Wilson, conducted the ritual for Mrs. J. Walter Wright, Sr., and told of her vital interest in DAR work and the strong influence she had exerted through her church, her family, and community.

During the year, the chapter paid tribute to a former beloved member and Regent, Mrs. Floyd Roberts, who died in November. She had resigned the year before when she felt she could no longer be active. Also, tribute was paid by the chapter at the passing of its real granddaughter, Amanda Grizard (Mrs. R. W.), in August. She was one of the three real granddaughters in Virginia.

The Fort Chiswell and Sycamore Shoals Chapters were fortunate to be hosts to the District IV meeting in Bristol in September.

The Chapter boasts of having a three generation membership when Mrs. Sandra Preston Skaggs became a junior member. She is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Preston and the granddaughter of Mrs. T. W. Preston—whose daughter recently transferred into the Chapter also.

COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON (Roanoke, Virginia). On March 1st word was received by the Regent, Miss Mary E. Altizer, that Elizabeth Barbour Beggs, a member of the chapter since June 7, 1951, has been appointed the Navy Department’s representative under the federal government’s equal opportunity employment program for women.

Mrs. Beggs, an Alexandria housewife, has been appointed the Department’s first representative under an executive order signed last fall by President Johnson outlawing discrimination against women in federal jobs. She is one of the Navy’s few women civilians working in the realm of physics and engineering.

She will serve as advisor to Randolph S. Driver, Deputy Under secretary of the Navy for Manpower. She will represent the Navy at meetings with the Civil Service Commission, the Labor Department and other federal agencies which have outside contracts.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1968
Discrimination because of sex was prohibited in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but President Johnson's order strengthening enforcement procedures was not signed until October 13, 1967. The order became effective in mid-November but Mrs. Beggs is the first to be appointed by any of the four military services as a representative. It gives women a better chance for promotion to top government jobs.

Mrs. Beggs believes that the order opens up a whole new career field for women in federal employment, and she also said, "I've always felt women could handle supervisory positions." She says she hopes to see the start of training programs to prepare women for such positions.

Mrs. Beggs is the wife of Donald Beggs, Jr.; the mother of eight year old triplets, Susanna, Grace and Augusta, and of Lillian, 13, and Barbour, 16 years. She is a graduate of Sweet Briar College, where she majored in physics and mathematics; she has worked in infra-red physics on the navy's weapons control systems, and missile guidance and control systems, which included administering the Sidewinder and Sparrow projects.

Mrs. Beggs has been employed by the Navy since 1948 except for a four-year interval when her children were young. She is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William MacAllister Barbour of Arlington, formerly of Roanoke.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON (Baton Rouge, La.). Following the exercises of the Peden Reunion at Fairview Presbyterian Church near Fountain Inn, South Carolina, Greenville County, U. S. Senator John Cornelius Stennis of DeKalb, Mississippi was the main speaker at the dedication of a memorial marker honoring Alexander Peden, 1750-1841, on Sunday at 2:30 p.m., July 18th in the churchyard at Fairview Presbyterian Church.

The marker was the gift of the John James Audubon Chapter, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Mrs. Keller McKowen, Immediate Past Regent, who is a great great granddaughter of Alexander Peden.

Mrs. David Hunter Garrett, of Fountain Inn, member of the Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, DAR, great great granddaughter, preceded in the absence of Mrs. J. L. Perkins, Regent, John James Audubon Chapter, DAR.

Rev. John S. Walkup, Pastor, Fountain Inn Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation, and the Color Guard was made up of great great great grandsons: Tommy Peden, Toby Garrett, Stewart Peden, and James Rodgers.

Miss Agnes Rabb, Regent of Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, DAR, Laurens, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag.

Mrs. Garrett welcomed the group and introduced special guests. These included Mrs. Paul Foster of Spartanburg, South Carolina National Society DAR. As Historian, South Carolina DAR, she reminded the families that the marker represented one of three objectives, historic preservation. Mrs. William N. Fressette of St. Matthews, South Carolina, Regent, NSDAR, brought greetings.

The dedicatory address was delivered by United States Senator John C. Stennis from the state of Mississippi, great great grandson of the American Revolution soldier being honored. The Peden family was one of the earliest to settle in Greenville County, and the Senator's great great grandparents and great great great grandsons are buried in the historic Fairview Church cemetery. Fairview Church was founded in the fall of 1786 by the Pedens, Alexander's, and Nesbit's.

Following dedication ceremonies in the ancient church cemetery, Senator Stennis was joined by Peden family descendants in a 5 mile walking pilgrimage to the John Stennis Homestead, built in 1808, perhaps the oldest in Greenville County—located 3 miles out from Fairview and 2 miles from Reedy River.—Carrie S. Coleman.

DE ANZA (Encinitas, California). The January 1968 meeting of the De Anza Chapter was an Historical Pilgrimage to San Pasqual Valley, California to see the monument erected on the site of the "bloodiest" of all battles fought on California soil (aside from Indian massacres), and that took place on December 6-10, 1846, between the Americans and Mexicans during the American occupation.

The monuments honor 20 American regulars who under the command of General Stephen W. Kearney gave their lives in the battle. A bronze tablet was placed on the site by the DAR of California on February 22, 1924 and the
following year on December 20, 1925, the State of California erected a monument memorializing the men who gave their lives. A park under the control of the State Park Commission, incloses the site, the land having been donated by William G. Henshaw and Colonel Edward Fletcher and C. H. Webb.

We then drove through Cuyamaca State Park and were thrilled with the foot deep snow! Cuyamaca was a part of a very rich gold mining region around Julian. These mines, now inactive, have produced over 5 million dollars.

We viewed a stretch of the old Butterfield Stage Route near Mountain Springs Grade. The Butterfield Overland Mail and Passenger Line was awarded the first transcontinental contract on September 16, 1857 and St. Louis was chosen as the central supply depot.

We also saw the Oyster Mounds near Painted Canyon, near the western edge of Imperial Valley where to this day petrified shells can be seen.

Following a late luncheon in El Centro the Valley members were hostesses for a beautiful dessert birthday celebration given at the home of Mrs. Van Bruner for Mrs. Charles A. Cherniawa, where an immense and beautifully decorated cake was served with coffee and tea.

A fine program then followed presented by Mrs. Robert L. Sperry, Regent, on Lineage Reports and a showing of the various Official Insignia—and school awards pins, medals and certificates.—Grace H. Ayres.

SOLDIERS DELIGHT (Randallstown, Maryland) was organized February 26, 1966 and confirmed April, 1966, under the guiding hand of Organizing Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Walter and with the assistance of then State Regent, Mrs. Wilson King Barnes. We boast 21 charter members, all avid and gracious workers, and have attracted five new members. One of our members, Mrs. Ernest R. Smoot, is State Chairman of DAR Schools. Our present regent is Mrs. Raymond F. Jaeger, a tireless and inventive leader.

We are happy to announce our yearly meetings for National Defense recognition have been successful, well-attended luncheons boasting outstanding speakers. At our National Defense Luncheon in February our speaker was Hon. Wilson King Barnes, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Judge Barnes spoke about "The Proposed New Constitution for Maryland." He gave an informative talk on the Proposed Constitution and made many comparisons between the present Constitution and the proposed one. After his talk there was a question and answer period with several well informed panelists answering the questions. We are confident that many persons attending this meeting learned much about the proposed Constitution and were then inspired to read and study the document so as to make a wise decision at the polls on May 14. The meeting was a well-attended one, not only by DAR members, but by their husbands and friends as well.

Our March, 1968 meeting was held on a chartered bus transporting the Chapter members and guests to Washington, D. C. where we toured the DAR Museum and later dined at Blackie's.

This busy year was marred by the sudden death of charter member, Mrs. Pearce W. (Catherine) Ereki, Special Delegate, and Chapter Committee Chairman of Lineage Research.

Pictured at the Soldiers Delight National Defense Luncheon are (l. to r.): Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs Bryan F. Warren, State Regent; Mrs. Raymond F. Jaeger, Chapter Regent; Hon. Wilson K. Barnes.

OLD DOMINION (Richmond, Va.). Four sisters now members of the Old Dominion Chapter, were born in Gloucester, Virginia, at Burleigh, the home where their grandfather, Christian Weaver, moved his family from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1869. They, like their ancestor Jacob, did their part as civilians in World War II. Mary served as secretary to the commanding officer (Brigadier General John Reed Kilpatrick who had taken a leave of
ISSAC VAN WERT (Van Wert, Ohio) members and several members of Fort Amanda Chapter, Delphos, Ohio, were appreciative of the recognition accorded them when attending the two-day Ohio DAR Conference in Columbus, Ohio. Not only were they asked to stand during the luncheon program, but Miss Charlotte Hamilton, only living Charter Chapter member was also recognized.

