Daughters
American Revolution
The Four Founders

Eugenia Washington
Mary Desha

Ellen Hardin Walworth
Mary Smith Lockwood
One of the first resolutions passed by the National Society at its organizational meeting was “... to provide a place for the collection of Historical relics ... This may first be in rooms, and later in the erection of a fireproof building.” The First Continental Congress set aside $650 for this project. A site was chosen on Seventeenth Street, opposite the fenced-in part of the White House grounds. A block to the north of the site was the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and to the south, Van Ness Park where the farm cottage of David Burnes had stood a hundred years before this time. (The Pan American Union occupies this spot today.) Burnes was an original landowner who defied President Washington and delayed the laying out of the Federal City until his crops were harvested.

The cover drawing is an artist’s conception of Miracle House, circa 1818, which stood on the site now occupied by National Headquarters. From this beginning has sprung an entire block of buildings completely owned and maintained by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution—the largest complex of its type administered by women. The drawing is by R. Stanley Smith, interior designer for the Constitution Hall renovation, of Alexandria, Virginia.
On the 11th of October, 1890, the anniversary of the discovery of America, about thirty women of Washington, filled with patriotic impulses, met at the Strathmore Arms and organized the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society you now represent.

"We now feel that this society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success. It remains with us all to see that it still lives and grows to greater and betters ends. We have within ourselves the only element of destruction; our foes are from within, not without.

... Our hope is in unity and self-sacrifice. Since this Society has been organized, and so much thought and reading directed to the early struggle of this country, it has been made plain that much of its success was due to the character of the women of that era. The unselfish part they acted constantly commends itself to our admiration and example. If there is no abatement in this element of success in our ranks I feel sure their daughters can perpetuate a society worthy the cause and worthy of themselves."

—CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON, President General Continental Congress, February 22, 1892
DEAR MEMBERS:

This month has a special significance in the DAR Calendar, as October 11th marks the Anniversary of the Founding of the National Society. October is also the beginning of a new season for DAR work, and is an excellent time to take inventory of membership, programs and the many items necessary for the advancement of the Society's activities and objectives.

As is usual in a new administration, much time had to be expended by your newly elected officers and appointed National Chairmen in preparing letters and complete information for the August mailing. Despite the fact that there is always some delay in the first summer mailing, it did get out in time for distribution at seminars, workshops and district meetings held in September, making this important material available prior to the beginning of DAR activities.

"The main motive of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is love of country, and the leading object of its efforts is to perpetuate a spirit of true Americanism. . . . To the Daughters of the American Revolution an effort to emphasize and perpetuate this spirit of true Americanism is a mission, upon which they enter with enthusiasm and yet with humility." So spoke Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of our Founders, in her essay "Principles of Organization," written in 1892.

As we pause again to pay homage to the Founding of our great National Society, these words are still a fitting guide for our course of action. What better way is there to honor our Four Founders than by renewing a pledge to preserve the American way of life and to perpetuate the knowledge of our awe-inspiring American Heritage.

Mrs. Walworth also said, "To preserve the dignity of virtue, to rescue a noble sentiment from degradation is a worthy task, and when considered in its relation to the safety and welfare of our country, it should stimulate the highest action." In this birthday month, we honor and memorialize those four far-sighted members who, even in the early days of our Organization, envisioned some of the problems, as well as pleasures, which would be evident in the future of the Society they created.

For their sake, as members and good citizens faced with the chaos and indecision of the current day, we must reunite and work even harder to prevent the loss of many of those things we hold sacred.

Most Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR

OCTOBER 1968
The two Houses having accordingly assembled, the certificates of the electors of the fifteen states in the union, which came by express, were by the Vice President, opened, read and delivered to the tellers appointed for the purpose, who having examined and ascertained the votes, presented a list of them to the Vice President; which list was read to the two Houses, and is as follows:

**VOTES.**

New-Hampshire, 12
Massachusetts, 14
Rhode-Island, 13
Connecticut, 12
Vermont, 11
New-York, 12
New-Jersey, 11
Pennsylvania, 17
Delaware, 12
Maryland, 11
Virginia, 12
Kentucky, 12
North-Carolina, 12
South-Carolina, 12
Georgia, 11

Whereupon the Vice President declared—

GEORGE WASHINGTON, unanimously elected President of the United States for the period of four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next, and—

JOHN ADAMS, elected by a plurality of votes Vice President of the United States, for the same period, to commence with the 4th day of March next:

After which, the Vice President delivered the duplicate certificates of the electors of the several states, received by poll, together with those which came by express, to the Secretary of the Senate.

The two Houses having separated—

On motion,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.
Notes on Electing A President and Vice President

By

Carl Charlick,
Washington, D.C.

I
Every four years, with the advent of leap year, America stages its chief political spectacle. Along with Winter and Summer Olympics there is indeed this enduring coincidence between our presidential elections and leap year (excepting those century years which omit the 366th day). Only one presidential election in our history was held in an odd-numbered year—the first. In 1789, we chose a President and Vice President for the first time, and inaugurated them, all in the same year. There was not enough time to do otherwise. The Constitution of the United States had only been sufficiently ratified by the requisite nine States by summer of 1788. The document was then returned to the expiring Continental Congress which had carried on a semblance of central government since the Revolution, and which set the following time-table for organizing the new government:
—First Wednesday in January of the new year 1789—the voters in each State to choose a prescribed number of presidential electors;
—First Wednesday in February following—the electors so chosen to assemble in their States and vote for two men;
—First Wednesday in March—the new government to be installed, and to hold office for four years from that date. Since this Wednesday fell on March 4th, this date became Inauguration Day down to 1937, when the Twentieth Amendment changed it to what it is today.

In casting their two votes each, the presidential electors were not asked to specify which was their choice for President, and which for Vice President; the only requirement was that one of the choices be a man from outside their own State.

The person receiving a majority of the votes of the electors was to be President. The person with the next highest number of votes became Vice President.

II
That George Washington would be the favorite choice of the electors of 1789 was a foregone conclusion. And soon after the voting had taken place, newspapers did announce in banner headlines that “Washington Gets All the Votes”—69 in all. His vote could have been even higher; the Constitution had initially allotted a total of 91 electoral votes to the thirteen original States. Only ten of the thirteen, however, took part in the first presidential ballot. North Carolina and Rhode Island held back from entering the Federal Union, and New York State was so dilatory that it missed the election altogether. Not that the result would have been different, for the universal prestige of the former Commander-in-Chief was beyond challenge. Yet it isn’t correct to say that George Washington was the unanimous choice for President. In fact, he was one of twelve candidates in the field. Under the original system the first electoral college cast a total of 138 votes. Washington, with exactly one-half of this total, did receive the maximum that any one candidate could have. But his election was not unanimous, in the sense of excluding all other contestants. His nearest competitor, John Adams of Massachusetts, garnered 34 votes, and became Vice President. The remaining 35 votes were scattered among the other candidates. For example, Georgia split its allotted five votes over three contestants, ranging as far afield as General Benjamin Lincoln, another Yankee, who had been Secretary of War during the Revolutionary War.

At the same time we can dispose of the quibbling argument, sometimes heard, that Washington was not duly elected because he did not receive the requisite majority of votes. He needed only a majority of the number of electors; in fact, he had them all.

III
It was in 1792, during Washington’s first term in office, and in time for the approaching next election, that Congress fixed the time for choosing presidential electors at “not more than 34 days prior to the first Wednesday in December, and every four years there-
firmed linked with leap year. Election day, however, was still a variable quantity until 1845, when a further Act of Congress fixed it on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, where it is today. No attempt was made to prescribe the date of State elections, which varied considerably for some time. For more than a century, Maine clung to an advanced election day in September for its State officers, including its representatives in Congress; but each leap year, it had to hold an additional poll for presidential electors in November. This practice, which for years made the Pine Tree State something of a presidential bellwether, was finally abolished in time for the election of 1960.

IV

Before the young republic plunged into its second presidential contest in 1792, a national census had disclosed a large increase in population. Also, there were now fifteen States in the Union, since the previous stragglers had now come in, and with them, two new States. In consequence the number of electors had increased to 132. George Washington, in a field of five candidates, again polled the maximum figure, 132, generally interpreted as an unanimous re-election. John Adams was again in second place, with 77 votes, but George Clinton of New York followed with a respectable 50. There were but four votes for Thomas Jefferson, all from the new “Western” State of Kentucky.

V

In the third presidential contest of 1796, Washington was no longer a candidate, although he received a scattering of complimentary votes among the 139 electors. Thirteen candidates were in the race. John Adams won the Presidency by a slim majority of 71, while runner-up Thomas Jefferson, with 68, became Vice President. He might have won first place, but in each of three states where his strength was concentrated—including his native Virginia—one elector with an independent turn of mind voted for his opponent. In those days presidential electors were men of flesh and blood who campaigned actively for their office and cast their votes as they saw fit. No strong party ties as yet existed to hold their votes in line with the majority verdict in their States. And so, two bitterly opposed and closely-matched rivals came into office together, bringing along their habit of political feuding (although in private life they became firm friends).

As a result, the next four years were marked by the most painful family squabbles in the bosom of the administration, at a highly critical time. The United States, still toddling on its infant legs, was anxious to remain neutral between the two superpowers of the day. Britain and France, who were slugging things out in Europe, on the high seas, and in their colonies. President Adams, prompted by Alexander Hamilton, inclined to the British side, while the Vice President, seconded by his intimates of the “Virginia Dynasty,” was strongly for the French. Each opponent seemed partial to the country in which he had served as American envoy ten years earlier. The President’s adherents pushed through the Alien and Sedition Acts, opening a manhunt for gallophile “subversives,” and they enjoyed a political windfall from the disclosure of the notorious XYZ documents. On his part Jefferson, between vice-presidential duties, launched the virulent Kentucky Resolution, threatening virtual nullification of the acts of the national government. That John Adams managed to steer clear of outright involvement in war will be to his everlasting credit on the books of our history, but to do so he at one time had to “fire” his entire cabinet. He could not, however, dismiss his constitutionally elected Vice President.

VI

If cracks had appeared in the edifice of government after the election of 1796, by the time of the next election in 1800, they gaped wide open. President Adams, making a bid for re-election, had lost much following because of his courageous neutrality. The balloting in the electoral college resulted in an even split between Jefferson and Aaron Burr, with 73 votes each. This threw the election of the President into the House of Representatives, in which each State’s delegation would collectively cast a single vote. After more than a week’s strenuous maneuvering and 36 ballots, Jefferson was declared elected, ten States to four, with two abstentions, not an auspicious start for a new administration. The loser, Aaron Burr, seemingly acquiesced in the Vice Presidency, but before long, he embarked on adventures which showed little regard for the welfare of the United States or its institutions, of which he was a part. By now, the fallacy of an electoral system which made it possible to elect two political rivals to the top offices in the same administration, had served as an object lesson. The Twelfth Amendment was adopted and went into effect in September 1804, in time for the next presidential contest. The old system by which electors each voted for two men was scrapped; henceforth they were to cast one round of votes for a presidential candidate, and a second round for a Vice President. This is the basis of the system in effect today.

The reform quickly proved itself in the fifth presidential election of 1804. Jefferson, running to succeed himself, and with a new vice-presidential candidate at his side, won handily, 162 to 14, over the opposing ticket. He thus became the first president to be elected specifically to this office by a clearcut majority.

However, from this time on, a creeping decline begins to beset the vice-presidential candidacy. No longer did a Vice President emerge from an election as the second-best man in the country, a runner-up for top honors. He now became the pre-designated man for second place. Quickly the Vice Presidency ceased to be the nursery of Presidents, while the presidential mantle more often fell on a Secretary of State—Madison, Monroe, John...
Quincy Adams. Not until our most recent times, from about the 1950's, has the Vice Presidency begun to regain its original stature, after being in political eclipse for 150 years. During that span of a century and a half, only one vice president had become President solely by electoral process—Martin Van Buren in 1836. Four of the vice presidents who succeeded to the chief magistracy on the death of a President were not even re-nominated by their own parties. Three ex-vice presidents did later receive a nomination for the presidency, but in each case by a splinter party, and they went down to defeat and oblivion. At times it seemed as if the electorate drew a subtle distinction between presidential and vice-presidential caliber. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, repeatedly defeated for the Presidency in the previous century, was more successful when he lowered his sight to run for Vice President. On the other hand, in more recent time we have witnessed how a badly defeated vice-presidential aspirant, after an interval of years, was swept into the Presidency for the longest tenure in history!

VII

Speaking of vice presidents, how many have we elected since the inception of the Republic? The answer is 38, seven more than the number of Presidents chosen. There has been a larger turnover among vice presidents. Four of them were replaced at the end of their terms for reasons of political expediency, even though their respective chiefs were continued in office. New vice-presidential faces appeared on the tickets which Lincoln, Grant and Franklin D. Roosevelt led in campaign for re-election. However, in two earlier instances, an incumbent Vice President was "held over" from one administration to the next. George Clinton served as Vice President under both Jefferson and Madison—a harmonious arrangement among close political friends. On the other hand, doubtable John C. Calhoun understudied both John Quincy Adams and his successor Andrew Jackson, two of the bitterest political foes in the annals of the Presidency.

The number of elected vice presidents would have been still higher if the original Constitution had made provision for filling vacancies in the office. The Vice Presidency was subject to frequent attrition from other causes than politics. Six vice presidents died in office, one resigned to become a Senator, and eight moved into the White House. Over the span of years, therefore, the Vice Presidency has lain vacant during portion of 15 terms, aggregating nearly 37 years. The only existing legislation provided merely for a temporary line of succession, but not for designating a new Vice President. The longest such period was three years and eleven months when John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of William Henry Harrison only one month after inauguration. A vacancy nearly as long arose when Vice President Andrew Johnson followed Abraham Lincoln only 40 days after their terms of office had begun. Other extended vacancies occurred when Vice President William R. King died in April of 1853, and when Vice Presi-
Habituated by 180 years of practice, the American voter understands what the term implies, and makes his choice accordingly. The President clearly is at the center of political interest in the United States. His election dominates the scene of public affairs. Does his title truly accord with the office it is meant to describe? It is a familiar word, almost commonplace. All around us are presidents—of banks, corporations, universities, boards, synods, commissions. They preside over such bodies and oversee the conduct of their business; but this is a far cry from any parallel with the chief executive of the nation.

Our founding fathers, were they to step out of their frames of a hundred and eight years ago, would be astounded by the present content of the office of President of the United States. What they would behold would exceed the fondest hopes of the most ardent centralists among them, like Alexander Hamilton or George Reed; and it would confirm the worst fears of such skeptics as George Mason or Luther Martin. At the time these men were putting together our Constitution the word president was still an unknown and untried quantity. There was little guidance to be found in the political prose of the day. Cowell, a 17th-century lexicographer, tells us that in common law, a president was a king's lieutenant of a province or of a specific function. On the Continent of Europe, in Prussia and other German states, a president was normally a local agent of the crown. In France, the provincial parlements or law courts had their presidents who functioned as circuit judges. Other academic or religious bodies had presidents, as did special boards, councils, corporate and advisory bodies, like the Lord President of England's Privy Council, to name an example. Americans first became acquainted with the term through the directing heads of English companies chartered in the 17th century to plant colonies in the New World. We may read in colonial histories that doughty Captain John Smith was sometimes called “President of Virginia.” The term usually implied a specialized function, perhaps learned or technical in nature, comprising a right to give advice or possibly to lodge a dissent.

What currency the word president gained during our founding period was largely due to Benjamin Franklin who in 1754 drafted a scheme for a central government of all British North America. This was the Albany Congress plan, providing for an intercolonial parliament and a single president, a permanent official who would administer the common business of all the colonies, such as defense, or relations with the Indian tribes. This president was to be a professional civil servant under a royal Governor General who represented the overriding authority of the British crown.

The Albany Plan lapsed for want of support on either side of the Atlantic. Next we find the term president in the constitutional language of the American Revolution. After the royal governors had taken their departure from the rebellious colonies, new constitutions were drawn up by the several States. Three of them—New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Delaware, anxious to shun the memory of these headstrong governors, styled their new chief executives “presidents.” While this innovation had its psychological points, it also accorded with the prevailing political philosophy of the 18th century which advocated a limited executive who would serve alongside a dominant legislature. Such ideas were very much alive when the men of the Constitutional Convention sat down to their work at Philadelphia in 1787.

