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In honor of the National Society's Four Founders, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary Smith Lockwood, the DAR Magazine is pleased to present to its subscribers one of the first magazine covers to use a new dimension in photography.

Showing the upper portion of the Founder's Monument, the cover picture is the photographer's personal interpretation of the monument using extreme magnification from a color negative. The object of the presentation is to obtain a pointillism effect not unlike the French Impressionists, Claude Monet and Georges Seurat.

The photographer, Mr. Marshall Hirsh of Bethesda, Maryland, waited many months to catch the monument in the snow and to achieve the dramatic results which are presented here.
BEIN' A MAN, AH CAIN'T BE A "DOTTER O' TH' AMERICAN REVOLUTION" —S'GH!—

BUT AH KIN!! —CHUCKLE!— BY TH' WAY— PAUL REVERE WERE A BETTER RIDER!!

This cartoon was drawn by Al Capp especially for the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution following his appearance at Continental Congress.
DEAR MEMBERS:

October 11, 1969 marks the 79th birthday of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. As we pause to reflect upon this new milestone, each member might well ask herself just what she has done to make this a time of pride and fulfillment.

Our National Society has reached a scope far surpassing the vision of the Four Founders as they met in Washington in 1890 with only a nucleus of an idea. A membership of 189,000 be-speaks an organization with broad influence throughout the land. Never before has America so sorely needed the influence and leadership that can be provided by this National Society. Our Founders did not wish to live in the past, but only to honor it by serving the present. Can we afford to do less?

The first and foremost way that each member can help to carry forward the National Society as a living force is to attend regular Chapter meetings. This may seem a small thing, but some of our Chapters are forced to disband as a result of lack of interest. Without “you” a meeting becomes useless; your presence can make a difference!

If the National Society is to continue its pattern of growth, service to our country and broaden its influence, each member must shoulder a share of the responsibilities at Chapter level. The plans and aims for the year, formulated at Continental Congress, are only as successful as you, the members, are able to make them. It is easier to say “No” when asked to serve on a committee, hold an office, or simply attend a meeting; however, the time for this luxury has passed if we are to help America. Make it your special project during this 79th year to join and serve an active committee in your Chapter.

Caroline Scott Harrison said at the first Continental Congress, “We now feel that this society is firmly established and in good condition for continued success.” Your President General sincerely hopes that this is still true and will remain so in the world of tomorrow. Will your conscience allow you to break faith with those wonderful women who had little but a dream? With so much more at our disposal today, it behooves us to renew our endeavors and make this an organization truly worthy of the name, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Most Sincerely,

Mrs. Erwin Frees Seimes
President General, NSDAR
Historical monuments in themselves mean nothing. Their significance lies in the picture which they call forth in the minds of individuals, and the drive to emulate which they arouse in men and women. The men and women whose study of The Madonna of the Trail impels them to right living and right doing in their own day and age, gain the inspiration and courage which the monument teaches. Our Madonna is the story of the brave spirit of women who helped conquer the West.

The twelve duplicate DAR monuments known as The Madonna of the Trail are a tribute to pioneer motherhood of the covered wagon days. The monuments have been placed along the Old Trails Memorial Highway in twelve states across the continent.

Plans and work on the project were over a period of some nineteen years. It began in 1909 when a group of Missouri women decided that the Sante Fe Trail should be marked. In 1911 the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution entered the picture with the appointment by the State Regent of Missouri of an Old Trails Commission to establish a national memorial highway across the continent. National Old Trails Road Association was organized to study trails and post roads as they recorded the steady march of civilization from the East to the West. One suggestion was that cast iron markers be placed along the route. Another was to put tin signs every mile across the continent—3095 in all.

The idea of a monument to pioneer mothers who traveled these trails came to Mrs. Moss from a small picture of a statue in Portland, Oregon, erected to Sacajawea, the Shoshone Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark across the continent from Ft. Mandan, North Dakota, across the grassy hills to the mouth of the Columbia River. That statue shows Sacajawea carrying her small Bautiste in the papoose carrier on her back. For five months, Mrs. Moss and her son, John Jr., worked on her idea, making many rough sketches patterned after the picture of the monument to Sacajawea. The final ones were presented to the German sculptor August Leimbach, who came to St. Louis in 1910.

The Madonna is dressed in homespun and wears a sunbonnet. She cradles her baby in her left arm and her little son clings to her skirt on the right hand side. In her right hand she holds a rifle, and her left foot, in a heavy scuffed brogan, indicates striding forward. She looks part of a sturdy work-hardened woman showing fortitude and perseverance, peering into the future. Her determined face indicates she realizes her responsibilities and trusts in God. She is a symbol of the courage and faith of womanhood, whose strength and love aided so greatly in conquering the wilderness and establishing permanent homes. The pioneer woman, stalwart and strong, was capable of plowing a field, walking beside an ox team day after day. She walked away beside her man leaving a part of her heart buried beneath a tiny cross-marked grave.

All twelve monuments are made of algonite stone (a poured mass) of which Missouri granite is the main aggregate, giving the monuments a warm pink shade and great durability. The figure of the Madonna is 10 feet high and weighs five tons. The base on which the figure stands is six feet high and weighs twelve tons. The buried foundation extends 3 feet below the ground and 2 feet above. All monuments were poured in the same mold and after sculpturing shipped to the twelve locations, where they were mounted. Each cost $1,000, with the $12,000 being assumed by DAR chapters from all states in the Union; Texas and New York contributing.
the largest amounts. The chapters of each state in which a monument was placed took care of freight, mounting, dedication ceremony, and accompanying social activities which were from $1,800 to $2,500. Individuals, service clubs, and local organizations helped with these finances.

On the face of each base is "Madonna of the Trail", the DAR emblem, and "N. S. D. A. R. Memorial to the Pioneer Mother of the Covered Wagon Days." On the back is inscribed "The National Old Trails Road." On each of the two sides are found twenty-five words of historical data and/or local commemoration.

The monument at Springfield, Ohio was the first one dedicated. On July 4, 1928, in Masonic Home Park at the west city limits of Springfield, Lagonda Chapter, DAR accepted the monument with Judge Harry S. Truman giving the main address. This location was chosen because it was near the west terminus of National Road as it was completed in 1839. In November 1956, due to a four lane highway improvement, the monument was moved across the street. It is currently buried underground for safe-keeping until completion of the highway project. On the north side, the inscription reads:

THE NATIONAL ROAD
COMPLETED BY THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TO THIS POINT IN 1839.
FROM THIS POINT WESTWARD
BUILT BY THE STATES THROUGH
WHICH IT PASSES

On the south side we find:

THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF HERE
GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
COMMANDING
KENTUCKY FRONTIERSMEN
VANQUISHED THE SHAWNEE
CONFEDERACY AUGUST 8, 1780
RESULTING IN OPENING THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORY

A circular, scalloped wall about four feet high is back of the Madonna and landscaping. The wall bears a plaque telling: "This wall is dedicated to the memory of all the soldiers of Clark County who served their country in times of war. Erected by Lagonda Chapter N. S. D. A. R.—1929." Old Glory flies twenty-four hours a day, and is lighted at night. Lagonda Chapter makes note pads with post cards of their Madonna for covers to use as favors for their DAR social affairs.

The monument at Wheeling, West Virginia, dedicated July 7, 1928, stands on the National Highway (now U. S. 40) with the Washington Elm to the right. It was located in Wheeling because Colonel Moses Shepherd, a contractor on the original National Road lived there. Henry Clay was a frequent visitor in the home of the Shepherds, so they erected a monument on their lawn to him. The home became known as Monument Place and is about a mile from the site of the Madonna. The Shrine owns Monument Place now. Henry Clay was responsible for National Highway's coming to Wheeling. In an address at Cumberland Gap he is quoted "I am listening to the trek of coming millions." The address before unveiling was by Mr. H. S. Truman and the dedicatory address was by Mrs. John Trigg Moss. President General, Mrs. Grace Brousseau (1926-29), was in attendance.

The statue faces west, overlooking the Park Apartments across U. S. 40. The inscription on the south reads:

TO THE PIONEER MOTHERS
OF OUR MOUNTAIN STATE
WHOSE COURAGE, OPTIMISM, LOVE
AND SACRIFICE MADE POSSIBLE
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY
THAT UNITED THE EAST AND WEST

The inscription on the north:

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
AND CHIEFLY THROUGH
THE STATESMENSHIP OF
HENRY CLAY
THIS ROAD WAS MADE POSSIBLE
IN 1806

In addition, there is a marker at the edge of the short, curved drive in front of the statue:

THE NATIONAL PIKE
The National Pike, called the "Old Cumberland Road," was started in 1811 and used to Wheeling in 1817 and by mail coaches from Washington by 1818. Most of it followed the Nemacolin Path and Braddock's Road from Cumberland, Md.

To the south of the memorial area there is a large elm tree and this marker:

This American elm tree planted by Old Trails Society
N. S. C. A. R.—Nov. 18, 1939

The third monument dedicated was in Council Grove, Kansas on September 7, 1928. Council Grove is considered the most historic town on the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas. The monument was placed in old Santa Fe Camp Ground, now Madonna Park, in the center of the main street with the Post Office Oak at the edge. In July of 1964, a flag pole to the right of the monument, presented by the conservation department of the State Society, was dedicated by the Kansas State Society of the National Society. The following June a bronze plaque at the base of the flag pole was dedicated by a group of distinguished State and National officers of DAR. The same year the Council Grove Chapter received an award at Continental Congress for the best slide program of the year and, with the money, placed two cement benches beside the Madonna.

The north inscription is:

1825-1866 TRAILSemen
CAMPED ON THE SPOT.
1847-1873 KAW INDIANS
LIVED HERE.
1847—FIRST WHITE SETTLER
SETH HAYS.
1847—COUNCIL GROVE
A TRADING POST.
That on the south is:
HERE, 'EAST MET WEST'
WHEN THE 'OLD SANTA FE TRAIL'
WAS ESTABLISHED AUGUST 10, 1825,
AT A COUNCIL BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS
AND OSAGE INDIANS.

In Missouri, the Madonna overlooks the Missouri River from the east bank at Lexington, known as Missouri's "History City." Here the three-day battle of Lexington in the Civil War was waged in September 1861. Lexington was so named by pioneers from Lexington, Kentucky in 1822 and also is the namesake of the first battle of the Revolutionary War—Lexington, Massachusetts—the site of the "shot heard 'round the world."

In Lexington pack mules and ox teams, caravans of pack ponies, long trains of ox-drawn wagons, picturesque teamsters and wagon bosses were a common sight in the 1830's and 40's when they took off for Santa Fe and the southwest. These pioneer freights were founders of the famous Pony Express to Mexico and California. Some 4,000 men, 3,500 wagons, 1,000 mules and 40,000 oxen were employed to operate the project. Downtown on the Court House Square is a large bronze plaque commemorating the Pony Express activities.

Clearly seen is the Civil War cannon ball still embedded at the top of the eastern column of the old Court House. The century-old Anderson House adjacent to the battlefield is an exciting Lexington landmark of authentic historical interest. (Four rooms of the three story home are furnished by DAR and UDC.)

In this center of history, our Madonna of the Trail was dedicated September 17, 1928 by the Honourable Harry S. Truman, then presiding judge of neighboring Jackson County. This date marked the 67th anniversary of the battle of Lexington of the Civil War and was some 153 years after the Lexington battle of the Revolutionary War. A few rods north of the monument, a full-blood Cherokee Indian in his mid-seventies lives and recalls the erection of Lexington's Madonna of the Trail as his next door neighbor.

On the south side of the plinth we read:

LEXINGTON
SETTLED 1820 BY
VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY
PIONEERS,
EARLY TERMINUS OF
RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
STARTING POINT ON THE
WESTERN TRAIL OF THE
PACK PONY AND OX CART
On the north is:

JOHN, JAMES AND ROBERT AULL
RUSSELL MAJORS & WADDEL DONIPHAN
PIONEERS—TRADERS
SOLDIERS—CITIZENS
OF LEXINGTON
WHO GAVE VALIANT SERVICE
TO THE WINNING OF THE WEST.

"Through hard work of Ft. William Bent Chapter members" with business individuals and organizations the Colorado Madonna was awarded to Lamar. It was placed at Big Timbers, which took its name from large Cottonwood trees extending up and down the Arkansas River over an area 20 miles long and three quarters of a mile wide. Big Timbers was the finest camp after Council Grove and a haven for travelers and the Indians.

On the north side of the monument, we read:

IN COMMEMORATION OF
"BIG TIMBERS" EXTENDING
EASTWARD AND WESTWARD
ALONG ARKANSAS RIVER
APPROXIMATELY TWENTY MILES
AND OF BENT'S NEW FORT,
LATER FORT WISE, 1852-1866.

On the south side is:

A PLACE OF HISTORICAL LORE
NOTED FOR INDIAN LODGES;
SHELTER FROM STORM AND HEAT;
FOOD SUPPLY FOR BEAST;
BIVOUAC FOR EXPEDITIONS;
SCENE OF MANY COUNCILS.

Many celebrities attended the dedication, and Harry S. Truman was the speaker. The 72 yards of muslin used to veil the monument were sent to Ellis Island.

The Lew Wallace Chapter dedicated the New Mexico Madonna at Albuquerque on September 27, 1928 in McClellan Park, located in the 800 block of Fourth Street, N. W. A memory box was placed in the base of the monument containing names of donors to the fund. Many celebrities attended the luncheon which was served at the Franciscan Hotel. Lew Wallace Chapter hosted guests to "The First American" in natural showgrounds with the Sandia Mountains as a backdrop.

The New Mexico inscription on the north face reads:

INTO THE PRIMITIVE WEST
FACE UPSWUNG TOWARD THE SUN,
BRAVELY SHE CAME,
HER CHILDREN BESIDE HER.
HERE SHE MADE A HOME,
BEAUTIFUL PIONEER MOTHER!

And on the south face:

TO THE PIONEER MOTHER OF AMERICA
THROUGH WHOSE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE
THE DESERT HAS BLOSSOMED.
The CAMP BECAME A HOME,
THE BLAZED TRAIL THE TOROUGHFARE.

The site of the Arizona Madonna is the main street in Springerville, a small Mormon settlement of 719 people, located on Highway 60. The nearest DAR chapter is one hundred-fifty miles away in Flagstaff. On the north side is the inscription:

CORONADO
PASSED HERE IN 1540
—HE CAME TO SEEK GOLD—
BUT FOUND FAME

On the south side is:

A TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS
OF ARIZONA AND THE SOUTHWEST
WHO TROD THIS GROUND
AND BRAVED THE DANGERS
OF THE APACHE
AND OTHER WARRIOR TRIBES.

The monument was dedicated two days after that in New Mexico—September 29, 1928.

Because Vandalia, Illinois was the State Capitol from 1820-1839, it seemed fitting that the Illinois Madonna be placed on the northwest corner of the old Capitol Square in Vandalia. Dedication was on October 26, 1928. On the north side of the base is:

AT VANDALIA, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
MEMBER OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE,
FIRST FORMULATED
THOSE BASIC HIGH PRINCIPLES
OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE
WHICH GAVE THE SLAVES
A LIBERATOR,
THE UNION A SAVIOUR.

On the south face is written:

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD,
BUILT BY
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,
WAS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS
AND APPROVED BY
THOMAS JEFFERSON IN 1806.
VANDALIA MARKS THE
WESTERN TERMINUS.

Between the monument and present U. S. 40 is a small marker telling the story of Cumberland Road: "Vandalia was the western terminus of the Cumberland or National Road which extended eighty feet wide for 591 miles from Cumberland, Maryland, through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Construction by the Federal government began in 1811 and ceased in 1838, the approximate cost being seven million dollars."

Mrs. A. M. White of Old State Capitol Chapter in Vandalia has designed a seven inch replica of the Madonna in plaster of Paris which she sells as a souvenir of Vandalia. Her profits go to the Old State Capitol Chapter treasury. It is her desire to place figurines in other "Trails" towns when she can make enough available.

There was a three-chapter rivalry for Indiana's Madonna of the Trail: Richmond, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute. So certain was Indianapolis of being chosen that a year before the dedication, the Rotogravure section of The Indianapolis Star printed a picture of Leimbach working on a monument with the caption: "... to be placed in Indianapolis by N. S. D. A. R." But a year and a day later, Sunday October 28, 1928, an immense crowd gathered at the entrance of Glen Miller Park for Indiana's dedication in Richmond. The spot selected is across the present U. S. 40 from where the first toll gate in Indiana stood—"Gateway to the West"—and near the site of the earliest burying ground in Wayne County.

Mrs. Moss gave an eloquent address, and Mr. Truman
was in attendance. The Sons of Veterans Drum and Bugle Corps took part, depicting “The Spirit of ’76.” The local brass foundry donated a 4 x 8 x 8 inch memory box, filled with photographs, clippings, and two sonnets by the Honourable William Dudley Foulske (read at the dedication): “The Settler’s Wife” and “The National Old Trails Road.” Mrs. Frederick S. Bates, chapter chairman of the project, died before its completion, so her daughter was asked to draw the veil which was made of canvas. The monument stands amid pine trees. On the north of the base is inscribed a poem written by Richmond’s Chapter Regent Mrs. J. F. Hornaday and selected by the National Committee:

A NATION’S HIGHWAY!
ONCE A WILDERNESS TRAIL
OVER WHICH HARDY PIONEERS
MADE THEIR PERILOUS WAY
SEEKING NEW HOMES
IN THE DENSE FORESTS
OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

On the south face, we learn:
THE FIRST TOLL-GATE
IN INDIANA
STOOD NEAR THIS SITE
ON THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The Monument is illumined at night by one ray of light. On snowy winter days, the Madonna, when approached from the east, seems to be wearing a heavy white shawl and bonnet. Three phrases used about the Madonna at her dedication are most interesting in relating the next dedication: (1) “... in its setting of green it is an object of art”; (2) “... magnificent piece of sculpture”; (3) “... artistic monument in no small degree.”

