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In commemoration of man's greatest scientific feat the cover for this issue features the Flag of the United States of America deployed on the surface of the Moon. This photograph was taken from inside the LEM with the windows and other equipment in the background. The footprints of the astronauts are clearly visible.

The photograph is through the courtesy of NASA Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
General Creighton Abrams, USA  
Commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command  
Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96222

June 30, 1969.

My dear General Abrams:

July 4, 1969 is an appropriate time for Americans to give thanks for their greatest blessing—freedom.

Freedom is not free. America's freedom was born in battle and has been preserved in battle, for generations, by gallant American fighting men.

To-day, as in wars past, we are aware that our troops are locked in combat with a cruel, uncompromising, ruthless and unrelenting foe in the steaming jungles of Vietnam, half a world away from home.

We are aware that our combat troops and their brave allies endure great hardships, shed much blood and make the supreme sacrifice so that their fellow Americans at home may continue to enjoy their freedom and "do their thing".

In another war, the American Revolution, those who aided and abetted the enemy were labeled Tories. To-day's Tories, although limited in numbers are nevertheless articulate and vocal in trying to sway this great Nation away from its dedication to freedom.

On this July 4th, 1969, the 189,000 members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, salute you and your brave, resolute and valorous combat personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States together with the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam and our allies in Southeast Asia.

signed:  Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes  
President General  
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
1776 D Street NW  
Washington, D. C. 20006
DEAR MEMBERS

Only a few short weeks ago, you, I, and all the world thrilled to one of the greatest human achievements in the history of mankind as the Flag of the United States of America was planted upon the surface of the moon.

An achievement of this magnitude is possible only through the combined cooperation of hundreds of scientists, tens of thousands of workers, and the expenditure of billions of dollars. All of these factors are made possible because of the American free enterprise system. Our schools and universities, through the diligent and watchful efforts of local boards and trustees, have produced scientific minds trained to design and execute this complex problem. The right to compete and earn a living by the means of one’s choosing provides the skilled craftsmen and laborers needed to produce a space capsule and the accompanying backup equipment. A Constitution, written and adopted 182 years ago, guarantees every citizen the right to an education and the right to work, plus elected representation to legislate tax monies to pay for such a project.

The entire world joined us in celebration as Armstrong stepped onto the moon’s surface and said “This is one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind.” Its value is at present incalculable, but it represents the greatest step yet made by dedicated and patriotic Americans in the advancement of man’s progress on earth.

To insure that we, as a free people, continue to produce citizens such as Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins, we must be ever vigilant to preserve the American way of life. Take an active part in your local school affairs to assure that your children are receiving the best possible education to prepare them for life in a universe—not just on the technical level, but, more important, in the area of principles which enable men to choose the correct course of action.

As you make preparations to celebrate Constitution Week, September 19th, keep always in mind that through America and her people lie the hope of the world. The preservation of our ideals becomes increasingly important as we remember that “God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.”

Most sincerely,

Betty Newkirk Seimes

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
A Nation Without Discipline?

By Betty Newkirk Seimes

Speech made by the President General in Chautauqua, New York on July 17, 1969

Today, the United States of America is facing two of the gravest dangers of its entire history. The first is the spirit of permissiveness and the condoning of misbehavior, riotous demonstrations, destruction of property, the complete disregard of the rights of the majority by minority groups and the commission of even more serious criminal acts.

The second danger is communism, which encourages and abets the first, and whose disciples are nearly always found among the leaders of those minorities bent upon the destruction of America and its democratic free society.

For the past several years, the Supreme Court of the United States has exhibited an undue concern for the rights of criminals, to the detriment of the law abiding public. By making retroactive the decisions outlawing voluntary confessions of vicious criminals, literally dozens of hardened felons have been released from prison to begin anew their career of crime, endangering the safety and lives of decent citizens. Several other rulings of the Court have made it more difficult for law enforcement officials to arrest and prosecute murderers, robbers, rapists and thugs. As a parting gesture, Chief Justice Warren wrote a decision forbidding police to collect evidence against a criminal while making an arrest, unless the officer has a search warrant with him at the time.

While showing such concern over the rights of law breakers and criminals, the Court took away the right of millions of fine young school children to start their school day with a simple prayer to God for Guidance through the Day—at the demand of a handful of atheists and nonbelievers. These actions of our highest Judicial body can readily lead to the conclusion that the “Warren” Court had too little concern for decency, morality and orderliness. Let us hope that the Court under the leadership of the new Chief Justice will not follow the same course.

The 90th United States Congress passed a law making it a felony for any individual or group to cross state lines for the purpose of fomenting riots, disturbing the peace or the destruction of property through violence. This was well in advance of last year’s political convention in Chicago. However, the leaders of the various dissident organizations, the Students for a Democratic Society and the Anti-Vietnam War protestors openly declared that they would go to Chicago with the intention of completely disrupting the city and the Convention, and try to prevent the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. What happened in Chicago is now History—A history of violence, bloodshed and obscenities. The left-leaning liberals and the bleeding hearts have tried to place the blame for the violence on the Chicago police, but if the rioters had not tried to carry out their threats there would have been no violence nor anything for which to blame the police.

Although the Chicago authorities have indicted a few of the ringleaders of the rioters, our former Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, never raised a finger to prosecute even one of them for breaking a Federal Statute, though many of them crossed not only one, but several state lines to wreak their violence on the City of Chicago and its citizens.

The present generation of parents in the average American home are as much, maybe more, to blame for the present spirit of lawlessness as are the courts, judges and educators, according to eminent authorities on the subject. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., has on several occasions pointed out that lack of discipline in the home is the real root of much of the disorder and violence the country is experiencing.

Too many parents today seem completely unconcerned with the behavior of their children. They excuse and condone disrespect, disobedience and bad manners; some out of sheer indifference, and others because they have read in books written by the behaviorists that children should be allowed to do as they please in order not to cramp their young minds. Many other parents are just too busy with their own affairs to give enough of their time to their children’s problems.

I feel that you will find few hippies, yippies or young people in serious trouble in homes where reasonable discipline is exercised, and respect and honesty demanded of the younger members of the family. Decency,
orderliness and good citizenship are fundamental attributes which must be taught in the home—this in the only place where children can receive such training.

Another observation I have made is that in the homes where Parents spend reasonable and adequate time with their children, helping them sympathetically with their problems, discussing family questions and generally showing an interest in the affairs of the younger people, there is no complaint on the part of the children of a lack of “Communication”. In these homes the so-called “generation gap” is not so wide, the family is more apt to stay together as a family, and the younger generation has a chance to grow up as decent citizens. They are also better prepared, through discipline, to meet the difficulties and frustrations we all experience in later life. This is especially true when young people leave home to go to college.

In college, as in the home, is where our children come face to face with the first of the grave dangers to our Nation’s stability—permissiveness. There is today, hardly an institution of higher learning governed by administrators fit to head a college or University, because they are unable or unwilling to take a firm stand against the small minority whose main interest seems to be to destroy the institution.

On January 6th of last year, the opening day for school and colleges, The New York Times carried a story from San Francisco with the heading, “Coast Students Defy Protest Ban.” The sub-heading read, “Officials Fear Showdown at San Francisco State”. The key word in these announcements was the word “Fear.” The officials of a great state College, with 18,000 enrolled students, feared a confrontation with 300 dissident ones, who were bent on imposing their will on the college authorities or closing down the college—to the disadvantage of the other 17,700 students. The crowning disgrace of the whole incident came about on January 7th, when one-third of the tenured faculty went on strike and joined forces with the dissidents on the picket line.

Rioting, violence and obscenities on college campuses began on the Berkeley Campus of the University of California, several years ago, and have snowballed across the country to involve the majority of our large and important colleges. Most of these disturbances have been fomented by the Students for A Democratic Society—the S.D.S.—an organization whose leaders are admitted communists, and which seems to be able to completely cow college authorities, including their Presidents.

It has always been my belief that a College President should be a person of high integrity, a real leader of men, who could command the respect of his students, and to be an inspiration to help develop in them the best attributes of good and useful citizens. But instead of displaying a strength of character and a determination to put down violent rebellion on their campuses, most of them have knuckled down to a small minority and excused their disgraceful actions, and given in to the unreasonable and ridiculous demands made upon the institutions.

Here is the record of a few heads of some of our largest and most important universities.

Dr. Clark Kerr, known as one of our outstanding educators and college administrators, was President of the University of California. Unable or unwilling to control the rioting on the Berkeley and U.C.L.A. campuses, Dr. Kerr was finally dismissed by the Trustees because “he had exhibited weak and ineffectual discipline, had let the students run the school, and failed to comprehend the very essence of a free university, which is that freedom depends on order, but at Berkeley the very word of discipline had become a mockery.”

At Columbia University in New York City a similar situation was enacted. Dr. Grayson Kirk, one of the elite in the world of education, was faced with rioting, violence and striking students abetted by members of the faculty who demanded his resignation. The damage to college building ran into thousands of dollars, classes were disrupted for several months, and Dr. Kirk barred from his office. Little was done to punish the offenders! Mark Rudd, a leader of student rebellion, and two others were expelled, but no action was taken against members of the faculty who had joined the rebel students. The university asked the New York City Courts to drop prosecution of the several hundred arrested, and after two years of pressure Dr. Kirk resigned.

Not very long ago, Robert S. McNamara, former Secretary of Defense and a member of the President’s Cabinet, was invited to Harvard University to make a speech. He was howled down and treated so discourteously that he gave up and attempted to leave the campus. He was attacked, hit on the head and so roughly handled he had to be rescued by the police. After the incident the Dean of Students announced that no action would be taken against the guilty students “because it was just an expression of political belief”.

Sometime later 300 or 400 students rioted to secure several “unnegotiable” demands on Harvard, bodily threw eleven Deans out of the Dean’s offices, and occupied the building for several days. President Nathan M. Pusey has expressed distress over these incidents but has taken no disciplinary action against the rioters.

President Kingman Brewster of Yale, has continually winked at the illegal activities of Chaplain William Coffin of the University’s religious staff. Rev. Coffin has visited several communist countries declared “off limits” to American citizens by our Government, he has helped lead violent civil rights demonstrations in a number of American cities, and led anti-draft riots, draft card burnings and advised young men on how to violate the draft laws. He has been indicted by the Federal authorities for this last activity. There have been widespread demands by Yale alumni for Coffin’s discharge. President Brewster has said he is “pained” by these actions, but refuses to take any action against the Chaplain on the grounds that Coffin has the right to do these things in the name of “Academic Freedom”.

(Continued on page 688)
Looking through the Heart of America to the Future of the World

By Jeane Dixon

Speech made during Continental Congress, April, 1969 by the noted and gifted clairvoyant whose predictions have been of such accuracy that they have captured the imagination of the entire country.

You know, the Lord has graciously bestowed upon me not one but two gifts, and the greater of these two gifts is my hindsight—but I also have the gift of foresight, and using my gift of foresight I can see that the title of my speech this afternoon, "Looking Through the Heart of America to the Future of the World" would be much more prophetic if it were titled, "Looking Through the Heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Future of the World."

I thought surely I would get a hand on that. (Applause) Because you know what a responsibility that is—looking through the heart of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the World—because I believe wholeheartedly in your purpose in life, in your dedicated task of perpetuating the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence. You are, in reality, standing in the front line of defense of our American heritage. May the good Lord give you the strength and courage to maintain your battle station and awaken America to the insidious boring from within of those who would deprive America of the institutions and principles that make us the most admired, envied free people anywhere on the face of the earth.

We as people are great because we believe. We believe in God. We believe in our homes, and we believe in and love our country. There are those who are working day and night to undermine us as a nation and to divide us as a people. They are dedicated in their task, but not dedicated to the Lord. They are not true Americans, nor do they desire to take the time to learn, but if they would take the time to learn our true American heritage and purpose, they would certainly join us in our dedicated work for freedom and purpose and they would love it.

As we look around, we can readily see that all the world is a stage and all the men and women, including us, are merely players. We all have our entrances and exits. One man in his time plays many parts. Shakespeare wrote those words and they are very true, and the drama of life is the unfolding of God's Plan for Man, and in this drama there are only three major roles: The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit. All of us have important but supporting roles in this drama of life, and no one who understands his life as a supporting role to these three major roles will attempt to upstage the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit and make himself the center.

The source of our life and the source of our love is the Holy Trinity and the importance of our supporting role is measured by the will of God which has created each role for each one of us and He is the Supreme Director of each one of us and of this world, and your interest in the gift that God has given me for the benefit of others, and my deep respect for the purpose which He has set for each one of you is a bond that unites us.

God has indeed a plan for each and every one of us. Now, some of you may have read the book that Ruth Montgomery wrote about me, titled, "The Gift of Prophecy," and you may think and say what President Truman oftentimes said: "I am from Missouri. You have got to show me." And then I say: You have a right to your own opinion and by the same token, I have a right to my faith.

It is frequently proclaimed that hindsight is greater than foresight, but to me foresight is far greater than hindsight, because foresight is my gift of prophecy. For it is written that where there is no vision, the people perish, and if we had vision we would not be in Vietnam today. Cassandra, the prophetess, was able to foretell with accuracy events that would take place but the people did not heed her warning. I have just related an interesting episode in Greek history. It is interesting in that it demonstrates a very early interest of man in the ability to foretell events, and now in this sophisticated age, before this highly intelligent audience—and Martha Rountree told me that you were—I have the temerity to stand here and attempt to explain the gift God has given me to foretell certain events and to warn of other Trojan horses. I feel a close kinship to Cassandra because I, too, have been many times misunderstood and misquoted, like the time Bob Hope got on the air just recently about the California earthquake. How many in the audience are from California? Say "aye." Oh, we have a whole contingent to my left, don't we—and aren't
you happy it did not slide into the sea April 4? I will talk about that a little later on.

And sometimes I am completely ignored, like the time Madame Nu of Vietnam came to America seeking our government’s help. She was completely rebuffed and ignored, and in vain did Madame Nu plead, warning American officials of what would happen if we did not help her husband and her country. Even while she was being rebuffed by our country’s officials, I foresaw that she was right, and in an effort to spare our country a war I immediately wrote a letter to our good President, addressed to his eyes only, beseeching him to listen to her and to please arrange aid for her husband and her country, and in that letter I wrote in plain English that if we did not give her and her country the aid she sought—and why not, as even then Vietnam was our only friend in the Far East—we would fall into the trap that had been so cleverly contrived for us in the Far East by the USSR.

But what did our government do? Our government refused to help the great Diem family in Vietnam but instead aided the arch foes, making their foes’ plan in Vietnam successful. It was with our money and our aid that Madame Nu’s husband and her brother-in-law were murdered.

We are in the tragic situation today in Vietnam because our good President evidently did not have vision, did not listen to the warnings given him—and now because of the important tragic past events, the present peace negotiations will probably be finalized on the formula written many years ago when Mr. Molotov was with the U.N., and that was in 1954 and ’56. However, there will be some modification. I will speak about that a little later.

Many people have asked me, even while I was waiting in the waiting room to the right, “Tell me the difference between a revelation and psychic phenomenon.” So, I am going to speak about that for just a few moments. Many of you probably have heard me speak of the assassination of President Kennedy. That was a revelation. It has nothing to do with psychic phenomenon or extrasensory perception. The revelation of the assassination of a President who would be seated in 1960 was first documented nationally in 1956 when I was interviewed by Jack Anderson, who was Drew Pearson’s right-hand man, and in there I stated very clearly that the man to be seated after the election of 1960 would be a Democrat and he would be assassinated in his first term. That is also reported in the book “The Door to the Future,” on page 28, which was released to the public on March 3, eight months before the fatal assassination.

And that ten days before the assassination I was given the name of the assassin, that there would be a plot, more than one man involved, more than one gun—and of course that is documented. So many people say to me, “When you get these revelations and forebodings that things will happen in the future, do you try to warn the people?” Of course I do. In this instance, I went to Kay Halley. She lives here in Georgetown. She was a close friend of the Kennedy family, had known them for years and years, and she promised she would go to the White House and intercede for me. I want to identify Kay Halley. She is a little lady who worked for long years to get a bill passed in our Congress so that Winston Churchill could be made an honorary citizen of the United States, and of course Queen Elizabeth honored her with a very high decoration.

There is more to tell about it but I know our time is not too long and I want to tell you about a revelation. A revelation is the will of God and the will of humanity cannot change the will of God. They have asked me, “Why is it a tragic thing?” The only answer I have is that God alone is great enough to bring good out of what appears to us to be tragic and evil at times, because our human plans are not always in accord with God’s plan, but He has a plan for everything and in the long run it is for good.

The assassination of Martin Luther King and of Senator Robert Kennedy—that was telepathy. That was not a revelation and it need not have happened.

I got the assassination of Martin Luther King Monday before the Friday of his assassination when I was having lunch with Congressman Boykin in the Washington Hotel dining room. It is a long story but I can give you a synopsis of it. We were sitting there with Frank Boykin and Jean and there were two Senators and their wives, and at the table next to us sat our new Mayor, Mayor Washington, and some people from the Star newspaper. The Congressman said, “Jeane, I want to excuse myself; I will not have time to stay for dessert because I have a very important mission to go on.”

I said, “Mr. Boykin, you are no longer in Congress. What is so important? We do not get to see you very often.”

He said, “I want to get my good friend, Congressman Halleck, if he will, to get out an injunction against Martin Luther King so that he will not be able to march into Washington this coming Friday,” and as he said that I got the plan for his assassination and I said, “Frank, you need not go because he will be assassinated before the end of the week.”

Well, Frank Boykin stopped rather short in his tracks but because of the experience in 1962 and ’63, he stopped and listened, and believed me, because in 1962—and I met him first in 1942 and twenty years later we had lunch in the Senate Dining Room, and it so happened that my guest that day was Martha Rountree and she preceded me to say goodbye to the good Congressmen, and then there was a fine, good-looking gentleman who preceded Martha Rountree, he put his arm around the good Senator and as he did that, I saw a cloud envelop the Senator and this is the way I interpreted it.

I said, “Frank, the man who put his arm around you is someone who will bring you very, very bad luck if you do any business with him within the next six months. In a year or two, you will be a victim of circumstances.”

Of course, Frank Boykin had a slogan and he always would say, “Everything is made for love.” So he looked at me and I told him why I had said such a thing to him, so he said, “Jeane, everything is made for love. Just blow the cloud away.”

As you all know, he was in an international scandal of our Maryland Savings & Loan Association, a victim of circumstances.

And then years later he was pardoned by President Johnson, so when I said this to him, he believed me and he stayed, he did not go to the Hill.

Then I returned to my office that afternoon around three o’clock and I was given a message by our very
the message read: “Tell Mrs. Dixon that the Flag over the White House will be flying at half mast before the end of the week.” That was Monday.

Tuesday went by and Wednesday I was out again and when I returned we had a relief switchboard operator and the messages were given to my husband’s secretary, Victor Rand, and as a rule it is the woman who is so very curious but this time when I returned, Mr. Rand handed me this message and he said, “The man was so eager to get through to you. When he couldn’t, he wanted to make sure that you got this message, “that the flag would be flying over the White House at half mast before the end of the week.” He said, “Do you know what that means?” I said, “Yes.” Because he is the inquisitive type, he asked again and I said I would not discuss it. But he insisted and I said, “Yes, that is Reverend Martin Luther King.” So that need not have been because that was telepathy.

Now, Senator Robert Kennedy was also telepathy and this goes back to the year 1967, September 18. We had many mutual friends here in Washington and we have a mutual friend of the Kennedy’s by the name of James Fahey, who is the author of “Pacific War Diary” and also received the International Missionary Award in 1964. He visited at our offices and said, “Would you like to send a message to the Hill to this Senator and that Senator and I would also include Bobby.” I said, “Indeed so. I have been trying to get an audience, an appointment with Senator Robert Kennedy because I believe I have a message of great importance for him.”

“Oh,” he said, “that won’t be anything, Jeane; of course I will arrange it for you.” But I knew it would be difficult. Nevertheless, he said he would.

When he returned later in the afternoon I said, “Mr. Fahey, did you get my appointment?” And he said, “No.” I said, “Did you ask?” He said, “Yes, indeed, I did.”

I said, “What did the Senator do? What did he say?” And he said, “Well, the Senator thought a long time, walked around and sat behind his desk, put his head between his hands and looked far, far into the distance and changed the subject.”

Then January 19 came. I was a guest speaker for the Kentucky Fried Chicken, Everybody knows Kentucky Fried Chicken and Colonel Sanders, with the little goatee. He is for real. So many people think he isn’t. Many people ask me, is he really real? He is. By the way, sometimes I use good judgment, too. We have him as the Chairman of the Board of our Children to Children society.

I sat to his right at the dinner. They had a large audience, probably as large as this, over three thousand people, and then the audience would always want to ask questions and I would try to answer their questions after my speech. So one of the questions was, “Will Senator Robert Kennedy be President of the United States?” and my reply was, “No, Senator Robert Kennedy would never be President of the United States,” but the rest of the audience passed over that answer and somebody asked, “Is it advisable to buy Kentucky Fried Chicken stock?” Of course I said, “Yes, indeed it is, because it will be split before so very long and if I could afford it I would buy it.”

Nevertheless after the speech I returned to our suite of rooms and Colonel Sanders and another thirteen people came along with him and a man by the name of Frank Callahan, from Philadelphia, with A & G Foods, said, “Jeane, why did you say that, why were you so sure about Senator Kennedy? After all, if he ran for President he would be elected, I would bet on that.”

I said, “I don’t know. I guess, psychically, there is a plan to assassinate him when he goes to Los Angeles in June, to California in June. I did not say Los Angeles, I said California in June.

He didn’t say anything. He was very quiet. When he returned to Philadelphia, he mentioned it to his office and said, “What a silly, stupid forecast.” And then April 1968 came around and James Fahey came to my office again and I made the same request of him: “Please arrange for an appointment with me with Senator Robert Kennedy.”

He came back with the same refusal and I said, “Didn’t you talk about it? Didn’t you tell him how important it was?” and he said, “Yes, indeed I did, and his reply was, ‘I am told if I win the California Primary, I have a very good chance of winning the election, of being President.”

Mr. Fahey insisted, “See her. She says it is a difference of life and death,” and he turned around and said, “What must be must be,” and I said, “Oh, no Mr. Fahey, only if it is a revelation must it be, not when it is telepathy—then it must not be, it need not be.”

We have a free will to make our own decisions, and I said, “I am very, very sorry but he will never be President of the United States.”

So I told him what was going to happen and then on May 28 of 1968, last year, I was in the same room in the Ambassador Hotel, behind the same podium where he claimed his victory, but then I had a more curious audience and when they asked the questions, one of the questions was, “Will Bobby Kennedy win the election?”