It was by no means a piece of haphazard phrasing when Alexander Hamilton’s draft of a federal constitution proposed a central official entitled “Governor.” This was Hamilton’s way of saying that the new federal government needed a strong executive. The majority of the Convention, however, less sanguine in their political thinking, changed the title to “President.” They put their trust in what to them seemed the more circumscribed, perhaps the more manageable office. To Thomas Jefferson, following the proceedings of the Convention from his post at Paris, the newly devised chief executive appeared “like a bad edition of a Polish king.” He was alluding to the elective monarchy which had bred such disastrous strife and dissension in that unhappy nation.

As things turned out, both sides guessed wrong in the matter of terminology. By 1800, all the States had reverted to the traditional title of governor for their chief executives; and these governors functioned within a limited frame of power. On the other hand, the office of President of the United States grew and flourished to a degree totally unforeseen.

Not only that; from its diffident beginning at Philadelphia, the concept of a national president has spread over a large part of the political world. Presidents have been installed in all the countries of Latin America, and in many of the republics which have replaced the old monarchies of Europe and Asia, although with varying investiture of powers.

There was even a time when the political office of president was occupied by a crowned head. During four years, from 1867 to 1871, which paved the way to the unification of modern Germany, the King of Prussia was officially the President of the North German Confederation, which was a sovereign state in the family of nations. When at the successful outcome of the war with France the South-German states entered this nation, the first draft of an all-German constitution designated the Prussian ruler President of the German Reich. At the last moment, in deference to dynastic tradition, this was changed to “German Emperor.” Whether this change was for the better is left to the judgment of history; certainly the title of President carried all the prestige and stature that was needed.
LETTERS ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP: Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, has received letters expressing appreciation of the DAR from two women, a new American citizen and one who hopes to be. The latter wrote: "I have just received the book, DAR Manual for Citizenship, and I wish to thank you for your kind attention. I am going to study it, so as to be ready for the exam. I am a Cuban refugee of French and Hungarian parents, raised in Cuba since I was one year old. I have studied here in the States at Columbia University, New York, holding a Masters Degree in English, as a second language, and French. I also hold a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Literature (World) from the University of Havana, Cuba. I taught English there to the Cuban people, children and adults, and they enjoyed learning it. I studied in New York for 8 Summer Sessions, and now I am living here permanently since June 1961. I am teaching French here in Hanover [Penna.] at a High School."

Extracts from the letter of the newly naturalized citizen of the United States: "I feel like I just got married because I took this country for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer. Now I can really sing the song I wrote two years ago, 'My country, I am proud of you,' because I am a proud American. I don't care what other Nations say about us. Especially those who so easily forget it was my country who helped them when they needed it. . . . I don't know if you can really appreciate my feelings since you were born and raised here. You don't really know what it is to live in fear of communists. The only fear I have now is our country being over-run by them. . . . I want to thank God . . . for having an organization like yours. Especially because of me being a woman. I feel less an odd-ball for feeling so much love for my country. . . ."

78th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS DELEGATES ITEM: Recently the Washington press announced the sudden and immediate closing of the Willard Hotel in the Nation's Capital. Guests were transferred to other hotels within hours. The Willard, the Washington Hotel, and all other buildings on the city block facing Pennsylvania Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets are scheduled to be razed in accordance with a plan for improving and revitalizing downtown Washington.

PATRIOTIC PROJECT OF INTEREST: An exhibition entitled "Flags for Freedom" on view at the Monmouth Museum in New Jersey from September 14 to November 14 is an excellent example of patriotism, and offers an idea for a DAR project. Altho it might be difficult to secure the loan of such an original historic treasure as a Delaware Regimental Flag with the letter describing its capture, reproductions of flags and paintings accompanied by copies of related documents would serve in small, local displays.

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S STAFF CHANGE: Mrs. Virginia Rupp, who served the NSDAR loyally for the past 35 years, 26 of them in the President General's Office, retired. Miss Jean Jacobs has been appointed to Mrs. Rupp's position. Best wishes, Virginia. Congratulations, Jean.
America is in danger. The Soviet Union has been and is now eagerly pressing ahead to acquire a nuclear strategic superiority. . . . They have already surpassed us in total megaton yields of warheads. They have already deployed an anti-ballistic missile system. . . . It is even doubtful that we can now match them in delivery capability of bombers: we know they lead us in numbers of strategic bombers. . . .

Yes, America is in grave danger. If we have not already lost our military superiority we are well on the way to it.—General Curtis LeMay, former member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and first commander of the Strategic Air Command.

This grim warning was sounded shortly before the news broke that the United States and the Soviet Union had come to an agreement on a Draft Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms. Approved by the United Nations General Assembly on June 12, 1968 and signed by the President of the United States on July 1, 1968, the Treaty will enter into force when it is ratified by 40 signatory nations and by the three sponsoring nuclear nations, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

Hailed by its proponents as a great achievement of diplomacy, the Treaty has enjoyed a drumbeat of propaganda in its behalf. Moreover, the President of the United States has described it as a “testament to reason” and as “the most important international agreement since the nuclear age began.”

From the above, the American people might be encouraged to believe the Treaty is the ultimate answer to the nuclear threat. Certainly, it is tempting to accept the Treaty as advertised. The atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb are the most awesome weapons in history. None of us look forward to being incinerated by such bombs. But, shall we allow this to beguile us into forgetting the Soviet Union’s long record of broken promises? Can the American people afford to ignore the warnings that this Treaty may be a nuclear Yalta? Shall we ignore the statement of General Curtis LeMay, who warns:

“The nuclear weapon anti-proliferation issue involves the greatest fabrication of fallacies and misconceptions that has ever been foisted on the American people. . . .”

In August, 1967, the Chicago Tribune offered the following appraisal of the Treaty:

“The practical effects of the Treaty will be nil. It may be signed by any nation so disposed, but two countries which will have no part of it are France and Red China. They already have an atomic capability, which will grow. It won’t be too long before Peking will have the means to attack its neighbors and perhaps the United States. A half-dozen other nations which already have the potential to develop nuclear offensive capabilities are hardly likely to resign themselves to sitting about as disinterested bystanders.

“Further, this proposed Treaty, like the test ban prohibition . . . (of) 1963, barring all but underground tests, will not contribute anything to the security of the United States.
Russia signed the Test Ban Treaty simply because it thought it had a big jump on us in a series of massive tests after it broke the testing moratorium in 1961. Many American experts think that the Soviet belief is well-founded, and that we are on our way to becoming an also-ran in nuclear offensive and defensive capabilities."

The Treaty calls upon the participating nuclear powers not to disseminate nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to nonnuclear nations for at least 25 years. It also pledges the nonnuclear nations not to seek to acquire such devices. As sponsors of the Treaty, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will be barred, at least in theory, from furnishing atomic bombs and other nuclear devices to their respective allies.

A stated purpose of the Treaty is: "the easing of international tension and the strengthening of the trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from the national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international controls." (Emphasis added)

This is a far-reaching program. Once embarked upon, there would be no easy turning back and no retrieving of our former position. Moreover, in view of our already dwindling military superiority and the commitments under the Treaty, the American people must inquire whether this Treaty may be another Soviet snare.

To be sure, the Treaty does provide for unilateral withdrawal from the agreement by giving three months notice. At some future time the United States might have to avail itself of this provision. On the other hand, since there is no self-enforcing inspection procedures provided for in the Treaty, there is nothing to prevent the Soviet Union from intensive development and even deployment of the basic components of weapons systems, minus nuclear warheads, before breaking the Treaty or at best giving three months notice.

**Shortcomings of the Treaty**

The purpose of any treaty dealing with armaments is to enhance the security of the Nation. It is, therefore, a matter of grave concern that the Nonproliferation Treaty provides for no real inspection procedures and, thus, no assurance that the Soviet Union will keep any promises included in the Treaty. All that is required is for the nonnuclear nations "to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency" and that such negotiations shall commence within 180 days after the Treaty goes into effect. (Emphasis added)

This is no protection at all. However, the State Department makes much of the fact that the Soviet Union has agreed upon inspections in the Warsaw Pact communist countries (which have no nuclear weapons) and argues that this is a favorable portent for a more enlightened attitude in the future toward international inspection of Soviet territory itself. Thus, by their own admission the Soviet Union has agreed to no inspection and the words of the Treaty are meaningless. No wonder our situation is so precarious in today's world.

Moreover, as Congressman Craig Hosmer, member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, pointed out:

"To speak of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) safeguards as something which exist or can be relied upon to enforce this Treaty is ridiculous to the point of absurdity. Anyone familiar with the primitive capabilities, both technologically and financially, of IAEA in the safeguards area knows this. To assert or imply that IAEA safeguards are something which can be relied upon for the heavy purpose of policing this Treaty is also misleading and unconscionable. It would take years for IAEA to achieve an adequate capability for the purpose. Thus, for this . . . reason, the Treaty document as negotiated is a trap for the unwary insofar as the presence of necessary self-enforcing mechanisms are concerned."

Nor is this all. As the Treaty stands, representatives of both communist and noncommunist nations would serve under the United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency to police the agreement. Agency members would be free to organize inspection teams which could wander through the territory of signatory nations. West Germany, which has thus far refused to sign the Treaty, has expressed the fear that these inspection teams could use their powers of inspection as a form of legalized espionage and as a means of spying upon nonnuclear installations and factories.

Another weakness of the Treaty is that it simultaneously extends the commitments of the United States to defend nations threatened with nuclear blackmail, but absolutely excludes and denies the option of the United States to selectively proliferate purely defensive nuclear armaments to hard pressed United States allies. Overlooked is the possibility that it may be necessary to arm our allies for our own defense.

This situation prompted Congressman Hosmer to warn:

". . . tossing away this option violates the basic criteria by which almost every vital national security decision during this decade has been made. . . . Absent this option, the United States may be compelled itself to play a nuclear Sir Galahad role and rush to the defense of such allies, involving itself directly in any number of emergencies, police actions or wars. This possibility hardly enhances United States national security."

**Soviet Union the Greatest Threat**

To what purpose do we seek to deny our friends access to nuclear weapons when the Soviet Union presently constitutes the greatest single threat to the free world? Even for the United States, the greatest danger from nuclear proliferation lies with the Soviet Union.

With no guarantees of inspection, with the Soviet Union free to continue its arms build up, and with no assurance of our own continuing nuclear superiority, is this the time to urge countries that do not now possess nuclear arms to sign away for
25 years their rights to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons for their own defense? Why are they required to submit to a modest form of inspection when the Soviet Union remains immune from such inspection and Red China is not even a party to the Treaty?

The “have not” nuclear nations are not satisfied with the “defensive shield” offered by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. It is claimed by many of these nations that the Treaty amounts to dictation by the United States and the Soviet Union of limits on the defenses of the world’s smaller powers. They regard the Treaty as a means of perpetuating the monopoly of the present powers.

Here one must ask whether such a monopoly is desirable for the noncommunist nations. Neither the Soviet Union nor Red China is likely to permit a satellite nation within their respective systems to have a nuclear capability to challenge them. Is it, therefore, not possible that the only effect of this Treaty will be to bind the nations of the free world, and especially the United States? And can one really argue that the United States will strengthen its own defensive position by denying nuclear weapons to other noncommunist nations?

If the United States tries to pressure Israel into signing the Treaty, this Country may have to pay a high price indeed. A security pact with Israel might result in more or less permanent alienation of the Arab world, which, it should be noted, is a major source of oil for the noncommunist world.

At the same time, it is possible to sympathize with the goal of the United States in seeking to remove the risk of nuclear war between such bitter rivals as Israel and Egypt, or India and Pakistan. Pakistan will not sign the Treaty unless India does; but with Red China possessing the nuclear bomb, India is unlikely to be willing to forego nuclear defense.

Both India and Japan are presently refusing to sign the Treaty. India wants ironclad guarantees from either the Soviet Union or the United States, or both, to protect her from any threatened use of nuclear weapons against her by Red China. Thus far, India is not satisfied with the pledge of protection offered by the United States and the Soviet Union. In this, India is not alone. Spain and Portugal show no great enthusiasm for the Treaty, either.

Likewise, Germany has thus far refused to sign the Treaty. One of the prime reasons the Soviets are interested in the Nonproliferation Treaty is to deny West Germany access to or control of nuclear arms. If Germany signs, she will be unable to defend herself, while the Soviet Union would be free to continue its nuclear build up with undiminished militancy.

The possibly adverse effect upon West Germany and the NATO alliance is a matter of concern to Europeans and to critical Americans alike. In negotiating the Nonproliferation Treaty, the United States has seemed to place the objective of promoting a détente with the Soviet Union ahead of existing alliances.

This contention is borne out by the concessions made by the United States during the more than three years of negotiations over the text of the Treaty. The final draft made concessions to the Soviets which have a direct bearing on two vital interests of our European allies—nuclear sharing within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a European deterrent.

Both concepts seem to have been largely lost as the Treaty now stands. Thus, as was pointed out on July 24, 1968, in the Congressional Record:

"There can be no doubt that the compromises which have been struck, during the negotiation of the Treaty, at the cost of pro-NATO and pro-European positions once held by the United States have had a most adverse effect upon the political mood of our major alliance system. There is every reason to believe that the Soviets have taken advantage of the protracted negotiations at Geneva in order to undermine the confidence of the West Europeans in the whole NATO structure.

"For 19 years the destruction of NATO has been a major goal of Soviet foreign policy. The alienation of West Germany from NATO has beckoned Soviet diplomacy as the most appropriate method for bringing about the collapse of the alliance and the withdrawal of United States power from Western Europe. The very efforts to negotiate a nonproliferation treaty have provided Moscow with the opportunity to deepen divisions within the Atlantic Alliance and increased the likelihood that no NATO nuclear force would ever be created. The Soviets have been given an indirect voice in future NATO strategic policy. Whenever the subject of nuclear sharing ever comes up again in NATO, the Soviets will be able to raise the treaty issue."

**The Arms Race**

From this, one can only conclude that the big beneficiary from the Nonproliferation Treaty would not be the United States and its allies, but the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the continuing and unhampered Soviet build up of nuclear weapons and its entire military arsenal are a matter of grave concern among critics of both the Nonproliferation Treaty and of the more recent disarmament proposals. Treaties signed thus far have exacted no real concession from the Soviets. Nothing has been given away by the Kremlin. Neither the Nonproliferation Treaty nor any previous Treaty requires on-site inspection on Russian soil. There has been no slowing down of the Soviet Union’s growing arsenal of mass annihilation.

For the United States, the Test Ban Treaty has proved a severe handicap. As former commander of the Strategic Air Command, General Thomas B. Power, explained:

"... The Soviets had developed and detonated nuclear weapons of far higher yield than we had, and while the Treaty, which still permitted underground testing, gave them the chance to catch up with our lead in small-yield nuclear weapons, it retarded our efforts to catch up with their lead in the high-yield area. Moreover, there is reason to believe that detonation of high-yield weapons may have certain effects which could seriously impair the operability and performance of our
strategic missiles. Only testing in the atmosphere can determine the nature and gravity of these effects and permit the development of measures to counteract them. . . . Although our current military strategy places increasing emphasis on missiles, the Test Ban Treaty now deprives us of every possibility to ascertain whether our ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) will really function when expected. I submit that this is the first time in our history that much or even most of the Nation's striking power is to be entrusted to weapons that have never been fully tested operationally.” (Emphasis added)

At the same time that we are unable to test our weapons in the atmosphere because of the Test Ban Treaty, military men and scientists have been seriously worried over the Soviet Union’s breakthrough in missile defenses. The Russians appear to have perfected an antimissile weapon that produces the so-called “X-ray effect” in intense proportions.

U.S. News & World Report, February 6, 1967, described this “X-ray effect” as follows:

“X rays are one of the most hazardous forms of radiation spewed out by a nuclear blast, and it has been discovered that above the atmosphere these X rays travel for thousands of miles. They carry enormous pulses of energy—enough to paralyze or disintegrate attacking United States missiles before they re-enter the atmosphere and while they are hundreds of miles from their targets.”

On at least one occasion, the Soviet Union is reported to have actually destroyed two oncoming missiles with a single antimissile warhead more than a hundred miles over the Arctic. The United States cannot boast of a comparable record.

We are told that it was by accident that the United States started giving serious attention to the X-ray effect at all. As revealed by one United States official, a Soviet scientist—assuming the X-ray effect in space was common knowledge—discussed it in the presence of a group of United States scientists at a meeting.

American scientists did not work on the X-ray effect in their own high altitude tests of 1963. One can imagine their horror when they discovered that the Russians not only had something, but were years ahead in theory and probably were starting to build their antimissile system around it.

What makes an X-ray defense system so potentially effective is not only its great range but the difficulty of overcoming it. Without being able to test in the atmosphere, the United States has no assurance that its missiles are fully operational. Is it then without significance that shortly after their discovery of the X-ray effect, the Soviet Union called off their atomic tests and began world-wide propaganda for a moratorium on all testing?