This Chapter was organized July 17, 1911 and chartered October 14, 1912. Miss Hamilton has served in several capacities of leadership during her 57 years of membership. As was stated in the 1967-68 program booklet dedicated to her, "Her focus of attention for respect and honor for the Flag of our Country has set an example as an outstanding patriot."

Among the many projects of this Chapter are Flying the Flag Daily in Memorial Park (2) City and County-wide distribution of Flag codes to all schools, offices, libraries (3) sponsor a delegate to Girls State an American Legion project and (4) sponsor Capt. James Riley Chapter C.A.R.

The Chapter received notable recognition because of sending a monetary gift for the relief of the Indians during the severe storms this winter.

BERKS COUNTY (Reading Pennsylvania) has designated the time from the fall of 1967 until the close of its activities in June, 1968 as its seventy-fifth anniversary year.

Organized October 12, 1892, the chapter, with Mrs. William Murray Weidman as Regent and fifteen charter members, received its charter November 8, 1892. It was the seventh chapter in the State of Pennsylvania and the twenty-ninth in the National Society to be granted a charter. The third Regent, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, served on the committee to secure a site for Memorial Continental Hall, the National Society Headquarters, Washington, D.C., and she later became Honorary Vice-president General.

The present Regent of the Berks County Chapter is Miss Edna M. Handwork, and Mrs. James T. Hay, a DAR member for seventy years is still active.

Among the special activities to note this significant year have been a Constitution Day Tea with Mrs. George J. Walz, State Regent of Pennsylvania, as the guest of honor; a Service of Remembrance and the marking of the grave in Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, of Colonel George Nagle, who commanded Revolutionary troops from Berks County which were the first to respond, outside the State of Massachusetts, to Washington's call from Cambridge for troops in 1775; a Diamond Anniversary Luncheon in November featured Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, Regent-elect for the Pennsylvania State Society, as the honored guest and speaker; the Regent's Aid Anniversary Tea in March; an Anniversary Tree Planting Ceremony at the Historical Society of Berks County in May and the Flag Day Dinner Meeting in June.

Of significant interest was the combined annual George Washington's Birthday Dinner held with members of the Governor Joseph Heister Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Historical Society of Berks County in the ballroom of the Wyomissing Club, Reading, Pennsylvania. Dr. Gustave W. Weber, president of Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, chose at the subject of his address, "From Sea to Shining Sea."

—Kathryn O. Showalter
Miss Milliken donated a copy of *Samuel Sewall of Boston*. Judge Sewall was one of the outstanding men of Colonial Massachusetts. He presided at the Salem witchcraft trials. An account of his genealogy, a particularly good background history of Boston in the late 1600's, and a detailed bibliography are furnished, making the book valuable to historians and researchers.

Mrs. Murphy (née Funderburk) presented a 544-page book written by Professor Guy B. Funderburk of Salem College, West Virginia. Dr. Funderburk's book, *Funderburk History and Heritage*, traces the history of his ancestors from those before 1648, through immigrants, 1648-1748, the intrepid four Funderburk pioneers in America, 1748-1775, and on down to the present time.

Dr. Funderburk has a long record of outstanding accomplishments (pp. 502-4). He states that there are approximately 5,000 Funderburk names listed, and that the key to the format of his book can be easily followed. The book reflects a monumental masterpiece of research work and it makes fascinating reading. Many Funderburks have become well-known as lawyers, judges, ministers, educators of note, farmers, and one descendant is the wife of a governor of a southern state. References of proof that many Funderburks served their country during the Revolutionary War period are given in the book.

Also, Mrs. Murphy donated to the National Museum a small pap boat of ironstone ware, circa 1820, which came to her from a great-grandfather, Jonathan Weaver, who emigrated to Illinois from Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1855. It is in the shape of a goose and was undoubtedly brought from Holland by an ancestor of Mrs. Murphy.

CAPTAIN JOB KNAPP (East Douglas, Mass.), library trustees, and friends met at the Simon Fairfield Public Library on February 24, 1968 for the dedication of a bronze tablet. The tablet is enclosed in a plate glass cabinet and around it are specimens of four stages in the manufacture of a hatchet. Inscription is:

**TO COMMEMORATE DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

**THIS TABLET PLACED BY CAPTAIN JOB KNAPP CHAPTER, NSDAR 1968.**

Axe making in Douglas started about 1790 and for many years Douglas was known world-wide for the fine quality axes made here. There is an axe head in the town seal. Today most of the buildings are gone and the Douglas Axe Works almost forgotten. The tablet was presented and dedicated by Miss Jennie L. Holbrook, Chapter Regent, and accepted by Mr. Paul Manning, a Life Trustee of the library.

On February 29th members of the Chapter were guests at Girl Scout exercises in observance of Founder's Day. During the program Miss Holbrook, Chapter Regent, presented a flag for the use of one of the Troops. At the refreshment period each Chapter member was presented a corsage.

In 1967 a new Junior Member was admitted and in 1968 Chapter has received one new member by transfer and papers for two new members are pending.

**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1968 [ 713 ]**
MORRISTOWN (Morristown, N.J.). Rainbow-hued period costumes are the latest creations to issue from Morristown Chapter’s colonial workshop. Worn by members at special events, they are creating interest in, and attracting funds for the continued support of, the Schuyler-Hamilton House.

Built in 1760, the House was owned by Dr. Jabez Campfield and occupied, during Washington’s second stay in Morristown, by Dr. and Mrs. John Cochran—Dr. Cochran being Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Continental Army. However, what makes it particularly interesting is that it was the scene of Alexander Hamilton’s courtship of Mrs. Cochran’s niece, Betsy Schuyler—Dr. Cochran being Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Continental Army. However, what makes it particularly interesting is that it was the scene of Alexander Hamilton’s courtship of Mrs. Cochran’s niece, Betsy Schuyler. It is now Morristown Chapter’s headquarters as well as a nationally recognized museum, open to the public on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

The costumes, recalling early inhabitants of the House, have been worn at a reception for guests of the Autumn State Meeting, a Washington’s Birthday party, a Kiwanis Club meeting and seven organized tours of the House. Last fall, when the Chapter celebrated 50 consecutive years of card parties for the benefit of the House, colonial costumes were featured. Not only did all the hostesses wear them but tiny crepe paper ones—also from the Chapter’s workshop—adorned each serving of Washington Cake. Still others were modelled by the “Betsy Dolls.”

Six and eight inches tall, these dolls are elegantly attired in taffeta or satin gowns over at least two lace-trimmed undergarments. In addition, there are flowers in the hair, an ornament at the throat and a fan in one hand. To date, the dolls have made possible the purchase of two fine oriental rugs for the parlor. Members are now working to raise sufficient funds for new draperies.

A pleasant reciprocal arrangement exists between the House and the workshop. The workshop provides the funds which furnish the House while the lovely colonial garden surrounding the House provides raw materials for workshop use. These include herbs for bottling, lavender for sachets and flowers for handcrafted notepaper and pictures. An old maple, which was damaged by lightning and had to be cut down, even supplies the wood for the picture frames!

JOHN WALLACE (Bedford, Ind.). Mrs. Robert Ingalls, serving currently as a member of the State Lineage Research Committee, under State Chairman Mrs. Charles Madison, quotes from “Hoosier Ancestors” by Pearl Brenton: “Ancestors are like fibers woven into the fabric of our lives which we make use of, add to and in turn pass to our children” and adds “to our grandchildren.”

Mrs. Ingalls gave the heritage gifts of membership into the Elizabeth Guthrie Chapter, C.A.R., Bedford, Indiana, to her grandchildren Alyssa Lee Ingalls and Charles Cleveland Ingalls II.

When she gives a doll to Alyssa, it is named for an ancestor, and Alyssa is told the story of the ancestor of the namesake. The quintuplets were a birthday gift. The names are Iva Elnora Cain McDowell, Susan Caroline Sutherland McDowell, Anna D. Owen McDowell, Rebecca Ann Lawyer Cain, Sally Crooke Owen. Double names for two of the dolls: Anna D. Reeves Crooke and Rebecca Ann Stephen Crooke.

Mrs. Alfred Apple, Alyssa’s lineal cousin, is State Chairman Genealogical Records. She is Past Regent, and keen interest in research and records caused her to sponsor the charter organization of Captain William Clark Chapters, SAR, in Bedford, Indiana. Mrs. Apple, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Ingalls are active members of John Wallace Chapter, Bedford, Indiana. Alyssa is diligently learning the dolls’ names with Charles’ assistance. Lineage research, in this way, becomes a very interesting and exciting study course—which proves that one doesn’t have to be older to learn family lineage. Alyssa is 7 years old.

PRINCETON CHAPTER (Princeton, N.J.) celebrated its 75th birthday at an anniversary meeting and tea on February 22nd at Trinity Church in Princeton.