Of course, my answer was the same: “No, Robert Kennedy will never be President of the United States,” and they said, “Why?” They didn’t pass it over this time and I said, “Because of tragedy here in this hotel.”

I was led from the podium, escorted from the podium by Captain Main of Miami Beach, Florida, and June Wright, who is the mother of the Governor General of the State of Florida (we have some people here from Florida so they probably are acquainted with her) said, “Why did you say there would be a tragedy in this hotel, because my friend is the new manager of the Ambassador. He has been here for just two weeks,” and I said, “Tell him.”

“No, no, don’t upset him anymore than he is. He has got so much trouble here. He has all the beatniks in Southern California, he has all of the LSD-ers, and then he has the Kennedys,” and I said, “That shouldn’t be too much trouble,” but I saw that it was, and then June Wright said, “I am a very good friend of Rose Kennedy. I shall call her and tell her what you have said and see if we can avert the tragedy.” Because as I walked past the corridor where he was assassinated, I said, “It will be here that he will be carried away in his own blood.”

Why I said that, I do not know, but those were my words.

And then Mrs. Wright put in three telephone calls, there were three telephone calls to Mrs. Rose Kennedy,
...and not one reply, so you see, I try my best and if I cannot get through to the people to help them to help themselves, there is nothing more I can do and I have to go on to the next thing.

I was down in New Orleans not too long ago and I met Mr. Garrison. So many people always ask about the mystery of the assassination of President Kennedy, so of course Mr. Garrison is trying to solve that mystery. If you read between the lines, you can solve it for yourself. I met Mr. Garrison, I had breakfast with him and I read for him, and I got that a prominent businessman in New Orleans had channels with our government agencies here in Washington, D.C., and I got that somehow, it will be divulged that President Kennedy was aware of the attempt to assassinate Castro just prior to his own assassination. This will have a direct bearing on Mr. Garrison’s entire investigation, and I get that there are powerful political families, with powerful money inside of the United States, with much money and power outside of the United States, that will discredit Mr. Garrison, but Mr. Garrison will be able to show that a group of Cubans are very much involved, and will be able to show that this prominent businessman in New Orleans had a channel with Mr. Ruby in Dallas.

Now, going back to outer space, which is very, very important, we go back to the year 1954-56. You remember that Martha Rountree was on the air waves and she had a program national and live on NBC at her home on Cleveland Avenue, and it was, “What do the people do in Washington?” Some of them said, “Well, we are very busy in Washington, I can tell you.”

I had done a spot show with Bob Hope the week before, it was the first time I had ever met him—Martha had arranged for that, so he asked me what his golf score was and what was the President’s golf score. He was doing a tape for his Jello program—it was that long ago—and I said, “Bob, I can tell you yours and also the President’s golf score.” He said, “All right, let’s see you do it.”

So, I did. That was telepathy. I said, “I can tell you your golf score.” Well, when I did, he thought of it and I just picked it up out of his mind, and the President’s, too, so he thought of it and I just picked it out of his mind and he got a bit upset about it.

So then the next week Martha had this TV program right in her home, as I say on Cleveland Avenue, and I sat—she was the moderator and to my left was former Ambassador Joseph Davies, and to his left Mrs. Merr-weather Post—she was Mrs. Joseph Davies then—and Commandant and Mrs. Shepard, old General Pat Hurley, not with us anymore, and the Ambassador was supposed to ask me a question that I only had the answer for psychedically because I could sit in front of a crystal ball, hold your hand or try to answer a question for you psychically, and never get the answer for a week or month or maybe years; but this particular time it was agreed that he would ask me about some of the eastern countries, if they would fall behind the Iron Curtain, because I had just read for the former King of Nepal at the Pakistani Embassy the week before; but Ambassador Davies didn’t do that. He said, “Jeane, how long will Malenkov stay in power in Russia?” and just as he said that I picked up this telepathy, that Malenkov would fall and Bulganin would be in within two years—and that was in technicolor, too, and then the name of Khrushchev escaped me but I did say, “I see a man rather short in stature, stocky, and his name begins with a K and he will be in power and he will launch a silver ball;” he would launch Sputnik into outer space.

Of course, that was the beginning of our outerspace program. Of course, they laughed about it in the newspapers, made fun of it, but nevertheless I said that was their plan, and four years ago, in 1965, I said in my public speeches that the Russians, the USSR, were deploying an ABM, Anti-Ballistic Missile, and two years before the announcement by the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, I warned that the Russians were building an MIRV and had already launched one, and that it was a multiple independent re-entry vehicle, but I didn’t get that name; I only got MIRV at the time and I called it “the submarine of the Sky” at that time and said it could discharge nine or ten nuclear missiles, each one a different brand, programmed to hit nine or ten different American cities. This MIRV three years later is referred to today as the Soviet ICBM, Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, by Secretary Laird who also calls it the SS-9.

Two years before Secretary McNamara announced the FOBS (Fractional Orbital Bombardment System) I warned of the Soviet perfection of the Full Orbital Bombardment System. This was on December 4 when I was in Detroit, and since your delegates will be voting on resolutions on subjects ranging from the safe-guard anti-ballistic system to campus disorder, I would like to warn that the opponents of the ABM are doing a great disservice to our country. They offer no valid opposition. The scientists opposed to the ABM have presented such narrow a view that they must be compared to a horse wearing blinders, because if a spear was coming toward any one of you, you would want a shield before you to protect you, wouldn’t you? Our present ABM is not perfect but it has to be perfected to even include FOBS’s and as I said, the FOBS’s are Fractional Orbital Bombardment Systems. They are the ones that are programmed in advance.

We should have done this many years ago. In fact, on this program when we saw Sputnik and for eight years, petty bickering held back perfection and development of the ABM. The danger point is fast approaching. We must not only deploy the ABM—you see, Mrs. Seimes, I am getting my fingers into your interests—but we must perfect its atomic warhead. We must equal the Russian test of 1962—and this is 1969. That is seven years later, and now I am going to say thank God for President Nixon’s overruling his advisors.

President Nixon is actually—I can feel it, this is telepathy—I can feel him overruling his advisors and I think if I am picking up what he is thinking, he is going to say that we must deploy an ABM. We must perfect an MIRV. If there is anyone here who knows the President, they can say, “She is telling you what she thinks you are thinking”—and this is what I think he is thinking—that we must perfect an MIRV; and we must perfect some FOBS (Fractional Bombardment System) and a Full Orbital Bombardment System. We must include atomic warheads; we must move ahead and perfect an anti-FOBS. If you don’t know what that means, that means the Full Orbital Bombardment System—which I
call the "Submarines of the Skies"—that are orbiting the earth, not a fraction but a full, and that at will a button can be pushed in Russia, our entire missiles can be wiped out within minutes, including perhaps three hundred cities; if they have ten or thirty, as they could very easily, you can see what would happen.

Now, I am going to give you a few forecasts of some other things. The professional agitators will be busier than ever this year and since you are voting on the campus riots, I talked about that as early as 1948. They are led by militants. Their organizers and those who provide the finances are militants. The organizational genius is the USSR. Also, our race riots. I have been asked about the economic conditions, but our greatest danger is our racial situation and we will have an international racial revolution one day.

Also, this year there will be more really angry debates in Congress than ever before in the history of the United States. The USSR will continue to surprise us with their accomplishments in the air, and of course we will have accomplishments, too.

Every so often people say, "Why don't you try to do something about it?" I wish I were the whole delegation of the DAR because I would march on the Senate and say, "Now, look, why did you sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Program? That is all working out through channels to West Berlin, West Germany. If Germany signs the Nuclear Non-proliferation Program, that means Russia will sign it, and I guess that the USSR's main target this year is not Vietnam nor the Middle East but Western Europe. That means that Russia can march into Western Germany the same as she did into Czechoslovakia, and then there is the rest of Western Europe that would be in great danger, but in the meantime, while we are kept busy in Vietnam our President is going to have another crisis and that is the nuclear reactor and the nuclear testing area which is being established in Cuba.

So, you see we have grave problems in the United States and in the world, and then the peace negotiations that are going on in Paris now are just pretend negotiations, stalling for time, so that Russia can continue to make headway around the world, and if you remember in my forecast years ago, up to now—I haven't been saying it lately because it is almost too late now, but this was in 1960-61, '62, '63—that our government should protect the privately owned oil industries in other parts of the world or they would be taken away from them. That includes Peru and Egypt. It has already happened in Peru and it will happen in Egypt.

Remember, all forecasts that I have made are man-made plans. They are not revelations and they can be changed if our attitude were dynamic like the attitude of the DAR's in our purposeful pressing for the true American Way of Life. Before I came here this afternoon, I wanted to get some information but I did not have time. I was told that years ago there was an organization just like this who saved Brazil from being taken over by the Communists—and maybe you can do the same for America. Wouldn't that be nice?

There are a lot of other things that I would like to talk about. It is five minutes of four and I do not know which way to go. I don't know whether to tell you something very cute about extrasensory perception where horseracing is concerned, or tell you about a manifestation where a dove is concerned.

MRS. DIXON: Mrs. Seimes, what do the Daughters of the American Revolution think about race horses?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Mrs. Dixon, I couldn't answer that. I don't know.

MRS. DIXON: Shall I tell a race horse story? The delegates say both if you have time. I would like to talk about President Nixon, there is so much to say, but I would like to tell you something real cute about a race horse story that happened out in Bowie, Maryland. My husband always reminds me that life is a two-way street, that I can’t always take, I must give occasionally, but as Martha Rountree contends, I am awfully, awfully busy and it is very difficult for me to accept invitations. I asked about the economic conditions, but our greatest danger is our racial situation and we will have an international racial revolution one day.

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But this particular time my husband said, "Why can't you arrange time?" and I said, "All right, I will do it this year." After all, it was ten years, but I said, "I do not like a secondhand invitation. Have Mr. Casey call me himself," and he did, so I made a proposition with him. We all make propositions. The Lord never made propositions but I do. I said, "Provided I can wear my dark glasses, provided no pictures and provided no interviews and provided that I am not asked to pick a loser or a winner."

He said, "It's a deal." So I arrived out there, and if you have never been on the "in" with the Chairman of the Board in the Clubhouse, you can't imagine how beautiful a Clubhouse is—very luxurious. You look around and you do not see a single door, only beautiful panels. If you did want to make an exit, you would never find your way out.

I had no more than arrived before the panels opened and in came the photographers and they said, "Mrs. Dixon, how about some pictures?" I said, "Perfectly all right, some pictures for posterity," and I posed with Mr. and Mrs. Casey and several other guests who were not supposed to be there.

The flash of the flashlight bulbs had not even dimmed in my eyes before some more panels opened and here came the press; and I am afraid of the press, I really am. You know, they say the pen is mightier than the sword. Then this very good-looking gentleman said, "Jeane, how about picking a winner?" He called me Jeane. I thought, that's real cozy, I had never seen him before in my life, and I looked at him for a moment, and at Mr. Casey, and he was waiting for an answer, so I looked over to my husband for protection because, to me, that is what husbands are for.

It did not take him any time at all to return a look and a glance that meant only one thing and that was: Pro-duce. This is a talent that you do not just turn on and off like a water spigot, but you do not know the kind of man my husband is. He is the kind of man who, when he says, "Jump," you say, "How far, sir?" and you try to jump a little farther. But I like a man like that, a man who knows what he wants and who is a lot smarter than you are, and he is as a rule a leaning post; I always lean on him, and then when I do not have him to lean
on there is another great power that I lean on, and that is the Lord.

Years and years ago I was given this cross. If you have ever seen me on television, you know that whenever I get a little bit stymied or do not know the answer, I grasp it—just a habit. So then I reached for this cross and I thought I would have to say a little prayer, and in my prayers I never ask for anything for myself, just for divine guidance and wisdom and the strength to do my day's work.

But I do ask for other people. I ask for their intentions and the things that are best for them and I pray very hard for them, and then I remembered the Good Book said, "Listen and you shall hear," so I grabbed my cross, I looked up and I said, "Dear Lord, if I am to hear the name of a winner, I am listening," and I did and I listened and over my right shoulder I heard the voice of an angel and he said, "Summer Sunshine." And then this wishful thinking came in and I wondered, was I wishing an angel and he said, "Summer Sunshine." And then this wishful thinking came in and I wondered, was I wishing for a smurer sunny day, because the day was just as dark an dreary as today, only raining a little more heavily and I thought, well, maybe.

I listened again, and farther to my right and farther back, the voice was dimmer but I know it was the voice of an angel and it repeated, "Summer Sunshine," so I blurted it out. Wouldn't you? Of course I did, and then I heard the voice of a mortal. It said, "Why, is there a horse by that name in the race or in any of the races?"

For those ladies who have never been to the race track (that is only the third race I have been to in my life), they have a program and the program looks like a secretary's notebook, and on each page they have the names of the horses for each race; so I was just as anxious as they were to see if there was a horse in the races by that name.

We started to thumb through and, sure enough, on the sixth page halfway down was the name Summer Sunshine.

But then I heard the voice of another mortal say, "Why, that nag hasn't won a race in its life."

But that was the first time I had been in a clubhouse and when that first race started, as I stated before, these dignified gentlemen—you have never seen dignity fly to the four winds as fast in all your life as when this race started. I had to sit through five races for the sixth one because you cannot bet on your race until your race comes up. So, Mrs. Casey said, "Jeane, would you like to bet on the favorite? This is your race."

I said, "Indeed I would," and I came prepared. I brought $100 with me. And I said, "Just who is the favorite?" And she said, "Little Red Broom." I said, "No, no, it is Summer Sunshine that is going to win this race, remember?" And she looked at me with great pity, but I said, "No, $100 on Summer Sunshine."

So she went and she came back with a little receipt for my money and the race started, and I could tell the way the men acted it was one of these four-lappers, whatever that is, and the horse had to come completely around where it started; so it was on its last lap and I knew the way these men were hollering that they were already counting their money on the winner, the Little Red Broom, and I just could see what the newspapers were going to say; but remember then I had a little bit of out. I thought: This is a little bit of comfort, knowing I had made a deal that there would be no publicity.

Nevertheless, just seconds before the race was over, somebody said, "Why, Summer Sunshine is doing a Sea Biscuit." Of course, I didn't know what a Sea Biscuit was. Does anybody in the audience know what a Sea Biscuit is or was? For those who don't—and I can understand if you don't—Sea Biscuit, I found out, was a horse that was owned by Mr. Howard, who owned a Buick Agency in Los Angeles, California and that horse, I was told, did let all the other horses get four or five laps ahead of him but at the last moment he would make one leap to victory.

And you know, I was the only one, I think, to bet on that horse. Mrs. Sullivan, how do you like that? And then before I got out of that Clubhouse, it was on radio, television, that night in the newscast at six o'clock prime time, and the Star newspaper ran a great big headline in the sports section, "Jeane Dixon proves herself a prophet—goes home with a bag full of money." And you know, I did go home with a bag full of money—four figures, too.

Today I have a little colored boy—he is big now—who I found in 1942 living in a henhouse. Can you imagine anyone living in henhouses in America? But, I found him and it was quite a surprise to me, and that was my first step in what has turned out to be, I think about ten million steps by now of a Children to Children Foundation. He is in Beckley College, Beckley, West Virginia, at this very moment.

When Senator Byrd heard this story, he said, "We must pay this boy a very, very special honor," and he is going out personally to do that.

Now, that is coming a long way but, nevertheless, from that little family in this henhouse there are twenty-eight off of federal relief and public charity and they have found that they can earn. They have learned to earn their living. After nineteen years, a grandmother said, "You know, Mrs. Dixon, it took us nineteen years to learn that we can learn to learn"; and I said, "Ruby, it has taken me nineteen years to learn that it takes nineteen years to learn to learn, and I don't think I have started to learn that I can learn to learn yet, but I know there is lots to learn."

Now, as I said before, the forecasts that are made are not revelations. They can be changed. It is telepathy, and since we have a delegation here from California, and since they gave me the credit—and I do not deserve the credit and I am not going to claim it—that California was going to slide into the ocean April 4, and then it was changed to the 14th and now it has been put up to the 18th—but California is going to be there for a long time to come.

By the way, my famous brother is living at 915 North Foothill Road, Beverly Hills, California. But if anyone wants to call him or his daughter Judy, they will be very happy to hear from you.

That does not mean that we won't have tremors or earthquakes around the world—we will—but California is going to be there for many years to come.

I am going to tell you the story about the manifestation of this dove because it goes to the year 2040, and here, too, you will understand in California what will happen and when it will happen in California—so you have
First, I am going to tell you the story of the dove, and that happened last year, too. It seems so many important things happened last year and one of the important things were some of the forecasts. Now, these were destiny. Chapter XX of the Book of Prophecy came to pass, so there would be a Republican victory in 1968. You see, I have to kind of claim that victory because that book was written in 1964 when it was most unlikely that the Republicans would ever come back; and by the way, to make it clear, I am not a Republican. I want you to know that, I am an All-American, and I will tell you the difference.

I will tell you why I am an All-American. I had to be. I had no choice, because when I came to Washington in 1942 I had just been married and I was a full-pledged working Democrat, and then 1947 came around and a mutual friend of Martha Rountree's and mine, Mrs. Hurley, was giving a wonderful party for Governor Dewey, a sitdown party, and we were invited. Of course, the invitations went out three weeks in advance. We got ours and, in the meantime, I was on a national show and they said, "Now, who is going to win the Presidential election?" I got, psychically, that it would be President Truman, and then Mrs. Hurley said, "Jeane, this is a sitdown dinner and it would be so embarrassing for you to make such a stupid forecast. We all know Governor Dewey is going to win the election."

I said, "Well, I don't know. I got that President Truman is going to be victorious."

Nevertheless, I took a raincheck and then for the next four years I was the darling of the Democrats—and don't think I wasn't. I had many friends here in Washington and General John T. Bartram, who used to be the Attorney General from the State of Missouri—and those of you here from Missouri may know him—was President Truman's lawyer and he wrote the book, "The Missouri Lawyer," so he would take me to the White House, and of course I had access to the White House and it was very nice if you had the time.

But then 1952 came around and I got that it would be Eisenhower and Nixon, and the Democrats dropped me as though I was arsenic poisoning. For the next year I did not get one invitation back to their Clubhouse on Massachusetts Avenue.

Then, when 1960 came along I told Len Hall, "Unless you police the precincts you will never seat your man; that isn't destiny"; and then, too, the Democrats got angry with me because I was interviewed on a national TV show and they said, "How can you say that Nixon is going to win in 1968 or he is coming back into politics when he is such a loser?"

I said, "What do you mean, being such a loser?" They said, "Well, he lost the election," and then I only had one answer because how did I know whether he lost the election or not? I got that he would get the votes, but LOOK magazine published an article on "How to Steal an Election" so you put two and two together and if you know how to add you get four, don't you?

So then I decided it was best to go to the straight and narrow path, so now I am an All-American. So, if you think I am showing partiality, I am not. I am showing partiality for our country, the same as you are.

There is a man by the name of Victor Werner who is affiliated with the Pentagon, and he is teaching memory courses now, but for thirty-one years he was affiliated with our State Department and he was given a decoration thirty-one years ago by the King of Belgium. In fact, it was the highest decoration that could be given to anyone from that country. It was held in safekeeping in the State Department, but now they have passed a new law in Congress where if anyone is decorated by a foreign government, he can receive it immediately.

So, when Mr. Werner's decoration was released by the State Department, he said, "How nice it would be if we could arrange for a reception at the Belgium Chancery. You know the Ambassador. Could you try to arrange it?"

I said of course I would try to arrange it and I called and the Ambassador said, "Why have it at the Chancery? Why not have it at the Embassy?"

I thought how nice it would be because it is one of the most beautiful embassies in all of Washington—high, high ceilings, a drawing room probably fifty or sixty feet long and at least thirty feet wide.

The day arrived and so did we—there were about twenty-eight of us in all. There were State Department officials from the Government and also some generals and one Colonel McChesney from the Pentagon. The reason I bring his name out is because when I met him in the drawing room at the Embassy he said, "You know, Jeane, I am a very good friend of Victor Werner's also, but I do not believe in this ESP business," and I said, "Well, Colonel McChesney, you have a right to your opinion; you need not believe in it, but remember I, too, have a right to my faith," and I let it go at that.

The ceremonies were just about to begin when through the great French doors flew a beautiful dove. It circled the drawing room and landed on a crystal chandelier behind me and the Ambassador got very fluttery and called his butler—and, by the way, his butler is a young edition of Arthur Treacher—his nose very high, white gloves, just what you would like to have in your own home—and he started to come over to the Ambassador and I said, "Oh, no, Mr. Ambassador, leave the dove on the chandelier. It has a magnificent meaning. It has an omen of international importance." But I suggested since they had a wall-to-wall Aubusson rug and it was beautiful, and I know how difficult it is to come by one of those large Aubusson rugs and I know the value of them, I suggested to the good Ambassador to put a newspaper under that chandelier just in case.

The Ambassador has a magnificent sense of humor and he called his secretary and said, "Get such-and-such a newspaper." We have three in Washington, you know.

The story of this manifestation is going to be in my book which comes out in August and I promised the Ambassador that that part of it would be omitted because it could be an international incident. His version will be there, too. But he did put a newspaper under the chandelier.

The ceremonies started and they were magnificent ceremonies, and then we were invited out on to the terrace, and unless you have ever been to a European affair in an embassy, beautiful as a government embassy can be, you cannot imagine the loveliness of it. They brought out the sparkling champagne and asked if I would like to have a glass of it and I said, "No," and then he said, "Jeane, who can I do for you?" and I said,

(Continued on page 678)
PRESIDENT GENERAL’S SUMMER TRAVEL SCHEDULE INCREASES: In addition to the official visits to the states listed in the June-July issue of the DAR Magazine, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General, visited Chautauqua, New York, to attend DAR Day there. Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, Organizing Secretary General, drove the President General and Mrs. George J. Walz, Corresponding Secretary General, to the event. Early in August, Mrs. Seimes was the honor guest and speaker at the American Heritage Camp in Ripley, West Virginia. Later that month, Mrs. Seimes attended the annual New Hampshire State DAR Vesper Service at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge, N.H.

MEMBERS PAST AND PRESENT: Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., who stepped from the Apollo lunar module "Eagle" to walk on the moon, is the grandson of a deceased member of the NSDAR, Mrs. Jessie Ross Moon. It is a further curious coincidence in names that his grandmother was at one time a member of Eagle Rock Chapter in New Jersey.