The story in Pennsylvania, which climaxed in a dedication in Washington County on December 8, 1928, is one of controversy. Washington and Fayette counties were contenders for the location of Pennsylvania’s Madonna. Arguments were taken to Harrisburg where politics were powerful and for a while it looked as if Pennsylvania would be the only state along N. O. T. R. without a Madonna monument. Finally it was awarded to Washington County and a site on the Court House lawn at Main Street and West Cherry Avenue was selected in the town of Washington. However, the State Art Commission of Pennsylvania refused to approve because “the monument was not a work of art.” The Commission has power to control placing of anything on publicly owned property in Pennsylvania. The second site suggested was on the lawn of the Elks Home on East Maiden Street, but it was not logical to place a monument of one fraternal organization on property of another. The third suggestion was on the campus of Washington and Jefferson College, but this was off the route of N.O.T.R. Chairman James P. Eagleson approached President Charles E. MacGinnis and his Board of Nemacolin Country Club, who subsequently donated a plot of ground across the highway from the entrance to their club house. Next was the problem of $2,500 for freight, handling, erection, landscaping, and dedication expense. Mr. Eagleson devised a 50-50 club (there were 50 members, each giving $50), and without prior planning at their one meeting, there were 25 men and 25 women, each of whom received an engraved certificate. The balance after dedication was held for future repairs. A memory box with the names of the 50 women and men was placed in the base of the monument, and is to be opened by the Washington County Chapter of DAR on December 8, 1978. Local DAR members feel that the action of the State Arts Commission was really a blessing because no more desirable site could be used than this on the north side of National Pike about a mile east of the town of Beallsville, which was laid out September 13, 1819 and has enjoyed interesting history on National Pike.

On the west side (this Madonna faces south) is the inscription: ERECTED IN NINETEEN HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA THE OLDEST COUNTY WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS NAMED FOR THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY

The inscription on the east:
ON THIS HISTORIC SPOT THE HUNTING GROUND OF THE FRIENDLY INDIAN NEMACOLIN THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED AND DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR PIONEER MOTHERS

At the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, in Upland, California, the San Antonio and Los Serranos Chapters of Ontario and Upland dedicated their Madonna of the Trail on February 1, 1929.

The site on which she stands is a double drive parkway (encompassing a bridle path) lined with pepper, grevilla and evergreen trees. In the base is a memory box that was sealed on Lincoln’s Birthday, 1929. It contains newspapers, books, coins and other printed matter, and is to be opened on February 1, 1979.

The dedication day was somewhat disappointing in that it rained (in California), but the parade and dedication ceremony went on. The parade consisted of a pageant reviewing over a hundred years of California history. One of the themes spanned the history of transportation from Indians on ponies to the car and airplane. Nearby communities participated with floats and displays of historical significance.

The statue was unveiled by Mrs. Carolyn Emily Cook, 81 years of age, who had made a trip by ox-cart from Brighton, Iowa to California when she was three years old. 100 carrier pigeons were released when Mrs. Cook pulled the covering away.

Two famous people were involved in the dedication ceremony, Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, sister-in-law of Herbert Hoover, and Judge Harry S. Truman, who gave the dedication speech.

Our California Madonna stands facing south. Mt. Baldy of the San Gabriel Mountains looms behind her as the present Highway 66 makes its way ahead of her to the blue Pacific where writer Betty Simmons in a soliloquy imagines her dreaming of throwing off her heavy boots to splash barefooted in its tide and laughing (Continued on page 730)
Although activities of old-line communist organizations in the United States have been overshadowed by the militancy of the New Left and racial disorders, the threat of communism has certainly not diminished. It flows from the Communist Party, U.S.A. with its blind obedience to the Soviet Union and from the various communist splinter groups such as the Progressive Labor Party, the pro-Peking group which, in addition to stepped-up efforts to extend its influence on college campuses, has made a concerted effort to take over the national leadership of the Students for a Democratic Society, the militant, pro-Marxist, anarchistic, campus-based New Left group, the Socialist Workers Party; the Workers World Party; and their affiliates. These organizations seek to transform this Country into a communist state but differ on the plans to be followed.

The turbulence generated by the New Left stimulated all these organizations into moving toward increased militancy themselves. Seizing any pretext as the foundation for a protest demonstration, leaders of these organizations seek to proliferate each demonstration into a massive confrontation with the authorities to generate disrespect for law and order.

A typical example occurred in connection with the coalition group participating in picketing against establishments of the French Government in the United States in July 1968. In the Berkeley, California area this coalition was led by an official of the Socialist Workers Party and included members of the Socialist Workers Party; the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party; a Spartacist, a Trotskyite group; and others. The aggressive action taken by this group necessitated a curfew in Berkeley in order to quell the disturbance.

The growing militancy of the old-line communist organizations was also demonstrated at the Eighth National Convention of the Young Socialist Alliance held November 28 through December 1, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois. The Young Socialist Alliance is the youth and training section of the Socialist Workers Party, a militantly revolutionary party based upon the theories of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as interpreted by Leon Trotsky. Among the nearly 800 in attendance were seven enlisted men from the United States Army and several members of the Students for a Democratic Society, as well as individuals from Canada, Mexico, France and West Germany. Members of the Black Panther Party, a militant black nationalist group, were among the speakers at the convention.

One speaker described those in attendance as being the vanguard of the young students and workers who are called upon to bring the liberating ideas of socialism to the American people. Another speaker appealed to the group to increase their efforts to reach the GIs, to invite them to participate in demonstrations, as a group of 100,000 GIs can make the revolution. At the time of the convention, Young Socialist Alliance members were reported to be located in 101 colleges or universities, 32 high schools, and five junior high schools.

While all the splinter organizations have their roots in the communist movement, it is essential that it be clearly understood that there are ideological differences between them and that all these organizations are not part of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Most of these communist splinter organizations follow the interpretation of Marxism-Leninism espoused by the late Leon Trotsky or Communist China.

The Communist Party, U.S.A., on the other hand, represents that part of the international communist movement in the United States which is pro-Soviet. As a result, we find the Communist Party, U.S.A., following the line established by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union regardless of the effect that
such action will have on the party’s acceptance in the United States. Thus, during the past year we had party leader Gus Hall holding a press conference in Budapest, Hungary, in February 1968, where he declared that United States “imperialism” was the central issue uniting the 67 communist and workers parties gathered in Budapest for a consultative meeting. It was also at this time that Hall stated the meeting had unanimously approved a proposal by the United States delegation that it send a message of sympathy and support to North Vietnam for its valiant stand against “American aggression.”

The matter of unanimous support for the party line and other issues, such as the position the party should take as to black power and the fast-growing New Left movement brought about growing factionalism within the Communist Party, U.S.A. during 1968.

There were a number of party functionaries who were critical of the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet troops and tanks. The position the party should take in regard to the activities of the New Left is also a matter of much discussion but in recognition of the New Left’s role in attracting disdendent youth, the party will relinquish some of its activity on college campuses to the New Left in order to concentrate on industry. In March 1969, the Communist Party, U.S.A. held a West Coast Youth Conference to revamp its youth organization, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. Since the membership of the DuBois Clubs has now declined to less than 100, it was deemed necessary to change the concept of the organization from a massive-type organization to a young communist organization, but it would still remain under the DuBois label. The loss of student members to the more active organizations of the New Left was indicated by the fact that working-class youth represented about 75 percent of those in attendance at the conference while students presented only 25 percent. In former years the ratio had been reversed.

Because of the factionalism over the issues mentioned above, the special convention of the party which was held in New York City from July 4 through July 7, 1968 was something less than a resounding success for Gus Hall and his supporters in the national leadership. Despite the internal strife besetting it, however, the party makes it clear that while it may disagree with the means to destroy our form of government, it has never deviated from its objective of achieving a communized America.

Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Black Power Concept

This is evident in a pamphlet, “Black Power and Liberation—A Communist View,” published by the party in December 1967. In it, Claude Lightfoot, chairman of the party’s National Negro Commission, wrote that the party’s opposition to guerrilla warfare by negroes in the United States is not based on the rejection of violence. On the contrary, he emphasizes that it is a matter of timing. In other words, in line with the historical communist approach to rebellion, it is wrong to rebel unless one can be assured the time is right, and at this time the party judges the time to be inappropriate.

During 1968 we continued to see the formation of new black extremist organizations, some of which advocate outright anarchy, insurrection, rebellion and overthrow of the United States Government and openly advocate “black power.”

The emergence of a militant black power concept in the civil rights movement, particularly on the part of extremist groups, has placed the Communist Party, U.S.A. in a quandary. There is a strong pro-black power current among the lower echelon rank-and-file members of the party and the negro composition of the party leans toward the black power prophets.

The Communist Party, U.S.A. is confronted with the dilemma of losing hold and influence over the more militant negro youth within the party because of the attractiveness of the reckless propaganda of black power advocates. Stokley Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, for example, openly espouse the extreme positions of Fidel Castro, the late Ernesto “Che” Guevara, Mao Tse-tung, and the American varieties of irresponsible exponents of violence. The Communist Party, U.S.A. claims to disagree with these extreme positions at this particular time but conciliates with them for fear of being isolated from this sector of youth. It conciliates so much, in fact, that it is hard to determine whether the Communist Party is really for or against black power.

In February 1969 the party’s Commission on Black Liberation (formerly the National Negro Commission) adopted a series of motions representing a decided shift from the advocacy of political action to deal with the racial issues to an acceptance of violence and guerrilla warfare as advocated by the violence-prone Black Panther Party which I will discuss later. The commission passed motions to accept the Black Panther Party program, to work as closely with the Black Panthers as the Black Panthers will permit, and to join the Black Panthers if this can be done. These motions were opposed by veteran Communist Party members and further battles concerning these issues can be expected within the party.

More Party Open Activity

Ever since its 18th national convention in June 1966, the party in this Country has been moving more into open activities, running candidates for political office and attempting to improve its image with stepped-up public relations efforts through its publications. All this provides the party with many opportunities to propagandize the American people. While on a trip through the United States in 1968, Gus Hall stated that through speaking appearances on television, on radio, and in person he was able to reach an estimated 50 million people.

In addition to continuing to publish the twice-weekly newspaper, The Worker, party leaders worked hard during 1968 to accumulate finances and staff for a new daily publication, the Daily World, which began publication five days a week in July 1968. Publication of The Worker was then discontinued.

Also, during the academic year 1967-68, the Communist Party, U.S.A. continued its program of having party leaders appear on college campuses as speakers, 48 such appearances having been made during that school year. This is a small decrease when compared with appearances during previous years. As I pointed out earlier, this is in line...
with the party’s relinquishment of some of its activity on the campuses to the New Left in order to concentrate on industry. . . .

**Mass Membership Organizations Whose Programs Undermine Respect for Law and Order**

As late as April 1968, Gus Hall claimed that the party had 14,000 dues paying members and some 100,000 supporters.

A serious law enforcement problem is posed by mass membership organizations whose programs have the effect of undermining respect for law and order. Some directly or indirectly advocate defiance of the law and hostility toward constituted authority.

**Foreign Influences in the Black Nationalist Movement**

The question of foreign influences in the black nationalist movement is a matter of grave concern to the FBI and during the course of our investigative activity in this field we are ever alert to this possibility. For one thing, there has been travel abroad by such militant black nationalists as Stokely Carmichael of the Black Panther Party, James Forman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Milton and Richard Bullock Henry of the Republic of New Africa, and others.

In April 1968, black power posters were sent to the United States from Cuba. These posters urged “Retaliation to Crime: Revolutionary Violence” and were distributed by the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization, Havana, Cuba.

**Impact of New Left Black Extremist Student Movements**

While the phenomenon of revolutionary “protest movements” manifested by campus rebellions and riotous demonstrations throughout the world, some of which I have briefly described, reached a new peak during the past year, it has been building up for a decade. The wave of extremism, which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness, has without a doubt had a harmful impact on this Country in a number of ways. It has impaired the successful and speedy prosecution of the Vietnam war effort; jeopardized the struggle for civil rights and increased animosity between blacks and whites; severely disrupted the normal processes of our academic system; and has served to advance communist causes both national and international.

At the same time, the New Left and black extremist student protest activity has contributed greatly to the development of a lawless and insurrectionary atmosphere which has encouraged widespread contempt for established authority and promoted criminal, violent behavior. Over-all, it is apparent that these groups are clearly subversive forces which represent an ever-increasing danger to our national welfare and security.

In this regard, we have developed information on a number of occasions whereby nonstudents appeared on campuses during periods of student agitation to participate in campus disorders. Information has also been developed indicating that extremist agitators have traveled from one campus to another exhorting students to protest the administration of their schools, and some students have participated in disorders on campuses other than their own.

Information concerning the activities of such individuals is furnished to the Department of Justice for determination as to whether violations of the antiriot laws or other Federal violations exist.

**FBI Coverage of Subversive Organizations**

I am pleased to be able to advise the Committee that in spite of the fact that we have been confronted with a growing number of individuals, organizations and problems in the security field requiring investigative attention, we have been able to follow closely and report on their diverse activities and thus keep the appropriate authorities advised.

Through informants we have been able to penetrate the organizations at high levels, both locally and nationally. The services of these men and women in their informant capacity have also enabled us to continue our deep penetrations in the intelligence operations being conducted in this Country by representatives of the communist bloc, particularly Russia, Cuba and Red China.

We make use of a total of 49 telephone taps and five microphone installations in Bureau cases in the security field. All were approved in advance and in writing by the Attorney General.

**Espionage and Counterintelligence**

Reports from a host of reliable FBI sources clearly indicate no letup on the part of the communist countries in their intelligence attacks against the United States for the purpose of penetrating our national defense interests. As all Americans know, it is the intent and objective of Russia and the other communist countries to spread their brand of the communist system wherever possible.

The coverage and thwarting of these foreign intelligence activities have over the years resulted in a steadily increasing workload for the FBI.

**Soviet Union and Other Communist Countries**

Bases for the intelligence operations of the communist bloc continue to be their official establishments including their diplomatic establishments and their delegations to the United Nations. The intelligence services of the communist-bloc countries continue to make full use of all of these as a cover for their operations. Many of the officials assigned to these establishments are actually intelligence officers engaged in the clandestine direction of intelligence agents and sources in our Country.

In carrying out their aims, we find the communist intelligence services attempting to penetrate such key United States agencies as the FBI, CIA, State Department, and Department of Defense. (Emphasis added.)

**Soviet-bloc Official Personnel**

The official personnel of the Soviet-bloc countries openly in this Country play an important role in this vast intelligence-gathering operation. The number of official personnel of the Soviet bloc here on April 1, 1969 totaled 2,537, including dependents. Some idea of the number of intelligence personnel involved can be obtained from the fact that a Soviet defector has stated that 70-80 percent of all personnel assigned to Soviet diplomatic establishments work in the intelligence field.
A chart shows the total Soviet-bloc official personnel in this Country on July 1 for the years 1963 through 1968 and the current complement here on April 1, 1969. It illustrates the fact that over the years the number has increased substantially.

Most of the official personnel of the Soviet bloc in this Country are from Russia. The chart gives a breakdown by countries of the Soviet-bloc official personnel in the United States as of April 1, 1969.

In addition to the officials, there are those deep-cover intelligence agents operating in our Country who have no ostensible connection with their foreign principal. Once a deep-cover agent has gained entry to our Country, he easily becomes assimilated into our vast population under an assumed identity. His detection and identification at this point become a counterintelligence problem of extreme magnitude.

**Cuba**

Since Fidel Castro established a communist beachhead in Cuba in 1959 he has from that point forward spared no effort to expand the communist takeover to the remainder of Latin America. As a result, Cuba represents the greatest potential threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere. In this regard, Castro has not publicly supported open rebellion by communist-led groups in most of Latin America, but he has supplied men, materiel and logistical support in a further effort to overthrow existing democratic regimes in Latin-American countries.

Significantly, in addition to the training of guerrillas for the exportation of Castro's revolution to other Latin-American countries, information has come to our attention that negroes are being trained in Cuba for infiltration into the United States. This is particularly important when viewed in the light of open support given during several recent international communist conferences held in Havana to the concept of armed insurrection by black power advocates and other black extremist groups in the United States.

Since Castro took over Cuba in 1959, over 400,000 Cubans have left their homeland for refuge in the United States, the flow since December 1965 having been at the rate of over 3,700 a month. This adds to our work in two areas. On one hand, many of the refugees carry on activities to overthrow Castro. These activities have ranged from the bombing of Cuban establishments as well as establishments of countries carrying on trade with Cuba, to sea and air attacks against the Cuban mainland. This continued militancy necessitates our keeping track of Cuban refugee activities and conducting appropriate investigations where there are indications that Federal statutes have been violated.

On the other hand, the possibility of Cuban intelligence agents being infiltrated into this Country through the refugee stream is always present and requires continuing investigative attention.

Cuba, of course, as in the case of other communist-bloc countries, relies heavily on its only diplomatic establishment in the United States, the Cuban Mission to the United Nations in New York City, to serve as a legal base of operations for clandestine intelligence-gathering activity.

**China**

The potent threat to our national security posed by Red China still exists. In fact, the blatant, belligerent and illogical statements made by Red China's spokesmen during the past year leave no doubt that the United States is Communist China's No. 1 enemy. This bitterness toward the United States and other Western countries is a factor in Red China's ambition to equal other major powers economically, militarily and, especially, in scientific endeavors.