Mrs. Joseph R. Wood, Regent, welcomed members and guests and explained that the Princeton Chapter was organized in October 1892, as the second in the state but was accepted into the then three year old National Society in February, 1893, as the third oldest in New Jersey. The first membership book, with the names of the twelve original members, was displayed during the meeting. Distinguished guests were introduced including Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent.

Mrs. Wood also introduced three former Regents of the Princeton Chapter: Mrs. Everett S. Wallis, Mrs. Richard T. Anderson and Mrs. Albert C. Cornish. Mrs. Cougle was presented a check for Watson House in honor of the State Society. Mrs. Byron Vanderbilt, Senior National 1st Vice-President, CAR, presented Mrs. Wood with an Endowment Pin from Moravan Society for her endeavors in their behalf. Mrs. Frank A. Fechif, Senior President, Moravan Society, announced that the Society was honoring Mrs. Albert C. Cornish with a full page picture in the CAR Magazine.

Speakers for the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Michael of Princeton whose topic was “The Colonial Spirit in Wood and Glass.” The Michaels illustrated their lecture with items from their private collection. Following the program a receiving line was formed consisting of Mrs. Joseph R. Wood, Regent, Princeton Chapter; Mrs. Walter D. Cougle, State Regent;
In observance of American History Month, each year chapter members visit the Widows' and Old Men's Home for a patriotic party. The February 24 event marked the 17th consecutive year that the chapter had entertained residents of the Home with a Washington's Birthday party.

The party began with an American Music program presented by Miss Doris Penrod and her guest vocalist and pianist. A talk, illustrated with color slides, "Covered Bridges of Ohio" was very interestingly presented by Miss Mary Cochran, recorded minister of Westboro Friends Church and a teacher of history for 24 years in the Little Miami School District.

JONATHAN DICKINSON (Delray Beach, Fla.) Before she turned the gavel over to the new regent, Mrs. Henry C. Marksbury, at the May meeting, retiring regent Mrs. John C. Goodale, reviewed the year's accomplishments.

A rare, opaque blue Sandwich salt was accepted by the DAR Museum from Mrs. W. Wallace Smith and her daughter, Miss Betty Ann Reed, chapter members.

Four books each to Seacrest High School and Carver High School libraries have been annual gifts by these two members in the name of the chapter. "The White House," "The Presidents of the United States of America," "George Washington, Man and Monument" and "Homes of the American Presidents" were presented this year.

Orange Grove House of Refuge No. 3 historic marker was erected in cooperation with the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials and the Florida Historical Society. The original building was erected by the U. S. Treasury Department in 1876, one of the first five built along the southeast coast of Florida between Cape Canaveral and Cape Florida, to rescue and provide for the shipwrecked. H. D. Pierce became the first keeper, arrived with wife and 12 year old son Charles in May, 1876. Here, on August 15, 1876, Lillie Elder Pierce was born, the first white girl born between Jupiter and Miami, then a part of vast Dade County. She is the late Mrs. Frederick C. Voss in honor of the occasion.

Richard N. Lovett, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Felix T. Kessler, State Librarian. Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Carl Kietzman, Mr. Bader; Mrs. Harvey Sonover, Regent. Mrs. John K. Finley, Vice-President General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Warren P. Coon, State Chaplain; Mrs. Richard N. Lovett, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Emory H. Morgan, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John F. Griffen, State Treasurer; and Mrs. Felix T. Kessler, State Librarian.

Featured on the tea table was a 75th birthday cake presented by Mrs. Cornish in honor of the occasion.

INDIAN HILL (Cincinnati, Ohio). Highlighting the beginning of 1967-68 was the presentation of the DAR Americanism Medal and Certificate to Mr. Heinrich Eugene Bader. The ceremony took place on October 28, 1967 at the Bader Hardware Store, Deer Park, Ohio.

Mr. Bader, born in Oberhausen, Germany, came to the United States in 1923 and became a naturalized citizen in 1929. He went into business for himself almost 40 years ago.

Mrs. Harvey Conover, chapter regent, opened the program by telling the "DAR story."

In making the award, Mrs. Arthur Olson, chapter chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship Committee, said of Mr. Bader: "Because of his honesty, the effort he puts forth to conduct his business according to the very highest standards, he has earned and retains the respect and loyalty of his customers. Mr. Bader has encouraged and helped relatives (two sisters and a brother) and friends to come to this country and to establish themselves as good citizens and to find and take their places in our American way of life."

Ohio State Regent, Mrs. Carl Kietzman, gave a short talk in which she congratulated Mr. Bader and his family and commented on the significance of the award.

Assisting Mrs. Arthur Olson was Mrs. Noble Olson, immediate past regent.

PEGGY WARNE (Phillipsburg, N. J.). May 26 through June 1 marked the climax of the 100th Anniversary celebration of Washington, N. J. as a borough. Among the special features were a 200-page book with many illustrations, covering the history of the borough, a religious heritage day, contests of every sort, parades, fireworks, a grand ball, a spectacular depicting the growth of Washington from a wilderness to the present thriving and bustling town of some 6,000 resident, souvenir plates showing early scenes of the borough and the ever popular glasses, hats, buttons, etc.

Among the workers for the success of the celebration were Mrs. F. Benson Leedom, Regent of Perry Warne Chapter (right), who was chairman and editor of the Washington Centennial History Book, and Mrs. C. Edward Price, Vice Regent, Chairman of the Spectacle Division which included scenario, title, cast, properties, construction, grounds,

(Continued on page 734)
Cobb Family Bible. Contributed by Mrs. F. E. Harrell, Charles Crawford Chapter, Texas.

Births

Catharine Stith Cobb was born 4th Feb 1821. 
Suzannah Ann Cobb on this 20th Feb 1822. 
William Thomas Cobb on the 18th Feb 1823. 
Georgie Golphin Cobb on the 21st of March 1825. 
Martha Barbara Cobb on the 26th of May 1828. 
Peyton Bibb Cobb on the 1st December 1829. 
Ethelia Jane Cobb on the 13th August 1831. 
Mary Keziah Cobb on the 3rd of March 1833. 
James Edward Cobb on the 5th October 1835.

Deaths

Died in Butler Ga on the 23rd of July 1862 Mr. Wm. T. Cobb in his 40st year. 
Died in Talbotton Ga on the 24st of February 1871 Mr. George G. Cobb in the 46 year of his age. 
Died on the 7st of July 1869 Mrs. Mary E. Cobb. 
Died on the 8th of July 1873 Mrs. Clara Stephens in the 23rd year of her age. 
Died on the 30th of July 1880 Mrs. Mary K. Bethel in the 48th year of her age. 
Died in Coldwater Miss. Sept 12th, 1898, Mrs Catherine S. Johnston.

Bible Record of Rev. George and Mary (Pickens) Bowman, sent by Mrs. Ralph L. Hatfield, General de Lafayette Chapter, Ind.

Marriage

George Bowman born Feb. 10, 1777. 
Mary Pickens born Jany 30, 1783. 
were married Jan. 17, 1799.

Bible of George Ross, Sr., copied from photostats sent to Rev. C. F. Stewart, Hamilton, Miss. contributed by Nancy Anderson Chapter, Lubbock, Texas. 

George Ross married Oct. 12, 1769 
Isabella Montgomery 

Children

Maryland Jane Ross b. Dec. 1, 1771, S. C. 
Margaret, b. June 12, 1775, S. C. 
Rebecca b. Feb. 15, 1777, S. C. 
George b. Nov. 22, 1778, S. C. 
Catherine b. Oct. 10, 1782, S. C. 
John b. Oct. 29, 1784, S. C. 
George Ross b. Nov. 11, 1746. 
Jane Ross married Humphrey Hunter (date too dim). 
Margaret Ross married Thomas Patton Dec. 6, 1792 or 8. 
Rebecca Ross married John Kennedy — 19, 1795. 
Catherine Ross married James Davis June 27, 1799. 
George Ross (Jr.) married Sophie Elmore (Elizabeth) Ferguson, Mar. 15, 1810. 
Sophie Elmore, b. Oct. 18, 1794 (wife of Geo. Ross Jr.).


Births

Larnard Drake June 5, 1783. 
Larnard Drake Jr. Aug. 15, 1803 
William Martin D. May 11, 1813.

Deaths

William Whitfield Osburn died May 27, 1834. 
Elizabeth H. Osburn died Aug. 28, 1840. 
John Bryan Osburn died at Louisville, Ky. March 23, 1852. 
William Henry Osburn died 10 o'clock Sunday Aug. 12, 1855. 
Noble Osburn died Nov. 7, 1875. 
submitted by Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Piety Hill Chapter, Mich.
Hiram Sanford Drake Feb. 28, 1817.
Philura Drake May 2, 1820.
Susanna Phillips, Sept. 5, 1783.
Mary Darling, April 28, 1800.
Melvin Drake, Dec. 20, 1805.
Jotham Drake, Aug. 18, 1810.
Susanna Drake April 12, 1815.
Mary Ann Drake March 16, 1819.