A COMMENDABLE PROJECT: For the past several years the Chairman of the Illinois Good Citizens Committee has been writing to National Headquarters from time to time on the same subject. The most recent such letter, from the current Chairman, reads: "As State Good Citizens Chairman for Illinois for the next two years, I would like to continue giving the IN WASHINGTON book to Chapters for gifts to the Good Citizen girls. I would like to order 400 copies . . ."

DOCUMENT # 1332 OF THE AMERICAN COLLECTION: "Prescription for the Wart of Sara Flax: Bleed freely in ye arm and ye next morning take a portion of pic cocke. [A meat pie, but the main ingredient is a male bird of some species.] Then take a syrrup made of draggon root and mustard seed of each six ounces and of prince of pine and dried huckleberries and of ye bark of ye root of hitersweet each seven ounces and of butternut bark of ye root four ounces. Put all into three quarts of rain water and boil it to two quarts then strain it off and add to it one quart of good West India rum and one quart of molasses then boil it again and bottle it up for use and take one jill three times a day till you have taken it all. Doct'."

HISTORIC DATES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER: The Spanish founded the first permanent white colony in the New World at St. Augustine, Florida, in September 1565. The first colonial legislature met in Jamestown, Virginia, in August 1619. On September 9, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved that the words "United States" replace the words "United Colonies." The peace treaty with Great Britain ending the American Revolutionary War was signed September 3, 1783. The British captured the city of Washington and set fire to the Capitol, the White House, and the Navy Yard on August 24, 1814. California, the 31st State, was admitted to the Union in September 1850. Missouri, the 24th State, had been admitted in August 1821. August was also admission month for two other States: 1876 for Colorado, the 38th State, and 1959 for Hawaii, the 50th State. Constitution Week, September 17-23, was started in 1955 at the recommendation of Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, then President General, and, following a resolution of the 66th Continental Congress NSDAR the next April, was approved by the Congress of the United States as Public Law 915 in August 1958.
VIOLENCE ON THE CAMPUS

By
Dan Smoot

Address given at the National Defense Committee Luncheon,
April 14, 1969

Editor's note: The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a statement on June 1, 1969, said: "Communist elements are threatening to take control of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Never before in this Country has there been such a strong revolutionary Marxist movement of young people which is so eager to destroy established authority."

Mr. Hoover identified three Marxist groups which he said were competing for influence in such New Left political groups as the campus-oriented SDS. These were the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Progressive Labor Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

Mr. Hoover repeated a warning that FBI spokesman have stressed in recent pronouncements—that the SDS may make a serious effort to "radicalize" and join forces with working-class elements.

The above quoted warning lends added significance to the following address given by Mr. Dan Smoot.

It is a very great privilege and a pleasure to be here with my audience of favorite Americans, you ladies who keep alive the memories of great men whose valorous deeds founded our Republic, and who have never been ashamed to carry high the torch of patriotism.

I have elected to talk about violence on the campuses. I have no campus credentials anymore; I am merely a victim. I belong to a generation of Americans whose voluntary contributions to church and educational institutions and whose lifetime of paying taxes have built magnificent universities, now to see them being destroyed by a rabble of degenerates who never built anything, and who do not even make a pretense of wanting to construct something new to replace what they demolish. Their aim is only to tear down.

They are ignorant and immature and very much in the minority on the campuses and in the population generally; but there you see one of the triumphs of what is called democracy: The minority has the say and the majority has to pay.

It is actually almost impossible to measure what the destructive minority has accomplished in the way of destruction. Take just one example—the University of California at Berkeley, long renowned as one of the greatest public institutions of higher learning in the world. Then came the turmoil of 1964, first called the Free Speech Movement, then openly the filthy speech movement. It had nothing whatever to do with free speech. It was not a spontaneous student uprising. It was craftily organized and skillfully directed with almost military precision by old left communists and new left Maoists committed to the destruction of America.

Some of the prime movers of the Berkeley disaster were communists who came to the Berkeley Campus in the interest of academic freedom and free exchange of ideas. The immediate communist purpose at Berkeley in 1964, under the false pretense of defending free speech, was to eliminate the University as a place where students and faculty were free to speak and learn and create, and to convert it into a political launching ground for guerrilla warfare against everything good, decent and constructive in our society. They succeeded.

The administration acceded to the revolutionaries' outrageous demands on December 8, 1964. Hans Roper, one of the leaders, jubilantly proclaimed that his crowd had gained a smashing victory. But today listen to these words of Dr. Hardin Jones, a
tor of Donner Laboratory at Berkeley, who has been with the University for thirty years and is an internationally renowned scientist:  "There is a great and continuous barrage of propaganda at Berkeley denouncing this Nation and its foreign policies. It has nothing to do with the youth movement. It is the effect of the subversion of youth. No one any longer speaks out effectively at Berkeley on the faculty or in the administration, for the important concepts basic to our free society, or to retain the excellencies of our past social achievements. For three years there has been no voice within the University speaking out for America. Teaching the essentials of Western civilization on campus has practically been replaced by Marxist notions."

Dr. Lewis Feuer, a Professor of Philosophy at Berkeley, left the faculty because the Free Speech militants who had taken over the University had suppressed all freedom of speech except for them and their kind. Dr. Feuer, now a Professor of Sociology at the University of Toronto, says:  "Berkeley has become a symbol for the world. To the communists, especially the communist government of North Vietnam, it is a faithful ally whose demonstrations against the United States are the most valued propaganda. Berkeley is, indeed, what the communists intended it to be—the first political university in the United States."

It is almost impossible to comprehend the full meaning of these words by Dr. Jones and Dr. Feuer—total suppression of free speech, eradication of academic freedom, tight thought control exercised by a relatively small group of semiliterate militants in a university which just a few years ago was a leader in the academic world.

Communists represent the most vicious and shrewd criminal syndicate the world has ever known and their specific primary goal is the destruction of everything worthwhile in the United States. Inviting them onto campuses and giving them freedom to do as they please is as stupid as giving a known psychotic arsonist unrestricted access to an oil storage facility.

Dr. William Peterson, who was a Sociology Professor at Berkeley and who also left because of the Free Speech Movement, now teaching at Boston College, says:

"The University of California is in rapid disintegration. The University has a dark prospect, and the reason is that there has been no one with the will, intelligence and courage to administer it."

The key word in that sentence, of course, is "courage." The destruction of our institutions of higher learning could be halted if the science of human transplants ever progressed to the point where backbone could be transplanted into college professors and public officials.

We have, of course, seen many worse rebellions than the Berkeley affair in 1964, involving more bloodshed and destruction of property. I have stressed Berkeley because it was the first, the testing ground. The Communist Revolutionary Movement established a beachhead at Berkeley and the movement has since spread to campuses throughout the land. There is scarcely one today that is not somewhat affected. All of the campus rebellions follow essentially the same pattern and they all contain essentially the same ingredients.

One ingredient common to all is the very delicate racial issue. Taking advantage of the fact that an entire generation of Americans has been propagandized into believing that whites have brutalized negroes and that the Civil Rights Movement is a sincere effort to improve the lot of negroes, communist revolutionaries manufacture civil rights causes as the pretext for rebellion. This has produced some extraordinary confrontations. One of the most publicized was the affair at Columbia last spring. Now, a principal grievance of student militants involved University plans to build a gymnasium on the University property at the edge of Harlem. The University had planned part of the gymnasium for the exclusive free use of Harlem residents, nonstudents, providing it for their own interests.

Negro militants objected because the door to be used by the nonstudent Harlem residents was at a lower level than the entrance to the gymnasium on the other side of the building. Now, this had absolutely no significance and could not be avoided because the land happens to slope sharply there and Harlem happens to be on the downhill side of the site, but the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) seized upon this as a racist issue, demanding that the University not build the gymnasium. Mark Rudd leader of the SDS at Columbia, later admitted he knew nothing whatever about the gymnasium but recognized in it an issue that he could use.

With this gymnasium as a cause, a few hundred procommunist-led student hoodlums, negroes and whites, spent some ten days during April and May 1968 in illegal possession of University buildings, committing theft and vandalism, burning manuscripts of unpublished books, demolishing files, scattering broken whiskey bottles and other debris around, hanging communist pictures, scrawling slogans on the wall, and flying communist flags from the windows.

A few were eventually arrested, immediately released on their own recognizance; not one has ever been prosecuted.

It would save a lot of money, of course, and eliminate wear and tear on the university facilities and make a great deal more sense if universities would just mail a college degree to every procommunist militant who demanded it.

The communist aim is nothing less than total destruction of the existing social order in the United States and their proven ability to create destructive disorder on university campuses gives them the brightest hope they have ever had of accomplishing their total purpose, brighter than they ever had when they were infiltrating labor unions, teachers' organizations or anything else.

The principal organization in citing and directing divisive activity on campuses is the Students for a Democratic Society, whose leadership and membership are largely white. SDS is an offspring of the oldest socialist organization in the United States, the League for Industrial Democracy. Founded in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the present group and the parent group have many fronts which have spread the poison of socialism, stirred up racial strife and fomented criminal anarchy.

In June 1968, SDS leaders announced that they were expanding their revolutionary activities to include an alliance between radical students and city workers, as in France. SDS official Carl Davidson explained:

"We will learn how the worker
thinks and how he lives, then we will organize. Our primary goal is the turning of white students and workers consciously against the police, the Government and the ruling class of the United States.”

Gregory Calvert, National Secretary of SDS, who calls himself a post-Communist Revolutionary, accurately describes SDS activities in these words:

“We are actively organizing sedition. We are working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. SDS’s message is applicable to urban America as far as the psychology of guerrilla action goes.”

Last month Mark Rudd, the SDS leader in the Columbia affair of last spring spoke to some five hundred students and faculty members at the University of Texas in Arlington near my home town, Dallas, under the auspices of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors. His speech was a pronouncement of the aims of the SDS. He said that the goal of SDS is revolution, to overthrow the ruling class with whatever violence is necessary to accomplish that goal.

Of course, it is utterly outrageous that such people are supported by tax-exempt organizations and invited into the churches and onto the college campuses—given access to the facilities which they aim to destroy, and say they are going to destroy. Many academicians say it is essential to academic freedom and to the educational process to have communist speakers, or even communist faculty members, on university campuses. Let the communists talk openly, they say, and students will thereby know what communists stand for and will know how to deal with them.

But it never works that way. Once the camel gets its nose in the tent, he generally tears it down. It is absurd that you must let him stick his head in the tent to find out what he looks like. Inviting communists onto campuses in the belief that this is part of the free exchange of ideas necessary to the educational process makes precisely as much sense as inviting a robber and murderer into your home as an overnight guest so you can learn directly from him what he is like and what he is up to. He is up to robbing you and killing you and if you don’t have enough sense to know that without treating him as an honored guest, you ought to be committed to the care of someone who has some sense.

Communists do not come onto college campuses to engage in a free exchange of ideas. They come to lie and deceive and establish a foothold so that they can suppress all ideas except their own and destroy the institutions that honor them, as at Berkeley.

Communists who instigate major campus riots have never numbered more than one percent of the university population involved. They and all their active conscious sympathizers have never numbered more than 10 percent of the total university population; yet the overwhelming majority of the 90 percent of the university students are not communists but have been quite helpless victims of every communist-instigated rebellion. The majority is denied the right of free speech, the privilege of attending classes for which they have paid tuition, the right to be protected against outrageous obscenities and even the right to protection of their persons and property.

It seems to me that this is sufficient answer to those, who say that the college students can handle them if you let them hear communists. This is bad! What can a rational man say about the fact that the Federal Government protects, subsidizes with our money and gives employment to and takes into the highest councils of State the creators of havoc?

The National Student Association, which received millions of dollars from the CIA for representing the United States in world student organizations, has received hundreds of thousands of our tax dollars from the Office of Economic Opportunity to get students involved in the War on Poverty. In every race riot during 1967 and 1968, when more than two hundred American cities were partially put to the torch, poverty warriors drawing salaries paid for out of tax money supplied by some Federal agency were involved as activists.

One of every six college undergraduates in the United States today is receiving some kind of financial aid from Washington and it is the one in six most generally involved in violent disorders. This means that about one-half of all students engaged in rioting and demonstrating on the college campuses are being subsidized with our tax money and not one has yet been prosecuted or even dismissed from the universities—not one.

Some people are now saying that we might diffuse student unrest if we would give students a role in the administration of colleges and in curriculum planning. Well, if they knew how to administer a college and plan curriculum, why are they going to college in the first place? A student spends four years in college. The professionals who administer and teach spend a lifetime there after many years of training and preparation. There have actually been cases where students were given a role in curriculum planning. One class threw out courses which the succeeding class decided the school had to have, and vice versa.

We will not stop student riots by appeasing the unappeasable militants—never. In my opinion, the way to stop a college riot is to expel permanently the moment trouble begins; to fire all faculty involved; and to prosecute to the full extent of the law everybody who violates any kind of law, even, mind you, if that requires emptying the colleges and filling the jails.

There are many hopeful signs. After rioters had burned down the Administration Building at San Fernando Valley State in California, decent students formed a United California Students for an Academic Environment to let college officials and everyone else know they are sick and tired of being pushed around by a little bunch of militants. At Wichita University, a group of decent students formed SPASM—Society for Prevention of Asinine Student Movements.

Throughout the United States, decent students are beginning to organize to preserve our institutions of higher learning; to help alert fellow students to the dangers of drug usage; and to give them leadership in asserting their right to be free of molestation on campus by militants, narcotic pushers, communists and similar people.

They are trying to get back on campus speakers, guest lecturers and even faculty members who are people of integrity and character, who understand and respect the principles of limited American constitutional Government, who have reverence for God, love of Country and devotion to

(Continued on page 672)
Miss Eunice B. Hudon, National Chairman, DAR Patriot Index Committee, presents Mrs. Seimes with the first copy of the First Supplement to the DAR Patriot Index. This volume is now on sale through the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Two long-term members of the National Headquarters Staff recently received congratulations from the President General for their long years of dedicated service. Mr. Charles Hughes (center), former head of the Print Shop, retired during the summer after more than 40 years of employment with the National Society. Mr. Harrison E. Mallory, Chief Clerk, Mail Room, commemorated 25 years of service.

Mrs. Seimes recently was invited to Capitol Hill to receive a special numbered and signed copy of The Inaugural Story, recently published book on the history of Presidential Inaugurations. Making the presentation was the Honorable John J. Williams, Senior Senator from Delaware (left) and the Honorable J. Caleb Boggs, Senator from Delaware (right).
The Flag in Literature and History

By Carolyn Miller

Sarah Hawkins Chapter, Johnson City, Tenn.

To trace the record of the flag in literature and history is to recount the development and expansion of the ethnological divisions of the world.

It is possible that the use of flags, banners, or ensigns antedates recorded history. It seems that whenever men have gathered together for a common purpose they have used some kind of conspicuous object as a mark of sentiment or a rallying point of force.

Frequent references for the use of flags, standards, or symbols are made in the Bible and in classical myths and legends.

In the Bible we read that when the Lord lead the Israelites children from Egypt toward the Holy Land, He used a sign or symbol to point the way: a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. In Psalms 60:4, we have: "Thou has given a banner to them that fear thee that it may be displayed because of truth."

In the fanciful mythological stories of the Greek and Roman world, we find that the flag often played vital parts. For example, the name of the storied Agean Sea has its genesis in Grecian mythology.

Aegeus, legendary king of Athens, was ruling his people wisely and well. However, he was saddened by a treaty he had been forced to make with King Minos, ruler of the island of Crete. By this treaty, Aegeus was bound to send periodically fourteen young people—seven young men and seven maidens—to Crete to be devoured by the Minotaur, a monster confined by Minos in a labyrinth built by Daedalus. When Theseus, Aegeus' son wished to go as one of the proscribed sacrificial victims, the father reluctantly agreed, with the stipulation—if the son succeeded in slaying the Minotaur, the black flag on the returning ship was to be changed to a white one.

With the aid of Ariadne, Minos' daughter, Theseus slew the Minotaur. The fourteen happy young people, jubilant over their deliverance from death, on their return journey to Athens forgot to change the flag. Aegeus, seated on a seaside cliff, watched for the home-coming ship. When he saw the black flag drooping from the mast, he was so grieved that he threw himself into the sea and was drowned. His name is commemorated in the Agean Sea, the sea between Greece and Asia Minor.

The flag also plays a part in an Arthurian romantic legend. King Mark of Cornwall sent his nephew, Tristram, a handsome young knight, to Ireland to bring back Isolde the Beautiful to be the king's bride. (Uncle Mark should have known better.) The young people fall irrecoverably in love. The king is so angry that Tristram flees across the Channel to Brittany. There he marries another Isolde, called Isolde of the White Hands. Wounded in battle, Tristram sends for Isolde the Beautiful to come and cure him.

The messenger is to hoist a white sail if Isolde returns with him; a black one, if she does not. True to his trust, the messenger raises a white flag; but Isolde, she of the White Hands, tells him that the sail is black, and at this Tristram dies. Various versions of this romance have been told, including Wagner's opera "Tristram and Isolde."

In the great epic poem, the "Iliad," ascribed to Homer, and written about a thousand years B.C., the author makes King Agamemnon use a purple flag or veil to rally his men.

Now leaving the mythological field and to history: we find that the American Indian carried poles fledged with feathers from the wing of an eagle.

The Romans used the eagle as their standard. At the time of Christ, the Roman eagles were floating over the Holy Land—as well as over all the then-known world.

The Athenians, who gave us a literature that has never been surpassed, used the olive and the owl on their banners. This flag was floating over Athens when Rome conquered the Land of Light.

The Corinthians decorated their emblems with repre-
sentations of Pegasus, that winged horse which was con-
considered the inspiration of poets and which was later
transferred to the heavens as the constellation of Pegasus.

And now we come to a flag that, as a great ruler
believed, came straight from the celestial regions. In
1313 Constantine the Great was fighting for his
dominions. He was losing. Then, being a pagan, he
prayed to the sun god for guidance. Immediately there
appeared a cross above the setting sun, with this inscrip-
tion emblazoned upon it: “In this sign ye shall conquer.”

Obedient to the heavenly vision, Constantine at once
made the cross his banner. He won the battle and became
the first Christian emperor. This victory marked a turning
point in the history of the Roman empire. No longer were
the Christians to be persecuted, and they were also
granted the liberty of following their religion.

Thus Constantine the Great paved the way for the
ascension of Christian religion and the downfall of pagan-
ism. He was to reign under this Christian banner for the
remainder of his life. He rebuilt Byzantium, an influential
city on the Golden Horn of the Bosporus, which was
later named Constantinople in his honor. Over this gem
of the historic Hellespont, the Christian flag was destined
to float for more than a thousand years.

The selection of this city as a “Second Rome” was a
wise choice for many reasons. Its magnificent harbor on
the Golden Horn became the cross roads of the world.
Many eumcumenical meetings were held in its walls. The
crusaders, following their white flag emblazoned by a
cross, passed unharmed through the friendly city. It
became the repository of precious Greek and Roman
manuscripts that would find their way back to the western
world and lay the foundation for the Renaissance. The
light of learning was thus preserved.

Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, and
the Cross was replaced by the Crescent. The city is now
called Istanbul and the Turkish flag flies over its ramp-
arts. But many of its beautiful buildings remain, includ-
ing the church of Divine Wisdom built by Justinian in
538 A. D.

Bearing a sacred banner of lilies, Joan of Arc, 1412-
1431, French heroine, led the French army to victory
over encroaching enemies.

Personal flags, or emblems, have long been known.
“Follow my white plume,” said Henry of Navarre of the
middle ages, “and you will always find it on the road to
victory.”

Now the spotlight of history move to England, “this
realm, this England.” In 1066 Harold, Earl of Wessex,
had been crowned king of England and was ruling over
the island. William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy,
considered the crown to be his by right of inheritance.
He raised a great fleet to invade England. The Pope
favored the expedition and sent a banner blessed by
himself to be carried in the attack.

In the battle of Hastings that followed, King Harold
was slain, and his flag captured by William who sent it
to the Pope in Rome. The Norman flag then floated over
England.

In 1492 Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer,
but sailing under the Spanish flag, looked for a western
route to India. He didn’t find it, of course, but he did
find a new world. Surely the greatest serendipity on
record! He claimed the land for Spain and planted the
Spanish flag over his discovery.

Balboa, a Spanish explorer and sailing under the
Spanish flag, discovered the Pacific in 1513. The poet,
John Keats, thus describes the discovery:

Then felt I . . . light stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

True, the poet gave the honor to the wrong explorer,
but the sonnet is so expressive of surprise and wonder
that no one wishes to correct the error. Balboa modestly
claimed the newly found ocean and all the land it touched
for the king of Spain.

Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, sailing under his
country’s flag, circumnavigated the globe in 1521. He
was the first to accomplish this feat.

England wasn’t far behind. In 1580 Sir Francis Drake,
in the “Golden Hind,” with the cross of St. George (at
that time the English flag) streaming from the masthead,

A new spirit of exploration was in the air. A father
and son team, John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under
the English flag, discovered the coast of North America.

A note from King Henry VII’s private account book
reads: Aug. 10, 1497. “To him that found the new
isle 10 pounds.” Ten pounds for the continent of North
America!

In 1609 Henry Hudson, employed by the Dutch, dis-
covered the river that now bears his name. The Dutch
established a colony on this river and called it New
Netherlands. At the mouth of the river they built a town
and called it New Amsterdam. An early governor of the
colony purchased from the Indians the entire island of
Manhattan for about $24.00 worth of trinkets. The Dutch
flag flew over the colony undisturbed for 50 years.

Basing his claim on the discovery of the Cabots,
Charles II of England, in 1664, sent out an expedition to
capture the Dutch colony for his brother James, Duke
of York. The colony was unable to defend itself and the
place was given up without the so much as the firing of
a gun. The Dutch flag came down and the English flag
went up. The name was changed from New Amsterdam
to New York, and New York it is called today. England
now had an unbroken string of colonies along the Atlantic
seaboard.

Although often chafing under the rulings of the Mother
Country, the Thirteen Original Colonies continued to grow. The desire for freedom developed. Finally, on July 4, 1776, we declared: “The United States are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent.” England did not agree, and the Revolution was on.

The new nation needed a flag of its own as a rallying point. Therefore, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a flag of 13 stars and 13 stripes. In explaining the new banner George Washington said: “We take the stars from heaven, and the red from our Mother Country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her; and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty.” As states are admitted to the Union, more stars are added, but the 13 stripes remain constant.

In 1783 the Revolutionary War was over, and England recognized our independence. The Stars and Stripes flew proudly over the new nation.