This Red Chinese goal has resulted in Chinese communist intelligence activities in this Country, overt as well as covert, to obtain needed material, particularly in the scientific field.

In one clandestine effort in 1967, which we thwarted, a Chinese American attempted to send electronic equipment to Hong Kong by way of Canada. This Chinese American headed an electronic company in the United States and the components involved, which could have been used in aerospace research, missile tracking, and radar, were sent to a Hong Kong businessman, temporarily in Toronto, Canada. Based on information furnished by the FBI, he was arrested by Canadian authorities in Toronto for making a false customs declaration, the electronic components being declared as replacement parts for printing machines. He was convicted and served a 60-day sentence.

We are being confronted with a growing amount of work in being alert for Chinese Americans and others in this Country who would assist Red China in supplying needed material or promoting Red Chinese propaganda. For one thing, Red China has been flooding the Country with its propaganda and there are over 300,000 Chinese in the United States, some of whom could be susceptible to recruitment either through ethnic ties or hostage situations because of relatives in Communist China.

In addition, up to 20,000 Chinese immigrants can come into the United States each year and this provides a means to send illegal agents into our Nation. There are active Chinese communist sympathizers in the Western Hemisphere in a position to aid in operations against the United States. (Emphasis added.)

The Chinese communists do not have a legal base in the United States from which to conduct intelligence operations. In Canada, however, there is an office of the New China News Agency which poses as a legitimate news-gathering organization. Actually, its real function is to serve as a base for Red Chinese propaganda activity.

A growing problem which threatens to place a heavy burden on our investigative resources concerns the approximately 40,000 Hong Kong based Chinese seamen, many actually residing on the China mainland. We are aware of situations where they have served as couriers in intelligence operations. There have also been instances of mutinies on foreign ships by Chinese crews waving the book "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

Of the 40,000-odd crewmen, on any given day three-fourths of them are on vessels throughout the world. Some 27,000 of the total crew complement are members of the Chinese communist-dominated Hong Kong Seamen's Union. In respect to the United States, there are thousands of entries made by these crewmen into the United States cities each year when their ships dock here. Although it is not necessary for a seaman to

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Bridging the Gap

By Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes
Organizing Secretary General

Today, our National Society, DAR, faces as never before a tremendous challenge. As its members, we have the duty as well as the responsibility of preserving for our descendants the basic tenets and ideals of our Founding Fathers in a century which threatens to submerge and overthrow every concept of the freedoms for which they fought. Rebellion on the campus has been succeeded by disturbances in our high schools, riots in the city streets, crime on the increase, morality and religion jettisoned for an amoral existence, the very foundations of Society undermined, patriotism frowned upon and derided.

It is vitally important as we face these conditions to strengthen and expand the work of our National Society. Now 188,000 strong, it could be three times as large tomorrow if every member could make a solemn promise to bring into our membership this year two new members. Then let us suppose that each State Society could add at least one or more new chapters by 1971. In so doing, think upon the thousands of men and women, families of the new members, who would be influenced by you and your fellow members!

As Chairman of National Defense, State Regent and presently Organizing Secretary General, it has been a great pleasure to travel many thousands of miles by car, rail and plane in twenty States, speaking on National Defense and Membership, conducting workshops and bringing greetings, and your Organizing Secretary General shall have visited a dozen more before the camellias bloom again at 1776 D Street. As she flew over this great expanse of our country, high above towering mountains, level plains and verdant valleys, she looked down upon hundreds of tiny villages and at times great cities, the thought came to her: Are there DAR Chapters there? If not, who not? As the landscape changed from the great plains to the seemingly endless ranges of the Rocky Mountains, it was far easier to understand the plaintive letters from the Western State Regents who deplore the great distances for traveling members as well as small populations. A plane trip from Baltimore to Seattle is indeed an education not only in geography but for sympathetic appreciation of membership problems.

To those unfamiliar with Chapter organization, it may be news that we have two types of Chapters in our Society: Primary and Secondary. The Primary Chapter is organized first in a given locality and must have at least 12 members, but the Secondary Chapter, organized in the same locality at a later date must have 25 members and must fulfill several other requirements mentioned in the National Bylaws. Again, primary and secondary chapters may be organized in two ways: by an Organizing Regent or by Authorization. In the latter case, a Chapter Regent is elected at the time of organization of the Chapter, but the groundwork for organization may be done by a group of persons interested in its formation.

DAR Chapters have come about in many different ways. Some are formed by design, as when a State Regent decides upon a given location for a Chapter site; others are the result of transportation difficulties for some of the members of a distant chapter; some are the outgrowth of disension or disagreement over chapter policies, or at times a feeling among younger members that they would like to branch out on their own.

There are many ways to undertake the organization of Chapters, all depending upon the circumstances of the individual case. While the National Society permits a year for organization, our suggestion is to accomplish this work, whenever possible, in six months or less since interest tends to lag after a greater length of time. This is true regardless of the motivation for organization. The easiest Chapter to organize is the one in an area where none previously existed but where many eligible persons live, or where some DAR members are too far away from the situs of their Chapter to attend meetings. Perhaps there may be a Member-At-Large in the neighborhood who wishes to become a Chapter Member and assist in the Chapter organization. Occasionally a chapter is formed to preserve a family name. The Justice Gabriel Duvall Chapter in Maryland is an example of this. Again a chapter may be organized in a county from the list of the local historical society. Another chapter may be formed quite by accident. I am thinking of a chapter resulting from the chance reading of a record book by one of our Maryland Daughters on a trip to New England. Her ancestor’s name was mentioned as having served in the Revolution. Since nine of her relatives were then eligible, she was able to give us the nucleus of a chapter at once.
Although the organization of Chapters is undoubtedly one of the most rewarding aspects of DAR work, it would be untrue to say one meets few obstacles to our efforts. Today, the organization of new chapters is incomparably easier in some ways and on the other hand a great deal harder than in 1890. At that time, requirements for proof of eligibility were much less strict but distances seemed far greater by horse and buggy than by car or plane. In 1969, more stringent rules are required as proof of eligibility, while the problems of transportation, at least in the north, south and eastern States have diminished considerably. Nevertheless our State Regent in replying to a questionnaire sent this summer, still encountered numerous problems. Many complained because prospective members failed to answer letters, those invited had too many obligations; some found a complete lack of interest in DAR. Also, old chapters resented competition from new ones or feared loss of members to them. Still others claimed a lack of interest in local history. Of considerable importance was the complaint heard by many that assistance in lineage research was lacking. Then there were inadequate library facilities and also a paucity of eligible members because of the national origin of the greater part of the population whose ancestors emigrated to this Country after the American Revolution.

All of these reasons added up to frustration for many State Regents and Organizing Secretaries but of all the difficulties cited, perhaps the most grave was the inability to find an Organizing Regent. The problem, since the DAR cannot advertise for members, boils down to the question of just how we can secure a foothold in a community with a view to finding an Organizing Regent. As a result of practical experience in the field, may we suggest six ways this can be done:

1) A diligent search of chapter rosters in the State will ascertain whether any DAR members are living in the vicinity; 2) A request by the State Regent at Board Meetings and in the State Newsletter for names of DAR members and their relatives and friends living in the area; 3) A good look at the Membership-At-Large list in the area; 4) Historical Society Membership lists; 5) Membership lists of other Patriotic Organizations; 6) The Marking of an historic spot or grave of a revolutionary soldier, in the area or perhaps presentation of a Good Citizen Award or American History Month Prize in a local school. To those who are interested in learning in more detail about Chapter organization, may we suggest the brochure, "Promoting and Conserving Our Chapters" written by your Organizing Secretary General last summer. Over 1,000 of these brochures have been distributed free of cost to State Regents, Secretaries and Chairmen, to Organizing Regents and in some cases to every Chapter Regent in a state.

Of immense importance to our National Society and of equal importance with the organization of new Chapters is the constant effort to maintain our established ones. This can only be done by complete cooperation between State Regents and Chapters on the one hand and State Regents and Organizing Secretary General on the other. All too often the sad story of a disbanding Chapter reaches us too late to reverse a trend of years of neglect.

Reasons for disbandment most often cited are a small enrollment, general lack of interest, distance to travel to chapter meetings, lack of leadership and leadership potential, aging members, young people too busy, overorganization in the community, younger members leaving town, poor publicity, an antagonistic press, meetings at an inconvenient time, no one wanting to assume responsibility, isolated areas, bridge clubs, too many absentee members, changes in population, failure to keep members involved in DAR work, disension, inadequate training for lineage research, poor library facilities and improper original organization. In view of these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, one wonders how any chapter is finally organized. In our opinion, however, the answer to chapter disbandments is the simple determination to meet the Honor Roll Requirement that every Chapter show a net gain in membership each year. One can be reasonably sure that a growing chapter keeps alive. It stays alive because it has dedicated and intelligent leadership, good programs, a balanced membership as to age and a thorough knowledge of DAR work in which a substantial number of its members are actively involved. If each chapter would adhere to this plan, the goal of 3,000 Chapters by 1971 could be achieved.

Today, the number of DAR Chapters stands at 2895, a gap of 105 Chapters. Let us bridge it by April, 1971. How can we do it? By the addition of 200 new chapters in the next two years with a maximum of 20 disbandments annually. Some States may presently be overorganized, others could, as Tennessee and Maryland recently did, add 33 to their rolls and still plan for more. New York has promised ten over a three-year period. The record, nationwide however, was disappointing in 1968-69 with 18 Chapters organized and 18 disbanded. The latter figure cut in half disbandments of the previous year and for that we are thankful. With results from the summer questionnaire sent State Regents and Secretaries still uncertain, it seems possible there will be a net gain of 25 chapters during 1969-70, giving us more than 2,900 chapters for the first time in our history.

As we look about us in every section of our Country we see the results of more than thirty years of socialistic indoctrination in our schools and colleges as well as in our churches. To counteract this extremely dangerous trend, our National Society must grow, and yet who can honestly say we do not have chapters today in this hour of crisis who say, "We are satisfied as we are. We don't want new members! We'll keep our officers rotating in our own small group. We don't want to grow!"

Don't want to grow? Every DAR member should consider it her patriotic duty to enroll as many new members as possible who are sympathetic with the principles and ideals espoused by our beloved Society. It is only in this way that we can assure for our children and children's children the preservation of our Land of Freedom and opportunity in which we have been privileged to live. It is our sacred trust to pass on to them the government of the people, by the people and for the people, established upon these principles of freedom, equality and justice for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

Let us achieve our goal of 3,000 Chapters in 1971. Let us bridge the gap! Let us make this supreme effort, and thus do our small but very essential part in keeping America free.
LAS FLORES (South Pasadena, Calif.). One of the most historic structures in California, El Molino Viejo, will be the setting October 7 for the fortieth anniversary celebration of Las Flores Chapter. The recently landscaped patio of San Marino’s Old Mill will be enjoyed by members and guests at the first meeting of the year. Mrs. Harvey Harkness, Mrs. Delmer Beckhart and Mrs. Emil Breitkreutz are the hostesses planning the affair to honor the five living charter members and eleven living regents, with six in memory.


That we are on the National Gold Honor Roll this year denotes the many requirements in DAR projects fulfilled, but does not give details such as the fact that our new members number six, one of whom is the junior responsible for the American History Month poster pictured.

Nine children or grandchildren of members are active C. A. R.’s. Two are C. A. R. debutantes. Through the years several have been president of their society, and all are good American citizens.

Recent programs of special interest were “Castro’s Hand in U. S. Turmoil,” “Election Button Memories,” “Christmas in Stichery,” and “Occupational Therapy for Veteran Patients.” Special affairs include a beautiful silver tea given by the past junior regent, Mrs. Harvey Harkness, and a chartered bus trip she arranged with five other chapters to a replica of Independence Hall at Knott’s Berry Farm.

RACHEL CALDWELL (Greensboro, N. C.). At the close of her highly successful two-year tenure as regent, Mrs. O. R. Modlin gave a glowing report of work accomplished and goals reached. The twenty-four Chairman of Committees and the five Chapter Officers who turned in reports, showed outstanding work done.

The report of Mrs. Noel Garvin, Constitution Week Chairman, was the
best in the State. A copy of this splendid record was sent to the office of the National Program Chairman as a model and inspiration to other Constitution Week Chairmen.

Rachel Caldwell Chapter became a Founder in the restoration program of Blandwood, by giving $1,000.00 toward the work. Blandwood is a beautiful old home in the heart of Greensboro, the nucleus of which was built by a Revolutionary soldier who fought with Greene. It was later owned and occupied by Thomas Caldwell, son of Rachel and David Caldwell. Still later, it became the home of Governor John Motley Morehead, who added to it and made it architecturally beautiful as well as of historical significance. Three members of Rachel Caldwell Chapter gave $1,000.00 each toward this restoration, making a total of $4,000.00 from the Chapter.

Rachel Caldwell Chapter made the Gold Honor Roll, which meant that all of the many fields of the three objectives of DAR were efficiently covered.

Programs were outstanding. They included Dr. Grady Love, President of Davidson Community College, who brought an inspiring message on education; Senator Hector McLean whose subject was patriotism; and Mr. John deButts, Vice President of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The subject of his talk was the theme of DAR for the year: “Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.” A copy of his speech was sent to the National Program Chairman in Washington. Mr. deButts’ mother and sister are members of Rachel Caldwell Chapter.

CONTINENTAL (Washington, D.C.). The 75th Anniversary of Continental Chapter was commemorated with a Reception, Historical and Musical Program and Tea at the D.C. Chapter House, April 19, 1969.

District of Columbia State Officers, headed by Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, State Regent, were in the Receiving Line with the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Folsom Cloutman. Guests were presented by the Chapter Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles Parkhurst Suman, 75th Anniversary Chairman.

At the first organizing meeting, April 16, 1894, Mrs. Madison Adams Ballinger, organizing regent, Charter Member #70, brought the meeting to order by ringing a small Liberty Bell. Each organizing member wore a badge of Continental Buff and Blue, honoring the Continental Army. “Continental” was chosen the Chapter name, the fourth organized in the District of Columbia.

At the second meeting, April 21, 1894, a gavel made of wood from Mount Vernon, was presented by Mary Sloan Gist, Charter Member #51, first Chapter Vice Regent and second Chapter Regent.

Following this precedent, Mrs. Cloutman rang a replica of the Liberty Bell opening the 75th Anniversary Program with a tap of the gavel in continuous use since April 21, 1894.

Among highlights of the past 75 years recounted were the Chapter’s gift of the platform table used constantly by the presiding officer at all Congresses until Constitution Hall was built (1929), now in the Americana Room. This table is an exact copy of the one on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. The first article for the Museum was a small beaded bag presented by Miss Mary Letts of Continental.

Mrs. George Walz, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. John F. Cloutman, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer, D.C. State Regent; Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, Organizing Secretary General, pictured at Continental Chapter’s 75th Anniversary.

Continental Buff and Blue, honoring Mrs. Charles Parkhurst Suman, 75th Anniversary Chairman.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Oklahoma). At a recent meeting of the Oklahoma City Chapter an Award of Appreciation was presented to Mrs. Olen Delaney by Dr. Wiley J. Adams, Vice President of the State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for assistance given his organization during her term as State Regent.

MARY MATTOON (Amherst, Massachusetts) sponsors three DAR Good Citizens each year and traditionally entertains the girls and their mothers at its March meeting. Also in March each year the chapter celebrates the birthday of Mary Mattoon, for whom the chapter was named.

Mary Dickinson was born March 10, 1758 and on July 8, 1779 she became the bride of Lieutenant Ebenezer Mattoon, a veteran of the Revolutionary War campaigns at Ticonderoga and Saratoga. The marriage united two descendants of the earliest settlers in the Pioneer Valley, families then prominent in the community, and young Ebenezer was to achieve reknown as adjutant general of the state militia, high sheriff of Hampshire County, and member of Congress.

Misses Jacqueline Grady of Amherst, Claire Cantwell of Hatfield and Elizabeth Kopacz of Belchertown, chosen DAR Good Citizens at their respective high schools, were the invited guests of honor this year, along with their mothers. Corsages for the girls as well as floral arrangements and special refreshments were the gift of 50-year member, Mrs. Robert S. Morgan, in memory of her mother whose birthday also was in March. A choral group from the University Women’s Club en-
tterminated with a program of American Music.

The chapter had the privilege of being one of the first to entertain our State Regent, Mrs. Hamilton H. Sweet, and her staff of officers. Our luncheon and reception was held at the Lord Jeffery Inn, Amherst, with members from ten neighboring chapters also present to honor Mrs. Sweet.

A final highlight of the year for Mary Mattoo Chapter was the presentation of two gold ROTC Medals to the outstanding Army and Air Force Cadets at the University of Massachusetts. Mrs. Martha Wheeler Heilman, chapter regent and state chairman of national defense, presented the awards during the ROTC's 102nd annual awards ceremony.—Mrs. M. W. Heilmann.

A special feature this year was an attractive DAR Information and Public Relations Booth staged to tell the DAR story to the more than 3,500 people who came to the Fair. The booth was decorated in DAR blue and white, while large posters featured DAR schools and the DAR Museum. A genealogical chart was mounted and displayed and attracted a great deal of interest. Smaller visual aids accented C.A.R., JAC and Georgia's current State project, Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

ANN GRIDLEY (Hillsdale, Michigan). On Memorial Day Ann Gridley Chapter DAR marked the grave of Virtue E. Sinclair Cole, a Real Daughter of DAR, probably the only Real Daughter buried in Hillsdale County. Her father was Samuel Sinclair (Sinclair) who enlisted at age of 15, was in battles of Monmouth and Ticonderoga and spent a winter with Gen. Washington in Valley Forge. He became Major in later wars. Virtue married Chester Cole in New York State and came to Hillsdale County in 1835. They had four children, but her husband died young and she continued his rugged life in the home of her son Walter. When past 80 this spunky pioneer woman journeyed back to New York to become a member of the Benjamin Chapter DAR in Fredonia, N.Y. One of her descendants still cherishes the tiny gold spoon that was given her on this occasion. She died at age 89, Feb. 16, 1905 and is buried beside her husband and son in Pleasant View, also known as Kirby Cemetery, Adams Twp.