Marriages
Larnard Drake was married to Susanna Phillips Sept. 28, 1802.
Larnard Drake was married to Mary Darling Sept. 30, 1821.
Melvin Drake was married to Harriet Pratt Sept. 19, 1830.
Walter Drake was married to Adaline Hunter June 26, 1831.
Susanna Drake was married to Adam Wiley April 16, 1833.
Jotham Drake was married to Mary Wines Dec. 17, 1838.
Susanna Wiley was married to Chester Runnels Aug. 15, 1851.

Deaths
Larnard Drake March 21, 1863.
Larnard Drake Sr. Sept. 20, 1823.
Philura Drake April 21, 1823.
Susannah Baynole May [?] 1872.
Walter Drake May 5th 1903.
Adeline Hunter Drake Aug. 22, 1881.
Susanna Drake, June 5, 1821, at Brantree Oakland Vt.
William Martin Drake, May 22, 1814.
Mary Ann Drake April 29, 1819.


Caty G(aines) Murff was born on the 10th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1809.
Wyly Murff was born on the 30th day of Nov. in the year 1809(?) .
Malinda Murff was born on the 25th day of Oct. 1812.
These 3 children were born to Randolph S. Murff & Caroline (Patsy) Gaines.
Randolph S. Murff & Elizabeth Hanna was married on the 28th day Feb. 1816.

Their children:
Helena Murff b. 28th Feb. 1817
Waldemar Murff b. 31st Aug. 1818
Minus Hillary Murff b. 8 June 1820
Uriah Milton Murff b. 21 Nov. 1821
Malachi Andrew Murff b. 18 Dec. 1823
John Randolph Murff b. 2 Aug. 1826
Elisabeth Martha Manson Murff b. 5 July 1828
Washington Murff b. 20 Aug. 1830
Margaret Murff b. 15 Dec. 1832
Elizabeth Martha Manson Murff & Robert Findley m. Dec. 11, 1852.
Washington Murff & Harrietd Gaines were m. ————
(Nov. 13, 1856).
Margaret Murff & Grief Tate were m. ———— (After 1860 census).
Alfred M(onroe) Smith & Helena Murff were m. Dec. 23, 1841.
Waldemar Murff & Elizabeth Jane Medlock were m. Oct. 3, 1843.

Marriages
Henry Barns and Rhody Estes was married on 10th of March A.D. 1790.
Wiliis Randal Pinkerton and Mary Eliza King m. 7 Oct. 1858.

Births
Eliza Jane Jackson was born October 29th 1813.
Maria Louisa Jackson was born Sepemb 25th 1814.
Peter Crawford was born March 17th 1816.
Mary Ann born December 21t 1817.
Wingfield Scot born November 18th 1819.
Caroline Matilda born December 16th 1820.
Williams F. Jackson was Baptised by the Rev. Jacob King August 28th 1842.
Williams F. Jackson born July 14, 1790.
Harriet Crawford born March 28 1796.

Wiliis Randal Pinkerton and Mary Eliza King m. 7 Oct. 1858.

Deaths
Larnard Drake March 21, 1863.
Larnard Drake Sr. Sept. 20, 1823.
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Malachi Andrew Murff b. 18 Dec. 1823
John Randolph Murff b. 2 Aug. 1826
Elizabeth Martha Manson Murff b. 5 July 1828
Washington Murff b. 30 Aug. 1830
Margaret Murff b. 15 Dec. 1832.
Randolph S. Murff b. Dec 1784, (father of the 12 children above).

Williams F. Jackson Bible. Contributed by Mrs. F. E. Harrell, Charles Crawford Chapter, Texas.

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Maria Louisa Jackson was born Sepemb 25th 1814.
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Marriages
Henry Barns and Rhody Estes was married on 10th of March A.D. 1790.
Wiliis Randal Pinkerton and Mary Eliza King m. 7 Oct. 1858.
Butler B. King and Louisa M. Jackson was married on the 14 July 1830.

Thomas S. Sharman and Matilda C. Jackson was married on the 4th of September 1838.

Wingfield S. Jackson and Sarah A. B. Allen was married on the 28 of January 1841.


Deaths

Peter Crawford Jackson died January 1822.
Mary Ann Jackson August 1823.
Eliza Jane Jackson November 10th 1830.
Caroline M. Sharman wife of Thomas S. Sharman & daughter of Wm. F. (?)(?) Jackson died at the house of her father at Thursday morning the 24th Oct 1844 at 15 minutes before 11 o’clock.

Her daughter Matilda aged about one year died on the 9th August 1845.
Louisa Maria King wife of B. B. King & daughter of W. F. and Harriet Jackson died on the 7th of (April?) 1853.
Williams F. Jackson died 20 October 1855 age 65 and (47) months.
Louisa F. Sharman died 12 February 1860.
My Mother Mary A. Crawford died January 22, 1852.
Harriet (?) Jackson daughter of W. S. Jackson died 22 July 1864 aged 14 years 4 months.
W. P. Died 20th October 1855 aged 65 and four months.
Wingfield Scott Jackson Died Nov. 1890.
Ethelia Jane Jackson Died 1/19/1902.
Harried Crawford Jackson [Died] 11/20/1873.

McKowen Bible Record. Copied by Mrs. E. H. Bashore, Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter, from a Bible in possession of William Wesley McKeown, Salem, Ohio.
William McKowen, his Bible Bought in the Year of our Lord, 1808.

Marriages

William and Jean McKowen was married in the year of our Lord, 1796, June the 14th.

William McKeown and Ellen Burns was married 1830, September 9th.

William Wallace McKeown and Adaline Powers were married October 14, 1857 at Cleveland, Ohio.

William Wesley McKeown and Alice Kiegle were married December 24, 1894 at Lecstonia, Ohio.

Ellen Meranda McKeown and John Ausbrey Wright were married at Youngstown, Ohio, January 7th 1891.

Mary Ann McKeown married Anthony Thomas Burns, 1818.
Jane Martha Burns was married to Frederick Rote on the 3rd of February, 1846.

Maude McKeown was married to Bernard L. Lee.
William Wesley McKeown married Helen Hamilton Hartzell on the 9th of April, 1898.

Births

William McKeown born 25th December 1771.
John McKeown born October 1797.
Mary Ann McKeown born 29th of November, 1798.
Jean McKeown born February 21, 1805, son of John.
Samuel Willson McKeown, son of John, born September 21, 1800.

Grandchildren

Samuel Wilson McKeown born July 5, 1823.
Jane Martha Burns born August 7, 1819.
Catharine Ann Burns born August 19, 1821.
Samuel Angus Burns born November 10, 1825.
Ellen Burns born April 25, 1828.
Thomas Anthony Burns born September 12, 1829.
William Clark McKeown born February 5, 1828.
William Wallace McKeown born May 17, 1836.
Joseph Kay McKeown born July 14, 1831.
Joseph Kay McKeown born June 20, 1840.
Josephine McKeown born May 17, 1846.
William Robert Burns born September 10, 1823.
Charles Carroll Burns born July 30, 1831.

Eliza Stout Burns born October 17, 1833.

Deaths

William McKeown died 24th April 1817.
Joseph Kay McKeown died 24th May 1832 at 10 months.
Jean McKeown died 21st August 1805.
Joseph Kay McKeown died 20th June 1840.
Anthony Thomas Burns died 18th May 1833.
Samuel Wilson McKeown died 19th April 1824.
Catharine Ann Burns died 10th July 1825.
Ellen Burns died November 1828.
Thomas Anthony Burns died 8th June 1832, 27 years.
Mary K. McKeown died June 1842.
Mary Ann Burns died 22nd January 1848.

Charles Dillon McKeown died November 11, 1862, 13 years.
Ellen Ann McKeown died 15 August 1864, 58 years.
Catharine Ann Burns died 10th July 1825.

Ella Meranda Wright died 1895.
Robert Burns McKeown died 30th September 1932.
Willima Rote 22 July 1855.

Jane Martha Burns died November 1893.
Thomas A. Burns Jr. died 9th June 1831.

Gravestones in cemetery at Lincolnville Beach, Maine.

Minot Crehore died Oct. 22, 1858 aged 56.
Lydia wife of Minot Crehore died Aug. 18, 1866, aged 66 yr., 7 mo., 11 da.

Hezekiah French died May 14, 1843, aged 70.
Eunice French, wife of Hezekiah died Mar. 29, 1844, aged 73.