In their early history England and Scotland, flying different flags, almost annihilated each other on the battlefield. But in 1603 the great Queen Elizabeth died, and James VI of Scotland was called to England to reign as James I.

The English flag, bearing the cross of Saint George, who had long been the patron saint of the English, was united with the Cross of Saint Andrew, the protective saint of Scotland, to form the Union Jack. In 1801 on the legislative union with Ireland, the cross of St. Patrick was incorporated in the Union cross. The combination of these three crosses was accomplished and the result was the Union Jack as we know it today.

A famous banner played a definite part in European history. In the battle of Trafalgar, the Napoleonic ships and the English fleet fought a decisive battle. Just before action, Lord Nelson, in command of the English ships, ran up this signal to the masthead of his ship, where all might see it: ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. So valiantly did the English soldiers respond that they won a brilliant victory. Napoleon could no longer hope to cross “the ditch” as he derisively called it. Then Edward Everett Hale wrote a short story, “The Charles Doggett,” Captain Driver proclaimed, “I name thee Old Glory.” That flag is also in the Smithsonian Institution.

In recognition of his humane services, a band of women in 1831 presented him a large American flag. As the banner was hoisted to the masthead of his ship, “The Charles Doggett,” Captain Driver proclaimed, “I name thee Old Glory.” That flag is also in the Smith-

Public sentiment inflamed by the poem caused the order to be retracted. Old Ironsides was spared. The ship was repaired and now stands, with her banners still flying, in an eastern harbor and is used in patriotic programs.

Our stirring National Anthem, “The Star-Spangled Banner,” was written during the War of 1812. Five days before, on September 8, 1814, the British had burned Washington, the United States Capital. Now they attacked Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland. Francis Scott Key, a young Maryland lawyer, was held captive on a British ship. With great anxiety he watched the British bombard the fort. Would the flag hold? When light dawned and smoke cleared away, he saw that the flag had not been lowered. He was seized with such thankfulness and inspiration that he began writing the words on the back of a letter. Thus was the “Star-Spangled Banner” born. The original banner was presented to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., where, bathed in a special light to prevent fading it may be seen.

And how did our flag come by the name of “Old Glory?” Curious to say, the christening is connected with a famous mutiny, the mutiny on board the English ship, _H. M. S. the Bounty_. The ship in 1790 carrying breadfruit trees was enroute from Tahiti to English possessions in the West Indies.

The mutineers, after turning loose the captain, William Bligh, and 18 of his supporters in the ship’s launch, returned to Tahiti. There they enlisted a few native men and women and founded a colony on the uninhabited Pitcairn Island. Their descendants, found years later, were taken to the island of Tahiti. They were not happy there. Captain William Driver was very sympathetic and kind in returning them to their former home, Pitcairn Island.

In recognition of his humane services, a band of women in 1831 presented him a large American flag. As the banner was hoisted to the masthead of his ship, “The Charles Doggett,” Captain Driver proclaimed, “I name thee Old Glory.” That flag is also in the Smithsonian Institution.

A poem that shows how one old lady saved an American flag is told in John Greenleaf Whittier’s poem, “Barbara Frietchie.” The time is 1863. The War between the States is raging. Stonewall Jackson’s Confederate forces have invaded Frederick, Maryland. At the order of the commander, they shoot down all the Union flags in sight. But when Dame Barbara Frietchie’s flag comes down, she picks it up and waves it at the invaders:

“Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country’s flag,” she said.

The chivalrous Southern leader spared the flag. Once when the late Sir Winston Churchill was passing through Frederick, he paused before the reputed home of the heroine, took of his hat, and repeated every word of the poem.

The War between the States dragged on. People were tired. Then Edward Everett Hale wrote a short story, (Continued on page 680)
Miss Anne Melson Stommel, National Chairman

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS . . . First, many thanks to everyone who entered our tests . . . especially the losers . . . we can't have winners without losers . . . an individual certificate was the award for each category

PRESS BOOK CONTEST . . . 31 Press Books were submitted by 27 states . . . after four days of inspection by 16 judges, the winning entries were selected as follows: Class A --over 35,000 inches--lst, Texas; 2nd, Indiana • • • Class B--20,000 to 35,000 inches--lst, Virginia; 2nd, Pennsylvania • • . Class C --under 20,000 inches--lst, Arkansas; 2nd, Wyoming

FEATURE STORY CONTEST . . . this contest had two divisions: Series  of Articles--lst, New York, Mohegan Chapter (Mrs. C. Thomas Summerville, Chairman), for accounts from early newspapers on "Ossining and Environs" featured during American History Month . . . 2nd, Georgia, Brier Creek Chapter (Mrs. Alex S. Boyer, Jr., Chairman) for description of three DAR members who dramatized their chapter's restoration -fund drive by spending day in portable jail on downtown parking lot . . . Single  Article--lst, New Jersey, General William Maxwell Chapter (Miss Margaret A. Post, Chairman) for "A Look at the DAR" published in the Monthly Newsletter of the Women's Auxiliary to the Student American Medical Association . . . 2nd, Oklahoma, Ponca City Chapter (Mrs. James Novick, Chairman) for 2 -page spread on the DAR -sponsored, lighted fountain dedicated as a World War I Memorial, and the significance of watering places to early settlers and cattlemen in the Cherokee Strip

DAR SERVICE FOR VETERAN -PATIENTS --From California to Connecticut, stories are ensuing in about our youngest committee. Every chapter member can contribute in some way to express our appreciation of the sacrifices made by our service men. (While not our primary purpose, wonderful DAR Public Relations, newspaper articles, and photographs result from work with veterans . . . who have universal appeal.)

DAR AIDS VETERANS --This heading appears on the front page of the Sunday Women's Section of The Hartford Courant (Connecticut). The story tells how "On any day, blue -smocked DAR women can be found working as volunteers among patients at the Newington Veteran's Hospital . . . The Ruth Wyllys Chapter has 28 members actively engaged there." Photos show members (with the letters "DAR" embroidered on their smocks) as they assist with record files . . . visit with patients . . . work in the library.

SERVICEMEN REMEMBERED --In The Deily REPORT (Ontario -Upland, California), Mrs. Joseph Visnak, Regent of San Antonio Chapter, is pictured handing an NSDAR certificate to the mother of a young Army Specialist who died in Vietnam on May 2. At a ceremony conducted at the Ontario City Library, certificates were presented to the families of 16 local servicemen who lost their lives in Vietnam since Memorial Day 1968.

ILLINOIS DAR NEWS --Alice L. Barthell, State Chairman, writes that even though many chapters are not near a Veterans Hospital or similar institution, members can express their thanks in many ways in their own communities:

1. Collect new articles to be sent to Vietnam for Christmas. From these articles, the Veteran may select a gift to be sent to his family, thus saving him some expense.
2. A personal visit to a housebound Veteran.
3. Helping the disabled Veteran to find employment and to adjust to community life.
4. Providing comfort items for patients with insufficient resources.

GUST-SEPTEMBER 1969 [ 645 ]
Ruth Bitting Hamm, born in Wyoming, reared in Florida, joined Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois in 1939 as a Junior member. She has served her chapter continuously through chairmanships and offices, including that of Regent. Her offices within the state organization include chairmanships, Division Director, State Registrar and State Regent. She is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. and has served as Senior State President of C.A.R., and National Vice Chairman of C.A.R., and is a life member of Friend of the Museum. Mrs. Hamm is currently serving as a member of the Tamassee DAR School Board of Trustees and is helping formulate plans for the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of Tamassee in October.

Annis Mann Richardson, a sixth generation Georgian, is a member of the Peter Early Chapter, Blakely, Georgia. She has served her Chapter as Regent, Treasurer, Registrar, as well as holding many chairmanships. Currently, she is Chapter Registrar. In her State, she has served as Treasurer, Chaplain, First Vice Regent and Regent; also, as State Chairman of Honor Roll, National Defense and Marking Revolutionary Soldiers' graves. A member of the State Officers' Club, past State Regents Club, National Officers Club, State Vice Regents Club, National Chairmen's Association and Membership Commission, Mrs. Richardson is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. and is serving as Senior State Chairman of National Merit Awards. She is also National Chairman, Lineage Research.

Lula Moody Stapel has been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution since becoming a charter member of the Westport Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1937. She has evidenced her ability and deep interest in DAR by serving both her state and Chapter as chairman of various committees, as Treasurer, Vice Regent and Regent. Currently Mrs. Stapel is editor of the Missouri Bulletin, member of the board of management of the Old Tavern at Arrow Rock and Division Representative of the NSDAR Speakers Bureau. She is a member of the State Officers Club, National Vice Regents Club, National Officers Club and is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R. Mrs. Stapel is an associate member of the Columbian Chapter, Columbia, Missouri.
JEANNETTE MCNAIR BAIN, a native of Mason City, Iowa, moved with her family to Boulder, Colorado when a young girl. She has always been active in her community and State in civic, patriotic, and religious organizations. Since 1939 Arapahoe Chapter of Boulder has benefitted from her services which included Second and First Vice Regent and Regent. She has served the Colorado State Society in a number of chairmanships and as Vice Regent and Regent. Currently a National Vice Chairman of the Patriot Index Committee, Mrs Bain is a member of the Colorado State Officers Club, National Officers Club and a life member of the State Vice Regents Club. Always interested in youth and youth programs, she is a State and National Promoter of C.A.R.

ELSIE SCHURMAN METTLACH has served the National Society with dedication since 1943 when she became a member of the San Miguel Chapter, National City, California. She has held many Chapter committee appointments and has been Treasurer, Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. For the State of California, Mrs. Mettlach has held the offices of Assistant Secretary, Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. Currently serving as National Chairman, American History Month, she is active in C.A.R. activities and in work with the two DAR schools. She is also a member of the National Chairman's Association and the National Officers Club.

ESTHER ASHLEY SPOUSTA is a member of the Enoch Ashley Chapter of Rogers, Arkansas which was organized during her term as State Regent. In 1950 she joined the George Rogers Clark Chapter at Oak Park, Ill., then transferred to Marion Chapter at Fayetteville, Arkansas upon moving to the state 17 years ago. She has served all three Chapters in numerous offices and chairmanships, was Regent of Marion Chapter, and District Director of Osage District. Offices on the State level have included Corresponding Secretary, Vice Regent and Regent. An ardent genealogist, Mrs. Spousta has compiled and published two family genealogies, and is currently working on the Ashley family.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1969

EDNA TAYLOR BURNS has been a tireless worker for the National Society since 1931, serving in many capacities at the local, State and National levels. She was for many years a member of the Resolutions Committee and has held the office of Vice President General. Her greatest interests have been with the National Defense program and lineage research. Mrs. Burns, a member of the Dr. Manasseh Cutler Chapter, has also served as a trustee of the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School and as a member of the Advisory Board at Tamassee. At the present time, she is Indiana State Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee.
From The Mail Bag
Of The National Membership Commission

Registrar General—Mrs. Richard Denny Shelby
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
Organizing Secretary General—Mrs. Wilson King Barnes
1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
National Chairman Genealogical Records—Mrs. Lester J. Lamack
4510 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53405
National Chairman Lineage Research—Mrs. Herman Markey Richardson
P. O. Box 325, Blakely, Georgia 31723

WHAT—Registrar General—"The National Membership Commission was established in 1965 to direct a general program for increased Membership and to coordinate the work and interests of those entrusted with the business of Membership growth in the Society.

The success of the National Commission is completely dependent upon the State Commissions effectively developing the full Membership Program. A Chapter Commission can spark new life and become a shining light for your Chapter!

Teamwork and expert planning are essential and will be productive toward membership growth. Everybody's business becomes somebody's business and nothing will be overlooked in the overall program to gain new members."

WHY—Organizing Secretary General—"Population changes, failure to attract new members, lack of chapter leadership, all lead eventually to chapter disbandments. New chapters must be organized both to replace those disbanding and to enlist the patriotic efforts of many eligible women, not previously invited to become members, who will join us in the constant battle to preserve our Constitutional Republic. The State Regents are primarily responsible for the organization of new chapters and the disbandment of others. The Organizing Secretary General provides organizing aids in the form of explanatory literature to all Organizing Regents and also works with the State Regents to prevent disbandments."

HOW—National Chairman Genealogical Records—"The Genealogical Records Committee aids new members through its basic work of collecting unpublished genealogical information from archives, attics, churches, cemeteries, town and family records. This data is placed in the DAR Library and many times Membership in DAR is accomplished through the use of these source records from fifty states.

The DAR Grandparent file is in the Genealogical Records Office. By sending one dollar and the name and dates of a Revolutionary War Ancestor to this office, it will bring you a zerox copy of a proven lineage down to the Grandparent of a member, IF in our file."

WHERE—National Chairman Lineage Research—"The Lineage Research Committee will assist ONLY potential members who have received invitations to join the DAR. It does not pass on papers nor help with supplemental lines.

If a woman desires to become a member and has not received an invitation to join a chapter, this Committee will be glad to have someone contact her. Requests for assistance from the Lineage Research Committee should not come from the potential members, but should come from the Chapter Chairman. There is no fee for this service but if certified copies of records are needed for proof, the applicant assumes the cost."

PURPOSE—National Chairman Membership—"This first page of the National Membership Commission is to acquaint you with the work of its members. In the future, ONLY the general questions—ones that will inform each reader—and answers, will appear as the letters are received by Commission members.

With the increase in postage, we felt this procedure would be the most profitable to all. We hope you will take advantage of this method and write the Commission members, as this is YOUR opportunity to ask questions. May we help YOU?"

Membership Report

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| Delaware              | 582       | 589       |
| District of Columbia  | 3470      | 3396      |
| Maryland              | 2652      | 2752      |
| New Jersey            | 4943      | 4908      |
| Pennsylvania          | 12123     | 12089     |
| Virginia              | 7150      | 7227      |
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### Foreign Membership

<table>
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<td>England</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>At Large</td>
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### Total

<table>
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<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Membership as of June 1, 1969</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2898</td>
<td>184882 3354 188236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1969
Abell, Ensign Samuel ....... Norwich, Conn.
Alleman, Christopher ........ Lancaster County, Pa.
Andes, Andrew ............ Rockingham County, Va.
Appell (Apple), Henry ...... Albany County, N.Y.
Aumack (Aumick), Abraham ... Tewksbury, Hunterdon Co., N.J.
Baker, William .............. 96th District, S.C.
Baldwin, John .............. Bladen County, N.C.
Ball, John .................. Botetourt and Washington Cos., Va.
Barnett, Mial J. ............ Richmond County, Ga.
Bartholomew, Wendel ...... Northumberland (now Lancaster) County, Pa.
Barton, William ............ Kentucky County, Va.
Beidamon (Beideman), Jacob Philadelphia, Pa.
Bentz, Weyrich ............. York County, Pa.
Birdwell, Robert ............ Botetourt County, Va.
Brown, Isaac ................ Cumberland County, N.J.
Brown, James ............... Abbeville, S.C.
Broyles, Michael ............ Culpepper County, Va.
Bullock, Charles ............ Bladen (now Robeson) Co., N.C.
Burleigh, David ............. Stratham, N.H.
Butler, Nehemiah ........... Pelham, N.H.
Cato, John .................. Greenville County, Va.
Chivvis, William ........... Gloucester County, Va.
Clark (Clarke), Abraham .... Prince George County, Md.
Clark, John ................. Milford, New Haven County, Conn.
Clark, Thomas .............. Albany County, N.Y.
Cornell, Thomas ............. Dutchess County, N.Y.
Cortright (Courtright), Jacob Wantage, Sussex County, N.J.
Crane, Silas ................ Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County, Pa.
Crispin, Peter .............. Reading, Mass.
Davis, Zachariah .......... 96th District, S.C.
Dickey, Patrick ............ Drew land in Georgia
Dillard, John ............... Brunswick County, Va. and Butte County, N.C.
Dorset, Joseph .............. Middletown Township, Monmouth County, N.J.
Drake, Thomas .............. Hunterdon County, N.J.
Easley, Warham ............. Halifax County, Va.
Eckert (Eckard), Andrew ... Frederick County, Va.
Eddy, Sergt, Elijah ...... Norton (Taunton), Mass.
Flagler, Zachariah .......... Dorchest County, N.Y.
Fowler, Jonathan .......... Milford, Conn.
Frazier, Sowell .......... Surry (now Stokes) County, N.C.
Freeland, James .......... Anne Arundel County, Md.
French, Capt. Thomas ...... Conway, Mass.
Funderburgh (Funderburk), Devault ...... Camden District, S.C.
Gates, Nehemiah .......... Vermont
Gerngross, Philip Jacob .. Rensselaer County, N.Y.
Gilliam (Gilliam), Hinchea .. Sussex County, Va.
Glenn, Lieut, Nathan ...... Cumberland County, Va.
Goss, James ............... Buckingham County, Va.
Grasy, George .......... Fauquier County, Va.
Hall, John, Sr. ............ Wallingford, Conn.
Hardaway, Ainsworth ...... Dinwiddie County, Va.
Haslett (Haslet), Samuel ... Westmoreland County, Pa.
Hatch, Wait .............. Lee, Mass.
Hay, Alexander ............. Shenandoah County, Va.
Hayes, Jacob .......... Edenton District, Gates County, N.C.
Herriott (Harriott), Asher ...... Sussex County, N.J.
Holcomb, Ezekiel, Sr. .... Simsbury, Conn.
Hornsby, Eli ............. Accomac County, Va.
Howe, Edward ............ Baltimore County, Md.
Howe, Samuel .......... Baltimore County, Md.
Jeffords, William ....... Killingly, Conn.
Johnson, Jared .......... Charleston, R.I.
Jones, Moses ............... Bladen County, N.C.
Jones, Reuben .......... Granville County, N.C.
Kimbrough, Thomas ...... Near Salisbury, N.C.
King, Charles .......... Duplin (part now Sampson Co.) Co., N.C.
Lamb, Frederick .......... Virginia
Lawrence, Nathaniel ....... New Rochelle, N.Y.
Leach (Leech), John ...... 96th District, N.C.
Leavitt, Ensign Joseph .. Rupert, Vt. & Conn.
Leddell, William .......... Morris County, N.J.
Lewis, Lieut, Joseph .... Goochland County, Va.
Locke, Corp. Ebenezer ...... Wendel, Mass.
Luzader, Sergt. Aaron ... Somerset County, N.J. and Washington County, Pa.
Malpass, James .......... New Hanover County, N.C.
Marshall, Zachceus ...... Georgia
Shoub *(Shupe), Sergt. Virginia
Sidelinger, Martin New Chester (later Bristol), N.H.
Sleep, Gideon

Southwick, Bethia (Bethia Callum) Danvers and Salem, Mass.
Spade *(Spayd), Christian Middletown, Lancaster County, Pa.

Spragins, William 96th District, S.C.
Steele, Andrew Augusta County, Va.
Steele, Samuel Augusta County, Va.
Steffey, John Lancaster County, Pa.
Sturtevant, James Worcester County, Mass.

Sweet *(Swett), John Darling Kingston, N.H.
Swink *(Swank), John Kentucky District, Va.
Sypert, Thomas Chatham County, N.C.

Table, Adam Berkeley County, Va.
Tate, Thomas Orange County, N.C.
Thomas, Lieut. Edward Frederick County, Md.
Thompson, Samuel Hillsborough District, Orange Co., N.C.

Tillotson, Benjamin North Castle, N.Y.
Trevett, Benjamin C. Lanesborough, Mass.

Van de Voort, Jacobus Dutchess County, N.Y.
Vergason, Elijah Norwich, Conn.
Vining, Alexander East Windsor, Conn.

Wardlaw, John, Jr. 96th District, S.C.
Webb, Michael Brunswick County, Va.
Wetzel, Henry Shenandoah County, Va.
Whitfield, Benjamin Cheraw District, S.C.
Whitmore *(Wetmore), Jesse Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn.

Wickes *(Wick), Henry Morris County, N.J.
Williams, Capt. John Halifax County, Va.
Wilson, George Windham, N.H.
Winniford, Sergt. David Cumberland or Buckingham County, Va.
Woodmansec, John Groton, Conn.
Woodward, George Rab (now Brookline), N.H.
Woosley, Aaron Amelia County, Va.

Yost, Quartermaster Peter Sandwich, Barnstable County, Mass.

**DAR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SWEEPSTAKES RULES**

1. The Contest is based on the greatest percentage increase in subscriptions—BOTH NEW AND RENEWALS COMBINED—for the year.
2. The percentage calculation will be based on Chapter Membership.
3. Chapter Name MUST be included in each order for proper credit.
4. Contest dates: March 1, 1969 through March 1, 1970. Subscriptions received prior to March 1, 1969 will not be counted.
5. Subscription order must be postmarked no later than March 1, 1970 to be counted.
6. The GRAND PRIZE of $100 will be awarded at Continental Congress to the State with the greatest percentage of increase.
7. A $50 prize will be awarded to the Chapter in each Division having the greatest percentage of subscription increase.
8. NO OTHER PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED.
9. GIFT subscriptions to libraries, schools, churches, and nonmembers will be credited to the Chapter sending the subscription to the Magazine Office.
   The Chapter Name must be given to receive credit.
10. Contest totals will be tabulated by IBM Data Processing Equipment.
11. Chapters confirmed after March 1, 1969 are not eligible for this year's Contest.
The Office of the Registrar General can no longer furnish a list of genealogists available for private research work. This is due to the lack of personnel and the costs involved. Upon the request of this Office, the Board for Certification of Genealogists was kind enough to allow the following lists to be published for the convenience of DAR members and prospective members.

The DAR assumes NO RESPONSIBILITY for the work of any genealogist and our staff will continue to examine, for verification, each application and supplemental submitted to the National Society. Please keep this list for reference.

It is understood that many fine genealogists exist in the United States whose names do not appear on this list. Their work continues to be acceptable.

The Board for Certification of Genealogists is incorporated in the District of Columbia as a non-profit corporation to examine and certify persons competent to do professional genealogical research and writing and also those competent to do genealogical record searching; and to make lists of such persons available to libraries, archival institutions, societies, etc., as well as to individuals who may have need for such services.

The categories in which persons listed specialize are indicated as follows:

1. Extended research, or complete family genealogy.
2. Lineage papers for hereditary societies.
4. Research in state, county and city records.
7. Specializing in central eastern states.
8. Specializing in tracing lines from western and mid-western to eastern areas.
9. Specializing in historical research of an area, persons or industry.