Add this technological breakthrough by Soviet scientists to their more recent disclosure of a Fractional Orbital Ballistic System, and there is reason to wonder if these twin capabilities did not inspire the Soviet Union’s sudden willingness to sign the Nonproliferation Treaty after years of haggling. It may also explain their recent offer to begin talks on curbing missiles and antimissile systems while the United States remains in doubt as to the efficacy of its own missiles.

Dwindling United States Superiority

The loss of overwhelming superiority once enjoyed by the United States permits the Soviet Union to go to the discussion table as a near equal. The United States has become relatively weaker—and is still losing ground in the relative strength between the two nations in Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. Meanwhile, other trends in the world-wide balance of power cannot be ignored. As was pointed out by U.S. News & World Report, July 15, 1968:

“Russia has already set in place an anti-ballistic-missile system—however primitive—around Moscow. A similar ‘light’ United States system is still in the development stage.

“The Soviets have developed a space weapon called FOBS—for Fractional Orbital Bombardment System—which can attack the United States with very short warning. The United States decided in 1965 against building anything comparable.

“The Soviets have built a ‘hunter-killer’ submarine with nuclear power, faster and quieter than any United States submarine. Further, the Russians are now pushing construction of a fleet of missile-carrying subs similar to the United States Polaris submarine.

“The Soviets are challenging the United States hegemony over the Mediterranean with an expanded naval fleet of 40 to 50 ships, many carrying missiles.”

General Curtis LeMay cogently summarized the situation of the United States when he wrote:

“. . . We have permitted our general war capability to rust. We have scrapped one thousand B-47s without providing replacements. Our B-52s are also on the way out. Our Minuteman force has been reduced to a thousand missiles while our higher yield Titans are phasing out. Our Polaris submarine fleet is static at forty-one vessels. No anti-ballistic missile system has been put into service. We stand nakedly exposed to a first strike. Even our air defense has been allowed to deteriorate. We have no space weaponry of any sort. Our survival depends almost exclusively on the effectiveness of Minuteman and Polaris. And how effective are they? No one truly knows. . . .

“Yes, America is in grave danger. If we have not already lost our military superiority we are well on the way to it.”

With this as a background, the recently expressed willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to initiate discussions on strategic weapons control should be viewed with both suspicion and caution as part of a possible Soviet ploy to conceal its own massive build up. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union sacrifices nothing with regard to its relations with its own allies. It is difficult to find any disad-

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1868-1968 Navajo Tribal Centennial

‘We Pledge Our Sacred Honor...’

By Sarah Brown Jackson
Vice President General, New Mexico

One hundred years ago, June 1, 1868, the Navajo Tribe of Indians signed a Treaty of Peace with the United States Government. In part, the Dine (the People, as they refer to themselves) stated: “The Indians desire peace and now pledge their honor to keep it.” Thus it came about that for the first time the Navajo and the United States joined hands in a gesture of friendship, with clearly defined obligations on the part of both Nations.

To commemorate this Centennial Year, the Navajo conducted a series of fitting activities with the general theme “A Century of Progress.” The Navajo Centennial Commemoration Commission, with headquarters at Window Rock, Arizona, had cast a Centennial Medallion bearing traditional symbols and modern figures. Indeed this Medallion is a “little history” of the Dine, bearing on its face a Navajo woman engrossed in her traditional occupation of rug weaving. In the background are pictured a primitive hogan, which many Navajos still construct for shelter, and the beautiful landscape of Monument Valley which holds great historic and religious significance for the Navajo. The reverse side holds symbols indicative of the “Century of Progress”—the traditional occupations of farming and sheep raising, the derrick representing the great wealth of gas and oil that is found beneath the Navajo lands, and the gigantic power plant of the Arizona Public Service Company located on the Navajo Reservation. All these symbols of progress surround the Horned Sun, a religious figure and truly a unifying factor in the lives of the Navajo people today as well as a hundred years ago.

A ceremonial procession of wagons and horseback riders left Window Rock, Arizona, to reenact the four-hundred mile “Long Walk” into captivity at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in 1864. At the scene of the now-abandoned fort, a reenactment of the Treaty signing preceded days of festivities and ceremonies at which the Navajo held unrivaled skill.

The Navajos are America’s largest Indian Tribe, now numbering almost 110,000 scattered upon sixteen million acres of forbiddingly beautiful, semi-arid land of the Southwest. “Navajoland”—the Reservation granted by the 1868 Treaty, is as large as the state of West Virginia, but statistics cannot portray the immensity of land and sky, fantastic redstone formations of hidden canyons, all combining to resist the will of man. Bordered by Glen Canyon Dam, these acres include such geographical wonders as Rainbow Bridge, legendary Shiprock, windcarved rocks of Monument Valley, and the heart of Navajo homeland, Canyon de Chelly with its pre-historic cliff dwellings.

This is the land to which came the nomadic Apache-Navajo from the North, settling in present day northern New Mexico. At once the People displayed their amazing tribal characteristic of adapting and using to advantage the resources at hand. Living for many years in quiet canyons and fertile valleys, adopting the ways of tribes who preceded them, the Navajo were semi-isolated until the Spanish came in the sixteenth century.

As the Spanish soldiers and settlers came, and later, Mexican and American settlers, tension increased; the intermittent conflict between the Navajo and the settlers continued with a tragic series of events to the participants. This was the beginning of the end of a way of life for the unfettered, freedom-living Dine. Reverting to an earlier habit, the People again became raiders, taking stock, food, ammunition, and slaves back into the fastnesses of the nearly impenetrable canyons. The Navajo, too, were caught and enslaved. Retaliation was fierce and bloody. The fact of this warfare was a recognized element in settling present day Southwestern United States.

Following the Mexican War, by which present day Navajoland was acquired by the United States, the Territorial Government was unable to make any sort of permanent peace with the then sizeable Navajo Nation. Approximately 10,000 Navajo held strongholds from...
which devastating forays attacked forts and settlers, harassed peaceful Indians, while fiercely defending their homeland against encroachment.

In 1851, Fort Defiance, near the Arizona-New Mexico border, was built as a measure of protection to the settlers. From this military outpost, many attempts to treat with the warring Navajo met with failure, due to the lack of a central authority within the Tribe. One Navajo Agent, Henry Linn Dodge, managed some success in reaching the Indians through a program of teaching iron forgery, silversmithing and jewelry making.

Broken promises and broken treaties mixed with aggravated practices of enslavement and destruction culminated in the final round of conflicts between the Navajo and the Military. In 1862, General James Henry Carleton assumed command of the Territory of New Mexico, thereupon initiating a campaign against the Navajo. His determination led through ultimatums to the Navajo (which they ignored), through offers of surrender to the Military (which the Navajo did not). Finally General Carleton instigated a crush-the-Navajo policy, appointing Colonel Christopher “Kit” Houston Carson to command the First New Mexico Volunteers and conduct the campaign.

On June 15, 1863, Carson began a “scorched earth policy” destroying completely all crops, homes, horses, sheep, orchards, driving the Navajo deeper into hiding, where at long last, from starvation and bitter cold, the Dine were subdued. General Carleton promised the Navajo if they would all come in from their hiding places, they would be fed and taken to a reservation. He personally had selected the site 400 miles from the heart of Navajo land. He allowed them to keep 3,000 sheep; even the fruit trees were chopped down. Approximately 9,000 Navajo gave themselves up.

And thus began the “long walk” into captivity—the most dismal failure, as well as an expensive and fruitless experiment—in which the United States Government had participated. “Bosque Redondo” (the round wood on the Pecos River) at Fort Sumner is the place the Navajo can never forget. There 1,500 died of illness, epidemics, malnutrition, dysentery, and broken spirits. The model settlement General Carleton dreamed of was an unworkable dream: schools, churches, Pueblo style houses, were incomprehensible to the primitive Navajo. Ration tickets for unheard of flour and bacon but added to the bewilderment of Indians who could not immediately adjust to the white man’s world. There was constant longing to return to their homeland.

The situation worsened; as the fort was on Comanche land—traditional enemies of the Navajo—Comanches raided to steal and destroy Navajo stock. Poorly cultivated crops withered in the searing drought; clothing wore out. “Miserable” was what peace emissary General William Tecumseh Sherman called the plight of the Navajo when he arrived at Fort Sumner on May 28, 1868, to confer with their leaders. “Talk freely,” he said, and they did.

“Return to us our mountains and our plains,” begged
the proud Dine who were reduced from owning a quarter million sheep and 60,000 horses, to 1500 horses and 900 sheep. General Sherman had considered sending the Navajo to Oklahoma; he was moved by the pleas of "My Father! Send us back to our own country."

So the Treaty was signed, signed by twelve chiefs and councilmen who had been appointed by the Government... a Charter for the future of the Navajo. By the Treaty the Navajo pledged themselves to peace, were granted lands in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah where they prepared to return—the exile at Fort Sumner having welded them into one tribe. For the second time in Navajo history, the Dine were to make a fresh start. With government aid supplying a small part of actual needs, new beginnings were made. From the outset, both parties to the agreement clearly recognized that in a new way of life for the People, two processes were indispensable: economic rehabilitation and education. But the people kept largely to their old ways, continuing to eke out a living from sheep raising, rug weaving and silversmithing, and to resist sending their children to the pitifully few schools provided by the Treaty. Later part-time railroad and farm work off the reservation added somewhat to tribal economy.

How has the Treaty been administered in this fast-moving one hundred years? This Anglo-Saxon-style document is remarkable that it has served a need, ill-fitted as it is to those it was meant to administer. It is evident the Treaty has not met all the needs of the Navajo, nor have all hopes been achieved, yet one cannot but admit that the two parties with vastly dissimilar backgrounds have earnestly endeavored to build on the Treaty's basic principles. Charges of misadministration have been made, especially in the matter of providing schools, roads, health service; yet recent reports show that at long last exists better understanding, and better cooperation. The step from marauding savage to present day standards is a tremendous leap. The United States Government has also learned through trial and error; presently, the agencies of the Indian Service of the Department of the Interior assists in administration and development.

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A Designer and Her DAR American History Medal

By Eleanor W. Spicer

Historian General, NSDAR

This is the story of a lovely, gracious lady; a talented, dedicated, conscientious, patriotic and knowledgeable woman, the epitome of a DAR.

Jennie Hellams Sweeny (Mrs. Robert Powell), a South Carolinian by birth has, since 1919, been entirely responsible for the design, procurement and distribution of the DAR American History Medal.

The story began half a century ago in Georgia when Mrs. Sweeny, currently a member of the Livingston Manor Chapter (D.C.), was Regent of Georgia's John Clarke Chapter.

As a former teacher she realized the value of recognition and rewards for scholastic achievement, particularly in the field of American History. Her basic question was: "How can we inspire our girls and boys more than with encouragement to gain a deeper understanding of United States History? In this study is the key to the spirit and principles of our government." Therefore, she decided to design and have made a medal for presentation to the outstanding American History student in her local schools. Mrs. Sweeny describes her design: "The dominant idea or central theme of the medal represents the American Eagle which stands for freedom and also represents our patriotic education work in the schools. The 13 stars above the Eagle stand for the original states and the stars and laurel wreath are significant of things that inspire the winners to higher endeavor. The words 'Excellence in History DAR Award' in gold and silver against the blue—blue which means loyalty and patriotism—complete the medal."

Mrs. Sweeny's original plan was unpretentious, with no thought of its going beyond the local level. Other Georgia Chapters soon recognized the excellence of the plan and the Medal was adopted as a prize for achievement in American History throughout the State. National interest was soon to follow as word spread of the success of the American History Medal plan. On October 21, 1921 at a meeting of the National Board of Management, Mrs. George Guernsey, then State Regent of Kansas, brought up the idea that Mrs. Sweeny be allowed to distribute the Medal in any State. Permission was granted and Mrs. Sweeny continued to carry on all business concerning the Medal from her own home.

Working closely with Historians General over the years, Mrs. Sweeny has caused the program to grow into a widely accepted and highly esteemed method of rewarding students in American History. The program did not grow by leaps and bounds; it was a slow process. A brochure circulated by the Historian General expounded the idea for the encouragement of young students and offered several topics to be used for student essays. This annual American History essay contest brings keen competition from students throughout the country. The Medal is awarded to outstanding American History students and to the winners of the essay contest by local Chapters, thus providing a positive force in encouraging interest in American History. Well over

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American Pioneers for the Rights of Men and Their Contributions to the Struggle of '76

By Frances Gardner, Tuscaloosa Chapter
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

The World Turned upside down" — What a fitting tune played by the British band after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781! Imagine, Britain, the great Empire-BUILDER, had just lost her most prized possession, and astonishingly was the first of the great powers to be forced to acknowledge the loss of the North American colonies—the United States. But the surprise to all was that the New Nation would be not another Monarchy or Kingdom, but a republic, pointing toward a political and social democracy!

How did it happen? It is true that French and Spanish assistance to the Colonies in the form of troops naval and ground, had hastened and secured this great victory—not out of sympathy, so much, as out of a good chance to "strike back" at Britain and to profit from her losses. Britain had proven herself inadequate in her diplomatic relations with France, Spain and Holland. She was also indifferent to her own armed services, and was weakened by internal moral corruption and unrest in public affairs—royal bribes to restore King George III's power. But, worst of all, Britain blundered in dealing with her American colonies, inciting them to armed rebellion. Interference with our trade with other countries, imposition of taxes on imports and other tyrannical acts, brought colonials' resistance, as being violations of charters, customs and rights. The First Continental Congress convened to assert and defend American rights, and besought Britain to put a peaceful end to Anglo-American quarrels.

Finally in 1775, King George III's greatest blunder was the attempt to bring the colonials to their knees by armed might. The King and his cabinet members had never visited America; hence, they underestimated the strength and spirit of the colonists' determination to obtain freedom from England's "Intolerable Acts." Other hindrances to possible victory Britain had failed to calculate. There were no strategic American cities nor centers to capture for British advantage; there were poor communications within the colonies; the land was rough and varied with swamps, woods and hills, suited for sniping and guerrilla warfare; there were extreme temperatures of heat and cold, to which colonials were accustomed. How could England win with so many odds? Americans could surely feed themselves and their armies; they could even produce muskets, rifles, clothing and equipment. Then, too, here in America, there had been rising for generations Great Patriots who were moving in the direction of "homerule." It was the planters and yeomen of old Virginia—Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry as well as the merchants, fishermen and farmers of Massachusetts like Samuel Adams, and James Otis, who were the first to rise in defense of American liberties. Soon Congress, conventions, and committees were formed in America and began to exert, executive authority. Uncooperative colonials and "Loyalists to the crown" were dealt with harshly. Extremists and fanatic patriots indulged in indignities and such as "riding the rail" and "tarring and feathering," cruelest of "treatments," and distasteful to the more humane leaders.

On April 19, 1775, the great struggle really began between Britain and her 13 Colonies! The first year of this struggle was waged in defense of "American rights within the British empire; thereafter for Independence." A "Declaration of Rights" had been drawn up in 1774 by a very able body at the meeting of Congress in Philadelphia with such notables as Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Lee. These were demands not for independence of the American colonies, but for recognition of liberties. King George III's reply to Congress demands was "War," despite conciliatory efforts on the part of certain individuals in Parliament, like Edmund Burke and Pitts, to placate the King who stubbornly resisted.

Let's take a closer look at some of these 'lesser' and some larger colonial lights—their character, their actions, their contributions in life and in death. Some gave talents, some gave their bonds; others their fiery speeches; others their great character and statesmanship. We will focus more closely and meet only a portion of this group of young men who founded this new, maturing nation,—the United States of America. They were the most re-

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markable group of independent thinkers and doers ever to unite both their strength with their ideas to create a design for free peoples. Into the fabric of our government and national life they wove not only their political ideas—varied as they were—from federalism to social democracy—but also, their articles of faith and their philosophies, sometimes vague and differing in depth. All helped to shape the destiny of the new nation—some as soldiers in the field, and some as diplomats at the Conference Table, with equal competence, zeal, and purpose in their conflict of words, as in their conflict of battle!

These men were not mythical “figures” or “ghosts,” veiled in misty idealism and unrealities. They were human, approachable—sharing our sins and weaknesses—not historical manikins or marble statues. Let them tell their own stories. I am not here to disenchant you of their greatness, but merely to humanize our heroes. George Washington heretofore a cold, unfeeling example of honesty—the chopper of the famous cherry tree, was, in reality a teller of great “whoppers,” false military moves to foil the redcoats’ plans for battle. He practiced deceit, placing wrong information in the hands of the enemy deliberately to deceive and frustrate. To him the end justified the means, but it got to be a game with him. But more of him later.