John A. Wade died Oct. 5, 1902, aged 81 yr., 5 mo.
Diana Wade, wife of John died Sep. 15, 1868, aged 43 yr., 9 mo.


Priscilla Wade, his wife 1842-1927.

George W. Drinkwater died Apr. 13, 1861, aged 35 yr., 1 mo. 11 da., His remains were buried at sea.

William J. Drinkwater 1859 - 1897.
Adelaide Coombs, his wife 1850 - 1940.

George Drinkwater died Feb. 14, 1883, aged 81.

Eliza, wife of George died Dec. 7, 1872, aged 63.


Charles Dillon McKeown died November 11, 1862, 13 years.

Ellen Ann McKeown died 15 August 1864, 58 years.
Catharine Ann Burns died 10th July 1825.
Ella Meranda Wright died 1895.
Robert Burns McKeown died 30th September 1932.
William Rote 22 July 1855.

Jane Martha Burns died November 1893.
Thomas A. Burns Jr. died 9th June 1831.
Their children:
Atherton 1847 - 1848.
Huldah 1837 - 1838.
Zelopha 1839 - 1918.
Alice 1841 - 1915.

Hulda Marie Rogers died Aug. 21, 1898, aged 61 yr., 7 mo., 3 da.

Celia Rogers born May 13, 1804, died June 22, 1831.
Olive Rogers born June 24, 1817, died Apr. 28, 1829.

In memory of son of Adam Rogers born and died Feb. 18, 1820.


In memory of son of Adam Rogers born and died Feb. 18, 1820.

Deaths

Alexander M. Allen July 12, 1837
Margaret Allen Dec. 1816
James Allen Jan. 1827
Elizabeth Allen Nov. 2, 1838
Presley Allen Jan. 15, 1841
Mary Allen Nov. 2, 1893
George Allen, Sr. April 15, 1847

B. F. Allen born April 10, 1816
Mary J. Allen born May 1, 1824
Maryed 25 December 1845

Two small unmarked cemeteries in Lincolnville, Maine.

In memory of Suckey Ulmer, daughter of George and Polly Ulmer Born November 25, 1783 Drowned in Duck-trap Stream June 22, 1789.

In Jerseyville August 21, 1897.

Died October 3, 1811, aged 65 yr.

Aged 26.

Ella (or Elsa) Ann died Apr. 18, 1857, aged 1 yr., 1 mo.

Two children of Nathaniel and Martha Sylvester.

Ella (or Elsa) Ann died Apr. 18, 1857, aged 1 yr., 1 mo.

Aged 46 yr., 3 mo., 19 da.

Children

Martha Allen born 15 Jan. 1848
Fountain Pitts Allen born Oct. 7, 1849
Henry Osborne Allen born Feb. 12, 1855
Noble Osborne Allen born Jan. 9, 1859
Nannie Forest Allen born Sept. 23, 1861
Bailey Forest Allen born Nov. 5, 1863

Bolling (Bowling)-Wood-Roberton-Landrum-Grant-Graves:


Eaton: Who was Esther ———, 1st wife? She d. 3-4-1749, age 38 at Voluntown, Ct., bur. Riverside Cem., Sterling, Ct. with 2 mos. old twins Meheland & Mary. When and where mar. to Joseph? Also had dau. Susan(a)h b. 8-24-1744 m. Jedediah Pierce, (their 1st son Joseph in Potsdam, N. Y. in 1825, his youngest dau. Susan Pierce Hough d. in Rochester, N. Y., bur. in Potsdam 1880) and Esther b. at Voluntown, Ct. 9-16-1746, m. Wm. Pierce. Joseph mar. 2d Lucy Bacon of Canterbury, Ct., 5-1-1750. Their 3 ch.: Ebenezer m. Lois Cobb; Lucy d. unmar., & Hannah m. Ezra Spaulding. Joseph (Capt. in Rev.) & Lucy both d. & bur. in Plainfield, Ct. Desire corresp. with anyone who has info. about Esther, 1st wife of Joseph Eaton. —Mrs. A. Wilfred Elliott, 9 Upland Rd., Brookline, Mass. 02146.

Bunvan, Charles Brooks, Sarah Matilda, Martha Ann, Caroline Y., Sabina Jane (Bevan) and Elizabeth Ellen (Dean). Move to Washington Co., Ind. in 1847 where she d. 11 Jan. 1899. She had bro. & sisters: Hetty, Phoebe, James, John, Paseal, Sarah, John, Thomas and William. —Mrs. Marvin W. Kinloss, 1350 Miller Lane, New Albany, Ind. 47150.

Marcum-Harrison-Goff: Wanted names and dates of children of Josiah Marcum, Pvt., Va., 1759-1802; Name of father of Nancy Harrison, b. 4-4-1804, Rockbridge County, Va., who m. Leonard Goff in 1825. Reward on demand after information. —Miss Meroe J. Owens, Loup City, Nebr. 68853.

January, John: b. 1767, Pa., want names of children. Also names of children of John and Jeanette (Young) January, Jan. 24, 1899. She had bro. & Sisters: Hetty, Phoebe, James, Alvah, George, Benjamin, Martha, Nancy, Ezra, Betsy. —Mrs. George Royes, P. O. Box 137, Imbler, Oregon 97841.

Paxton-Cartwright Wanted information on the ancestry of the Betty Paxton and Chas. Cartwright families. The above were married in Rockridge, Va., 1812. Peter Cartwright was a brother of the father, we think. —Mrs. Gertrude A. Penn, 1741 East Road, Jacksonville, Fla. 32216.


Byrd Farrell lived in Hancock, Ga., in the early 1800s, married Susan Bennett; their children: Williamson, Bennett, Mickleberry, William, John, Sarah Sanders, Elizabeth McKinney and Nancy Fletcher. Byrd was reputed to have served as captain of cavalry with Gen. Francis Marion, S. Car., during Revolution. Am trying to authenticate this service and gather further details of his life, including tracing the Farrell line previous to him.—G. A. Ferrell, 8003 Benaroya, Huntsville, Ala. 35802.