To date, the following persons have been so qualified:

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Harry N. Call  
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5 (also Maritime Provinces) and 9  
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Miss Louise Hall  
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Charles Hughes Hamlin  
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Richmond, Virginia 23234

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (all Va., Counties)  
Willard C. Heiss  
4020 East 34th Street,

DARc48: The Office of the Registrar General, NSDAR

Patricia W. Shelby  
Registrar General, NSDAR

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P. O. Drawer K,
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Amarillo, Texas 79106

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Miss Laura K. Pettingell
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Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

4 and 5
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10
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Mrs. Helen Foster Snow
148 Mungertown Road,
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Mrs. Junia E. Stanton
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Watertown, New York 13601
Dr. Jean Stephenson
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Washington, D. C. 20005

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Mrs. Beverly M. Stercula
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Sumner, Washington 98390

1 and 10
Noel C. Stevenson
P. O. Box 382,
Santa Rosa, California 95402

1
Kenn Stryker-Rodda
1341 North Avenue,
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1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10 (especially New Jersey, New York and
Long Island)
Mrs. Harriet Stryker-Rodda
1347 North Avenue,
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07208

3, 4, 6 (especially Long Island), 9 and 10
Miss Jeannette H. Stucki
1609 Carter Road,
Decatur, Georgia 30032
The Rev. August R. Suelflow
1252 Demun Avenue,
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

8, 9 and 10 (specializes in German-American)
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Thomas
P. O. Box 523,
Handboro, Mississippi 39554

7
Miss Ruth Easterbrook Thomas
11 Selwyn Road,
Belmont, Massachusetts 02178
Miss Dorothy R. Thompson
P. O. Box 453,
Evanston, Illinois 60204
Mrs. Robert E. Thornton
308 South Douglas Avenue,
Rockwood, Tennessee 37854

4, 7 (East Tennessee) and 10
Mrs. Charles D. Townsend
275 South Winooski Avenue,
Burlington, Vermont 05401

1, 4, 5 and 10
Mrs. Lucius Don Turner, IV
2526 West Newton Street,
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74127

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1969 [653]
Lee D. Van Antwerp
1134 Wildwood Lane,
Glenview, Illinois 60025
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Versailles
P. O. Box 6,
Williamsburg, Massachusetts 01096

(5) (western Massachusetts)
Frank Anthony Ward, II
2141 Mc Masters Avenue,
Galesburg, Illinois 61401

4
Mrs. Ralph V. Wood
230 Payson Road,
Belmont, Massachusetts 02178
Mrs. Robert F. Woodson
910 Pine Ridge Road,
Richmond, Virginia 23226

4 and 7
Theodore L. Brownyard
1606 Noyes Drive,
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (New York)
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Mrs. Victor J. Colletta
Box 200, R. F. D. 1,
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Mrs. Kenneth L. Coulson
Fordyce Farms,
Scipio Center, New York 13147

Mrs. Caroline H. Crabtree
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Richmond, Indiana 47374

4 (eastern Indiana and western Ohio)
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Shawville, Quebec Canada

1 (Canadian Census)
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Mrs. Jean Haynes Finch
Route 1, Box 41,
Stone Ridge, New York 12484

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Montgomery, Alabama 36106

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Orange, Virginia 22960

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1421 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
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Mrs. Kenneth J. Harvey

2420 Newport Drive,
Lansing, Michigan 48906

4, 5, 8 and 9
Mrs. Dan Hibner
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Richmond, Indiana 47374

4 (Wayne County, Indiana and surrounding counties)
Mrs. T. W. Higginson, Jr.
4288 South 1300 West,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

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Joseph F. Inman
506 Seneca Road,
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Mrs. Norma Olin Ireland
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Washington, D. C. 20009

2, 4 (Yates County, New York) and 9 (persons; Revolutionary War)
Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes
Route 1,
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Covington, Indiana 47932

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4 (Kansas) and 8
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4 (All counties in East Texas)
Benjamin P. Richardson, Jr.
4 Fairgreen Lane,
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Mrs. Helen S. Robinson
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Mrs. Charlotte G. Russell
Apartment 1,
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501 East 79th Street,
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2, 3 and 4
Mrs. Murle R. Seitz
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(4 Rock and Walworth Counties, Wisconsin)
Mrs. Donna Seltzer
2373 Utey Road,
Flint, Michigan 48504

(4 Saginaw, Bay, Genesee, Oakland, and Lapeer Counties, Michigan). Will also search the 1851 and 1861 census for Ontario.

Wayne A. Seltzer
2373 Utey Road,
Flint, Michigan 48504

(4 Eastern Central Michigan)
Mrs. Lucille I. Slocum
205 Premier Drive, South,
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(2, 5 and 10)
Mrs. Dorothy H. Smith
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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

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(7)
Mrs. Eugene A. Stanley
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(2 and 7 (coastal Georgia))
Mrs. Melvin Stoesser
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(2)
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(7)
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(10)
Mrs. Ethyl D. Tarr
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Waterloo, New York 13165

(2)
Mrs. Mary P. Welch
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(2)
Richard W. Welch
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Mrs. Giles E. Wood, Jr.
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Mrs. S. Wirt Yates
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(2)
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Harry R. Fletcher*
Mrs. Jessie G. Henry
Mrs. Robert N. Mann
Mrs. Penn Montgomery

Arizona
Mrs. Lola E. McCabe*

Arkansas
Mrs. Gerald B. McLane*

California
Mrs. Willie Mae Caldwell
Mrs. Norma Olin Ireland*
Noel C. Stevenson
James W. Tackill*

Colorado
Mrs. Velma N. Churchill*

Connecticut
Mrs. William L. Fletcher, Jr.*
Miss Myrde M. Jillson
Paul W. Prindle
Bnejamin P. Richardson, Jr.*
Mrs. Helen Foster Snow

District of Columbia
Miss Isabell Atchison*
J. Frederick Dorman
Miss Sadye Gillett*
Miss Kate F. Mayer*
William G. Smith*

Florida
Mrs. Aurora C. Shaw
Mrs. Lucille I. Slocum*

Georgia
William H. Dumont
Miss Dorothy H. Herring
Leon S. Hollingsworth
Mrs. Alice B. Huger
Mrs. Grace G. McIntyre*
Mrs. Eugene A. Stanley*
Miss Jeannette H. Stucki

Illinois
Leslie A. Bryan
Mrs. Hazel Kraft Eillera
James R. Glacking
Miss Olga Mae Schiemann
Miss Dorothy R. Thompson
Lee D. Van Antwerp
Frank Anthony Ward, II

Indiana
Mrs. Caroline T. Crabtree*
Willard C. Heiss
Mrs. Dan Hibner*
Mrs. Margaret E. Johnson*
Miss Miriam L. Luke*
Mrs. Gerald Strauss Young*

Iowa
Mrs. Franklin Lillie*

Kansas
Mrs. Howard K. Pierce*

Kentucky
Mrs. E. Arrawanna Kyle*

Maryland
Theodore L. Browyard*
Mrs. Helen S. Robinson*
Mrs. Charlotte G. Russell*
George E. Russell
Mrs. Dorothy H. Smith*

Massachusetts
Harry N. Call
Mrs. Joseph D. Elder
Miss Jeneve M. Melvin
Miss Laura K. Pettingell
Miss Ruth Easterbrook Thomas
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Versailles
Mrs. Ralph V. Wood

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Mrs. Kenneth J. Harvey*
Miss Lucy Mary Kellogg
Mrs. Donna Seltzer*
Wayne A. Seltzer*
Richard W. Welch*

Mississippi
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Thomas

Missouri
The Rev. August R. Suelflow

New Hampshire
Mrs. Fern Upton Dodge*
Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman
Mrs. Harold C. Pickwick*

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John W. Haines
George F. Kent
Mrs. Maryly B. Penrose
Kenn Stryker-Rodda
Mrs. Harriet Stryker-Rodda

New York
Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes*
Mrs. Kenneth L. Coulson*
Mrs. Myrtle S. Edwards
Mrs. Jean Haynes Finch*
Mrs. Helen C. Johnson
Mrs. Homer J. Perkins
H. Minot Pitman
Mrs. Eunice R. B. Scribner*
Mrs. Junia E. Stanton
Mrs. Melvin Stoesser*
Mrs. Ethyl D. Tarr*

North Carolina
Miss Louise Hall

Ohio
Mrs. Virginia R. Cummins
Richard Lee Fetzer
Mrs. Phyllis Leech*
Miss Harriet Scofield

(Continued on page 674)
The Appointment of:

James Hunter Johnson as Curator, DAR Museum. Mr. Johnson, a member of the Museum Staff for six years and Project Manager for the renovation and redecoration of Constitution Hall, has served as Acting Curator since October of 1968.

The Appointment of:

Steve Denhup, Jr., as Business Manager and Personnel Director, NSDAR. A 25-year veteran of Marine Corps service, Mr. Denhup joined the National Headquarters Staff in September 1965 as Assistant Managing Director of Constitution Hall. He served 22 months in the Pacific area in World War II and in 1952-53 Korean conflict periods. He received the Individual Navy Commendation with Combat V for service in Korea. Mr. Denhup, who is a native of Stratford, Conn., holds a degree in Public Accounting from Ben Franklin School of Finance, plus additional credits from the International Accounting Society of Chicago.

The Appointment of:

Stanfield S. McClure as Director of Public Relations. Mr. McClure served on the National Headquarters Staff on two previous occasions: 1966-68 and 1959-60.

The Receipt of:

Dear Mrs. Seimes:

On behalf of the members of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, please extend my congratulations and appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their Independence Day Message and their expression of support.

Heartwarming messages such as yours are a significant demonstration of support which help to maintain the high morale of our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen serving in the Republic of Vietnam. I know I speak for these fine men and women when I say we, too, share your pride in our country and the freedom our forefathers fought for so gallantly.
You have every right to be proud of our armed forces here for they are our nation's finest, and, no matter what the sacrifice, are unselfishly striving to live up to mankind's highest aspiration—freedom. Thank you again and best wishes to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sincerely,

CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Commanding

The Sending of:

His Excellency, Charles Lucet
Ambassador of France
2535 Belmont Road, NW
Washington, D. C.

Excellency:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution this July 14, 1969, salutes President Georges Pompidou and the people of France on their great national holiday, when a new spirit of freedom, liberty, and independence was born 180 years ago today. We should be ever mindful of the momentous roll France played in the birth of American Independence. Today, may the national leaders of our two great nations be infused with the courage, mettle, and resoluteness of Washington and LaFayette who kept the beacon of freedom aglow in a storm of despotism, tyranny, and coercion.

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR

The Following Answer:

Dear Mrs. Seimes,

I was particularly delighted to receive your telegram on Bastille Day, and to read the warm thoughts you expressed concerning the President of the French Republic and the friendship between our two countries.

It is my profound hope that the links that were forged between France and the United States in time of war will, in decades to come, bring our peoples even closer in time of peace.

Please extend to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to its many members, my warmest thanks and best wishes for their continued prosperity.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Lucet
Ambassade de France aux Etats-Unis

The Death of:

ANNA MARY MCNUTT in Washington, D. C. on July 5, 1969. Miss McNutt was currently serving as Vice President General having been elected in 1967. She was State Vice Regent of the District of Columbia 1962-64 and State Regent 1964-66.
**MISSOURI**

The seventieth State Conference of Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 18, 19 and 20th, 1969 at the Elms Hotel in Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Hostess chapters were Alexander Doniphan, Allen Morton Watkins, Fort Osage, Gallatin, Lafayette-Lexington and Major Molly. Mrs. Ike Skelton, Jr. of Lafayette—Lexington Chapter was Chairman assisted by co-chairman Mrs. W. W. Chenault, of Allen Morton Watkins. Three hundred and thirty member attended.

In opening the conference, the Wentworth Military Academy Color Guard led the traditional procession composed of pages, State Officers, National Officers, Honorary State Regents and guests. A call to order was given by State Regent, Mrs. Raymond Taylor Finks, with scripture and prayer by State Chaplain, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Miss Sandra Johnson, State Custodian of Flags; the Pledge to the State of Missouri, led by Mrs. David F. Eads, Honorary State Regent; the Americans Creed led by Mrs. Rufus K. Barton, Jr., State Vice Regent; and the National Anthem sung by Mrs. Charles Hamann accompanied by Mrs. Harry Jones, Jr.

Introductions were made by the State Regent of National Officers present: Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Honorary Vice President General for Life; Mrs. Clarence W. Kemper, Vice President General; State Honorary Regents, followed by State Officers and State Chairmen.

The Honorable La Vern JAMES, City Manager of Excelsior Springs, welcomed all the DAR members and guests to Excelsior Springs. Greetings were extended by Miss Molly Watson, Colonel Hugh Crockett Society, Children of the American Revolution. The address of the evening, "Today's Student" was given by Jean J. Madden, Director of Alumni Activities, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Following the C.A.R. and Pages breakfast on Wednesday morning was the business session of the Conference.

Mrs. Herbert H. White, State Chairman of Awards and Prizes presided over the Awards Luncheon, at which the presentation of Good Citizen Awards were made to the state winners.

The Conference banquet held on Tuesday evening was arranged by the Gallatin Chapter, Mrs. Charles D. Brandom, chairman. Special music was provided by Mr. J. R. Harrison, vocalist followed by the address, "Faith of Our Fathers" given by James B. DeMasters. Mrs. John Waggett, State Junior Membership Chairman presented the Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Ronald L. Fastes; Mrs. C. Hugo Cozean, State Chairman of American History Month presented the State winners of the American History Scholarship Contest.

The Bluebird breakfast was followed by the final business session conducted on the morning of March 20 with Mrs. Finks presiding. Joining hands the assembly sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and Mrs. Barnett, Jr. pronounced the benediction. After the retiring of the colors, the State Regent declared the seventieth State Conference adjourned.

**MICHIGAN**

The Sixty-ninth State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan was held at the Pick-Durant Hotel, Flint, Michigan, March 18, 19 and 20, 1969. The theme of the Conference was "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny" by Daniel Webster.

Tuesday morning featured a forum for State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, followed by the National Defense Luncheon. Mrs. John W. Mason, State Chairman, presided and introduced the Rev. Mr. Roy B. Faulstick, Trinity Lutheran Church, Wayland, Michigan, whose thought-provoking subject was "What the Bible Has to Say About War".

An Impressive Memorial Hour honored the one hundred eleven Michigan Daughters deceased during the year. Lineage Research and Parliamentary Law seminars were conducted. Later that afternoon many visitors enjoyed a tour of the Gray Gallery, DeWaters Art Center, and the Flint Institute of Arts, a gift of the late Viola E. Bray of Genesee Chapter.

Following dinner in the Lodge Room, the assembly call was sounded by Steve Jenkins, trumpeter. As the procession was played by Mrs. Henry F. Spaulding, Conference Pianist, Pages carrying the various flags preceded the line of officers and distinguished visitors as they took their places on the platform.

The Michigan State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Kleiner, called the Sixty-ninth State Conference to order. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles R. Fraser followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, America's Creed and the singing of the National Anthem. The Honorable Donald P. Cronin, Mayor of Flint, welcomed the guests to the city.

Mrs. Charles A. Mobley, Regent of Genesee Chapter and Planning Committee Chairman, extended greetings to the Conference on behalf of the four hostess chapters.

The State Regent presented distinguished guests: Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Honorary Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, National Vice Chairman, Student Loan and Scholarship Committee, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, National Vice Chairman Honor Roll, Honorary State Regent and Speakers Staff; Mrs. James V. Zeder, Honorary State Regent and National Speakers Staff; Mrs. Minor D. Dutecher, National Vice-Chairman Motion Pictures; Mrs. Bruce E. Gillespie, National Vice-Chairman Junior Bazaar; Mrs. William H. DeGraff, National Vice-Chairman Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Felix R. Hoheisel, National Resolutions Committee. State Officers and Regents of the hostess chapters were also presented.

Music was furnished by Mrs. Richard Craig, Contra by Mr. Jerry Kirk. Greetings were read from Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, President General. Mrs. Kleinert introduced Lieutenant Leland Brown, Retired, Detroit Police Department, whose subject "Speak Up For America" emphasized the Conference Theme.

Wednesday's sessions were of special interest, featuring the reports of State Officers, Chairmen and Chapter Regents—
all showing the great enthusiasm and vigor with which the work of the organization is expedited. American History Awards were presented to eight 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grade finalists. At the luncheon a stirring resume of the work at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls—"From Blanket to Electric Blanket" was given by Mr. Kenyon Cull, Headmaster.

"What is Happening To America?" was the theme for the banquet speech given by the Honorable Edward S. Figgins, Wayne County Circuit Judge. An award was presented to pretty and peppy Outstanding Junior Member, Mrs. Norman Brown.

A Thursday morning breakfast honoring Junior Members and Pages preceded the long-awaited presentation of awards to winning DAR Good Citizens. The one hundred and ninety-six Michigan Daughters sang together "Blest Be the Tie that Binds", the Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and the State Regent adjourned the Sixty-Ninth State Conference.—Jeanette Miller Geitgey.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Fall State meeting was formally opened in the New Ocean House, Swampscott with the always impressive processional. The lovely young pages carried the Massachusetts and DAR Flags as they escorted the State Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Sweet; the State Officers; State Councilors; and distinguished guests, including Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimers, President General, to the platform.

Mrs. Sweet greeted members and guests. The invocation was given by the Reverend T. Handley, Rector of the Church of Our Redeemer, Lexington. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Frederic C. Prussman, Chairman, Flag of the United States; the American's Creed by Mrs. George M. Houser, State Vice Regent; the National Anthem by Mrs. Harry Walen, American History Month Chairman.

Distinguished guests included Mrs. Seimers; Mrs. George S. Tolman, III, Librarian General and Honorary State Regent, Connecticut; Mr. Calvin Campbell, Boston Herald Traveller; the Honorary State Regents. Official greetings from the town of Swampscott were brought by Mr. Edward Hannon, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. James Lucas, State President, Children of the American Revolution, brought official greetings.

A tribute to Mrs. Frank Nason, whose recent death, after many years of faithful work in local, State and National Offices, was given by Mrs. Tolman. A prayer was offered by Mrs. Ralph Coe, State Chaplain.

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimers' address, "Power of the Franchise and Good Citizenship," was a stirring call to let our patriotism speak up and ring out; above all to use our power of the vote.

The setting for the Banquet was the Ballroom of the New Ocean House, with Mrs. Sweet presiding. After dinner, Mrs. George Houser, State Vice Regent, presented the Krokodiloes, from the Harvard University's Hasty Pudding Club, who entertained.

"Activities at Headquarters" was Mrs. Seimers' chosen subject for her talk after dinner. She gave a vivid picture of the many and complex problems facing a new administration. A Reception was held after the Banquet for the guests and members.

At the Wednesday Morning session, Mrs. George Morriss, State Regent of Connecticut, gave a dynamic presentation of "Did you Know?" Facts useful to all in making forceful presentations of the objects, purposes and accomplishments of the National Society were given. Mrs. Morriss stressed individual enthusiastic personal effort to find and invite prospective members.

Courtesy resolutions were proposed by Miss Gertrude MacPeek, Honorary State Regent. Announcements were made by Mrs. Sweet after which she thanked the guests for being present and wished each a safe journey home. The benediction was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Coe.

—Marie Davis Hunt.

CALIFORNIA

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California met and officially organized on December 14, 1968 at the State Capitol. Chairman Charles A. Conrad of the Commission presided in an all day session. Approximately 15 members of the Commission from throughout California attended the first meeting at Sacramento.

The California Legislature in 1967 enacted a statute providing for the official observance in this state of the 200th anniversary of the War for Independence, 1975-1983. The bill was signed into law by Governor Ronald Reagan on August 25, 1967 and appointments to the Commission were announced in February 1968. The statute sets forth that the American Revolution was an event of worldwide impact and had a lasting and profound effect upon our nation and all of the states which now comprise the United States of America.

By the language of the statute, the commission is to note and stress that the central figure of the American War for Independence is regarded as General George Washington who accepted the command of the Continental Army, at the behest of Congress, on July 3, 1775, at Cambridge and thereafter directed the course of the war to a successful outcome leading to independence in 1783.

A luncheon in honor of the state commission was held at noon, December 14th at the Hotel Senator, under the joint auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution who were active to gain the introduction and adoption of the legislation relating to the bicentennial. Colonel William L. Shaw, President, Sacramento Chapter SAR, presided and there were introduced, among others, Major General Glenn C. Ames, Adjutant General of California, Mrs. Thomas V. Coffee, State Regent of the DAR, Carl L. Gray, State President of the SAR, Brig. General R. J. Kopecky, California Air National Guard, Win Adams, Cabinet Secretary to the Governor, Commander N. S. Van Keuren, USN, the Rt. Rev. Edward McNair, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern California and Monsignor Raymond Renwald of Sacramento. Other organizations represented at the luncheon...
were the Colonial Dames 17th Century; Descendants of Magna Charta; Mayflower Society; Council of New England Women; Sacramento Veterans Affiliated Council, et al.

Mrs. Coffee addressed the large audience and expressed greetings to the commission and a firm interest in the achievement of a fitting bicentennial in California.

NEBRASKA

The sixty-seventh Annual State Conference of the Nebraska Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Fort Kearney Hotel, Kearney, Nebraska, March 5, 6, 7, 1969 with five hostess Chapters and Regents of District Five making the arrangements.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Milligan, McCook presided at all general sessions, executive committee meeting and State Board of Management held Wednesday evening March 5, 1969.

Thursday morning the State Regents Breakfast was held in the Green Room, open for all members and guests.

The Conference Program opened at 9 o'clock in the Crystal Room, Hotel Fort Kearney. Mrs. Sherman Watson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, National Chairman of American Heritage, was introduced as honored guest of the Conference. State Officers gave their yearly reports.

A "Guest Luncheon" honoring State Officers, Past State Regents, Hostess Chapter Regents and guests was held Thursday noon in the Green Room, at Hotel Fort Kearney with hostesses, Mrs. Charles T. Milligan, State Regent, McCook and Mrs. B. C. McLean, Vice Regent, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The formal opening of the Sixty-Seventh Nebraska State Conference was announced by the Assembly Call of the Trumpeter. Following the processional in which the State Regent, State Officers, distinguished guests, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen were escorted to the platform by the Pages, the State Regent declared the Conference officially in session.

The address of the evening, "America the Beautiful" was given by Mr. N. Donald Searcy, Associate Professor of Geography, Kearney State College. Following the retiring of the colors and Recessional a reception was held in the Crystal Room arranged by the five hostess chapters.

Events began Friday morning with a C.A.R. Carnation Breakfast at Hotel Fort Kearney with Mrs. Kenneth C. Peters, State President, in charge.

Friday noon the daughters braved the Nebraska blizzard conditions and attended the "Mid-America" Luncheon held at Kearney State College. The program included the Presentation of an Americanism Medal to Mrs. Myron T. Youngblood of Hastings by Mrs. Sherman Watson, National Chairman of American Heritage.