As we gaze upon the list of “unfamiliar” heroes, we come across James Otis! Brilliant young Boston lawyer, who early surrendered his position as “Advocate General” of the British crown, and denounced the hated British “Writs of Assistance,” which empowered British officers to enter any house at any time to search for smuggled goods—protested by the public as a pretense for spying and plundering. These brave acts of Otis so fired the people’s anger against such “instruments of slavery,” that it was said, “then and there the trumpet of the Revolution was sounded.” “Our rights,” Otis said, “do not rest on a charter, but are inherent in use as men.”

Another, Captain Jonas Parker, leading his small band of Minutemen to Lexington announced, “Don’t fire unless fired upon, but, if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.” Who really fired first? Who knows? Seven fell dead including Captain Parker, but his death was not in vain, but served as a rallying call to swarms of minutemen, farmers who “fired the shot heard round the world.”

The Yorktown Victory Monument erected by the United States to commemorate the French alliance and victory over Cornwallis.
All America took courage. General Israel Putnam, New England's hero and a great Colonial figure, led troops against the Indians, strong, courageous prisoner and fighter in many colonial wars, Bunker Hill, Philadelphia, West Point, etc. On his tombstone is the inscription, "He dared to lead where any dared to follow." Once, Putnam dashed on horseback down a flight of steep steps, with only a bullet through his hat.

Ethan Allen, as leader of the Green Mountain boys captured Ft. Ticonderoga crying at the gates, "Open in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." This capture took all the northern region from England at one stroke, but Allen was taken prisoner in heavy chains to England, but did return as a hero with reward.

As we look back over the early history of our nation, it is marvelous that we as a free people survive, that our soldiers fought so bravely against every odd—lack of provisions, lack of food, clothes and even ammunition, using stones for cannon balls, wadded hymn book leaves for their muskets. One officer called out to his patriot soldiers "Give 'em Watt's, Boys; give 'em Watts!" (Watts, as you recall, was one of our great hymn writers.) There were bloody feet on long marches. Some of the volunteers bought their own guns, supplied their own bullets and wadding and wore the homespun clothes made by their women folk, and often lived on roots and wild berries. Their patriotism seems to have been in proportion to the material things they did not have. Some were disfigured for life as was Dan Morgan who shared the perils of Braddock's expedition, receiving a wound in face and neck, watched his men freeze and starve.

Add to these unheralded heroes, not found in our history books in school or library, but who nevertheless remain in our private gallery of heroes—your own Revolutionary Ancestor, or Capt. William Green or the illustrious Ancestor General Thomas Nelson who gave his bonds to pull his country through terrible war debts and did not ask again, but left a wonderful Christian life as his children's inheritance, plus the Nelson House in Yorktown. He offered six guineas to any man in his regiment who would fire a cannon ball into his own home saying "My house is of no value to me as long as it houses the enemy." Cornwallis was occupying Gen. Nelson's home before the surrender! A soldier fired a cannon into the side of his house. A ball is there today.

These records would be incomplete if we omitted two of the most well known "Greats" of Revolutionary fame—Thomas Jefferson and,—not "King George," but President George Washington.

Thomas Jefferson, gentleman of the first order and third (twice) President of these United States, believed in "freedom of the mind for a free society." He practiced, beginning in his own home the White House, the philosophy of "liberty, equality and fraternity." Revolution—American and French—were fought for the very principles Jefferson held so firmly. Stiff social barriers of aristocracy and formal protocol in the White House were abolished during his stay there. Heir of his father's plantation, "Shadwell," at fourteen, he made it one of the happiest, most prosperous Virginia plantations although criticized for his eccentric ideas of freedom, he had many unfair laws such as the law of "Privacy" in Virginia repealed or revised. He believed in protecting the weak against the strong. He loved beauty and hard work. It was Jefferson who was chosen to draw up the "Declaration of Independence." He caused the Virginia law of religious freedom to be enacted. He founded the University of Virginia, purchased during his administration the biggest territorial bargain in history,—"The Louisiana Territory" for $15,000,000.00 which purchase doubled the size of the United States extending from the Mississippi River to the Rockies. Thomas Jefferson was a man of great and varied abilities. He was a scientist, a statesman and a philosopher. He carried on great letter writing, a custom of those days to educate one another.

Jefferson was also an inventor, an architect of note, designing his own home at Monticello, now standing for our viewing. He was a musician, composer, violinist and a farmer. Perhaps, one of his greatest contributions to the new country was "religious freedom"—"No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry. No one shall suffer on account of such."

Keeping the best for the last, was the beloved Father of our country—George Washington, whom America has all but idolized and idealized, despite his very human characteristics, proud and quick tempered, yet humble and kind with feelings of inadequacy for the great challenge—the Presidency of the new United States. He reluctantly accepted the command of chief of the American army as well as the chief of the Nation. He had no political ambitions. He possessed a genius for selecting his aides-de-camp whom he affectionately gathered around as his "Military Family" such as young Marquis de Lafayette. One of his most brilliant aides was Alexander Hamilton whose pride he had underestimated, and who himself was fiercely ambitious and who detested being in the position of "secretary." A clash of two proud personalities and their friendship was broken despite Washington's efforts to mend the break.

Washington's remarkable strength—physical, moral and mental—lay in his self-imposed discipline. A great horseman, he rode 15 miles every morning before breakfast. His physical features, tall, strong and stately gave the impression of dignity and grandeur. His dress gave a military air. But underneath all the mask of formality and control of the Virginia Squire was a simple, plain man, sincere and loyal to his word and sensitive to the feeling of others. Especially, was there pity for the underprivileged. He despised the proud and cruel acts of the British. After defeating Cornwallis, he shed his uniform and became a modest private citizen, never talking of his victories, wrapped in thoughtful silence, cheering his friends as a hospitable host at Mt. Vernon, and comforting them in their sorrows.

(Continued on page 798)
Adele Erb Sullivan, Honorary President General, was awarded the degree of DOCTOR OF HUMANE LETTERS on June 9, 1968 at the 77th Commencement of Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee. Her citation read in part: "a resolute leader devoted to the principles and ideals of the DAR and America; an accomplished speaker; a recent visitor to Vietnam; ... a board member of Advisory Editors for 'Outstanding Young Women of America' and 'Outstanding Club Women of America'; ... a writer of considerable experience; a recipient of numerous awards; a friend of the University and mankind." Mrs. Sullivan is a member of the Harvey Birch Chapter, Scarsdale, New York.

* * *

Gazzie Warren (Mrs. Guy) received an honorary doctor of humanities degree and praise for her years of service to the University of Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas, during their Founders’ Day convocation early this year. She is retiring from the UCC board of trustees after 17 years of service as secretary. Mrs. Warren is a member of the Corpus Christi Chapter.

* * *

Clin Harris (Mrs. Hugh), member of the Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington, Georgia, was honored in Atlanta recently at a Standard Oil of Kentucky General Sales meeting, as being the first woman agent and distributor of Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. This company covers five Southern States.

* * *

Gertrude Soles (Mrs. Logan E.) is the first woman in Pennsylvania to be elected president of the State Convention of the Christian Churches in Pennsylvania. A past Regent of the Monongahela Valley Chapter, she has long been active in Christian education.

* * *

Mary Claire Oliver Cox (Mrs. Henry Miot), State Chairman of DAR Schools in Nebraska, received The Daughters of Colonial Wars Teacher Award for 1968. The first time that the award had been presented in Nebraska, the citation read: "For outstanding service by the exemplification and encouragement of Patriotism and interest in American History and in our American Heritage."

* * *

Mayme Russell Cox (Mrs. C. Chauncey) has received an "Oscar of Salesmanship" trophy for outstanding performance in real estate. This award is given by American Salesmasters and recipients are selected on the national level from various industries. She is a past Regent of the Shawnee (Kansas) Chapter.

* * *

Miss Harriet Campbell Johnston was honored this year for her outstanding contribution in music by the Matrix Table of Theta Sigma Phi. She is a member of the Independence Pioneers Chapter, Independence, Missouri.

* * *

Emily Colgate Robinson (Mrs. Floyd W.) was named 1968 Montana Mother of the Year. She is Vice Regent of the Montana Society and past Regent of Powder River Chapter (Miles City, Montana). A ranch wife and mother of seven sons, Mrs. Robinson’s daughter was Montana’s Outstanding Junior Member for 1967.

* * *

Miss Susan W. Handy, Organizing Regent of the Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, Manville, Rhode Island, was elected president of The Herb Society of America at their annual meeting early this year. The different units of The Herb Society establish and maintain gardens of value for the public or special groups, such as gardens for the blind, educational, medicinal, etc.

* * *

Helen Williams Coxen (Mrs. Thomas), a member of the Vidalia (Georgia) Chapter, and publisher of the Ludowici News has been presented the Georgia Travel Writing Award. The award was presented by American Oil Co. in conjunction with Southern Illinois University as sponsors of the “Discover America” program.
AMERICAN HERITAGE

Lucille Davison Watson (Mrs. Sherman B.) is a member of the Ashley Chapter of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In addition to serving her State and Chapter as Vice Regent and Regent, she has served as National Chairman of Junior Membership, Approved Schools, Transportation. A member of the DAR Speakers’ Staff, Mrs. Watson was director of the DAR Bus Tour in 1966 and the Mini-Tour in 1967.

AMERICAN INDIANS COMMITTEE

Elizabeth Hopkins Baker (Mrs. Allen L.), a member of the Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania, for over forty years, has served her Chapter in various offices including that of Regent. Among her state offices have been Regent, Recording Secretary and State Chairman of American Indians. Mrs. Baker has held the office of Organizing Secretary General and served as National Chairman, Friends of the Museum.

AMERICANISM AND DAR MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP

Elaine Briggs Fleming (Mrs. Kenneth) is a charter member of the Poland-Canfield Chapter, Canfield, Ohio. She was previously a member of the Gen. William Carroll Chapter in Oak Grove, Louisiana and the Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio. She has served as State Registrar and State Chaplain, and as State and National Vice Chairman of Americanism.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Elizabeth H. Vanderbilt (Mrs. Byron) is currently serving as Senior National President, National Society Children of the American Revolution and as Regent of the Westfield Chapter in Westfield, New Jersey which she has also served as Librarian. In addition to serving as Senior State President of C.A.R., she has served as State C.A.R. Chairman as well as Senior National First Vice President and Librarian-Curator.
Chairmen

CONSERVATION

CHARLOTTE WEISSENBURGER SAYRE, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and past Recording Secretary General, is a member of the Presque Isle Chapter of Erie. During her membership in the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, she was consecutively its Secretary, Treasurer, and Regent. For nine years, Mrs. Sayre was National Chairman of Pages.

DAR GOOD CITIZENS

LOUISE BROCKWAY CHAPMAN (MRS. MAXWELL M.) a second generation Daughter of the American Revolution and Honorary State Regent of Indiana, has been a member of the Estabrook Chapter in Rockville for twenty years. She has been State Chairman of American Indians, Treasurer, Central District Director and Vice Regent. Elected a Vice President General in 1967, Mrs. Chapman is currently serving as President of the Vice Presidents General Club.

DAR MAGAZINE

DOROTHY VALENTINE SMITH, a former editor of Empire State DAR News and of the DAR Motion Picture Reviews, is a member of the Richmond County Chapter of Staten Island, New York. On the National Level she has served as Vice Chairman of Motion Picture and of Public Relations, as a member of the DAR Speakers Staff, and as a representative of the DAR on the Film Estimate Board of National Organizations. She has been a member of the New York State Resolutions Committee and has served as New York State Director of Districts I and II.

DAR MUSEUM

ANNA RUTH MOORE KIETZMAN (MRS. CARL W.), Curator General, is a third generation Daughter having affiliated with the National Society in 1945. She has served the State of Ohio in various chairmanships as well as holding the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Her Chapter is the Cincinnati Chapter which she has served as Regent.
FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Sarah-Jane Lorton Meyer (Mrs. Paul G.), a native of Illinois was accepted into Membership in the National Society as a charter member of the Sgt. Caleb Hopkins Chapter, Springfield, Illinois. She has served her Chapter on various committees and in the offices of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. Mrs. Meyer has served the State as Personal Page, Marshall, Music Chairman, Corresponding Secretary and Vice Recent. She is currently Editor of the Illinois DAR News.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

Hattie Reed Lamack (Mrs. Lester) became a member of the National Society in 1937, affiliating with the Racine Chapter as a Junior member. Her work with the Chapter has included the offices of Corresponding, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Currently serving as Vice President General, she has also been State Regent.

HONOR ROLL

Gilberta Wood Westbrooke (Mrs. Edward L.), charter member of Jonesboro Chapter, Jonesboro, Arkansas, has served her Chapter as Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Registrar, and Regent. She is an associate member of the Capt. Nathan Watkins Chapter. On the State level, she has served as Recording Secretary, Organizing Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent as well as many chairmanships. Mrs. Westbrooke is currently serving as Vice President General.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

Martha Brady Lum (Mrs. William D.) is a member of the Pathfinder Chapter, Port Gibson, Miss. She has served her Chapter and the State of Mississippi in many capacities including that of Vice Regent and Regent of her Chapter; Organizing Chairman of C.A.R., member of the State National Defense Council, Organizing Secretary and State Vice Regent. She has been a member of the Senior State Board of Management and Senior Advisor of the Mississippi C.A.R. and is a past Senior National Membership Chairman.
Chairmen

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

MARY C. PIERCE (MRS. DUDLEY W.), from the Ah Dah Wa Gam Chapter of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., is the Outstanding Junior Member for 1968 and also Outstanding Junior from the North Central Division. She is currently serving as State Historian and on the American History Month Chairman. On the Chapter level she has been Chairman of almost every committee and also held the offices of Registrar, Vice Regent and Regent. She has also organized and taught a Citizenship course for aliens in her area.

MEMBERSHIP

MARION M. BIEL (MRS. JOHN G.) has been a member of the Fort Harrison Chapter in Terre Haute, Indiana since 1933, having served in various capacities including that of Regent. On the State level, Mrs. Biel has been State Regent and Vice Regent in addition to holding several State Chairmanships. Among her offices on the National level have been Vice President General, National Chairman of Honor Roll, DAR School Survey and Vice Chairman of several committees. She has been the Official Reader for the 75th, 76th, and 77th Continental Congresses.

PROGRAM

PATRICIA HUSTED PETERSON (MRS. JAMES H.), LaGrange Park, Illinois is a member of the LaGrange-Illinois Chapter. She has served her Chapter in many capacities including that of Regent. For the State of Illinois, Mrs. Peterson has been Conference Page Chairman, Conference Coordinator, Chairman of Junior Membership and is presently serving her third term as State Chairman of American Indians.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

ANNE MELSON STOMMEL is a past National Vice Chairman of Public Relations and a past State Chairman. She has served her Chapter, Old Topanemus of Interlaken, New Jersey, as Librarian, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Regent. Her Committee chairmanships have included Americanism, Magazine, Magazine Advertising, Program and Public Relations.
# HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

1967–1968

By Edith B. Cogswell

National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

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### NATIONAL HONOR ROLL AWARDS REPORT

1967-1968

<table>
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Grand Total: 1649 out of 2889 Chapters

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The Honor Roll challenges all chapters to a unity of action implementing their unity of purpose expressed in the historical, educational and patriotic objectives of the NSDAR. The response to this challenge has been very gratifying. Of the 2889 chapters 90% returned questionnaires with 57%, or 63% of the participating chapters, meriting awards.

The highest commendation to the 5 chapters from 3 States that have earned the five-star Gold ribbon indicating Gold or better for five consecutive National administrations, a total of fifteen years: Georgia—Baron DeKalb; Indiana — Bloomington, Estabrook; Texas — James Campbell, Samuel Sorrell.

Six chapters representing 5 States have earned the fourth star on their Gold ribbons: Illinois—Abraham Lincoln, La Grange-Illinois; Indiana —Julia Watkins Brass; Iowa—Julian Dubuque; Texas—Lady Washington; Virginia—Colonel William Preston.

Twenty-two chapters from 16 States have earned 3 stars, 31 chapters from 20 States have earned 2 stars, and 118 chapters from 31 States have earned one star on their Gold ribbons.

Congratulations to all chapters attaining Honor Roll status. This recognition is the result of the efforts of many people from the member who pays her dues promptly to the efficient and hardworking staff at National Headquarters. The Honor Roll Committee extends sincere thanks to each one who has in any way, large or small, made possible the following report.
**ALABAMA**

(47 out of 70 Chapters)


**Silver**: (10) Andrew Jackson, Birmingham Territory, Cahawba, Fort Conde, Fort Mims, Fort Strother, Martha Wayles Jefferson, Oliver Wiley, Sylacauga, William Speer.