Riley-Wilcox-Taylor: Solomon Riley b. ca. 1680 Montgomery Co., Md., m. Sarah Wilcox. Who were their parents? Their son, Ninion Riley b. 1726 Montgomery Co., Md., d. 1814 Fayette Co., Ky., m. Elizabeth Taylor b. 1726 d. 1812 Fayette Co., Ky. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Taylor? Ninion and Elizabeth Riley had 13 children, names
are known. Ninion Riley signed Oath of Allegiance on Sam-
uel Magruder's Return 2 March 1778.—Mrs. V. Irvin
Ritchie, 9232 32nd Ave., S. W., Seattle, Washington 98126.
Kolb: Completing genealogy of Kolb families in the South
before 1900. Will freely exchange information.—Avery E.
Kolb, 6417 Julian Street, Springfield, Virginia 22150.
Genet-Getty-Clinton: Info. re desc. of "Citizen" Edm. Chas.
Genet, m. 1794, Albabees N. Y., Corinela Tappan Clinton;
Andrew Conkey Getty, M.D. (anc., bros. sis.) m. 1840,
Greenburgh, N.Y. Corinela Tappan Genet.—Mrs. G. C. Getty,
408 Spring St., Fayetteville, N. Y. 13066.
Genet-Getty-Clinton: Info. re desc. of "Citizen" Edm. Chas.
Genet, m. 1794, Albabees N. Y., Corinela Tappan Clinton;
Andrew Conkey Getty, M.D. (anc., bros. sis.) m. 1840,
Greenburgh, N.Y. Corinela Tappan Genet.—Mrs. G. C. Getty,
408 Spring St., Fayetteville, N. Y. 13066.
Morrow: Facts pertaining to participation of James Morrow
and James Morrow, Jr., of Lewsburg, Greenbriar Co.,
W. Va., in Battle of Pt. Pleasant and other Rev. War Battles.—
Paul H. Davis, 830 N. Ellsworth, Naperville, Ill. 60540.
Lyon-Dimock: Wish data on Aseah Lafayette, Rev. Soldier,
enlisted at Ashford, Conn. May 1, 1775, killed June 17, 1775
at Bunker Hill. Was he born in Ireland? Was his wife
Sarah Dimock? Known son Jesse in Crown Point, New
York 1820 census. Were there other children? Jesse mar.
twice, first . . . . . . . , had three sons: Aseah Dimock
Lyon, born 1792, enlisted War of 1812 giving Swanton
and Fairfax, Vt. as home;也可能在Westport, N. Y. to
DeKalb, Ill. 1854; George W. Lyon born 1803; Isaac, born 1802; daughters' names un-
known. Jesse married second, Eleanor Adkins, in Crown
Point, N. Y., son John Lyon born 1824. Any daughters?
Jesse lived to over 100 years. Where was he for 1850 and
1860 census? Where died? Where buried? Isaac Lyon mar-
rried Luicnda Holcomb, lived Westport, N. Y. through 1864.
Lyon married Phoebe Seaver, living in Crown Point in
1860's. Where are they buried?—Miss Perces H. Hall, 1114
East Kentucky Dr., Tucson, Ariz. 85714.
Bushey-Boublen-Cicotte: Wish information parents
of Joseph Bushey b. Dec. 27 (Detroit?) d. Texas no date,
m. 9 June 1857 Elizabeth Boublen Cicotte b. Detroit 12
Feb. 1839, d. 1903 Texas.—Mrs. H. Louis DeVito, 3115
50312.
around 1830 & dau. Belinda Grooce Lee b. here 1831. The
Nancy, Mary Ann & perhaps John b. there, & 5 or 6 of her
sisters settled in Ark. Lees came to Texas (from La.?)
around 1830 & dau. Belinda Grooce Lee b. here 1831. The
John Noblitts (Ann was sister) here before 1835. Deed
1844 shows Isaac Lee (thru wife?) and Asha Mitchell as
legatees of Joshua Gros, deceased, from Larking Gros,
deceased. Have no info. on Lee line before Isaac, so any
help on Lee-Gros ancestors appreciated.—Mrs. Opreta Hut-
tach, 1502 S. Jackson, Jacksonville, Texas 75766.
Newton-Lane-Wiggins: Want information concerning fore-
bears of John Newton, b. Kent Co., Pa., ca. 1732, m.
Kesiah Dorsett, moved N. C. 1757 where was Baptist
preacher, d. Ga. 1791. Also forebears of Joseph Lane, wife
Patienty Yonge, Halifax, N. C., son Abram Lane was
b. 1735-1740. Also forebears of John Wiggins b. Halifax
district, N. C., ca. 1775, m. Martha. His dau. Mary Ann
Wiggins b. Ga. 1814.—Mrs. William M. Duncan, Dun-
homle, Inverness, Miss. 38753.
Ligon Family: Want information on Joseph Ligon, Jr., son
of Henry P. Lindsay, Burke Co., N. C., 1880, son of
Andon's Fillmore Lindsay, Burke Co., N. C., 1880, son of
Henry P. Lindsay. Want ancestors name and any
other information on Elizabeth Lindsay, Burke Co., N. C.,
1830, d. 1872. Who were her husband and parents?
Where did she come from to Burke Co., N. C.?—Mrs. J.
Glenn Dyer, 4509 Dorset Ave., Chey Chave, Md. 20015.
Mountgomery Co., Ind., natives of Ky. Volney C. Utleb, b.
Claraonida, Marion Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1824. Mar. to
Volocia Thompson, Pagetown, Ohio, June 16, 1850, dau.
March 27, 1844, Pa. or Ohio. Wf. Nancy Tharp, March 27,
1816. Ch.: Amos, Martha, Wm. Anna Beany, b. 1820, m.
5, 1894.—Helen Wehrman, Lawrence, Nebr. 68957.
Lyon: Want information of my great great grandparents
David and Lucy Lyon. Have no record other than NY
State. David, b. Aug. 7, 1770, d. Nov. 27, 1851, m. Lucy
Children: Susanna, Anna, Salone, Polly, Hannah, Letitia,
Lathrope, Hanford (my great grandfather), b. Dec. 28,
1811, Syracuse area, d. Mar. 29, 1894, Rising Star, Tex.,
m. Mary Ann Fox, Mar. 20, 1834 of Center Co., Pa., near
Bellemont, Hiram, Harmon, David Bolen, Lucy Lavinia.—
Mrs. Ray Fountain, 658 36th Street, Des Moines, Iowa
50312.
DISTRICT V
Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution
Honor with pride and affection
MRS. JOHN VICTOR BUFFINGTON
State Regent 1968-1971

Chapters of District V

Arlington House  Henry Clay
Bill of Rights  Irvine Welles
Captain John Smith  John Alexander
Dr. Elisha Dick  Kate Waller Barrett
Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill  Kestoctin
Fairfax County  Mount Vernon
Falls Church  Providence
Fort Loudoun  Thomas Lee
Francis Wallis  Thomas Nelson
Freedom Hill  Washington Lewis
Remember the DAR Magazine Subscription Picking Contest

New Ancestors

(Continued from page 695)

Moore, Alexander .......... Georgia
Moore, James .......... South Carolina
Morgan, John .......... Maryland
Morris, Thomas .......... South Carolina
Newman, Nimrod .......... Virginia
Nutting, Ezekiel .......... Massachusetts
Nye, Sergt. Jonathan, Sr. .......... Massachusetts
Parker, Michael .......... New York
Penn, Stephen .......... Maryland
Phinney, John .......... Massachusetts
Price, Robert .......... New Jersey
Ragland, John .......... Virginia
Riddell (Riddle), David .......... New Hampshire
Rowley, Benjamin .......... Massachusetts
Scoggins, Sergt. Jonah .......... North Carolina
Scothorn, Elizabeth (Brown) .......... Virginia
Selover (Slover), Abraham .......... New Jersey
Shallenberger, John .......... Pennsylvania
Simonton, Robert .......... North Carolina
Skeen, Peter .......... North Carolina
Smith, Lieut. George .......... Pennsylvania
Sterrett, James .......... Maryland
Stites, Jonathan .......... Virginia

Storm, John Vandle .......... Maryland
Strain, Thomas, Sr. .......... Pennsylvania
Strawn, Richard .......... North Carolina
Stump, Frederick .......... North Carolina
Tabor (Taber), William .......... Rhode Island
Taylor, Nimrod .......... North Carolina
Teal, Capt. Edward .......... Maryland
Thornton, John .......... Pennsylvania
Thrower, Lieut. Christopher .......... Virginia
Toney, Edmond, Sr. .......... Virginia
Turner, Thomas .......... Connecticut
Waddell (Weddle), John .......... Pennsylvania
Wafer, Thomas .......... South Carolina
Washington, Henry .......... Virginia
Wells, John .......... Rhode Island
Wetherbee (Weathersbee), Cade .......... North Carolina
White, Benjamin .......... North Carolina
White, Henry Page .......... Virginia
Wilkins, Abner .......... Massachusetts
Williams, Nathaniel .......... Rhode Island
Winegardner, Herbert .......... Virginia

Yates, Edward Randolph .......... Virginia
Yingling, Frederick .......... Maryland

Correction for name given incorrectly in the January 1968 Magazine: Phipps, John of Virginia should be Phipps, Joseph of Virginia.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
DISTRICT III, Mrs. L. H. McCue, Jr., Director

Invites you to visit Haw Branch Plantation in Amelia County

HAW BRANCH PLANTATION, established in 1745 by Colonial Virginia merchant, Col. Thomas Tabb, descended to his son, John Tabb, Burgess and member of the Virginia Committee of Safety in the Revolutionary period. Through marriages it descended through the Barksdale, Mason and Jefferson families, and is now the home of William Cary and Gibson Jefferson McConnaughey. The restored Georgian-Federal home is furnished in family antiques of the period, and the gardens contain old-fashioned roses and boxwoods.

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APPOMATTOX
BERRYMAN GREEN
BLUE RIDGE
COL. CHARLES LYNCH
DOROTHEA HENRY

JAMES ALLEN
JAMES RIVER
JOSEPH GRAVELY
JUDITH RANDOLPH
LONGWOOD
LYNCHBURG

POPLAR FOREST
PRESTWOULD
SLATE HILL
THOMAS CARTER
WILLIAM PITT
WILLIAM TAYLOR
National Defense

(Continued from page 683)

fine qualities which make for a desirable judge.
This is a much needed constitutional reform in the selection and tenure of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Our Federal system requires it. The preservation of our liberties and institutions cries out for it.

DAR BUILDING NEEDS
OLD TERRY CLOTH TOWELS

Old terry cloth towels are badly needed by the Building and Grounds Committee for use in cleaning and dusting our DAR Buildings. Members are earnestly requested to send old towels to the BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OFFICE, 1776 D STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C., 20006.
George Mason (Continued from page 678)

became the nucleus for later agreements, particularly with Pennsylvania. Next came the Annapolis Convention of 1786 whose delegates unanimously recommended a meeting of representatives of all the states, to be held in Philadelphia in May 1787. Although Mason could not be at Annapolis, the State of Virginia was the first to select its delegates, and the author of the Mount Vernon Compact—George Mason—was one of them.