The climax of the Conference was the Awards Banquet Friday evening in the Crystal Room arranged by the Thirty-Seventh Star Chapter, McCook.

An impressive procession of all State Officers, Distinguished Guests, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen in colorful formal evening dress, escorted by color bearers and Pages in white, heralded the beginning of the evening. This session was highlighted by the following program: Presentation of State DAR Good Citizen, Mrs. Curtis Thielen, State Chairman; presentation of Outstanding Junior Member, Miss Alice Barns, State Chairman; Presentation of State Awards on Americanism, Mrs. Bertha Messinger, State Chairman; C.A.R., Mrs. Kenneth C. Peters, State Chairman and Historian's Essay Contest, twelve awards by Miss Henrietta Johnson, State Historian. Music of the evening was provided by the DAR State Chorus.

An inspiring address "American Heritage" was delivered by Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, National Chairman of American Heritage.

Omaha, Nebraska extended an invitation for the 1970 State Conference. Benediction was given by the State Chaplain, the colors were retired and the State Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Milligan, declared the Sixty-seventh Nebraska Conference adjourned.

NEVADA

The forty-fourth Annual State Conference of the Nevada Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held May 2-3, 1969, at the First Presbyterian Church in Carson City. John C. Fremont was the hostess chapter with Mrs. Cameron Batjer, chairman, welcoming the officers and delegates to the Conference. His Honor, Mr. James Y. Robertson, Mayor of Carson City, brought greetings to the assembled daughters. State regent, Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, stated the theme of the Conference was Accent On Youth. Justice John C. Mowbray, Nevada State Supreme Court, and State President, Nevada Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was the guest speaker at the Friday Luncheon, May 2nd. Speaking on the critical conditions of our times, he stressed the great need of teaching respect for the law by the proper training of our youth and setting good examples for them to follow.

Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, State Regent, awarded DAR Good Citizens pins to Celeste Maria Taverna, Bishop Manoque Catholic High School, Sparks; Nora Neddennriep, Gardnerville High School; Debra Horton, Reno High School; Suzanne James, Carson City High School and Colleen Applewhite, Wooster High School in Reno. The Mothers of the award winners were present as honored guests.

At a Brunch held at 9:30 A.M. on Saturday, May 3rd, Miss Alicia Foutz, Senior State President, Children of the American Revolution, introduced the State President of the Society, John H. Mowbray. He spoke on what membership in the Children of the American Revolution meant to him and the inspirations and benefits to be derived by participating in C.A.R. activities.

Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, Honorary State Regent, presented a fifty dollar bond to Charla Marriage, first place winner of the Nevada State DAR American History Scholarship Award. A twenty-five dollar bond went to second place Winner, W. Scott Probert of Elko. Third place was won by Suzanne Webb of Sparks. All three received American History Award medals. Mrs. John E. Beaufpeurt was given a DAR Seventy Fifth Anniversary plate by the Nevada State Society Daughters in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the state and the community.

—Mildred L. Pulliam.
A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes, at 12 noon, Wednesday, June 11, 1969, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Faust, moved that 66 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barnes. Adopted.

Mrs. Faust reported the following changes in membership: Deceased, 786, resigned, 253, reinstated, 66.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1101 applications presented to the Board today.

Patricia W. Shelby
Registrar General.

Mrs. Shelby moved that the 1101 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Dwayer. Adopted.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 19th to June 11th:

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Rodeo de las Aguas, Beverly Hills, California; Thomas Wynne, Greenville, Texas.

Through their respective State Regents the following members At Large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Doris Lawellin Jackson, Garnett, Kansas; Mrs. Bonnie Pepper Cook, Arabi, Louisiana; Mrs. Marie Luter Upton, Madison, Mississippi; Mrs. Martha Goodwin Robinson, Raleigh, North Carolina; Mrs. Abbie Sue Stokes Etters, Westville, South Carolina; Mrs. Geraldine Purnell Thomas, Greenville, Texas; Mrs. Bettie Dane Nash, Killeen, Texas.

The following Organizing Regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reappointment: Mrs. Frances Miller Peoples, Burleson, Texas.

The following authorization has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests reauthorization: Cadiz, Kentucky.

Through the State Regent of Oklahoma Ebenezer Fletcher Chapter requests permission to change its location from Del City to Midwest City.

Through the State Regent of Indiana Set-te-tah Chapter requests permission to change its name to Sprinklesburg.

The State Regent of South Dakota requests an extension of time for one year from expiration date of John Coolidge Chapter which is below in membership.

Elizabeth C. Barnes
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Barnes moved the disbandment of two chapters; confirmation of seven organizing regents; reappointment of one organizing regent; reauthorization of one chapter; change in location of one chapter; change in name of one chapter; extension of time for one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Walz. Adopted.

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

The President General wished the members a pleasant summer and thanked them for coming to the meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.
From the Desk of the National Chairman

Watch the DAR Magazine for the new Membership Commission page.

A correction: In the December issue of the magazine, 1968, credit for the Conrad M. Hicks Bible records was given to Niobrara Chapter, Hastings, Nebraska. Credit for this is herewith given to Mrs. Clifford M. Hicks, Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln, Nebraska. We regret the error.

Jacob Edwards Bible now in possession of Miss Ferne Edwards, Dallas, Texas, submitted by Alice Whittman Chapter, Lewiston, Idaho.

Births

Jacob Edwards was born the 3rd day of May 1806
Albina B. Edwards was born the 3rd day of September 1807
John M. Edwards was born June the 7th 1835
John—(?) Edwards was born June the 17 1835 (almost indecipherable)
William H. H. Edwards was born July the 5th 1850
Mary E. Edwards was born the 18th of July A. D. 1835
William Edwards Sen was born —(?) the 25th 1775 (maybe Dec.)
Sarah Edwards Sen was born Dec. the 1st 1781
Elizabeth Edwards was born Aug the 24th 1800
Jno Edwards was born Aug the 6th 1802
James Edwards was born Sept the 15th 1804
Priscilla Edwards was born May the 27th 1808 (or 1809)
William Edwards Jr was born June the 26 1810
Sarah Edwards Jr was born Feb the 25th 1818
Jesse Edwards was born July the 2nd 1820
Jeremiah Goodrich Born Augt 4th 1757
Hannah Lobdell March 29th 1759
Married June 5th 1781
The names of their Children are as follows Viz.

-ob Goodrich Born Nov. 11th 1782
Lucy Goodrich Born Nov. 31st 1783
Hannah Goodrich Born Dec. 25th 1786
Jeremiah Goodrich born February 1st 1789
Sarah Goodrich born 4th December—1791
Abraham Goodrich born August 17th 1793
Abijah Goodrich Born August 17th 1795
Seymour Goodrich born December 11th 1797
William H. Hammitt born Feb. 23 1800
Sarah Goodrich died February 11th 1798
Jeremiah Goodrich Decease June 3d 1797
Lucy Goodrich Decease November 13th 1803
Jacob Goodrich December 30th 1803
Abraham Goodrich Decease Dec 1(?) 1803
George Goodrich Died March 12 1815

Illegible, two lines. Could be Hannah —— Dec Nov 14
1829 after 3 oclock afternoon
Hannah Hamill Decease Nov 16th 1829 half after 3 oclock in the afternoon

Peter Curtiss, His Bible repaired with part of a newspaper dated August 19, 1799, now in possession of Mrs. Paul T. E. Berglund. Presented by Green Woods Chapter, Conn.

Our Honored Father Henry Hawley died November in 1752 in the 66th year of his age.
Mary Hawley died in the 57th year of her age in 1749
Desire Hawley died in the 25th year of her age, June 2, 1748
Our Honored Father Peter Curtiss died in July the 2nd, in AD 1766
Henry Hawley my brother died May the 10th in 1767
Daniel Hawley died September the 28th in 1773
My Second marriage to —(?) minor July 12, 1769
Mary minor my 3rd wife died in April the 27 in 1777 in the 59th year of her age
By long experience he had known His Sovreign power to Save At his command she ventured down Securely to the Grave Thus the fair saint in Heaven immortal clime And be forever Lost to all the sons of time.

Elisha Curtiss was born December 21, 1777
Charity Curtiss was born October 3, 1784
Susannah Curtiss was born Sept. 12, 1806
Martha Curtiss was born June 4th 1809
Elizaann Curtiss was born June 17, 1818
Elisha Curtiss was married January 24th, 1804
Lewis Rundel born May 15th, 1806
Martha Rundel born June 4th 1809 married June 30th, 1828
Mary Rundel born August 5th, 1829
Peter Curtiss and Ester Clark married November 10, 1728 His wife who died July 6, 1744
Bethia Curtiss born March the 31, 1730
Mehetible Curtiss born August the 1, 1732
Martha Curtiss born June the 30, 1735
Peter Curtiss born October the 31, 1736
Silas Curtiss born August the 6, 1741
Ezra Curtiss born June 6, 1744
My second marriage to Mary Hawley was January the 16, 1745
Elijah Curtis born —? the 6, 1747
Elizew Curtiss born December the 26, 1749
Henry Curtiss born June the 8, 1754

David Baldwin's Bible, now owned by Yale University Library. Presented by Conn. State Society.

David Baldwin’s Bible, Southbury. In the year of our Lord February 27, 1822.
Horace C. Baldwin married . . . Elizabeth . . . . . 1844.
Horace C. Baldwin was born January 3, 1822
Henry Baldwin was born June 14, 1824

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

This family cemetery is on land bought by James Edmonds in 1808. It has been owned by the Edmonds family since that time.

James Edmonds Who Departed This Life Sept. 9, 1844, Age 70 Years 19 Days

Anne Edmonds Wife of James Edmonds and Daughter of James and Susan Wharton Born 1777 Died Aug. 21, 1857

Joyce Edmonds Daughter of James and Anne Edmonds Died Sept. 1822

“Marshside”, Accomack County, Va. This family cemetery on the farm known as “Marshside” is on land bought in 1820 by George Thomas Mapp and was owned in 1962 by a descendant, George Walter Mapp George T. Mapp born April 3, 1779, died Aug. 13, 1862 . . . Mrs. Leah Mapp Consort of George T. Mapp . . . Born Jan. 29, 1784 . . . Feb. 15, 1837, Aged 55 years and 17 days


Charles Evans born November 12, 1745, died March 28, 1807

James Blakeney died October 1819, age about 54 years

Mary, wife of James Blakeney, born November 5, 1772, died October 8, 1857. She was first wife of Charles Evans.

Thomas P. Evans born February 20, 1797, died September 1849

Sarah, daughter of C. and S. Evans, aged 4 years

Charles son of C. and S. Evans, 2 years old.

Eliza daughter of C. and S. Evans, 11 years old.

Tomb field family cemetery on Thomas Boykin plantation, 5 mi. south of Camden, Kershaw Co., S. C. and east of the Charleston Road.

Burwell Boykin died 17 August 1817, age 65 years . . . Mary Whitaker Boykin, the wife of Burwell Boykin, died 7th Oct. 1838, age 62

Elizabeth Whitaker Boykin died 2nd Oct . . . age 21 years

Mary Elizabeth Hopkins Boykin, the beloved wife of Lemuel Boykin, born Feb. 12, 1812, died December 24, 1877

Charles Evans Haile Bible owned by Withers Allen Haile, Jr., copied by Esther Haile Dean and contributed by Jacksonville Chapter, 1962: “This Bible was bought by Erasmus Withers Allen Dec. 20, 1743. He was my Mother’s maternal Great Grandfather . . . , an Englishman by birth, died . . . aged 75. His wife, also born in England . . . , died . . . aged 89. At her death this book was sold with the Estate of Erasmus W. Allen and bought by Mother’s Step Grandfather, Alexander Craig in 1804. At his death it passed into the hands of my Grandmother, Mary W. Blakeney who died 1857. . .

Erasmus Withers Allen born 1712 died 1787, married 1738, Sarah . . . born 1716 died 1805. Their daughter

Miley Allen born 1747 was twice married: 1st to — White, They had a daughter, Mary Allen White 2nd Miley Allen married Alexander Craig in 1789. He died in 1810. They had a daughter Miley Craig, born 1790, who married M. J. Chapman and had ten children.


William Edwards and Hannah Tyler was married July 11, 1802

Wm. Edwards and Mary Gilmore was married October 9th, 1822

Silas Owen and Elizabeth Edwards was married (illegible).

Deaths

Clinton Tyler Edwards departed this life October 27th 1811

Hannah Edwards wife of Wm. Edwards departed this life May 3rd, 1821

Reece Edwards departed this life November 20, 1826

Samuel Reece Edwards departed this life August 8th 1828

Robert Marvin Edwards son of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born October 1st 1830

Jane Edwards daughter of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born July 12, 1837

Emma Louis daughter of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born October 9th 1840

Jane Edwards departed this life December 22nd 1840

Phebe Mary Edwards departed this life September 16, 1846

Marriages

William Edwards and Hannah Tyler was married July 11, 1802

Wm. Edwards and Mary Gilmore was married October 9th, 1822

Silas Owen and Elizabeth Edwards was married (illegible).

Births

William Edwards was born August the 20th 1781

Hannah Tyler was born April the 4th 1783

Elizabeth Edwards daughter of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born February 4th 1804

Abel Tyler Edwards son of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born January 1st 1806

Sarah Edwards daughter of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born October 30th 1807

Reece Edwards son of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born July 7th 1809

Clinton Edwards son of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born November 13th 1812

John Ballinger Edwards son of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born April 13th 1815

Gaylord Lewis Edwards son of Wm. and Hannah Edwards was born April 30th 1820

Mary Gilmore was born October 30th 1800

Hannah Ann Edwards daughter of William and Mary Edwards was born September 7th 1823

William Gilmore Edwards son of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born August 18th 1825

Samuel Reece Edwards son of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born November 14th 1827

Major Reece Edwards son of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born October 1st 1830

Robert Marvin Edwards son of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born October 7th 1834

Phebe Mary Edwards daughter of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born July 12, 1837

Jane Edwards daughter of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born October 9th 1840

Emma Louise daughter of Wm. and Mary Edwards was born Feb. 4th, 1844

Cost per line—Cost of one 6½ in. typed line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General. USDAR and mail with Query to Genealogica Records office.


Harlow: Want names of ch. of Michael Harlow, b. 1754, Hanover Co., Va., d. 1837, Green Co., Ky., served in RW 1777-1781, wife Lucy, brother Elijah.—Mrs. W. S. Hulin, 4891 Donald St., Eugene, Ore. 97405.
Conn-Mackall: Marriage of Rebecca Mackall to Pierce Conn at Georgetown, Beaver Co., Pa. about 1868.—Mrs. Wanda Lang, 2648 So. Watts St., Phila., Pa. 19148.

Hendricks-Stanley: Want parentage and wife of William Hendricks, Captain in Marion's Brigade in South Carolina, 1780; also parentage of Samuel Stanley who enlisted in Revolution at Chesterfield Court House, Virginia in 1780.—Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, 4647 Sylvan Drive, Savannah, Georgia 31405.

Sherman: Want birthplace and names of parents etc. of my great grandfather, Phinaas Sherman, who was born September 12, 1770 in New England (1850 Census gives Rhode Island; this has not been confirmed). He married 2nd Elizabeth Edie in Deerfield Township, New York, on April 15, 1804. Phinae Sherman died in Lake County, Illinois, August 25, 1855.—Leslie Sherman Morrill, 8610 Via Santa Cruz, Whittier, Calif. 90605.


Hundley-Cunningham-McElroy: In the will of Anthony Hundley of Washington County, Ky. probated June 10th 1811, the names of his children by his second wife (Mary Estes) were listed as follows: Elisha Hundley, Sallie C. Cunningham, Polly E. McElroy, John W. Hundley, Susan M. Hundley, Dicy D. McElroy, Thomas C. Hundley, Martha B. Hundley, Joel W. Hundley, and Jane C. Hundley. Would like to correspond with anyone who knows the name of Anthony's father, his first wife, or his children by his first wife.—Col. D. H. Hundley, 7201 Kingsbury Bl., University City, Mo. 63130.

Merrill: Is Phinae Merrill b. 1-6-1754, son of John Merrill and Deborah Williams Merrill, the same as Phinae Merrill, Frankeston, N. H. 1790 Census whose 6th dau. was Deborah Williams Merrill b. there 1787?—Mrs. Edward S. Merril, 12-26-1847, Chester, Mich.—Mrs. Nathan Nagle, 400 East Dr., Carbondale, Ill.

Padgett: Want info on parents & ancestor (believed with Baltimore Colony) of Elias Padgett b. March 1804, Md., m. Nancy Mitchell in Pr. Geo. Co., Md. 1828, moved to Ohio.—Mrs. Lennon Bell, 605 9th St., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814.

Hinckley-McIntyre-Chase: Where was Horace B. Hinckley born 5-30-1798?, d. 1868 Fitchville, Huron Co., O., m. Laura McIntyre, 1-1-1822 where?, b. 3-10-1805 where? Who were her parents, dates, places? Where was Joshua Hinckley (II) father of Horace above, born 1-18-1769?, d. 3-15-1838, Bronson Twp., Huron Co., O., m. Hannah Chase 1789, where?, b. 2-4-1769 where? Joshua and bro. Benjamin in Hector, N. Y. 1795.—Vern Norton, 906 South L St., Lake Worth, Fla. 33460.


Tripp-Scott: Need parents of Isaac Tripp and wife Electa Scott, natives of Niagra County, N. Y., arrived in Michigan 1830's.—S. Macy, 3410 Hawkechee, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46805.


Foulke, Foulks-Jones: Wish information regarding the parents. John Foulke or Foulks married Margaret (Hugh) Jones, a widow, Sept. 29, 1735, in Christ Church, Phila. and had settled in Lancaster by 1739.—Mrs. Harry M. Bell, Kenwillworth Apts., Phila., Pa. 19144.


Willford: Want date, birthplace, parents of R. C. Willford m. Lydia Marson 7-29-1862, Gainesville, Miss.—Mrs. Wilma Mason, 716 S. Curran Ave., Picayune, Miss. 39466.

Lockling: Dennis Lockling probably arrive in Mass. around 1700. Want to know when and where. Supposed to have been a Sea Captain. Wife, Sarah Wilson.—Mrs. Wm. Bemis, Lyndonville, Vt. 05851.

Sweet: Want data for ancestors of: (1) Howland Sweet, 1800 Census Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Young couple born between 1774 and 1784 and probably married ca 1798/9 with no children born before 1800. (2) Bosworth Sweet 1810 Census Broome, Schoharie Co., N. Y. born 1765-1768, wife 1784-1794, married by 1806 or so, two sons under 10 years. Were Howland and Bosworth sons or grandsons of Theophilus Sweet who married Elizabeth Bosworth born 1733? She was a Howland descendant.—Dorothy Sweet, 621 N. Ball St., Owosso, Mich. 48867.

Ketcham: I would like information on Clark David Ketcham born July 6, 1822, in Michigan. He was a son of a Nathaniel and Emilie Ketcham, originally from the State of Michigan.—Miss Mildred Ketcham, 900 Calle de los Amigos, Apt. 304D Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105.


Goodrich: Would like to have further information on Jeremiah, b. 1757 and wife Hannah Lobdell b. 1759. See Jacob Edwards Bible Records.—Mrs. Iver Longeieig, Box 37, Craigmont, Idaho 83523.
The Book of the Continental Soldier. 
By Harold L. Peterson. Bibliography. 
Illustrated, 270 pp. Harrisburg, Pennsyl-

The author's sub-title, "being a com-
plete account of the uniforms, weapons, 
and equipment with which he lived and 
fought," accurately describes the con-
tents of this informative book on the 
particular aspect of the American 
Revolutionary War with which it deals. 
There is at least one illustration on al-
most every page of this handsome, big 
book. These drawings, supplemented by 
the text, clearly carry out the author's 
intent.

The background history is followed by 
a series of "surveys"—chapters on 
arms and ammunition; men, horses and 
camps; equipment; care of the sick and 
wounded; the army's music; etc. The 
information is detailed and explicit.

The problems of feeding and equip-
ing the army that were General George 
Washington's never-ending concern are 
discussed. The soldier usually did his 
own cooking, in the iron kettle given 
him, from the daily rations allotted to 
him. Or a few men would choose one 
from among them to be their cook. 
Washington's own mess chest, with its 
fittings, is pictured.

There was no readily available supply 
of army uniforms, so the hunting shirt 
became the truly American garment of 
the fighting men. Washington considered 
it ideal for military use.

No item of the soldier's equipment 
was too insignificant for Washington's 
personal attention. And when the mat-
ter was important, he took every pre-
cauton for the soldier's protection. At 
time during the war, he was worried 
about the inferior cartridge boxes sent 
him, and wrote to the President of the 
Congress telling him exactly how they 
should be made in order to keep their 
contents dry. Wet ammunition was, of 
course, worse than useless to the soldier.

And as a man often had to make his 
own bullets in camp, the limited supply 
he carried was especially valuable and 
needed to be given careful protection.

The origin of the Badge of Military 
Merit—The Purple Heart—is told in 
the next-to-last chapter. Only three of 
these decorations for valor are known 
to have been awarded during the entire 
Revolutionary War: to Sergeants Elijah 
Churchill, William Brown, and Daniel 
Bissell, all from Connecticut.

The book, which opened with the 
date April 19, 1775, ends with the dis-
charge of troops on November 25, 
1783. The American Revolution had 
been fought and won.

(OF Interest: The same publisher also 
ofers a companion book, Picture Book 
of the Continental Soldier by C. Keith 
Wilbur, for ages 10 to 16. 
Illustrated by the author, 96 pp. $4.95)

The Last Men of the Revolution by 
Reverend E. B. Hillard, edited by 
Wendell D. Garrett. Originally pub-
lished by N. A. and R. A. Moore at 
Hartford, Connecticut, 1864, repub-
lished by Barre Publishers, Barre, 
Massachusetts. 1968. Illustrated, 116 
pp. $6.95.

Biographies of the seven men, with 
photographs, and sketches of the homes 
of six of them, these veterans were be-
lieved to be the last soldiers of the 
American Revolution when the author 
set out to interview them in July 1864. 
They were: Samuel Downing of Edin-
burgh, Saratoga County, New York; 
Rev. Daniel Waldo of Syracuse, New 
York; Lemuel Cook of Clarendon, Or-
leans County, New York; Alexander 
Milliner of Adam's Basin, Monroe 
County, New York; William Hutchings 
of York, York County, Maine (ori-
ginally Massachusetts); Adam Link, near 
Hagerstown, Washington County, Penn-
sylvania, on the Maryland border; and 
James Barham, whose whereabouts the 
author could not learn and therefore 
was unable to interview him. All the 
men he did see were over 100 years 
old.