--- Chapters Gold for 3 years
--- Chapters Gold for 6 years
--- Chapters Gold for 9 years

**ARIZONA**

(3 out of 8 Chapters)

**Gold**: (1) Charles Trumbull Hayden

**Silver**: (2) Agua Fria, Tucson

**Hon. Men.** (0)

**ARKANSAS**

(28 out of 36 Chapters)


**Silver**: (9) Charlevoix, Colonel Francis Vivian Brookings, Fort Smith, Gilbert Marshall, Hot Springs of Arkansas, John Cain, Little Rock, Marion, Robert Rosamond.

**Hon. Men.** (3) Abendshenne, Reubin Massey, Texarkana.

--- Chapters Gold for three years
--- Chapters Gold for six years

**CALIFORNIA**

(120 out of 150 Chapters)


--- Chapters Gold for 3 years
--- Chapters Gold for 9 years

**COLORADO**

(13 out of 31 Chapters)

**Gold**: (4) Arkansas Valley, Cache le Poudre, Mount Lookout, Peace Pipe.

**Silver**: (1) Arapahoe.


**CONNECTICUT**

(27 out of 56 Chapters)


**Silver**: (10) Drum Hill, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Governor Jonathan Trumbull, Judea, Lady Fenwick, Mary Silliman, Orford Parish, Ruth Hart, Stamford, Susan Carrington Clarke.


--- Chapters Gold for 3 years.
--- Chapters Gold for 6 years

**DELAWARE**

(5 out of 9 Chapters)

**Gold**: (3) Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Colonel David Hall, Cooch’s Bridge.

**Silver**: (0)

**Hon. Men.** (2) Caesar Rodney, Elizabeth Cooke.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

(47 out of 58 Chapters)


**FLORIDA**

(56 out of 81 Chapters)


**Silver**: (22) Abigail Bartholomew, Barlow, Bertha Hereford Hall, Biscayne, Gary Cox, Chipola, Clearwater, Colonel Arthur Erwin, Estahakee, Everglades, Fort San Nicholas, Francis Broward, Gainesville, Garcielso de la Vega, Halpatrix, Jane Sheldon, Katherine Livingston, Lake Wales,
Major Francis Langhorne Dade, Orlando, Osceola, Philip Perry.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

GEORGIA

(63 out of 94 Chapters)


Silver: (14) Abraham Baldwin, Augusta, Benjamin Hawkins, Captain John Wilson, Dorothy Walton, Fort Early, Lyman Hall, Major General John Twigg, Ocone, Sergeant Newton, Stephen Heard, Tomochichi, Vidalia, Xavier.

Hon. Men.: (15) Andrew House, Bonaventure, Brier Creek, Colonel William Candler, Council of Safety, Etowah, General David Blackshear, Governor George W. Towns, Hancock, John Ball, John Clarke, La Grange, Oglethorpe, Throneateska, Toccoa.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

****—Chapters Gold for 15 years

HAWAII

(1 out of 1 Chapter)

Gold: (1) Aloha

IDAHO

(3 out of 13 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Alice Whitman

Silver: (1) Lieutenant George Farragut

Hon. Men.: (1) Old Fort Hall

ILLINOIS

(96 out of 117 Chapters)


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

****—Chapters Gold for 12 years

INDIANA

(72 out of 96 Chapters)


Silver: (18) Agnes Pryun Chapman, Ann Rogers Clark, Anthony Nigo, Brandywine Creek, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Fort Harrison, Francis Vigo, General Francis Marion, General James Cox, General John Gibson, Hindostan Falls, Lafayette Spring, Pokagam, Ten O'Clock Line, Timothy Ball, Veederburg, William Tuffs.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

****—Chapters Gold for 12 years

*****—Chapters Gold for 15 years

IOWA

(38 out of 79 Chapters)

Gold: (13) Alden Sears, Cedar Falls, ****Julien Dubuque, Marion Linn, Mary Brewer, Mason City, Mayflower, *Mercy Otis, Old Farm Prairie, Pilot Rock, Shenoa, Sun Dial, Waterloo.

Silver: (9) Ashley, Hannah Caldwell, James Harlan, Mary Marion, Nathaniel Fellows, Oskaaloosa, Pilgrim, Solomon Dean, Spinning Wheel.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

***—Chapters Gold for 12 years

KANSAS

(35 out of 64 Chapters)


Silver: (12) Captain Jesse Leavenworth, Courtney-Spalding, Dana, Dodge City, James Ross, Lois Warner, Minisa, Ninnescah, Polly Ogden, Sterling, Susannah French Putney, Uvedale.


**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
KENTUCKY
(34 out of 75 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (12) Bland Ballard, Boone County, Captain Abraham Hite, Captain John Waller, General Samuel Hopkins, Harman Station, Jane Lampton, John Fitch, Logan-Whitley, Peter Foree, Russellville, St. Asaph.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

LOUISIANA
(32 out of 49 Chapters)


Silver: (5) Bayou La Fourche, Dugedomains, Fort Miro, Long Leaf Pine, Opelousas.

Hon. Men.: (8) Ayovelles, Bon Chasse, Halimam, Heirome Gaines, Louisiana, Moses Shelby, Oakley, Vieux Carre.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

MAINE
(10 out of 32 Chapters)

Gold: (2) *Fort Richmond, Hannah Weston.

Silver: (2) Frances Dighton Williams, Lady Knox.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

MARYLAND
(38 out of 49 Chapters)


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

MICHIGAN
(26 out of 52 Chapters)


Silver: (6) Fort Pontchartrain, Menominee, Muskegon, Saginaw, Shilawsee, Three Flags.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

MINNESOTA
(9 out of 37 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Captain Comfort Starr.

Hon. Men.: (7) Albert Lea, Daughters of Liberty, Fort Snelling, Keewaydin, Old Trails, Red Cedar, St. Anthony Falls.

MISSISSIPPI
(38 out of 61 Chapters)


Silver: (10) Ashmead, David Holmes, Declaration of Independence, Deer Creek, Fort Rosalie, Mary Stuart, Natchez Trace, Ole Brook, Rosannah Waters, Samuel Dale.

Hon. Men.: (10) Belvidere, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Chakchiuma, Dancing Rabbit, Gulf Coast, Judith Robinson, Norvell Robertson, Pathfinder, Tallahassee, Yazoo.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

MISSOURI
(61 out of 86 Chapters)


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

MONTANA
(4 out of 13 Chapters)

Gold: (0)

Silver: (3) Assiniboine, Powder River, Shining Mountain.

NEBRASKA
(21 out of 38 Chapters)


Silver: (3) Kahaldein, Nancy Gary, St. Leger Cowley.
NEW YORK
(96 out of 172 Chapters)
*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

NORTH CAROLINA
(49 out of 94 Chapters)
Silver: (12) Battle of Alamance, Caswell-Nash, Colonel John Alston, Dav-

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 9 years

OREGON
(13 out of 31 Chapters)

Gold: (6) *Bend, Chemeketa, David Hill, **Eulalaona, **Oregon Lewis and Clark, Umpqua.

Silver: (2) Mount Hood, Multnomah.


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years
***—Chapters Gold for 9 years

Pennsylvania
(55 out of 137 Chapters)


Silver: (14) Clarion County, Conrad Weiser, Du Bois, Fort Le Boeuf, Fort McClure, George Clymer, Independence Hall, Moses Van Campen, Standing Stone, Thomas Leiper, Towamencin, Triangle, Wellsboro, Yorktown.

Hon. Men.: (28) Berks County, Bethlehem, Pa., Bucks County, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Conemaugh, Cumberland County, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Flag House, George Taylor, Germans Town, Great Meadows, Great Valley, Greene Academy, Gwynedd, Indiana County, Jacob Ferree, Jacob Stroud, James Alexander, Lebanon, Massy Harbison, Queenhoning, Renovo, Scranton City, Susquehanna, Valley Forge, Washington County, Witness Tree, Wyoming Valley.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

Rhode island
(14 out of 22 Chapters)

Gold: (4) Catherine Littlefield Greene, Esek Hopkins, Governor Nicholas Cooke, William Ellery.

Silver: (1) Captain Stephen Olney.


South Carolina
(28 out of 65 Chapters)


Silver: (8) General John Barnwell, Hudson Berry, Jasper, Old '96 District, Prince of Orange, Sumter's Home, Theodosia Burr, Wizard of Tamassee.

Hon. Men.: (9) Blue Savannah, Colonel Joseph Glover, Columbia, Fort Prince George, Major Robert Lide, Rebecca Pickens, Samuel Bacot, Walhalla, Waxhaws.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years

South Dakota
(4 out of 14 Chapters)

Gold: (1) Mary Chilton

Silver: (1) Bear Butte

Hon. Men.: (2) Black Hills, Daniel Newcomb.

TENNESSEE
(43 out of 93 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (13) Alexander Keith, Chickamauga, Chickasaw Bluff, Clinch Bend, Colonel Jethro Sumner, General Francis Nash, Gideon Carr, James White, Long Island, Ocoee, Old Walton Road, Shelby, Tenassee.

*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

Texas
(64 out of 113 Chapters)


*—Chapters Gold for 3 years
**—Chapters Gold for 6 years

Vermont
(101 out of 115 Chapters)


Silver: (27) Alleghany, Amherst, Appalachian Trail, Arlington House, Beverley Manor, Bill of Rights, Botetourt County, Captain John Smith,


—Chapters Gold for 3 years
—Chapters Gold for 6 years
—Chapters Gold for 9 years
—Chapters Gold for 12 years

WASHINGTON
(19 out of 42 Chapters)

Gold: (8) Cascade, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Columbia River, Michael Trebert, Olympus, Robert Gray, Sarah Buchanan, Waukomah Trail.
Silver: (5) Mary Ball, Mary Lacy, Peter Puget, Tahoma, University of Washington.


—Chapters Gold for 6 years

WEST VIRGINIA
(14 out of 55 Chapters)

Gold: (3) Anne Bailey, Bee Line, Mound.
Silver: (3) John Chapman, West Augusta, Wilson Cary Nicholas.

Hon. Men.: (8) Buford, Colonel Morgan Morgan, Fort Lee, John Young, Major William Haymond, Pack Horse Ford, Princess Aracoma, Wheeling.

—Chapters Gold for 3 years
—Chapters Gold for 6 years
—Chapters Gold for 9 years
—Chapters Gold for 12 years

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—Chapters Gold for 3 years
—Chapters Gold for 6 years
—Chapters Gold for 9 years
—Chapters Gold for 12 years

WISCONSIN
(17 out of 44 Chapters)

Gold: (6) Ah-dah-wa-gam, Eau Claire, Louisa M. Brayton, Milwaukee, Port Washington, Racine.


—Chapters Gold for 3 years
—Chapters Gold for 6 years

WYOMING
(3 out of 8 Chapters)

Gold: (2) Cheyenne, Fort Casper.
Silver: (1) Elizabeth Ramsey.

Hon. Men.: (0)

—Chapters Gold for 3 years

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

Cuba; England; France; Mexico; Puerto Rico

Navajo Tribal Centennial

(Continued from page 752)

At this historic event—the Centennial of Peace—the Navajo and the United States look with pride on the advances made along the way since June 1, 1868. A far deeper understanding prevails, a broader appreciation of the gifts each has given to the other. Since World War II a social revolution has occurred within the life of the Navajo. While yet retaining with pride the basic tribal customs and beliefs, a more general acceptance of life outside the formerly isolated way of life has become acceptable to the Navajo. A growing know-how is rapidly making strides of economic advancement; tribal economy prospers through its oils and minerals, giant coal and power plants. Long-needed dams provide essential water for farming and livestock. Agricultural methods are updated; the impact of industrial development is widespread. Navajo towns loom up as modern cities. Long-range planning and a resolve to forge ahead achieves results as the newly opened Navajo-owned Junior College. The United States works in co-operation to provide rehabilitation funds, federal funds for education, provide hospitals, offer training programs in many skills including farming and homemaking. Greatly improved facilities for schools race to meet the present day needs.

Administration of Tribal Affairs is located at the Navajo capitol, Window Rock, Arizona, where a government of elected officials take over duties long delegated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Navajo has assumed full rights of citizenship in a country which is his by birth, having that “pledge of sacred honor” given in the Treaty of 1868. Many notable Navajo lead in places of responsibility; in 1964 two Tribesmen were elected to the New Mexico State Legislature.

Finally, it is clear that, for both the signing parties, the Century of Peace has been a Century of Progress. The Navajo people will pause often in the coming year to honor their heritage, but throughout all these events, they will be preparing with vigor for the second 100 years. The Navajo Tribe is determined to make this the start of a new era of progress, growth, promotion, and development for their beloved country,” Raymond Nakai, Chairman, Navajo Tribal Council.
Brinson Family Bible in possession of Mrs. Oliver Dixon, Grantsboro, N.C. Copied by Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Watchtower Chapter, Maplewood, N.J.

John L. Brinson & Stativa Brinson was married November the 23rd 1837.

Susannah Slade Brinson daughter of the said John L. Brinson & Stativa his wife was born January the 22nd 1839.

Mary Smith Brinson daughter of the same was born May the 9th 1841.

Charles Brinson & Elizabeth was married May the 19th, 1839

Elizabeth deced July the 5th, 1846.

Sarah L. Brinson daughter of Charles Brinson & Nora his wife was born Aug. 18th 1854.

Elder James Brinson, preacher of the Gospel of the Newlight Baptist Faith and order was born February the 5, 1730. Decd. as we suppose in the year 1796.

And all these of Spring of the Brinson Family wrote in this book are from Him.

Asa Brinson departed this world September 6th 1836.

Smith Brinson died October 17, 1839.

Silas Brinson died Septr. the 22, 1841.

Mathew Brinson departed this life September 10, 1847.

Mathew Brinson (?) was born April 9th 1758 and Departed This Life July 24th 1832. Elizabeth his wife was supposed to be Between fifty & sixth years of age when she Departed this life in the year of 1826. Daniel Brinson son of same was born Nov. 9, 1795—departed this life October 17th 1826—which both of these Decd. at one time. James Brinson son of the same was born January 30th 1798—Deceased February 11th 1817. Persia Brinson daughter of the same we suppose was born in 1791. She deceased in the six month of her age.

Asa Brinson born Janry 10th 1788. He was Baptised September the 10th 1825 by Elder Biggs the new light preacher.

Matthew Brinson. He was Born the 10th of May, 1783.

Mers Meary Brinson departed this life February 22nd, 1877. Age 91 years 2m. 18days.

Slas Brinson was born October the 28th 1789.

Charles Brinson died August 4th 1884.

Asa Brinson was Born January the 10th 1788.

Mary Brinson was born December the 4th 1785.

Charles Brinson, son of Asa Brinson & Mary brinson his wife was born January the 18th 1813.

Smith Brinson Son of the Same was Born September the 10th 1820.

Stativa Brinson Daughter of the same was Born August the 5th 1818.

Elizabeth Brinson daughter of Charles Brinson and Elizabeth his wife was born March the 13th 1840.

John Smith Brinson son of the same was born November the 13th 1842.

Luvenia Brinson daughter of the same was born December 20th 1845.

Elizabeth Brinson decd. February the 5, 1832.

John L. Brinson decd. September the 1, 1862.

Elizabeth Fanning was born January 7th 1803.

Osborne Bible owned by William Bailey Allen, Clarksville, Tenn., contributed by Mrs. Richard R. Burnette, Lakeland Chapter, Fla.

Marriages

Noble Osborne and Elizabeth Killebrew, March 21, 1821.

Bailey F. Allen and Mary J. Osborne, Dec. 25, 1845.

James B. Osborne and Catherine F. Whitfield, Jan. 12. 

John B. Osborne and Marian D. Trice, Dec. 31, 1850.

Ella Allen and J. P. Manson Feb. 1866.

Ella Allen and J. P. Manson Feb. 1866.

Noble Allen.

Nannie Allen and Radford, Jan. 15, 1829.

Births

Noble Osburn born April 20, 1788.

Elizabeth Killebrew born March 19, 1796.

Ages of their children

James Buckner Osburn born Dec. 22, 1821.

Mary Jane Osburn born May 1, 1824.

John Bryan Osburn born April 1, 1826.


William Henry Osburn born April 26, 1834.

William Noble Osburn born Nov. 2, 1846.

Susan Marian Osburn born March 24, 1851.

John Bryan Osburn born Nov. 5, 1851, son of John B. and Marian Osburn.

Julia Manson born Dec. 19, 1868.