Present for the ceremony was a 4th generation daughter, Mrs. Gladys Cole Christopherson of Ludington, Mich. and two 5th generation daughters, Mrs. Bernard Schilling near Hillsdale and Mrs. Irene Shafer Greenville, Mich. Mrs. Harry Dimmes, Past Regent, conducted the program. Later in the morning, a member marker was placed on the grave of Miss Elizabeth in Oak Grove Cemetery, Hillsdale.—Catherine Sherman.

EAST BAY CHAPTERS (Calif.). Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad, speaker pro tem of the California Assembly, was the guest speaker when the 800 members of the 14 East Bay Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered for luncheon at the Garden Center, Lakeside Park, Oakland on Flag Day, Saturday, June 14th, 1969.

Conrad is a veteran of 23 years of service in the California State Legislature and has been appointed as chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California.

Mrs. Harvey Blanchard Lyon, Honorary State Regent, was chairman (she is also serving on the Governor's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California) of the day assisted by Mrs. Robert Hunter Swadley, president of the East Bay Regent's Association.

(Continued on page 728)
PRESIDENT GENERAL'S ITINERARY: During September, Mrs. Erwin Press Seimes, President General, made official visits to six States and spent a weekend at St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls. She began her tour by attending Special Meetings in South Carolina and in North Carolina, and then, after a brief stay at National Headquarters, Mrs. Seimes emplaned for North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. She returned to Washington for the October Board Meetings, went on the DAR School Bus Tour, and ended the month with official visits to two more States: Georgia and West Virginia.

RESPONSES ON SERVICE TO SERVICEMEN: Letters of appreciation from groups and individuals to DAR members—

"Your assistance and that of the members of the Daughters of American Revolution in arranging for a Beach Party for our patients on 18 June is appreciated. The entire day was a most enjoyable one. The patients were enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation. As host, you left nothing to be desired. I express to you and the members of the Daughters of American Revolution my sincere thanks and those of the Command and patients for such an outstanding affair." (Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y.)

Through Viet Nam Mail Call, the project of Mr. E. Paul Stewart, many DAR members sent cards to men overseas last Christmas. Below are extracts from some of the replies—

"It is indeed most gratifying to say the least that there are people like you back home who stand behind us GI's over here in Southeast Asia and what we are trying to do. Thank you for your faith in us; it will not go for naught. I often get tired of reading about the malcontents, beatniks, dead-beats, and the sit-in types who are content with sitting back home and doing nothing but complaining but enjoying the fruits of other peoples sweat and blood. Perhaps someday, just someday, they will see daylight and pitch in to make this world of ours a better place to live and raise children." (Albert Y. Valenzuela, T Sgt, USAF, Thailand) "To let you know a little about me. I am 19 years old graduated from Camas High School in 1966. I come from Camas, Washington. I got into the Army in October of 66. Right now I'm a Rifleman . . . at a place called Soul-da 90 miles north of Saigon. . . ." (Ed Neff) "Hello, I'm writing for the fourth platoon of A Company, 3rd Bn. 22nd Inf. . . . It helps to know that people back in the world are thinking of us and think what we are doing is right. . . ." (Wm. P. Sheffield, "Thomasville, Ala."—Vietnam)

DAR MEMBER IN BROADWAY CAST: Mrs. J. W. Phillips writes from Missouri that her daughter Mary, a third generation member of the Kansas City Chapter, plays the part of Martha Jefferson in "1776," a hit musical.

HISTORIC DATES IN OCTOBER: The 11th is the NSDAR's 79th birthday. On October 12, 1892, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a Founder, was appointed by President Benjamin Harrison as a Lady Manager to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which commemorated the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's discovery. Nevada, the 36th State was admitted to the Union in October 1864. Memorable October dates in the 1700's: The Stamp Act Congress, the intercolonial meeting in 1765 to seek relief from the Stamp Act; the landing of two regiments of British troops in Boston in 1768; Congress authorized a navy in 1775; Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in 1781. And in October 1789, George Washington issued the first Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation.

(Somerville)
HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
1968-1969

By Gilberta Wood Westbrooke
National Chairman, Honor Roll Committee

NATIONAL HONOR ROLL AWARDS REPORT
1968-1969

ALABAMA—28 Gold, 11 Silver, 15 H.M.
ALASKA—2 Gold, 1 Silver
ARIZONA—3 Gold, 2 H.M.
ARKANSAS—18 Gold, 7 Silver, 10 H.M.
CALIFORNIA—43 Gold, 21 Silver, $7 H.M.
COLORADO—5 Gold, 7 Silver, 8 H.M.
CONNECTICUT—7 Gold, 2 Silver, 23 H.M.
DELAWARE—2 Gold, 4 Silver, 2 H.M.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—10 Gold, 9 Silver, 25 H.M.
FLORIDA—25 Gold, 13 Silver, 25 H.M.
GEORGIA—31 Gold, 11 Silver, 23 H.M.
HAWAII—1 H.M.
IDAHO—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
ILLINOIS—39 Gold, 29 Silver, 35 H.M.
INDIANA—35 Gold, 19 Silver, 26 H.M.
IOWA—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 22 H.M.
KANSAS—13 Gold, 7 Silver, 27 H.M.
KENTUCKY—19 Gold, 8 Silver, 14 H.M.
LOUISIANA—26 Gold, 9 Silver, 3 H.M.
MAINE—1 Gold, 4 Silver, 6 H.M.
MARYLAND—22 Gold, 6 Silver, 16 H.M.
MASSACHUSETTS—11 Gold, 9 Silver, 18 H.M.
MICHIGAN—10 Gold, 3 Silver, 24 H.M.
MINNESOTA—2 Gold, 8 Silver, 7 H.M.
MISSISSIPPI—24 Gold, 12 Silver, 15 H.M.
MISSOURI—25 Gold, 18 Silver, 17 H.M.
MONTANA—1 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 H.M.
NEBRASKA—5 Gold, 8 Silver, 9 H.M.
NEVADA—3 Gold, 4 H.M.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 11 H.M.
NEW JERSEY—21 Gold, 12 Silver, 21 H.M.
NEW MEXICO—1 Gold, 9 Silver, 4 H.M.
NEW YORK—31 Gold, 25 Silver, 48 H.M.
NORTH CAROLINA—17 Gold, 19 Silver, 26 H.M.
NORTH DAKOTA—3 H.M.
OHO—31 Gold, 10 Silver, 29 H.M.
OKLAHOMA—18 Gold, 8 Silver, 8 H.M.
OREGON—8 Gold, 3 Silver, 5 H.M.
PENNSYLVANIA—19 Gold, 13 Silver, 31 H.M.
RHODE ISLAND—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 10 H.M.
SOUTH CAROLINA—21 Gold, 4 Silver, 17 H.M.
SOUTH DAKOTA—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 3 H.M.
TENNESSEE—27 Gold, 20 Silver, 14 H.M.
TEXAS—35 Gold, 14 Silver, 27 H.M.
UTAH—1 Gold, 7 Silver, 1 H.M.
VIRGINIA—51 Gold, 23 Silver, 27 H.M.
WASHINGTON—10 Gold, 3 Silver, 7 H.M.
WEST VIRGINIA—8 Gold, 6 Silver, 12 H.M.
WISCONSIN—8 Gold, 3 Silver, 5 H.M.
WYOMING—1 Silver, 2 H.M.
UNITED STATES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES—
No awards
SUMMARY—Gold 742; Silver 419; Honorable Mention 759
TOTAL—1920 out of 2,894 chapters

Your National Chairman of Honor Roll has had a most interesting and rewarding year. Of our 2,894 chapters, 90% returned questionnaires and 74% of those participating achieved Honor Roll status. Or to put it differently, 66.5% of our total number of chapters earned awards. We have 1,920 Honor Roll Chapters. These chapters, by carrying out the objectives of our National Society, are furthering the program of service to our Nation.

Sixty chapters have earned a star for their Gold Ribbons this year, signifying the third consecutive year of Gold Award.

Six chapters from 4 states have a sixteen-year Gold Honor Roll record:
Georgia—Baron DeKalb; Indiana—Bloomington, Estabrook; Louisiana—Abram Morehouse; Texas—James Campbell, Samuel Sorrell.

Seven chapters representing 6 states have a thirteen-year Gold record:

Congratulations to these chapters; to the chapters that added a gold ribbon to the 3 star, 2 star and star Gold ribbons earned last year, and to all chapters attaining Honor Roll status.

The new Honor Roll appears in the June-July issue of the Magazine, page 579. Sample copies and complete instructions are included in the Regents' Summer Packets. CHAPTER CHAIRMEN: Study these carefully and work towards answering each question completely. Two Final Report Blanks will be mailed to each Chapter Regent with Congress Credentials in December. Send one to your National Chairman at her home address, the other to your State Chairman, AND—before you mail them, check each one again to be sure that all parts of all questions are answered and that both blanks are filled out exactly alike. Unless all parts of a question are answered YES, the entire question must be counted NO.

An Honor Roll Chapter is evidence of cooperation and the work of many people. THANKS to all of you who have made possible this year's fine report. Best wishes for 1969-1970—and remember—Honor Roll Status is possible for every chapter.
CALIFORNIA
(121 out of 149 Chapters)


COLORADO
(to 20 of 30 Chapters)


Silver: (7) Arkansas Valley, Blue Spruce, Columbine, Fort Vasquez, Kinnikinnik, Santa Fe Trail, Sarah Platt Decker.

CONNECTICUT
(32 out of 55 Chapters)


Silver: (2) Freeove Baldwin Stow, Mary Wooster.


DELAWARE
(8 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold: (2) *Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Colonel David Hall.

Silver: (4) Caesar Rodney, Colonel Haslet, Cooch's Bridge, Mary Vining.

Hon Men.: (2) Captain William McKennan, Elizabeth Cook.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(44 out of 57 Chapters)


Silver: (9) Ann Hill, Captain Joseph Magruder, Descendants of '76, Eleanor Wilson, Elizabeth Jackson, Fort McHenry, Frances Scott, Judge Lynn, Mary Desha.


FLORIDA
(63 out of 83 Chapters)

Gold: (25) ****Abigail Bartholomew, Bertha Hereford Hall, Biscayne, Boca Ciega, *Cape Florida, Caroline Bre-

Silver: (13) Allapattah, Captain James Ormond, Caravel, Cary Cox, Choc-tawhatchee Bay, Garciulas de la Vega, Golden Anchor, Halpatriokee, Himmarshee, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Suwannee, Tomoka.


GEORGIA
(65 out of 95 Chapters)


Silver: (11) Augusta, Burkehalter, Council of Safety, Elijah Clarke, Fort Early, Governor Truetlen, John Clarke, Lyman Hall, Oconee, Ogle-thorpe, Stephen Heard.

Hon. Men.: (23) Andrew Houser, Benjamin Hawkins, Birdsville, Captain, John Wilson, Cherokee, Dorothy Walton, Etowah, General David Blackshear, Governor David Emanuel, Governor George W. Towns, Hancock, John Ball, John Floyd, Major General John Twiggs, Metter, Oliver Morton, Roanoke, St. Andrews Parish, Toccoa, Tomochichi, Vidalia, William McIntosh, Xavier.

HAWAII
(1 out of 1 Chapter)

Hon. Men.: (1) Aloha.

IDAHO
(5 out of 13 Chapters)

Gold: (2) Alice Whitman, Camenab-wait.

Silver: (1) Lieutenant George Farragut.

Hon. Men.: (2) Ee-dah-how, Wyeth.

ILLINOIS
(103 out of 117 Chapters)


INDIANA
(80 out of 96 Chapters)


IOWA
(43 out of 79 Chapters)


Silver: (9) Abigail Adams, Alden Sears, Beacon Hill, Denison, Elizabeth Ross, Mason City, New Castle, Priscilla Alden, Shenandoah.

Hon. Men.: (22) Alagona, Artesia, Ashley, Buena Vista, Council Bluffs, De Shon, Grinnell, Hannah Caldwell, Hannah Lee, Iowaco, Jean Marie Cardinel, Keokuk, Marion Linn, Martha Washington, Mayflower, Open Prairie, Pilgrim, Pilot Rock, Spinning Wheel, Wapsinonoc, Waterloo, Waubonsie.

KANSAS
(47 out of 64 Chapters)


Silver: (7) Arthur Barrett, Byrd Prew-itt, Captain Jesse Leavenworth, Dodge City, James Ross, Kanza, Tomahawk.

Hon. Men.: (27) Baxter Springs, Betty Bonney, Betty Washington, Concor-dia, Council Oak, Dana, Emporia, Flores del Sol, Fort Supply Trail,
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
<th>Hon. Men.</th>
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<td><strong>MISSOURI</strong></td>
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**Gold:**
- 20: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 10: Alexander Macomb.
- 18: Dorcas Richardson.
- 15: Bernard Romans.
- 11: Captain John Joslin, Jr.
- 12: Abram Morehouse, Alexander Stirling.
- 26: Alexander Macomb, Colonel Joshua Howard, Ezra Parker.
- 24: Alexander Macomb, Captain Abraham Hite, Captain John Lillard, Captain John Waller, Colonel George Nicholas, David Allen.
- 14: Anne Arundel, Captain Jeremiah Baker, Captain John Jacob Astor, Captain John Jacob Astor, Captain John Jacob Astor.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.
- 38: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.

**Silver:**
- 2: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 21: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 15: Bernard Romans.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.
- 38: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.

**Hon. Men.:**
- 21: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 15: Bernard Romans.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.
- 38: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.

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- 10: Alexander Macomb.
- 11: Captain John Joslin, Jr.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.

**Silver:**
- 21: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 15: Bernard Romans.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.

**Hon. Men.:**
- 21: Anthony Wayne, Monument.
- 15: Bernard Romans.
- 30: Algonquin, Amos Sturgis, Anne Frisby Fitzhugh, Battle Creek, Captain Samuel Felt, General Josefa Harman, Genesee, Isabella, Jean Bessac, Job Winslow, John Alden, John Crawford.
**MONTANA**

(5 out of 13 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Assiniboine.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Granite, Mercy Hathaway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (5) Abigail Stearns,</strong></td>
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**NEBRASKA**

(22 out of 38 Chapters)

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<td><strong>Elizabeth Montague,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Captain Christopher Robinson,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (2) David Bryant,</strong></td>
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**NEVADA**

(7 out of 7 Chapters)

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<td><strong>Francisco Garces,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Captain Christopher Robinson,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (2) John C. Fremont,</strong></td>
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**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

(22 out of 31 Chapters)

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<td><strong>Ashuelot,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Granite, Mercy Hathaway White,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (6) Abigail Starns,</strong></td>
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**NEW JERSEY**

(54 out of 76 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Basking Ridge,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Astenrogen, Baron Stenbo,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (21) Basking Ridge,</strong></td>
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**NEW MEXICO**

(14 out of 15 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Jacob Bennett,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Caprock, Charles Dibrell,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (2) Butterfield Trail,</strong></td>
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**NEW YORK**

(104 out of 172 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Abigail Fillmore,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Astenrogen, Baron Stenbo,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (21) Absegami,</strong></td>
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**NORTH CAROLINA**

(62 out of 95 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander Martin,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Abigail Fillmore,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (26) Battle of Alamance,</strong></td>
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**NORTH DAKOTA**

(3 out of 7 Chapters)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Harris, Chappaqus, Chemung,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basking Ridge,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hon. Men.: (21) Basking Ridge,</strong></td>
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OHIO  
(70 out of 121 Chapters)


Silver: (10) Black Swamp, Commodore Preble, French Colony, Granville, Hannah Emerson Dustin, Jared Mansfield, Jonathan Dayton, Muskingum, Scout David Williams, Whetstone.


OKLAHOMA  
(34 out of 43 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (8) Cedar River, Cherokee Outlet, Chickasha, Ebenezer Fletcher, Kililothi, Okemah, Tahlequah, Washita.

OREGON  
(16 out of 31 Chapters)


Silver: (3) Mount St. Helena, Multnomah, Susannah Lee Barlow.


Pennsylvania  
(63 out of 136 Chapters)

Gold: (19) Bethlehem, Pa., **Chester County, Clarion County, Colonel Andrew Lyon, *Colonel Hugh White, Conrad Weiser, **Delaware County, Fort Hand, Fort Le Boeuf, Gettysburg, Great Valley, Gwynedd, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Queen Alliquippa, Standing Stone, Wellsboro, William Penn, Yorktown.


Hon. Men.: (31) Colonel William Wallace, Canenaugh, Derry, Donegal, Du Bois, Fort Gaddis, Fort Lebanon, Franklin County, General Hugh Mercer, George Clymer, Germantown, Great Meadows, Greene Academy, Jacob Ferree, Jacob Stroud, Kittanning, Lebanon, Liberty Bell, Mahanawanny, Monongahela Valley, Moses Van Campen, Quemahoning, Robert Morris, Scranonton City, Thomas Leiper, Tohickon, Towamencin, Valley Forge, Warrior Run, Witness Tree, Wyoming Valley.

RHODE ISLAND  
(15 out of 22 Chapters)

Gold: (3) Beacon Pole Hill, Bristol, William Ellery.

Silver: (2) Gaspee, Moswansicut.