The author's interest in the Revolu-
tionary War survivors was due to the 
action of the House of Representatives 
of March 14, 1864, when a resolution* 
was unanimously adopted "tendering 
thanks to the surviving soldiers of the 
Revolution, twelve in number..."
Following the resolution, their pensions 
were increased by $100 per year be-
inning on January 1, 1864.

(NoTE: At the same time that this book 
was published, G. W. Tomlinson pub-
lished in Boston his Patriots of the Rev-
olution of '76. Tomlinson found twenty-
four veterans, twelve in the North 
and twelve in the South. Neither writer 
apparently knew "the last survivor of 
the American Revolution"—Daniel T. 
Bakeman, of Freedom, Cattaraugus 
County, New York, who died on April 
5, 1869. The Annual Report of the 
Commissioner of Pensions for 1874 
gives him, on next to the last page of 
Hillard's republished book, as "the last 
of the pensioned soldiers of the Rev-
olution.")

The Manuscript Collections of the 
Maryland Historical Society com-
piled by Avril J. M. Pedley. Balti-
more, Maryland: Maryland Histor-
$15.00.

Historians and genealogists will be 
interested to learn of this book for 
their reference shelf. And, as the Mary-
land Society's function is to collect, 
collectors will also find it useful.

The dust jacket, featuring Francis 
Scott Key's manuscript of The Star-
Spangled Banner, reproduces the prized 
possessions that the Society displays in 
a niche.

A paragraph in the book's Introduc-
tion concisely states its contents and 
hints at the Society's other collections: 
"Of the million manuscripts sum-
marized in this volume, perhaps a 
fiftieth are genealogical to one degree 
or another; but the completely gene-
alogical collections have been segre-
gated and do not appear here. Simi-
larly, as a consequence of the Society's 
rule that five or more manuscripts 
form a collection, there are approxi-
ately 10,000 individual manuscripts 
which are not listed here; but these are 
catalogued in the Society's search room 
and are readily findable."

About 1,700 manuscript collections 
are alphabetically listed and the index, 
covering pages 323 to 390, includes 
dates as well as references to para-
graphs in the text.
GREAT BRIDGE (Norfolk, Virginia) is observing its Diamond Jubilee year and its birthday was celebrated February sixth with many distinguished Virginia Daughters present to honor the occasion. Among the guests were Mrs. Leo W. Utz, Vice President General; Mrs. John Victor Buffington, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Robert B. Smith, Former State Regent; and regents of local chapters. Mrs. Charles H. McCoy presided, using the gavel presented to the chapter by its first regent Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page. This gavel was made from the wood of a tree which grew on the site of the Battle of Great Bridge and has been used continuously since 1898.

The speaker for the afternoon was the Hon. Parke Rouse, Jr., Director of the Jamestown Foundation and a member of the staff of Colonial Williamsburg.

In 1894 twelve Norfolk ladies organized the fifth DAR Chapter in the Commonwealth of Virginia and called it Great Bridge after the battle fought a few miles from the city on December 9, 1775 between the British Regulars and the Patriots. It was the first battle fought in the South.

To meet the demands for prizes, medals, recutting and restoring old tombstones, the erection of a boulder on the site of the Great Bridge Battle, and the placing of a tablet on the wall of old St. Paul's Church to mark the cannon ball embedded there by Lord Dunmore January 1, 1776, these Daughters of the "Gay Ninties" had brilliant social events, euchre parties, and plays to enrich their treasury.

Two of Norfolk's naturalized citizens have been presented DAR Americanism Medals and Certificates by this Chapter.

Flag Day is annually observed jointly by Great Bridge Chapter and Old Cannon Ball, C.A.R., whose Society is sponsored by the Chapter.

Throughout the seventy-five years the Chapter has contributed to the erection of both Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall and gifts have been sent to the Museum. The sponsorship of Old Cannon Ball Society, C.A.R., is perhaps one of the Chapter's most rewarding projects.—Mary McCaa Deal.

SHAKER (Cleveland, Ohio). The DAR Good Citizen awards were presented to Miss Debbie Gallaway, first prize, and Miss Lori Rugle, second, by Mrs. Theodore Simon. Each girl received a pin and the highest received a check for $10.00 from the Chapter. Their American History teacher, Mrs. Stillman, from Euclid High School was a luncheon guest also.

Mrs. Warner Seely gave her picture narrative, "The Story of the Cuyahoga River". This interesting film showed us how important the Cuyahoga River is to the progress of Cleveland.

Many reports were given on the recent State Conference held at the Pick-Carter Hotel in Cleveland in March.—Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh.

Pictured from the Chester County Chapter are: Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, State Historian; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. Carl T. Herald, Regent; Mrs. George C. Custer, State Registrar.

Chester County (West Chester, Pennsylvania). Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent, was guest of honor and speaker at the Diamond Jubilee Luncheon of the Chester County Chapter at the West Chester Golf and Country Club on March 19th. She was introduced by the regent, Mrs. Carl T. Herald, and she told her audience of more than one hundred that the theme of everything she was going to say would be to "become personally involved." Touching on DAR membership, Mrs. Ziesmer told the group a "constant infusion of new blood" was needed. "We need a constant replacement of inactive members."

Music for the occasion was provided by the Chester County Madrigal Singers, directed by Leona Argust, and the chapter's history was written and read by Mrs. J. Paul Hope, historian.

The regents and state officers in the southeastern district were guests of the chapter and helped to make the affair a memorable one. Mrs. J. Wesley Worrall served as general chairman.

Eight of the past regents of the chapter are living: Mrs. Penrose M. Davis, Mrs. Clarence Y. Zearfoss, Mrs. Howard H. Custis, Mrs. Wm. E. Gilbert, Mrs. J. Wesley Worrall, Mrs. Herbert W. Goebert, Mrs. Ellis E. Stern and Mrs. Elmer D. Matthews.

NANCY CHRISTIAN FLEMING (Roanoke, Va.). On March 19, Mrs. Charles Blake, Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee of the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter of the DAR in Roanoke, Virginia, presented to the Girl Scout Troupe of the Windsor Hills Methodist Church a beautiful American flag, together with a pole and stand. It was a sunny, bright day and the flag was flying as nineteen Girl Scouts in their green uniforms, yellow scarfs and green caps gathered for the occasion. Preceding the presentation, Mrs. Blake gave a talk on the origin of the first flag and traced its evolution to the present glorious standard with fifty stars. In unison, the Scout Troupe joined in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Flag Chairman has had a most active year and still has many plans for the future. By telephone and personal contacts, she saw that flags were flying at all thirty-seven voting places during the last general election and presented a flag to a new precinct. Hearing that two Funeral Homes wanted some rules on the correct usage of the flag, she furnished them with copies of the Flag Code. At the monthly chapter meetings, she reminds the members of the days in that specific month on which flags should be flown.

The excellent and untiring work of this chairman, together with that of many other enthusiastic committee heads, has made it possible for the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter to attain the State and National Gold Awards for 1968-1969.

Mrs. Charles Blake, Flag Chairman of Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter, is shown presenting a Flag to Girl Scout Troupe #58, Roanoke, Va.
TUCSON (Tucson, Ariz.). Several of our members, including the Regent, attended the 1968-69 Congress in Washington, D.C. We received the Gold Honor Roll Award, Year Book Award, and DAR Magazine Advertising Award.

Twenty High School Senior girls in and around Tucson won our DAR Good Citizens’ Awards.

During American History Month, fifth and sixth grades submitted essays on “Women of The Revolution.” Books relating to the Colonial Period were given as prizes. A set of Winston Churchill’s “History of World War II” was presented by a member to one of these schools in recognition of their efforts.

The book “Mr. Lincoln’s Camera Man” by Matthew B. Brady was presented to the National Library, NSDAR, as a gift from our chapter Regent. Appropriate displays were presented for Constitution Week by C.A.R. and Libraries.

National and local projects have been met. Besides contributing to all DAR schools we have given several hundred items of clothing and household articles to the Papago Indians, and more than 500 pounds of food and $60.00 in money. This is a twelve month local Indian project.

The Regent was an Honoree at the Appreciation Reception of the Pioneer Historical Society in recognition of our Chapter’s active participation in the commemorating of Tucson’s early history.

The DAR ROTC Award was presented by our Regent to an outstanding Senior Cadet of the University of Arizona at their Final Graduation and Awards Review.

Phases of the DAR story were emphasized by presenting the book, “In Washington,” to the speaker at our annual banquet; A Silver Tea held at a member’s home for members and friends; Co-sponsorship with Retired Officers’ Association in the Massing of the Colors; and joining with SAR at a banquet commemorating Armed Forces Day and Memorial Day.

—Eleanor C. Huston.

UMPQUA (Roseburg, Oreg.). Six new members were welcomed into the Daughters of American Revolution at the Umpqua chapter luncheon meeting.

Five of these new members belong to the same family. They were Mrs. Lawrence Haines of Umpqua and her three daughters, Mrs. Gerald Bacon and Mrs. Clarence DeCamp of Roseburg, Mrs. R. J. Schumacher of Tacoma, Wash., and her granddaughter, Judy Bacon of Portland.

Mrs. C. F. Chartier of Roseburg was also received into the organization at this time. Mrs. Lester Adams, registrar, welcomed the new members.

The flag salute and creed were given by Mrs. Sidney Domenico.

The views of Lt. Gen. Julian C. Smith, U.S. Marine Corps., (Ret.) on the second amendment to the federal constitution were given by Mrs. W. M. Campbell.

The story of the state DAR Indian scholarship recipient, Patricia Logan, was given by Mrs. William Grimes, Indian chairman, Miss Logan is a student at the University of Oregon.

Mrs. Frank Huston, Chapter Regent, presents ROTC medal to Cadet Lt. Col. David P. Hodges.

From the Col. David Love Chapter are pictured Mrs. Hayes C. McClarkin, Organizing Regent; Mrs. James A. Williams, State Regent; Mrs. B. E. Lowe, Chapter Regent.

COLONEL DAVID LOVE (Monticello, Ark.) celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary with a luncheon meeting at the Captain’s Table on February 11, 1969. Mrs. Hayes C. McClarkin, Organizing Regent, was hostess and carried out the Golden Anniversary theme.

Mrs. Henry Wells, Miss Edna Dickey and Mrs. McClarkin spoke on the early history of the chapter which was organized February 15, 1919 with 12 charter members. During the early years of the chapter, the small group gave a scholarship to A & M College each year and made large monetary contributions to the Helen Dunlap School to assist a student with her school expenses. The chapter members participated in relief work at the two refugee camps located on Monticello Ridge during the 1927 flood. Colonel David Love, first chapter organized in southeast Arkansas, has played a vital role in the historical, cultural and educational growth of the area.

Mrs. B. E. Lowe, regent, presented a 50-year pin to Mrs. McClarkin and paid tribute to the dedicated Daughters who had worked so faithfully for the chapter.

Mrs. James A. Williams, State Regent, was guest speaker and reminded the members that “as long as there is a Country over which floats the American flag, so long as there are young descendants of heroic ancestors who are to be the coming citizens of this republic who must be taught the groundwork for citizenship, then there will be work for this society.”

MT. DIABLO (Danville, Ca.). On Friday, February 14, the French-made film “Lafayette” was presented to the pupils of the Charlotte Wood Junior High School of Danville, California through the sponsorship of the Mt. Diablo Chapter DAR.

Mr. Douglas Woodworth, Principal of the school, desirous of giving the student body something especially stirring to their patriotism during the month of February, called on the DAR to sponsor the film.
The film was an excellent review of the history of the Revolution with special emphasis of the roll of the dashing Marquis de Lafayette whose aid to the American cause was extremely valuable. The grave difficulties of the colonies where money, supplies and trained soldiers were concerned were well depicted in color. The social activities of the French court of Louis XVI, with beautiful costumes and settings, added to the interest of the film.

General Washington was very fond of the fearless nineteen year old Frenchman. He took the young soldier home to cure him of the wound suffered at the battle of Brandywine. The film was quite correct in its sequence of events and its showing of the difficulties suffered by the colonists. It did not, however, give full credit to the French fleet that bottled up the English at Yorktown.

The film was seen by pupils who clapped and cheered when Lafayette or the colonists were especially successful. Mrs. Francis Joseph Chune, Regent of the Mt. Diablo Chapter DAR, explained what DAR was and what the interests of the members included. Since all members of DAR wish February to be designated as National History Month, the expenditure for the film was more than repaid by the quality of the film and the enthusiasm of the recipients.

WILLIAMSBURG (Williamsburg, Va.), with Miss Alice Cooper Elliott as regent, officially sponsored the organization of the Williamsburg Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

In March of 1968, at one of the regular chapter meetings, Mr. Lawrence Whitehurst, Organizing President, first spoke to the Daughters about the possibility of organizing an SAR chapter in Williamsburg. A letter was prepared during the summer months and sent to all the members of the Williamsburg DAR, with a request to send in names of eligible husbands, brothers and friends whom they felt would like to join the local SAR chapter. After much correspondence and hard work done by Mr. and Mrs. Whitehurst and helpful assistance from Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vollertsen, both couples SAR's and DAR's respectively of the local chapters, the necessary number of eligible perspective members were assembled at their first meeting in January of 1969.

In February, with 18 members present, a meeting took place at which plans were made to invite the SAR National President, Mr. Walter G. Stirling and Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Donald Baldwin, Virginia SAR State President and Mrs. Baldwin, to the Charter Night installation of officers and members. An invitation was also extended to the Williamsburg DAR's.

Then on May 21st, the SAR chapter held its first banquet meeting with Miss Elliott, as honored guest. As regent of the sponsoring DAR chapter, she presented to President Gerald Finn the lovely SAR banner. During the presentation, the regent spoke of her chapter's privilege of being instrumental in helping to organize a local SAR chapter and of her and her chapter's anticipation of occasional combined meetings in the future.—Alice Cooper Elliott.

MARY FLOYD TALLMADGE (Litchfield, Conn.) will present a fashion show entitled "Fashions Through the Ages," on July 3rd—the opening day of the four day celebration of Litchfield's 250th Anniversary. Eight different periods will be depicted starting with the arrival of the first settlers in 1720. Chapter members have been working since last fall to coordinate the show. Mrs. Henry Krebs is the chairman. Mrs. Henry Mosle will be the commentator while Mrs. Charles Earle is in charge of the musical accompaniment. Mrs. Joel Tyrrell is handling the children's apparel. In charge of programming are Mrs. James Cropsey, Mrs. H. Curtis Ferris and Mrs. Lorton Wood.

Mrs. Herman Perret, a charter member, is shown modeling a gown worn to the reception given in honor of the Prince of Wales when he visited the United States in 1860. Mrs. Perret is a descendant of Harriet Clark Wilcox who sang in the choir of the Litchfield Congregational Church during Lyman Beecher's ministry. We were indebted to the Litchfield Enquirer, the oldest weekly paper in Connecticut, for the photograph of Mrs. Perret.
serves on a team of Baron DeKalb chapter's veteran-patient committee of volunteer workers at the Veterans Administration hospital. She was a page at the State Conference of the Georgia Society of the NSDAR in March and again served as a page at the 78th Continental Congress. She is a hospital unit chairman for Red Cross volunteers and in church work.

—Mrs. L. B. Ralston.

COBBS HALL (Lancaster, Va.) James Biddle, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, spoke to a large assembly in Christ Church (1732) Lancaster County, Virginia in May 1969 celebrating ten years of restoration work on the ancient church by the Foundation for Historic Christ Church. The Church has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the U. S. Department of the Interior. A surprise of the program "An Hour of History" was the presentation of a pewter tankard of colonial design, a gift of Cobbs Hall Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Gridley Dawe of Irvington, Virginia for her "effective and loving efforts" in the restoration. The presentation was made by Mrs. Charles L. Wiley, Chapter Regent.

WILLIAMS MILLS (Williamsville, N.Y.) was organized on April 12, 1969 in the village of Williamsville, Town of Amherst, New York. This is one of two new chapters in New York State this year and the first in the 8th District of the State in 44 years. Mrs. Edward C. Underwood of Jamestown, junior past State Director from this district, installed the officers present; Regent, Mrs. Theodore L. Mott; Vice Regent, Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell; Mrs. Cornelius P. O'Donnell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Peter J. Barbalato, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Melvin T. Rindfleisch, Treasurer; Mrs. E. Guy Richards, Registrar and Mrs. Gordon R. Humes, Editor. Mrs. Underwood was the speaker, telling about the DAR Museum and her gifts to it.

At Christ Church restoration celebration are pictured Mr. James Biddle, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mrs. Charles L. Wiley, Regent, and Mrs. C. A. Gridley Dawe.

On Tuesday evening, May 6, 1969, an organization banquet was held at the Williamsville Inn. Nearly all state officers were present as well as many state chairman, national chairman and national vice chairmen. Regents of other DAR Chapters and representatives of local patriotic societies were among the guests. The Regent, Mrs. Mott, who won the Outstanding Junior honors of New York State and the N.E. Division this year, presided and was presented with an engraved gavel and History of Town of Amherst by the Town Historian, Miss Helen Campbell. The gavel was a gift from the Williamsville-Amherst Historical Society. The photograph is that of the presentation. Mrs. Dallas B. Trammell presented Mrs. Mott with her Regent's pin which Mrs. Clyde pinned on her.

Two chapter officers, Mrs. Richard DeLong, Chaplain and Mrs. William F. Funds, Historian were installed by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Lawrence O. Kupillas.

Slides depicting the Williamsville Water Mills were shown by the Miller and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Babbin. TV sets were brought in to watch the DAR Congress program on TV that evening.

The name of the chapter was selected as being locally historic. It was the original name of the settlement prior to the end of the War of 1812. The mills were owned and operated by Jones Williams, an early settler and have been continually in operation.

—Mrs. Melvin T. Rindfleisch.

MOSWANSICUT (Scituate, R. I.) observed Law Day by attending Naturalization Final Hearings as arranged by Mrs. Thomas A. Bowers, State Chairman of Americanism and DAR Manual for Citizenship.

Mrs. Isadore J. Zuchowski, Regent, and Mrs. Bowers were visitors at United States District Court, Providence, R. I. on April twenty-eighth when thirty-five new citizens were naturalized. Judge Raymond J. Pettine
presided and welcomed the representatives of the DAR. He gave a fine address stressing the importance of the step the new citizens were taking. Sixty-five Flag Codes were given to new citizens and other guests.

On May first Mrs. Thomas A. Bowers, Mrs. Joseph W. Graves, Mrs. Al Round and Mrs. Roland A. Salisbury of Moswansicut Chapter accompanied by Miss Helen J. Malmstead, Honorary State Regent, and several members of other chapters attended Law Day observances at Rhode Island Supreme Court, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, Governor Frank Licht, heads of State Departments and members of the clergy were present. Chief Justice Thomas H. Bowers instructed the Clerk to read Law Day Proclamations from Governor Licht, and President Richard M. Nixon. Judge John E. Mullen read the Bill of Rights. Dr. Charles E. Hummell, President of Barrington College gave an address on the meaning and scope of our individual freedom. "Anyone, he said, can tear down, but who can erect a better structure?"

The same group of DAR members later attended the Naturalization Final Hearing at Rhode Island Superior Court where seats were reserved for them. After presentation of the Colors, Chief Justice John E. Mullen welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other guests. Fifty-two adults and ten children accompanied by their sponsors took the oath of citizenship. Governor Frank Licht gave the principal address. At the conclusion of the program DAR members greeted the newly naturalized citizens and distributed seventy-five Flag Codes.

ALBERT LEA (Albert Lea, Minnesota) was organized May 1914. The city and Chapter were named in honor of Colonel Albert Lea who was with an expedition of United States Dragoons that explored this region in 1835.

In January 1967 issue of DAR Magazine our Chapter had an article about our celebration honoring two 50-year members. The honored members are sisters, Mrs. F. W. Calhoun and Mrs. J. A. Calhoun who joined the Chapter April 1916. Arra Jeffries married Dr. F. W. Calhoun. Susan Jeffries married N. P. Bohnen and joined the Captain John Holmes Chapter in Minneapolis, Minnesota. After Mr. Bohnen’s death Susan married Dr. J. A. Calhoun and transferred back to the Alberta Lea Chapter. These two beloved 53-year members have held many important offices and today are our most active members.

Our only living Charter member, Miss Charlotte Barlow, resides at a rest

FALL CHURCH (Va.). On the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of The Falls Church (Episcopal), the Falls Church Chapter, DAR planted an oak tree and installed a bronze marker commemorating the event. The tree was planted by the Chapter in honor of Mrs. Harry E. Fellows, charter member of the fifty-nine year old chapter, who will also celebrate her one hundredth birthday on August 27, 1969. A great many members of the parish, the Falls Church Chapter, DAR, as well as the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. John E. Hines, D.D., and Robert F. Gibson, D.D., the Bishop of Virginia, were present at this event. The (old) Falls Church was once a part of Truro Parish which consisted of three churches, Christ Church, Pohick Church, and The Falls Church. It was named so because it was the church nearest the Great Falls of the Potomac. George Washington was a vestryman of this parish and the Falls Church Chapter derived its name from it.

KETURAH MOSS TAYLOR (Newport, Ky.). On May 10, 1969 members of the Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, the oldest chapter in northern Kentucky, met for luncheon at Duncan Tavern, the State DAR Shrine at Paris, Kentucky, to celebrate its seventy-fifth birthday. The special guests of honor were the husbands. Mrs. Vincent P. Reuscher, Chapter Regent, presided over the luncheon and Mrs. Frank E. Cooley, Jr., presented a history of the chapter. The Chapter was founded in Newport, Kentucky on May 28, 1894, and its officers were installed by Mrs. Sallie Ewing Pope, the first State Regent of Kentucky. Keturah Moss Taylor, the namesake of the Chapter, was truly a daughter of the Revolution. Her father was a major in the Revolutionary War, her first husband was a major in the Revolution, and she was a child during the period of the Revolution. During the past seventy-five years the Chapter has maintained an active interest in the work and programs of the National and State Societies.

—Mrs. Frank E. Cooley, Jr.

CHIEF SHAUBENA (Roseville, Ill.) held an impressive ceremony at its regular meeting in the home of Mrs. Carlton Gossett. A Certificate of Honor was presented to Mrs. Dorothy Brent, honoring her son, Cpl. David A. Brent, who was killed while serving with the Marine Corps in Quang Nam Province in Vietnam on May 12, 1968. Cpl Brent was the son of the late Mitchell Brent and his wife Dorothy, and was a cousin of Frances Brent Killey (Mrs. Ralph A.), Chaplain General NSDAR.