John Ross born Oct. 29, 1784

Married Mar. 15, 1810

Elizabeth Ferguson born Oct. 5, 1789

Children:

George R. Ross b. Jan. 31, 1811

Nancy (I. or J.?) b. April 11, 1812

Eliza Caroline b. Oct. 26, 1813

L. or J. Leland b. Sept. 21, 1816

Henry Edwin b. Mar. 5, 1818
Frances Catherine b. July 24, 1819
Miles F., b. Mar. 9, 1821
Cyrus Lee, b. Feb. 1, 1823
Franklin (S. or J.) b. Dec. 21, 1824
James M. (Montgomery) Ross b. Oct. 18, 1826
John Ross married Sarah Rebecca Ross, Jan. 5, 1830 by Rev. John B. Kennedy. Sarah Rebecca was born April 18, 1793

Children:
Wm. Stanhope Ross b. Sept. 16, 1831
Francis Preston Ross b. April 7, 1835
John Ross 3rd wife was Mary Ann (Polly) Anglin. They m. Jan. 9, 1851

Deaths
Henry E. Ross d. July 13, 1818
Elizabeth F. Ross d. Oct. 18, 1826, age 37 yrs. 11 mo.

13 days
James Montgomery Ross d. Nov. 29, 1826
Frances Catherine Cain d. June 1, 1843
Sarah Rebecca Ross d. Sept. 19, 1841
Eliza Caroline Miller d. June 2, 1855
Wm. Stanhope Ross d. Feb. 4, 1862
George R. Ross d. Feb. 24, 1873

John Ross d. May 22, 1877, age 93 yrs. 7 mo., born Laurens Co., S. C., moved to Monroe Co., Miss. 1837, resided there till death.

Third wife Mary Ann (Polly) d. Sept. 20, 1879

Jacob Edic Family Bible Record. Now in possession of the Utica Public Library, N.Y. Copied by Mrs. Millard S. Regent, Oneida Chapter and contributed by her.

Marriages
George Edic m. 1. Rebekah Smith 2. Olive Bass
Jacob Edic, Jr. m. Isabel Leavenworth
Elizabeth Edic m. Phineas Sherman
Mark Edic m. Eliza Peek
Catherine m. Everett Peek
Henry, unmarried
John m. Lovina Sherman
Margaret m. John Cavana
Christopher m. Cynthia Eaton
Thomas, unmarried

Births
Jacob Edic, born July, 1755
Elizabeth Edic, born August 2, 1760

Children
George Edic, born October 16, 1779
Jacob Edic, Jun., born January 28, 1782
Betsy Edic, born April 1, 1784
Mark Edic, born Feb. 28, 1786
Caty Edic, born January 28, 1788
Henry Edic, born Nov. 7, 1790
John Edic, born Nov. 15, 1792
Margaret Edic, born Feb. 23, 1794
Christopher Edic, born March 17, 1796
Thomas Edic, born Jan. 8, 1801

Deaths
George Weaver, father of Elizabeth Edic, died Aug. 2, 1811
Jacob Edic died Feb. 23, 1821
Elizabeth Edic died Sept. 13, 1847, age at 57 yrs., 1 mo.

11 days
John Edic, son of J. & Elizabeth, died Nov. 10, 1823
Thomas Edic, son of J. & E. Edic, died Apr. 29, 1807
Henry, son of Jacob & Elizabeth Edic, died Apr. 26, 1824

Peggy Cavana died Aug. 24, 1876, aged 82 y., 6 mo. & 1 da.
Jacob Edic, Jr., son of J. & E. Edic, died April 4, 1859

Jacob Edic Family Bible, now in possession of Utica Public Library. This is Bible No. 2, copied by Mrs. Millard S. Trotter, Regent, Oneida Chapter, N.Y.

Births
Jacob Edic, born Jan. 28th, 1782
Isabel Edic, born May 28th, 1798
James Cyrus Edic, born July 25th, 1819, on Sunday
Emily Nancy Edic, born June 18th, 1821, on Wed.
Henry Edic, born April 2, 1823, on Wednesday.
Jacob William Edic, born Dec. 14, 1824, on Tues.
Isabel Louisa Edic, born Aug. 19, 1826
Amos Leavenworth Edic, born May 21, 1828
Mary Esther Edic, born September 20, 1830
Charles Jay Edic, born October 12, 1832
Benjamin Franklin Edic, born September 19, 1834
John Jacob Edic, born September 21, 1836
Antoinette Medora Edic, born October 9, 1838
Isabella L. Edic, born July 4, 1841
Nellie Edic Horne, born July 29, 1861, on Monday
Frank Edic Horne, born Jan. 7, 1864, on Thursday
William Grant Horne, born May 10, 1866, on Thursday
Children of Mary Esther Edic) and Ephraim Veeder Hone
Emily Josephine Edic, born March 15, 1849
Caroline Medora Edic, born May 9, 1850, died March 7, 1904

Charles Albert Edic, born Sept. 5, 1851

Deaths
Jacob William Edic, died Feb. 9th, 1825, at 1 o'clock in the morning. Age 1 yr., 25 da.
Isabel Louisa Edic, died Sept. 30th, 1832, at 8 o'clock A.M. Age 6 yrs., 1 mo., 1 da.
Emily N. Edic, died Oct. 16th, 1843, at 8 o'clock P.M. Age 22 yrs., 4 mos., 11 da.
James Cyrus Edic, died in East Syracuse in the 72th year of his age, Jan. 27, 1888
Benjamin Franklin Edic, at Warrenton Grove, Ill., August 26th, 1899, aged 64 yrs., 11 mo. & 8 da.
Amos Leavenworth Edic, died in Utica, New York, June 11th, 1900, aged 72 yrs. & 21 days
Charles Jay Edic, died March 28th, 1901, aged 68 yrs., 5 mos. & 16 days
Helen Shaw Edic, died, April 21, 1900, wife of James C. Edic. Age, 69 yrs.
Mary Leavenworth, died Nov. 13th, 1851, aged 71 yrs.
Lovana Leavenworth, died Oct. 30, 1826
Esther Leavenworth, died Nov. 10th, 1857, aged 75 yrs.
Jacob Edic, Jr., died April 4th, 1859, aged 77 yrs.
Isabel Leavenworth, his wife died May 18th, 1881, aged 82 yrs., 11 mo., 2 days
Isabella Leavenworth Edic, died May 26, 1904, unmarried
Henry Edic, died January 12th, 1910, 86 yrs., 9 mo., 10 days
Antionette Medora Hannas, died April 22, 1906


Marriages
Thomas Gaffield to Elizabeth Chester, December 22, 1816
Andrew Edwards Johonnot to Elizabeth Chester Gaffield, October 5, 1843
Frederick Augustus Sumner to Lucy Lavinia Gaffield, October 12, 1843 at the West Church
Thomas Gaffield to Sarah Wyman Kendall, Sept. 19, 1848, at the West Church
James Gaffield to Sarah M. Nile, December 28, 1847, in Gloucester, Mass.
Edwin Faxon to Hannah Lousia Gaffield, March 18, 1852, at No. 53 Allen Street
Caroline Amelia Gaffield to John Eaton Hathaway, November 23, 1852, at the West Church

Births
Thomas Gaffield, Sept. 8, 1792
Elizabeth Chester, July 10, 1797
Lucy Lavinia Gaffield, April 22, 1819
Elizabeth Chester Gaffield, July 27, 1821
Lucy Lavinia Gaffield, March 25, 1823
Thos. Gaffield Jr., June 14, 1825
James Gaffield, Dec. 28, 1826
Hannah Lousia Gaffield, Feb. 6, 1829
Caroline Amelia Gaffield, Jan'y 5, 1831
Sarah Augusta Gaffield, May 22, 1833
Franklin Herbert Sumner, b. April 20, 1847, son of Lucy Lavinia Gaffield
Marion Bradford Sumner, b. May 27, 1875, dau. of Franklin Herbert Sumner

Deaths
Sept. 20, 1821, Lucy Levinah Gaffield, aged 2 years
Oct. 5, 1831, Mrs. Lucy Chester, aged 69 years
April 28, 1845, Thomas Gaffield, aged 53 years
Aug. 8, 1848, James Gaffield, aged 22 years
Feb'y. 2, 1853, Sarah Augusta Gaffield, aged 20 years
Aug. 23, 1859, Betsey Gaffield, aged 62 years
Nov. 27, 1875, Hannah Lousia Gaffield (Faxon) aged 45 years
Nov. 23, 1883, Lucy Lousia Gaffield (Sumner) aged 60 years
Feb. 19, 1894, Elizabeth C. Johonnot, aged 73 years
June 10, 1927, Franklin Herbert Sumner

Elias Thomas and Jane Forrester Family Bible Record.
Contributed and copied by Mrs. Harriet Swick, Chief Taughannock Chapter.

Births
Elias Thomas, born April 3, 1773, married on February 13, 1794 to Jane Forester, born May 31, 1778.

Children of Elias and Jane Thomas
William F., born Dec. 19, 1795
Frederick, born Nov. 19, 1800
Lot, born Sept. 12, 1802, died Dec. 20, 1802
Jermima, born Dec. 1, 1803
Roxcene, born Sept. 25, 1805
Amanda, born Aug. 15, 1807
Hiram, born June 19, 1809
Philler, born Feb. 25, 1811
Germima, born Dec. 12, 1813
Samantha, born Feb. 15, 1817

Bradford Family Bible Records in possession of a descendant in Amite, La., copied by Mrs. Lelah Cram Houeye, Halimah Chapter, La.

Marriages
Selena Ann Keller and Joshua M. Bradford, October 1837
Elizabeth Susan Bradford and George Washington Durbin, May 11, 1831

Births
Elizabeth S. Bradford, Feb. 26, 1834
John Martin Luther Bradford, March 27, 1841
Joshua Samuel Bradford, July 17, 1842
Martha Matilda Bradford, March 20, 1844
Thomas Flar Manson Bradford, Nov. 22, 1815
Albert Bradford, September 23, 1817
Elizabeth Susan Bradford, Feb. 26, 1834
John Martin Luther Bradford, March 27, 1841
Joshua Samuel Ugene Bradford, July 17, 1842
Thomas Hanson Washington Keller Bradford, Sept. 23, 1847
Albert Augustus Keller Bradford, Sept. 23, 1847
Julia Emma Seraphine Machintosh Bradford, May 25, 1849
George Morrison Bradford, Dec. 27, 1850
Martha Matilda Ugenia Ann Bradford, March 20, 1844
Sylvesta Augustine Holmes Bradford, was Apr. 6, 1855

Deaths
Joshua Samuel Bradford, August 17, 1843, age 1 year, 1 month
Rev. Joshua M. Bradford, October 14, 1857, aged 52 years, 2 months
Albert Augustus Keller Bradford, March 30, 1862
John Martin Luther Bradford, December 18, 1880, aged 39 years, 3 months and 21 days
Seraphine McIntosh Young, September 22, 1882
Thomas H. Bradford, Dec. 9, 1892
Lucy S. Bradford, Nov. 12, 1892
Selena A. Bradford, Sept. 19, 1892
Francis Moore family Bible now in possession of Mr. Leslie D. Duke, Charles Town, W.Va., contributed by Mrs. Clarence G. Closset, Piety Hill Chapter.

Marriages
Jesse Allnutt and Ann N. Chiswell, Sept. 1, 1774
Francis Moore and Sally C. Allnutt, 8 Nov., 1792
William Strider and Lydia F. Moore, June 25, 1815
Robert Duke and Anna N. Moore, November 9, 1815
George Moler and Sally C. Moore, March 8, 1827
Jesse H. Moore and Lucretia Keys, September 6, 1827
Jesse H. Moore and Mary Ann Bo-t, November 10th, 1829
Ammishaddai Moore and Mary Brewer, January 1, 1833
Archibald Bowen and Margaret E. Moore, May 28th, 1835
Daniel Moler and Cornelia Moore, March 9th, 1837
Robert N. Duke and Ann N. Moler, November 10, 1846

Births
Jesse Allnutt son of James and Sarah Allnutt was born 17 of February, 1745
Ann Newton Chiswell, daughter of Stephen Newton and Sarah Chiswell, 10th of August, 1750
Francis Moore, son of Jeremiah and Lydia Moore was born September 18, 1768
Sally Chiswell Allnutt, daughter of Jesse and Ann N. Allnutt, was born 9th of July, 1775
Ann Newton Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally N. Moore, was born September 1st, 1793
Lydia French Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 17th of July, 1795
Lydia French Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally N. Moore, was born 24 January, 1797
Sally Chiswell Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 20 February, 1799
Angelina Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 13 October, 1801
Jesse Hillery Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 24 of June, 1804
Jeremiah John Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 5th of January, 1807
Ammishaddai Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 28 of March, 1809
A still-born son, May 2, 1811
Francis William Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 1st of October, 1812
Margaret Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born 16 of November, 1819
Cornelia Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, was born March 28th, 1834
Francis M. Bowen, son of A. and Margaret Bowen, was born March 19th, 1836

Deaths
Lydia French Moore, daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, departed this life 23 August 1796, aged 1 year, 1 month, 8 days
Angelina Moore, dau. of Francis and Sally C. Moore, April 18th, 1803
Jesse Allnutt, son of James and Sarah Allnutt, August 7, 1815, aged 70 years, 5 months, 20 days
Jeremiah John Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, Aug. 1, 1829, aged 2 years, 6 months, 10 days
Francis William Moore, son of Francis and Sally C. Moore, Oct. 10, 1830
Francis Moore, son of Jeremiah and Lydia Moore, Feb. 15, 1831, aged 62 years, 4 months, 27 days
Lucretia Moore, wife of Jesse H. Moore and daughter of Cursin and Mary Keyes, Dec. 5, 1826, in her 23rd year
Cornelia Moler, wife of Daniel Moler and daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, March 26, 1848, aged 28 years, 4 months, 10 days

Births
Ann N. Moler, daughter of George A. and Sally C. Moler, Feb. 9, 1828
Sarah G. Moler, dau. of George A. and Sally C., July 13, 1830
Born Aug. 15, 1847, a son to R. N. and Ann N. Duke and died Aug. 19, 1847
Second child
George Moler Duke, July 15th, 1848, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Deaths
George A. Moler, son of John and Sarah Moler, March 19, 1831
Sarah G. Moler, dau. of George A. and Sally C. Moler, May 29th, 1841, aged ten years, ten months, and sixteen days
Sally C. Moler, consort of the Rev. Francis Moore, Jan. 17, 1842, aged 67 years
Sarah C. Moler, wife of George A. Moler and daughter of Francis and Sally C. Moore, Feb. 25, 1879, aged 80 years and 5 days

Queries
Bowen: Need information on Hannah Bowen, daughter of William and Emma Bowen, who lived at Meredith, New York, at the time of her marriage in the 1820's to Josiah Watson Webb. They had 6 children, Hannah, Emma, Julia, Ruth, Josiah, and James. She died about 1839 near Delhi, New York. She was perhaps born in Connecticut (according to a daughter's census record). She was the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Would like date and place of birth as well as any information on her parents, etc.—Mrs. K. E. Neitzel, 667 Raymond Ave., Santa Maria, California 93454.

Goddattle (Gudetle): Would like information on George Goddattle, a renter of Newlin township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1782. Did he have a daughter Margaret born 1782 and a son Michael?—Mrs. K. E. Neitzel, 667 Raymond Ave., Santa Maria, California 93454.

Selheimer: Does anyone know the location of the grave of Nicholas Selheimer, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in Licking Creek Valley, Penn., about 1826.—Mrs. K. E. Neitzel, 667 Raymond Ave., Santa Maria, California 93454.

Grosh: Reward for information on whereabouts or a picture of the sword used in the War of 1812 by Jacob Grosh, and that he willed his grandson Warren Grosh in 1860.—Mrs. K. E. Neitzel, 667 Raymond Ave., Santa Maria, California 93454.

Belden: Wanted ancestry of Susan Belden born 2 November 1793, died 3 July 1826, Cortland County, New York, married Mark Woodruff 2 January 1812. They had the following children: Fidelia, Elmer, Susan, Nelson, Morgan and Mark.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

Hillyer: Trying to locate the children of Asa Hillyer, son of Dr. Asa Hillyer and Rhoda Smith. Asa was born 4-6-1762 and died 9-28-1840.—Mrs. Earl R. Stanley, 11005 Stanmore Drive, Potomac, Maryland 20854.

there. Issue: Harriet, Elisha, Need ancestry, parents, all data both. Stephen Deskins m. Ann Mackintosh 1803 (whose mother was Miss Tollett), Tazewell, Va. Want ancestry of Ann.—Mrs. E. Basolo, 1513 Harvard, Santa Monica Calif. 90404.