SOUTH CAROLINA  
(42 out of 64 Chapters)


Hon. Men.: (17) Behethland Butler, Daniel Morgan, Eleanor Laurens Pinckney, Fair Forest, Fort Prince George, Henry Durant, Kanawha, Kate Barry, King's Mountain, Major Robert Lide, Margaret Gregg Gordon, Mary Adair, Mary Musgrove, Old Chereurs, Sumter's Home, William Thomson, Wizard of Tamassee.

TENNESSEE  
(61 out of 101 Chapters)


Silver: (20) Adam Dale, Alexander Keith, Andrew Bogle, Beverly A. Williamson, Campbell, Captain Thomas Amis, Captain William Edmiston, Cavett Station, Chickasaw Bluff, Chucalissa, Clinch Bend, General Daniel Smith's Rock Castle, General William Lee Davidson, Long Island, Mary Blount, Robert Cartwright, Robert Cooke, Samuel Frazier, Simon Harris, Tenassae.


TEXAS  
(76 out of 114 Chapters)


Silver: (14) Agnes Woodson, Alamo, Captain William Young, Colonel George Moffett, La Villita, Lieutenant Thomas Barlow, Lieutenant William Brewer, Mary Isham Keith, Mary Martin Elmore Scott, Nathaniel
The National Society Regrets to Report the Death of:

**ELEANOR W. COOCH (MRS. EDWARD B.)** in August in Newark, Delaware. Mrs. Cooch served as State Regent of Delaware 1928-32; as Vice President General 1932-33; and as Registrar General 1941-44. She was a member of Cooch’s Bridge Chapter.
"GETTING TO KNOW YOU . . ."--DAR Public Relations (or community awareness of what DAR is and what our members do) is not confined to information carried by the news media. Our neighbors get acquainted with DAR day by day . . . usually knowing when someone they can "always count on who also happens to be a DAR member. How we act as individuals throughout the year is the subtle factor in how others feel about DAR. (Press, Radio, TV, and participation in community projects are the conscious ways we try to put DAR in the public eye.)

HERE'S HOW IT'S DONE --The Maryland State Society has created interest in genealogy and lineage research by a series of workshops and seminars conducted in many areas of the State. The efforts of Maryland's Membership Committee and Membership Commission have attracted new DAR members, too.

EARNS TOP MEMBERSHIP PRIZE --With a membership that is approaching the 2700 mark, the Maryland State Society had added 1000 new members during the past five years. In April, during Continental Congress, Maryland received a top membership prize for the third straight year. Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, State Chairman of the Maryland State Society's Membership Commission, received the $10.00 award from Mrs. John Carlin Biel, National Chairman of Membership. (Mrs. Barnes is NSDAR Organizing Secretary General and is remembered as Elizabeth Chestnut Barnes, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee just a few years ago. At Mrs. Barnes' request, the prize money was given to the Sarah Corbin Robert Endowment and Memorial Fund, which was established during her administration as State Regent.)

LINEAGE RESEARCH SEMINAR --A two-day seminar was conducted at the State Chapter House in Baltimore by Mrs. Thielens Phillips, National Vice Chairman of Lineage Research, who presented a brief, practical course introducing the proper procedure of discovering, evaluating, and recording family data; the scientific methods of tracing ancestry; and the compilation of family history.

GREAT IDEA --Future issues of Public Relations Notebook will exchange information on how other DAR members, chapters, and state societies have spread the word about DAR purposes, goals, and methods. It's a great idea to help others . . . even if they may not qualify for membership in DAR and we may get many new members in the bargain.

OCTOBER 1969
Marked Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots

As reported to the office of the Historian General by the Chapters indicated. This alphabetical list will be continued in subsequent issues.


Abbott, Samuel—North Pembroke Cemetery, Pembroke, N.H. Buntin Chapter, N.H.

Abeel, David—Christ Churchyard, New Brunswick, N.J. Jersey Blue Chapter, N.J.


Abrams, Thomas—Cape May County Court House Grounds, Cape May, N.J. Cape May Patriots Chapter, N.J.


Adair, John—Knoxville, Tenn. Bonny Kate Chapter, Tenn.

Adams, Aaron—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chapter, Conn.

Adams, Bryan—Marker in old Post Office, Montgomery, Ala. Francis Marion Chapter, Ala.


Adams, David—Rindge, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chapter, N.H.


Adams, Gideon—Mountain View Cemetery, West Pawlet, Vt. Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Vt.

Adams, Jacob—Milford, N.H. Milford Chapter, N.H.

Adams, Joel—Jarmans Hill Cemetery, Sharon, N.H. Mary Varnum Platts Chapter, N.H.


Adams, John—Old Cemetery at Adams' Corner, off the Post Road at Old Greenwich, Conn. Gov. John Winthrop Chapter, Conn.


Adams, Nathan—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chapter, Conn.


Adams, Peter—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chapter, Conn.


Adams, Samuel—South Bangor, N.Y. Adirondack Chapter, N.Y.


Adriance, John—Hopewell Cemetery, Hopewell Junction, N.Y. Melzingah Chapter, N.Y.

Aiken, James—South Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chapter, N.H.

Aiken, Molly—South Antrim, N.H. Molly Aiken Chapter, N.H.

Ailsworth, George—Pisgah Church Cemetery, Near Sparta, Tenn. Rock House Chapter, Tenn.

Ailor, Jacob—Paxton Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Paxton, Pa. Harrisburgh Chapter, Pa.

Akers, Jacob—Fairview Cemetery, Washington County, Tenn. Capt. Leroy Taylor Chapter, Tenn.


Alexander, Adam—Old Rock Springs Cemetery 2 miles north of Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, Mint Hill, N.C. The Alexander Family


Alexander, James—Piney Grove, Swannanoa, N.C. Edward Buncombe Chapter, N.C.


Alexander, Robert—Goshen, N.C. William Gaston Chapter, N.C.

Alexander, Walter—Christiana Cemetery, Newark, Del. Coach's Bridge Chapter, Del.

Alexander, William—Private cemetery on the old Alexander Place, just west of the Farmington City limits, Mo. Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, Mo.

Allen, Abel—Bristol, Conn. Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Conn.


Allen, Benjamin—Colonial Cemetery, Westport, Conn. Compo Hill Chapter, Conn.

Allen, David—Bourbon, Ky. Cynthia Chapter, Ky.

Allen, David—High Street Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass. Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Allen, Ebenezer—Newfane Hill Cemetery, Newfane, Vt.  
Brattleboro Chapter, Vt.

Allen, Elijah—Bascom Cemetery, Jacksonville, Vt.  
Brattleboro Chapter, Vt.

Allen, Ethan—Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt.  
Brattleboro Chapter, Vt.

Allen, Ethan—Green Mount Cemetery, Burlington, Vt.  
Green Mountain Chapter, Vt.

Allen, Gilbert—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.

Allen, James—Allen or Baker Cemetery, Greenfield Center, N.Y.  
Saratoga Chapter, N.Y.

Allen, James—East Cemetery, Bristol, R.I.  
Bristol Chapter and S.A.R., R.I.

Allen, John—Old Cemetery, Pawlet, Vt.  
Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Vt.

Allen, John—Sugarland Cemetery, Washington, Ind.  
White River Chapter, Ind.

Allen, Josiah—Allentown, N.H.  
Buntin Chapter, N.H.

Allen, Moses—Enfield, Conn.  
Benjamin Romaine Chapter, Conn.

Ann Gridley Chapter, Mich.

Allen, Nathaniel—East Troy, Pa.  
Tioga Point Chapter, Pa.

Allen, Samuel—Ringgold Cemetery, Pulaski County, Ky.  
(by descendants)

Allen, Samuel—Elbridge Cemetery, South Burlington, Vt.  
Green Mountain Chapter, Vt.

Allen, William—New Scotland Church Cemetery, New Scotland, N.Y.  
Tawasentha Chapter, N.Y.

Allerton, Johnathan—Gayhead Cemetery, Greene County, N.Y.  
Saghtekoos Chapter, N.Y.

Alley, Samuel—Alley Cemetery, Milford, Ind.  
Lone Tree Chapter, Ind.

Alling, Gideon—Village Cemetery, Marcellus, N.Y.  
Gen. Asa Danforth Chapter, N.Y.

Alling, John—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newark, N.J.  
Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.

Alling, Samuel—First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Newark, N.J.  
Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.

Alling, Thaddeus—Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.  
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Conn.

Allison, John—North Buffalo Cemetery, Buffalo, Pa.  
Washington County Chapter, Pa.

Allison, John—New Bethel, Piney Flats, Tenn.  
Volunteer Chapter, Tenn.

Allison, Richard—Wesleyan Cemetery, Colerain Avenue and Hoffner Streets, Cumminssville, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio

Allred, John—Gray's Chapel Cemetery, Franklinville, N.C.  
William F. Mendenhall, Long Beach, Calif.

Allred, William Sr.—Gray's Chapel Cemetery, Franklinville, N.C.  
William F. Mendenhall, Long Beach, Calif.

Allyn, John—West Lane Cemetery, Berlin Conn.  
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Conn.

Alsop, Benjamin—Spotsylvania County, Va.  
Washington-Lewis Chapter, Va.

Alston, James—Methodist Church Cemetery, Rucksville, Ga.  
Stephen Heard Chapter, Ga.

Alter, Jacob—Family Cemetery, Buffalo Township, Pa.  
Washington County Chapter, Pa.

Alton, John—Alton Cemetery, ½ mi. south of Frichiton, Ind., Knox Co., on Samuel Alton Farm. About 9 miles E. of Vincennes—just off new Highway #50. Family

Alverson, Elijah—Bethlehem Church Cemetery, White County, Tenn.  
Rock House Chapter, Tenn.

Alverson, George—South Cemetery, Oxford, Mass.  
Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter, Mass.

Alword, John—Greenfield Hill Cemetery, Fairfield, Conn.  
Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Conn.

Alword, Zebadiah—Main Street Cemetery, Easthampton, Mass.  
Submit Clark Chapter, Mass.

Ament, Phillip—On side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky.  
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Ky.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Mass.

Ames, Nathaniel—Oregon, Wisconsin.  
John Bell Chapter, Wis.

Ames, Spofford—North Pembroke Cemetery, Pembroke, N.H.  
Buntin Chapter, N.H.

Amos, James—9 miles W. Sparta, Ga.  
Nancy Hart Chapter, Ga.

Amos, Nicholas D.—On side of the steps of Bourbon County Court House, Ky.  
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Ky.

Amos, Jonas—Cross Creek, Pa.  
Washington County Chapter, Pa.

Anderson, Daniel—Athens County, Ohio.  
Nabby Lee Ames Chapter, Ohio.

Anderson, Denny—Antioch Presbyterian Church, near Greer, S.C.  
Alamo and San Antonio Chapters, Texas

Anderson, James—Buffalo Cemetery, Buffalo Township, Pa.  
Washington County Chapter, Pa.

Anderson, John—Hill Cemetery, Shelburne, Mass.  
Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Mass.

Anderson, John—Meeting House Spring, near Carlisle, Pa.  
State Society, Pa.

Anderson, Kenneth—Shelbyville, Tenn.  

Anderson, Richard Clough—Soldiers Retreat, Jefferson County, Ky.  
Fincastle Chapter, Ky.

Anderson, Robert—Clemson, S.C.  
Andrew Pickens Chapter, S.C.

Anderson, Robert—Old Stone Church, Clemson, S.C.  
Cateechee Chapter, S.C.

Anderson, Robert—Columbia, S.C.  
Columbia Chapter, S.C.

Anderson, Robert—Manchester Center, Vt.  
Ormsby Chapter, Vt.

Anderson, Turner—County Court Yard, Henderson, Ky.  
Gen. Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Ky.

Anderson, William—East End Cemetery, Cadiz, Ky.  
Kentucky Society, Ky.

Anderson, William—Old Cemetery, Ware, Mass.  
Major Peter Harwood Chapter, Mass.

Anderson, William—Ashland, Ohio.  
Sarah Copus Chapter, Ohio

Andrews, Ephraim—Turner, Me.  
Dover-Foxcroft Chapter, Me.

Andrews, John—Old Burying Ground, Kings Highway, Westport, Conn.  
Compo Hill Chapter, Conn.

Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Mass.

Wayne County Chapter, Pa.

Andrews, Nehemiah—Maplehurst Cemetery, Guilford, Vt.  
Brattleboro Chapter, Vt.

Andrews, Robert—Old Cemetery, Boylston Center, Mass.  
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Mass.

Angle, Paul—Ramsaysburg Cemetery, Warren County, N.J.  
Gen. William Maxwell Chapter, N.J.

Angle, William—Ramsaysburg Cemetery, Warren County, N.J.  
Gen. William Maxwell Chapter, N.J.

Annable, Ebenezer—Bridgewater, Mich.  
Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Mich.

Aann, Daniel—Brinckerhoff Cemetery, Beacon, N.Y.  
Melzingah Chapter, N.Y.

Fort Antes Chapter, Pa.

Archer, Benjamin—Public Library, Keene, N.H.  
Ashuelot Chapter, N.H.

(Continued on page 734)

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From The Mail Bag Of The National Membership Commission

Registrar General—Mrs. Richard Denney 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. La Mack
4510 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53405

National Chairman Lineage Research—Mrs. Herman Markey Richardson
P. O. Box 325, Blakely, Georgia 31723

National Chairman Membership—Mrs. John Garlin Biel
345 South 22nd Street, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803

REGISTRAR GENERAL

Q. How can my chapter find out as quickly as possible if an application has been verified?
A. The Chapter Registrar should enclose a self-addressed stamped postal with the name of the applicant on reverse side, and attach to application paper. When the genealogist has verified the paper she will date and return card immediately.

Q. Why are requested changes or corrections on my verified application not made more promptly?
A. Because National receives far too many requests without the evidence to support the claim. If definite, conclusive, acceptable evidence was supplied with each request they could be handled within a reasonable length of time.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL

Q. What is the difference between a PRIMARY and SECONDARY Chapter?
A. A PRIMARY chapter is one which may organize with 12 members; a SECONDARY chapter must organize with 25 members, 12 of whom have never belonged to any chapter.

Q. May a chapter close its charter list with only the organizing members?
A. Yes.

Q. How many members must a chapter lose to a new chapter to qualify for point #1 of Honor Roll?
A. Chapters losing FOUR or more members to a new chapter as organizing members may deduct the number of members lost and add one to the remaining membership figure.

Q. Is the chapter regent the only officer who cannot serve more than 6 consecutive years?
A. Yes.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
See page 724.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN LINEAGE RESEARCH

Q. Where can Charts be ordered for filling in information to be sent to Lineage Research requesting help?
A. Order from the Lineage Research Office, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. They are free to all chapters.

Q. How much information must be on Chart?
A. At least 3 generations should be on Chart before asking the Chapter Chairman for assistance.

Q. After the Chart has been mailed to Washington, can a prospective member contact the Office about it?
A. Any questions regarding Chart should be made through the Chapter ONLY.

Q. Is there a charge for this service?
A. No. If certified copies of records are needed for proof, the prospective member pays the cost.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN MEMBERSHIP

Q. Where may the Revised 1968 Membership Outline Guides be obtained and what is cost?
A. From the Corresponding Secretary General’s Office in Washington. They are free.

Q. To whom do chapters report all membership changes?
A. All changes in membership are to be reported immediately to the TREASURER GENERAL ONLY. Any chapter officer may report to Treasurer General, but some officer must.

Q. Do NEW members admitted at June, 1969 Board pay 1970 dues?
A. YES. Article XI, section II of National Bylaws provide that only dues of member admitted or reinstated on or after October 1 shall be credited the next succeeding calendar year.

Q. Is a NEW member admitted at June Board eligible for immediate transfer?
A. YES. However, a transferred member must remain a member for a year before again becoming eligible for transfer.
The Regent should be at the meeting a few minutes before the time set for the meeting. She should always stand when calling the meeting to order, when addressing the assembly, when putting a question, when giving the reasons for her decision upon a point of order, and when speaking upon an appeal. At other times, she would be seated.

The Regent raps the gavel one time and says, "The meeting will please come to order. The Chapter members will rise and remain standing until the singing of our National Anthem.

"The Scripture and Prayer will be given by the Chaplain, __________. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America will be led by __________. Chairman of The Flag of the United States of America Committee. The American's Creed will be led by __________.

"The National Anthem will be led by __________. (Members will be seated after the National Anthem.) The President General's message will be read by __________. (Delegate this in advance of meeting to a member with good voice and who reads with expression) (At this point check to be sure a quorum is present.)

THE REGENT: "The Secretary will read the minutes of the last regular meeting." The recording secretary rises, and, without addressing the Chair, reads the minutes.

THE REGENT: "Are there any corrections to the minutes? (Pause) There being none, the minutes stand approved as read." If there are corrections, the Regent directs the secretary to make the correction and says, "Are there any further corrections? If none, the minutes stand approved as corrected."

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the reports of the officers." Officers report in the order in which the office appears in the bylaws. Check before the meeting to determine if officers or committee chairmen have a report. It is neither necessary nor desirable to call on every officer and committee chairman if they have nothing to report.

THE REGENT: "The Corresponding Secretary will please read correspondence not requiring action." If there is none, omit the report of the Corresponding Secretary.

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the report of the Treasurer. The treasurer rises and without addressing the Chair, reads the report.

THE REGENT: "Are there any questions regarding the treasurer's report? If none, the report will be filed with the Auditing Committee." The report of the Auditor is adopted at the annual meeting, and this carries approval of the treasurer's records. The report of the treasurer is NEVER adopted.

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is reports of Standing Committees. Are there reports from any of the standing committees, other than the National Defense Committee? The National Defense Committee will now report." (A must at every meeting is the National Defense report.)

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is the report of Special Committees." (The Chair calls for the reports she knows are ready to be made. These are usually made by the chairman of the special committee, but may be made by any member of the committee.)