Mrs. Carlton Gossett, Chaplain, made the presentation in the presence of Chapter members and guests. Mrs. Lloyd Adkisson is the Chapter Regent of Chief Shaubena Chapter.

JARED MANSFIELD (Mansfield, Ohio) celebrated its Golden Anniversary March 7, 1969.

Dinner was served at the Blue Dolphin Restaurant at 6:00 pm. Yellow floral decorations were provided by the hostesses and yellow corsages for members and guests were provided by the Regent, Mrs. Frank Gadfield. Special programs, previous to this event, were Constitution Day September 17th, Bill Of Rights Day, American History Month in February, and the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the United States of America. The winning Essay, Betsy Ross, was read by the Chairman, Mrs. Donald Ralston.

Honored guests were organizing members Mrs. R. F. (Alice) Miller, Miss Jeanette Martin and Mrs. J. H. Bristor, and charter members, Miss Henrietta Frank, Mrs. Lee C. Henry.
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family. In a word, they hope to get back into positions of influence on the campuses of the Nation the kinds of people who fought the Revolution, made America free and made the American dream come true.

The world today is in relentless conflict between right and wrong, good and evil, idealism and materialism. It is an encouraging sign at long last that the forces of right, good and idealism are beginning to mobilize on our campuses; but it is just a beginning, a very slim beginning so far.

We will save our institutions and our Republic only—if we elect to the White House and to the Congress men who understand and respect the eternal verities that made this a great Nation, men who will dismantle the federal "socialist" welfare-state dictatorship and restore limited constitutional Government. I know that many, if not most of you, think that is an impossible job; but we must make it possible.

The pivotal factor in the life of every nation is the attitude of its people. Are they vigilant to defend and preserve the principles on which their nation was built? Or do they become so affluent that they grow callous to what is happening to their country as long as they are living in ease?

America, like great nations in the past, could die because its people do not care or at least enough of them. I say this with some detachment, in case you think I am scared, because I am old enough, God willing, that my skein of life will be all unwound before the time of rigor mortis for my Republic. I do have compassion for those who are much younger than I am who do care. Those who don't care, of course, will get what they richly deserve.

God bless you.
Erected in 1769 "at a crossroads on the road to the Falls", as a part of the newly established Fairfax Parish of which George Washington was a vestryman.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
LONGWOOD ESTATE
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
VIRGINIA

The present house was built in 1815 by Nathaniel E. Venable, a descendant of the Venables of Slate Hill, early Prince Edward settlers and patriots. Longwood was the birthplace of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Scott Venable, C.S.A.; member of General Robert E. Lee's staff; educator and author.

The property was acquired in 1765 by Peter Johnston, Sr., donor of the Hampden-Sydney college lands. His son, Peter Johnston, Jr., who inherited the estate, was a lieutenant in Lee's Legion during the Revolution. General Joseph Eggleston Johnston of the Confederacy was born in the earlier house which stood in approximately the same location as the present building.

In 1928 the property was purchased by the State Teachers College (now Longwood), Farmville, Virginia. Longwood House is presently being restored and will become the home of the president of the college.

Mrs. L. H. McCue, Jr., District Director
and the following Chapters:

Amherst
Appomattox
Berryman Green
Blue Ridge
Col. Charles Lynch
Dorothea Henry

James Allen
James River
Joseph Gravely
Judith Randolph
Longwood
Lynchburg

Poplar Forest
Prestwould
State Hill
Thomas Carter
William Pitt
William Taylor
TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL
"The Place of the Sunlight of God"

By Ruth Bitting Hamm, Vice President General

T

amassee DAR School invites you to attend Founders' Day ceremonies on October 11 and 12. A gala celebration is played to mark the school's fiftieth anniversary.

District One, South Carolina, NSDAR invites all guests on campus to a High Tea, Saturday afternoon, October 11 at South Carolina Cottage. Following an open Board Meeting, a panorama depicting life at Tamassee during the past 50 years, will be presented on the stage of the Auditorium. Early worship services will be held at the Chapel on Sunday morning, after which a Continental Breakfast will be served in the Dining Hall. The Golden Jubilee Celebration will be held at 10:30 a.m. in the Auditorium, with luncheon at 12:30 in the Dining Hall. A Golden Jubilee Celebration slide program will be available for chapter use from the school business office.

Tamassee DAR School is located in Appalachia in the northwest corner of South Carolina close to the Georgia and North Carolina borders. The school is about 50 miles south of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and is easily accessible by good roads. The Highway Department has promised to place new Tamassee markers on each road leading to the school.

In 1914 the South Carolina State Conference voted to establish a school for mountain girls. Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, State Regent of South Carolina 1914-1917, served as chairman of the committee. A gift of 110 acres of land in Oconee County was the nucleus of the present 1086 acre campus. The day school opened in February, 1919 with an enrollment of 23. In the fall of 1919 a boarding department was added with 5 girls, increasing to 10 by November. The girls slept on cots. There was no electricity and the running water was “run in” by the girls from the mountain spring. In 1932 (Continued from page 679)
This rock furnace, one of the earliest iron works in Piedmont Virginia, stands today in Franklin County on Pigg River near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Beginning in 1770 it continued operation for 75 to 80 years.

John Donelson, a Revolutionary War Colonel, founded this pioneer industry. He was born in Maryland, lived in Pittsylvania County, Virginia and married Rachael Stockley of Accomac County, Virginia. Their daughter Rachael became the beloved wife of General Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States.

Presented by
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter

Sponsored by Regents' Club Chapters, District VII, Virginia DAR. The OFFICIAL BOARD is composed of: Mrs. Richard P. Adams, President; Mrs J. H. Curry and Miss Mary Altizer, Vice Presidents; Mrs. C. P. Kennett, Secretary; and Mrs. Arthur P. Ussery, Treasurer.

District VII Officers: Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Director; Mrs. E. A. Goble, Vice Director; Mrs. J. W. Boswell, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Young, Chaplain; Mrs. W. D. Bohiken, Parliamentarian.

DISTRICT VII CHAPTERS

Alleghany, Blacksburg
Botetourt County, Botetourt Cty.
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Col. Wm. Christian, Christiansburg
Col. William Preston, Roanoke
Floyd Court House, Floyd
Fort Lewis, Salem
Fort Mayo, Collinsville
Fort Trail, Martinsville

Gen. James Breckinridge, Roanoke
Gen. Joseph Martin, Martinsville
Gen. William Campbell, Radford
Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke
Nancy Christian Fleming, Roanoke
Patrick Henry, Martinsville
Peaks of Otter, Bedford
Roanoke Valley, Roanoke
"Mr. Ambassador, I would love to hold that dove for a moment."

He said, "We will take care of that bird later," and he started to escort me out. But I wasn't satisfied and I turned around and went back in and started a conversation with the dove. There were many people there and I held my hand up and I said, "I would like to hold you for just a moment," and he seemed to understand me. He circled the drawing room and accommodated me and perched himself in the palm of my right hand, and as he did that I leaned over and kissed him on his forehead and I turned around to walk onto the terrace and as I did that I saw the Ambassador lose his composure. I saw Mr. Victor Werner practically fall into the chair behind him—if the chair hadn't been there he would have fallen onto the floor—and then it seemed as though the guests parted to let me walk through and I had the sensation of a Red Sea parting because as I did, I got things psychically and visionary of things that would happen after the year 2040, and I am going to tell you one of the things because it is so important, especially for California, and then I am going to read you some words just before I close so that you will know when these things are going to happen.

As I walked by, there was Colonel McChesney, he was watching, too, but the stillness became so still that I could hear it, and then one of the things I got was that there is ground now there will be water and where there is water there will be ground.

And then I walked to the end of the terrace, but remember I got many other things up to the year 2040—they will be in my new book. And then I raised my hand high for the dove to fly away but the dove did not fly away. As I brought it back into the room again, I started to look down at it and as I did that I heard the voice of our Lord Jesus say, "Now you are all my disciples." The voice of our Lord Jesus did not say, "Now you are all Christian, Jews, Mohammedans, Moslems and Hindus." He did not say that. The voice of our Lord Jesus repeated itself very clearly and it said, "Now you are all my disciples."

Then I raised my hand and the dove slowly positioned itself and flew west into the setting sun.

Now I am going to read some words to you that you have heard, I am sure, many times in your life but never as clear as this, because it is so important, especially for California, and then I am going to read you some words just before I close so that you will know when these things are going to happen.

Last night I lay asleeping, there came a dream so fair,
I stood in Old Jerusalem beside the temple there,
I heard the children singing and ever as they sang
Me thought the voice of angels from heaven in answer rang
Me thought the voice of angels from heaven in answer rang
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, lift up your gates and sing,
Hosanna in the highest, hosanna to your King.
And then me thought my dream was changed, The streets no longer rang,
Hushed were the glad hosannas. The little children sang.
The sun grew dark with mystery, the morn was cold and chill
As the shadow of a cross arose upon a lonely hill,
And everyone was seeing the shadow of that cross.
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, hark how the angels sing
Hosanna in the highest, hosanna to your King.
And once again the scene was changed, new earth there seemed to be,
I saw the Holy City beside the tideless sea.
The light of God was on its streets, its gates were open wide
And all who would might enter and no one was denied.
No need of moon or stars by night, or sun to shine by day,
It was the New Jerusalem that will not pass away.
Jerusalem, Jerusalem, sing for the night is o'er,
Hosanna in the highest, hosanna for evermore.
International peace will not be won on the field of battle. Peace will be ours but by Divine intervention, so let us always remember and be mindful of the fact that life is so generous a giver but we sometimes think life is ugly and heavy and hard, that we have to work too hard, that we earn too little money and we do not have it good enough, but life is so beautiful and precious and there is something great in each and every one of you.

Today, we hear people speaking of their dreams. There are dreams and dreams. We all have dreams. I, too, have a dream. This is a dream I have also for the DAR's and my dream is not a matter of geography or religion or color, but a dream that comes from the heart, born of the spirit, a dream of true reality—the ability of one person to reach out and touch another and inspire in him to fulfill his highest potential in life, to develop the talent that God has given him that he cannot buy, given to him for free by the Lord, that was given to them when they were conceived, and to become great you need go only one inch beyond mediocrity but that one last inch is so difficult and seemingly impossible that you cannot go it alone. That little extra push, that little extra inch, is your faith in yourself to develop the purpose that the Lord put you here on this earth for, and I do not see anyone who has a grander purpose than the DAR's.

I will say one more thing before we leave. According to historians, the life history of the world's great people has averaged two hundred years. These great nations have progressed through the following sequence—and it is so true: from bondage to spiritual faith, from spiritual faith to great courage, from courage to liberty, from liberty to abundance, from abundance to selfishness, from selfishness to complacency, from complacency to apathy, and from apathy to dependency—and how many people do we have depending on the government today?—from dependency back again into bondage.
DISTRICT II VIRGINIA DAR

GOVERNOR'S PALACE—Considered one of the handsomest estates in colonial America, the colonial Governor's Palace was the official residence of the king's representative to the Virginia Colony. Seven royal governors and Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, the first two governors of the Commonwealth, lived here. Built about 1720, it is surrounded by ten acres of gardens including a Maze, Canal, Fish Pond, Bowling Green, and ornamental gardens. It has been carefully reconstructed on its original foundation and opened to the public as an exhibition building of Colonial Williamsburg. It contains a priceless collection of rare antiques matching original inventories of its furnishings.

District II Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at the Statler-Hilton of Williamsburg, September 17, 1969.

Mrs. William E. Lum, Director

DISTRICT CHAPTERS

Augustine Warner
Bermuda Hundred
Chancellor Wythe
Cobbs Hall
Colonel John Banister

Commonwealth
Cricket Hill
Frances Bland Randolph
Hennicopolis
Hicksford
Leedstown Resolutions

Nathaniel Bacon
Old Dominion
Scotchtown
William Byrd
Williamsburg

Tamassee DAR School

(Continued from page 676)

boys were admitted as boarders. There are now 30 buildings on the campus, gifts of states and of individuals. Enrollment of over 400 includes more than 200 boarding students.

In 1917 Mrs. Calhoun set up an endowment plan to assure an income for the school. Five hundred chapters and individuals pledged $100 each toward an endowment fund of $50,000. These 500 donors were known as the “Founders.” To assure the future of Tamassee against rising costs, the Anniversary Committee has established the Gold Patron project. Each individual or chapter giving $50 will become a Gold Patron whose name will be recorded as an honored successor to the Founders. Each donor will be presented with a tiny golden key, symbol of the project. For chapter Honor Roll credit, contributions should be designated “Tamassee Gold Patron project” with the contribution going through the Chapter Treasurer, and State Treasurer to the Treasurer General for disbursement to Tamassee. The number of Gold Patrons will be limited to 1000 but your contribution may be for more than $50. All contributions or bequests to Tamassee are tax exempt and

(Continued on page 688)
"A Man without a Country," a story that showed the loneliness and misery of a man without a country.

Phillip Nolan, a brash young man, so the story goes, on trial for conspiracy against the United States, curses his country and says he wishes he would never hear its name again. That was his sentence: He was never to hear the name of the United States again. The sentence was carried out for more than fifty years. Then when he was old and near death, he warned a young friend:

"... And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells.

"No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but that you pray God to bless that flag."

The war continued. But eventually Appomattox Court-house and Lee surrendered to Grant. The long bloody strife was over. The Stars and Stripes had not lost. But what of the Confederate flag, the Stars and Bars? Let Father Abram Ryan, a Roman Catholic priest who served as a chaplain in the Southern army, answer that question in his poem, The Conquered Banner:

Furl that banner, softly slowly!  
Treat it gently—it is holy—  
For it droops above the dead.  
Touch it not—unfold it never—  
Let it droop there, furled forever,  
For its people's hopes are dead.

Old Glory now floats over a country undivided.

Something in man to desire to solve the mystery of the universe propels civilization forward. The desire to have his country first in a great undertaking stirs in the soul of the adventurer.

With the twentieth century, horizons were broadening. Unexplored regions were a challenge. The North Pole had not been reached. What an honor to be first to plant one's country's flag at the top of the world. The distinction went to Robert Edward Peary, an American Arctic explorer. In 1909 he reached the North Pole and left there Old Glory, a silk flag made by his wife for that purpose. When he returned to civilization, he jubilantly wired President Taft: "I have nailed the United States flag to the North Pole."

But the South Pole was yet to be reached. No country's flag had been placed at that magnetic spot. Then in 1911 two great Arctic explorers, each eager to be first to plant his country's flag at the bottom of the world, ran a dramatic race for the honor. The explorers were Captain Robert Falcon Scott of England, and (Continued on page 682)
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Science moves forward. Our submarines have penetrated the paths of the sea, and space ships have explored the mysteries of the firmament. Old Glory has gone along on these adventures.

*The Nautilus*, the first submarine to circumnavigate the globe, carrying an American flag, in 1958 sailed under the North Pole. Somewhere Jules Verne must have smiled his approval.

*The Skate*, another American submarine, was the first under-sea ship to surface at the North Pole. This was in 1959, just 50 years after Admiral Peary “nailed the United States flag to the North Pole.” The *Skate* left another American flag at the top of the world.

American astronauts have orbited the globe, staying in outer space for several days and returning safely to earth to tell of the wonders they had seen. On the sides of their ships were painted pictures of Old Glory.

The historian has given a factual account as to why the American flag is called Old Glory. The poet also has his version. James Witcomb Riley in 1898 gave his explanation in a poem entitled “The Name of Old Glory.” He imagined a conversation between a narrator and the flag.

“Who gave you the name of Old Glory? . . .”

The flag fluttered an audible answer at last.—

“My name is as old as the glory of God—So I came by the name of Old Glory.”

—--

DANUTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
HONORING
MRS. HAROLD BRIGGS FOUTZ
NEVADA STATE REGENT
1968-1970

Presented with pride and affection by
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and Miss Abigail Swineford. There were thirty-seven members at the first official meeting in 1919.

An impressive memorial service was held with two tall candles. One for Lona Swineford, a charter member who passed away Monday, February 17, 1969, and one for other departed members. A huge birthday cake was provided by the past Regents. All past Regents present gave a brief resume of happenings during their terms of office.

The "Dough-Boy" monument in Central Park was donated by the Jared Mansfield Chapter in memory of the soldiers of World War I. Henrietta Frank, past Regent, served on the Naturalization Board for new citizens for twenty-five consecutive years, and Mary Ferrell was an outstanding shock nurse in World War II. Helen Gadfield.

MARGARET LYNN LEWIS (Roanoke, Virginia) had its 75th Anniversary luncheon in February having been founded on February 15, 1894.

Mrs. Robert Carr Churchill, Regent, presided and after the opening Ritual (Continued on page 686)
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Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 685)

presented the honor guests who were the two sons of our founder, Mrs. Lelia Maria Smith Cocke—Charles Francis Cocke and Lucian Howard Cocke, Jr., and their wives. Two other honor guests were Mrs. N. Warren Welford of the Nancy Christian Fleming Chapter and Miss Dolly Penn of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, daughters of a charter member, Mrs. Ernest G. Penn.

Distinguished guests included national and state officers in the area; District VII Director and chairmen; and the regents of area chapters.

Mrs. John Meekin Hunt, Chairman Good Citizen Committee, presented Karen Carter of Jefferson High School the Good Citizen Medal and a copy of the NSDAR Story—“In Washington.”

Mrs. R. Hoskins Sclater presented a memorial paper dedicated to our founder who was the wife of Lucian Howard Cocke, Sr. Mrs. Cocke was a talented, educated Virginia lady born in Charlottesville, the daughter of Francis H. and Mary Stuart Harrison Smith. When quite young she evidenced her talent for art and studied in this country and abroad. Many of her portraits adorn the walls of Hollins College, Virginia, founded by her husband’s father.

C. Francis Cocke expressed his and his brother’s appreciation for the chapter honoring his mother. Both these brothers served in World War I and Mr. Francis Cocke’s daughter was an officer in the WAC in World War II carrying on the tradition of service to one’s country.—Mrs. Robert Carr Churchill.

MAJOR HUGH MOSS (Modesto, California). An interesting program involving member participation was planned by the State and Chapter Chairman of American Heritage, Mrs. Earl E. Coil, and Chapter Historian, Mrs. Alice D. McAllister. A panel discussion was based on a recent television broadcast entitled “Meet George Washington”.

The panel covered the boyhood and youth of Washington by Mrs. J. E. Hirleman; pictures and portraits by famous painters by Mrs. Earl E. Coil; Washington’s part in the Continental Congress by Mrs. R. L. Heimann; the revolutionary period by Mrs. W. H. James; the years at Mt. Vernon by Mrs. L. W. Madden; and the presidency and closing years by Mrs. C. N. Whitmore. A. D. McAllister acted as moderator. (Continued on page 687)

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[Continued on page 687]
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Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 686)

The discussion featured quotations from the original broadcast and material researched by members of the panel. Of special interest was a display of pictures of Washington and an account of the artists by Mrs. Coil. A tape of the television broadcast had been made and the moving farewell of Washington to his troops was played for the members.

Prior to the meeting, the entire membership had been asked to watch the television program so that they could contribute to the presentation. We enjoyed renewing acquaintance with the Father of our Country, "the best-known unknown in our history", and we were mindful of our National Theme: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny."

HICKSFORD (Emporia, Va.) organized June 14, 1911, held a most enjoyable luncheon meeting at Belco, May 17, 1969 with Mrs. John Victor Buffington, State Regent of Virginia, as honored guest and speaker.

Members and guests were given a warm welcome by Mrs. Posie M. Vincent, Chapter Regent. The pledge of allegiance to the flag and the American's creed were led by Mrs. S. E. Pope, Vice Regent. A prayer and grace were offered by Mrs. J. M. Britt, Chaplain.

The program chairman, Miss Katherine Grizzard, in presenting the speaker, gave a brief resume of her family life and DAR activities. Mrs. Buffington gave a delightful and informative talk on "Continental Congress Highlights", inspiring the members to put "deeds into creeds" as they strive to make the national theme, "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny" the theme of the Hicksford Chapter.

The chapter is proud to have presented an Americanism medal to Mrs. Hannah Severn Nash, to have presented the National Library with a newly published county history "Sketches of Greensville County 1650-1967" (a 439 page book) as a memorial to two former members, Mrs. Rufus J. Green and Mrs. William Robinson, and to have received the Gold Honor Award at the 78th Continental Congress.

With a widely scattered membership, interest in DAR work was evidenced by the presence of all but two local members, four new members and eight prospective members.—Mrs. Vernon Tillar,
A Nation Without Discipline?

(Continued from page 629)

At Cornell University 50 or 60 members of an Afro-American Society, and backed by an equal number of S.D.S. members, armed themselves with pistols, rifles, bandoliers of ammunition, took over Willard Straight Hall, and issued a number of “unnegotiable” demands on the administration. Among the demands were an African center for black students exclusively, courses in African literature, art and history for which degrees be given, admission of any black student seeking enrollment without regard to scholarship qualifications, and a promise not to punish or discipline any of the rebel students. President James A. Perking granted every demand without even a hearing of any kind.

A solution to this attitude of weak-kneed permissiveness, the excusing of misbehavior and the condoning of lawlessness must be found—and soon, or our entire system of education will be destroyed. Some way must be worked out to find qualified administrators to head our colleges who have the strength of character, the ability to govern and the will to expel from their institutions, students and faculty members who revolt against the colleges, commit violence and damage on the campuses, and are bent on the destruction of all that it has taken nearly two hundred years, of a free Nation, to build.

One final thought, and this is directed especially to those left-wing apologists for communism: J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has warned the country on many occasions during the past five years—the main objective today of the Communist Party in the United States is to create unrest, dissatisfaction and revolt among our younger generation and subject them to communist doctrine. Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party in this country, has publicly stated that, “Let us control the college campuses and we can easily take over the United States of America.” This is exactly what is happening right now.

Let us hope and pray that the violence, unrest and revolt in past months will soon be minimized by using stronger measures than have thus far been shown.

Jean Dixon

(Continued from page 678)

In seven years our United States of America will be about two hundred years old. This two hundred-year cycle of the rise and fall of great nations need not be fully descriptive of our country. It is not how a story begins but how it ends that counts, and as custodian of the most potent voice in the history of mankind, the finale depends on you; but by experience I can tell you it will not be easy. But then we were not promised that it would be easy, were we?

So, let’s keep our feet on the ground and the tips of our fingers in the heavens, because God has blessed each and every one of us, so with love and a prayer in my heart, I want to thank you for being such a wonderful audience, and bless you.
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