Marsh: Want parents of Michael Marsh b. 26 July 1800; d. 31 August 1859 and his wife, Elizabeth Landin Marsh b. 5 November 1800; d. 22 August 1875. This couple was born in North Carolina and married there according to the Family Bible and the 1850 Census of Tennessee. Their first two children, Mary Ann b. 1 June 1823 and Algermon D. b. 4 June 1824 were born in North Carolina. The third, Emily, was born in Tennessee on 29 October 1825.—Mrs. J. B. Shapard, 500 North Washington, Tullahoma, Tennessee 37368.

James Nichols and wife Ann: age 50 and 48 years in 1776 census of Frederick Co., Maryland. Son John, age 26, married to Elisabeth, age 26. Exchange information.—Mrs. Ashby Metcalfe Patterson, 1614 N. Shady Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37405.


Shepherd-Gault: Who were the parents of James P. Shepherd Sr., and his wife Rachel Gault. James was born in Va. abt. 1767, left Lee County, Va. and came to Jackson Mo. abt. 1826. His children were: Lev, Enoch, John P., James P., Jr., Elijah, Nimrod, Jonathan, Elizabeth Wells Rachel Milchner, William. Who were his brothers and sisters? Mrs. Ina Mary (Shepherd) McGrady, 604 East 6th St., Lee's Summit, Mo. 64063.

Knight-Lee-Malear: Need information about Thomas J. Knight b. 7-4-1837, d. 12-15-1876, Valdosta, Ga. At time of death he was Tax Assessor of Lowndes Co., Ga. Mar. Eliza E. Lee. Malear? (sp) b. when, where? They had two children, Joseph William b. 10-23-1872 and Amanda Susan b. 11-22-1875. A. W. Knight appointed guardian of minor children from 2-5-1877 until 11-1-1877. W. F. Knight appointed guardian 6-6-1887 and released 12-5-1877. Is this Thomas J. Knight the same as Capt. Thoas. Knight, I Co., 9th Ga. Regt., During the Civil War? Was his father William Cone Knight, son of Eldar William A. Knight 1778-1859 who moved to Lowndes Co., Ga. in 1824 from Wayne Co., where he had been living since 1810, moving there from Bullock Co.? Any information will be appreciated.—Mrs. Henry Nadrchal, P. O. Box 263, Liberal, Kansas 67901.

Causey-Madden: Need information about family of Christopher Causey listed in the 1850 Census of Heard Co., Ga. He was age 57, b. N.C., when, where? Who were his parents? His wife, Sarah Madden? b. Ga., when, where? Their children listed were sons: Winiford 23, William 14, John 11, Washington 7, dau.s: Elizabeth 21, Martha Margaret 18, Susannah L. 16, Pemaliea (sp) 5, Charlotte 3. The census of 1870 lists same family in Randolph Co., Ala. Any information appreciated.—Mrs. Henry Nadrchal, P. O. Box 263, Liberal, Kansas 67901.

Owens-LaHughe: Vincent Owens b. Wales had tavern in W. Brownsville, Pa., there were bros. or sis? Want ances. of Lucinda or Winifred La Hughe, names of their ch.—Mrs. Edna Roth, 3396 W. N. 34 St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33309.


Ball-Rodarmel: Wanted information concerning Lucinda C. Ball, parents — Ball and Sarah —. Lucinda born Ft. Hamilton, Ohio (Cincinnati) 1812, married Samuel A. Rodarmel 1832 in Washington, Daviess Co., Indiana, d. 1880, father born Lancaster, Va., mother born Va.—Mrs. Ruf Rodarmel, 211 N. Meridian St., Washington, Indiana 47501.

Merritt: Want information on ancestry and family of Nalanbus Merritt born around 1800 married Anna. They had a son Erams. Merritt born 1827 in Augusta Co., Va., married Sarah J. Price. They had three children, Francis L. Foster, Lottie U., d. 8 yrs., and John Hennan.—Mrs. Harley Hendrickson, 351 16th St., Dunbar, W. Va. 25064.

Hendershot-Crane: Need par. of Anson Thomas Hendershot, b. 8-14-1797, d. 5-24-1883, m. Catharine Dildine, b. 5-15-1803, d. 6-15-1899, dau. of Harmon & Catharine Dildine, Madison twp., Columbia Co. (former Northumberland Co.) Pa. Anon & bro. Jacob (m. Rachell Dildine, sis of Anon's wife) came to Groveland, Livingston Co. (then Genese Co.) c. 1812 from White Hall, Pa. Will share my extensive data on Hendershot (orig. van Hayderschat) fam. 1710-1718.—Believe Anon was grandson of Michael Hendershot b. 10-7-1745, d. after 12-13-1809, m. Sarah von Schall. Was Anon son of Isaac Hendershot & w. Mary, or son of Jacob, d. 1847 and Mary (Thomas) Hendershot, d. 1834, who settled in Groveland 1814 after being in Avon, N.Y. over a year? Who were Jacob's parents? Want info. about Jan(n)ette (Jane) Crane, w. of Harmon Hendershot, Groveland, Livingston Co., N.Y.; gravestone dates 1830-1882. She had 2 sis., Caroline Crane & Rosie Crane Davis, who outlived her, and bros. possibly named Smith Crane & Lockwood Crane. Was Catherine Crane her mother? Who was her father? Fam. legend says she came from S. C., 1850 census lists her birthplace N. Y. (state). Was her father from Charleston, S.C.? Any connection with William Crane b. c1755, d. 1816, m. Lucretia?—Mrs. George C. Lennox, 45 Edgewood Road, Staunton, Va. 24401.


Shull-Porter-Johnson: Want ances., parents, desc., any info. Lewis Shull b. ca. 1798 Tenn., d. 3-6-1881 Hamilton co., Neb., m. Nancy Ellen Johnson b. ca. 1802, N.C., d. 9-30-1893 Hamilton co., Neb. Both bur. in Hill cem. in Hamilton Co., Neb., lived in Lost Creek twp., Vigo co., Ind. (1840-1850 census), they moved to Clinton co., Iowa ca. 1851 and then to Hamilton Co., Neb. ca. 1871. Children: Hiram b. 1822 Ind., d. 1902 Neb., m. Rebecca Porter, (2) Mary Brady; Claressa b. 1824 m. Anderson McClure; Lavina b. 1826 m. Archible McClure; Richard Riley b. 1829 (Civil War) m. Sarah K. Albright; Lucinda b. 1833; Ransom b. 1834 d. in Andersonville prison during Civil War; Rebecca b. 1839; Isaac b. 1840 (Civil War); Jotis b. 1834 (Civil War) m. Ella Spellman; Martha b. 1850 m. John Stephen Thomas? b. ? Rebecca Porter b. 11-17-1820 Ind., d. 8-26-1878 Dublin, Ohio, m. ca. 1841 Vigo co., Ind. to Hiram Shull. Children: Lewis, Ruth, Lavina, Nancy Ellen, Mary Etta, Orlando and ? Rebecca had a sister Elizabeth Porter who m. in 1845 in Vigo co., Ind. to Chauncey Twaddle and lived in Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. James O. Kershner, 1701 Winne Drive, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.
DAR Awards to Service Academies

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, presents the DAR Award for the Midshipman who stands highest in the course of Naval Operations to Midshipman Sidney W. Emery, Jr., of Springvale, Maine at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

On June 3, 1968 at the Awards Convocation of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York, Mrs. James E. Clyde, State Regent of New York, presented the DAR Award to Midshipman Harvey J. T. Mott (Engineer).
Mrs. Ralph Allen Killey, Chaplain General, presented the Professor Samuel Pierpont Langley Award (DAR Award) for the outstanding Cadet in Aerodynamics to Lt. Cary D. Hunter of Springfield, Virginia at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mrs. Edward J. Reilly, Vice President General from New York, presents to R. W. Scheider, of the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., the DAR Award for the Highest Proficiency in Seamanship.

Mrs. Lyle Johnston Howland, Recording Secretary General, presented Cadet Lamar C. Ratcliffe, Jr., with the DAR Award for highest rating in Mechanics of Fluids at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
JAMES BILLINGSLEY (Richardson, Texas). The puppet show of Mrs. Dennis W. Blankinship of Richardson, Texas has been a highly successful endeavor for the community. The puppet show at the Richardson Public Library during the summer months. She had been selected by the Leaders Association of Bluebird and Campfire girls to give the puppet show for them. She was also requested to hold a workshop for these girls to develop this kind of project. The project was so successful with this group that Mrs. Blankinship decided to award the best puppet performance. The requirement for this award was that the puppet show must be based on an American history theme. She will present the award in May. Mrs. Blankinship at the request of the DAR chapter in Richardson gave the puppet show for the Washington Birthday meeting. It was well received by the members and their guests. Mrs. Blankinship intends to develop this idea for several more children's books on American history and give the puppet shows for pleasure.—Agnes H. Richardson.

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH, (Reno, Nevada). Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized February 21, 1923. It was the first DAR chapter, and for twenty-seven years, the only DAR chapter in the State. Nevada Sagebrush Chapter held Deed of Transfer in Trust, and was custodian of Fort Churchill for twenty-seven years. The fort is located on the Carson River in Lyon County, Nevada.

An impressive ceremony to dedicate the plaque honoring Nevada Sagebrush Chapter was held at the site of this historic Landmark on October 22, 1967, with approximately two hundred people in attendance. Mr. Frederick C. Gale, assistant State Archivist, represented Nevada's Governor Paul Laxalt, who was out of the State. Other State officials and educators, as well as all patriotic organizations in the area, were invited to participate in the program.

The Reverend Blake M. Franklin, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Reno, and a past chaplain in the United States Army Corps, gave the invocation and benediction. DeMoley boys in colorful robes, raised the Stars and Stripes and the Nevada State flag. Miss Bobbi Nelson, President of the Fort Churchill Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. The Jack Brothers, a youthful male quartet, sang, with deep feeling, “You're A Grand Old Flag” by George Cohan. Mrs. G. E. Benham, Chairman of the Fort Churchill ceremony.

PATIENCE WRIGHT (Laguna Beach, Calif.). The story of Laguna’s 2nd Annual Patriot’s Day might well be the story of innumerable communities requiring only a little vision, much determination, a deeply-rooted love of country and faith in its future.

Initiated and sponsored by Patience Wright and co-sponsored by Laguna Exchange Club, the 1968 parade on Feb. 22nd honoring the 236th anniversary of George Washington's birth, far exceeded the 1967 parade in both size and scope. Its 2300 participants, of whom almost 2000 were young people, represented 25 Southern California cities. Fourteen bands, innumerable drill teams, color guards, floats, antique cars, equestrians, etc., composed the hour-long parade.

In the lead DAR car, were Mrs. Albin Wethe, Regent, Patience Wright, Mrs. Charles Test, 1st Vice Regent, and Mrs. Donald Bovee, Regent, Santa Ana. Following the El Toro Marine band, rode Mrs. Fred Ross of Patience Wright, grand marshal, and Mrs. Leroy Kaump, Fullerton, now State 1st Vice Regent, elect.

Winner of first prize, float category, was the entry of Orange Co. DAR Chapters representing Aliso Canyon, Katuktu, Mojave, Patience Wright, Richard Bayldon, Samuel Ramsey, Wm. Cabal, Santa Ana and San
The Betsy Ross American Heritage float entered by the Patience Wright Chapter in the Laguna Beach Patriot's Day Parade.

Clemente. This beautiful professionally-made float depicted Mrs. Marilyn Hopwood (Wm. Cabal Chapter) as Betsy Ross sewing on the Flag with Lisa Frederick, granddaughter of Mrs. Bovee and Amy Geisen, daughter of Mrs. Herman Geisen (Patience Wright) as Revolutionary children.

The day's "Crowning glory" came at the "Sing-In" at Laguna's famed Festival Bowl with the announcement that the City of Laguna Beach and Karl Koenig, former Director High School band, had received awards from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge for their assistance in promoting Laguna's first Patriots' Day. Patience Wright, as the nominating group, took particular pride in these awards. An even bigger and better parade is the chapter's goal for 1969.

---Emily Ross

WUNAGISA (Shawnee, Okla.). A colonial tea, patterned after the hospitality of their fore-bearers, was a traditional event of February for Wunagisa Chapter, when Mrs. Joe D. Warren opened her stately home for the event that honored four charter members who still participate in chapter activities and the National Society program vice chairman of South Central division.

The honored charter members are Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mrs. J. P. Curtright, Mrs. Martin Deister and Mrs. Henry Goodson. Mrs. Carlisle Nuckolls and Mrs. H. T. Douglas, Sr. are other members but they are no longer able to participate in chapter activities. National Society committee chairman is Mrs. Melvin R. Race, past regent of Wunagisa Chapter and past State Regent.

Hostesses for the Colonial Tea were Mrs. Joe Warren, Mrs. Del Baker, Mrs. H. R. Wayland, Mrs. R. M. Anderson and Mrs. Lee Ison. Receiving were Mrs. Tom Douglas, Regent, and the ladies: Mrs. Daniel B. Hubbard, Mrs. G. A. Malsbury, Mrs. Roberta J. Skinner and Mrs. H. C. Traugh. New members received into the chapter during the present regime assisted with hospitalities. The motif tea table carried out a patriotic theme.

House party members and others of the chapter wore the authentic dress of Colonial times, symbolic of the dignity of that era when gracious hospitality was a way of life. Also given honor posts at the Colonial Tea were the girls who were winners in the DAR sponsored Good Citizens contests in area high schools, and their mothers. Mrs. H. C. Traugh is chairman of this Wunagisa Chapter committee.

Wunagisa Chapter has had an interesting history since its founding and organizational meeting of May 19, 1924. Several hundred guests were received during the tea hours.

Wearing authentic colonial dress are four charter members of Wunagisa Chapter: Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Mrs. Henry Goodson, Mrs. J. P. Curtright, Mrs. Martin Deister.

MATTNEOCC (Flushing, New York) has completed the Administration of Mrs. William B. Jones, Regent with 26 new members making the total membership 104.

The chapter is also proud to again be eligible for a Gold Honor Award.

The highlight of this last year was a luncheon in March at the Plandome Country Club on its 43rd Anniversary. After the opening exercises and a solo by Mrs. Karl Schneider, the Regent introduced and welcomed the State Regent, Mrs. Edward J. Reilly guest of honor and speaker; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland-Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent who brought a message from the President General, Mrs. William H. Sullivan, Jr., a former Chapter Regent; and the following Nation Officers, Chairman and Vice Chairman: Mrs. U. Amel Rothermal, Nat. Parliamentarian; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Sec'y General and Hon. State Regent; Miss Dorothy V. Smith, DAR Magazine; Mrs. Carl W. Crittenden, The Flag of the United States of America; Mrs. George U. Baylies, DAR Speakers Staff and State Recording Sec'; Mrs. Joseph Vecchiarelli, Congress House Committee; Mrs. Lionel K. Anderson, Resolutions; Mrs. Robert J. Schneider, American Heritage and Director District 10; Mrs. Alexander S. Walker, National Defense, Platform Committee and State Auditing Committee.

A delicious luncheon was served, at dessert time the lights were dimmed and trays of individual lighted cakes were served as all sang Happy Birthday Matinecock Chapter.

Mrs. Reilly gave an inspiring talk to the more than one hundred members and guests present. She was presented with a pressed flower arrangement in an antique oval frame made by our 93 year young member, Mrs. Joseph F. Poey.

A vocal benediction by our soloist brought to a close this gay and happy occasion which was the grand finale for a most successful three years for the chapter.---Mary Hayes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Lincoln, Ill.) had the honor of presenting the 21-Star Sesquicentennial Flag to Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois on February 7, 1968 at the 103rd Charter Day Convocation. Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois was the honored guest at the occasion.

Lincoln College, known as the "Namesake College," received its charter on February 6, 1865, and was named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln. The ground breaking for the first building — University Hall — was on Feb. 12, 1865, the last living birthday of "The Great Emancipator."

The 21-star silk gold fringed flag, the emblem of the 150th anniversary of the statehood of Illinois, was made by Miss Pauline DeHass and her sister, Miss Minnie DeHass, the retiring regent of Abraham Lincoln Chapter. A 21-star flag was never flown in 1818 for Illinois as the states of Alabama and Maine were awaiting statehood. Therefore in 1820, the 23-star flag was authorized and flown.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter observed American History month by conducting an American History Month Essay
Members of the Paul Revere Chapter, DAR, and Signal Lantern Society, C.A.R., honor Paul Revere at a pre-April 19th wreath service at his grave.