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is Unfinished Business." (NOT "Old Business") (Check with secretary, prior to meeting for any unfinished business.)

THE REGENT: "The next business in order is new business." Correspondence requiring action may be read and acted upon at this time.

THE REGENT: "The program will be presented by __________ chairman of the Program Committee." (The regent never turns the meeting over to anyone, but if the Program chairman is to present the program, the regent presents the chairman as shown above, and the chairman presents the speaker, musician, etc. When the program is concluded, the chairman says, "Madam Regent this concludes the program. The Regent thanks the chairman and those who participated.)

THE REGENT: "Is there any further business? (Pauses) Are there any announcements?" (Pauses) "If there is no further business, and no objections, the meeting is adjourned." OR a member, rising: "Madam Regent (Awaits recognition). I move that we adjourn." Another member, without rising, seconds the motion.

THE REGENT: "It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All those in favor, say 'Aye'—those opposed say 'No.' The Ayes have it, and the meeting is adjourned." The Regent may give one tap with the gavel. (The meeting is not adjourned until the Regent declares adjournment.)

Order of Business
1. Call to order
2. Opening ceremonies
3. Reading and approval of the minutes
4. Reports of officers in the order in which they are listed in the Bylaws
5. Reports of Standing Committees
6. Reports of Special Committees (if any)
7. Unfinished business
8. New business
9. Adjournment

At Every Meeting
1. Have Scripture and Prayer, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, American's Creed and/or National Anthem, President General's Message from the DAR Magazine, and at least FIVE minutes to some phase of DAR National Defense material, this to come from the National Defense Committee Office in Washington.
2. Have a previously prepared Agenda for that meeting written so it can be easily followed.
3. Have Chapter Bylaws, NSDAR Bylaws and State Bylaws, your Chapter Year Book, (which should include the Chapter roll) and DAR Handbook on hand.
American History Month Essays

MRS. DONALD SPICER
National Chairman,
American History Month Committee

“Heroines of the American Revolution” was the subject for the 1969 American History Month Essay Contest.

Martha Washington

By Johnny Dull
5th Grade, Spring Street School, Atlanta, Ga.
(Sponsored by Fort Peachtree Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.)

The countryside in New Kent County, Virginia is beautiful all year but is never more beautiful than in the summer when mother nature seems to glow with pride at her work.

In these surroundings Martha Dandridge was born on June 31, 1731 to Colonel and Mrs. John Dandridge. She was the oldest of six children.

Chestnut Grove, her family's plantation home, stood on the south banks of the Pamunkey River. In the shadows of the giant chestnut trees Martha played as a little girl and at times she sat and dreamed of the future.

Little could she imagine the many and different forms of shadows that would shape and mold her life. In the years to follow she was to know happiness as well as sorrow. The paths she travelled were to lead her through war, statehood, fame, honor and finally, in the shadow of a great man, to the position of being our First Lady.

In Colonial days it was important to learn to spin, weave, sew and cook. Martha learned these things along with embroidery, dancing and music. She was also taught reading, grammar, and arithmetic. Martha's intelligence (Continued on page 722)

Mistress Washington:
“Stern Daughter of the Voice of God”

By Lee Mason
6th Grade, E. Rivers School, Atlanta, Ga.
(Sponsored by The Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.)

My tail tickled my nose as I thought how unusual it was for me, a cat, to be here at Valley Forge with George Washington's wife, Mistress Martha. This winter had been so unlike any of my other six winters at comfortable Mount Vernon.

Today, for instance, had started with the Quaker ladies bringing a gift of appreciation to us. You know that the Quaker ladies' husbands who were in jail had been freed by the general. My mistress asked him to respect their wish that they not be made to fight. The gift was a fresh jug of lovely milk with thick cream on top. Soon after the Quaker ladies left the General came in for breakfast.

The General looked so very grim and thoughtful that I sat very still and hardly blinked. Mistress Washington served the General his acorn coffee with the beautiful cream in it! As he sipped the creamy, hot drink he asked Mistress's opinion of the men in Congress who envied his authority. She suggested he ignore them. The officer whom they had sent was without authority to question the General. They would use his answering as proof he had done something wrong. She suggested making a joke among the men, of the officer's questions because the questions were ridiculous. The General much encouraged, agreed, and I made my paws into a muff and went to sleep.

After lunch the officers' wives came for tea. The Mulberry tea Mistress Washington served had more of that cream. She made tea cakes with some of the milk and served them too. I was hoping for the crumbs, but the ladies ate little because everyone was busy mending clothes for officers and troops alike.

After a nap I woke up and saw the sergeant waiting to escort Mistress Washington around the camp to give the troops hot cocoa and an encouraging word.

Before she returned, some officers came to call on the General—“Mad” Anthony Wayne, Henry Knox who fires those big guns and Nathanael Greene whose wife's name is “Kitty.” Mistress Washington returned and was very gracious to the officers even after her busy day and the cold walk. Everyone had more tea cakes and (Continued on page 722)
Women spies have played an important part in American History. This is the story of one whose actions influenced the course of the American Revolution, Lydia Darragh.

Lydia Darragh was a Quaker woman who lived in Philadelphia. She operated a spying system of her own within the family. The information she collected was copied by her husband in shorthand on pieces of paper small enough to be hidden inside large button molds. Then she covered the molds with cloth that matched her son John's suit and sewed them on his jacket. John, who was fourteen, and not likely to be suspected as a spy, would slip off to the American camp in his suit. His older brother, Charles, a lieutenant in Washington's army, would remove the messages from the buttons. Charles, who could read his father's shorthand, would transcribe the messages for General Washington.

It was early December 1777, a crucial time in the war. The British under General Howe occupied Philadelphia. Washington's army, camped at Whitemarsh just outside of Philadelphia, had just been defeated at Brandywine in September and had been beaten again at Germantown in October. If Howe could surprise Washington now it would be the third defeat for the Americans within a few weeks and would likely end the war.

Howe's first headquarters had been opposite the Darragh's. As soon as Howe began planning the attack, American spies began sending information.

As time drew near for the attack the British unknowingly helped Lydia gain information by using her house to quarter soldiers. Lydia protested having to leave, so the British changed their minds and allowed the Darraghs to stay in their home. However, it was agreed to let General Howe have one room for a council chamber. She gave the British a room in the back of the house, upstairs. She sent her younger children to the country.

On December 2, 1777, a British order sent the Darraghs to bed early because the room was to be used for an important conference and they wished not to be disturbed. The Darraghs retired early as ordered. Lydia Darragh couldn't sleep; she had to know what was going on.

(Continued on page 722)
and charm helped her become prepared for a life of service and leadership with high standards which American women still try to achieve.

Martha Dandridge married Colonel Daniel Parke Custis, a rich planter, when she was eighteen years old. In 1757 Colonel Custis died leaving her a widow with two children and large estates. One year later she met Colonel George Washington and they were married in January of 1759.

The Washingtons lived in Williamsburg, Virginia at first but later moved to Mount Vernon. They were happy together and loved, respected and admired each other.

The colonists also looked to Colonel Washington with respect and admiration. He was chosen to become the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. It was a time of grave concern in the colonies. England had imposed what the colonists considered unconstitutional acts. Resistance followed, and soon war began.

During the next eight years everyone had to make many sacrifices. Martha felt that she could best serve her country by staying close to her husband’s side. Through all the bitter winters and battles she nursed the wounded and sick soldiers, secured the food and clothing, wrote letters home to the soldiers’ families and did everything she could to give hope and comfort. It has been told that much credit should go to her for the winning of the war.

Finally the war was over, but Martha and George could not return to private life yet. He had been elected President of the new nation and by his side stood the First Lady.

The shadows of rich experiences had formed a new kind of lady, the American woman. Martha Washington represents a heroine with all the highest ideals for which we have been proud throughout our history. She died in 1802, leaving a heritage that will always be a challenge.

Mistress Washington:
“Stern Daughter of the Voice of God”

(Continued from page 720)

there went all that luscious milk, so I curled up for the evening.

Suddenly I woke up from my doze upon hearing James, the cook, ask Mistress Washington what to do with the last of the cream. Mistress Washington told him she was going to give it to a friend. I was about to go to sleep when she set down a saucer in front of me. There was that cream I had waited so long for. Mistress Washington was seeing to it that before she let herself rest, no one went without her care.

Lydia Darragh
(Continued from page 721)

on. She slipped into a closet adjoining the conference room where she could easily hear. In the closet she heard an officer sum up the attack plans.

The British would leave Philadelphia on the night of December 4 and surprise Washington’s army at Whitemarsh.

Lydia hurried back to her room and pretended to be asleep. The meeting broke up, and an officer knocked at her door to let her know they were leaving, and for her to lock up the house. Cleverly, she made no reply. He knocked louder and she finally made a sleepy response.

The next day, December 3, she decided on what to do. She told her husband nothing except that she was going into the country. She was going to report the information herself. The next morning, December 4, she went along a road toward the mill with the story she was going to get flour at the mill. She passed the British easily; her dress showed that she was a Quaker. The British would not have suspected Quakers to have any part in the war. She had General Howe’s pass, and, besides many women went to get flour at the mill.

When she reached the mill it was still morning and she was outside the British-held area. She left her bag at the mill to be filled and turned westward along Nice Town Lane toward the Rising Sun Tavern, a few miles away.

The American army had already started to take precautions. Major Allan McLane’s patriot cavalry was patrolling the defense line at Whitemarsh. Colonel Elias Boudinot was stationed at the Rising Sun Tavern, where the Americans had a small outpost. Colonel Thomas Craig, well acquainted with the locality, was keeping an eye on what passed along Nice Town Lane. Colonel Boudinot was to receive and interpret information.

Along her way, Lydia Darragh met an American officer, probably Colonel Thomas Craig. Colonel Craig, a Pennsylvanian, knew the Darraghs and asked her what she was doing so far from home. She told him her story. After taking her to a farmhouse for food and rest, he hurried the message back to Washington.

Because Lydia Darragh was afraid that Craig wouldn’t get the information back in time she wrote the message down, and sent it to Colonel Boudinot by another woman. The message said that General Howe was coming out the next morning with 15,000 men, 13 pieces of cannon, baggage wagons, and 11 boats on wheels. Boudinot hurried back to headquarters and gave his report to Washington. Boudinot told Washington that the British would attack the rear, but Washington disagreed; he said they would attack the left and he correctly guessed the road they would use.

At three o’clock in the morning there was a crash of alarm guns on the very road Washington had predicted. Boudinot, who was surprised, rode for his life and the British occupied his quarters by dawn, but Washington’s army was ready and the attack was a
complete failure. At noon the next day Howe retired. The Whitemarsh failure discouraged the British.

The British knew they had been betrayed. A British officer summoned Lydia Darragh to the conference room. The officer asked her if any of the family had been awake the night of the conference. The officer didn't even suspect her because he remembered how sleepy she seemed that night.

Of course, the actions of Lydia and her soldier son were against the rules of the Quakers. Some years later, the Friend's meeting to which the Darraghs belonged, cast out Lieutenant Charles Darragh for engaging 'in the war and Lydia Darragh for neglecting to attend religious meetings. They never knew how she helped to prevent a crucial American defeat.

Rachel Craighead Caldwell
(Continued from page 721)

Many times I had climbed and hidden there. While the British searched the house, the messenger slipped away to safety. Had it not been for Mother's quick thinking, the important message might never have been received by General Greene.

Another story I like took place on March 11, 1781. I was twelve. All the men were away at war, and our community was defenseless. Some British officers broke in and took possession of our home. First, however, Mother helped some neighbors escape by the back door with the excuse, "I must attend my child." And when she returned, the Red Coats forced us to leave, to move to the smokehouse. Your great grandmother was very brave. My sisters cried, and we were hungry. For two days and nights we had only dried peaches and apples and no beds until a physician friend slipped a bed in with a few cooking utensils and some provisions. A young British officer laughed. My mother, with her usual faith, replied, "Wait and see what the Lord will do for us." A snappy reply came from the officers, "If He intends to do anything, 'tis time He had begun." She did not answer. He sneered, "You can expect no favors. Women are as great rebels as men." This statement, I take now, as a compliment. She was a rebel—and a heroine.

The greatest time of restraint for her was when she watched the British take all my father's books and papers from our library and burn them in the middle of the yard. Many were valuable and irreplaceable. Even the family Bible was burned, and the house was pillaged.

When the Tories were plundering, one of them broke open a chest of drawers and brought out, laughing, a handsome cloth, one of my mother's prized possessions. It was an elegant tablecloth, a family heirloom. Your great grandmother seized the beautiful cloth from the British soldier's hands and held it tightly. She was determined that nothing would harm it. Turning to the other men, she appealed, "Do you not have a wife or daughter for whose sake you would interfer to cause her to be treated with more civility? One Tory, a small man, was moved by this request and with tears in his eyes said he had a wife, a fine little woman. "No rudeness shall come to you," he said. The tablecloth was left unharmed.

On March 15, 1781 a barrage of shots was heard. This was the Battle of Guilford Court House, a turning point in the War, for the British retreated. The women of the Alamance congregation, led by Mother, prayed while the Battle was raging that it would cease. Afterwards they went on the battlefield in search of their men and to help those wounded. Who knows but that she suspected my father would be killed there. She was in constant fear for his life, but we children were protected from knowing this. It was truly hard to believe that after War he could return to his ministry and active life and live to be almost a hundred years old.

So, let these stories and events in the life of Rachel Craighead Caldwell inspire you to serve others, to withstand criticism and overcome hardships. You have a wonderful heritage. Your great grandmother lived to be eighty-three years old, a woman of remarkable character and influence. I know you will be also.

Sincerely,
John Caldwell

---

1970
American History Month Essay Contest

The subject for the 1970 American History Month Essay Contest is "The Declaration of Independence and Its Signers." Students are given a choice of writing about an individual Signer, as a group or about the Declaration (what it means to them, how it came to be written, etc.). Any essay relating to the Declaration, the Signers, their lives, homes, families or activities will be eligible. Deadline is February 1, 1970. For full details, please contact the National Vice Chairman in charge of the Contest, Mrs. Frank R. Mettlach, P. O. Box 742, La Mesa, Calif. 92041.
From the Desk of the National Chairman:

Determine the date set by law in your State for which records have been kept and then copy records before this date.

Kansas 1968 (Bible, Cemetery, Marriage, and other misc. records)

Table of Contents
Grave of Real Daughter, Frances Bush Loveland Spotsylvania County, Va. Marriage Register 1795-1853
Will of Peter Stover, Shenandoah County, Va. 1799
Will of Jacob Stover, Shenandoah County, Va. 1816
Will of Samuel Thomson, Louisa County, Va. 1815
Bible Records of Thomas Jackson & Esther Philips
Bible Records of Abraham Grafft & Eunice P.
Bible Records of Henry Lytle & Rebecca Grafft
Bible Record of Robert Leitch (son of John Leach)
Bible Record of Thomas Kennedy of Finvoy co., Antrim, Ireland
Bible Record of Steel Family of Frederick County, Virginia
Bible Record of Thomas Josiah Bowler & Ruth Attwell Mudge
Bible Record of Munger Family
Bible Record of Alexander Wilson
Bible Record of Henry C. Marshall & Martha Cook
Letter of Calvin R. Taylor 1852
Elderkin Family Records
Ad-Matha Cemetery, called Jenkins, Pottawotamie Co., Kansas, 1858-1964
Marriage Records, Pratt County, Kansas, 1888-1895
Memoirs of Samuel Jay Bascom 1946-1916
Memoirs of Olive Jerusha Longley Bascom 1848-1916

The following was contributed by Wichita Chapter, Kansas. Louisa Co., Va., Will Bk. I, p. 29.

Samuel Thomson Will dated 6-16-1750; probated 1753
Wife Temperance Thomson
son Thomas Thomson, sole Exec.
youngest son
son Samuel Thomson
son John Thomson
five youngest sons John Thomson, Joseph Thomson, David Thomson, Robert Thomson and Asa Thomson
dau Elizabeth Thomson
son William
dau. Sarah
"to my . . . son Samuel Kombron"
"schooling of my youngest son Joseph" mentioned George Brack's heirs and John Stubbefield
Samuel (his mark) Thomson
Witnesses: Chapness Terry
William Steele

Abraham Grafft Bible owned by Virginia Lytle Jones Anderson, and contributed by Uvedale Chapter.
Mary Grafft was born January 7th, 1799
John Grafft was born April 29th 1800
Ann Grafft was born December 23 1802
George Grafft was born August 15th 1804
Elizabeth Grafft was born April 13th 1807
Rachel Grafft was born January 27th 1809
Eunice Grafft was born April 27 1812
Moses Grafft was born October 27th 1813
Rebecca Grafft was born October 8th 1815
Susan Grafft was born April 15th 1818
Abraham Grafft was born August 27th 1820
Eliza Jane Snider was born November 19th 1825
James Watts Williams born March 22nd 1848
George Anna J. Williams was born September 12th 1851
Frank L. Williams was born 30th May, A.D. 1852
Elizabeth Grafft departed this life October 4th 1827
Eunice Grafft departed this life October 27th 1812
Abraham Grafft was born October 5th 1774
Eunice P. his wife was born June the 4th 1775
Abraham Grafft and Eunice his wife were married February 6th 1798
John Williams and Susan Grafft were married on the 22nd June 1847

Delaware Bible Records, Volume XII (includes wills, deeds, charts, and cemetery records)

Table of Contents (lists the following Bible records)
Warren Prettyman's
Jesse Joseph's
Pride
Stevens-Pride
F. C. Maull
Kyle-Spence
Peter R. Schellinger and Sarah
Harold Purnell's Old Scotch Bible
Webb-Web
Wills-Compton
Clarence E. Jester
Benson
Lewis
Britton
Lockard
Mellott
Starr
Frank Sanderson MacGregor's
Josiah Hopkins

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
Israel Waters August 1839

Births
Israel Waters was born February 12th 1785
Lucy Beebe was born November 5th 1804
Elira Emily Waters was born October 25th 1825
Mary Emily Waters was born April 3d 1828
William Waters and George Waters were born August 7th 1830
Rosa Jane Waters was born July 12th 1835
George Wm. Best was born August 1st 1851
—delia Robeson was born Novr 22d 1853
William Waters was born August 7th 1830
Sarah J. Goodrich was born July 20th 1834
James Stanley Best and Mary Emily Waters were Married
Lucy Beebe was born November 5th 1804
Israel Waters was born February 12th 1785
Rosa Jane Waters was born July 12th 1835
Edward F. Waters was born Dec. 17th 1855
—delia Robeson was born Novr 22d 1853
Lucy Walters Died July 29th 1853

Deaths
Elira Emily Waters died February 3 1826
Lucy Walters Died July 29th 1853

Marriages
Israel Waters and Lucy Beebe were married August 29th 1824
James Stanley Best and Mary Emily Waters were Married May 26th 1847

Wife Catherine
“four of my children named Elisabeth and Ephraim, John and Christina . . .”
“. . . my two daughters Mary and Catherine . . .”
Execs.: James Ingles and George Gross [Grob, Gros]
Witnesses: Jacob Engers, Johannes Brower, Jeremiah Jordan.