George Mason, delegate to the Constitutional Convention was a paradoxical man of affairs. He was wise, experienced, educated, astute, and able. He was a landed aristocrat who distrusted rule by the aristocracy, a slave owner who opposed the importation of slaves, a wealthy gentleman with concern for the rights of the people, a localist with nationalist visions, a man of the tidewater with interests in the West, and one who often served yet never once sought a public office. Hence, it is not improbable that such an ambivalent man as Mason was destined to become a controversial figure, and the forgotten man of the Constitutional Convention. Never before had he left Virginia on public matters, yet so important was the Convention to Mason that he endured ill health and much discomfort to be present at Philadelphia in May 1787.

Under the Articles of Confederation all was not going well with the new Republic; and although that plan of government embodied many virtues it also contained crippling flaws. It was evident that a strong central government was needed to unify the fledging nation. Without a taxing power the treasury was empty. Without a commerce power economic quarrels among the states created havoc with trade. Without an executive there was no enforcement or coercion; and without a judiciary there was no guarantee of justice for the people. Amendments required unanimous consent yet with Rhode Island's representative absent, change was impossible. The need for some other kind of action was evident, and was fulfilled by the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

George Mason had helped to write the Virginia Plan, the first introduced into the Convention; and as the meeting progressed, he studied each proposal word by word and clause by clause. At times he voted in concert with his Virginia delegation, yet as often he offered original ideas.

In the three hot, sultry summer months at Philadelphia in 1787 Mason was on the floor 128 times, and except for one brief absence, was ever present and always alert. He recommended, compromised, and approved most of the new document until in the last two weeks when South Carolina and Georgia conspired with Northern shipping states to allow continued importation of slaves for 20 years in exchange for Congressional power to enact navigation laws by a simple majority. (So vital was this to Mason that he would settle for nothing less than a 2/3 vote in the Congress.) In anger Mason rose and protested in his most vehement manner, "Slaves," he said, "bring the judgment of heaven on a country. As nations can not be rewarded or punished in the next world they must be in this . . . the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery." Mason tried desperately to call another convention to correct what he considered to be an inadequate document, but was unsuccessful. He would not, however, compound the flaws by adding his name, for when the delegates added their signatures to the Constitution of the United States, George Mason would not sign. (Neither did Governor Edmund Randolph and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.)

Mason left the Philadelphia convention a disappointed and dejected man, vowing to block ratification until the Constitution could first be amended. Besides its inadequacies, there was no bill of rights.

(Continued on page 732)
In Loving Memory of
MRS. J. WALTER WRIGHT, SR.
Fort Chiswell Chapter
Bristol, Virginia

Blanche Pyle Wright #127734 Descendant of Captain Rees Bowen—Israel Hayter—William Snodgrass, Died October 22, 1967

- Active DAR member for 51 years
- Charter member of Fort Chiswell Chapter
- Virginia State Registrar 1935—1937
- Virginia State Chairman of Motion Pictures
- Committee member for Roster of Virginia DAR 1937
- Director of District IV of Virginia
- Chapter Registrar 1958-1967
- Served Fort Chiswell Chapter as Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Board Member
- Organizing Regent of Madame Russell Chapter 1933
- Assisted in organizing Sarah Campbell Preston C.A.R. 1952
- Assisted in organizing Aspensvale Chapter DAR 1950
- Served on National Committees
- Sponsored a girl at Crossnore School

This tribute to her christian service, civic responsibility, and patriotic devotion is made by
Mrs. Lucille Wright Perkins (Mrs. H. H.)
C. Edward Wright  J. W. Wright, Jr.

Museum Gifts

(Continued from page 697)

Lighting fixtures for general illumination were presented to the Wisconsin State Room by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mouat, Jr., in memory of Mrs. Mouat's mother, Alice Viola Coberth Weaver.

For the fireplace hearth Mrs. Herman H. Barker, Honorary State Regent, presented a large copper kettle with iron trivet. Mrs. Everett L. Gensicke gave a raccoon pelt and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Wolff presented a tanned fox skin which are important accessories necessary to create the early feeling of the Wisconsin State Room. Cured ham, bacon and tobacco along with various dried herbs were presented by Mr. Harry S. Allison of Accokeek, Maryland.

One of the most impressive of gifts to the Wisconsin State Room is the family of manikins costumed in the 17th century manner. These were presented by Mrs. Mortimer P. Allen and the Benjamin Talmadge Chapter of Milwaukee. Mrs. Allen designed, constructed and costumed the figures.

The Wisconsin State Society is indeed grateful to the DAR Museum for the loan of the Connecticut, so-called “sunflower” chest, circa 1680, and articles necessary to furnish the fireplace and table. Other furniture and accessories, not mentioned, are on loan to the Wisconsin State Room through October by a friend of the DAR Museum who chooses to remain anonymous.

The DAR Museum was fortunate in receiving several other individual gifts during the 77th Continental Congress. Most of these were presented during the Museum Reception on Monday morning. Mrs. Frederick Tracy Morse, Curator General, accepted the gifts for the National Society.

A Japanned tilt-top table, which is 18th Century English, was the gift of Mrs. Harry Clark Boden, IV of Cooch’s Bridge Chapter, Newark, Delaware, in honor of Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes. The Illinois State Room received from the State Organization three pieces of Chinese Export Porcelain, Ch’ien Lung period (1735-1796), in memory of the late Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. George Walz, State Regent of Pennsylvania, presented a colored lithograph by N. Currier entitled “George Washington, 1st President of the U.S.” A gift of the Scranton City Chapter, the engraving will hang in the Banquet Hall in Memorial Continental Hall as a part of a collection of 19th century colored engravings, each having historic interest.

The Kansas State Society honored their State Regent, Mrs. Elmer Huffman, with a gift of a manikin. The manikin has been dressed in pre-Revolutionary style costume of brocaded silk and placed in the Museum Gallery.

Because of the generosity of Daughters from every part of the country, the National Society continues to richly serve its members and the Nation through the displays in the DAR Museum and State Rooms.
FAIRYSTONE STATE PARK

Fairystone Park, princely Fishburne Gift, carved from Patrick County, Virginia, offers enchantment of woodland, beach, and lake. In the region where Hairston Mine furnished ore for Confederate ironclads, this park abounds in staurolite crosses—Roman, Maltese, and St. Andrew’s. Legend calls them fairy emblems of Christ’s crucifixion. They have been carried as talismans by notables such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson; also by John Fox, Jr., whose Trail of the Lonesome Pine is a fairystone romance.

Your luck-charm and happy hours await you at Fairystone Park!

Presented by
Colonel Abram Penn Chapter

Sponsored by the seventeen chapters of the REGENTS’ CLUB, District VII, VIRGINIA DAR, whose OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of the following members: Miss Mary Altizer, President; Mrs. Richard Adams and Mrs. Henkel Price, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Frank Burks, Chaplain; Mrs. John Moseley, Secretary; Mrs. T. J. Andrews, Treasurer; Mrs. Kenton B. Stoner, Parliamentarian.

DISTRICT VII OFFICERS: Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Director; Mrs. E. A. Goble, Vice-Director; Mrs. J. A. Young, Chaplain; Mrs. J. W. Boswell, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Gen. Joseph Martin, Martinsville
Gen. William Campbell, Radford

Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke
Nancy Christian Fleming, Roanoke
Patrick Henry, Martinsville
Peaks of Otter, Bedford
Roanoke Valley, Vinton
Mrs. Rodney E. Bauer (2nd from left) receives gavel and Regent's title from Mrs. Benedict H. Gregory in Wilton, Connecticut, May 27, 1968, to begin Drum Hill Chapter's 10th year. Organizing Regent, Mrs. Isabel K. Rock, is at right above, Mrs. Geo. A. Morriss looking on. Mrs. Morriss, Drum Hill's first Registrar, is now Connecticut's State Regent.

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1968
"Yankee Doodle Dandy,"
"You're a Grand Old Flag,"
"Give My Regards to Broadway"

That's just part of "George M!"

It's the biggest, newest hit on Broadway. Joel Grey and the cast capture all the greatness and the nostalgia of the Cohan era with a vitality that makes it new all over again. They belt out over twenty-five great hits, singing and dancing up a storm at the Palace Theatre. Now you can get the Original Cast Recording of "George M!" And what a recording it is. It captures the wonderfully warm feeling of "George M!" and brings a great Broadway performance right into your living room.

Here's what the critics are saying:

" 'George M!' can have a personal Tony Award from me and Joel Grey can have a couple. He sang lightly and beltingly, danced with a frenetic passion and a God-given sense of timing. The audience went out, for the first time this season, humming the music."
—Clive Barnes, New York Times

"A rousing musical that rollicks with exuberant dancing, overflows with melody and spotlights a giant named Joel Grey who performs with mercurial magnificence."
—William Glover, AP

George Mason

(Continued from page 727)

Despite continuing illness George Mason went to Richmond. From June 2, to June 26, 1788 Mason tried continuously for amendments prior to ratification; but he was to know another defeat when the delegates voted 89 to 79 to accept the Constitution as written. Mason's efforts were not in vain, however, for he did elicit a promise from James Madison to introduce legislation into the first Constitutional Congress to protect the rights of the people; and Madison kept his word. On June 8, 1789 James Madison, as Representative from the State of Virginia, introduced Mason's 28 proposals. When the action was completed the following September 24, the amendments emerged as the Bill of Rights, and were sent forth for ratification by the state legislatures.