PAUL REVERE (Boston, Mass.). DAR’s “Operation Appreciation” was highlighted at our November 6th National Defense Meeting, joint with Hannah Goddard and Warren & Prescott Chapters, by a collection of $133 to present to the speaker, Vice Admiral Roy S. Benson, Commandant, Boston Navy Yard, for the Chelsea Naval Hospital. In April a $75 donation was made to the U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Devens.

Four honors came our way: Mrs. George C. Houser, our regent and former Mass. State Historian, was elected Mass. State Vice Regent for 1968-1971; and our Chapter received a State Award of Merit for most new Juniors, a National Membership Chair- man’s award for greatest per cent net increase in membership; DAR Magazine Advertising award; and the Gold Honor Roll.

Our printed newspaper publicity this year mentioned twenty phases of DAR work.

September’s meeting had Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen, president of Massachusetts Indian Association, tell us about American Indians and St. Mary’s School, where she and her doctor-husband are actively interested.

We featured as chapter speakers: Mrs. James M. Perkins, the late Mrs. Albert R. Horan, Mrs. George H. Bonsall and Miss Grace Otis.

American History Month is special for the Chapter because our Regent, now C.A.R. Honorary Sr. National Vice-President, sponsored legislation, backed by Massachusetts C.A.R. in 1957, to have February annually proclaimed in Massachusetts as American History Month. Some of our members attended the National C.A.R. Memorial Wreath Service, February 22nd, at Massachusetts State House. In honor of April 19th, a wreath was laid at Paul Reever’s grave in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston. Four descendants are Chapter members.

NASSAU (Camden, New Jersey). When a Daughter becomes the Regent of her chapter, she sets up many goals for her 3 year term. One of many of Mrs. Edward M. Podgorski was to write a meaty historical play involving each living Daughter in the Nassau Chapter. After months of research in the “old-time” historical books, this feat was accomplished.

In the picture Mrs. Podgorski is shown making bayberry candles and Mrs. George Hickman, on the right, a quaker matron, is knitting a scarf for a soldier.

Another goal was to be of service to the community as well as to the Daughters. Nassau always had historical floats in parades, window displays, proclamations by mayors, special articles in the newspapers, spot announcements on the radio, donation of toys and clothing to the needy, contributions to worthy causes, encouraging essays to be written for American History Month, Good Citizens and history medals in the grade school to inform the public on what the Daughters do.

Still another goal was to have worthwhile programs for both the afternoon and evening meetings. Speaker gave information on local history, glass, antiques and DAR activities.

Nassau always had pilgrimages until recent years. So here again a goal was made to go to our Watson House, Trenton, N.J. and to the Camden County Historical Society.

The Mother-My Daughter program was instituted to encourage the Daughters to join the DAR with their mothers. Each mother-daughter performed as a team for the program.

Nassau has been very fortunate to make the Gold Honor Roll; have a two Silver Essay winners for New Jersey Essay Contest; and receive a Red Ribbon for the 1966-67 Yearbook and Program.—Miriam Coder Podgorski.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE (Atlantic City, N.J.). A notable happening took place at the Autumn Meeting when Mrs. Harry M. Fagan, Chairman of the Americanism Committee, bestowed upon Mayor Otto Bruyns of Northfield, N.J., the Americanism Award and Medal, saying in part, “it is an honor to have the privilege of presenting this Award to such a worthy recipient as Honorable Mayor Otto Bruyns; his background is one of accomplishment, which would be noteworthy for any native born American.”

Mrs. Walter Russell Eshbach, Jr., Regent and longtime friend, presented the Mayor with an Americanism Lapel Pin from the Chapter. Mayor Bruyns asserted: “All in all I have been a most fortunate person. Looking back I realize this could only have come about by the many opportunities that were afforded me. The little I have accomplished could never have been done anywhere, but in America.” Mayor Bruyns was born in Pretoria, South Africa, came to America from Holland, age 15, alone, with no knowledge of English. Another notable happening, highlight of our Spring Meeting, presentation of the Americanism Award and Medal to Rev. Kurt W. Frank of Seaview Baptist Church of Linwood, by Mrs. Harry M. Fagan, Chairman of Americanism Committee. Mrs Walter Russell Eshbach, Jr., Regent, presented the Lapel Pin to the Pastor of the church she attends.

Pictured left to right: Mayor Otto Bruyns of Northfield; Mrs. Walter R. Eshbach, Jr., Regent; Rev. Kurt W. Frank, Linwood.
Mrs. Fagan commented that Pastor Frank serves in a manner to be emulated by all good Americans—is extremely proud of the privilege of being an American citizen and truly appreciative of the values. Rev. Frank, with great humility in turn spoke highly of the great honor bestowed upon him by the Daughters of the American Revolution, adding he would always treasure the Award and was very, very grateful to the Society.

The Speaker, Mr. J. P. Baldeagle, spoke on, “The American Indian in Today’s World.” Refreshments were served at a beautifully appointed tea table.—Alyce V. Eshbach.

SARAH HAWKINS (Johnson City, Tenn.) When David Whittimore was stationed in Germany he fell in love with a young German girl and wrote his mother asking for her consent for this marriage. This was required by the military for servicemen stationed over seas. It wasn’t long until Emma was in Johnson City.

These were busy years for Emma with her little family and learning our language and working as a nurse. However, she found time to ask for a DAR Manual to study as she wanted to become an American citizen. She found time for this in her long days work and she often came back to ask to have something explained to her that she couldn’t quite understand in the manual. She always had that determination to become an American citizen.

The naturalization ceremony in Greeneville was very impressive. Emma was happy as she was now achieving her greatest desire. As it was the Sarah Hawkins Chapter that had helped Emma, Mrs. George Oldham and Mrs. W. A. Starrett went to Greenville, Tennessee, for the naturalization ceremony.

The National Chairman of Americanism Committee announced that an Americanism medal may be awarded to a 5-year adult naturalized citizen who has shown outstanding qualifications in trustworthiness, leadership, patriotism and service. Only two awards had been made in 1967. We felt Emma had qualified.—Mrs. H. C. Long.

TOWAMENCIN (Lansdale, Pa.) has had a good year historically, educationally and patriotically. At our 13th Anniversary Luncheon in December, the Junior Membership Committee had charge of all arrangements to honor our 50-year member of DAR, Mrs. Robert Morris Smith. Mrs. Smith has been a member since 1917 having first joined the Germantown Chapter before moving to the Lansdale area when she transferred to Towamencin Chapter (she is a charter member).

Our February meeting covered “Glass Antiques” by Mrs. Leroy R. Wismer with a showing of her collection.

In November, the Lions Club presented a program on “Leader Dogs for the Blind.”

Our year is closed with a picnic at which time our new members are formally received into the chapter.—Doris M. Fadenrecht.

Mrs. Robert M. Smith (left), 50-year member, and Mrs. Arthur H. Fadenrecht, Regent.

FORT HAND (Vandergrift, Pa.) Through the combined efforts of Fort Hand’s new Committee for THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL PAPERS and the Executive Board of The Apollo Memorial Library, a Local History and Genealogical Department has been established in the Library.

At the Chapter meeting on January 20, 1968, which was held in the meeting room at the Library, Miss Angeline Sober was named Chairman of the Committee. Miss Sober is compiling a history of the Nicholas Keppel family; Miss Calla L. Stahlmann is collecting records of Old Cemeteries in the Area; Mrs. T. F. Schaffer is binding the genealogical records pages from DAR Magazines; Mrs. S. G. Henderson is abstracting old Vandergrift Citizens from 1908.

Mrs. George Oldhem (left) and Mrs. David Whittimore.

ATLANTA (Atlanta, Georgia). Above are pictured Mrs. Herman Richardson, Georgia State Regent; Mrs. Karl Wilson; Mrs. W. Thomson Johnson, Chapter Regent; during the visit of the State Regent for the opening of the Chapter’s newly redecorated Dining Room.

Mrs. Clarence Gumbert has already presented the library with three bound volumes of obituaries from the old Apollo Sentinel, 1908-1942, two volumes of church records from the Greensburg Lutheran Church, dating from 1782, and one volume of birth and marriage records taken from Greensburg papers, beginning in 1815.

The Apollo Memorial Library is a beautiful new building and Mrs. William Armitage, also a member of the new committee, is director of the Library and is especially interested in local history items. Fort Hand feels very proud of their part in this work and members agree that the new Library building lends itself to the historical project and committee members will work in conjunction with the library and under its ownership and supervision.—Phyllis M. Gumbert.

KNAPP (Pelham, N.Y.). At St. Paul’s Church Eastchester, on Saturday, March 23rd, a presentation was made by the John Jay and Eliza Jane Watson Foundation, represented by Mr. Joseph C. Bickford, chairman of the finance committee, of a check for $10,000 to St. Paul’s Church for the restoration and redecoration of the parish house.

In reflection of the continuing interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in St. Paul’s, the regent of Knapp Chapter, Mrs. Clinton J. Kew presented the check to Miss Daisy D. Webb, Curator and Guide of St. Paul’s Church. Also representing the church was Mr. George V. Bates, Jr., Junior Warden of the church. Others present

(Continued on page 796)
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Officers and members of the DAR, public officials and special guests attended the re-dedication ceremony of the Indian Run marker, located near Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on June 9, 1968. Mrs. James McCray, Wisconsin State Regent, 4th from the left in the picture, spoke on the objectives of the DAR. Also attending was Mrs. Lester LaMack, Nat'l Vice-President General, 3rd from the right. Mrs. Earl Janikowsky, 1st Vice Regent, is shown in the back row on the right end.

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The Founder and Honorary Regent of the Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter of which she was the organizing Regent in 1934 Mrs. Stevenson gave her family home The Power Home, to be used as a joint headquarters for Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter DAR, James W. Fannin Chapter, DRT (Daughters of the Republic of Texas), and the Wm. P. Rogers Chapter UDC (United Daughters of the Confederacy). The house has been a landmark in Victoria since it was built about seventy years ago and now has an even more significant place in history. As organizing Regent of Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter DAR, Mrs. Stevenson has been keenly interested in these Patriotic societies for many years. The home has a beautifully redecorated interior—a room for each society in keeping with the decor of their period.

Lovingly contributed by the members of the Guadalupe-Victoria Chapter, Victoria, Texas.
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WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY Mrs. James E. Brooke State Regent and the twelve Honorary State Regents Honor THE FOUNDERS of NSDAR 1890 1968

FLORIDA DAUGHTERS Dedicated to accomplishing the goals of our National Society
## JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI'S FIVE CHAPTERS
### SALUTE THEIR ORGANIZING REGENTS

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DAR American History Medal
(Continued from page 753)

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During the years of correspondence with Chapters in every State, Mrs. Sweeny made many friends who will regret her decision that the time has come when she can no longer go on with this arduous task. Reluctantly, but with great pride in her achievement, the National Society has accepted the responsibility for the Medal as well as the invaluable gift of her designs.
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The thirteen chapters in the Regent's Council of Davidson County, Tennessee, present this picture of Capt. Wm. Driver's grave in the old city cemetery.

"This is the most beautiful flag in the world. OLD GLORY! That's what I shall call her."

These were the words of Capt. Wm. Driver as he hoisted the flag made and presented him by his mother when he was made Captain of the ship CHARLES DOGGETT. This flag was presented to the National Museum in Washington, D.C., by his daughter Mary Jane Driver Roland. When Capt. Driver came home from a South Pacific Sea voyage, 1837, he found his wife ill. It was then that he moved his family to the mild climate of Nashville where he was associated with his brothers in business. Thus—the story of the phrase OLD GLORY founding of the established custom of referring to our flag as such.
National Defense
(Continued from page 749)

target for the Soviet Union in signing the Nonproliferation Treaty, whereas the disadvantages for the United States are many.

The Price of Liberty

No single treaty nor succession of treaties can alter the fact that the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are still far wider than any common interest thus far expressed by the Soviets. Russian arms aid to North Vietnam is taking a daily toll of American dead and wounded. The latest squeeze on West Berlin cannot be construed as a friendly gesture toward the noncommunist world. Soviet meddling continues in the Middle East.

Why, then, does the United States push the Nonproliferation Treaty? As was pointed out in the Arms Control and Disarmament Hearings of February 1968, the Treaty:

"... (1) may be legally meaningless; (2) is unenforceable unless the United States is willing to use nuclear coercion against nations acquiring nuclear weapons; (3) increases rather than decreases the world-wide security obligations of the United States; (4) provides the Soviet Union with a tool capable of wrecking NATO; and (5) opens the door to nuclear power politics on a global scale."

As for the disarmament discussions now under way, it is incredible that these should proceed with Red China in possession of the nuclear bomb and refusing to become a part of the Nonproliferation Treaty, Military men insist it would be foolhardy—if not suicidal to disarm while Red China is racing ahead to become a first-class power.

Moreover, there is no reason to believe that the Soviet Union will agree to any foolproof—or deceit-proof—method of inspection which would insure the maintenance of our increasingly unfavorable balance of weaponry.

(Continued on page 798)
Ohio Daughters pledge their whole-hearted support
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 779)

were Mrs. Joseph C. Gephart, Editor of the Empire State News and Mrs. Joseph C. Bickford, Registrar of Knapp Chapter.

The John Jay and Eliza Jane Watson Foundation was established in 1949 for the purpose of aiding charitable, religious, and education organizations in the United States.

Pictured above are members of the Knapp Chapter and representatives from St. Paul’s Church.

CLOUGH VALLEY (Cincinnati, Ohio). Presented their first 25-year membership pin (Chapter organized December 7, 1960 by Mrs. Edith Pope Westerman) to Mrs. Paul V. Connell at the Chapter meeting held November 13th at the Regent’s home, Mrs. Wendell D. Dunn. As a small token of her 25th year, the members of Clough Valley gave to Mrs. Connell a DAR Silver charm.

For many years an active DAR member, serving on many chapter committees, Mrs. Connell observes her 25th year of membership by serving as a Trustee of DAR Waldschmit House and as the Chapter Historian.

During the evening, Mrs. Clara Baxter was presented with a copy of the Clough Valley Chapter's latest publication “Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, Cemetery and Bible Records.” This edition was dedicated to

MULTNOMAH (Portland Oregon) observed National Defense Day, April 24th., with a guest speaker who gave new and refreshing solutions to current Negro problems.

Viviane Barnett, a Portland Negro business woman, told the group that there were many things that she had in common with the DAR. “Each member of your organization has been smeared coast to coast by an irresponsible press in regard to the Marian Anderson incident. This is something that I, as a Negro have had to live with (Continued on page 799)
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National Defense
(Continued from page 794)

Here one is reminded of the words of Dr. Edward Teller, physicist and father of the H-bomb:

"World Peace would be better served by the elimination of the causes of war than by the elimination of the means of war."

One can only wonder at what point the American people will demand that their Government stop bargaining away their security for a mess of Russian promises. This is both challenge to the American people and their responsibility. It has often been said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We cannot expect to pay less.
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(Continued from page 796)

all of my life. Each time that a Negro commits a violent act, throws a Molotov cocktail—it reflects on me. It hurts, I know how it hurts—I’ve lived with it all of my life.”

Mrs. Barrett, believes in self-help programs for her people and opposes most federal legislation in regard to Poverty, Civil Rights, and Model Cities. She says that too many Negros, today, live in a welfare state where all initiative and sense of responsibility are lost. “We have become slaves to Welfare, instead of being builders and taking pride in what we do.”

DAR members from five chapters were guests of Multnomah Chapter for this occasion, and were enthusiastic over the speaker’s “Green Fingers Program.” A community vegetable gardening project is being carried out in disadvantaged Negro areas. Offers of seeds, tools and fertilizer were made by chapter members and guests.

Mrs. Barnett has been asked to speak before three other chapters in Oregon as well as talk before students of two State Universities.

We, of Multnomah Chapter, feel a deep debt of gratitude to this fine American Woman for her contribution to the preservation of American Independence.—Frances Bellinger Matthews.
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FOUNDERS ISSUE
October 1890—October 1968

The DAR Magazine Advertising Committee wishes to thank all the states who so graciously participated in sending in ads for the Founders Issue.


Although the following States are sponsoring special months, they have also secured ads for the special Founders issue: Washington, Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, Missouri, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Maryland, Louisiana, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, Colorado, California, Arkansas, Alabama.

The prize of $25.00 for the State sending in the most advertising revenue for this Founders Issue has been won by Texas with $630.00. Mrs. B. Wynne Woolley is State Regent, and Mrs. Wilhelm A. Reiter, State Chairman.

Grand total for this issue is $5,313.50. “Be Wise—Advertise Chapter Wise.”

Florence G. Harris
MRS. FRANK L. HARRIS, National Chairman,
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