Frost family record on what appears to be the fly leaf of a book published 1809, Amherst, N.H. submitted by Mrs. Bernice R. Wentworth, Toaping Castle Chapter.
Solomon Frost Born the 12 of September 1759 Dyed November 16, 1801 aged 32 years.
Sarah Frost Born the 20 of February 1763
check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR and mail with Rev. Sol. b. 1760-63, Fauquier Co., Va., d. Bracken Co., Ky. to the citizens of Philadelphia, and especially to those who inherit the names of these worthies."

Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Ky., m. Ann Brent c 1782; son, William B. m. Anna R. and Sarah Allen, both b. in Fauquier Co., Va., d. Clark Co., Greening c. 1807 in East Tenn. She d. of Reuben Greening.

Cost per line—Cost of one 6 1/2 in. typed line is 75¢. Make check payable to Treasurer General, NSDAR, and mail with Query to Genealogical Records Office, 1776 D St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

**King-Brent-Greening-Manh**: Want anc’s of William King, Rev. Sol. b. 1760-63, Fauquier Co., Va., d. Bracken Co., Ky., m. Ann Brent c 1782; son, William B. m. Anna R. Greening c. 1807 in East Tenn. She d. of Reuben Greening and Sarah Allen, both b. in Fauquier Co., Va., d. Clark Co., Ky. Who were their parents? Want parents of Peter Mann b. 1783, in Va., m. Elizabeth Gaitrell from Va. 1-25-1804, in Bracken Co., Ky. both d. there. Ann Mann, dau. m. Thomas King, s. of Wm. B. King. Will exchange info.—Mrs. R. G. Dewall, 1013 Adella Ave, Coronado, Calif. 92118.

**Hagler**: Wanted information concerning the birth, death, and place of residence during the Rev. War of William Hagler, Sr. (1750-1827), a bodyguard of General George Washington.—Mayme Hagler Winters, 401 N. Leach, Watonga, Okla.

**Willmut**: George, b. 1788-9, Annapolis, Md. Want info on descendants Cornelia Milbourn or other ch.—Mrs. J. L. Martin, 350 Perkins St, Oakland, Ca. 94610.


**Herring-West**: Info par. Joshua Herring who m. Lucretia Alderman in 1805, Duplin Co., N.C. Par. of Sarah West who m. Thomas W. Herring, Duplin Co., N.C. 1833. Luther W. Herring who moved to Colorado from N.C. early 1900.—Mrs. J. M. Smith, 408 Englewood Dr, Rocky Mount, N.C. 27801.

**Ellison**: Want descendants of William Ellison, who came to America in 1744 from Ireland. Sons—William, Andrew, John, and Robert; and daughter who married a McAlister. Sons John and Robert lived in Fairfield C., S.C.—Mrs. Louis W. Erath, 3518 Inwood Dr., Houston, Tex. 77042.

**Kellerman**: Want proof Frederick Kellerman served Rev. War. He d. in Bedford County, Pa. 1812-20. Where buried? Want names of his children.—Mrs. L. G. Kellerman, 745 W. 1st St., Garnett, Ks. 66032.

**Rockwell**: Want ancestors, descendants, dates, places for James Rockwell, b. 3-6-1763 (where?) d. Scioto Co., Ohio, 1833. His wife Hannah (who?) b. Feb. 1763 (where?) d. Scioto Co., Ohio, 1848. Both bur. Martin Cemetary. Lived possibly Wyoming Valley, Pa., Westchester and Chenung Co.'s, N.Y. prior to 1816, then moved to Ohio. 14 possible children of which following are known: Jonathon, Ephriam, James, Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin, Polly, Rachel, Anna. Related families: Bennett, Mead, Handy, Richy, Southworth.—Mrs. George Royes, P.O. #137, Imbler, Oregon 97841.


**Whitenack**: Want date of births, deaths and marriage of Blakert Whitenack and wife Ann; her maiden name? Any information appreciated. Please write Mrs. C. C. Garner, Stockton, Ala. 36579.

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**Whitenack**: Want date of births, deaths and marriage of Blakert Whitenack and wife Ann; her maiden name? Any information appreciated. Please write Mrs. C. C. Garner, Stockton, Ala. 36579.
Mrs. John T. Maynard served as Chapter Regent 1949–1951. She was elected again in 1967 and served until her death December 13, 1968.
“Greetings” Guadalupe Victoria Chapter advertising chairman from her home in Historic Goliad, Texas, Kathleen Marsh

Compliments of
McNeill Insurance Agency
Nederland, Texas

McKNIGHT FAMILY HISTORY
Wallace, Alexander, and English
Md., N.C., Ga., Tex., 1648-1969
Early Clan History and Coats of Arms. Maps, wills, deeds, Rev. War Records 250 pages. Price $20.00. Send checks to Mrs. T. McKnight Peak, 85 Trinity St., Austin, Texas 78701

PEARLS OF THE CONCHOS CHAPTER
San Angelo, Texas 76901
Organized February 1, 1969

In Memory of
Past Regent 1937-38
MRS. L. A. WOODS
Six Flags Chapter
Fort Worth, Texas

Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 706)
Honored guests included the local Sons of the American Revolution—including their Vice President Western Division, Robert H. Swadley and Mr. Marston Watson, State S.A.R. Vice President; Alameda Historical Society; California Historical Society; and State Officers and Chairman of DAR.

ANTHONY SMITH CHAPTER
Lufkin, Texas
Honoring our Regents Past and Present

In Memoriam
Mrs. E. P. Miller
Mrs. DeWitt Owen
Daniel McMahon Chapter, Athens, Texas

Compliments of
FORT BEND CHAPTER
Richmond, Texas

Greetings from
JOHNSON BARTLETT CHAPTER
Borger, Texas

Honoring our Regent
Mrs. Jack S. Lankford
Llano Estacado Chapter, Amarillo, Texas

Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, past Chaplain General, presented the devotional following the presentation of the American Flag and the National Anthem.

Michael Djordjevich, a native of Yugoslavia received the Americanism Award, the highest honor bestowed on a naturalized citizen by the DAR. Mr. Djordjevich, 29, who came to the United States in 1956 after the Communist takeover of his homeland, is now a San Francisco executive.

Bernard M. Griffis presented the musical part of the program. Mr. Griffis has written 16 ballads about the American Revolution, some of which have appeared on television in the Fresno Area and in the schools to help teach American History. One song he sang was about Capt. John Smith, whose grave in California was marked by the DAR three years ago is the only Calif. gravesite of an American Revolution soldier.

Ann Loucks Chapter shared their R.O.T.C. presentation with us that day, University of Calif., Concord Campus, to Richard Lindsay.

(Continued on page 742)

WEINGARTEN'S
Green Thumb Nurseries
Houston, Texas

For the best selection of roses, trees, shrubs and all of the newest plants and pottery, come by the Green Thumb Nursery of any Weingarten store in your neighborhood. If you’re looking for blooming flowers all year round, try our healthy bedding plants.

We’ll be looking for you!
John McKnitt Alexander Chapter
Texas Society DAR
Proudly Presents
Mrs. Ford Hubbard

JULIA SHEPHERD HUBBARD
Candidate for the office of STATE REGENT 1970
In recognition of continuous dedicated DAR service on Chapter,
State, and National levels.
We're proud of our name, too.

The Madonna of the Trail
(Continued from page 697)

as she burrows her toes into the gritty sand to face the challenge of stinging salt spray.

The inscription on the east:

THIS TRAIL, TROD BY
THE PADRES IN SPANISH DAYS, BECAME
UNDER MEXICAN RULE,
THE ROAD CONNECTING
SAN BERNADINO AND
LOS ANGELES, LATER
THE AMERICAN POST ROAD.

On the west:

OVER THIS TRAIL,
NOVEMBER 1826,
JEDEDIAH SMITH, SEEKING
A RIVER FLOWING WESTWARD,
LED A BAND OF SIXTEEN
TRAPPERS, THE FIRST
AMERICANS TO ENTER
CALIFORNIA OVERLAND.

The twelfth monument was dedicated at Bethesda, Maryland. It is located beside the Bethesda Post Office and commemorates the spot where the pioneers spent the first night out of Georgetown on their way to the west. Bethesda was the eastern terminus of the Cumberland Road, the first portion of the National Old Trails Road leading into the Santa Fe Trail. Pioneers from the Tidewater country traveled west in Conestoga Wagons, a type of covered wagon which originated in Conestoga, Pennsylvania about 1725. They were large wagons, drawn by four to six horses and were capable of carrying up to eight tons. The bottom of the wagon curved upward at both ends, and the upper part was usually painted red and the lower part blue. The white canvas roof was high and rounded, while the wheels were made with broad rims to prevent bogging down in mud. The Conestoga was first used by farmers and later carried most of the freight and passengers that went westward over the Alleghenies from the time of the Revolutionary War until about 1850. The Conestoga wagon was sometimes called the "camel of the prairies."

The Madonna in Bethesda was dedicated nine and one-half months after the first one at Springfield, Ohio. There was a week of activities in which the birth of our Nation was celebrated with the 154th anniversary of the battle of Lexington of the Revolutionary War. On April 19, 1929, former Postmaster General Harry S. New accepted the monument for the people of Bethesda. Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, Maryland's State Regent, accepted guardianship of the statue and ground for the Bethesda (Continued on page 736)
Presenting THE EDMAN Associates
Candidates for Texas State Office 1970

For State Vice Regent
MRS. F. HASTINGS PANNELL
Lt. William Brewer Chapter, Midland

For State Regent
MRS. GEORGIA BINGLE EDMAN
Lady Washington Chapter, Houston

For State Recording Secretary
MRS. WILLIAM A. BURGETT
Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, El Paso

For State Corresponding Secretary
MRS. ROBERT W. EVANS, SR.
Henry Downs Chapter, Waco

For State Organizing Secretary
MRS. BERNIE CHESLEY McCREA
John Davis Chapter, Abilene

For State Treasurer
MRS. CARROL F. HUNT
Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston

For State Registrar
MRS. ROBERT H. PARKINSON
Alamo Chapter, San Antonio

For State Historian
MRS. CHESTER W. KLINGMAN
Nancy Horton Davis Chapter, Dallas

For State Librarian
MRS. R. V. MILLER
Andrew Carruthers Chapter, Austin

For State Curator
MRS. ROBERT L. HENNING
Corpus Christi Chapter
Corpus Christi
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

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Where Sunshine Spends The Winter

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Thomas Jefferson Chapter issues a cordial invitation to all readers to visit Carlsbad, the Caverns, Retirement Homes and new Retirement Center.

Thomas Jefferson Chapter thanks the following for their support:

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Carter Agency
Cavern Supply Company
Southwestern Public Service Company
Southern Union Gas Company
Motel Stevens
MRS. DOUGLAS GRIFFIN
(Marion Downey)
NEW MEXICO STATE REGENT
1969 - 1971

New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution,
Celebrating their SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY,
affectionately honor their dedicated and
devoted daughter.

Chapters
Stephen Watts Kearny
Jacob Bennett
Lew Wallace
Roswell
Thomas Jefferson
Butterfield Trail
El Portal
Coronado
Dona Ana
Mary Griggs
White Sands
Caprock
Charles Dibrell
Tucumcari
Desert Gold
Marked Revolutionary Graves

(Continued from page 717)

Archer, Benjamin—Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, N.Y. John Jay Chapter, N.Y.
Archer, John—Churchville, Md. Gov. William Paca Chapter, Md.
Artery, John—Ruddles Mill Cemetery, Bourbon, Ky. Cynthiana Chapter, Ky.

Armstrong, James Francis—Presbyterian Cemetery, Trenton, N.J. Gen. David Forman Chapter, N.J.

(Continued on page 738)
HONORING

MRS. JOHN CHARLES HERNDON
IDAHO STATE REGENT
1969 - 1971

Presented with pride and affection by the Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution

Idaho Chapters

Pioneer
Idaho Pocahontas
Wyeth
Twin Falls
Alice Whitman
Eeadahow

Eliza Spalding
Old Fort Hall
Dorion
John Day
Harewood
Cameahwait

Lt. George Farragut
The Madonna of the Trail

(Continued from page 730)

Chapter, DAR, known as the Colonel Tench Tilghman Chapter. The plot was donated by Mr. Walter R. Tuckerman, first President of the Chamber of Commerce, and his wife, Edith. If this land should cease to be used for the purpose of the site of a patriotic memorial to the Pioneer Mothers of the Covered Wagon Days, it is to revert to the granters, Walter R. and Edith Tuckerman.

Mrs. William H. Talbott, who unveiled the monument, was Past Chairman of the Old Trails Committee and Past Regent of her chapter. Judge Harry S. Truman made the address and the Honorable William Tyler Page led the "American's Creed."

The statue faces east, with the post office on the north. The inscription on the south:

OVER THIS HIGHWAY
MARCHED THE ARMY OF
MAJOR GENERAL
EDWARD BRADDOCK
APRIL 14—1755
ON ITS WAY TO FORT DUQUESNE.

The inscription on the north:

THIS, THE FIRST MILITARY ROAD
IN AMERICA
BEGINNING AT ROCK CREEK AND
POTOMAC RIVER,
GEORGETOWN, MARYLAND
LEADING OUR PIONEERS
ACROSS THIS CONTINENT
TO THE PACIFIC.

And so, we Daughters pay tribute to pioneer mothers as preserved in twelve like monuments in twelve states of our union. One can wish for no greater inspiration than to pause at the monument of a Madonna of the Trail and think of the mothers of the past whose pleasures and hardships, victories and privations we will never know. We may well cherish and perpetuate the many sterling qualities they hand down to us.

In the words of Mrs. Moss, "There's a long, long trail awinding into the land of dreams" of an only highway from Colonial East through sands of the West to the Spanish Southwest.
Pennsylvania State Society DAR 1969 State Bus Tour
By Officers, Directors and State Chairman Who Held
Meetings in Each of the Six Districts. Above Picture
Was Made in Pottstown, Pennsylvania

Front row left to right: Mrs. Coray H. Miller, Chairman of Tour and State Chairman DAR Schools; Mrs. John S. Gold, North Central Director; Mrs. C. Elwin Baldwin, North Eastern Director; Mrs. George C. Custer, State Registrar; Mrs. Kenneth C. Sheaffer, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harold A. Russell, State Vice Regent; Mrs. F. A. Paul Ziesmer, State Regent; Mrs. Charles R. Sneidman, State Chaplain; Mrs. Ellis E. Stern, State Historian; Mrs. Betty M. Williams, State Treasurer; Mrs. Edgar V. Weir, North Western Director; Mrs. Glen O. Gillette, South Western Director; Mrs. Logan E. Soles, State Chairman Lineage Research; Mrs. James M. Anderson, Jr., South Eastern Director; Miss Emma Smith, State Vice Chairman Pages.

Back row left to right: “Dave” Hagley, Bus driver; Mrs. J. Paul H. Hively, State Chairman Conservation; Mrs. Lawrence E. Cochran, State Chairman Program; Mrs. William R. Jacob, State Chairman Membership; Mrs. R. Warren Grigg, State Chairman Student Loan and Scholarship; Mrs. Thomas Reitz, State Chairman DAR Service for Veteran Patients; Mrs. George H. Kain, Jr., State Chairman DAR Insignia; Mrs. William P. Fitzgerald, State Chairman DAR Magazine; Mrs. James L. Dobson, State Chairman DAR Good Citizens; Mrs. Perry G. Russell, State Chairman Genealogical Records; Miss Marguerite Flounders, State Chairman Constitution Week; Mrs. Gavin C. Barr, State Chairman Junior Membership; Mrs. William J. Singley, Jr., State Vice Chairman Junior American Citizens.