Two years and three months later Virginia's ratification guaranteed enactment of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. They had come full circle, for they had begun with George Mason's pen in June 1776 at Williamsburg, and concluded at Richmond on December 15, 1791.

Mason was 62 when he went to Philadelphia but he lived to see a partial fulfillment of his labors with the adoption of the Bill of Rights; but it took 80 years and the Civil War to rid his country of slavery.
THE WYMAN TAVERN—KEENE, N. H.

"Ye Tavern of Capt. Wyman in Keen" was one of the finest houses in the village. Built by Capt. Isaac Wyman in 1762 it was operated as a public house by the owner for thirty years.

In the northeast room the first meeting of the trustees of Dartmouth College was held on October 22, 1770. The Wyman Tavern was a convenient rallying point for the trustees scattered from northern New Hampshire to Connecticut. The Rev. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock presided and the Rev. William Patten was clerk. The administrative work for the college was planned to include the higher education of American Indians who would be admitted on scholarships. This custom has remained unchanged for almost two hundred years.

"After a horseman had brought tidings of the slaughter of colonists at Lexington on April 19, 1775" Capt. Wyman marched at the head of a company early on the morning of April 21, 1775. These brave men left the Tavern on Main Street marching to Baker Street where they began their journey over a road that was little more than a bridle trail through Rindge, Townsend to Lexington, Mass, a distance of 85 miles, in two days. Ashuelot Chapter, DAR placed a marker on the Wyman Tavern as well as marking a glacial boulder resting at the corner of Main and Baker Streets, on April 12, 1902.

Ashuelot Chapter, DAR expresses appreciation to the following Sponsors, all of Keene, N. H.

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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 715)
costume and sound for the huge historical pageant which was performed each evening of the week.

The photograph was taken during the celebration, in the old Mansfield Wood House cemetery in Washington, at the grave of Peggy Warne, Revolutionary War Patriot (1751-1840) in whose honor the Chapter took its name. The cemetery with the original "Logg Meeting House, was deeded to the English Presbyterian congregation in 1765 by John and Mary Bowlby who reached our shores from Mansfield Woodhouse, England, before 1735. Some of the Bowlby descendants still live in Washington Borough.—Helen P. Leedon.

MARGARET GREGG GORDON (Kingstree, South Carolina), The chapter congratulates Mr. Paul H. Benson, Jr., manager radio station W.J.M.X. Florence, S.C. Mr. Benson was the recipient of The George Washington Honor Award Medal, given by Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., for an untitled address, which was delivered at the October 18th meeting of the Margaret Gregg Gordon Chapter.

(Continued on page 735)
The Beverley Family of Virginia
By JOHN McGILL

Historical, genealogical book over 1,000 pages and 25,000 names, indexed, showing how all descendants trace back to Robert Beverley, who came to Virginia in 1663 and commanded the Berkeley forces in the Bacon Rebellion, 1676.

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(Continued from page 734)
The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. P. G. Gourdin, Sr. with Mrs. H. P. Brown as co-hostess. The regent, Mrs. Horace Littlefield, presided. There were nineteen members and one guest present.

After the devotional, given by the Chaplain, Mrs. E. W. Shepard, the regent led the Pledge to the Flag of The United States and the salute to the South Carolina flag. The members then said the American's Creed and the DAR Ritual. Mrs. W. B. Brockington led in singing one verse of the National Anthem. The President General's Message was given by Mrs. W. H. Hodges, Jr.

Reports were asked for by the regent. The proposed budget was read by the treasurer, Mrs. B. M. Montgomery. The chapter unanimously adopted said budget. Mrs. B. G. Land, magazine chairman, urged members to subscribe. The regent called attention to Founder's Day at Tamassee on October 22nd, and urged members to attend.

Mrs. Murrell Rose, National Defense Chairman, introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Paul H. Benson, Jr. The ladies were brought sound information

(Continued on page 736)
JONATHAN DAYTON, (Dayton, Ohio) met on February 12th, at his "Beauty Spots of Cleveland," in a thought provoking speech on National Defense. Mrs. Rose thanked Mr. Benson for the chapter, after which the meeting was adjourned by the regent. Refreshments were then served by the hostess.—Josephine W. Littlefield.

SHAKER (Shaker Heights, Ohio). Our varied and interesting programs this past year included our Judge Whitlach of Juvenile Court who gave a thought provoking talk on our Constitution and National Defense. A talk on the History of Teaching by Rowland P. McKinley, Jr. headmaster of University School was informative and Mr. Szwaja's talk on the Teaching of History made History "Come alive." Mr. Szwaja is on the faculty of Shaker Heights High School. Frank Duncan, the Commissioner of Parks of Cleveland called our attention to the many lovely spots to visit in his talk on "Beauty Spots of Cleveland."

A very successful luncheon, mini bazaar and card party was given at the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club whose interesting buildings were erected more than a century ago and have been in constant use ever since. Our capable ways and means chairman, Mrs. Raymond Wood, has organized a bridge marathon for the chapter which started in January.

Delegates from our chapter who attended the recent State Conference were the Mrs. C. Edwyn Orr, Eleanor Donahue, Harley Lee, Dale Brown, Howard Whipple Green, Shelly Strain, John Dunbar, and J. Howard Mitzel.

Delegates to the 77th Continental Congress in Washington, D.C. were Mrs. James F. Donahue, Mrs. C. Edwyn Orr, Mrs. Shelley M. Strain and Mrs. Richard P. Peters.

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The meeting was a very memorable occasion for the chapter because of the program and the guests.

The meeting place, Rubicon, always proves to be a source of joy to Jonathan Dayton Chapter members because it is a monument to the early history of the beautiful Miami Valley of Ohio. Rubicon was the home of Colonel Robert Patterson, an Indian fighter of the very early 1800's. His wife was a true pioneer woman who did much to set an example of gracious living in a country which had been a wilderness just a few years before the Patersons settled in the valley.

The decorations were a mute testimony to American History Month since there was a handpainted water-color portrait of George Washington for each table. The patriotic colors of red, white and blue were evident in tastefully chosen spots around the room.

Mrs. James Lucas, member of the State DAR Resolutions Committee, Regent of Nathaniel Massic Chapter of Chillicothe, and former Executive Secretary for the National Defense Office, gave a very enlightening talk on current national defense matters.

There were two innovations on the program for the day which also had a direct bearing on American History Month. The first bore out the thought that the story of a chapter is almost inevitably the story of the people who belong to it, and those who have led it through the years. In honor of the past regents, a gift was made by the Regent, Mrs. Donald W. Buller, to the St. Mary's School for Indian Girls for furnishings in the Amanda Thomas Dormitory Room. Past regents who were present and who were presented to the meeting were: Miss Elizabeth Loehninger, Mrs. Charles Lee Mills, Mrs. Howard Smith, and Mrs. Charles H. Wagner.

The second innovation was a brief puppet show taken from our American Heritage — past and present. Little George Washington Puppet cut down the cherry tree right before the eyes of Father Washington Puppet, and the ladies of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter and its guests. The present history dealt with little Lady Bird Johnson Puppet who remembered about the cherry tree, and stated that in order to keep America beautiful, "it is better to plant a tree than to cut one down." Stately little Senator Everett Dirksen Puppet concluded the show with a rendition of "Gallant Men." The show was presented by chapter member puppeteers Mrs. Fred E. Hornaday and Mrs. Clifton E. Mack.

The membership of the DAR is many times greater than the 20,000 of the SAR, as you probably know. The Sons of the American Revolution refuses to believe that these figures indicate that American men are less patriotic than American women. We prefer to believe that our numbers are fewer because many eligibles are unaware of our existence.

The aims and principles of the SAR are quite identical to those of the DAR, so a stronger SAR automatically means an even stronger DAR. We therefore request that you bring the SAR to the attention of your qualified husbands and relatives. Descriptive material is available from the National Society, SAR, 2412 Mass Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.
The Faces of Virginia

Magnificent Monticello, built and beloved by Thomas Jefferson. Come admire Mr. Jefferson’s eye for beauty, his ingenuity and inventiveness. Stroll the boxwood gardens of his neighbor, our fifth president, James Monroe. Visit quaint Michie Tavern and Jefferson’s own University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Take a harvest holiday in Virginia, where summer’s six months long. Join the smiling faces of Virginia!

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