Hostess Chapters and their Regents were: South Western, Mrs. Arthur W. Tosh, Fort Ligonier Chapter; North Western, Mrs. Frank Dooverspike, Clarion County Chapter; North Central, Mrs. Clarence E. Bierman, Lycoming Chapter; North Eastern, Mrs. Robert M. Roe, Wyoming Valley Chapter; South Eastern, Mrs. Herman L. Weweler, Mahanatamy Chapter; South Central, Miss Gladys B. Heim, Cumberland County Chapter.
Honoring

THE FOUNDERS OF NSDAR

WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY

Mrs. James E. Brooke

State Regent

Marked Revolutionary Graves

(Continued from page 734)

Armstrong, Pleasant—Dayton, Ohio. Multnomah Chapter, Oregon
Armstrong, Robert—Concord, Ill. Pierre Menard Chapter, Ill.
Armstrong, Robert—Armstrong Cemetery, Knox County, Tenn. Ocoee Chapter, Tenn.
Arnold, Robert—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Arnold, Richard—Cincinnati, Ohio. Richard Arnold Chapter, D.C.
Ashe, William—Hebron Church Cemetery, Franklin County, Ga.
Ashel, Nims—Washington Street Cemetery, Keene, N.H. Ashuelot Chapter, N.H.
Ashley, William H.—Arrow Rock, Mo. Missouri DAR
Atkinson, James—Franklin, Tenn. Old Glory Chapter, Tenn.
Atwood, Joshua—Gumpees Cemetery, Pelham, N.H. Matthew Thornton Chapter, N.H.
Ault, Frederick—South Buffalo Cemetery, Buffalo, Pa. Washington County Chapter, Pa.
Austin, George—Congregational Cemetery, Griswold, Conn. Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Conn.
Austin, John—Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky. John (Continued on page 744)
Zip Code Errors Became More Costly July 1

Aside from the possible loss of a subscriber or customer from non-delivery, the Post Office is making mailing mistakes even more expensive. Effective July 1, postal authorities began assessing the 10¢ per piece charge for “Address Correction Requested” when there is an error in Zip Code.

Previously, the fee was collected only when street or city address needed correction. The Zip correction was supplied without charge.

This action applies to second class mail, and to mail endorsed “Address Correction Requested.”

Twenty-first

The Alexandria, Virginia Antique Show

1605 Cameron Street
RECREATION CENTER
NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1969, 12 noon—10 p.m.
November 13th, 12 noon—6 p.m.
Sponsor, John Alexander Chapter, DAR
MISS ANNA MARY McNUTT
Vice President General (elected 1967)
Died July 5, 1969
District of Columbia Daughters
Mrs. Douglas G. Dwayer State Regent
and Descendants of 76 Chapter

THE MISSOURI NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Honors
MRS. KOSUTH C. WEBER
Fifty year Member
on Her Interest in Conservation
“Live Better with Gas”
Only Gas gives you so much costs so little

Honoring our State Regent
MRS. HAMILTON H. SWEET
Jonathan Hatch Chapter of Cape Cod, Massachusetts

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER, Boston honors its 16 Charter Members including Mrs. James W. Cartwright First Regent

Honoring Our Member
MRS. THOMAS NIXON National Chairman
of Pages

Fritilda Abbot Chapter, Andover, Mass.

Honoring our Regent
MRS. P. WILLIAM GESNER Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass.

AMERICAN SAVINGS Bloomfield, New Jersey Savings Certificates 51⁄4%

Honoring Organizing Regent
ANNA SKILMAN HUNT COL. THOMAS REYNOLDS CHAPTER
Pemberton, New Jersey

Compliments of
HOLIDAY INN OF AMERICA Milan, Tenn.
Compliments of
BRUNSWICK CHAPTER Brunswick, Georgia
Honoring our Founders
Joseph Habersham Chapter Atlanta, Georgia

Early History of Upson County, Georgia Limited reprint of scarce edition
1122 pages with index, PRICE $20.00
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Box 171, Thomaston, Ga. 30286

The GEORGIA STATE SOCIETY
Mrs. R. Hugh Reid State Regent
HONORS THE FOUNDERS of the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1890 — 1969

CALIFORNIA STATE SOCIETY Honors THE FOUNDERS of NSDAR Mrs. Thomas Vernon Coffee State Regent
STATE REGENT OF MASSACHUSETTS
NSDAR

MRS. HAMILTON H. SWEET
(Marion Atwood)

1968 - 1971

Proudly Saluted By All of Her Massachusetts Daughters
The corner stone of the Capitol was laid May 18, 1887, the main building was finished March 29, 1888, two wings were completed April 4, 1890. The building was further enlarged by the addition of two more wings, contract awarded September 22, 1915. The original cost and the two later additions totaled $389,569.13.

The structure, of Rawlins sandstone resting on a ten-foot foundation of Fort Collins flagstone, is of Corinthian architecture and classic in design, resembling the National Capitol. The interior is finished in cherry, oak and butternut woods.

The murals in the Senate and House chambers were painted by Allen J. True. They depict Industry, Pioneer Life, Law and Transportation. The ceilings of each chamber are of stained glass with the State Seal in the center.

The bronze statue in the foreground of the picture is of Esther Hobart Morris of South Pass City, Wyoming, known as the "Mother of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming".

Sponsored by the following Chapters:

Chapter Reports

(Continued from page 728)

SAN FRANCISCO (San Francisco, Calif.). On April 12th 1969, Greensboro, Guilford, County, North Carolina at Alamance church yard, a dedication of a bronze marker and a Government tombstone was held at the graves of William Paisley, Sr, John McLean, Sr, Thomas Majors, Maj. John Donnell, John White, James Denny, and James Doak. These men had served in the Revolutionary war, the elder men are the colonial ancestors.

Col. John Paisley is marked beside his brother William and Deliverance Paine Paisley. William served in Revolutionary war.

This marked the first Paisley reunion of the family that has been in North Carolina since 1745. The reunion was created by Silva Wilson Partridge (Mrs. S.N.) of San Francisco chapter DAR. This project took 1,000 hours of researching and writing, planning 3000 miles from home port. The markers were paid for by the family, few of whom knew one another. There was a bus tour of the churches where the families had worshipped, Bethel, Buffalo and Alamance, to the Guilford battle grounds, a luncheon and a special trip to the Greensboro historical museum, where many artifacts of the Paisley family items were on display. Seventeen states were represented.

Mrs. Wilson Byrd placed a wreath upon the markers from the Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro, N.C.—Mrs. S. N. Partridge.

Nevada Sagebrush (Reno, Nevada) is proud of one of its members who has given us another book on historical Nevada. Alice Baltzelle Addenbrooke has published the story of Fort Churchill, the largest and most important of a string of military outposts established along the emigrant trails leading west from the Missouri River. In 1861 the various Indian tribes were disturbed by the advance of white settlers and, particularly, by the stringing of the telegraph line from Missouri to California. The fort was a supply depot for expeditions against the Indians and a refuge and change station for the riders of the Pony Express. Also many travelers were saved and helped on their way by the troops at this fort.

Once owner of the fort and surrounding acres, Nevada Sagebrush Chapter has dedicated it as a state monument to Nevada. Mrs. Addenbrooke was the featured speaker at the dedication in October, 1967.

Mrs. Addenbrooke's previous book is the fascinating history of the first two millionaires in Nevada, whose wealth came from their gold and silver mine in the fabulous Comstock Lode, from which grew famous Virginia City. Wealth from this area caused the

(Continued on page 746)
Mrs. Edward B. Stearns and Mrs. Lester H. Plaisted have been the prime movers in the history of Stark House since 1937. This page is dedicated to them in loving appreciation, by members of Molly Stark Chapter.

Stark House was the early home of General John Stark, New Hampshire's most famous soldier, the hero of Bunker Hill and Bennington. It was built by his father in 1736 of wood cut from nearby trees. Their enormous size is evidenced in the twenty inch wide horizontal panelling in the front rooms where it is twelve to fourteen feet long. The house was in the Stark family until 1821 and then was sold and sold again, until it became the property of the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. For nearly one hundred years it was neglected and allowed to deteriorate. In 1937 it was rumored that the house was to be sold and members of Molly Stark Chapter had been eying it for some time. Mrs. Stearns, with energy and perseverance went after it. The chapter had money and plans for restoration, but not enough money to buy it. Mrs. Stearns was successful and the property was deeded to the chapter. Then came a long cold winter of scraping white paint off the panelling, opening the bricked up fireplaces, removing the bathroom from the front entry and installing a new one on the second floor. The work went on all winter without heat and without running water, while Mrs. Stearns supervised, encouraged and prodded the workers. Restoration was complete and dedication of the house took place in June, 1938.

The more recent upheaval has been the necessity to move the house, to make room for a new Amoskeag Bridge across the Merrimack River. Anyone not close to such a project, can't possibly imagine the dedication and application necessary to accomplish this satisfactorily.

Mrs. Plaisted, regent of the chapter for the past two years, and continuing chairman of the House Restoration Committee, was certainly the right person at the right time. The state paid for moving and relocating the house, but improvements and renewals have to be paid for by the chapter. New wiring, more lighting, a basement under the auditorium, all had to be in the original plans and Mrs. Plaisted has been right there from the beginning in September of 1968, when the furniture was put in storage. She made friends with the workmen as they prepared the house for moving, and they soon were calling her Molly. Strangely enough, her birthday coincides with that of Molly Stark, February 16th.

She has followed every aspect of the re-establishment of the house, and it has been slow and frustrating work. The plumber, the electrician, the carpenter, the City Water Dept. and the Public Service Co. all had to coordinate their work. Mrs. Plaisted was the hub of the wheel and no-one will ever know the hours she spent on the telephone, the hours spent meeting with this one and that, the hours spent on location, seeing to it that everything was done as planned.

The chapter can never repay her for what she has done and it can only be hoped that satisfaction in a job well done can prove to be of some recompense.

Dedication of the newly restored house will coincide with the 75th anniversary of Molly Stark Chapter in October, 1969.
KENTUCKY DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
FIRST and SECOND DISTRICTS  
honor ancestors and dedicate this page to the memory of  
MISS MARY DESHA

First District  
Mrs. Donald H. Jackson, Director

Ayers, Robert—Ballston, N.Y. Saratoga Chapter, N.Y.
Ayers, John—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.
Ayers, Isaac—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, John—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, Robert—Ballston, N.Y. Saratoga Chapter, N.Y.
Ayers, Silas—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.

Second District  
Miss Margaret Ann Patterson, Director

Axtell, Henry—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, Isaac—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, John—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, Robert—Ballston, N.Y. Saratoga Chapter, N.Y.
Ayers, Silas—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J.  
Morristown Chapter, N.J.

Marked Revolutionary Graves  
(Continued from page 738)

Marshall Chapter, Ky.
Auten, John A.—Old Presbyterian Churchyard, Bound Brook, N.J. Camp Middlebrook Chapter, N.J.
Avery, Abner—Main Street Cemetery, Easthampton, Mass. Submit Clark Chapter, Mass.

Axtell, Henry—Caldwell Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Caldwell, N.J. Nova Caesarea Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, Isaac—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, John—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, Robert—Ballston, N.Y. Saratoga Chapter, N.Y.
Ayers, Silas—Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, N.J. Morristown Chapter, N.J.
Ayers, William—Dauphin, Pa. Harrisburg Chapter, Pa. (To be Continued)
A Member of George Rogers Clark Chapter, DAR, Illinois is well known for her philanthropic, cultural, civic, educational, historical and patriotic contributions.

Blanche Skiff Ross was born in Newton, Iowa, January 1873. In 1899 she married Franklin Pierce Ross founder of the Jewel Tea Company.

Besides contributions to libraries, hospitals and patriotic causes, Mrs. Ross is the donor of the Blanche Skiff Ross Memorial Library at Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri. She is a generous contributor to the Mary Frances Skiff Memorial Hospital in Newton, Iowa.

Illinois Daughters are very proud to claim Mrs. Franklin Pierce Ross.
United States government to create, from western Utah, the State of Nevada, known as the Battleborn State. Addition of the new Northern state expedited the end of the Civil War.

Her book relates the life of Sandy and Eilley Bowers, their fantastic rise to sudden wealth, and the mansion they built in the valley below the mountain range of mining fame.

Bowers Mansion, now restored to its original stately beauty, is a tourist attraction becoming nationally known. —Frances Dodd Creek.

MOLLY STARK (Manchester, N. H.). The chapter has involved nearly every member in the tremendous project of moving the 233 year old Stark Homestead, property of the chapter since 1937, from its original location, to make way for a new bridge over the Merrimack River.

The state bought the new land, constructed the new foundation and moved the house, but no more than that; and members, mindful of the rotten sills, rotten clapboards, old wiring, and inadequate furnace felt that now was the time for needed restoration. Thanks are due to several trust funds and to many chapter members for generous contributions.

Preparations started in September, 1968, and a month later the house was ready to be moved. The ell was detached and moved first, taking only three hours, but the main house was more of a problem. Its huge chimney with fireplaces on three sides and a smoke room on the fourth, was bound together with iron rods, then cut free of its supporting field stone base. Steel rails weighing a ton apiece supported the house as it was eased into the street.

The first block was up a sharp rise, and of the two diesel trucks pulling, the first pulled so hard that it pulled the second off the ground, causing it to bounce most of its way up the hill. Chapter members practically held their breaths until the house was on level ground and headed north.

It now had eight blocks to go and with a police car in the lead, fire trucks (Continued on page 751)
In Loving Memory of

JEANETTE MILLER GEITGEY

(Mrs. Harry H.)

Sarah Ann Cochrane Chapter   Northville-Plymouth, Michigan

DAR State Recording Secretary 1967–1970

Died March 21, 1969

Chapter Regent 1965–1967. Chairman of the American Indian Committee; a dedicated worker with the Children of the American Revolution; active in Civic, Patriotic and Historical Societies.

As she was keenly interested in the American Indian, seven carrels (a niche for individual study) in the Library at St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in Springfield, South Dakota, will be marked in her memory.
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Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter
Tempe, Arizona

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Frances Hicklin Hambright
(Mrs. William B.)
Regent 1956-1962
1966-1968

Marjorie (Mrs. Leslie C.) Edie
Director 1966-1969

Lane Van Hook
Director 1966-1969

"We seem to give them back to Thee,
dear Lord, who gavest them to us.
Yet as Thou didst not lose them in
the giving, so we have not lost them
in their return. For life is eternal and
love is immortal and death is but an
horizon and an horizon is nothing save
the limit of our Sight".

New Netherland Chapter
New York, N.Y.

JEANETTE McNAIR BAIN
(Mrs. Edward)
Vice President General
Colorado State Society
NSDAR

In Memory of
397462
Farber, Ethel Wallace (W. J.)
1719 Blouin, Baton Rouge, La.
Lt. Isaac Walker, Md.
400354
Moseley, Belle Wallace (J. H.)
430 West Court, Winnfield, La.
Lt. Isaac Walker, Md.
400356
Moss, Ophelia Wallace (Cas)
201 N. Abel, Winnfield, La.
Lt. Isaac Walker, Md.
400355
Smith, Jeanette Wallace (Gill)
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Lt. Isaac Walker, Md.

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CORRECTION
The Honor Roll Questionnaire in the June-July issue of the DAR Magazine listed on page 579, under Point 11(a) the American Collection Fund. This should have read Americana Collection Fund.

National Defense
(Continued from page 701)
desert ship to perform an intelligence assignment, it is noted that there were over 700 desertions by Chinese crewmen in the United States in fiscal year 1967, and this accounted for more than 80 percent of the total desertions by Chinese crewmen throughout the world during that year. It is significant to note that desertions by Chinese crewmen jumped to some 930 during the fiscal year 1968.

Soviet Espionage Activities
The intelligence agencies of the Soviet Union do, of course, use the cultural exchange program to infiltrate intelligence personnel into our Country. The Soviet diplomat, Valentin Revin, who was expelled from our Country in 1966 for his espionage activities, is the best example. He first entered the United States in 1958 as an exchange student and was here one year. He came back in 1963 to the Soviet Embassy. The espionage mission which led to his expulsion involved efforts to obtain sensitive information about our space program from an American businessman. There is no doubt Revin was from the beginning, from his student exchange days, here to prepare himself for his intelligence work.

Insofar as the Communist Party is concerned, each member is politically motivated to assist the Soviets in every way. For years I have warned of the danger of the Communist Party. My concern stems from the fact that its members are ideologically oriented, not to the United States, but to the U.S.S.R. The problem remains a very serious one for all of us.
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a sense of accomplishment though we had only been observers.
The newly restored Stark House will have its grand opening in October, 1969, as Molly Stark Chapter celebrates its 75th anniversary.
—Mrs. Samuel C. Tarrant.

ARTHUR BARRETT (Marysville, Kansas) observed its 40th Anniversary last July 25 with a public ceremony to present a large Flag of the United States and standard to a local Cub Scout Pack.
Continuing a heritage of worthwhile objectives, the 41st year has been marked with achievements: The Silver Honor Roll, a cash award for increased membership in the state, and a state winner in the History Essay contest.
Chapter Reports
(Continued from page 751)

Members have been especially active in the Community project to acquire and preserve the only original Pony Express barn in existence; and to establish and maintain a historical Museum in this building. One member serves as Curator without any compensation.

Arthur Barrett has the distinction of three generations of one family on the membership roll. In 1940, Marjorie Williams Cornelius’ application on her father’s line was approved. It was four years before her mother, Frances McCart Williams, succeeded in establishing her own line. In 1968, Mary Cornelius (now Johnson) became a member on her grandmother’s line, as the newest Junior member.

On October 11, 1969 the Chapter will honor Mrs. Cora McPherson Guthrie, who became a DAR in October 1909, sixty years ago. Mrs. Guthrie became a member of the Topeka Chapter, Topeka, Ks., until 1928 when she transferred to the newly organized Arthur Barrett. She is a Past Regent and served many years as Registrar.

—Frances R. Williams.

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Founders Issue

October 1890—October 1969

Stars of the Month

★ Texas—the State sending in the most advertising revenue for this Founders Issue with a total of $870.00 has won the prize of $25.00.
★ States with 100% chapter participation—New Mexico, Idaho, Wyoming.
★ The following states have this committee’s grateful thanks for their participation: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

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